

Chapter 9

1. What type of shock results from internal and external bleeding?
 - A) psychic
 - B) neurogenic
 - C) anaphylactic
 - D) hypovolemic

2. A sign of shock in infants and children is when capillary refill takes more than how many seconds in a warm environment?
 - A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) 4

3. Which of the following signs is important in assessing the patient in early shock?
 - A) broken bones
 - B) "raccoon eyes"
 - C) amount of blood on clothes
 - D) altered level of responsiveness

4. Which of the following vital signs can be an early indicator of shock?
 - A) rapid, thready, pulse
 - B) increased temperature
 - C) elevated blood pressure
 - D) increased pupillary response

5. Which of the following signs or symptoms can be a late indicator of shock?
 - A) restlessness
 - B) decreased thirst
 - C) nausea, vomiting
 - D) labored, irregular breathing

6. A shock patient's respirations usually are NOT:
 - A) shallow.
 - B) labored.
 - C) irregular.
 - D) regular and full.

7. Which of the following signs or symptoms shows changes early in the shock patient?
- A) agitation
 - B) cyanosis
 - C) dilated pupils
 - D) falling blood pressure
8. Which of the following findings is LEAST likely to be associated with late shock?
- A) weak pulse
 - B) elevated respiratory rate
 - C) cool, dry skin
 - D) a systolic blood pressure of less than 100 mm Hg
9. A patient in shock states that he is thirsty. You should give him:
- A) two glasses of cold water.
 - B) two glasses of warm water with salt tablets.
 - C) a piece of moist gauze to suck on.
 - D) nothing by mouth.
10. The most important first step in caring for a patient in shock is to:
- A) give high-concentration oxygen.
 - B) apply a pneumatic counterpressure device.
 - C) examine the patient for other injuries.
 - D) elevate the patient's legs.
11. A man who has fallen and rolled down a black diamond run has obvious bone injuries to his lower extremities and is bleeding freely from a wound to his left side. He has a blood pressure of 104/54 mm Hg, a thready pulse of 128 beats/min, and shallow respirations of 28 breaths/min. After securing his airway and giving oxygen by mask at 10 L/min, you should:
- A) control the bleeding from the wound.
 - B) splint the bone injuries.
 - C) record his vital signs again.
 - D) apply and inflate a pneumatic counterpressure device.
12. Pump failure is generally associated with what type of shock?
- A) hypovolemic
 - B) neurogenic
 - C) septic
 - D) cardiogenic

13. A sudden reaction of the nervous system leading to syncope is known as:
- A) septic shock.
 - B) metabolic shock.
 - C) psychogenic shock.
 - D) hypovolemic shock.
14. Dyspnea, rash, and generalized edema are usually indications of:
- A) hypovolemic shock.
 - B) anaphylactic shock.
 - C) metabolic shock.
 - D) septic shock.
15. The last stage of shock is called:
- A) compensated shock.
 - B) decompensated shock.
 - C) irreversible shock.
 - D) fatal shock.
16. The only complaint of a 28-year-old snowmobile driver involved in a rollover is cervical pain. On exam he is noted to have paralysis of all extremities and absent sensation peripherally; there are no other indications of external or internal bleeding. Vital signs are as follows: pulse of 128 beats/min, thready; respirations of 24 breaths/min, shallow, and irregular; and a blood pressure of 92/48 mm Hg. You suspect he is in what type of shock?
- A) anaphylactic
 - B) psychogenic
 - C) neurogenic
 - D) cardiogenic
17. A frequent complication related to neurogenic shock is:
- A) diarrhea
 - B) hypothermia
 - C) amnesia
 - D) dyspnea
18. An aggravating factor in hypovolemic shock is:
- A) dehydration.
 - B) infection.
 - C) recent ingestion.
 - D) hypothermia.

19. While in Glacier National Park campground, you begin talking to a family who is concerned about their 6-year-old son. The parents report that the child had a decreased appetite and fever beginning 2 days ago and is becoming less responsive. Last night he was feeling better but complained of weakness in his left lower leg. This morning he was difficult to arouse and slept most of the day. His vital signs are as follows: pulse of 102 beats/min, weak and thready; respirations of 18 breaths/min, shallow and labored; and a blood pressure of 88/40 mm Hg. You suspect this child has what type of shock?
- A) hemorrhagic
 - B) neurogenic
 - C) septic
 - D) cardiogenic
20. A 10-year-old child has fallen 12 feet from a tree. On exam he is noted to have multiple abrasions and contusions in several areas. He has no obvious deformities and denies having pain in the neck or back. His vital signs are as follows: pulse of 132 beats/min, strong and regular; respirations of 28 breaths/min with mild dyspnea; and a blood pressure of 110/68 mm Hg. He has been treated with oxygen and covered with a blanket. Additional interventions for shock would include:
- A) offering him sips of water to calm him down.
 - B) elevating his lower extremities.
 - C) assessing and recording vital signs every 15 minutes.
 - D) applying pediatric PASG to improve perfusion.
21. A 36-year-old mountain biker has crashed at a high rate of speed and is complaining of sternal chest pain. On exam you notice an anxious man with an intact but tender rib cage and no other indications of internal or external bleeding. His vital signs are as follows: pulse of 88 beats/min, weak and thready; respirations of 32 breaths/min, shallow with guarded respirations; and a blood pressure of 92/68 mm Hg. Cyanosis is noted in his lips and fingers. You suspect this patient is experiencing what type of shock?
- A) respiratory
 - B) cardiogenic
 - C) metabolic
 - D) anaphylactic
22. Patients with no fractured extremities who are showing signs of impending hypovolemic shock should lie with:
- A) their knees bent.
 - B) their legs elevated.
 - C) their heads elevated.
 - D) a long backboard under them.

Answer Key

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