Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Soft-Tissue Trauma and Burns

1. How long should the eyes be flushed minimally when contaminated with an unknown agent?
p. 549

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

2. Who should be allowed to shut-off the electricity in the case of an electrical burn patient?
p. 543

A.) Police officer
*B.) Utility company
C.) Firefighter
D.) Paramedic

3. Which part does NOT make up 9% of the body for the rule of nines on an adult?
p. 535

A.) Lower chest
B.) Front of each lower extremity
*C.) Front of head and neck
D.) Front of the chest

4. Which type of radiation is the most severe and hardest to protect against?
p. 531

A.) Alpha
*B.) Gamma
C.) Theta
D.) Beta

5. What is the mathematical relationship between distance and radiation exposure?
p. 531

A.) Diverse and squared
B.) Diverse and tripled
*C.) Inverse and squared
D.) Inverse and tripled

6. What does NOT need to be done in the field with a large open wound?
p. 545

A.) Remove debris
B.) Irrigate with saline
C.) Dress it neatly
*D.) Clean the wound

7. Which degree of burn is not painful due to nerve destruction?
p. 534

A.) 1st
*B.) 3rd
C.) 4th
D.) 2nd

8. What is the last choice for blood loss control?
p. 544-545

*A.) Tourniquet
B.) Pressure points
C.) Direct pressure
D.) Elevation

9. What is the blue-black discoloration of the skin due to leakage of blood into the tissues called?
p. 526

*A.) Ecchymosis
B.) Erythema
C.) Abrasion
D.) Hematoma

10. Which type of wound is closed, but there is damage to the tissue directly beneath?
p. 525

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

11. Which type of airway burn is associated with inhaling steam?
p. 532

*A.) Airway thermal burn
B.) Carbon monoxide poisoning
C.) Gamma radiation burn
D.) Toxic inhalation

12. Which layer within the blood vessel is the muscular part of the tube?
p. 525

A.) Tunica intima
B.) Tunica adventia
C.) Tunica lumenica
*D.) Tunica media

13. Which is NOT a layer of skin?
p. 523

A.) Subcutaneous
B.) Dermis
C.) Epidermis
*D.) Integumentary

14. Who should be used when there is a risk of radiation exposure during patient removal?
p. 550

A.) Youngest rescuers
*B.) Oldest rescuers
C.) No one should attempt removal
D.) Middle-aged rescuers

15. Which burn patient is NOT considered an immediate transport?
p. 540

A.) Geriatric patient with minor burns
*B.) Localized burns to the upper thighs
C.) Inhalation of smoke or flame
D.) Third-degree burns over large part of the body

16. Which substance needs to be cleaned with alcohol?
p. 549

A.) Sodium
*B.) Phenol
C.) Carbon
D.) Dry lime

17. Which type of burn must destroy tissue before moving deeper into the skin?
p. 530

A.) Thermal
B.) Electrical
*C.) Chemical
D.) Inhalation

18. Which type of injury makes it difficult to locate and stop the source of hemorrhage?
p. 528

A.) Laceration
B.) Incision
C.) Amputation
*D.) Crushing

19. Which area of the body needs to be treated as more severe with a full-thickness burn?
p. 541

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

20. Which should NOT be done when treating a chemical burn?
p. 548-549

*A.) Use a neutralizer
B.) Flush with water
C.) Use a mild soap
D.) Scrub with gentle brush

21. Which complication can restrict breathing with a thoracic burn?
p. 536-537

*A.) Eschar
B.) Hypovolemia
C.) Medar
D.) Hypothermia

22. What should be done differently in the case of a thermal burn assessment?
p. 539

*A.) Conduct full scene survey
B.) Question the patient
C.) Expose all concealed areas
D.) Identify the burns

23. What color and rate is venous hemorrhage generally?
p. 528

A.) Brown and intermittent
B.) Red and oozing
C.) Bright red and pulsing
*D.) Dark red and flowing

24. How long should pressure be maintained when using pressure points to control hemorrhage?
p. 544

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

25. Which type of burn is characterized as minor?
p. 542

A.) Limited full-thickness burn
B.) Partial-thickness burn over 15% BSA
*C.) Limited partial-thickness
D.) Full-thickness burn over 5% BSA

26. What does a sterile bandage provide when placed over the third degree burn?
p. 548

A.) Fluid retention of the skin
*B.) Protective barrier against contamination
C.) Padding against minor bumping
D.) Medical treatment of the burned flesh

27. How should an amputated body part be transported to the hospital?
p. 546

A.) In a cloth and ice
*B.) In a plastic bag and cool water
C.) In a plastic bag and ice
D.) In a cloth and cool water

28. What is the most common source of poison in the United States?
p. 523

A.) Carbon dioxide
*B.) Carbon monoxide
C.) Carbon trioxide
D.) Carbon bioxide

29. What is NOT something that must be done to secure the scene at a fire?
p. 539-540

A.) Take off watches and rings carefully
B.) Remove ant clothing that was involved in the fire
*C.) Move away from any overt flames
D.) Check patient's posterior surface

30. Which type of burn is the result of increased molecular movement within the cells?
p. 529

A.) Inhalation
B.) Chemical
*C.) Thermal
D.) Radiation

31. What serves as a strata of insulation?
p. 524

A.) Dermis layer
*B.) Subcutaneous tissue
C.) Tunica tissue
D.) Epidermis layer

32. Which special type of laceration involves a deep wound to the skin and underlying organs?
p. 527

*A.) Puncture
B.) Amputation
C.) Contusion
D.) Avulsion

33. Which degree of burn has a reddening and blisters on the skin?
p. 533

A.) 4th
*B.) 2nd
C.) 3rd
D.) 1st