Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Body Cavity Trauma

1. How many milliliters of IV fluid should be used to replace each milliliter of blood lost?
p. 495

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

2. Which patient should NOT use nitronox?
p. 490

*A.) Head injury
B.) Leg injury
C.) Abdominal injury
D.) Back injury

3. What is the most important concern with chest trauma?
p. 477

A.) Hypoglycemia
B.) Hypoacidosis
*C.) Hypoxia
D.) Hypovolemia

4. Which is NOT part of the bellow's system?
p. 473

A.) Skeletal muscles
*B.) Diaphragm
C.) Airway
D.) Pleura

5. What gauge needle should be used to perform needle decompression of a tension pneumothorax?
p. 493

A.) 16-18
B.) 14-16
C.) 18-20
*D.) 10-14

6. Which organ in the abdomen is NOT susceptible to injury due to the cavitational wave?
p. 481

A.) Kidneys
B.) Spleen
C.) Liver
*D.) Small bowel

7. Which type of injury should always be suspected in the patient with body cavity trauma?
p. 483

A.) Extremity
*B.) Spinal
C.) Laceration
D.) Soft tissue

8. When observing the chest during the secondary assessment, which areas should be paid closest attention to?
p. 486

*A.) Ribs and sternum
B.) Ribs and accessory muscles
C.) Accessory muscles and arms
D.) Clavicle and sternum

9. Which is the most common protruding viscera?
p. 481

A.) Colon
*B.) Small bowel
C.) Large bowel
D.) Kidneys

10. What should be done with the patient who has an evisceration to prevent them from touching it?
p. 496

A.) Make the tissue numb
B.) Push the evisceration back in
*C.) Restrain their hands
D.) Administer a sedative

11. What forms the upper border of the abdomen?
p. 474

A.) 12th rib
B.) Heart
*C.) Diaphragm
D.) Sternum

12. What should be assumed if the patient presents with symptoms of hypovolemic shock with no obvious signs of bleeding?
p. 484

A.) Bleeding in the arms
B.) Bleeding in the legs
*C.) Bleeding in the body cavity
D.) Bleeding in the head area

13. What acts as the container and a dynamic component of the respiratory process?
p. 471

*A.) Thorax
B.) Abdomen
C.) Diaphragm
D.) Pelvic cavity

14. How many sides of an occlusive dressing should be sealed?
p. 490

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

15. What is a double fold of peritoneum that supports the major portion of the small bowel?
p. 475

A.) Jejunum
B.) Duodenum
C.) Omentum
*D.) Mesentery

16. Which type of chest injury limits excursion due to pain?
p. 476

A.) Traumatic asphyxia
*B.) Rib fracture
C.) Pneumothorax
D.) Flail chest

17. How long after being spilled will bile inflame the peritoneum?
p. 482

A.) 16 hours
B.) 24 hours
C.) 36 hours
*D.) 12 hours

18. Which side will the trachea displace to with a tension pneumothorax?
p. 484

A.) Ipsilateral
B.) Paradoxical
*C.) Contralateral
D.) Peritoneal

19. What is the first component of the alimentary canal?
p. 474

*A.) Esophagus
B.) Stomach
C.) Duodenum
D.) Small bowel

20. What should be used to describe the patient's type of pain?
p. 489

A.) Medical terminology
*B.) Patient's own words
C.) Local protocol
D.) Predetermined description

21. What are the muscles between the ribs that serve to expand the chest?
p. 472

A.) Pleural
B.) Mastoid
*C.) Intercostal
D.) Thoracic

22. Which is NOT a symptom of cardiac tamponade?
p. 479

A.) Narrowing of pulse pressure
B.) Distending jugular veins
C.) Distant heart sounds
*D.) Increased systolic pressure

23. What percentage of body cavity injuries does the chest injury account for in the United States?
p. 475

A.) 35%
B.) 55%
*C.) 25%
D.) 45%

24. Which type of condition is exhibited when pain comes on after the release of pressure on the abdomen?
p. 487-488

A.) Rebound masses
*B.) Rebound tenderness
C.) Rebound guarding
D.) Rebound pulsation

25. Which organ is NOT located in the mediastinum?
p. 472

A.) Trachea
*B.) Diaphragm
C.) Vena cava
D.) Esophagus

26. Which part of the body should NOT be used when obtaining blood pressure on a patient with a traumatic aortic aneurysm?
p. 494

A.) Left leg
*B.) Left arm
C.) Right arm
D.) Right leg

27. Which medication may be ordered for potential acidosis caused by traumatic asphyxia?
p. 492

*A.) Sodium bicarbonate
B.) Nitronox
C.) Morphine sulphate
D.) Methylprednisolone

28. How long should the patient's respirations be timed?
p. 488

A.) 10 seconds
*B.) 30 seconds
C.) 45 seconds
D.) 60 seconds

29. Which is NOT a result of tension pneumothorax?
p. 478

A.) Reduce the heart's ability to fill
B.) Push the mediastinum against the unaffected lung
*C.) Increase venous return to the heart
D.) Increase the effort of respiration

30. What is the two-layered sac that surrounds the heart?
p. 473

*A.) Pericardium
B.) Peristeum
C.) Peritoneum
D.) Peristalsis