

2010 - Orthopedic Injuries

1. How should you treat a possible fracture?
 - A) When in doubt, splint the injury.
 - B) Apply traction to all fractures.
 - C) Never elevate a splinted extremity.
 - D) Assess pulse and motor and sensory functions proximal to the injury site.

2. The primary reason for splinting a bone is to:
 - A) replace protruding bones.
 - B) prevent swelling.
 - C) prevent blood flow.
 - D) prevent motion of bone fragments.

3. When splinting an injury, you should immobilize the:
 - A) injury site.
 - B) joint below the injury.
 - C) joint above the injury.
 - D) joint above and below the injury.

4. All injuries to bones and joints should be splinted:
 - A) with traction splints.
 - B) before transportation.
 - C) before other life-threatening problems are treated.
 - D) with a pneumatic antishock garment (PASG).

5. To prevent pressure and discomfort, all rigid splints should be:
 - A) wide.
 - B) secure.
 - C) padded.
 - D) aluminum.

6. What is the direction of pull when you apply traction to an injured extremity?
- A) in line with the deformity
 - B) in line with the muscle contractions
 - C) in line with the long axis of the limb
 - D) in the opposite direction of the deformity
7. After applying a splint to an injured limb, you should next:
- A) measure the splint.
 - B) immobilize the limb with a splint.
 - C) assess motor function, sensation, and circulation.
 - D) follow BSI precautions.
8. A patient with a broken leg is properly splinted and ready for transport. What other steps could be taken to prevent additional discomfort to the patient?
- A) Allow the patient to drink warm fluids.
 - B) Elevate the injured limb slightly.
 - C) Apply hot packs to the injured limb.
 - D) Encourage the patient to flex the foot.
9. How do you determine if an extremity is swollen?
- A) Auscultate the injured extremity.
 - B) Compare it to the other, uninjured extremity.
 - C) Elevate it to see whether the extremity changes in size.
 - D) Ask the patient whether the extremity looks normal in size.
10. Open fractures should be:
- A) irrigated with normal saline.
 - B) covered with Vaseline gauze.
 - C) covered with a dry, sterile dressing.
 - D) covered with a moist, sterile dressing.