MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

1) Abrasion
2) Amputation
3) Bandage
4) Dressing
5) Evisceration
6) Laceration
7) Occlusive dressing
8) Penetration/puncture

A) An open injury involving the outermost layer of skin
B) An open injury resulting from the force of a pointed object, such as a stabbing
C) A nonsterile cloth used to cover a dressing and secure it in place
D) Airtight dressing placed over a wound and sealed
E) An open injury resulting from the force of a sharp object; a cut
F) A sterile cloth used to cover open wounds to protect from contamination
G) An open injury in which internal organs are protruding
H) The loss of an extremity or part of an extremity

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

9) The sign associated with recognition of compensated versus decompensated shock is commonly a decrease in blood pressure.
10) A burn that affects the dermis, epidermis, and subsequent levels of the body with little to no pain due to the damage of the nervous system is associated with a third-degree or full-thickness burn.
11) You have a patient with a penetrating wound to the chest that has bubbling blood, and the patient is having respiratory difficulty. The best dressing for this wound would be an occlusive dressing with only three sides taped as a flutter valve.
12) Using the rule of nines, the head of an adult is approximately 18%, and the head of a child or infant accounts for approximately 9%.
13) Open wounds to the abdomen, with protruding organs, must be covered with a sterile dry dressing and have pressure applied to decrease bleeding.
14) Superficial or first degree burns do not necessarily require hospital treatment.
15) A part of the body that is completely severed from the body is known as a traumatic amputation.
16) An object that causes a puncture wound and remains sticking out of the skin is called an impaled object.

17) Wounds may be classified as closed or open.

18) Unchecked arterial bleeding can result in death in a short time.

19) Venous bleeding has a steady flow and may be life threatening.

20) Surgery may be necessary to treat patients with internal blood loss.

21) Treatment of a patient suffering with anaphylactic shock includes prompt ambulance transport to an appropriate medical facility.

22) Patients who are in shock due to pump failure are seldom in critical condition and, therefore, seldom require prompt or rapid transport.

23) Capillaries may expand to three or four times their normal size and cause blood pressure to fall.

24) General treatment of shock should include arranging for transport of the patient to an appropriate medical facility.

25) External bleeding or unchecked internal bleeding may cause shock and death.

26) As long as blood loss is not visible from a wound, the patient is not in danger of shock.

27) General treatment of shock should include positioning of the patient.

28) The carotid pulse may be located and checked more easily than the radial pulse in a patient who is suffering from shock.

29) In an infant, the carotid pulse should be checked before the brachial pulse.

30) The heart serves as the circulatory system's pump for the human body.

31) The ventricles of the heart are larger and do more of the actual pumping than the atria.

32) Plasma serves as the transporting medium for the solid parts of the blood.

33) The arteries return blood to the heart and lungs for more oxygen.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

34) An open wound with smooth edges that bleeds freely is a(n):
   
   A) Contusion  
   B) Puncture  
   C) Abrasion  
   D) Incision
35) When caring for a patient who is bleeding from a forearm avulsion, you should do all of the following EXCEPT:
   A) Cover with a clean dressing and bandage appropriately
   B) Fold the skin back into its normal position
   C) Control bleeding with direct pressure
   D) Place a nonstick dressing between the flap and the wound

36) Your patient has lacerated an arm and has active bleeding from this area. You could use any of the following procedures to assist in bleeding control EXCEPT:
   A) Placing a cold pack directly to the laceration
   B) Placing a dressing and pressure to the site
   C) Applying pressure to the artery above the injury site
   D) Elevating the injured extremity

37) The pressure point used for a laceration of the forearm would be the:
   A) Brachial artery
   B) Carotid artery
   C) Femoral artery
   D) Radial artery

38) The following would be common signs of shock EXCEPT:
   A) Cool, clammy skin
   B) Rapid heart rates
   C) Rapid respirations
   D) Severe thirst

39) Arteries are defined as vessels that:
   A) Return blood to the heart
   B) Are the exchange vessels for oxygen and carbon dioxide
   C) Carry oxygen to the body
   D) Carry blood away from the heart

40) The best position for a patient with a nosebleed is
   A) Lying on the right or left side
   B) Sitting up with the head tilted back
   C) Sitting up and leaning forward
   D) Lying face up with the head tilted back

SCENARIO

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

Your crew has been called to the scene of a chain saw accident. A 27-year-old male was working with the chain saw when it slipped and cut across the thigh of his right leg. He has a jagged 5-inch cut to the inside of the thigh that is actively bleeding.

41) Your patient is conscious and alert, has a patent airway, and is breathing at a rate of approximately 20 breaths per minute. The patient's pulse is fast and thready. You notice active bleeding from the open wound and prepare to attempt to stop the bleeding. All of the following are recommended procedures for stopping the bleeding EXCEPT:
   A) Direct ice application
   B) Direct pressure
   C) Use of a pressure point
   D) Pressure dressings
42) Wounds involving the extremities may have associated injuries to the muscles, ligaments, tendons, and nerves of that extremity. To assess for this, you should check the distal extremity for all of the following EXCEPT:
   A) Sensation  B) Strength  C) Pulses  D) Motor function

43) Management of this patient’s current condition should include all of the following EXCEPT:
   A) Continue to control any hemorrhage
   B) Place supine with his legs slightly elevated
   C) Cover the patient for warmth
   D) Give small sips of water

44) The lower chambers of the heart
   A) Are called atria
   B) Do most of the actual pumping
   C) Are smaller than the upper chambers
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

45) The red blood cells
   A) Carry oxygen and carbon dioxide
   B) Have a search and destroy function
   C) Interact with each other to form blood clots
   D) None of the above
   E) All of the above

46) Identify ALL the signs of compensatory shock listed below
   A) Unresponsiveness
   B) Mottled skin
   C) Normal blood pressure
   D) Slightly elevated pulse rate

47) Shock, or failure of the circulatory system, is caused by
   A) Pipe failure
   B) Pump failure
   C) Fluid loss
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

48) Shock as a result of capillary expansion may be caused by
   A) Spinal shock
   B) Anaphylactic shock
   C) Fainting
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above
49) Anaphylactic shock
   A) Is usually caused by hemorrhage
   B) Is caused by fluid loss
   C) May be accompanied by itching, rash, hives, or swelling of the face or tongue
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

50) Shock resulting from inadequate functioning of the heart is
   A) Cardiogenic shock
   B) Anaphylactic shock
   C) Psychogenic shock
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

51) Shock caused by a temporary reduction in blood supply to the brain is
   A) Psychogenic shock
   B) Anaphylactic shock
   C) Cardiogenic shock
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

52) Signs and symptoms of shock may include
   A) Thirst
   B) Nausea and vomiting
   C) Confusion, restlessness, anxiety
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

53) General treatment for shock includes
   A) Giving the patient sips of water or other fluids
   B) Maintaining the patient’s ABCs
   C) Getting the patient to walk as soon as possible
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

54) The first responder may treat a patient who exhibits signs and symptoms of shock in the following ways
   A) Maintaining the body temperature of the patient
   B) Treating the cause of shock
   C) Maintaining the patient’s ABCs
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above
55) Treatment of patients with spinal shock includes
   A) Maintaining the patient’s ABCs and body temperature
   B) Stabilization of the neck
   C) Placement of the patient on his or her back
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

56) External bleeding can be controlled by
   A) Elevation of the body part
   B) Application of pressure at the pressure point
   C) Application of direct pressure
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

57) An abrasion
   A) Is the tearing away of body tissue
   B) May be called road rash or rug burns
   C) Is caused by a sharp object that penetrates the skin
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

58) A burn that damages all layers of the skin
   A) Are called full-thickness or third degree burns
   B) May not be accompanied by pain
   C) May make the patient susceptible to shock and infection
   D) All of the above
   E) None of the above

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

59) List the four basic methods of controlling external bleeding,

   A) 
   B) 
   C) 
   D) 
   E) 

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ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

EXTRA CREDIT – SCENARIO (2 points possible)

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

A fellow first responder has approached you looking for some advice. Here is her story:

"I just helped the EMTs transport a young guy who ran his car into a telephone pole. His car was a real mess. It took us about 20 minutes to cut him out of it. He had some lacerations from all the broken glass and metal. In fact, I helped to control bleeding to his right forearm. He also said that he had neck and back pain.

Initially he looked pretty good. The weird thing was that by the time we got him extricated, he was as white as a sheet. After we immobilized him on a long backboard and loaded him in the back of the ambulance, he was breathing really fast and getting combative. The EMT was unable to get a blood pressure, and his pulse was almost too fast to count.

As we transported him with lights and sirens, we applied 100% oxygen and elevated his legs. We frantically looked for any signs of trauma, but except for the lacerations and some abdominal pain, we couldn't find anything. The guy died in the ER. What do you think happened? Did we miss something?

61) What happened to this patient?

EXTRA CREDIT – SCENARIO (18 points possible)

Use this scenario to answer the following question(s).

A 12-year-old female named Paula rode her bike through an intersection and was struck by a car traveling 30 mph. She was thrown about 25 feet onto the concrete pavement.

62) You find Paula in the middle of the intersection, surrounded by Good Samaritans. She appears to be unconscious. What will be your first action at this scene?
63) As you complete your initial assessment of Paula, you notice that she has snoring respirations at a rate of six breaths per minute. You also notice that she is bleeding profusely from a large gash just below her left groin. What will your next action be?

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64) Which bleeding control measures would be most appropriate for this patient?

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__________________________________________________________
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65) You have completed your initial assessment and have performed a quick head-to-toe exam. You found the following: Paula is responsive to pain only. She has a large bruise to her forehead, large scrapes to her left side, a laceration to her leg, and a painful, swollen, deformed right arm. Her vitals are: respirations 6, pulse 120, BP 116/72, with pale, cool, moist skin. Which two of the above findings concern you the most? Why?

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