Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Head, Neck, and Spine Injury

1. Which type of respiration is characterized by erratic and gasping breaths?
p. 454

A.) Ataxic
B.) Agonal
*C.) Biot's
D.) Cheyene-Stokes's

2. Which protective membrane is firmly attached to skull?
p. 438

A.) Arachnoid
B.) Peristeum
C.) Pia
*D.) Dura

3. Which condition is the lucid interval usually associated with?
p. 450

A.) Subarachnoid leak
B.) Intracerebral hemorrhage
C.) Subdural hematoma
*D.) Epidural hematoma

4. Which type of facial fracture involves the bone of the upper jaw?
p. 447

A.) Zygoma
*B.) Maxilla
C.) Mandible
D.) Scapula

5. What is the connective tissue that suspends the brain in the cranial cavity and the cord in the spinal foramen?
p. 438

*A.) Arachnoid membrane
B.) Peristeum
C.) Dura
D.) Pia matter

6. What is the point where the spinal cord exits the cranium and is the largest opening in the skull?
p. 440

A.) Spinal foramen
*B.) Foramen magnum
C.) Subarachnoid space
D.) Cribriform plate

7. Which medication is used to reduce swelling of the spinal cord?
p. 466

*A.) Methylprednisolone
B.) Oxygen
C.) Furosemide
D.) Diazepam

8. Which area of the spine is more likely to be injured?
p. 447

A.) Coccygeal
*B.) Cervical
C.) Thoracic
D.) Sacral

9. Which is NOT a part of Cushing's Reflex?
p. 450

*A.) Increased pulse rate
B.) Erratic respirations
C.) Deep respirations
D.) Increased blood pressure

10. What surface in the eye needs to be bathed in the fluid that flows from the lacrimal ducts?
p. 442-443

*A.) Cornea
B.) Conjuctiva
C.) Lens
D.) Retina

11. Which type of brain injury occurs on the opposite side of the initial impact?
p. 448

A.) Concussion
B.) Contusion
*C.) Contrecoup
D.) Laceration

12. Which nerve senses the collar area?
p. 442

A.) S-1
*B.) C-3
C.) T-10
D.) T-4

13. What should the spinal injury patient be monitored for due to the body's inability to control body temperature?
p. 464

A.) Hypoflaccidity
B.) Hypovolemia
*C.) Hypothermia
D.) Hypotoxemia

14. What fills the anterior chamber of the eye?
p. 442

A.) Retinal humor
*B.) Aqueous humor
C.) Lens humor
D.) Vitreous humor

15. What type of hemorrhage results from a ruptured blood vessel within the substance of the brain?
p. 449

A.) Epidural
B.) Subdural
C.) Subarachnoid
*D.) Intracerebral

16. Which type of brain injury is characterized by a brief period of dysfunction?
p. 448

A.) Edema
*B.) Concussion
C.) Contusion
D.) Hemorrhage

17. Which part of the brain is the largest and is responsible for conscious thought?
p. 439

*A.) Cerebrum
B.) Cerebellum
C.) Medulla oblongata
D.) Pons

18. Where does the third cranial nerve which is responsible for sight reside within the brain?
p. 440

A.) Central sulcus
B.) Neurilemma
*C.) Tentorium
D.) Falx cerebri

19. What should be done with any sizeable open neck wound?
p. 458

A.) Seal against possibility of jugular aspiration of air
B.) Seal against possibility of vertebral aspiration of air
C.) Seal against possibility of arterial aspiration of air
*D.) Seal against possibility of vascular aspiration of air

20. Where does the bruising occur when a basilar skull fracture occurs near the foramen magnum?
p. 445-446

*A.) Auditory canal
B.) Orbital area
C.) Mouth and teeth
D.) Nasal canal

21. What degree angle should the body be kept with the head down to keep the jugular pressure positive?
p. 462

*A.) 15 degree
B.) 45 degree
C.) 35 degree
D.) 25 degree

22. What is the first-line drug used in the care of a patient with suspected care injury?
p. 466

A.) Solu-Medrol
*B.) Oxygen
C.) Lasix
D.) Valium

23. Which part of the spine supports the entire upper torso, neck, head and upper extremities?
p. 436

A.) Cervical
*B.) Lumbar
C.) Coccygeal
D.) Thoracic

24. Which type of spinal injury is characterized by priapism?
p. 452

A.) Lumbar
*B.) Cervical
C.) Sacral
D.) Thoracic

25. What are the most anterior structures of the neck?
p. 453

A.) Larynx and Maxilla
B.) Trachea and esophagus
*C.) Trachea and larynx
D.) Esophagus and larynx

26. Which should be used to control facial or head bleeding?
p. 462

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

27. What is a direct window into the brain during the patient assessment?
p. 457

A.) Mental status
B.) Ears
*C.) Pupils
D.) Airway

28. Which type of pulse indicates possible head or CNS injury?
p. 458

A.) Fast and pounding
B.) Slow and thready
*C.) Slow and pounding
D.) Fast and thready

29. How long should pressure be held on a bleeding nose minimum due to clotting time in that area?
p. 465

A.) 15 minutes
B.) 20 minutes
*C.) 10 minutes
D.) 25 minutes

30. Which type of skull fracture is a small crack in the skull?
p. 445

A.) Depressed
B.) Impaled
C.) Open
*D.) Linear

31. In addition to the hard and compact bone, what other type of bone is in the cranium to protect the brain from trauma?
p. 435

A.) Marrow
B.) Cartilage
C.) Meninges
*D.) Cancellous

32. Which body parts should be kept in the same plane to ensure that further spinal injury does not occur during extrication?
p. 462

A.) Ear, arm, leg
B.) Eyes, back, buttocks
C.) Mouth, nipple, knee
*D.) Nose, naval, toes

33. Which item act as a cushion for the brain?
p. 435

A.) Occiput
B.) Cranium
*C.) Cerebrospinal fluid
D.) Odontoid process

34. What should NOT be done with objects that are penetrating the head, neck or face?
p. 465

*A.) Remove the object
B.) Stabilize the object
C.) Leave the object in place
D.) Tape around the object

35. What is the most common sign of blunt trauma to the scalp?
p. 444

A.) Complete removal of the scalp
*B.) Protruding bump
C.) Sunken in pit
D.) Soft, mushy pit

36. Where does the spinal cord terminate in an adult?
p. 440

A.) S-2
B.) T-2
C.) C-2
*D.) L-2

37. Which type of hematoma occurs between the interior surface of the brain and the dura?
p. 449

*A.) Epidural
B.) Subdural
C.) Subarachnoid
D.) Intracerebral

38. Which type of eye injury involves a small vessel rupturing leaving the surface of the eye blood red?
p. 452

A.) Acute retinal artery occlusion
B.) Hypothema
*C.) Conjunctival hemorrhage
D.) Retinal detachment

39. Which type of intubation is accomplished by walking your fingers along the patient's tongue and lift the epiglottis?
p. 461

A.) Nasal
*B.) Digital
C.) Oropharyngeal
D.) Endotracheal

40. What should be administered if a head injury is suspected to help slow the development of the cerebral edema?
p. 460-461

A.) Nasal cannula
B.) Nitroglycerin
*C.) 100% oxygen
D.) IV fluids

41. What is the arterial circle that assures good circulation to the body of the brain?
p. 442

A.) Circle of Wilson
B.) Circle of Watson
C.) Circle of Walker
*D.) Circle of Willis

42. At what level on the body can the last cervical vertebrae be palpated?
p. 436

A.) Buttocks
B.) Waist
*C.) Shoulder
D.) Mid-back

43. Which nervous system controls skeletal muscles and dermatomes?
p. 440

*A.) Somatic
B.) Nervous
C.) Intrinsic
D.) Autonomic

44. What structure in the ear is responsible for position and motion sense?
p. 443

A.) Lacrimal canals
B.) Cochlea canals
*C.) Semicircular canals
D.) Vertigo canals

45. How many layers of bone is the cranium made from?
p. 435

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

46. What accounts for the majority of vehicular deaths?
p. 434

*A.) Head injury
B.) Abdomen injury
C.) Pelvis injury
D.) Spine injury