



Emergency Care Programs



TRAUMA I MODULE- WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Please write all answers on the answer sheet only.

This assignment should be handed into your instructor or the program office within 1 week.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. Avulsion. _____
2. Laceration. _____
3. Eviseration. _____
4. Dermis _____
5. Pressure Point _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

6. Blood loss, shock, or emotional distress may result in skin that is
 - a. flushed
 - b. grey
 - c. pale
 - d. jaundiced

7. The skin of a patient that has liver abnormalities will appear
 - a. flushed
 - b. mottled
 - c. pale
 - d. jaundiced

8. Causes of syncope include:
 - a. generalized vascular dilation
 - b. the sight of blood
 - c. cardiac arrhythmias
 - d. all of the above

9. Assessing the skin of a patient includes everything except
 - a. color
 - b. temperature
 - c. thickness
 - d. moisture level

10. The Golden Hour refers to the first 60 minutes after
 - a. medical help arrives at the scene
 - b. transport begins
 - c. the injury occurs
 - d. 9-1-1 is called

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

11. _____ Cardiogenic Shock	A. Result of a decrease in the volume of blood or fluids
12. _____ Septic Shock	B. Supine with legs raised
13. _____ Anaphylactic Shock	C. Shock that is temporary
14. _____ Edema	D. Severe allergic reaction
15. _____ Hypoperfusion	E. Damage or injury to the spinal cord
16. _____ Shock Position	F. Inadequate pumping of the heart
17. _____ Cyanosis	G. A result of toxins produced by a severe infection
18. _____ Neurogenic Shock	H. Fluid collecting in the tissues
19. _____ Hypovolemic Shock	I. Blue, grey color of the lips and nail beds
20. _____ Psychogenic Shock	J. Another name for Shock

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

21. _____ Superficial burn	A. Sudden, severe compression of the chest
22. _____ Partial Thickness Burn	B. Sign of possible tension pneumothorax
23. _____ Full thickness Burn	C. Burns of the feet, hands, face, eyes, ears or genitalia
24. _____ Traumatic Asphyxia	D. Red skin and pain on site
25. _____ Pericardial Tamponade	E. Coughing up blood
26. _____ Diaphragm	F. Two or three ribs broken in two or three places
27. _____ JVD	G. Charring, leathery appearance
28. _____ Critical Burn	H. Blood filling the sac around the heart
29. _____ First step to treat burns	I. Blisters, intense pain, white to red skin
30. _____ Flail Chest	J. Separates chest from abdomen
31. _____ Hemoptysis	K. Stop the burning process

USING ALL OF THE FOLLOWING TERMS, MATCH THEM WITH THE DEFINITIONS BELOW:

Hemothorax, Pneumothorax, Spontaneous Pneumothorax, Tension Pneumothorax, Hemopneumothorax, Lacerated Aorta, Pulmonary Contusion, Cardiac Contusion, Pericardial Tamponade, Flail Segment.

32. _____ Air enters the chest cavity through a sucking wound or leaks from a lung..
33. _____ The collapsed lung is forced against the heart & other lung causing trachea shift.
34. _____ Lacerations of the major blood vessels.
35. _____ Bleeding into the fibrous sac that surrounds the heart
36. _____ Blood leaks into the chest cavity
37. _____ Bleeding in and around the alveoli
38. _____ Air and blood leak into the chest cavity.
39. _____ Air leaks into the chest from a weak area in the lung (nontrauma)
40. _____ Two or more consecutive ribs are fractured in two or more places
41. _____ Heart is violently compressed and bruised.

TRUE OR FALSE

42. _____ Rib fractures are common in children
43. _____ Patients with spinal cord injuries at C3 or above can lose their ability to breathe.
44. _____ The left lung has 3 lobes.
45. _____ A burn to one of an adult's entire lower extremity is equal to 18% of body surface.
46. _____ Hot steam burns are often more severe than flame burns..
47. _____ A burn to the anterior chest of an adult is equal to 18%.
48. _____ Burnt toes and fingers should be separated with sterile gauze..
49. _____ The abdominal cavity is lined by a membrane called the peritoneum..
50. _____ The spleen is a hollow organ.