

Chapter 20

1. The bony socket in which the eye is located is called the:
 - A) globe.
 - B) retina.
 - C) orbit.
 - D) chamber.

2. The opening in the center of the iris that allows light to move to the back of the eye is called the:
 - A) sclera.
 - B) pupil.
 - C) cornea.
 - D) conjunctiva.

3. A fracture of the bones of the floor of the orbit is known as a:
 - A) blowout fracture.
 - B) open fracture.
 - C) orbital fracture.
 - D) basal fracture.

4. When caring for a patient with a chemical burn to the eyes, the rescuer should first:
 - A) cover both eyes and transport.
 - B) flush with water for 5 or more minutes.
 - C) keep eyelids open until at the hospital.
 - D) assess pupils every 5 minutes.

5. When treating a patient with thermal burns to the eyelids, the rescuer should:
 - A) cover both eyes with a dry dressing.
 - B) cover both eyes with a moist dressing.
 - C) keep the patient sitting up with eyes open.
 - D) keep the patient lying down with eyes open.

6. A patient who is complaining of seeing flashing lights, specks, or "floaters" in his or her field of vision is most likely suffering from:
 - A) hyphema.
 - B) blowout fracture.
 - C) conjunctivitis.
 - D) retinal detachment.

7. When caring for a laceration to the globe of the eye, the rescuer should use a dressing and apply:
- A) gentle pressure.
 - B) moderate pressure.
 - C) direct pressure.
 - D) no pressure.
8. Contact lenses should not be removed in the field except in cases of:
- A) thermal burns.
 - B) chemical burns.
 - C) radiation burns.
 - D) light burns.
9. Variations in pupil size may indicate that the patient has:
- A) a head injury.
 - B) contact lenses.
 - C) conjunctivitis.
 - D) retinitis.
10. When caring for a penetrating eye injury in which part of the eyeball is exposed, the rescuer should:
- A) gently cover the eye with a dry dressing.
 - B) leave the area exposed and transport the patient.
 - C) gently cover the eye with a moist dressing.
 - D) cover the uninjured eye and transport.
11. To remove a small foreign object from the surface of a patient's eye, the rescuer should first:
- A) irrigate with salt water.
 - B) cover both eyes and transport.
 - C) irrigate gently with normal saline.
 - D) irrigate forcefully with normal saline.
12. The light-sensitive area of the eye where images are projected is the:
- A) iris.
 - B) conjunctiva.
 - C) lens.
 - D) retina.

13. When caring for an unconscious patient, the rescuer should:
- A) keep the eyelids closed to prevent drying.
 - B) keep the eyelids open to assess pupils.
 - C) apply pressure to the globe to assess for lacerations.
 - D) alternate between opening and closing the eyelids.
14. The white portion of the eye is the:
- A) conjunctiva.
 - B) retina.
 - C) sclera.
 - D) iris.
15. Treatment of eye injuries always begins with:
- A) irrigation with normal saline.
 - B) a thorough examination.
 - C) visual acuity tests.
 - D) palpation of the eyes.
16. A machinist reports to the aid station complaining of a persistent irritation in his eye. On exam you notice some conjunctival irritation with a round clear pupil. Your assessment should include:
- A) a visual acuity test at 20 feet.
 - B) palpation for globe integrity.
 - C) inspection for possible foreign bodies.
 - D) determining if photosensitivity is present.
17. When securing an impaled object in the eye, both eyes are bandaged to:
- A) reduce movement of the injured eye.
 - B) decrease the anxiety of the patient.
 - C) treat the possibility of another injury.
 - D) prevent a headache from light sensitivity.
18. A 15-year-old female patient reports severe eye pain. On exam you notice conjunctivitis and excessive tearing. History reveals she had been skiing for about 4 hours without eye protection. You suspect she has:
- A) snowblindness.
 - B) optic nerve irritation.
 - C) retinal detachment.
 - D) an eye infection.

19. Treatment for injuries to an artificial eye:
- A) should be treated the same as injuries to a natural eye.
 - B) are less frightening than injuries to a natural eye.
 - C) do not require as extensive of an evaluation as a natural eye.
 - D) require immediate removal of the prosthesis.

Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. A
19. A