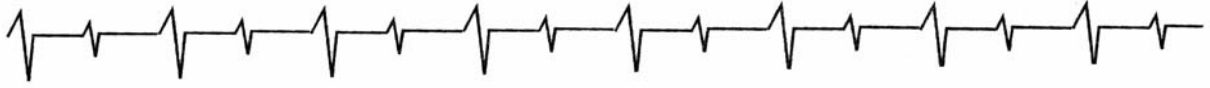




Emergency Care Programs



TRAUMA II 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. Battle's sign. _____
2. Cushing's reflex. _____
3. Open Fracture. _____
4. Colles Fracture _____
5. Pressure splint _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

6. Patients with head injuries also have injuries to the
 - a. Face
 - b. Torso
 - c. cervical spine
 - d. extremities

7. The two areas of the spine that are more prone to injury are
 - a. the cervical and thoracic
 - b. the thoracic and lumbar
 - c. the cervical and lumbar
 - d. the lumbar and coccyx

8. A reason for not using the traction splint is:
 - a. the pelvis has been injured
 - b. there is partial amputation or avulsion with bone separation
 - c. the hip has been injured
 - d. all of the above

9. A useful tool for determining a patient's level of responsiveness is the
 - a. Glasgow Coma Scale
 - b. SAMPLE
 - c. MOI
 - d. General Impression

10. Which statement is true about cervical collars?
 - a. The collar itself does not immobilize the patient.
 - b. The collar should keep the head in the hyperflexed position.
 - c. One size collar fits all patients.
 - d. Once the collar is on, your partner can release the head.

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

11. Brain Contusion	A. Layers of tissue that enclose and protect the brain.
12. Subdural Hematoma	B. Mild injury to brain tissue
13. Epidural Hematoma	C. Consists of 7 vertebrae
14. Cerebrum	D. Consists of 5 vertebrae
15. Meninges	E. Tissue that connects bone to bone
16. Concussion	F. bleeding between the skull and dura mater
17. Cervical Spine	G. Tissue that connects muscle to bone
18. Tendons	H. The largest part of the brain
19. Ligaments	I. bleeding between the dura mater and the arachnoid
20. Sacrum	J. Bruising and swelling of brain tissue

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

21. Stair Chair	A. Used for patients who are in a sitting position
22. Backboard	B. Effective way for single rescuer to move a patient
23. Scoop stretcher	C. To be held manually
24. Short Board or KEDS	D. Also called an ambulance gurney
25. Stabilization	E. Used to carry patients up and down stairs
26. Immobilization	F. Used to carry patients over rough terrain
27. The blanket drag	G. Made of canvas with 6 large lifting handles
28. Wheeled stretcher	H. Spine board or longboard
29. Basket stretcher	I. A move requiring two people
30. Reeves stretcher	J. To be held by specialized equipment
31. Extremity lift	K. Separates into two parts

USING ALL OF THE STEPS LISTED BELOW, NUMBER THEM IN THE CORRECT ORDER TO PLACE YOUR PATIENT ONTO A BACKBOARD:

32. On your partner's count, roll the patient onto his side as a unit.
33. Examine the neck and check for JVD and trachea shift..
34. Examine the back and buttocks of your patient.
35. Secure the torso straps while your partner continues to hold the head.
36. Immobilize the head with a head-bed or blocks
37. Have your partner stabilize the patient's head
38. Center the patient on the board by moving him vertically.
39. Measure and apply a cervical collar to the patient's neck.
40. Secure the leg straps.
41. On your partner's count roll the patient onto the longboard.

FILL IN THE BLANK:

42. The Central nervous system consists of the _____ and the _____.
43. Also called the "small brain", the _____ is located in the posterior and inferior cranium.
44. The _____ is composed of the nerves located outside the spinal cord and brain.
45. Rapid Extrication is used when the transport decision of a patient is a _____.
46. Clear fluid that may be draining from the ears and nose is called _____.
47. Battle's signs can be seen on an area behind the ears called the _____.
48. Bruising under the eyes in a patient with head trauma is known as _____.
49. A patient with a skull fracture will tend to have pupils that are _____.
50. The best method for immobilizing a suspected ankle fracture is with a _____.