

Chapter 19

1. What cells form a watertight, protective seal for the body?
 - A) dermis
 - B) epidermis
 - C) muscle layer
 - D) subcutaneous layer

2. What skin layer contains structures that give the skin its appearance?
 - A) muscle
 - B) germinal
 - C) dermis
 - D) epidermis

3. What layer of skin contains sweat glands and hair follicles?
 - A) dermis
 - B) epidermis
 - C) germinal
 - D) subcutaneous

4. The skin is the major organ for regulating the body's:
 - A) functions.
 - B) secretions.
 - C) respirations.
 - D) temperature.

5. What structure in the skin carries information from the environment to the brain?
 - A) hair follicles
 - B) blood vessels
 - C) sweat glands
 - D) sensory nerves

6. A closed soft-tissue injury with swelling and ecchymosis is called a:
 - A) contusion.
 - B) hematoma.
 - C) concussion.
 - D) crush injury.

7. What type of injury allows a pool of blood to collect under the skin?
- A) abrasion
 - B) avulsion
 - C) contusion
 - D) hematoma
8. An injury that separates various layers of soft tissue describes what type of injury?
- A) abrasion
 - B) avulsion
 - C) laceration
 - D) amputation
9. You and your partner are called to the scene of a fight. Your patient has a large knife cut across the chest. This is what type of injury?
- A) abrasion
 - B) avulsion
 - C) contusion
 - D) laceration
10. What type of injury appears as a friction rub to the outer skin layer and has little or no oozing of blood?
- A) abrasion
 - B) avulsion
 - C) contusion
 - D) concussion
11. What type of injury is a gunshot wound?
- A) crush
 - B) compression
 - C) amputation
 - D) penetration
12. Your patient has sustained an open wound to the right forearm. No other injuries or problems are noted. You should first:
- A) take vital signs.
 - B) control bleeding.
 - C) immobilize the part.
 - D) prevent further contamination.

13. You are treating a patient who has an avulsion on the heel. You should apply:
- A) an ice pack.
 - B) a dry, sterile dressing.
 - C) a moist, sterile dressing.
 - D) a Vaseline gauze dressing.
14. You are treating a patient with an impaled object in the leg. The object should be:
- A) left alone.
 - B) stabilized in place.
 - C) carefully removed.
 - D) covered with a loose dressing.
15. A patient has a sucking chest wound. What type of dressing should you apply?
- A) occlusive
 - B) loose, bulky
 - C) dry, sterile
 - D) moist, sterile
16. What type of dressing should you apply to an abdominal evisceration?
- A) betadine
 - B) dry, sterile
 - C) moist, sterile
 - D) Vaseline gauze
17. Organs are protruding from your patient's abdominal wound. The organs should be:
- A) left alone.
 - B) placed back inside.
 - C) removed as needed.
 - D) wrapped in aluminum foil.
18. Burns are classified by:
- A) pain.
 - B) depth.
 - C) redness.
 - D) swelling.

19. What type of burn involves only the epidermis?
- A) epidermal
 - B) superficial
 - C) full-thickness
 - D) partial-thickness
20. A patient has a burn that appears charred, dry, and leathery. The patient complains of little or no pain at the site. This burn would be classified as:
- A) epidermal.
 - B) superficial.
 - C) full-thickness.
 - D) partial-thickness.
21. A partial-thickness burn involves the epidermis and what other skin layer?
- A) dermis
 - B) muscle
 - C) muscle fascia
 - D) subcutaneous
22. The first step in treating any burn is to:
- A) insert an IV.
 - B) cover the wound.
 - C) soak it in cold water.
 - D) stop the burning process.
23. What type of dressing should be applied to all burns?
- A) betadine
 - B) Vaseline
 - C) dry, sterile
 - D) moist, sterile
24. A partial-thickness burn differs from a superficial burn by the presence of:
- A) pain.
 - B) alkali.
 - C) blisters.
 - D) redness.

25. A dry chemical has been spilled on your patient. You should:
- A) brush it off.
 - B) irrigate it with water.
 - C) obtain a sample for identification.
 - D) not go near the patient.
26. Which of the following types of burns may cause only a small burn to the skin but severe damage to deeper tissues?
- A) arc
 - B) flash
 - C) electrical
 - D) chemical
27. All patients with critical burns should be treated with:
- A) analgesics.
 - B) 5% dextrose in water.
 - C) supplemental oxygen.
 - D) moist, sterile dressings.
28. Which of the following examples is NOT considered a dressing?
- A) Telfa pad
 - B) air splint
 - C) adhesive-type
 - D) 4" x 4" gauze pad
29. The main purpose of a bandage is to:
- A) splint fractures.
 - B) prevent infection.
 - C) create an airtight seal.
 - D) hold dressings in place.
30. After applying a dressing and bandage, you should check:
- A) package sterility.
 - B) the opposite limb.
 - C) distal circulation.
 - D) proximal circulation.

31. When swelling occurs, a bandage may act as:
- A) a dressing.
 - B) a tourniquet.
 - C) an infection barrier.
 - D) an occlusive dressing.
32. A young woman has a complete avulsion injury to her scalp. Your treatment should be to:
- A) wrap the avulsed tissue in sterile gauze and bring it with you to the emergency department.
 - B) wash the wound before bandaging.
 - C) cover the wound with a moist, sterile dressing.
 - D) apply an elastic bandage that encircles the woman's jaw.
33. A teenage boy who was involved in a bicycle accident has a puncture wound in which the bicycle kickstand is impaled in his leg. When preparing the patient for transport, you should:
- A) remove the kickstand by withdrawing it in a circular motion, and apply a dry, sterile dressing.
 - B) cut the kickstand off just above the skin, and stabilize it with a moist, sterile dressing.
 - C) leave the kickstand attached to the bike until the physician can remove it safely.
 - D) unbolt the kickstand from the bike frame and stabilize it with bulky dressings.
34. What is the most appropriate way to care for an amputated body part?
- A) Delay care of the part until all of the patient's injuries are treated.
 - B) Wrap the part in a towel soaked in sterile saline solution and place it on the stretcher with the patient.
 - C) Wrap the part in dry, sterile gauze; put it in a plastic bag; and keep it cool.
 - D) Attempt to reimplant the part by bandaging it to the stump tightly to control hemorrhaging.
35. A man has an obvious evisceration in the left lower quadrant of the abdomen as a result of a car crash. After assessing the patient's airway and ruling out life-threatening problems, you should:
- A) remove the patient's clothing to examine the wound.
 - B) obtain baseline vital signs.
 - C) inspect his back for wounds.
 - D) encourage him to straighten his legs so that you may examine them for bone injuries.

36. A woman has a piece of metal embedded in the right upper quadrant of her abdomen. You should immediately:
- A) stabilize the metal piece with bulky dressings.
 - B) remove the metal piece and apply direct pressure to the wound.
 - C) remove the metal piece and then apply and inflate a pneumatic counterpressure device.
 - D) cut the metal piece off flush with the skin and seal the wound with sterile aluminum foil.
37. A burn that involves the two outermost layers of skin and is characterized by the formation of blisters is considered to be what type of burn?
- A) moderate
 - B) superficial
 - C) full-thickness
 - D) partial-thickness
38. Using the Rule of Nines, you would calculate that an adult with circumferential burns of both legs would have what percentage of burn?
- A) 9%
 - B) 18%
 - C) 36%
 - D) 54%
39. Burns are considered moderate if they are:
- A) associated with any degree of respiratory injury.
 - B) full-thickness burns of 2% to 10% of the body area.
 - C) complicated by bone injuries.
 - D) full-thickness burns of the hands and feet.
40. Proper care for a burn patient should include:
- A) immersing any burn in water for at least 15 minutes.
 - B) immersing a full-thickness burn in water, even if it is no longer smoldering.
 - C) covering burns with sterile, saline-soaked dressings.
 - D) covering burns with dry, sterile dressings.
41. Proper care for a chemical burn should include:
- A) irrigating the affected area to remove any chemicals.
 - B) removing the patient's clothing once irrigation has begun.
 - C) neutralizing strong alkali chemicals with a mild acid bath.
 - D) flooding with water for no more than 5 minutes or until the patient is relieved of pain.

42. A construction worker who was using a shovel to move soil around a new underground telephone cable is electrocuted after what witnesses say was a big flash in the hole. The patient is lying motionless. You should first:
- A) put on rubber boots and enter the hole.
 - B) make certain the power is turned off.
 - C) contact the telephone company to determine whether the lines are dead.
 - D) loop a rope and attempt to hook it around the patient's ankle and drag him across the hole.
43. After arriving at a construction site where a worker has been electrocuted, you have determined that the scene is now safe. Which of the following steps should you take immediately to care for the patient?
- A) Begin CPR if indicated.
 - B) Cover any wounds with moist, sterile dressings.
 - C) Apply venous tourniquets above burn wounds on the extremities.
 - D) Remove his gloves and examine his hands for wounds.
44. A teenager has fallen out of his sled on the alpine slide. He slid on the track approximately 20 feet on his left side. During your examination, you notice that his left side has numerous red patches of exposed skin, each slowly oozing red blood. Some appear shiny, and some are contaminated with track debris. These wounds are called:
- A) lacerations.
 - B) punctures.
 - C) abrasions.
 - D) incisions.
45. You have received a report from another rescuer about a patient who was involved in a mountain biking accident. The rescuer gives you the patient's history and reports the findings of the physical exam. The exam includes the finding of multiple skin contusions and hematomas. What is the difference between a contusion and a hematoma of the skin?
- A) Contusions and hematomas have the same physical findings.
 - B) Contusions bleed under the skin. Hematomas bleed externally.
 - C) Contusions are damaged skin and blood vessels that form red or blue discolorations of the skin. Hematomas are ruptured blood vessels beneath the skin that bleed enough to form bumps and swelling under the skin.
 - D) Hematomas are damaged skin and blood vessels that form red or blue discolorations of the skin. Contusions are ruptured blood vessels beneath the skin that bleed enough to form bumps and swelling under the skin.

46. Which of the following is NOT a method of temperature regulation in the skin?
- A) sweating
 - B) vasoconstriction
 - C) vasodilation
 - D) muscle contraction
47. A 42-year-old man has his arm trapped in a lift mechanism. The extrication time to remove his arm is 35 minutes. His arm has had decreased circulation during that time. When the arm is freed, your assessment reveals some superficial abrasions and significant swelling of the arm. The bones appear intact. This patient has probably sustained what type of injury?
- A) hematoma with ecchymosis
 - B) compartment syndrome
 - C) expanding contusion
 - D) extremity evisceration
48. A 28-year-old woman has received a soft-tissue injury to her anterior, upper leg playing lacrosse. Treatment of her injury can be easily remembered using the acronym of:
- A) ICES
 - B) RICES
 - C) CECS
 - D) SECS
49. The difference between an amputation and an avulsion is:
- A) amputations are complete and avulsions are partial.
 - B) amputations may be replaced, avulsions may not.
 - C) amputations are surgical and avulsions are accidental.
 - D) amputations are the same as avulsions.
50. Which of the following is NOT important in the management of gunshot wounds?
- A) Make an attempt to determine the type of weapon.
 - B) Inquire from bystanders how many shots were fired.
 - C) Document carefully the circumstances of the shooting.
 - D) Determine the distance the shooter was from the victim.
51. Assessment for injuries should follow the DCAP-BTLS method. The "S" stands for:
- A) severity.
 - B) swelling.
 - C) soft spots.
 - D) sucking.

52. Assessment for injuries should follow the DCAP-BTLS method. The "C" stands for:
- A) contusion.
 - B) clammy.
 - C) capillary refill.
 - D) cyanosis.
53. A 56-year-old man was stabbed in the abdomen. Some of his organs are protruding from the wound. This injury would be called a(n):
- A) exacerbation.
 - B) peritonitis.
 - C) evisceration.
 - D) avulsion.
54. A young man has a ski pole impaled in this thigh. ABCs are stable. Prior to transport, the impaled object should be:
- A) photographed as evidence.
 - B) cleaned as best as you can.
 - C) protected from being bumped.
 - D) removed as quickly as possible.
55. A 23-year-old woman has been involved in a grass fire. She has 35% partial thickness burns to her torso and legs. You would classify her burns as:
- A) minor.
 - B) moderate.
 - C) severe.
 - D) critical.
56. A 67-year-old man was burned in a kitchen fire. He has 20% partial thickness burns to his chest and arms. You would classify his burns as:
- A) minor.
 - B) moderate.
 - C) severe.
 - D) critical.
57. A 4-year-old boy received 23% partial thickness burns while playing with matches. You would estimate his burns as:
- A) minor.
 - B) moderate.
 - C) severe.
 - D) critical.

58. A 29-year-old woman has partial thickness burns to all of her left arm and superficial thickness burns to most of her back and flank. Total body surface area burns for this patient using the Rule of Nines would be:

- A) 18%.
- B) 22%.
- C) 27%.
- D) 36%.

59. A 21-year-old man working in the vehicle maintenance shop has received radiator burns to the anterior portion of both arms, his face, and chest to the lower rib margin. Total body surface area burns for this patient using the Rule of Nines would be:

- A) 18%.
- B) 22%.
- C) 27%.
- D) 36%.

Answer Key

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

- 45. C
- 46. D
- 47. B
- 48. B
- 49. D
- 50. D
- 51. B
- 52. A
- 53. C
- 54. C
- 55. D
- 56. D
- 57. D
- 58. C
- 59. C