

Chapter 21

1. The lower jaw bone is the:
 - A) zygoma.
 - B) maxilla.
 - C) mandible.
 - D) mastoid.

2. Bleeding from facial soft-tissue injuries is best controlled by:
 - A) cold packs and elevation.
 - B) direct pressure with dry, sterile dressings.
 - C) pressure point usage with moist bandages.
 - D) constricting bands with dry dressings.

3. In caring for facial injuries, the rescuer's primary concern is to:
 - A) stop all bleeding.
 - B) stabilize the c-spine.
 - C) maintain an open airway.
 - D) assess all vital signs.

4. Avulsions of the scalp should be cared for by:
 - A) placing the avulsed flap back in position and covering with a moist dressing.
 - B) covering the inside of the avulsed flap with a moist dressing and the scalp with a dry dressing.
 - C) covering both the scalp and the avulsed flap with a moist, sterile dressing.
 - D) placing the avulsed flap back in place and covering with a dry dressing.

5. A nose bleed is often best cared for by:
 - A) placing the patient in a sitting position, leaning forward, and pinching the nostrils together.
 - B) placing the patient in a sitting position, leaning backward, and pinching the nostrils together.
 - C) placing the patient in a supine position with gauze pads under the nostrils.
 - D) placing the patient in a lateral position with gauze pads under the dependent nostril.

6. The middle ear is connected to the nasal cavity by the:
- A) external auditory canal.
 - B) tympanic membrane.
 - C) eustachian tube.
 - D) cochlea.
7. When bandaging an ear injury, the rescuer should:
- A) use only moist, sterile dressings and roller bandages.
 - B) place a soft padded dressing between the ear and scalp.
 - C) use forceful direct pressure to control bleeding.
 - D) place gauze pads in the ear canal to control bleeding.
8. Fractures to facial bones are typically the result of:
- A) penetrating injuries.
 - B) falls.
 - C) blunt trauma.
 - D) gunshots.
9. Crushing injuries to the upper neck are likely to involve the:
- A) oropharynx.
 - B) nasopharynx.
 - C) esophagus.
 - D) larynx.
10. The presence of air in soft tissues produces a characteristic crackling sensation called:
- A) subcutaneous emphysema.
 - B) subcutaneous hypoxia.
 - C) pulmonary embolus.
 - D) spontaneous pneumothorax.
11. If a neck vein has been opened, air can enter the blood system causing an:
- A) air thrombus.
 - B) air embolism.
 - C) pneumothorax.
 - D) hemothorax.

12. When caring for an open bleeding neck wound involving the carotid or jugular vessels, the rescuer should:
- A) use a tourniquet above the wound.
 - B) apply pressure to the subclavicular pressure point.
 - C) apply pressure below the wound.
 - D) apply pressure above and below the wound.
13. The rescuer should assume that any patient who has sustained a direct blow to the mouth or nose has a:
- A) facial fracture.
 - B) basal fracture.
 - C) blowout fracture.
 - D) larynx fracture.
14. Bleeding from the nose or ears may also cause a characteristic staining of the dressing, which indicates the presence of:
- A) vitreous humor.
 - B) aqueous humor.
 - C) lacrimal secretions.
 - D) cerebrospinal fluid.
15. When caring for a child who has a foreign object in the external auditory canal, the rescuer should:
- A) use Magill forceps to remove the object.
 - B) leave the object in place and transport.
 - C) use a cotton-tipped swab to remove the objects.
 - D) flush out the canal with sterile water.
16. The upper jaw bone is the:
- A) mandible.
 - B) mastoid.
 - C) magnum.
 - D) maxilla.
17. A 25-year-old male patient, an unrestrained passenger in a head-on collision, has struck the windshield with his face. On exam you notice significant swelling, minimal bleeding, and four missing teeth. Assessment of this patient should first focus on:
- A) controlling the bleeding.
 - B) immobilizing the spine.
 - C) managing the airway.
 - D) reducing the swelling.

18. A 6-year-old is riding her bicycle and runs into a lowered tailgate on a pickup truck. She has moderate respiratory distress and subcutaneous emphysema on exam. Priority care for this patient includes:
- A) cardiac monitoring.
 - B) rapid transport.
 - C) a detailed physical exam.
 - D) obtaining vital signs.
19. A 19-year-old man ran into a tree on his mountain bike and a tree branch is stuck in his neck. Priority management of this patient would include:
- A) spinal immobilization.
 - B) control of bleeding.
 - C) airway management.
 - D) assessment for shock.

Answer Key

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