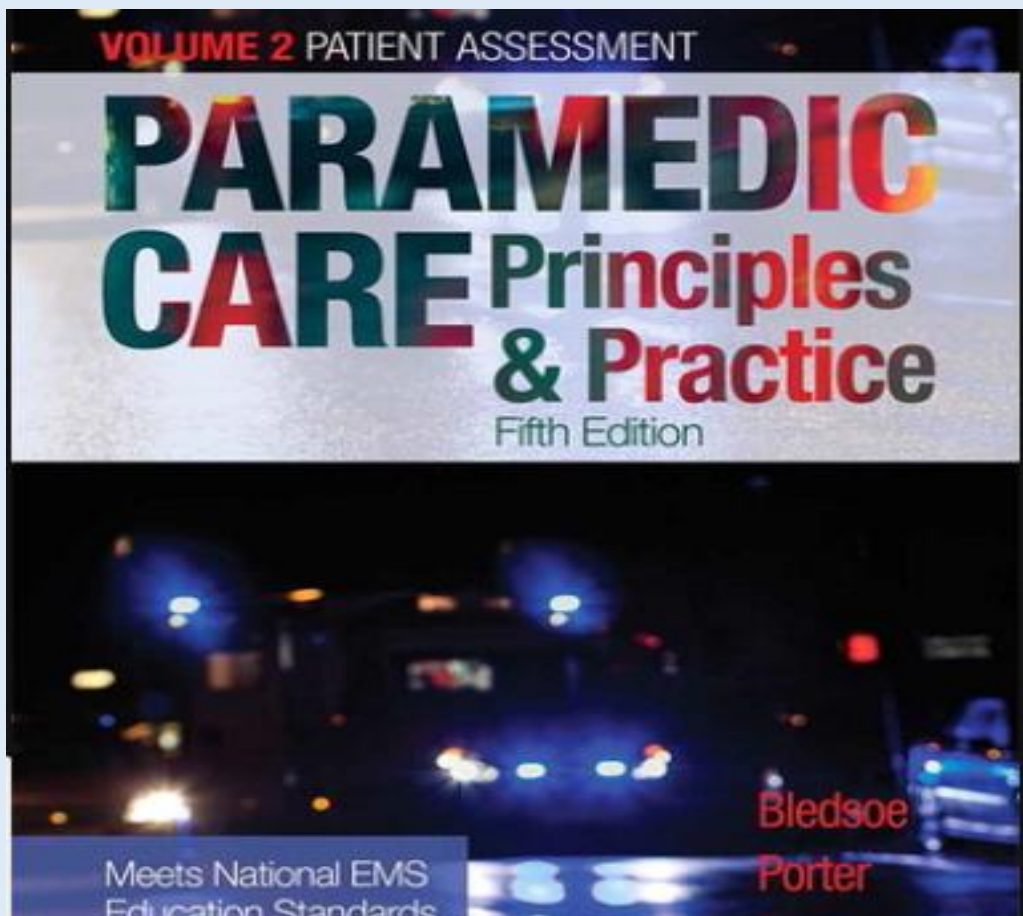


# TEST BANK

## PARAMEDIC CARE: Principles & Practice

### *Volume 2: Patient Assessment*

5TH EDITION, BLEDSOE



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*Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice V.2, 5e (Bledsoe)*

**Test Bank Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice, 5th Edition Volume 2: Patient Assessment (Bledsoe)**

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***Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice V. 2, 5e (Bledsoe)***

**Test Bank Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice, 5th edition Volume 2: Patient Assessment (Bledsoe)**

**Chapter 1: Scene Size-Up**

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1) You arrive at a location and begin to read the scene by:

- A) approaching the patient.
- B) observing the immediate surroundings.
- C) conducting a focused exam.
- D) addressing life threats.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 2

2) Which of the following is a potentially life-threatening patient complaint?

- A) Fractures of the tibia and radius
- B) Asthma
- C) Headache
- D) Chest pain

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15-16

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 7

3) At the scene of a multiple-vehicle collision, which of the following actions should you take first?

- A) Wait for additional resources to arrive.
- B) Treat the most seriously injured patient.
- C) Quickly scan the scene to count patients.
- D) Go directly to the first patient you see.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14-15

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 6

4) A scene size-up is performed for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A) to assess the mechanism of injury.
- B) to assess a baseline mental status.
- C) to provide information that will guide your medical care.
- D) to assess the need for additional resources.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 2

5) Which of the following is usually the best source of information about an alert and oriented patient?

- A) The patient
- B) Visual cues
- C) Diagnostic tests
- D) Family members

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 7

6) Which of the following is NOT a consideration when evaluating the mechanism of injury?

- A) Mass and velocity of objects involved
- B) Whether the mechanism was blunt or penetrating
- C) Direction of impact
- D) Whether it is a rural or an urban setting

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15-16

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 7

7) When approaching a potential crime scene, you should:

- A) enter the scene if no signs of danger are noted.
- B) quickly enter the scene, retrieve the victim, and withdraw to the vehicle.
- C) park away from the scene until the police arrive and secure the scene.
- D) park and wait in front of the scene so the victim knows you are there.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 5

8) Which of the following best describes when you should perform a scene size-up?

- A) Once you arrive at the patient's side
- B) Throughout your time on the scene
- C) When you initially arrive at the scene
- D) As you are leaving the scene

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 2

9) A paramedic should wear a properly fitted HEPA mask when evaluating a patient exhibiting signs and symptoms of:

- A) influenza.
- B) asthma.
- C) COPD.
- D) tuberculosis.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 4

10) A car has struck a pedestrian at about 45 mph. While assessing the patient, you note bilateral tibia and fibula fractures. Which of the following best describes why the patient should be transported to a trauma center?

- A) Pain from the fractures cannot be treated in the prehospital setting.
- B) Other serious injuries are likely.
- C) These fractures cannot be treated in a community hospital.
- D) Fractures always require immediate surgery.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 8

11) Which of the following is NOT an example of a mechanism of injury?

- A) An episode of chest pressure
- B) A fall from a ladder
- C) A low-speed motor vehicle collision
- D) A high-velocity gunshot wound

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15-16

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 1

12) Your patient is a 75-year-old man who is alert and responds to your questions. Which of the following is the best source of information about this patient?

- A) Family or friends
- B) The medical record
- C) The patient
- D) The physician

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 7

13) A paramedic should wear protective eyewear when caring for a patient who is:

- A) coughing up blood-tinged sputum.
- B) complaining of dizziness.
- C) unresponsive.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 4

14) All of the following mechanisms of injury yield a high level of suspicion for life-threatening injury EXCEPT:

- A) a stab wound distal to the knee.
- B) a collision between a motorcycle and a pedestrian.
- C) falling off the top of a 30-foot extension ladder.
- D) a patient ejection from a motor vehicle after a collision.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15-16

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 7

15) Which of the following provides a clue to the nature of an illness?

- A) Medication bottles on the nightstand
- B) Length of a knife
- C) Caliber of ammunition
- D) Surface on which a patient fell

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 7

16) Which of the following is most likely to result in life-threatening hemorrhage?

- A) Epistaxis
- B) Lacerated femoral artery
- C) Fractured radius and ulna
- D) Bleeding hemorrhoids

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 7

17) Which of the following factors may influence your index of suspicion of a patient's condition? Select the letter choice with the best combination of the following factors:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Race
4. Forces involved with the mechanism of injury

- A) 1, 2, and 4
- B) 1, 3, and 4
- C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
- D) 4 only

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 7

18) Components of a scene size-up include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) patient's chief complaint.
- B) number of patients.
- C) mechanism of injury.
- D) dangers to bystanders.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 3

19) You find an adult patient lying supine on the sidewalk after being struck by a vehicle traveling at 10 mph. The patient is alert with stable vital signs. The mechanism of injury and initial patient presentation are most consistent with suspected:

- A) pneumothorax.
- B) closed-head injury.
- C) abdominal trauma.
- D) lower extremity trauma.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15-16

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 7

20) When responding to calls involving two-vehicle collisions, you must always suspect:

- A) multiple patients.
- B) patients with altered mental status.
- C) flail chest.
- D) severe lower extremity injuries.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Standard: Assessment (Scene Size-Up)

Objective: 6