

2010 - Specific Injuries (Eye, Face, Throat)

1. Bleeding from the nose or ears may also cause a characteristic staining of the dressing, which indicates the presence of:
 - A) vitreous humor.
 - B) aqueous humor.
 - C) lacrimal secretions.
 - D) cerebrospinal fluid.

2. In caring for facial injuries, the rescuer's first concern is to:
 - A) stop all bleeding.
 - B) stabilize the c-spine.
 - C) maintain an open airway.
 - D) assess all vital signs.

3. Bleeding from facial soft-tissue injuries is best controlled by:
 - A) cold packs and elevation.
 - B) direct pressure with dry, sterile dressings.
 - C) pressure point usage with moist bandages.
 - D) constricting bands with dry dressings.

4. When caring for an open bleeding neck wound involving the carotid or jugular vessels, the rescuer should:
 - A) use a tourniquet above the wound.
 - B) apply pressure to the subclavicular pressure point.
 - C) apply pressure below the wound.
 - D) apply pressure above and below the wound.

5. A nose bleed is often best cared for by:
 - A) placing the patient in a sitting position, leaning forward, and pinching the nostrils together.
 - B) placing the patient in a sitting position, leaning backward, and pinching the nostrils together.
 - C) placing the patient in a supine position with gauze pads under the nostrils.
 - D) placing the patient in a lateral position with gauze pads under the dependent nostril.

6. When caring for a child who has a foreign object in the external auditory canal, the rescuer should:
- A) use Magill forceps to remove the object.
 - B) leave the object in place and transport.
 - C) use a cotton-tipped swab to remove the objects.
 - D) flush out the canal with sterile water.
7. A 25-year-old male patient, an unrestrained passenger in a head-on collision, has struck the windshield with his face. On exam you notice significant swelling, minimal bleeding, and four missing teeth. Assessment of this patient should first focus on:
- A) controlling the bleeding.
 - B) immobilizing the spine.
 - C) managing the airway.
 - D) reducing the swelling.
8. When securing an impaled object in the eye, both eyes are bandaged to:
- A) reduce movement of the injured eye.
 - B) decrease the anxiety of the patient.
 - C) treat the possibility of another injury.
 - D) prevent a headache from light sensitivity.
9. A 15-year-old female patient reports severe eye pain. On exam you notice conjunctivitis and excessive tearing. History reveals she had been skiing for about 4 hours without eye protection. You suspect she has:
- A) snowblindness.
 - B) optic nerve irritation.
 - C) retinal detachment.
 - D) an eye infection.
10. Variations in pupil size may indicate that the patient has:
- A) a head injury.
 - B) contact lenses.
 - C) conjunctivitis.
 - D) retinitis.