Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

The Kinetics of Trauma

1. What absorbs most of the crash injury in a motorcycle accident?
p. 419

A.) Other object
B.) Pavement
*C.) Rider
D.) Steel

2. During which phase of a blast is the victim struck by debris?
p. 424

A.) Quadiary
B.) Tertiary
C.) Primary
*D.) Secondary

3. Which phase of a blast results in injury to the sinuses?
p. 424

*A.) Primary
B.) Tertiary
C.) Quadriary
D.) Secondary

4. What percentage of vehicle collisions in an urban area are frontal?
p. 411

*A.) 32%
B.) 15%
C.) 38%
D.) 9%

5. Which type of weapon is used to produce a high velocity penetrating injury?
p. 428

*A.) Bullet
B.) Knife
C.) Arrow
D.) Blast debris

6. Which is NOT a factor in determining the mechanism of injury?
p. 403

A.) Nature
B.) Strength
C.) Direction
*D.) Duration

7. What consideration needs to be given when the extremities sustain a penetrating injury?
p. 431

A.) Air embolism
B.) Airway compromise
*C.) Excessive bleeding
D.) Organ penetration

8. Which side of the body is a child generally struck on when hit by a car?
p. 420

A.) Left side
B.) Right side
C.) Back
*D.) Front

9. What is the formula for calculating force?
p. 407

A.) Force=Mass X Energy
B.) Force=Mass X Velocity
C.) Force=Mass X Impact
*D.) Force=Mass X Acceleration

10. What is the anticipation of injuries based on analysis of the mechanism of injury?
p. 404

A.) Index of anticipation
B.) Index of injury
C.) Index of analysis
*D.) Index of suspicion

11. Which structure in the thoracic region is most tolerant of injury?
p. 430

A.) Trachea
B.) Heart
*C.) Lungs
D.) Esophagus

12. Which is NOT a pathway that occurs with the frontal impact?
p. 412-414

*A.) Injection
B.) Up-and-over
C.) Down-and-under
D.) Ejection

13. What percentage of injuries are caused by ejection?
p. 414

A.) 59%
B.) 63%
C.) 18%
*D.) 27%

14. What is the most common cause of blunt trauma?
p. 408

A.) Falls
B.) Blasts
*C.) Auto accidents
D.) Sports injuries

15. What should be done if the patient loses consciousness with a sports related injury?
p. 424

A.) Assess them at the field only
B.) If they can count to ten, let them continue playing
C.) Have them rest out the remainder of the game
*D.) Have them assessed at the emergency department

16. What aspect of projectile travel is most significant?
p. 426

*A.) Energy dissipation
B.) Trajectory
C.) Cavitation
D.) Profile

17. What function does the seatbelt serve?
p. 410

A.) Cushions body from impact
B.) Pins the body to the seat
C.) Does not serve function
*D.) Slows body with the vehicle

18. What is the energy of motion?
p. 406

A.) Impact energy
B.) Velocity energy
*C.) Kinetic energy
D.) Inertial energy

19. What percentage of fatal accidents have been shown to involve an intoxicated driver?
p. 418

A.) 20%
*B.) 50%
C.) 40%
D.) 30%

20. What type of blow does a female strike with when administering a low velocity blow?
p. 428

A.) Forward and downward
B.) Crosswise and upward
*C.) Overhand and downward
D.) Outward and upward

21. Which type of injury occurs less with a lateral impact?
p. 415

*A.) Rib fracture
B.) Femur fracture
C.) Internal head injury
D.) Cervical spine injury

22. Which type of collision tends to have less serious injuries than the others?
p. 416

*A.) Rotational
B.) Frontal
C.) Rear-end
D.) Rollover

23. If the speed of an object is doubled, how does that affect the energy?
p. 425

A.) Increases twofold
*B.) Increases fourfold
C.) Increases threefold
D.) Increases fivefold

24. What is the leading cause of death among Americans under 34?
p. 402

*A.) Trauma
B.) Cancer
C.) Liver failure
D.) Cardiovascular disease

25. Which type of motorcycle collision results in lesser serious injury?
p. 420

A.) Ejection
B.) Frontal
*C.) Sliding
D.) Angular

26. Which type of penetrating injury is more likely to lead to an air embolism by air entering a vein?
p. 430

*A.) Neck
B.) Abdominal
C.) Thoracic
D.) Head

27. Which type of recreational vehicle is most often involved in accidents?
p. 421

*A.) Snowmobile
B.) Motorcycle
C.) Golf cart
D.) Bicycle

28. Which type of collision has occurred when the occupant of the vehicle strikes the interior of the vehicle?
p. 409

A.) Vehicle
B.) Secondary
*C.) Body
D.) Organ

29. Which mechanism of injury is NOT indicative of immediate transport?
p. 405

A.) Death of a car occupant
B.) Severe vehicle deformity
C.) Ejection from vehicle
*D.) Fall less than 10 feet

30. How much of the Golden Hour is consumed by the prehospital on-the-scene care?
p. 404

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

31. What often results in compression fractures of the spine?
p. 414

A.) Frontal loading
B.) Rotational loading
C.) Lateral loading
*D.) Axial loading

32. Which area of the head tends to be fatal with a gunshot wound?
p. 430

*A.) Cranium
B.) Mandible
C.) Nasal cavity
D.) Maxilla

33. What percentage of fatalities are due to injury to the spine and chest?
p. 418

A.) 37.3%
B.) 2.0%
C.) 4.7%
*D.) 8.3%

34. Which type of gunshot wound is most likely to result in an open pneumothorax?
p. 430

*A.) Shotgun at close range
B.) .45 caliber from a distance
C.) .44 caliber from a distance
D.) .22 caliber at close range

35. How is energy transmitted in a fall?
p. 422-423

A.) Up the legs
B.) Down the spine
C.) Down the legs
*D.) Up the spine

36. What is the rate of motion in a particular direction in relation to time?
p. 406

A.) Energy
*B.) Velocity
C.) Inertia
D.) Acceleration

37. What is the tendency of an object at rest to remain at rest?
p. 406

A.) Kinetics
B.) Force
C.) Velocity
*D.) Inertia

38. What collision happens immediately after the vehicle collision?
p. 408-409

*A.) Body
B.) Secondary
C.) Organ
D.) Downward