

2010 - Neurological Injuries, Extrication & Transport

1. The most important observation you can make and record in a patient with a head injury is any change in the:
 - A) level of responsiveness.
 - B) neurologic status of the extremities.
 - C) blood pressure and pulse rate.
 - D) respiratory rate and pattern.

2. What precaution should always be taken first for patients with suspected head injuries?
 - A) Splint all extremities.
 - B) Protect the cervical spine.
 - C) Ensure that the patient's pulse rate is at least 120 beats/min.
 - D) Use the head tilt-chin lift maneuver to restore the patient's airway.

3. A cervical collar must NOT prevent the patient or you from:
 - A) lateral movement.
 - B) opening the airway.
 - C) rotational movement.
 - D) axial loading of the neck.

4. Which of the following statements about providing manual support of the head for a patient with a cervical spine injury is true?
 - A) It is not necessary if a cervical collar is used.
 - B) It can be released after a cervical collar is applied.
 - C) It can be released while sizing the cervical collar.
 - D) It must be maintained until the head is secured to a long backboard.

5. Regardless of the type of helmet, helmet removal should be done with at least how many rescuers?
 - A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) 4

6. In maintaining stabilization of the cervical spine during helmet removal, the stabilizing rescuer's hands should be placed in which of the following ways?
- A) one on the patient's upper jaw and the other behind the head
 - B) one on the patient's chin and the other on the patient's forehead
 - C) one on the patient's chin and the other behind the patient's neck
 - D) one on the angle of the patient's lower jaw and the other at the junction of the head and cervical spine
7. When securing the patient on a long backboard, you should:
- A) immobilize from foot to head.
 - B) immobilize from head to foot.
 - C) immobilize the head before the torso.
 - D) immobilize the torso before the head.
8. After performing a rapid extrication and securing a patient to a backboard, it is important to:
- A) assess blood pressure.
 - B) check pulse, motor functions, and sensory functions.
 - C) apply a cervical collar.
 - D) radio for assistance.
9. When transporting a patient in a toboggan, normally the patient is positioned:
- A) with the injury uphill.
 - B) with the injury downhill.
 - C) lying on the side of the body opposite the injury site.
 - D) it does not matter; speed is the most important issue.
10. The only time a patient should be moved before packaging is complete would be when:
- A) you receive another call.
 - B) police direct you to "hurry up."
 - C) the rescuer's or patient's life is in immediate danger.
 - D) your partner is busy with another patient.