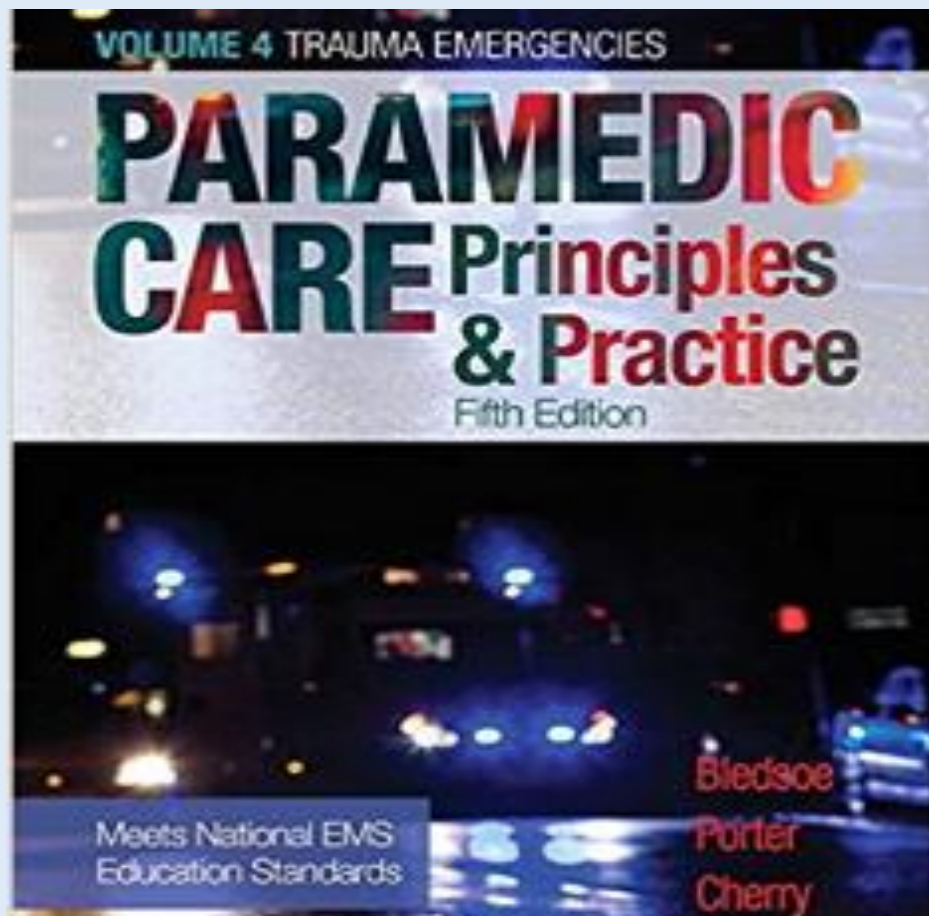


# TEST BANK

## PARAMEDIC CARE: Principles & Practice

### *Volume 4: Trauma Emergencies*

5TH EDITION, BLEDSOE



# TEST BANK

**Test Bank Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice V.4, 5e (Bledsoe)**  
**Volume 4: Trauma Emergencies**

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***Paramedic Care: Principles & Practice V.4, 5e (Bledsoe)***  
**Volume 4: Trauma Emergencies**

**Chapter 1: Trauma and Trauma Systems**

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1) The purpose of determining the mechanism of injury and the index of suspicion for the trauma patient at the same time is to allow you to:

- A) decide whether to transport the patient.
- B) identify comorbid factors.
- C) document a complete scene size-up.
- D) anticipate your patient's injuries.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9-10

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 7

2) Which of the following accounts for the highest number of trauma deaths in the United States of America?

- A) Motor vehicle crashes
- B) Falls
- C) Assaults
- D) Firearms injuries

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 2

3) Which of the following acts resulted in the development of modern EMS systems?

- A) Ryan White Act
- B) Highway Safety Act of 1966
- C) Good Samaritan Act
- D) The Trauma Care Systems Planning and Development Act of 1990

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 8

4) In addition to handling all types of specialty trauma, which level of trauma center provides continuing medical and public education programs?

- A) IV
- B) III
- C) I
- D) II

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7-8

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 4

5) Upon arriving on a scene where the mechanism of injury indicates a potentially life-threatening injury, you should employ which of the following interventions to best help deliver the care that is needed?

- A) Reevaluate the scene size-up.
- B) Initiate transport immediately, delaying more extensive care until you are en route.
- C) Ask a surgeon to respond to the scene.
- D) Call immediately for air medical transport to reduce the "Golden Period."

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 7

6) Which of the following physical findings indicates the need for immediate transport?

- A) Vital signs: systolic blood pressure 80, respiratory rate 8
- B) Glasgow Coma Scale score of 15
- C) Second-degree burns involving 9 percent of total body surface area in an adult patient
- D) Fractured right femur

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11-12

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 7

7) Which of the following requires immediate transport to a trauma center?

- A) A 40-year-old who fell 12 feet from a garage roof with a radius fracture
- B) A 36-year-old woman in a motor vehicle crash who has a blood pressure of 100/60
- C) A 22-year-old soccer player with lower leg pain
- D) A 47-year-old involved in a motor vehicle crash that resulted in the death of his passenger

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 7

8) As a paramedic, your role in trauma care consists of all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A) providing rapid transport to appropriate facilities.
- B) promoting injury prevention.
- C) providing care to seriously injured trauma patients.
- D) providing surgical interventions to stop hemorrhage.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 3

9) Trauma triage criteria application, field skill performance, response times, patient assessment, patient care and transport are all monitored through which of the following?

- A) Quality improvement
- B) Trauma registry
- C) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- D) Public healthcare model

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 8

10) Which of the following is the best definition of the Golden Period?

- A) The ideal time it takes to assess a multi-system trauma patient
- B) The ideal timeframe from time of injury until surgery
- C) The ideal time from requesting a helicopter to it landing on scene
- D) The ideal timeframe from call dispatch to arrival on scene

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 1

11) Which of the following is NOT an example of trauma?

- A) An abrasion to the knee
- B) Chest pain
- C) Cerebral contusion
- D) A stab wound to the abdomen

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3-4

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 1

12) Establishment of educational programs and improved auto technology are examples of which part of the public health model?

- A) Surveillance
- B) Risk identification
- C) Intervention
- D) Implementation

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 3

13) Which level of trauma facility has minimal surgical support but can stabilize before transferring to a higher-level trauma facility?

- A) III
- B) II
- C) IV
- D) I

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7-8

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 4

14) Which of the following statements about trauma is FALSE?

- A) Life-threatening injuries may exist with little external evidence.
- B) Dramatic-appearing extremity injuries draw the paramedic's focus away from life-threatening injuries.
- C) Life-threatening injury occurs in less than 10 percent of trauma patients.
- D) Most patients with life-threatening trauma will have sustained external injury to the extremities (arms/legs).

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 2

15) The leading cause of death in people under age 44 is:

- A) heart attack.
- B) trauma.
- C) cancer.
- D) cardiovascular disease.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 2

16) Which of the following patients is NOT a candidate for air medical transport?

- A) Combative trauma patient
- B) Seriously injured patient with cardiac tamponade
- C) Patient with prolonged extrication time
- D) Burn patient with over 50 percent second-degree burns

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11-12

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 7

17) Which of the following trauma patients would be classified as "stable"?

- A) Patient with facial burns and associated hoarseness and stridor
- B) Patient who is unconscious, with no ventilations and no pulse
- C) Patient with controlled bleeding from a laceration to the right forearm from a glass cut
- D) Patient with closed, bilateral femur fractures but adequate ventilations

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 5

18) Modern medicine treats trauma as a:

- A) crisis.
- B) disease.
- C) life threat.
- D) medical problem.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 2

19) A trauma center that has surgical care capability available at all times and can handle all but the most seriously injured specialty and multisystem trauma patients is a Level\_\_\_\_\_trauma center.

- A) III
- B) I
- C) IV
- D) II

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7-8

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 4

20) Which of the following is the best, most cost-effective way for EMS personnel to help reduce trauma-related morbidity and mortality?

- A) Participate in injury prevention programs.
- B) Keep up to date on trauma management knowledge and skills.
- C) Transport all trauma patients to a trauma center.
- D) Provide complete patient care reports so that accurate data can be entered into the trauma registry.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Standard: Trauma (Trauma Overview)

Objective: 3