Soft-Tissue Injuries

From Bradys' Emergency Care 10th Edition

1. Which is used to control bleeding?

   A.) Pressure dressing
   B.) Occlusive dressing
   C.) Universal dressing
   D.) Bandage dressing

2. What is an internal injury called?

   A.) Closed wound
   B.) Open wound
   C.) Secondary wound
   D.) Damaging wound

3. What are scrapes and scratches that damage the outer layer of the skin called?

   A.) Abrasion
   B.) Puncture
   C.) Laceration
   D.) Contusion

4. What is generally the rule when dealing with a puncture wound involving an impaled object?

   A.) Shorten the object
   B.) Do not remove the object
   C.) Move the object around
   D.) Do not move the patient

5. What term is used to describe a chest wound that is open the atmosphere?

   A.) Sucking chest wound
   B.) Impaled chest wound
   C.) Avulsive chest wound
   D.) Open chest wound

6. Which is NOT seen as a sign of abdominal injury?

A.) Sunken abdomen
B.) Thirst
C.) Cramps
D.) Vomiting blood

7. Which body part is NOT generally subject to amputation?

A.) Arm
B.) Leg
C.) Finger
D.) Trunk

8. Which is the second layer of the skin?

A.) Epidermis
B.) Dermis
C.) Subcutaneous
D.) Hematoma

9. Which is a cut that is usually caused by a sharp edge?

A.) Contusion
B.) Laceration
C.) Puncture
D.) Abrasion

10. What should be used to stabilize an object that has impaled the eye?

A.) 3-inch roll of gauze bandage
B.) 3-inch pressure dressing
C.) 4-inch cravat bandage
D.) 4-inch universal pads

11. What color change is generally present on the skin with a full-thickness burn?

A.) Charred white
B.) Blue
C.) Red
D.) Deep red

12. What can cause an open crush injury to occur?

A.) Hand getting caught in a roller device
B.) Knife wound to the face
C.) Blunt force trauma from steering wheel
D.) Extremity caught between heavy items

13. What is the second thing that should be done when treating a patient with a moderate to severe puncture wound?

A.) Reassure the patient
B.) Care for shock
C.) Transport the patient
D.) Look for an exit wound

14. Which is NOT recommended when treating a patient with a laceration?

A.) Apply direct pressure on the wound
B.) Open the wound to examine inside
C.) Bandage a dressing in place
D.) Butterfly bandage minor lacerations

15. What is the minimum width of the cravats used to stabilize an impaled object?

A.) 5 inches
B.) 4 inches
C.) 7 inches
D.) 6 inches

16. Which is NOT a way to classify a burn?

A.) Severity
B.) Location
C.) Depth
D.) Agent and source

17. Which type of burn does NOT have blisters?

A.) Superficial
B.) Full-thickness
C.) Subcutaneous
D.) Partial-thickness

18. How many sides of the dressing are sealed when using a flutter-valve technique?

A.) 4
B.) 1
C.) 2
D.) 3

19. What is it called when an abdominal wound is so large that organs protrude through the opening?

A.) Evisceration
B.) Avulsion
C.) Laceration
D.) Contusion

20. What percentage of full-thickness burn is classified as critical?

A.) 4%
B.) 6%
C.) 10%
D.) 8%

21. Which is a step to take when treating an avulsion?

A.) Fold the skin back to normal position
B.) Remove the skin from the extremity
C.) Clean the wound surface
D.) Control bleeding and dress the wound

22. Which part of the adult body is assigned 1% of the total area?

A.) Groin
B.) Legs
C.) Chest
D.) Head

23. Which body part is involved with a degloving avulsion?

A.) Hand
B.) Arm
C.) Foot
D.) Leg

24. Which age group has a more severe response to burns?

A.) 35-45
B.) Over 55
C.) 25-35
D.) 45-55

25. What should be done when a bandage has become soaked with blood?

A.) Place another adjacent to the first
B.) Remove the first and flush the wound
C.) Place another one over the first
D.) Remove the soaked one and add another

26. How long should the eyes be flushed with water when a chemical burn has occurred?

A.) 20 minutes
B.) 30 minutes
C.) 40 minutes
D.) 10 minutes

27. What should be done to treat shock in a patient with a serious open wound?

A.) Give high-concentration oxygen
B.) Lay the patient on the right side
C.) Elevate the head above the heart
D.) Offer room-temperature water

28. What term is used when an object penetrates the chest wall?

A.) Closed chest wound
B.) Operative chest wound
C.) Open chest wound
D.) Traumatic chest wound

29. Which type of puncture wound has an entrance, but no exit wound?

A.) Perforating
B.) Mangling
C.) Penetrating
D.) Catastrophic

30. If the patient complains of pain with a chemical burn to the eyes after the initial flushing, how long should the eyes be flushed with water?

A.) 20 minutes
B.) 10 minutes
C.) 5 minutes
D.) 15 minutes

31. What range of partial thickness burn is considered moderate in children less than 5 years old?

A.) 20% to 30%
B.) 10% to 20%
C.) More than 30%
D.) Less than 10%

32. What is a common error in emergency care when bandaging open wounds?

A.) Loose bandaging
B.) Loose ends
C.) Tight bandaging
D.) Short ends

33. Which item should NOT be used to secure a dressing in place?

A.) Triangular bandages
B.) Handkerchiefs
C.) Elastic bandages
D.) Strips of adhesive tape

34. What percentage of the child's body is represented by the head?

A.) 18%
B.) 4.5%
C.) 9%
D.) 1%

35. What is considered the upper limit of blood loss with a hematoma?

A.) 1 liter
B.) 3 liters
C.) 1/2 liter
D.) 1/4 liter

36. What is the material that is used to cover a wound?

A.) Dressing
B.) Cravat
C.) Band aide
D.) Bandage

37. What should be done once an airway is established when dealing with an open chest wound?

A.) Apply ice to the area
B.) Look for an exit wound
C.) Seal the wound
D.) Care for shock

38. Which is the most frequently encountered closed wound?

A.) Crush injury
B.) Hematoma
C.) Puncture wound
D.) Contusion

39. What should be avoided if a joint must be bandaged?

A.) Use a sling and swathe
B.) Moving the body
C.) Bending the joint
D.) Lifting the extremity

40. How should the dressing be placed when bandaging a shoulder?

A.) Figure-eight
B.) Circular pattern
C.) Overlapping
D.) Position of function

41. What should be used to wash carbolic acid from a patient?

A.) Vinegar
B.) Air
C.) Water
D.) Alcohol

42. How many sides of an object should be surrounded with bulky dressing during stabilization?

A.) 3
B.) 2
C.) 1
D.) 4

43. Which should be done when treating an amputation?

A.) Complete the amputation
B.) Place ice over the part
C.) Apply pressure dressing
D.) Immerse the part in water

44. Which eye should be covered with moistened pads once the burned eye has been flushed with water?

A.) Both eyes
B.) Unaffected eye only
C.) Neither eye
D.) Burned eye only

45. Which should NOT be used when transporting an avulsed body part?

A.) Sterile saline
B.) Plastic bag
C.) Dry ice
D.) Cooler

46. Which type of chest injury is generally sustained from hitting the steering wheel in a car?

A.) Avulsion
B.) Penetrating
C.) Amputation
D.) Compression

47. What often results from traumatic asphyxia?

A.) Collapsed lung on the affected side
B.) Extensive bruising of the face and neck
C.) Extensive bruising of the chest and stomach
D.) Collapsed lung on the opposite side

48. What should be done when a dry chemical is involved?

A.) Wash with flowing water
B.) Brush it away
C.) Use a reducing agent
D.) Place dressing over it

49. What type of injury is there when a nail has penetrated through the skin?

A.) Abrasion
B.) Avulsion
C.) Puncture
D.) Contusion

50. How many inches past the side of a neck wound should the occlusive dressing stretch?

A.) 2
B.) 6
C.) 8
D.) 4

51. What is the first thing that needs to be done when treating an open wound?

A.) Provide care for shock
B.) Bandage dressing in place
C.) Expose the wound
D.) Clean the wound surface

52. Which condition results in a lung collapsing with air entering the chest cavity?

A.) Pneumothorax
B.) Asphxia
C.) Tamponade
D.) Hemothorax

53. What is the first thing that should be done when treating a patient with electrical injuries?

A.) Provide airway care
B.) Apply cool sterile dressings
C.) Care for shock
D.) Care for spine injuries

54. How should a patient with an abdominal injury be placed?

A.) On the front
B.) On the back
C.) On the left side
D.) On the right side

55. Which is used when caring for open wounds in the abdomen?

A.) Occlusive dressing
B.) Universal dressing
C.) Pressure dressing
D.) Bandage dressing

56. Which material is ill advised when covering an organ that has come out of an open abdominal wound?

A.) Lint-free towel
B.) Sterile, moistened dressing
C.) Aluminum foil
D.) Bulky dressing

57. Which can be used to apply rigid protection when treating a patient with object impaled in the eye?

A.) Disposable drinking cup
B.) Cut popsicle sticks
C.) Large cravat dressing
D.) Styrofoam drinking cup

58. What soft tissue is the most obvious when injured?

A.) Blood vessels
B.) Fatty tissues
C.) Skin
D.) Glands

59. Where should blood be checked for when a bruise on the head is found?

A.) Fingers
B.) Arms
C.) Ears
D.) Legs

60. Which type of burn is characterized by reddening of the skin and some swelling?

A.) Partial-thickness
B.) Superficial
C.) Full-thickness
D.) Subcutaneous

61. Which is NOT a correct statement regarding signs of an electrical injury?

A.) Burns where the energy enters and exits the body
B.) Irregular heartbeat or cardiac arrest
C.) Overactive nerve pathways causing paralysis
D.) Fractured bones and dislocations from severe muscle contractions

62. Which type of burn results in dense scars when healed?

A.) Superficial
B.) Full-thickness
C.) Subcutaneous
D.) Partial-thickness

63. Which is NOT considered a sign of cardiac tamponade?

A.) Bloodshot eyes
B.) Weak pulse
C.) Low blood pressure
D.) Distended neck veins

64. Which is a bulky dressing?

A.) Bandage dressing
B.) Universal dressing
C.) Occlusive dressing
D.) Pressure dressing

65. Which part of the wound should be dressed with a puncture wound to the cheek?

A.) Neither outside nor inside
B.) Outside
C.) Inside
D.) Outside and inside

66. What should be done when an object has impaled the cheek and the tip can be seen inside of the mouth?

A.) Push it through the cheek
B.) Stabilize the object immediately
C.) Remove it the way it went in
D.) Twist the object to loosen it

67. How far up should be left exposed when bandaging extremities?

A.) Arms and legs
B.) Fingers and toes
C.) Knees and elbows
D.) Wrists and ankles