Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Pathophysiology of Shock

1. Which is important for electrical impulse transmission?
p. 292

*A.) Potassium
B.) Phosphate
C.) Magnesium
D.) Bicarbonate

2. Which colloid contains albumin?
p. 298

A.) Hetastarch
B.) Hespan
C.) Dextran
*D.) Plasmanate

3. Which does NOT lead to decreased perfusion?
p. 307

A.) Excessive afterload
B.) Inadequate container
C.) Inadequate pump
*D.) Overadequate fluid

4. Which gauge cannula is used to treat a pediatric patient in the prehospital setting?
p. 322

*A.) 22
B.) 18
C.) 16
D.) 20

5. Which situation would warrant the use of whole blood as the first choice?
p. 297

A.) Dehydration
*B.) Hemorrhagic shock
C.) Shock from burns
D.) Cardiac arrest

6. What is the fluid of the cardiovascular system?
p. 306

A.) CSF
B.) Bile
C.) Water
*D.) Blood

7. What principle says that an adequate concentration of inspired oxygen must be present for the overall movement and use of oxygen in the body?
p. 307

*A.) Fick
B.) Pick
C.) Muck
D.) Luck

8. What degree angle should the needle and catheter be inserted into the skin when administering a cannula?
p. 324

*A.) 30-45 degree
B.) 45-60 degree
C.) 60-75 degree
D.) 15-30 degree

9. What should be done when the site is prepared for cannula placement?
p. 329

*A.) Driver pull over for placement
B.) Driver speed up for placement
C.) Nothing needs to be done for placement
D.) Driver slow down for placement

10. What must be overcome for the heart to pump blood effectively?
p. 305

A.) Tissue perfusion residue
B.) Cardiac contractile force
*C.) Peripheral vascular resistance
D.) Cardiac output

11. Which movement of a solvent across a semi-permeable membrane does not require energy?
p. 293

*A.) Osmosis
B.) Gradiation
C.) Active transport
D.) Facilitated diffusion

12. What should NOT be done if a transfusion reaction is suspected?
p. 297

A.) Keep the vein open
*B.) Squeeze the bag
C.) Keep the fluid
D.) Notify medical control

13. What liter flow should be used when using a nonrebreather mask on a patient who is breathing sufficiently?
p. 317

A.) 20-25 liters/minute
*B.) 10-15 liters/minute
C.) 5-10 liters/minute
D.) 15-20 liters/minute

14. Which type of shock does not generally warrant the use of medications?
p. 328

A.) Cardiogenic
B.) Neurogenic
*C.) Hypovolemic
D.) Extravolemic

15. What percentage of plasma is made from water?
p. 294

A.) 74%
B.) 86%
C.) 68%
*D.) 92%

16. Which item does NOT affect peripheral resistance?
p. 306

A.) Viscosity of the blood
B.) Length of the vessel
*C.) Thickness of the vessel
D.) Diameter of the vessel

17. What percentage of the total body weight is composed of water?
p. 287

A.) 30%
B.) 40%
*C.) 60%
D.) 50%

18. Which results from bicarbonate ions being consumed?
p. 303

A.) Metabolic alkalosis
B.) Respiratory alkalosis
C.) Respiratory acidosis
*D.) Metabolic acidosis

19. Which type of shock is a result of the heart not being able to pump enough blood to supply all body parts?
p. 311

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

20. Which can signal shock even before there are changes in blood pressure?
p. 313

*A.) Skin color
B.) Body temperature
C.) Mental status
D.) Capillary refill

21. Which is NOT an adjective used when referring to the blood vessels of the cardiovascular system?
p. 306

A.) Pressurized
*B.) Permeable
C.) Closed
D.) Continuous

22. Which is a description of an angiocath?
p. 322

A.) Plastic catheter inserted through a hollow needle
B.) Solid needle
*C.) Plastic catheter inserted over a hollow needle
D.) Hollow needle

23. Which is among the most frequently occurring anion?
p. 292

A.) Potassium
*B.) Chloride
C.) Magnesium
D.) Calcium

24. Which term refers to the state when the pH is lower than normal due to increased hydrogen ion concentration?
p. 299

A.) Hepatosis
B.) Hemotosis
*C.) Acidosis
D.) Alkalosis

25. What is a state of inadequate tissue perforation?
p. 303

*A.) Shock
B.) Acidosis
C.) Afterload
D.) Metabolism

26. What should be wrapped first when using the PASG?
p. 321

A.) Feet
B.) Arms
C.) Abdomen
*D.) Legs

27. Which is NOT one of the most commonly used solutions used in prehospital care?
p. 298-299

A.) Normal saline
B.) Lactated Ringer's
C.) D5W
*D.) Whole blood

28. What is the amount of blood pumped by the heart in one minute?
p. 304

A.) Cardiac contractile force
B.) Peripheral vascular resistance
C.) Cardiac preload
*D.) Cardiac output

29. Which stage of shock is characterized by prolonged capillary refill time and a rapid/thready pulse?
p. 310

A.) Irreversible
B.) Compensated
C.) Reversible
*D.) Decompensated

30. Which is an example of a crystalloid that has an electrolyte composition similar to blood plasma?
p. 298

A.) Hypotonic
B.) Hypertonic
*C.) Isotonic
D.) Intratonic

31. When the hydrogen ion concentration is high, how does the pH level relate to this?
p. 299

A.) pH does not relate to hydrogen level
B.) pH level is same
C.) pH level is high
*D.) pH level is low

32. Where is 75% of the body's water found?
p. 288

A.) Intravascular compartment
B.) Extracellular compartment
*C.) Intracellular compartment
D.) Extravascular compartment

33. What is the major sign of overhydration?
p. 289

A.) Tugor
B.) Lack of tears
C.) Othostatic hypotension
*D.) Edema

34. Which type of metabolism requires oxygen?
p. 309

A.) Anaerobic
B.) Peripheral
*C.) Aerobic
D.) Lateral

35. Which is the first stage of shock that is characterized by tachycardia?
p. 309-310

A.) Decompensated
B.) Reversible
C.) Irreversible
*D.) Compensated

36. Which blood type is referred to as the universal donor?
p. 296

A.) A
B.) B
C.) AB
*D.) O

37. Which is the result of retention of carbon dioxide?
p. 302

A.) Metabolic alkalosis
B.) Respiratory alkalosis
*C.) Respiratory acidosis
D.) Metabolic acidosis

38. What term is used to describe the totality of the ongoing biomedical and physiological activity necessary to support life?
p. 286

*A.) Metabolism
B.) Dehydration
C.) Homeostasis
D.) Hypotension

39. Which action is dependent on the venous return?
p. 304

*A.) Preload
B.) Cardiac output
C.) Cardiac contractile force
D.) Afterload

40. Which is NOT something that can be observed in a potential shock victim when walking up to them?
p. 312

*A.) Body temperature
B.) Respiratory effort
C.) Mental status
D.) Skin color

41. Which is a contraindication for the use of the pneumatic anti-shock garment?
p. 319

A.) Stabilization of fractures
*B.) Pulmonary edema
C.) Blood pressure
D.) Control of bleeding

42. Which part of the body receives a lessened blood flow when shock begins?
p. 308

A.) Heart
B.) Brain
*C.) Skin
D.) Kidneys

43. What is the ratio of bicarbonate to carbonic acid when the patient is in respiratory acidosis?
p. 301

A.) 20:1
B.) 15:4
C.) 15:1
*D.) 20:4

44. Which complication has occurred when there is an abrupt onset of fever after cannulation has been performed?
p. 327

A.) Circulatory overload
B.) Catheter shear
*C.) Pyrogenic reaction
D.) Air embolism

45. Which type of intravenous administration set is standard?
p. 322

A.) Minidrip
B.) Milidrip
*C.) Macrodrip
D.) Microdrip

46. What systolic pressure can it be assumed the patient has if the femoral pulse can be palpated, but the radial cannot?
p. 312

*A.) 70 mm Hg
B.) 50 mm Hg
C.) 80 mm Hg
D.) 60 mm Hg

47. How many inches should the patient's legs be elevated when treating for shock?
p. 317

*A.) 10-12 inches
B.) 12-14 inches
C.) 8-10 inches
D.) 14-16 inches

48. Which is considered a disadvantage of using the more distal veins when administering a cannula?
p. 323-324

A.) Medications get to heart too fast
*B.) They are more fragile
C.) Can use higher veins if failure occurs
D.) Patient can move hand freely

49. During which stage of shock does cellular death occur?
p. 310

A.) Reversible
B.) Decompensated
*C.) Irreversible
D.) Compensated

50. Which state occurs when solutions on opposite sides of a semi-premeable membrane are equal in concentration?
p. 292

A.) Hypertonic
B.) Hypotonic
C.) Intratonic
*D.) Isotonic

51. What is the maximum amount of fluid that should be administered to an adult patient in the field setting?
p. 327

A.) 5-6 liters
B.) 3-4 liters
*C.) 2-3 liters
D.) 4-5 liters

52. Which type of water loss occurs from a severe burn?
p. 289

A.) Internal
B.) Increased sweating
C.) Gastrointestinal
*D.) Plasma

53. Which type of hemorrhage is NOT controlled by the PASG?
p. 317

A.) Lower extremity
B.) Spleen
*C.) Upper extremity
D.) Liver

54. What does NOT need to be used to monitor the patient en route to the hospital?
p. 314

*A.) Capillary refill
B.) Skin moisture
C.) Blood pressure
D.) ECG