Chapter 17

Caring for Soft-Tissue Injuries and Bleeding

1. What should you use to remove superficial foreign matter from the surface of a wound?
p. 374

A.) Cravat
*B.) Sterile gauze pad
C.) Saline solution
D.) Soap and water

2. Which of the following should NOT be done when treating a patient with an impaled object?
p. 375

A.) Administer oxygen
*B.) Remove the object carefully
C.) Expose the wound
D.) Control bleeding

3. What is the reason that both eyes should be covered even if only one is injured?
p. 379

A.) Keep the patient from seeing the blood
B.) Keep the patient calm
*C.) Prevent sympathetic eye movements
D.) Remove potential for injury to the other eye

4. What makes a hemostatic dressing different?
p. 365

A.) Extra large bandages
B.) Is a pressure bandage
*C.) Been chemically treated
D.) Contains antibiotic cream

5. What color may the full-thickness burn be?
p. 384

*A.) White
B.) Red
C.) Green
D.) Blue

6. With which type of burn are blisters not present?
p. 387

*A.) Superficial
B.) Full-thickness
C.) Ultra-thickness
D.) Partial-thickness

7. What pattern should be used to secure the gauze dressing over the occlusive dressing when treating an open neck wound?
p. 382

*A.) Figure-eight
B.) Around-and-over
C.) Open-bight
D.) Loop-over-loop

8. Which of the following is NOT something you should do to treat the patient with internal bleeding?
p. 370

A.) Keep the patient calm
*B.) Keep the patient moving
C.) Provide care for shock
D.) Loosen restrictive clothing

9. Which of the following should only be covered with a bandage if injured?
p. 367

A.) Ankle
*B.) Toes
C.) Foot
D.) Knee

10. What color is venous bleeding?
p. 359

A.) Bright blue
B.) Dark blue
*C.) Dark red
D.) Bright red

11. What should be used to create a pressure bandage?
p. 362

A.) Duct tape
*B.) Roller bandage
C.) T-shirt
D.) Rubber straps

12. What should you always suspect if the patient has been injured and signs and symptoms of shock are present?
p. 369

A.) Diabetic complications
*B.) Internal bleeding
C.) Stroke
D.) Heart attack

13. Where should the flow of water be applied when flushing a patient's eye?
p. 379

*A.) Corner near the nose
B.) Bottom eyelid
C.) Corner near the ear
D.) Top eyelid

14. What should be used to cover the impaled object in a patient's eye?
p. 380

*A.) Paper cone
B.) Glass jar
C.) Roller gauze
D.) Plastic bowl

15. What occurs that reduces the severity of venous bleeding?
p. 359

A.) The vein is low pressure
B.) The vein does not pump
*C.) The vein collapses when cut
D.) The vein clots easily

16. What does electricity passing through the patient's body cause?
p. 388

A.) Aneurysm
B.) Kidney failure
C.) Stroke
*D.) Cardiac arrest

17. What is a better choice when stabilizing an impaled object?
p. 375-376

A.) Gauze pads
B.) Self-sticking tape
*C.) Cravats
D.) Adhesive tape

18. What can be used when there is a long wound to the arm or leg?
p. 365

*A.) Air-inflatable splint
B.) Long roll-bandage
C.) Apply hand pressure
D.) Tourniquet

19. Where should the stabilizing dressings be placed when treating a patient with an impaled object?
p. 378

A.) Around the object
*B.) On the sides
C.) On the opposite side
D.) On the top

20. Which statement is NOT correct about treating for cuts to the internal cheek?
p. 382

A.) Position a dressing between the patient's cheek and gum
B.) Leave dressing outside of the mouth
C.) Hold the dressing in place with a gloved hand
*D.) Pack the mouth with dressings

21. With which type of injury is the body pressed between two surfaces?
p. 374

A.) Amputation
B.) Laceration
C.) Avulsion
*D.) Crush

22. What is an ideal level when using direct pressure with elevation to stop bleeding?
p. 363

*A.) Above the level of the heart
B.) Below the level of the heart
C.) Level with the heart
D.) You should not use elevation

23. With which type of injury is the skin fully penetrated with injury to tissues under the skin?
p. 372

A.) Abrasion
*B.) Laceration
C.) Avulsion
D.) Puncture

24. Which of the following should you avoid using as a bandage?
p. 366

A.) Roller gauze
*B.) Elastic bandages
C.) Handkerchiefs
D.) Strips of cloth

25. Flushing the area with cool water is a good idea if the burns cover less than what percentage of the total body area?
p. 386

A.) 8%
B.) 10%
C.) 11%
*D.) 9%

26. Above what percentage of the body being burned is considered serious?
p. 386

A.) 19%
B.) 11%
*C.) 15%
D.) 13%

27. Which type of open wound is a skinned elbow?
p. 372

A.) Puncture
*B.) Abrasion
C.) Avulsion
D.) Laceration

28. What is used to control bleeding in most cases of external bleeding?
p. 361

*A.) Direct pressure
B.) Indirect pressure
C.) Elevation with pressure
D.) Tourniquet

29. Which of the following is a characteristic of arterial bleeding?
p. 358

A.) Steady
B.) Flowing
C.) Oozing
*D.) Spurting

30. Which of the following should be done when a responsive patient has a nosebleed?
p. 381

A.) Lean the head back
*B.) Pinch the nostrils shut
C.) Pack the nostrils
D.) Have him blow his nose

31. With which type of eye injury should you try to apply dark patches?
p. 380

A.) Thermal burns
B.) Heat burns
*C.) Light burns
D.) Chemical burns

32. What is the approximate amount of blood in an adult's body?
p. 357

A.) Three liters (about 6 pints)
*B.) Six liters (about 12 pints)
C.) Nine liters (about 18 pints)
D.) Twelve liters (about 24 pints)

33. What is the most common dressing size?
p. 366

*A.) Four inch square (10 cm square)
B.) Six inch square (15 cm square)
C.) Two inch square (5 cm square)
D.) Eight inch square (20 cm square)

34. What should be done first if dry lime is the agent causing the burn?
p. 388

A.) Apply a neutralizer
B.) Flush the area with water
C.) Remove all jewelry
*D.) Brush the powder away

35. Which are the largest veins in the body?
p. 357

A.) Left and right ventricle
B.) Descending and ascending aorta
*C.) Superior and inferior vena cava
D.) Pulmonary veins

36. What is the occlusive dressing saturated with?
p. 366

*A.) Petroleum jelly
B.) Alcohol
C.) Clogging agents
D.) Antibiotic ointment

37. Which act as an exchange point for nutrients and wastes?
p. 358

*A.) At capillaries
B.) In arteries
C.) In veins
D.) At venules

38. What position is best when treating a patient with an injury to the mouth?
p. 382

A.) Laying on the left side
B.) Laying flat with legs elevated
*C.) Seated with head slightly forward
D.) Laying on the right side

39. How will you know when the bleeding has stopped when using the direct pressure method?
p. 361

A.) Always use ten bandages
*B.) You see no new bleeding on the bandage
C.) You pull off the bandage and check
D.) Use tape on the bandage; no need to check

40. Which of the following should NOT be done with an avulsed or amputated body part?
p. 376

A.) Wrap it in sterile dressing
*B.) Place it on ice
C.) Keep the part cool
D.) Place it in a plastic bag

41. What is responsible for carrying blood away from the heart and to the tissues, organs and systems of the body?
p. 357

A.) Capillaries
B.) Veins
C.) Venules
*D.) Arteries

42. Which of the following is a rape victim allowed to do?
p. 383

A.) Wash
B.) Change clothing
*C.) Eat
D.) Urinate

43. How much of the total body surface area is each lower limb in an infant and child?
p. 385

*A.) 14%
B.) 9%
C.) 1%
D.) 18%

44. With which type of ear injury should you simply apply dressings and bandage in place?
p. 381

A.) Tears
*B.) Cuts
C.) Avulsions
D.) Punctures

45. What is the minimum width that the material should be when used to create a tourniquet?
p. 364

A.) Two inches
B.) Three inches
C.) Four inches
*D.) One inch

46. Which type of burns result from caustics?
p. 384

A.) Thermal
B.) Light
*C.) Chemical
D.) Radiation

47. What is the most reliable sign to monitor for shock in an elderly patient who is suffering from internal bleeding?
p. 367

*A.) Level of consciousness
B.) Heart rate
C.) Blood pressure
D.) Skin signs

48. Which of the following is NOT a sign and symptom of shock associated with internal bleeding?
p. 370

A.) Shaking and trembling
B.) Pale, cool, moist skin
*C.) Unusual sense of calm
D.) Shallow and rapid breathing

49. On which body part would trying to use a pressure bandage be of little use?
p. 363

A.) Foot
B.) Arm
*C.) Neck
D.) Leg

50. An impaled object in which location is the only one you can remove?
p. 377

A.) Head
B.) Arm
*C.) Cheek
D.) Chest

51. Which of the following should NOT be done when treating a patient with an evisceration?
p. 376

A.) Place a thick dressing on to conserve heat
B.) Provide care for shock
C.) Place a plastic covering over the organs
*D.) Push the organs back into the body

52. What should you use to apply pressure to the open wound on the patient's neck?
p. 382

A.) Fingertips of your gloved hand
B.) Back of your gloved hand
C.) Wrist of your gloved hand
*D.) Palm of your gloved hand

53. What is the first concern when caring for facial injuries?
p. 377

A.) Adequate perfusion
*B.) Open airway
C.) Cause of injury
D.) Signs of shock

54. What are you evaluating when anticipating multisystem trauma?
p. 370

A.) Nature of illness
B.) Patient presentation
C.) Scene presentation
*D.) Mechanism of injury

55. When should abuse be considered a possibility in a young patient?
p. 389

A.) Any intense injury to the child
B.) Any injury to a child should be suspect
C.) Parent appears distraught
*D.) Injury and explanation do not match

56. How long should you attempt to control bleeding with direct pressure before moving on to the next step?
p. 363

*A.) Two to three minutes
B.) One to two minutes
C.) Three to four minutes
D.) Four to five minutes

57. What will the patient report if possible damage to the eardrum should be suspected?
p. 381

*A.) Ears are "clogged"
B.) Ears are burning
C.) Ears are thumping
D.) Ears are "ringing"

58. When should a pressure bandage be placed when a gloved hand is used to apply direct pressure?
p. 363

A.) During transport to the hospital
B.) If you cannot stop the bleeding
*C.) Once bleeding is stopped
D.) When you have pressure established

59. Which type of wound is a torn ear?
p. 373

A.) Laceration
*B.) Avulsion
C.) Puncture
D.) Abrasion

60. Which is NOT a location that you should pay special attention to bruises when assessing for internal bleeding?
p. 369

A.) Abdomen
B.) Chest
*C.) Thigh
D.) Neck

61. What is the center of the circulatory system?
p. 356

*A.) Heart
B.) Blood
C.) Arteries
D.) Veins

62. Which does NOT describe emergency care of scalp wounds?
p. 376-377

A.) A bandage can be wrapped to hold the dressing in place once bleeding is controlled
*B.) If there is suspected spinal injury, you will need to forgo the bandage
C.) The head and shoulders can be elevated if there are no signs of skull fracture
D.) Control bleeding with a dressing held in place with gentle pressure

63. What can be used when all other bleeding control steps have failed?
p. 360

*A.) Tourniquet
B.) Indirect pressure
C.) Elevation with pressure
D.) Direct pressure

64. Which type of bleeding is seen the least?
p. 359

*A.) Arterial
B.) Capillary
C.) Venous
D.) Atrial

65. How tight should you tighten the tourniquet?
p. 365

A.) Tourniquets should not be used
B.) Just until the bleeding slows
*C.) Just until the bleeding stops
D.) One twist after the bleeding stops

66. What size roller gauze should be used at the site you have selected for the tourniquet over the artery?
p. 364

A.) Three-inch
B.) Two-inch
C.) Five-inch
*D.) Four-inch

67. Where should you begin bandaging a limb?
p. 367

A.) Near end
*B.) Far end
C.) On the wound
D.) Origin

68. Which of the following should NOT be done when thermal burns to the eyes are encountered?
p. 380

A.) Cover with dry dressings
B.) Cover with loose dressings
C.) Apply moist dressings
*D.) Apply burn ointment

69. How long minimum should you try to flush the patient's eyes if burned with chemicals?
p. 380

A.) 30 minutes
B.) 15 minutes
*C.) 20 minutes
D.) 25 minutes

70. What should you do if the outer bandage is soaked with blood?
p. 361

*A.) Remove it and replace it
B.) Remove and replace all bandages
C.) Apply more pressure with an occlusive dressing
D.) Place another on top of it

71. Which of the following is placed directly over the wound?
p. 366

A.) Liner
B.) Bandage
C.) Coverall
*D.) Dressing

72. Where is 1% of the total body surface area on an adult?
p. 385

A.) Head and neck
*B.) Genital area
C.) Abdomen
D.) Buttocks

73. Which type of soft-tissue injury is caused by the impact of a blunt object?
p. 371-372

A.) Articulate
*B.) Closed
C.) Tear
D.) Open

74. Which classification of burn is a steam burn a classic example?
p. 384

A.) Full-thickness
B.) Superficial
C.) Ultra-thickness
*D.) Partial-thickness