

2010 - Specific Injuries (Chest)

1. Accumulation of air in the pleural space is known as:
 - A) subcutaneous emphysema.
 - B) flail chest.
 - C) hemothorax.
 - D) pneumothorax.

2. A patient with an open chest wound, the sound of air rushing with exhalation, and a characteristic sound with inhalation has a:
 - A) whistling chest wound.
 - B) rushing chest wound.
 - C) sucking chest wound.
 - D) reverberating chest wound.

3. A patient who has three or more ribs fractured in two or more places has a:
 - A) compound fracture.
 - B) tension fracture.
 - C) flail chest.
 - D) compromised chest.

4. Increased respiratory distress, distended neck veins, and tracheal deviation are signs and symptoms associated with a:
 - A) pneumothorax.
 - B) hemothorax.
 - C) tension pneumothorax.
 - D) hemopneumothorax.

5. A detached portion of the chest wall that is moving in the direction opposite to normal has:
 - A) paradoxical motion.
 - B) parabolic motion.
 - C) converse movement.
 - D) bilateral movement.

6. Open chest wounds are generally treated by using a(n) :
- A) porous, breathing-type dressing.
 - B) occlusive, airtight dressing.
 - C) sling and swathe dressing.
 - D) pressure dressing and ace bandages.
7. Taping all four sides of an occlusive dressing for an open chest wound may create:
- A) a reduction in intrathoracic pressure.
 - B) hypertension and tachycardia.
 - C) a tension pneumothorax.
 - D) improved peripheral perfusion.
8. A 31-year-old man has a sucking chest wound sealed with a four-sided occlusive dressing. If signs of tension pneumothorax develop, the rescuer should:
- A) remove the dressing completely.
 - B) remove only part of the dressing.
 - C) add another dressing over the first.
 - D) change the occlusive dressing to a gauze dressing.
9. A narrowing of the pulse pressure, weak pulse, low blood pressure, and faint heart sounds are indications of:
- A) myocardial contusion.
 - B) pulmonary contusion.
 - C) pericardial tamponade.
 - D) pulmonary tamponade.
10. A skier is struck by a car in the lodge parking lot. Patient assessment reveals an intact chest wall, unilateral breath sounds, and a deviated trachea. Priority care for this patient would include:
- A) splinting the chest with a soft pillow.
 - B) requesting advanced life support.
 - C) inserting a needle into the pleural space.
 - D) administering abdominal thrusts.