Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Shock Trauma Resuscitation

1. What is the field limit on crystalloid infusions due to blood dilution?
p. 567

*A.) 3 liters
B.) 12 liters
C.) 9 liters
D.) 6 liters

2. What is one of the first signs of shock?
p. 558

A.) Increased respiratory rate
B.) Slow pupil dilation
*C.) Restlessness and anxiety
D.) Ashen color of the skin

3. What time frame does decompensated shock occur in the otherwise healthy adult?
p. 559

A.) 2 hours
*B.) 1 hour
C.) 2.5 hours
D.) 1.5 hours

4. Which is an ideal location for IV placement in the trauma patient?
p. 566

*A.) Antecubital fossa
B.) Branchial fossa
C.) Basilic fossa
D.) Cephalic fossa

5. What responds first to blood loss?
p. 557

A.) Arterial supply
*B.) Venous supply
C.) Plasma supply
D.) Capillary supply

6. When should the helicopter be considered?
p. 567

*A.) Transport time will exceed 30 minutes
B.) Transport time will exceed 15 minutes
C.) Transport time will exceed 20 minutes
D.) Transport time will exceed 25 minutes

7. What is the fluid portion of the blood consisting of serum and protein substances in solution?
p. 556

*A.) Plasma
B.) White blood cells
C.) Red blood cells
D.) Erythrocyte

8. Which type of injury is NOT known for causing silent shock and even death?
p. 560

A.) Chest
*B.) Leg
C.) Abdomen
D.) Head

9. From which direction should the helicopter be approached?
p. 569

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

10. What can be used to increase blood pressure during shock?
p. 565

*A.) Autotransfusion
B.) Intubation
C.) Debridement
D.) Sphygmomanometer

11. What percentage of the body weight does the blood account for?
p. 556

A.) 10%
*B.) 7%
C.) 13%
D.) 16%

12. Which trauma score would indicate a poor prognosis?
p. 564

*A.) 9
B.) 13
C.) 15
D.) 11

13. Which is NOT an item used to determine breathing?
p. 560

A.) Minute volume
B.) Rate
C.) Depth
*D.) Peripheral perfusion

14. Which life threat is the first concern?
p. 564

A.) Saturation
B.) Breathing
*C.) Airway
D.) Circulation

15. What is the goal in prehospital care in terms of shock?
p. 557

A.) Recognize early and treat decompensated shock aggressively
B.) Recognize early and treat preload shock aggressively
C.) Recognize early and treat irreversible shock aggressively
*D.) Recognize early and treat compensated shock aggressively

16. What maximum timeframe should fluid therapy begin in the shock patient?
p. 566

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

17. Which deformity should be looked for when exposing the patient for assessment?
p. 562

A.) Laceration
B.) Contusion
C.) Abrasion
*D.) Hematoma

18. What does trauma assessment begin with?
p. 560

A.) Survey of the scene
B.) Performing secondary assessment
C.) Performing primary assessment
*D.) Review of dispatch information

19. What size landing zone needs to be clear for the medium sized helicopter at the scene?
p. 568

A.) 105 X 105 feet
B.) 60 X 60 feet
*C.) 75 X 75 feet
D.) 120 X 120 feet