

Module 5 Practice Test

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

- 1) When deciding where to transport a patient who is in hypovolemic shock or who has the potential for developing hypovolemic shock, which of the following is the MOST important service to be provided by the receiving hospital?
 - A) Rehabilitation services
 - B) Availability of a chaplain
 - C) Critical-care nursing
 - D) Immediate surgical capabilities

- 2) Which of the following statements is NOT true when you are on-scene and treating a patient that appears to be in shock?
 - A) The patient should be promptly put on high-concentration oxygen.
 - B) It is important to spend on-scene time to be sure you have corrected and dealt with any of the causes of the shock so that it does not get worse. This is more important than rapid transport.
 - C) Airway management is of top priority.
 - D) Prompt transportation is a very high priority.

- 3) Which of the following circumstances may result in hypoperfusion?
 - A) Blood vessels are dilated.
 - B) There is external bleeding.
 - C) The heart is damaged.
 - D) All of the above

- 4) Which of the following is NOT a consequence of hypoperfusion?
 - A) Cells are not supplied with oxygen.
 - B) Cellular waste products are not removed.
 - C) Aerobic metabolism will continue in the cell.
 - D) Cells are not supplied with nutrients.

- 5) Which of the following is NOT recommended when controlling epistaxis?
 - A) Pinching the nostrils together
 - B) Having the patient tilt the head backward to elevate the nose
 - C) Keeping the patient calm and quiet
 - D) Placing the unconscious patient in the recovery position

- 6) Which of the following is the MOST sensitive indicator of hypoperfusion?
 - A) Altered mental status
 - B) Delayed capillary refill
 - C) Dilation of the pupils
 - D) Increased heart rate

- 7) Which of the following is the LEAST effective method of controlling bleeding?
 - A) Elevation
 - B) Tourniquet
 - C) Hemostatic agent
 - D) Direct pressure

- 8) Which of the following is NOT a major function of the skin?
 - A) Regulates the pH balance of the body
 - B) Excretion of wastes
 - C) Temperature regulation
 - D) Protection from the environment

- 9) Your patient is a 32-year-old man with a fish hook that has perforated his hand between the thumb and index finger. Which of the following is the best way to manage the situation in the prehospital setting?
 - A) Leave the hook in place and try not to disturb it.
 - B) Pull the hook out from the same direction in which it entered the hand.
 - C) Push the hook through the wound to avoid further damage from the barbed end.
 - D) Apply a pressure dressing over the hook.

- 10) An injury in which the epidermis remains intact, but blood vessels and cells in the dermis are injured, is called a(n):
- A) concussion. B) contusion. C) abrasion. D) avulsion.
- 11) Which of the following is NOT a type of avulsion?
- A) The skin is partially torn away from the foot.
 B) A finger is cut off with a butcher's saw.
 C) The skin is stripped off the hand, like removing a glove.
 D) An ear is partially torn away from the head.
- 12) Which of the following injuries requires the use of an occlusive dressing?
- A) Open wound to the abdomen from which a loop of intestine is protruding
 B) Open wound to the chest
 C) Open wound to the neck
 D) All of the above
- 13) Your patient is a 35-year-old female who spilled a cup of hot coffee on herself. She has an area about twice the size of the palm of her hand on her right thigh that is red and painful, but without blisters. When caring for this injury in the prehospital setting, which of the following is appropriate?
- A) Apply a lotion containing a topical anesthetic and aloe vera.
 B) Apply a dry sterile dressing.
 C) Apply an antibiotic ointment.
 D) Apply a plastic bag full of ice to the skin.
- 14) Which of the following is NOT an open tissue injury?
- A) Evisceration B) Contusion C) Abrasion D) Avulsion
- 15) A 36-year-old male was accidentally shot with a nail gun into the chest. You see the nail, which protrudes about 2 to 3 centimeters from the thorax, when you visualize the injury site. Under which of the following circumstances should you remove the nail from the injury site?
- A) Bleeding from the patient's wound is minimal.
 B) The patient begins to complain of shortness of breath.
 C) The patient develops a tension pneumothorax.
 D) None of the above
- 16) Which of the following patients is at greatest risk of respiratory failure and should be carefully monitored for ventilatory status throughout treatment and transport?
- A) Tension pneumothorax B) Abdominal evisceration
 C) Hemopneumothorax D) Flail chest
- 17) Which of the following describes the proper application of an occlusive dressing for an open chest wound?
- A) Tape the dressing securely on three sides.
 B) Trim the dressing so that it is the exact size of the wound.
 C) Tape the occlusive dressing on two sides only to create dual flaps for relief pressure build-up.
 D) Use a porous material such as a 4" by 4" gauze pad.

- 18) You are dispatched to a 42-year-old male who was shot in the abdomen and thrown from a vehicle. The patient is critical and a high-category trauma; however, due to the mechanism of injury, it is necessary to backboard the patient prior to transport. What is an important assessment before securing the patient?
- A) Verifying trauma center ER bed availability
 - B) Performing a distal neurological assessment
 - C) Examining the patient for entrance and exit wounds
 - D) Searching for presence of diaphoresis, tachycardia, and hypotension
- 19) A new EMT who is treating a suspected femur injury asks his partner, "How much traction should I pull?" The partner's BEST reply is which of the following?
- A) The amount of traction applied should be 15 pounds.
 - B) The amount of traction applied should be roughly 10% of the patient's body weight and not exceed 15 pounds.
 - C) Pull enough traction to give the patient some relief from the pain.
 - D) No traction splint applied in the field pulls true traction; they must pull 20 pounds of countertraction.
- 20) Where could you find the phalange bones?
- A) Skull and neck
 - B) Hands and feet
 - C) Upper extremities
 - D) Lower extremities
- 21) Your patient is a 70-year-old male whose tractor rolled over onto him. Your assessment makes you suspicious that the patient has a fractured pelvis. Which of the following complications should you anticipate?
- A) Shock
 - B) Damage to the nerves of the lower extremities
 - C) Damage to internal organs
 - D) All of the above
- 22) You are treating a 16-year-old skateboarder who has fallen at the skate park. She has an angulated left forearm that she has in a guarded position. When do you splint this injury?
- A) During the secondary exam
 - B) Immediately
 - C) En route to the hospital
 - D) During the primary exam
- 23) What is another name for the zygomatic bone?
- A) Temporal
 - B) Mandible
 - C) Maxillae
 - D) Malar
- 24) Which of the following is a potential complication of hyperventilating a patient with a brain injury?
- A) Increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood
 - B) Decreasing blood flow to the brain
 - C) Decreasing the patient's blood pressure
 - D) Increasing blood flow to the brain
- 25) Which of the following is the correct sequence for securing the straps on a long spine board?
- A) Head, torso, legs
 - B) Head, legs, torso
 - C) Torso, legs, head
 - D) Legs, torso, head
- 26) Which of the following is controlled by the left side of the brain?
- A) Sensation in the left arm
 - B) Movement of the left arm
 - C) Movement of both lower extremities
 - D) Sensation of the right leg

- 27) You are dispatched to a motor vehicle crash on a rural mountain highway. You have a patient who was unconscious on arrival, had a seizure, and is currently awake but combative. You suspect he may have a head injury. What is considered the BEST approach regarding transport of this patient?
- Dispatch the medical helicopter to meet your unit at the community hospital.
 - Transport to a local community hospital approximately 15 minutes away via ground.
 - Begin transport to the trauma center on the ground, which is 1.5 hours' driving time.
 - Dispatch and await the medical helicopter, which is 20 minutes away.
- 28) Which one of the following patients would justify the need to directly transport to a trauma center based on special patient considerations?
- An elderly patient on anticoagulants who slipped out of her wheelchair and is complaining of pelvic pain
 - An end-stage renal disease (ERSD) patient who tripped and fell and is complaining of shoulder pain on the same side as his shunt
 - A pregnant female in the third trimester who is spotting (showing small amounts of vaginal bleeding) following a low mechanism of injury MVC
 - An unlicensed teenage driver who has a pulse rate of 120 after a MVC and a 4 minute EMS response
- 29) A respiratory rate of less than _____ in infants is a significant finding and indicates a critical patient, who should be immediately transported to a trauma center if secondary to trauma.
- 30
 - 18
 - 25
 - 20
- 30) Allowing a patient's body temperature to increase by preventing further heat loss is referred to as which of the following?
- Active rewarming
 - Natural rewarming
 - Core rewarming
 - Passive rewarming
- 31) You respond to a farm for a possible snake bite. You find a 36-year-old male patient seated against a tree. Bystanders state the patient was bitten on the arm by a rattlesnake and is "really sick." As you approach, you notice that the patient appears in obvious distress, diaphoretic, and holding his right wrist. Which of the following is your highest priority?
- Immediately apply a constricting band to minimize the spread of the venom.
 - Confirm the type of snake and contact medical control for specific instructions.
 - Confirm the location and status of the snake.
 - Perform a primary assessment and identify any potential life threats.
- 32) Which of the following should the EMT do during the treatment of localized cold injury?
- Rub the affected area with snow.
 - Massage the affected area.
 - Encourage the patient to use the affected part.
 - Gradually warm the affected area.
- 33) Which of the following BEST describes the delivery of oxygen and nutrients at the body's cellular level?
- Circulation
 - Hydrostatic pressure
 - Osmosis
 - Perfusion
- 34) Which of the following is part of the body's compensatory response to blood loss?
- Blood vessels dilate and the heart rate increases.
 - Blood vessels dilate and the heart rate decreases.
 - Blood vessels constrict and the heart rate decreases.
 - Blood vessels constrict and the heart rate increases.

- 35) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding an electrical injury?
- A) Injury is usually limited to the area around the source and ground burns.
 - B) Patients with burns that appear insignificant are treated as having critical injuries.
 - C) Patients with electrical burns may be treated with the automated external defibrillator (AED) and CPR.
 - D) Treatment of a source burn is the same as for other thermal burns.
- 36) Which of the following is the outermost layer of the skin?
- A) Fascia
 - B) Adipose tissue
 - C) Dermis
 - D) Epidermis
- 37) Which of the following is NOT appropriate in caring for a patient with closed soft-tissue injuries and a significant mechanism of injury?
- A) Treat for shock if you think there are internal injuries even if the patient's vital signs are normal.
 - B) Splint any swollen, deformed extremities.
 - C) Anticipate vomiting.
 - D) All of the above
- 38) You are caring for a 27-year-old male who has a puncture wound to the right upper chest. The patient was stabbed with a serrated steak knife by his ex-girlfriend. You have placed an occlusive dressing to the site and began emergent transport to the closest trauma center. However, while en route the patient begins to complain of increasing shortness of breath. You notice a decrease in ventilatory volume and an increase in thoracic diameter. Which of the following options would be the best step to perform next?
- A) Call dispatch for an ALS intercept en route to the hospital.
 - B) Begin providing CPR to the patient.
 - C) Free a corner or edge of the dressing and have the patient exhale to release pressure buildup. And re-seal the wound
 - D) Begin providing BVM-assisted ventilations to the patient.
- 39) Which of the following structures connect bone ends, making joints more stable?
- A) Periosteum
 - B) Cartilage
 - C) Ligaments
 - D) Tendons
- 40) A fracture of which of the following bones would be considered a skull fracture?
- A) Maxilla
 - B) Nasal bones
 - C) Temporal bone
 - D) Any of the above
- 41) What type of trauma triage criteria regarding transport would a finger amputation receive?
- A) Trauma center
 - B) Any hospital with surgical facilities
 - C) Patient's choice of destination
 - D) Any hospital, as long as on-line medical direction approves the facility's capabilities
- 42) To assess skin temperature for a possibly hypothermic patient, the EMT should place the back of his hand against which part of the patient's body?
- A) Abdomen
 - B) Forehead
 - C) Cheek
 - D) Inner wrist
- 43) Which of the following is the most important reason for controlling external bleeding?
- A) To make clean-up of the ambulance and your equipment easier after the call
 - B) To prevent hypoperfusion
 - C) To prevent the spread of infectious diseases
 - D) To prevent the patient from becoming upset at the sight of blood

- 44) Your patient is a 25-year-old man who picked up an iron skillet with a very hot handle. He has a reddened area with blisters across the palm of his hand. Which of the following must be avoided in the prehospital management of this wound?
- A) Application of a dry, sterile dressing
 - B) Application of antibiotic ointment
 - C) Keeping the site clean
 - D) Elevation of the wound above the level of the heart
- 45) For which of the following wounds should the EMT apply an absorbent dressing moistened with sterile saline and then cover it with an occlusive dressing?
- A) Stab wound to the chest
 - B) Gunshot wound (GSW) to the abdomen from which a loop of intestine is protruding
 - C) Laceration to the neck
 - D) The stump of an amputated extremity
- 46) Which of the following complications may arise from properly splinting an injured extremity?
- A) Compromising circulation to the extremity
 - B) Converting a closed fracture to an open one
 - C) Ignoring life-threatening problems while focusing on an extremity injury
 - D) All of the above
- 47) In most cases, which of the following is the correct way to provide initial management of a suspected cervical spine injury?
- A) Provide approximately 15 pounds of upward cervical traction.
 - B) Hold the patient's head still in a neutral, "eyes forward" position.
 - C) Maintain the patient's head and neck in the position they are found.
 - D) Gently apply pressure to the top of the patient's head.
- 48) According to CDC guidelines, a systolic blood pressure (BP) of less than _____ indicates a patient should be transported to a trauma center.
- A) 110 B) 100 C) 80 D) 90
- 49) In which of the following situations would a person lose heat by conduction?
- A) Sitting on cold metal bleachers at a football game
 - B) Going outside without a coat during a cold but calm day
 - C) Breathing
 - D) Wearing wet clothing in windy weather
- 50) In the average adult, the sudden loss of _____ cc of blood is considered serious.
- A) 1,000 B) 750 C) 150 D) 500

Answer Key

Testname: MODULE 5 PRACTICE 13E

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) D
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) A
- 7) A
- 8) A
- 9) A
- 10) B
- 11) B
- 12) D
- 13) B
- 14) B
- 15) D
- 16) A
- 17) A
- 18) C
- 19) B
- 20) B
- 21) D
- 22) A
- 23) D
- 24) B
- 25) C
- 26) D
- 27) D
- 28) C
- 29) D
- 30) D
- 31) C
- 32) D
- 33) D
- 34) D
- 35) A
- 36) D
- 37) D
- 38) C
- 39) C
- 40) D
- 41) B
- 42) A
- 43) B
- 44) B
- 45) B
- 46) C
- 47) B
- 48) D
- 49) A
- 50) A