

## Chapter 25

1. The motion of rotating a limb inward and drawn toward the body is known as:
  - A) abduction.
  - B) adduction.
  - C) extension.
  - D) flexion.
  
2. Appropriate treatment of a severely angulated, midshaft humeral bone injury should include:
  - A) applying a traction splint.
  - B) using a pillow splint to immobilize the area.
  - C) straightening and splinting the injury.
  - D) using an air splint to stabilize the injury.
  
3. An important step in caring for a patient believed to have a broken or dislocated elbow is to:
  - A) always splint the limb in the position found.
  - B) evaluate distal neurovascular status before and after the limb is immobilized.
  - C) complete splinting with a collar and cuff to further support the weight of the arm.
  - D) avoid realignment if the limb is pulseless.
  
4. When treating a patient with a suspected pelvic bone injury, you should:
  - A) immobilize the patient on a backboard and then elevate the head on the stretcher.
  - B) compress the lateral sides of the pelvis to determine the presence of tenderness.
  - C) routinely apply and inflate a pneumatic antishock garment (PASG).
  - D) expect to observe gross deformity in the majority of cases.
  
5. An apparently intoxicated 23-year-old woman attempted to tackle her boyfriend by jumping from the handrail outside her second-story apartment. The boyfriend dodged her tackle and was not injured. The woman has severe pain in both feet and an obvious deformity in her lower left leg at the ankle. Witnesses tell your partner that she landed flat-footed. During a secondary survey, you discover that the capillary refill time in the toes of her left foot is nearly 4 seconds. You should:
  - A) apply a pillow splint around her ankle.
  - B) lower her foot from the stretcher to improve blood flow.
  - C) apply gentle traction to the bone injury and splint the ankle with a padded rigid splint.
  - D) place her in a pneumatic antishock garment (PASG) to help immobilize the ankle.

6. An 82-year-old man is complaining of pain in his right hip. His right leg is externally rotated and shortened. Which of the following devices should you use to move him?
- A) stair chair
  - B) long backboard
  - C) Stokes stretcher
  - D) portable stretcher
7. A 12-year-old patient is complaining of pain to the right wrist. There is some point tenderness. However, there is no deformity, and there is full range of motion. Your treatment should include:
- A) doing nothing at this time.
  - B) applying heat, but no splint.
  - C) splinting the wrist and transporting for evaluation.
  - D) applying ice and releasing the patient to the parents.
8. Any deformity in close proximity to a joint should be considered a growth plate fracture in children younger than:
- A) 1 years.
  - B) 16 years.
  - C) 5 years.
  - D) 7 years.
9. Splinting an injured hand includes:
- A) no immobilization.
  - B) placing the hand in a closed fist position.
  - C) placing the hand in a position of function.
  - D) immobilizing the hand in a flat, extended position.
10. Which of the following types of splints should be used for a fracture to the clavicle?
- A) pillow splint
  - B) sling and swathe
  - C) Oregon splint II
  - D) Kendrick extrication device
11. Which of the following types of splints should be used for a shoulder dislocation?
- A) air
  - B) rigid
  - C) blanket roll
  - D) traction

12. A fractured clavicle can be dangerous because:
- A) it is extremely painful.
  - B) of the proximity to the heart.
  - C) it lies directly over major arteries and veins.
  - D) it requires a special splint.
13. When assessing any injury to an extremity of a conscious patient, ask the patient to:
- A) point with one finger to the area where it hurts the most.
  - B) see how much movement can be made without pain.
  - C) stop crying so you can do your job.
  - D) try and walk it off.
14. The proper method of splinted fractures of the scapula and clavicle would be:
- A) self splinting.
  - B) a figure of eight.
  - C) using a Sam splint.
  - D) applying a sling and swathe.
15. On the hill, one way to differentiate between a clavicle fracture and a dislocated shoulder is to:
- A) ask the patient.
  - B) gently rotate the arm on the injured side.
  - C) ask the patient to touch the opposite shoulder with their injury side fingertip.
  - D) Clavicle fractures are much more painful.
16. Manual traction can be used on deformed elbow dislocation if circulation is inhibited and:
- A) the patient requests it.
  - B) it will take more than 60 minutes to get to a hospital.
  - C) the arm is grossly deformed.
  - D) the patient is in extreme pain.
17. Fractures to the distal radius are one of the most common injuries to snowriders. This type fracture is known as a:
- A) greenstick fracture.
  - B) spiral fracture.
  - C) simple fracture.
  - D) Colles or silver fork fracture.

18. A patient who complains of pain in the lower back, lower abdomen, or pelvic area after a high velocity fall may have:
- A) a possible hernia.
  - B) appendicitis.
  - C) a pelvis fracture.
  - D) an ulcer.
19. A posterior dislocation of the hip is frequently complicated by injury to the:
- A) injury to the sciatic nerve.
  - B) ulna.
  - C) humerus.
  - D) glenoid fossa.
20. The proper splint for a mid-shaft femur fracture would be:
- A) to tie both legs together with cravats.
  - B) a traction splint.
  - C) a quick splint.
  - D) a blanket roll.
21. A common commercial traction splint is the:
- A) Thomas half-ring.
  - B) Hare.
  - C) Sager.
  - D) all of the above
22. A closed fracture to the femur could result in the loss of:
- A) 1500 to 2000 mL of blood.
  - B) 25 to 50 mL of blood.
  - C) bladder control.
  - D) bowel control.
23. With severe ACL sprains the patient often will:
- A) feel an defined tingle directly behind the patella.
  - B) feel very little pain.
  - C) hear a pop.
  - D) be okay after some time with an ice pack.

24. A supracondylar fracture is:
- A) a fracture of the femur just below the hip.
  - B) a minor fracture of the pelvis.
  - C) a fracture of the patella.
  - D) a fracture just above the knee.
25. The most commonly injured joint is the:
- A) hip.
  - B) knee.
  - C) shoulder.
  - D) ankle.
26. A fracture of the calcaneus is usually a direct result of a:
- A) rotational fall.
  - B) jump from height.
  - C) blunt trauma as a result of high velocity.
  - D) forward fall.
27. Immobilizing an anterior shoulder dislocation can be accomplished in most cases with a:
- A) traction splint.
  - B) blanket roll splint.
  - C) quick splint.
  - D) short board splint.
28. When transporting a patient with a suspected pelvic fracture, the patient should be:
- A) prone on a backboard.
  - B) supine.
  - C) supine with knees slightly flexed.
  - D) on the uninjured side.
29. A fractured pelvis can result in significant:
- A) hypotension.
  - B) shock.
  - C) death.
  - D) all of the above

30. Fractures can result in significant bleeding. Assessment should include:

- A) proper BSI precautions.
- B) visual inspection of the injury site.
- C) CMS evaluation.
- D) all of the above

31. A dislocated shoulder almost always:

- A) dislocates posteriorly.
- B) dislocates anteriorly.
- C) will relocate itself.
- D) cause very little pain.

## Answer Key

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