Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Musculoskeletal Injuries

1. Which location of fracture has a greater chance of blood vessel and nerve damage?
p. 510

A.) Ligament
*B.) Joint
C.) Tendon
D.) Long bone shaft

2. What is the hollow shaft of the long bones called?
p. 501

A.) Iliaphysis
B.) Metaphysis
C.) Epiphysis
*D.) Diaphysis

3. Which is NOT a type of muscle found in the body?
p. 505

A.) Smooth
B.) Myocardium
*C.) Autonomic
D.) Skeletal

4. What holds the joints together?
p. 504

A.) Cartilage
B.) Tendon
C.) Fat
*D.) Ligaments

5. What is the ideal way to deal with a fracture of or near a joint?
p. 517

A.) Splint in the neutral position
B.) Splint in the above neutral position
*C.) Splint in the position it was found
D.) Splint in the most comfortable position

6. Which surfaces of the lower extremity should be palpated first?
p. 514

A.) Anterior and posterior
*B.) Lateral and medial
C.) Lateral and posterior
D.) Anterior and medial

7. Which order should be followed when performing the lower-and upper-extremity assessment?
p. 514

A.) Observe, expose, palpate
B.) Palpate, expose, observe
*C.) Expose, observe, palpate
D.) Expose, palpate, observe

8. Which type of fracture only disrupts one side of a long bone?
p. 509

A.) Open
B.) Closed
*C.) Greenstick
D.) Hairline

9. What canal does the blood vessels flow within inside of the bone?
p. 503

A.) Periosteum
B.) Cancellous
*C.) Haversian
D.) Synovial

10. Which type of injury involves a displacement of the bone ends from the joint?
p. 507

A.) Strain
*B.) Dislocation
C.) Subluxation
D.) Sprain

11. Which type of shoulder dislocation locks the patient's arm above their head?
p. 512

*A.) Inferior
B.) Distal
C.) Anterior
D.) Posterior

12. Which is the largest and strongest of the long bones?
p. 504

A.) Fibia
B.) Talus
*C.) Femur
D.) Tibia

13. What allows for much of the motion of the lower extremity?
p. 504

A.) Leg
B.) Foot
*C.) Pelvis
D.) Thigh

14. Which type of skeletal injury should lead to immediate transport?
p. 513

*A.) Femur fracture
B.) Elbow fracture
C.) Knee dislocation
D.) Shoulder dislocation

15. Which method of movement does NOT help align the patient's body in the case of rapid transport?
p. 516

*A.) Secure upper and lower extremities to each other
B.) Axial traction
C.) Secure upper extremities to the body
D.) Secure legs to each other

16. Which splint type is NOT used for ankle and foot injuries?
p. 518

*A.) Padded board
B.) Full-leg air
C.) Pillow
D.) Vacuum

17. In addition to the patient's physical injury, what else does the paramedic need to tend to?
p. 519

A.) Triage of all of the patients
*B.) Psychological needs of the patient
C.) Family contact on behalf of the patient
D.) Scene control for the patient

18. Which attachment of muscle to bone moves when the muscles contracts?
p. 505

A.) Origin
B.) Ending
C.) Tendon
*D.) Insertion

19. What is an overstretching of the muscles that presents as pain?
p. 507

A.) Cramp
B.) Sprain
*C.) Strain
D.) Spasm

20. Which area does compartment syndrome occur in most often?
p. 514

A.) Head
B.) Pelvis
C.) Back
*D.) Forearm

21. Which is NOT known for a lot of blood loss?
p. 511

A.) Pelvic fracture
B.) Femur fracture
*C.) Lower-leg fracture
D.) Hip dislocation

22. What is the most ideal position to place and splint an injured limb?
p. 516-517

A.) Most comfortable
B.) Above neutral
*C.) Neutral
D.) Way it was found