

## Chapter 8

1. Blood is carried away from the heart by the:
  - A) veins.
  - B) arteries.
  - C) systemic capillaries.
  - D) pulmonary capillaries.
  
2. Blood is returned to the heart by the:
  - A) veins.
  - B) arteries.
  - C) systemic capillaries.
  - D) pulmonary capillaries.
  
3. In the pulmonary circulatory system, deoxygenated blood leaves the heart and travels to the lungs via the:
  - A) aorta.
  - B) pulmonary vein.
  - C) pulmonary artery.
  - D) superior vena cava.
  
4. What term is used to describe the flow of blood from an artery through a capillary to a vein?
  - A) perfusion
  - B) metabolism
  - C) systolic pressure
  - D) diastolic pressure
  
5. An infant with a blood volume of 800 mL would start showing signs of shock after what amount of blood loss?
  - A) 80 to 100 mL
  - B) 100 to 200 mL
  - C) 220 to 320 mL
  - D) 320 to 420 mL

6. Hypoperfusion is another name for:
- A) shock.
  - B) cyanosis.
  - C) hypoxia.
  - D) hypertension.
7. Which of the following is NOT a critical factor in determining the severity of bleeding?
- A) a poor general appearance
  - B) the patient's weight
  - C) the rate of bleeding
  - D) the amount of blood loss
8. What type of bleeding is difficult to control because of the high pressure?
- A) venous
  - B) arterial
  - C) capillary
  - D) lymphatic
9. What type of bleeding often clots spontaneously?
- A) venous
  - B) arterial
  - C) capillary
  - D) lymphatic
10. A steady flow of dark-colored blood is characteristic of:
- A) venous bleeding.
  - B) arterial bleeding.
  - C) capillary bleeding.
  - D) lymphatic bleeding.
11. When dealing with a patient with external bleeding, you should first:
- A) start an IV.
  - B) provide oxygen.
  - C) maintain the airway.
  - D) follow body substance isolation (BSI) precautions.

12. Almost all bleeding can be controlled by:
- A) elevation.
  - B) direct pressure.
  - C) pressure points.
  - D) packing the wound.
13. Most external bleeding can be controlled with what method?
- A) direct pressure and elevation
  - B) pressure points
  - C) a tourniquet
  - D) cold compresses
14. Of the following, which is the best device to use as a tourniquet?
- A) belt
  - B) wire
  - C) blood pressure cuff
  - D) bandage 1-inch wide and 8-layers thick
15. Your care of a patient with epistaxis (nosebleed) should include:
- A) placing the patient in a supine position.
  - B) applying pressure to the temporal arteries.
  - C) applying pressure to the mandibular arteries.
  - D) applying direct pressure by pinching the nostrils.
16. A patient is bleeding from the ears and nose as a result of trauma. You should NOT:
- A) administer oxygen.
  - B) keep the patient calm and quiet.
  - C) collect the blood with a loose dressing.
  - D) pack the ears and nose to slow the blood flow.
17. What is an important addition to direct pressure for controlling soft-tissue bleeding associated with a broken radius?
- A) tourniquet
  - B) splint
  - C) blood pressure cuff
  - D) pneumatic antishock garment (PASG)

18. After following BSI precautions, what is your next step in caring for a patient with possible internal bleeding?
- A) Administer oral fluids.
  - B) Cover the patient with a blanket.
  - C) Place the patient in a supine position.
  - D) Maintain an airway.
19. External bleeding from a vein will characteristically be:
- A) bright red and will ooze.
  - B) bright red and will flow in a steady stream.
  - C) dark red and will flow in a steady stream.
  - D) dark bluish red and will spurt.
20. Bright red blood spurting from a laceration is most likely originating from:
- A) an arteriole.
  - B) an artery.
  - C) a capillary.
  - D) a vein.
21. After applying a dressing to an arterial bleed, you notice that the dressing becomes soaked with blood. You should:
- A) replace the dressing with another dressing.
  - B) cover the existing dressing with a plastic bag.
  - C) wrap an elastic bandage around the blood-soaked dressing.
  - D) apply additional dressings and pressure to control the bleeding.
22. Which of the following types of splints is most appropriate for a patient who has arterial bleeding from a lacerated arm?
- A) vacuum splint
  - B) air splint
  - C) sling and swathe
  - D) cardboard splint
23. In a person with severe bleeding, which is true?
- A) The skin is pale and clammy.
  - B) Temperature is elevated.
  - C) Respirations are normal.
  - D) Pulse is normal.

24. You are treating an adult who has severe epistaxis. You recognize that:
- A) the patient is at risk for vomiting and aspiration.
  - B) blood loss is moderate and easy to estimate.
  - C) placing the patient in a supine position will help decrease the bleeding.
  - D) no treatment in the field should be undertaken as rapid transport is necessary.
25. The passage of black, tarry stools is known as:
- A) ecchymosis.
  - B) hematochezia.
  - C) melena.
  - D) hematuria.
26. Coughing up bright red blood is known as:
- A) hemoptysis.
  - B) hematemesis.
  - C) hematuria.
  - D) hematoma.
27. A 43-year-old man is experiencing a massive nosebleed. Vital signs reveal that the man has hypertension, which you suspect is the cause of the nosebleed. You should:
- A) have the patient pinch his nostrils and then lie on his back.
  - B) offer the patient four aspirin tablets to help control the bleeding.
  - C) apply direct pressure by pinching the patient's nostrils and have him lean forward.
  - D) explain that this is nature's way of lowering his blood pressure.
28. The adult body will not tolerate an acute blood loss of more than:
- A) 5%.
  - B) 10%.
  - C) 20%.
  - D) 30%.
29. Which of the following medications will decrease coagulation?
- A) nitroglycerin
  - B) metered-dose inhalers
  - C) aspirin
  - D) antihypertensives

30. The disease where a person lacks certain blood clotting factors is:
- A) coagulation.
  - B) hemophilia.
  - C) hemoptysis.
  - D) melena.
31. After sneezing several times, your patient has a nosebleed. How should you treat this?
- A) Have the patient lie on the side; wait for bleeding to stop.
  - B) Have the patient lie on the back; elevate feet, pinch nostrils.
  - C) Have the patient lean forward; pack nostrils with cotton.
  - D) Have the patient lean forward; pinch nostrils.

## Answer Key

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