

Caring for Bleeding, Shock and Soft-Tissue Injuries

From Brady's First Responder (8th Edition)

99 Questions

1. Which of the following should NOT be done to treat an internal ear injury?

p. 346

- A.) Leave objects in the canal
- B.) Bandage dressings in place
- C.) Apply external dressings
- *D.) Pack the external ear canal

2. How should the bandage be wrapped around a limb to control bleeding?

p. 320

- A.) Start at the wound and wrap downward from there
- B.) Start at the near end and work toward its far end
- C.) Start at the wound and wrap upward from there
- *D.) Start at the far end and work toward its near end

3. How long can arterial bleeding take to clot?

p. 308

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

4. Which of the following should a patient who has fainted be told NOT to do until he has been seen by a physician?

p. 330

- A.) Cook food
- *B.) Operate machinery
- C.) Make important decisions
- D.) Travel a long distance

5. When a pressure point must be used to control bleeding of the forearm, what angle should the arm be placed into?

p. 314

- A.) 30-degree
- B.) 60-degree
- C.) 45-degree
- *D.) 90-degree

6. Which type of shock is caused by infection?

p. 326

- *A.) Septic
- B.) Anaphylactic
- C.) Psychogenic
- D.) Neurogenic

7. Which is the most commonly seen type of closed wound during Emergency Medical Responder care?

p. 332

- A.) Puncture
- B.) Abrasion
- *C.) Contusion
- D.) Incision

8. For which type of abdominal wound should the patient's legs be flexed and supported with pillows?

p. 353

- A.) Impaled objects
- B.) Broken leg
- *C.) Open wounds
- D.) Pelvic bone injury

9. When should the dressing be placed over the open chest wound to allow air in the chest cavity to be released?

p. 352

- A.) Between breaths
- B.) As he hold his breath
- C.) When he inhales
- *D.) When he exhales

10. What is the ideal minimum amount of time you want to flush the chemical burn patient's eyes with water?

p. 345

- *A.) 20 minutes
- B.) 15 minutes
- C.) 25 minutes
- D.) 30 minutes

11. What should you always check for when treating a puncture wound?

p. 336

- A.) Object
- *B.) Exit wound
- C.) Internal injury
- D.) Bleeding

12. On which location should you pay special attention to when it is bruised?

p. 322

- A.) Leg
- B.) Feet
- C.) Shoulder
- *D.) Chest

13. How should the bandage be applied when bleeding is being controlled on an cut to the external genitalia?

p. 354

- *A.) Like a diaper
- B.) Around both legs
- C.) In a figure-eight pattern
- D.) Like a tourniquet

14. Which of the following act as an exchange point for nutrients and wastes?

p. 306

- *A.) Capillaries
- B.) Vena cava
- C.) Artery
- D.) Bronchioles

15. How much of the total surface area is assigned to the head and neck of infants and children when assessing the severity of a burn?

p. 356

- A.) 14%
- *B.) 18%
- C.) 9%
- D.) 4.5%

16. Which of the following should NOT be done when treating a patient with an impaled object?

p. 336

- A.) Pack the object
- B.) Stabilize the object
- *C.) Remove the object
- D.) Care for shock

17. When should the distal pulse be checked when applying a bandage?

p. 320

- A.) Before application only
- B.) Before, after and during application
- C.) After application only
- *D.) Before and after application

18. Which of the following is your best chance for controlling bleeding on the abdomen or neck?

p. 313

- A.) Pressure dressing
- *B.) Gloved hand and dressing
- C.) Elevation alone
- D.) Tourniquet

19. What percentage of the body being burned is considered serious?

p. 357

- A.) 10%
- *B.) 16%
- C.) 14%
- D.) 12%

20. From which part of the heart is blood pumped to the body?

p. 305

- *A.) Left ventricle
- B.) Left atrium
- C.) Right atrium
- D.) Right ventricle

21. What position should the patient be placed into when preventing shock?

p. 329

- *A.) Laying down
- B.) Leaning over
- C.) Sitting up
- D.) Standing up

22. Which pressure point is more commonly used to control bleeding?

p. 313

- A.) On the ankle
- B.) Behind the knee
- C.) Neck
- *D.) Groin

23. What is the first thing that needs to be done when treating a patient with a cut or severed artery in the neck?

p. 347

- A.) Apply pressure to both sides of the neck with a pressure dressing
- B.) Provide care for shock
- C.) Place the patient on his right side
- *D.) Apply direct pressure over the wound using the palm of your hand

24. How should clothing be removed from the patient to treat open wounds?

p. 335

- A.) Roll it up
- *B.) Cut it away
- C.) Pull it over the head
- D.) Tear it off

25. How many layers of the skin are involved in a partial-thickness burn?

p. 356

- A.) Three
- B.) One
- C.) Four
- *D.) Two

26. Which of the following should NOT be used to hold a dressing in place?

p. 318

- A.) Strips of cloth
- *B.) Elastic bandages
- C.) Handkerchief
- D.) Adhesive bandages

27. Which is NOT correct when treating a patient for suspected internal bleeding?

p. 324

- A.) Reassure the patient and keep him calm
- B.) Be alert in case the patient starts to vomit
- *C.) Give the patient sips of water
- D.) Take appropriate BSI precautions

28. Which is most often effective when trying to control external bleeding?

p. 311

- A.) Pressure points
- B.) Elevation with direct pressure
- *C.) Direct pressure
- D.) Use of a tourniquet

29. What is the most reliable sign to use when monitoring an elderly patient for shock?

p. 322

- *A.) Level of consciousness
- B.) Heart rate
- C.) Feeling of restlessness
- D.) Skin condition

30. What carries the elements involved in forming blood clots?

p. 306

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

31. How many blankets should be placed under the shock patient?

p. 329

- *A.) One
- B.) Three
- C.) Two
- D.) Four

32. To what level should the wound be raised when using elevation to control the bleeding?

p. 313

- A.) Below the heart
- B.) Above the waist
- *C.) Above the heart
- D.) Below the waist

33. What is a type of trauma that the object causing injury did not penetrate the skin?

p. 322

- A.) Grazing
- B.) Swift
- C.) Shock
- *D.) Blunt

34. What position should an unresponsive patient be placed into when he has a nosebleed?

p. 347

- A.) Prone
- B.) Supine
- *C.) Recovery
- D.) Semi sitting

35. Which statement about the skin of the patient in shock is correct?

p. 328

- A.) Skin has a flushed appearance
- *B.) Feels cool to the touch
- C.) There is no sweat
- D.) Chill bumps are on the skin

36. How should the first layer of bulky dressings be placed near the impaled object in a patient's chest?

p. 352

- A.) Along the horizontal line of the body
- B.) Along the diagonal line of the body
- *C.) Along the vertical line of the body
- D.) Along the perpendicular line of the body

37. What is shock caused by vomiting and diarrhea called?

p. 326

- *A.) Metabolic
- B.) Cardiogenic
- C.) Septic
- D.) Hemorrhagic

38. What should be used to control bleeding of a scalp wound?

p. 339

- A.) Adhesive bandage
- B.) Paper bandage
- *C.) Roller bandage
- D.) Plastic bandage

39. How much should the stick be turned when applying a tourniquet?

p. 315

- *A.) Just until bleeding has stopped
- B.) A little after bleeding has slowed
- C.) Just until bleeding has slowed
- D.) A little after bleeding has stopped

40. What type of bandage should be used to create the cravat?

p. 338

- A.) Square bandage
- B.) Rectangular bandage
- C.) Circular bandage
- *D.) Triangular bandage

41. About what distance from the wound should the tourniquet site be located?

p. 315

- A.) 4 inches (9 cm)
- *B.) 2 inches (5 cm)
- C.) 3 inches (7 cm)
- D.) 5 inches (11 cm)

42. What term is used to describe a jagged cut?

p. 333

- A.) Avulsion
- B.) Abrasion
- *C.) Laceration
- D.) Incision

43. With which type of bleeding will the bright red blood pulse with each heart beat?

p. 307

- *A.) Arterial
- B.) Pressured
- C.) Venous
- D.) Capillary

44. Which type of shock is the only one Emergency Medical Responders will need to classify?

p. 326

- A.) Hypovolemic
- B.) Septic
- C.) Cardiogenic
- *D.) Anaphylactic

45. What type of dressing should be used when treating the patient who is bleeding from a large cut on the neck?

p. 350

- A.) Roller
- B.) Bulky
- C.) Packed
- *D.) Occlusive

46. What should the minimum width of the band be for the tourniquet?

p. 315

- A.) Two-inch (5 cm)
- B.) Four-inch (9 cm)
- C.) Three-inch (7 cm)
- *D.) One-inch (3 cm)

47. What should be done to help prevent an increase in circulation when treating an open wound?

p. 336

- *A.) Keep him still
- B.) Keep him hydrated
- C.) Keep him cool
- D.) Keep him sitting

48. What should be used to hold the dressing in place over a penetrating chest wound when the patient is sweaty?

p. 352

- *A.) Bulky dressings with cravats
- B.) Roller bandage and cravats
- C.) Adhesive tape with a handkerchief
- D.) Your gloved hand

49. What can be done to help prevent a person from fainting?

p. 331

- A.) Raising the patient's head
- B.) Placing the patient in a recovery position
- *C.) Lowering the patient's head
- D.) Placing the patient in a prone position

50. After what percentage of the body is burned should you NOT flush the burn with water?

p. 357

- A.) 7%
- B.) 5%
- C.) 3%
- *D.) 9%

51. Which of the following should NOT be done with an amputated part?

p. 339

- A.) Keep the part cool
- B.) Wrap the part in sterile dressing
- *C.) Put the part in water
- D.) Place the part in a plastic bag

52. Which of the following cases would NOT warrant activation of the EMS system?

p. 316

- A.) Wound to the arm or leg
- B.) When no distal pulse is found
- *C.) Small areas of capillary bleeding
- D.) Deep wound to the chest area

53. Which position is most often used when treating a patient for shock when no spinal injury is present?

p. 329

- A.) Place the patient flat and face up
- B.) Slightly raise the head and shoulder and elevate the legs
- C.) Slightly raise the head and shoulders
- *D.) Place the patient flat, face up and elevate the legs

54. How much blood loss can you estimate for each bruise found the size of the patient's fist?

p. 324

- *A.) 10% of total volume
- B.) 5% of total volume
- C.) 15% of total volume
- D.) 20% of total volume

55. What should be used to remove superficial foreign matter from the surface of the open wound?

p. 335

- *A.) Sterile gauze pad
- B.) Sterile cleaning needles
- C.) Sterile saline solution
- D.) Sterile alcohol swabs

56. What should be a last resort method to control bleeding from a neck wound?

p. 350

- *A.) Place gloved finger into the wound
- B.) Use an occlusive dressing
- C.) Apply direct pressure with your palm
- D.) Apply a doubled up gauze padding

57. Which pulse should be verified when treating a patient with a facial wound?

p. 340

- *A.) Carotid
- B.) Distal
- C.) Radial
- D.) Brachial

58. What color change is seen with a superficial burn?

p. 359

- A.) White
- B.) Charred
- *C.) Red
- D.) Deep red

59. What should be done first when the patient has been exposed to dry lime?

p. 360

- *A.) Brush it off the skin
- B.) Flush the area with water
- C.) Leave it in place
- D.) Bandage the area

60. What should be used to apply pressure to the femoral artery to control bleeding?

p. 314

- *A.) Heel of your hand
- B.) Back of your hand
- C.) Fingertips of your hand
- D.) Palm of your hand

61. Which statement about internal bleeding is correct?

p. 320

- *A.) Always assume it is severe
- B.) Treat what you can see
- C.) Never apply pressure
- D.) Watch for signs of cardiac arrest

62. What size hem should be made on the bandage used on the scalp wound?

p. 341

- A.) Eight-inch (20 cm)
- *B.) Two-inch (5 cm)
- C.) Four-inch (10 cm)
- D.) Six-inch (15 cm)

63. Which type of wound is the loss of a tooth an example of?

p. 334

- A.) Amputation
- *B.) Avulsion
- C.) Laceration
- D.) Puncture

64. Which of the following should be done when treating a patient for a nosebleed?

p. 346-347

- *A.) Pinch the nostrils shut
- B.) Lean the patient's head back
- C.) Have the patient blow his nose
- D.) Pack the nostrils

65. Which of the following should NOT be done when applying a pressure dressing?

p. 312-313

- A.) Apply more dressing pads
- *B.) Remove bandages to put more on
- C.) Apply pressure with the palm of your hand
- D.) Wrap the bandage to control bleeding

66. What should be done with the eyes of an unresponsive patient?

p. 344

- A.) Lubricate the eyes
- B.) Flush the eyes
- *C.) Close the eyelids
- D.) Open the eyelids

67. With which type of burn may there be little to no sensation of pain present?

p. 356

- A.) Epidermis
- *B.) Full-thickness
- C.) Partial-thickness
- D.) Superficial

68. What should be done if there is an avulsion?

p. 338

- A.) Roll the skin and apply ice to it
- *B.) Fold the skin back into its normal position
- C.) Bandage the skin away from the wound
- D.) Cut the skin away from the body

69. Which of the following should NOT be done if the patient is suffering from an evisceration?

p. 339

- *A.) Give anything by mouth
- B.) Apply a thick moist dressing over the plastic covering
- C.) Provide care for shock
- D.) Place plastic covering over the organs

70. How much blood volume does a child have?

p. 306

- *A.) 1.5 to 2.0 liters
- B.) 2.5 to 3.0 liters
- C.) 2.0 to 2.5 liters
- D.) 3.0 to 3.5 liters

71. How should the occlusive dressing on a neck wound be secured with a self-adherent roller bandage?

p. 350

- A.) Over-under wrap
- B.) Around the neck wrap
- C.) Clockwise wrap
- *D.) Figure-eight wrap

72. What should be used to cover the patient's eyes when they are suffering from thermal burns?

p. 344

- A.) Loose, plastic dressings
- *B.) Loose, moist dressings
- C.) Tight, moist dressings
- D.) Tight, plastic dressings

73. What should be assumed if there is an entrance and exit wound with an open chest wound?

p. 351

- *A.) At least one lung has been punctured
- B.) The heart has been injured
- C.) The heart and lungs have been injured
- D.) Both lungs have been punctured

74. Which type of wound would a skinned elbow be classified as?

p. 332

- *A.) Abrasion
- B.) Puncture
- C.) Laceration
- D.) Avulsion

75. What should be done when the current dressing becomes soaked with blood?

p. 312

- A.) Place another dressing on the wound after the original has been removed
- B.) Remove the original dressing and place another over the wound
- *C.) Place another dressing on top of it without disturbing the original
- D.) Shift the original dressing over and place another over the wound

76. Which is used to create an airtight seal to a wound or body cavity?

p. 317

- A.) Flapper dressing
- B.) Bulky dressing
- C.) Splinted dressing
- *D.) Occlusive dressing

77. What should be done if the chest wound patient begins to have trouble breathing again after a dressing has been put in place?

p. 352

- A.) Lift up two sides while he inhales deeply
- *B.) Lift up one side while he forcefully exhales
- C.) Lift up two sides while he forcefully exhales
- D.) Lift up one side while he inhales deeply

78. Where does perfusion occur?

p. 307

- *A.) Capillaries
- B.) Aorta
- C.) Venules
- D.) Vena cava

79. Which part of the heart receives deoxygenated blood from the body?

p. 304

- A.) Left atrium
- *B.) Right atrium
- C.) Left ventricle
- D.) Right ventricle

80. What will the body do when trying to adjust to the loss of blood and poor perfusion?

p. 327

- A.) Patient becomes restless
- B.) Change in mental status
- C.) Increase breathing rate
- *D.) Increase pulse rate

81. What is usually a self-correcting form of mild shock?

p. 330

- A.) Cardiac arrest
- B.) Stroke
- *C.) Fainting
- D.) Vomiting

82. What should be done if dressings are not immediately available when profuse bleeding is found?

p. 311

- A.) Go get a dressing
- B.) Use the nearest towel
- *C.) Use your gloved hand
- D.) Elevate the wound

83. Which should be used during every patient encounter?

p. 307

- *A.) Gloves
- B.) Gown
- C.) Goggles
- D.) Mask

84. How should the severed artery in the neck patient be positioned once the bleeding is controlled?

p. 349

- A.) On his right side at a slant
- *B.) On his left side at a slant
- C.) On his left side flat on the ground
- D.) On his right side flat on the ground

85. What is the first thing you should do when treating a burn patient?

p. 357

- A.) Assess the patient's airway
- B.) Activate EMS
- *C.) Stop the burning process
- D.) Flush burns with water

86. Within what amount of time will capillary bleeding most often stop?

p. 309

- A.) 10 to 12 minutes
- B.) 4 to 6 minutes
- *C.) 6 to 8 minutes
- D.) 8 to 10 minutes

87. What percentage of the total surface area does each arm account for in the adult patient when assessing the severity of a burn?

p. 356

- A.) 14%
- *B.) 9%
- C.) 4.5%
- D.) 18%

88. What is any material placed over a wound that will help control bleeding and help prevent additional contamination?

p. 317

- A.) Splint
- B.) Bandage
- *C.) Dressing
- D.) Tourniquet

89. Where should the bandage be tied first when holding a dressing in place on a scalp wound?

p. 340

- A.) Over the wound itself
- B.) The side of the patient's head
- *C.) Behind the patient's head
- D.) The front of the patient's head

90. What should be done if encounter a life-threatening injury while assessing the ABCs?

p. 334-335

- *A.) Treat the injury and continue to assess ABCs
- B.) Remember the injury for later
- C.) Move to injury assessment and finish ABCs later
- D.) Finish ABS assessment then move to injuries

91. What can shock be seen as a reaction to?

p. 325

- A.) Fluid loss
- *B.) Blood loss
- C.) Overheating
- D.) Lung injury

92. What is the largest vein called?

p. 306

- A.) Capillary
- B.) Venule
- *C.) Vena cava
- D.) Vein

93. What should the maximum amount of slant be when positioning a patient to trap any air bubbles that may have entered the bloodstream?

p. 349

- A.) 60 degrees
- *B.) 15 degrees
- C.) 30 degrees
- D.) 45 degrees

94. What is one of the more common soft tissue injuries seen in the elderly patient?

p. 332

- A.) Closed wound
- *B.) Skin tear
- C.) Avulsion
- D.) Puncture

95. Which of the following describes capillary bleeding?

p. 308

- *A.) Slow, even flow
- B.) Dark red color
- C.) Spurting blood
- D.) Steady, even flow

96. What should be done if the chemical burn patient begins to complain of increased burning or irritation after you have flushed the eyes with water and dressed them?

p. 360

- A.) Remove the dressing and apply eye drops
- B.) Remove the dressing and have the patient blink
- *C.) Remove the dressing and flush again with water
- D.) Remove the dressing and leave it off

97. What tends to happen to veins when they are cut that helps to limit the blood loss?

p. 308

- A.) Sever
- B.) Cauterize
- *C.) Collapse
- D.) Expand

98. Which of the following is NOT an indication of an injury to the organs of the abdomen and pelvis?

p. 353

- A.) Patient is protecting the abdomen (guarding)
- B.) Indications of blunt trauma to the abdomen or pelvis
- *C.) Patient is trying to move around
- D.) Rigid, distended and/or tender abdomen

99. What is the first step taken when trying to control external bleeding?

p. 309

- A.) Pressure points
- B.) Use of a tourniquet
- *C.) Direct pressure
- D.) Elevation with direct pressure

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2. Where does perfusion occur?

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- *A.) Capillaries
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3. Which is a common example of a superficial burn?

p. 355

- *A.) Sunburn
- B.) Chemical burn
- C.) Steam burn
- D.) Direct flame contact

4. Where should the dressing be placed when the patient has a cut lip?

p. 347

- A.) On the outside of the lip
- B.) Between the gum and tongue
- *C.) Between the lip and gum
- D.) Between the cheek and gum

5. Which of the following should a patient who has fainted be told NOT to do until he has been seen by a physician?

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- A.) Cook food
- *B.) Operate machinery
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- D.) Travel a long distance

6. Where should water be applied when trying to remove a foreign object from the eye?

p. 343

- A.) Corner of the eye closest to the patient's ear
- B.) Inside the upper lid of the patient
- *C.) Corner of the eye closest to the patient's nose
- D.) Inside the lower lid of the patient

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p. 306

- *A.) Aorta
- B.) Artery
- C.) Articulole
- D.) Arteriole

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- B.) Full-thickness
- C.) Partial-thickness
- *D.) Superficial

31. What is the first step taken when trying to control external bleeding?

p. 309

- A.) Pressure points
- B.) Use of a tourniquet
- *C.) Direct pressure
- D.) Elevation with direct pressure

32. What should be assumed if there is an entrance and exit wound with an open chest wound?

p. 351

- *A.) At least one lung has been punctured
- B.) The heart has been injured
- C.) The heart and lungs have been injured
- D.) Both lungs have been punctured

33. How should the bandage be applied when bleeding is being controlled on an cut to the external genitalia?

p. 354

- *A.) Like a diaper
- B.) Around both legs
- C.) In a figure-eight pattern
- D.) Like a tourniquet

34. Which of the following should NOT be done when applying a pressure dressing?

p. 312-313

- A.) Apply more dressing pads
- *B.) Remove bandages to put more on
- C.) Apply pressure with the palm of your hand
- D.) Wrap the bandage to control bleeding

35. How much of the total surface area is assigned to the head and neck of infants and children when assessing the severity of a burn?

p. 356

- A.) 14%
- *B.) 18%
- C.) 9%
- D.) 4.5%

36. What is any material placed over a wound that will help control bleeding and help prevent additional contamination?

p. 317

- A.) Splint
- B.) Bandage
- *C.) Dressing
- D.) Tourniquet

37. Where should the bandage be tied first when holding a dressing in place on a scalp wound?

p. 340

- A.) Over the wound itself
- B.) The side of the patient's head
- *C.) Behind the patient's head
- D.) The front of the patient's head

38. What must be done for a puncture chest wound?

p. 351

- A.) Drain it
- *B.) Seal it
- C.) Cover it
- D.) Open it

39. What is shock caused by vomiting and diarrhea called?

p. 326

- *A.) Metabolic
- B.) Cardiogenic
- C.) Septic
- D.) Hemorrhagic

40. What type of dressing should be used when treating the patient who is bleeding from a large cut on the neck?

p. 350

- A.) Roller
- B.) Bulky
- C.) Packed
- *D.) Occlusive

41. With which type of bleeding will the bright red blood pulse with each heart beat?

p. 307

- *A.) Arterial
- B.) Pressured
- C.) Venous
- D.) Capillary

42. Which of the following is your best chance for controlling bleeding on the abdomen or neck?

p. 313

- A.) Pressure dressing
- *B.) Gloved hand and dressing
- C.) Elevation alone
- D.) Tourniquet

43. Which type of wound would a skinned elbow be classified as?

p. 332

- *A.) Abrasion
- B.) Puncture
- C.) Laceration
- D.) Avulsion

44. How much should the stick be turned when applying a tourniquet?

p. 315

- *A.) Just until bleeding has stopped
- B.) A little after bleeding has slowed
- C.) Just until bleeding has slowed
- D.) A little after bleeding has stopped

45. What should be used to cover the patient's eyes when they are suffering from thermal burns?

p. 344

- A.) Loose, plastic dressings
- *B.) Loose, moist dressings
- C.) Tight, moist dressings
- D.) Tight, plastic dressings

46. What should be done if dressings are not immediately available when profuse bleeding is found?

p. 311

- A.) Go get a dressing
- B.) Use the nearest towel
- *C.) Use your gloved hand
- D.) Elevate the wound

47. Which type of shock is caused by infection?

p. 326

- *A.) Septic
- B.) Anaphylactic
- C.) Psychogenic
- D.) Neurogenic

48. How much time after the initial injury are critical for the patient's survival?

p. 325

- A.) 90 minutes
- B.) 120 minutes
- C.) 30 minutes
- *D.) 60 minutes

49. How should the first layer of bulky dressings be placed near the impaled object in a patient's chest?

p. 352

- A.) Along the horizontal line of the body
- B.) Along the diagonal line of the body
- *C.) Along the vertical line of the body
- D.) Along the perpendicular line of the body

50. Which of the following should be done when treating a patient for a nosebleed?

p. 346-347

- *A.) Pinch the nostrils shut
- B.) Lean the patient's head back
- C.) Have the patient blow his nose
- D.) Pack the nostrils

51. What will the body do when trying to adjust to the loss of blood and poor perfusion?

p. 327

- A.) Patient becomes restless
- B.) Change in mental status
- C.) Increase breathing rate
- *D.) Increase pulse rate

52. Which should be used during every patient encounter?

p. 307

- *A.) Gloves
- B.) Gown
- C.) Goggles
- D.) Mask

53. Which pulse should be verified when treating a patient with a facial wound?

p. 340

- *A.) Carotid
- B.) Distal
- C.) Radial
- D.) Brachial

54. Which of the following describes capillary bleeding?

p. 308

- *A.) Slow, even flow
- B.) Dark red color
- C.) Spurting blood
- D.) Steady, even flow

55. What should be used to hold the dressing in place over a penetrating chest wound when the patient is sweaty?

p. 352

- *A.) Bulky dressings with cravats
- B.) Roller bandage and cravats
- C.) Adhesive tape with a handkerchief
- D.) Your gloved hand

56. Which of the following situations should NOT be allowed when bandaging a wound?

p. 319

- A.) Expose the fingers
- *B.) Slip from the wound
- C.) Maintain blood supply
- D.) Remain on the wound

57. What can be done to help prevent a person from fainting?

p. 331

- A.) Raising the patient's head
- B.) Placing the patient in a recovery position
- *C.) Lowering the patient's head
- D.) Placing the patient in a prone position

58. What position should an unresponsive patient be placed into when he has a nosebleed?

p. 347

- A.) Prone
- B.) Supine
- *C.) Recovery
- D.) Semi sitting

59. Which of the following act as an exchange point for nutrients and wastes?

p. 306

- *A.) Capillaries
- B.) Vena cava
- C.) Artery
- D.) Bronchioles

60. What can shock be seen as a reaction to?

p. 325

- A.) Fluid loss
- *B.) Blood loss
- C.) Overheating
- D.) Lung injury

61. What is the maximum amount of time that should elapse between vital sign checks for a shock patient?

p. 330

- A.) Every 9 minutes
- B.) Every 3 minutes
- C.) Every 7 minutes
- *D.) Every 5 minutes

62. How much blood volume does a child have?

p. 306

- *A.) 1.5 to 2.0 liters
- B.) 2.5 to 3.0 liters
- C.) 2.0 to 2.5 liters
- D.) 3.0 to 3.5 liters

63. What is the most reliable sign to use when monitoring an elderly patient for shock?

p. 322

- *A.) Level of consciousness
- B.) Heart rate
- C.) Feeling of restlessness
- D.) Skin condition

64. Which of the following cases would NOT warrant activation of the EMS system?

p. 316

- A.) Wound to the arm or leg
- B.) When no distal pulse is found
- *C.) Small areas of capillary bleeding
- D.) Deep wound to the chest area

65. Which of the following should NOT be used to hold a dressing in place?

p. 318

- A.) Strips of cloth
- *B.) Elastic bandages
- C.) Handkerchief
- D.) Adhesive bandages

66. What should be a last resort method to control bleeding from a neck wound?

p. 350

- *A.) Place gloved finger into the wound
- B.) Use an occlusive dressing
- C.) Apply direct pressure with your palm
- D.) Apply a doubled up gauze padding

67. To what level should the wound be raised when using elevation to control the bleeding?

p. 313

- A.) Below the heart
- B.) Above the waist
- *C.) Above the heart
- D.) Below the waist

68. What should be done if encounter a life-threatening injury while assessing the ABCs?

p. 334-335

- *A.) Treat the injury and continue to assess ABCs
- B.) Remember the injury for later
- C.) Move to injury assessment and finish ABCs later
- D.) Finish ABS assessment then move to injuries

69. Which of the following should NOT be done when treating a patient with an impaled object?

p. 336

- A.) Pack the object
- B.) Stabilize the object
- *C.) Remove the object
- D.) Care for shock

70. Which of the following should NOT be done with an amputated part?

p. 339

- A.) Keep the part cool
- B.) Wrap the part in sterile dressing
- *C.) Put the part in water
- D.) Place the part in a plastic bag

71. What is the first thing that needs to be done when treating a patient with a cut or severed artery in the neck?

p. 347

- A.) Apply pressure to both sides of the neck with a pressure dressing
- B.) Provide care for shock
- C.) Place the patient on his right side
- *D.) Apply direct pressure over the wound using the palm of your hand

72. What is usually a self-correcting form of mild shock?

p. 330

- A.) Cardiac arrest
- B.) Stroke
- *C.) Fainting
- D.) Vomiting

73. After what percentage of the body is burned should you NOT flush the burn with water?

p. 357

- A.) 7%
- B.) 5%
- C.) 3%
- *D.) 9%

74. What percentage of the total surface area does each arm account for in the adult patient when assessing the severity of a burn?

p. 356

- A.) 14%
- *B.) 9%
- C.) 4.5%
- D.) 18%

75. Which part of the heart receives deoxygenated blood from the body?

p. 304

- A.) Left atrium
- *B.) Right atrium
- C.) Left ventricle
- D.) Right ventricle

76. Which of the following is NOT a sign of shock associated with internal bleeding?

p. 323

- A.) Decreasing level of responsiveness
- *B.) Slow and strong pulse
- C.) Pale, cool and clammy skin
- D.) Dilated pupils

77. What is the primary way to care for chemical burns?

p. 358

- A.) Use a chemical neutralizer
- *B.) Flush the area with water
- C.) Brush the chemical away
- D.) Remove the clothing

78. From which part of the heart is blood pumped to the body?

p. 305

- *A.) Left ventricle
- B.) Left atrium
- C.) Right atrium
- D.) Right ventricle

79. On which location should you pay special attention to when it is bruised?

p. 322

- A.) Leg
- B.) Feet
- C.) Shoulder
- *D.) Chest

80. How many blankets should be placed under the shock patient?

p. 329

- *A.) One
- B.) Three
- C.) Two
- D.) Four

81. Which type of shock is the only one Emergency Medical Responders will need to classify?

p. 326

- A.) Hypovolemic
- B.) Septic
- C.) Cardiogenic
- *D.) Anaphylactic

82. When should the dressing be placed over the open chest wound to allow air in the chest cavity to be released?

p. 352

- A.) Between breaths
- B.) As he hold his breath
- C.) When he inhales
- *D.) When he exhales

83. What should be done to help prevent an increase in circulation when treating an open wound?

p. 336

- *A.) Keep him still
- B.) Keep him hydrated
- C.) Keep him cool
- D.) Keep him sitting

84. What should be done if the chemical burn patient begins to complain of increased burning or irritation after you have flushed the eyes with water and dressed them?

p. 360

- A.) Remove the dressing and apply eye drops
- B.) Remove the dressing and have the patient blink
- *C.) Remove the dressing and flush again with water
- D.) Remove the dressing and leave it off

85. Which statement about the skin of the patient in shock is correct?

p. 328

- A.) Skin has a flushed appearance
- *B.) Feels cool to the touch
- C.) There is no sweat
- D.) Chill bumps are on the skin

86. Which of the following should NOT be done to treat an internal ear injury?

p. 346

- A.) Leave objects in the canal
- B.) Bandage dressings in place
- C.) Apply external dressings
- *D.) Pack the external ear canal

87. How long can arterial bleeding take to clot?

p. 308

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

88. What is a common entrance wound location for an electrical burn?

p. 360

- A.) Head
- B.) Neck
- *C.) Hand
- D.) Foot

89. What color change is seen with a superficial burn?

p. 359

- A.) White
- B.) Charred
- *C.) Red
- D.) Deep red

90. What should be done to limit the patient's eye movement when there is an injury to one eye?

p. 343

- A.) Bandage the entire head
- B.) Cover the injured eye
- *C.) Cover both eyes
- D.) Use sunglasses

91. Which type of wound is the loss of a tooth an example of?

p. 334

- A.) Amputation
- *B.) Avulsion
- C.) Laceration
- D.) Puncture

92. What should be used to control bleeding of a scalp wound?

p. 339

- A.) Adhesive bandage
- B.) Paper bandage
- *C.) Roller bandage
- D.) Plastic bandage

93. When shock occurs which system often has a problem with it?

p. 325

- *A.) Circulatory
- B.) Tactile
- C.) Respiratory
- D.) Endocrine

94. What is the most common size of dressing?

p. 317

- A.) Two inches square (13 cm square)
- B.) Six inches square (39 cm square)
- C.) Eight inches square (52 cm square)
- *D.) Four inches square (26 cm square)

95. Which is used to create an airtight seal to a wound or body cavity?

p. 317

- A.) Flapper dressing
- B.) Bulky dressing
- C.) Splinted dressing
- *D.) Occlusive dressing

96. Which statement about securing an object that is impaled in a patient's eye is correct?

p. 345

- A.) Hold the pad and protective shield in place with an adhesive bandage
- B.) Apply gentle downward pressure on the cup when stabilizing the object
- *C.) Wrap the cup, wrap the patient's head and then the cup again
- D.) Place several layers of dressing on top of the object

97. What should be done if there is an avulsion?

p. 338

- A.) Roll the skin and apply ice to it
- *B.) Fold the skin back into its normal position
- C.) Bandage the skin away from the wound
- D.) Cut the skin away from the body

98. What should be used to remove superficial foreign matter from the surface of the open wound?

p. 335

- *A.) Sterile gauze pad
- B.) Sterile cleaning needles
- C.) Sterile saline solution
- D.) Sterile alcohol swabs

99. What is the largest vein called?

p. 306

- A.) Capillary
- B.) Venule
- *C.) Vena cava
- D.) Vein