# Chapter 18

## Recognition and Care of Shock

1. When caring for shock, what position should the patient be kept in?
p. 402

A.) Recovery on the left side
B.) Prone
*C.) Supine
D.) Recovery on the right side

2. Which type of shock occurs when the body loses a significant amount of whole blood?
p. 399

A.) Psychogenic
B.) Septic
C.) Anaphylactic
*D.) Hemorrhagic

3. What is the last step in shock before death?
p. 395

A.) Heart failure
B.) Increased heart rate
*C.) Cardiac arrest
D.) Falling blood pressure

4. Which type of shock is often causes fainting?
p. 399

A.) Septic
*B.) Psychogenic
C.) Cardiogenic
D.) Metabolic

5. Which of the following is a late sign of shock?
p. 402

A.) Increased breathing rate
B.) Increased pulse rate
*C.) Dilated, sluggish pupils
D.) Restlessness or combativeness

6. Which type of shock results when the body is no longer able to adapt for the lack of adequate perfusion?
p. 401

A.) Neurogenic
B.) Hemorrhagic
*C.) Decompensated
D.) Hypovolemic

7. Which type of shock results from a problem with the pump?
p. 396

A.) Hypovolemic
B.) Obstructive
C.) Distributive
*D.) Cardiogenic

8. What condition involves the body using increased pulse rate to deal with the lack of adequate perfusion?
p. 400

*A.) Compensated shock
B.) Cardiogenic shock
C.) Respiratory shock
D.) Neurogenic shock

9. What recommendation should you give the patient who experiences a fainting spell?
p. 403

*A.) See a doctor as soon as possible
B.) Get plenty of rest once home
C.) Stop driving until a cause can be found
D.) Drink more fluids throughout the day

10. Which type of shock is seldom seen by Emergency Medical Responders?
p. 399

*A.) Septic
B.) Psychogenic
C.) Neurogenic
D.) Anaphylactic

11. At what minimum interval should vital signs be taken when caring for a patient in shock?
p. 403

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

12. Which of the following does NOT occur during decompensated shock?
p. 401

A.) Breathing slows
B.) Heart rate slows
*C.) Tidal volume increases
D.) Blood pressure drops

13. Which type of shock can be caused by carbon monoxide?
p. 399

A.) Neurogenic
*B.) Respiratory
C.) Cardiogenic
D.) Septic

14. Which type of shock results from pulmonary embolism?
p. 398

A.) Distributive
B.) Hypovolemic
*C.) Obstructive
D.) Cardiogenic

15. With which type of shock is there not enough blood to fill the space in the system?
p. 397

A.) Cardiogenic
B.) Obstructive
*C.) Distributive
D.) Hypovolemic

16. What is at the root of shock?
p. 395

A.) Heart rate
*B.) Blood loss
C.) Heart trouble
D.) Fluid loss

17. Which of the following is the most sensitive indicator for the presence of shock?
p. 401

A.) Increased pulse rate
B.) Increased breathing rate
C.) Restlessness
*D.) Altered mental status