

Chapter 23

1. The spilling of the contents of hollow organs in the abdomen causes an intense inflammatory reaction called:
 - A) pericarditis.
 - B) peritonitis.
 - C) appendicitis.
 - D) urinemia.

2. Because of a rich blood supply, injuries to the _____ organs of the abdomen may cause severe bleeding.
 - A) hollow
 - B) solid
 - C) intestinal
 - D) urinary

3. The most common sign of a significant abdominal injury is:
 - A) tachycardia.
 - B) pain.
 - C) tachypnea.
 - D) referred pain.

4. A patient who is contracting the abdominal muscles to ease pain is said to be:
 - A) referring.
 - B) withdrawing.
 - C) flexing.
 - D) guarding.

5. Common symptoms of an abdominal injury include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A) localized tenderness.
 - B) difficulty with movement.
 - C) desire to pull the legs up.
 - D) hunger and thirst.

6. An abdominal injury in which internal organs protrude through the open wound is known as an:
- A) amputation.
 - B) avulsion.
 - C) evisceration.
 - D) exacerbation.
7. When caring for an open abdominal wound from which organs are protruding, the rescuer should:
- A) cover the wound with a dry, sterile dressing.
 - B) cover the wound with a moist, sterile dressing.
 - C) apply an occlusive air tight dressing.
 - D) apply a Vaseline gauze dressing.
8. Impaled objects in the abdomen should be:
- A) stabilized in place.
 - B) removed quickly.
 - C) gently removed.
 - D) removed only if bleeding is present.
9. A sign of kidney damage following blunt trauma is:
- A) hemoptysis.
 - B) hemolysis.
 - C) hematinemia.
 - D) hematuria.
10. Fractures of the pelvis can result in laceration of the:
- A) peritoneum.
 - B) urinary bladder.
 - C) kidneys.
 - D) liver.
11. Emergency care of blunt trauma to the scrotum should include:
- A) a cold/ice pack to the area.
 - B) requesting that the patient urinate.
 - C) no field care needed; transport only.
 - D) packing the area with warm compresses.

12. Bleeding from a traumatic injury to the penis should be controlled by:
- A) loose dressings.
 - B) pressure points.
 - C) direct pressure.
 - D) tourniquet.
13. When caring for bleeding injuries to the female genitalia, the rescuer should NEVER:
- A) use direct pressure.
 - B) place dressings into the vagina.
 - C) use moist dressings.
 - D) apply diaper-style bandages in the area.
14. Injuries to the abdomen of a pregnant patient are of concern not only because of the fetus, but also because the:
- A) urinary bladder is often full.
 - B) fallopian tubes may swell.
 - C) urethra may occlude causing pain.
 - D) pregnant uterus has a rich blood supply.
15. Within the genitourinary system, the _____ is a/are solid organ(s).
- A) bladder
 - B) urethra
 - C) ureters
 - D) kidneys
16. An example of a solid organ is the:
- A) uterus.
 - B) bladder.
 - C) pancreas.
 - D) ureter.
17. An example of a hollow organ is:
- A) appendix.
 - B) liver.
 - C) spleen.
 - D) pancreas.

18. A 12-year-old female patient is the restrained passenger of a significant automobile crash. During extrication you notice that her seat belt is too high above her pelvis. She is complaining of severe upper abdominal pain and muscle spasms in her abdomen. You are concerned that she might have:
- A) a pneumothorax.
 - B) a ruptured bladder.
 - C) peritonitis.
 - D) a lumbar spine injury.
19. All of the following would be appropriate treatments for a patient with abdominal trauma who is in shock EXCEPT:
- A) covering him or her with a warm blanket.
 - B) providing prompt transport.
 - C) small sips of water if not nauseated.
 - D) oxygen via a nonrebreathing mask.
20. Which of the following is not a common symptom of an abdominal injury:
- A) diffuse abdominal tenderness.
 - B) soft abdomen.
 - C) localized tenderness.
 - D) difficulty with movement due to pain.
21. To minimize pain, patients with abdominal injuries will usually:
- A) prefer to get up and move around as shifting positions alleviates discomfort.
 - B) lie on their stomachs and take slow, deep breaths.
 - C) lie still with the knees drawn up, and breathe rapidly and shallowly.
 - D) sit up and refuse to lie down due to the pain.
22. Kidney damage may be suspected if a patient has a history or physical evidence of any of the following EXCEPT:
- A) an abrasion, laceration, or contusion of the flank.
 - B) fractures on either side of the upper rib cage, scapula, or clavicle.
 - C) a penetrating wound in the region of the lower rib cage or upper abdomen.
 - D) fractures on either side of the lower rib cage or the lower thoracic or upper lumbar vertebrae.

23. When dealing with a complete or partial amputation of the male penile shaft, you should do the following EXCEPT:
- A) apply a constricting device to the remaining stump to control bleeding.
 - B) apply local pressure to the remaining stump using sterile gauze to control bleeding.
 - C) make managing blood loss your top priority in caring for this injury.
 - D) attempt to recover and transport the avulsed or amputated part and transport it with the patient to the hospital.
24. When packaging an amputated part of the penis, you should do the following:
- A) wrap the part in dry, sterile dressing and package it in a dry zip-lock bag.
 - B) wrap the part in moist, sterile dressing and package it in a container of sterile saline.
 - C) wrap the part in dry, sterile dressing and package it in a dry zip-lock bag placed directly in a cooler of ice.
 - D) wrap the part in moist, sterile dressing, package it in a zip-lock bag placed in a container of ice without allowing the part to come in contact with the ice.
25. When treating injuries involving the external male genitalia, do the following EXCEPT:
- A) use sterile, moist compresses to cover areas that have been stripped of skin.
 - B) apply direct pressure with dry, sterile gauze to control bleeding.
 - C) if possible, gently remove impaled instruments or foreign bodies in the urethra; transport these with the patient to the hospital.
 - D) if possible, bring avulsed parts to the hospital with the patient.
26. If a woman in her second or third trimester of pregnancy is injured, do all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) place the patient on her back with her knees flexed.
 - B) place the patient on her left side with knees in a position of comfort.
 - C) administer oxygen.
 - D) monitor vitals frequently.

Answer Key

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