CHAPTER 36 MULTISYSTEM TRAUMA QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

________ 1. Trauma is the leading cause of death for people
   A. 1–20 years of age.
   B. 20–40 years of age.
   C. all ages.
   D. 1–37 years of age.

________ 2. Trauma occurs in _____ percent of all pregnancies.
   A. 10–20
   B. 6–7
   C. 1–2
   D. less than 1

________ 3. What percentage of minor trauma involving pregnant patients results in fetal loss?
   A. 1–3 percent
   B. 6–12 percent
   C. 10–20 percent
   D. less than 1 percent

________ 4. Geriatric patients account for what percentage of all trauma victims?
   A. 1–10 percent
   B. 10–14 percent
   C. 14–20 percent
   D. 20–30 percent

________ 5. When dealing with multisystem trauma, cervical spine stabilization
   A. should be your first step and maintained throughout your care.
   B. should be done only after all injuries have been identified.
   C. should be done only after you determine the patient has an altered level of
      consciousness.
   D. does not need to be done on critical patients.

________ 6. Blood pressure readings in children _____ are unreliable due to their ability to
   compensate.
   A. less than 10 years old
   B. less than 1 years old
   C. less than 6 months old
   D. less than 3 years old

________ 7. Your patient is a 36-year-old pregnant female whose car struck a tree while traveling at a
   slow rate of speed. The patient is complaining of severe abdominal pain and bleeding.
   The most likely injury is
   A. placenta previa.
   B. lacerated placenta.
   C. abruption placenta.
   D. lacerated liver.

________ 8. In an unstable multi-trauma patient, when should all musculoskeletal injuries be
   splinted?
   A. prior to leaving the scene
   B. while en route to the hospital
   C. they do not need to be splinted due to the severity of the patient
   D. this would be up to the advanced life support

(continued)
9. Patients are considered to have multisystem trauma when more than ____ major system(s) are involved.
   A. three  
   B. two  
   C. one  
   D. four

10. All of the following are signs of child abuse except
   A. bruises or burns in unusual shapes and locations.
   B. more injuries than usual for a child that same age.
   C. children with scrapes to the elbows and knees.
   D. an injury that does not correlate with the cause provided.
Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. Typically a patient is considered to have ______________________________
   ______________________________ when more than one major system is involved.

2. Rapid extrication and rapid ______________________________ of the multisystem trauma patient is
   essential.

3. Trauma is the leading cause of death for pregnant women. They are especially susceptible to abuse
   and ______________________________.

4. When immobilizing a patient in her third trimester the EMT must tilt the backboard to the left in
   order to prevent ______________________________ ______________________________
   ______________________________.

5. Half of all deaths in children ages 1–14 are the result of ______________________________.

6. During spinal immobilization the EMT must pad from the shoulders to the hip in patients less than
   ______________________________ years old.

7. ______________________________ are considered the most common cause of injury in the elderly.

8. When performing the primary assessment on a trauma patient, the EMT should always suspect
   ______________________________ ______________________________ injury.

9. In the multisystem trauma patient, vital signs should be assessed every
   ______________________________ minutes.

10. When establishing an airway in the trauma patient, the EMT must use the
    ______________________________ - ______________________________ ______________________________
    while maintaining manual stabilization of the cervical spine.
1. List eight of the golden principles for prehospital multisystem trauma care.

2. List six of the emergency medical treatments for trauma patients.
CHAPTER 37 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

1. Women have _____ ovaries.
   A. one  C. four
   B. two  D. every woman is different

2. The organ that is known as the organ of pregnancy is the
   A. cervix.  C. placenta.
   B. uterus.  D. fallopian tube.

3. The embryonic phase is from
   A. day 15 to 8 weeks.  C. start of the third trimester.
   B. 8–12 weeks.  D. 1–10 days.

4. During pregnancy, maternal blood volume increases by _____ percent.
   A. 10  C. 35
   B. 25  D. 45

5. Around _____ percent of all spontaneous abortions occur prior to the
   A. 14th week.  C. 12th week.
   B. 18th week.  D. 22nd week.

6. All of the following are types of placenta previa except
   A. total.  C. marginal.
   B. partial.  D. complete.

7. Your patient is a 28-year-old female in her third trimester. The patient is complaining of vaginal bleeding with no pain. What is the most likely cause?
   A. placenta abruptio  C. miscarriage
   B. placenta previa  D. labor

8. Ectopic pregnancy is most common in women
   A. 25–34 years old.  C. 34–44 years old.
   B. 18–25 years old.  D. less than 18 years old.

9. Pregnancy-induced hypertension is defined as a blood pressure greater than 140/90 mmHg on at least _____ occasions that are 6 hours apart.
   A. four  C. two
   B. six  D. three

10. The cervix is said to be fully dilated at _____ centimeters.
    A. 6  C. 8
    B. 10  D. 12

(continued)
12. All of the following are signs of imminent delivery except
   A. crowning.
   B. the patient’s abdomen is extremely hard.
   C. contractions are 2 minutes apart or closer and last at least 60 seconds.
   D. the patient’s water broke.

13. When cutting the umbilical cord, it should be cut _____ inches from the infant.
   A. 2
   B. 6
   C. 10
   D. 4

14. In a breech birth, the presenting part of the baby is the
   A. feet/buttocks.
   B. head.
   C. arm.
   D. umbilical cord.

15. When faced with a limb presentation the EMT should
   A. try to reinsert the limb.
   B. remain on-scene and complete delivery.
   C. place patient on oxygen and transport immediately.
   D. begin transport and try to turn the infant.

16. Infants born before _____ weeks are considered premature.
   A. 28
   B. 38
   C. 40
   D. 20

17. Post-term pregnancy is when gestation of the fetus extends past _____ weeks.
   A. 32
   B. 42
   C. 50
   D. 60

18. Postpartum hemorrhage is the loss of _____ milliliters of blood following delivery.
   A. 100
   B. 1,000
   C. 500
   D. 250

19. The initial APGAR score should be completed at _____ seconds after birth.
   A. 60
   B. 30
   C. 20
   D. 10

20. Which of the following are signs of severely depressed newborns?
   A. respiratory rate greater than 60 bpm
   B. diminished breath sounds
   C. pulse rate greater than 180
   D. all of the above
Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. The ______________________________ are the female gonads or sex glands.
2. The first 14 days after conception are called the ______________________________ stage.
3. Preeclampsia occurs frequently in the ______________________________ trimester.
4. ______________________________ refers to the number of times a women has been pregnant.
5. ______________________________ is the term used to describe the process of birth.
6. The second stage of labor begins with ______________________________ cervical
   ______________________________ and ends with delivery of the baby.
7. A(n) ______________________________ emergency is one that occurs during the period from the onset
   of labor to the actual delivery of the neonate.
8. When dealing with a prolapsed cord, you should position the patient in the
   ______________________________ - ______________________________ position.
9. A ______________________________ birth is one in which the buttocks or lower extremities are the
   presenting part of the baby.
10. ______________________________ is the area of skin between the vagina and the anus.
1. List the three types of placenta previa.

2. List three of the predisposing factors for an ectopic pregnancy.

3. List 16 of the emergency medical care treatments for patients in active labor.
Write the letter of the term in the space provided next to the appropriate description.

1. The period of pregnancy prior to the onset of labor
2. The neck of the uterus
3. A greenish or brownish-yellow staining of the amniotic fluid
4. An umbilical cord that is wrapped around the infant’s neck
5. The period following delivery of the infant
6. An extension of the placenta through which the fetus receives nourishment while in the uterus
7. An infant weighing less than 5 pounds, or an infant born prior to 38 weeks gestation
8. An infant from birth to discharge from the hospital
9. The child in the uterus from third month of pregnancy to birth
10. The mucus and blood that are expelled from the vagina as labor begins

A. fetus
B. nuchal cord
C. meconium
D. neonate
E. premature infant
F. cervix
G. umbilical cord
H. bloody show
I. postpartum
J. antepartum
CHAPTER 38 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

_______ 1. The leading medical cause of cardiac arrest in infants and children is
   A. seizure.               C. anaphylactic shock.

_______ 2. In caring for a sick child, the EMT should have the parent or caregiver
   A. step out of the room.
   B. assist in the care of the child when appropriate.
   C. follow the ambulance to the hospital.
   D. speak only with the doctor about the child.

_______ 3. Artificial ventilations should be performed on an infant or a child at a minimal rate of
   _____ breaths per minute.
   A. 10                  C. 20
   B. 15                  D. 30

_______ 4. The EMT recognizes that a normal developmental characteristic of toddlers is that they
   A. do not like to be touched.
   B. are very accepting of an oxygen mask.
   C. are eager to show independence from caregivers.
   D. need detailed explanations.

_______ 5. The first step in emergency care for a pediatric patient in shock is
   A. providing oxygen.          C. keeping the patient warm.
   B. managing bleeding.        D. ensuring an open airway.

_______ 6. Children develop hypothermia more easily than adults because of their
   A. lower metabolisms.
   B. slower heart rates.
   C. smaller lung capacity.
   D. larger surface area in proportion to body mass.

_______ 7. In assessing a toddler, the EMT knows that the rib cage is
   A. more susceptible to fracture than in adults.
   B. much more pliable than in adults.
   C. a likely spot for fractures.
   D. composed of incomplete skeletal plates.

_______ 8. Signs of early respiratory distress in an infant include all of the following except
   A. retractions.                   C. fontanelles.
   B. “seesaw” respirations.        D. nostril flaring.

_______ 9. Approximately 5 percent of children have seizures caused by
   A. fever.                      C. head injuries.
   B. epilepsy.                   D. shock.

(continued)
10. After a pediatric submersion patient has been removed from the water, you should provide _____ while establishing an airway.
   A. suctioning  B. chest thrusts  C. back blows  D. immobilization

11. The leading cause of death in children ages 1–14 is

12. The most common injuries sustained by children who are struck by a car while riding a bike are to the
   A. leg, hand, and back.
   B. head, spine, and abdomen.
   C. head, spine, and lower extremity.
   D. upper extremity, lower extremity, and abdomen.

13. The most common cause of hypoxia in an unconscious pediatric patient with a head injury is

14. One complication that pediatric burn patients are especially susceptible to is

15. The only major cause of infant and child death to have increased in the last 30 years is

16. When a child who an EMT has cared for dies, it can be a good idea for the EMT to turn for assistance to the
Review the following real-life situations. Then answer the questions that follow.

You are dispatched to a home where you find an 8-month-old child in her mother’s arms. The mother says the child is lethargic. She is breathing at a rate of 46 times a minute, and her pulse rate is 190. Her skin is cool to the touch, and she is pale. The mother states that the child has been sick for 2 days. This afternoon she became worse. The mother adds that the child has been vomiting and has had diarrhea.

1. What is likely to be the cause of the problem?

2. What emergency care would you provide?

You are called to the home of a frantic mother of a 4-year-old girl. Her daughter is normally active, and this morning was no exception. After putting her daughter to bed for a morning nap, the mother went downstairs and returned a little later to find the child in the bathroom, lethargic and unresponsive, with several empty prescription pill bottles nearby. The mother immediately called for the ambulance.

3. What is likely to be the cause of the problem?

4. What emergency care would you provide?
You are at the home of a family with a 10-month-old child. The father explains he called because the child had a seizure that lasted about a minute. The child appears flushed. You touch her skin, which is extremely hot to the touch. The father says the child has been running a fever all day. He put her to bed about an hour ago. About 10 or 15 minutes ago he heard a crash in the infant’s room and went to investigate. When he entered, the child was convulsing in the crib. That’s when he called 911.

5. What is likely to be the cause of the problem?

6. What emergency care would you provide?
Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. During the assessment and treatment of a young child, you will, if possible, want the child to sit in the ______________________________ ______________________________.

2. When opening a child’s airway, it is important not to ______________________________ the child’s neck.

3. Use ______________________________ ______________________________ alternating with ______________________________ ______________________________ to clear a complete airway obstruction in an infant 1-year-old or younger.

4. In infants and children, the ______________________________ system is usually an early indicator of other medical problems.

5. For infants and young children who are frightened by the oxygen mask, provide oxygen using the ______________________________ technique.

6. For infants and children, provide artificial ventilations at a minimum rate of ______________________________ breaths per minute.

7. Diarrhea and/or vomiting, dehydration, infection, abdominal injuries, and blood loss are common causes of ______________________________ in infants and children.

8. Because children have a large surface area in proportion to their body mass, they are especially prone to ______________________________.

9. Fever, epilepsy, meningitis, drug overdose, hypoglycemia, head trauma, and decreased levels of oxygen can bring on ______________________________ in children.

10. If a pediatric patient has a seizure and there is no possibility of spinal injury, position the patient ______________________________ ______________________________ ______________________________.

11. In the case of a submersion, assume that ______________________________ ______________________________ has occurred and fully immobilize the child.

12. The diagnosis of SIDS is made ______________________________.

13. Inflation of the abdominal compartment of the PASG with a pediatric patient may compromise ______________________________.

15. When dealing with suspected foreign body airway obstruction in an infant or a child, never perform ______________________________ ______________________________ ______________________________.

16. If you suspect abuse as the cause of injury with a child trauma patient, do not ______________________________ the caregivers about abuse or ______________________________ them.

17. If there is bleeding in a pediatric patient with a central intravenous line, your emergency care will consist of ______________________________ ______________________________ to the device and ______________________________ the patient.

18. Pediatric calls are among the most ______________________________ for EMTs.

19. For children with special airway needs, the most common problems that EMS will encounter are with ______________________________ tubes, ______________________________ ______________________________, central lines, and feeding tubes.

20. ______________________________ tubes are placed into the stomach to assist with feeding.
PEDIATRICS: TRUE OR FALSE

Indicate if the following statements are true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

1. The term “toddler” refers to a child between 2 and 4 years old.  
2. Modesty and body image are very important issues for school-age children.  
3. With children, padding under the shoulders is often necessary to maintain an open airway during immobilization to a spine board.  
4. Because children have a smaller blood volume than adults, issues of blood loss are less serious in those patients.  
5. Determining the cause of respiratory distress in a pediatric patient is an important part of an EMT’s assessment.  
6. Provide an initial series of six back blows to any infant or child patient suffering a partial airway obstruction.  
7. Capillary refill can be a useful tool in assessing circulation in pediatric patients.  
8. Infants and children need a respiratory tidal volume of approximately 10 mL/kg.  
9. In a pediatric patient with a foreign body airway obstruction, perform a “blind” finger sweep of the oral cavity if back blows do not dislodge the obstruction.  
10. Seizures that last longer than 10 minutes or recur without interruption represent a true medical emergency.  
11. To assess an unresponsive child, give him or her a gentle shake.  
12. With any infant or child poisoning patient, administer activated charcoal once you determine that the airway is open.  
13. A sunken fontanelle is a sign of dehydration in an infant.  
14. A drop in blood pressure is a late sign of shock in children.  
15. With submersion patients in whom normal breathing is restored, deterioration can still take place from minutes to hours after the event.  
16. Explaining to parents that SIDS is a relatively common occurrence is one way the EMT can help them cope with the loss of a child.  
17. With child patients, slow delivery of ventilations and cricoid pressure can help reduce gastric distension.
18. Use a single leg of the PASG to control serious bleeding in an infant.

19. Never ask a suspected victim of child abuse to explain the circumstances of an incident while the possible abuser is present.

20. CISD is one way EMTs can defuse the stress created by dealing with pediatric emergencies.
1. List at least five signs of respiratory distress in pediatric patients.

2. List the emergency care steps for a child with fever and seizures.

3. List the basic emergency care steps for the pediatric trauma patient.

4. List four signs of possible child abuse.
CHAPTER 39 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

1. The best place to check for signs of dehydration in the elderly patient is/are the
   A. scalp.
   B. skin of the forearms.
   C. palms of the hands or soles of the feet.
   D. mucous membranes of the eyes and mouth.

2. If an elderly patient has altered mental status and is unable to swallow, position him
   A. on a backboard, using pillows to support the head.
   B. in the left lateral recumbent position.
   C. in a Fowler position.
   D. supine.

3. When assessing an elderly patient in a nursing home or extended-care facility who shows
   signs and symptoms of a respiratory disorder, the EMT should
   A. put a surgical mask on the patient.
   B. make the patient a high priority for transport.
   C. immediately begin positive-pressure ventilations.
   D. put on a HEPA or N-95 respirator.

4. Which one of the following should be performed for an elderly trauma patient regardless
   of mechanism of injury or level of responsiveness?
   A. focused medical exam
   B. rapid trauma assessment
   C. focused trauma exam
   D. historical exam

5. Ongoing assessment of an elderly patient who is alert but has an injured arm should take
   place every _____ minutes.
   A. 5
   B. 10
   C. 15
   D. 20

6. When obtaining a history from an elderly patient, the EMT should
   A. shout loudly, as the patient is probably deaf.
   B. use terms of endearment like “honey” to break the ice.
   C. address the patient as “Mr.” or “Mrs.” unless asked to do otherwise.
   D. speak first to family members, as they are most likely to have accurate information.

7. With an elderly patient who has aching in her shoulders, fatigue, and trouble breathing,
   an EMT should suspect
   A. kyphosis.
   B. a heart attack.
   C. arteriosclerosis.
   D. degenerative spinal changes.

8. Efforts to save money by elderly people living on fixed incomes may lead to cases of
   A. lordosis.
   B. pulmonary embolus.
   C. hypothermia.
   D. stroke.

(continued)
9. Emergency care for an elderly patient experiencing a seizure includes
   A. suctioning the airway as necessary.
   B. restraining the patient to prevent injury.
   C. placing the patient in the prone position.
   D. oxygen at 21 liters per minute via nasal cannula.

10. Inconsistencies in a patient’s history as supplied by the patient and caregivers should increase suspicions of the possibility of
   A. TIA.
   B. geriatric abuse.
   C. COPD.
   D. “silent heart attack.”
Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow.

You and your partner are dispatched to a senior citizen’s apartment complex in the center of town. The caller stated that her husband is “talking gibberish” and not acting right. Your partner, a new EMT, says, “What does she expect? He’s old!” Since the complex was now less than a minute away, you decide to explore that comment later.

Upon arrival, you are met by Mrs. Heisler, a spry 80-year-old, who tells you that about 20 minutes ago her husband began speaking in a slurred voice and not making sense. She didn’t know how to help him, and so she called 911. “I’m really sorry. I hope I’m not bothering you people.” After looking for hazards, putting on BSI, and reassuring Mrs. Heisler that she had done the right thing, you approach the patient. He is an elderly man, sitting slouched in a chair and drooling. You introduce yourself and ask his name. The reply is garbled.

1. During the scene size-up and initial assessment, what special considerations must be kept in mind?

2. How should the EMTs address the patient? How can they obtain a chief complaint and a history?

3. After performing the initial assessment and rapid medical assessment, the EMTs note the following results:
   - Unequal pupils
   - Weakness on the right side of the body
   - Slurred speech
   - Alterations in respiratory patterns and pulse

What is the likely cause of these signs and symptoms? How should the EMTs manage them?
Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. With age, degenerative changes decrease the ability of the heart to ______________________________ ______________________________.

2. The net effect of changes in the respiratory systems of elderly people is that ______________________________ air enters the system, ______________________________ gas exchange takes place, and there is ______________________________ likelihood of an infection.

3. In the elderly, there is a decrease in ______________________________ and ______________________________ of the brain, leading to more cerebrospinal fluid to fill the space.

4. A decrease in the size of the liver with aging means that many elderly patients who take prescription medication suffer from drug ______________________________.

5. Aging decreases the effectiveness of the ______________________________ as a protective barrier that keeps microorganisms out of the body.

6. The geriatric patient’s mental status may be influenced by chronic illness, the present illness or ______________________________ , ______________________________ , or by familiarity with surroundings.

7. Perform a ______________________________ ______________________________ ______________________________ on any elderly trauma victim regardless of responsiveness or mechanism of injury.

8. Exercise extreme caution in ______________________________ the geriatric patient for transport.

9. Due to changes in pain perception, the elderly may experience a(n) ______________________________ heart attack.

10. ______________________________ ______________________________ ______________________________ is caused by a heart that has become weakened over time.

11. Fluid that has leaked into the space between the capillaries and alveoli causes ______________________________ ______________________________.

12. ______________________________ pneumonia results from inhaled food or vomitus.
13. If a patient with COPD becomes fatigued from the effort of breathing, be prepared to provide ___________________________ - ___________________________.

14. ___________________________ is a temporary loss of responsiveness that is caused by a reduced flow of blood to the brain.

15. In the case of suspected geriatric abuse, your first priority is to provide ___________________________ for the injuries.
1. List six factors that make a geriatric patient especially at risk for a medical/trauma emergency.

2. List at least five conditions commonly responsible for an assessment finding of altered mental status in geriatric patients.

3. List at least six signs that may indicate geriatric abuse.
CHAPTER 40 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

1. Glaucoma increases intraocular pressure which damages the
   A. orbit.  
   B. optic nerve.  
   C. lens.  
   D. sclera.

2. All of the following can be causes of language disorders except
   A. stroke.  
   B. head trauma.  
   C. brain tumor.  
   D. all of the above.

3. Cerebral palsy
   A. is a specific disease involving the nervous system.  
   B. is an umbrella term.  
   C. is a specific disease involving the muscular system.  
   D. none of the above.

4. Paraplegia refers to paralysis
   A. of the entire body.  
   B. from the arms down.  
   C. from the waist down.  
   D. of just the arms.

5. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention _____ percent of adults are either overweight or obese.
   A. 70  
   B. 80  
   C. 50  
   D. 60

6. All of the following are categories of child abuse except
   A. physical abuse.  
   B. sexual abuse.  
   C. emotional abuse.  
   D. psychological abuse.

7. The most common type of elder abuse occurs among
   A. elderly men living with their son.  
   B. elderly men living with their daughter and son-in-law.  
   C. elderly women living with their son.  
   D. elderly women living with their daughter.

8. If a tracheostomy opening is permanent, it is referred to as a
   A. stoma.  
   B. trachea.  
   C. POT (permanent tracheal opening).  
   D. colostomy.

9. A type of machine that delivers a high pressure on inhalation and a lower pressure on exhalation is called
   A. CPAP.  
   B. PiPAP.  
   C. BiPAP.  
   D. pressure delivery device.

10. Patients with hydrocephalus have an excess accumulation of
    A. cerebrospinal fluid.  
    B. plasma.  
    C. water.  
    D. metabolites.
Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. Hospice is a ______________________________ of care that is aimed at providing palliation of symptoms for the patients and support for their family.

2. Nasogastric tubes are used by advanced life support units in the prehospital setting to ______________________________ the ______________________________.

3. ______________________________ is a medical procedure designed to support the lost function of the kidneys.

4. Vascular access devices are typically embedded in the ______________________________ right side of the ______________________________.

5. The type of ventilator which encircles the patient’s chest is a ______________________________ pressure ventilator.

6. The pulse oximeter is used to monitor the patient’s ______________________________ ______________________________.

7. An apnea monitor is designed to constantly monitor the patient’s ______________________________.

8. Annually over ______________________________ million children are victims of abuse.

9. Statistics show that over ______________________________ percent of Americans will live below the poverty level for at least 1 year.

10. Patients who cannot pronounce words correctly are said to have ______________________________.
Patients with Special Challenges: Matching

Write the letter of the term in the space provided next to the appropriate description.

1. A condition in which the lens of the eye becomes cloudy
   _______  A. abuse
2. A condition that interferes with how a body part or system operates
   _______  B. palliative care
3. A patient who is paralyzed to all four extremities
   _______  C. developmental
4. The branch of medicine that deals with the management of obese patients
   _______  D. hydrocephalus
5. Any action or failure to act that results in unreasonable suffering, harm, or misery to a person, whether physical or mental
   _______  E. quadriplegic
6. Excess cerebrospinal fluid
   _______  F. terminal illness
7. Progressive deterioration causing death
   _______  G. Texas catheter
8. Medical interventions centered on reducing the severity of disease symptoms
   _______  H. bariatrics
9. Least invasive device used to divert urine out of the bladder
   _______  I. OG tube
10. A tube inserted through the mouth that ends up in the stomach
    _______  J. cataracts