

Chapter 22

1. A patient who sustains a spinal fracture at the level of C5 to C6 will be paralyzed:
 - A) from the waist down.
 - B) from the shoulders down.
 - C) on the left side only.
 - D) on the right side only.

2. Chest injuries resulting in fractured ribs, sternum, or whole areas of the chest are usually caused by:
 - A) penetrating trauma.
 - B) open wounds.
 - C) blunt trauma.
 - D) spontaneous pneumothorax.

3. Patients with chest injuries will often present with signs of respiratory distress, including:
 - A) tachypnea.
 - B) hypovolemia.
 - C) bradycardia.
 - D) tachycardia.

4. Hemoptysis is:
 - A) the spitting or coughing up of blood.
 - B) blood in the urinary tract.
 - C) inflammation of blood cells.
 - D) blood in the cardiac sac.

5. Accumulation of air in the pleural space is known as:
 - A) subcutaneous emphysema.
 - B) flail chest.
 - C) hemothorax.
 - D) pneumothorax.

6. A patient who has an open chest wound, the sound of air rushing with exhalation, and a characteristic sound with inhalation is generally known to have a:
- A) whistling chest wound.
 - B) rushing chest wound.
 - C) sucking chest wound.
 - D) reverberating chest wound.
7. Open chest wounds are generally treated by using a(n) :
- A) porous, breathing-type dressing.
 - B) occlusive, airtight dressing.
 - C) sling and swathe dressing.
 - D) pressure dressing and ace bandages.
8. Patients with a congenitally weak area on the surface of the lungs are potential victims of:
- A) sudden cardiac arrest.
 - B) spontaneous pneumothorax.
 - C) costochondral separation.
 - D) spontaneous hemothorax.
9. A patient who has three or more ribs fractured in two or more places has a:
- A) compound fracture.
 - B) tension fracture.
 - C) flail chest.
 - D) compromised chest.
10. Increased respiratory distress, distended neck veins, and tracheal deviation are signs and symptoms associated with a:
- A) pneumothorax.
 - B) hemothorax.
 - C) tension pneumothorax.
 - D) hemopneumothorax.
11. A detached portion of the chest wall that is moving in the direction opposite to normal has:
- A) paradoxical motion.
 - B) parabolic motion.
 - C) converse movement.
 - D) bilateral movement.

12. Blood filling the sac around the heart is known as:
- A) myocardial contusion.
 - B) pulmonary contusion.
 - C) pericardial tamponade.
 - D) pulmonary tamponade.
13. A sudden, severe compression of the chest that produces distended neck veins, cyanosis of the face and neck, and hemorrhage into the sclera is a condition known as:
- A) spontaneous pneumothorax.
 - B) traumatic asphyxia.
 - C) tension pneumothorax.
 - D) pericardial tamponade.
14. A narrowing of the pulse pressure, weak pulse, low blood pressure, and faint heart sounds are indications of:
- A) myocardial contusion.
 - B) pulmonary contusion.
 - C) pericardial tamponade.
 - D) pulmonary tamponade.
15. During inhalation, the intercostal muscles and diaphragm contract. The result is:
- A) pressure within the thorax increases.
 - B) blood pressure increases.
 - C) abdominal organs rise with the chest.
 - D) intrathoracic pressure decreases.
16. Pain aggravated by the normal process of breathing and described as "sharp" or "sticky" is called:
- A) dyspnea.
 - B) pleurisy.
 - C) dyspneumonia.
 - D) pneumonitis.
17. Taping all four sides of an occlusive dressing for an open chest wound may create:
- A) a reduction in intrathoracic pressure.
 - B) hypertension and tachycardia.
 - C) a tension pneumothorax.
 - D) improved peripheral perfusion.

18. A 31-year-old man has a sucking chest wound sealed with a four-sided occlusive dressing. If signs of tension develop, the rescuer should:
- A) remove the dressing completely.
 - B) remove only part of the dressing.
 - C) add another dressing over the first.
 - D) change the occlusive dressing to a gauze dressing.
19. A skier is struck by a car in the lodge parking lot. Patient assessment reveals an intact chest wall, unilateral breath sounds, and a deviated trachea. Priority care for this patient would include:
- A) splinting the chest with a soft pillow.
 - B) requesting advanced life support.
 - C) inserting a needle into the pleural space.
 - D) administering abdominal thrusts.
20. A 25-year-old snowboarder has hit a tree. On exam you find bruising to the chest, distended neck veins, bilateral but decreased breath sounds, and cyanosis. Priority care for this patient includes:
- A) rapid transport to the hospital.
 - B) ventilatory support.
 - C) contacting medical control.
 - D) deferring vital signs.

Answer Key

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