Import Settings:

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Information Field: Complexity

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Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

**Chapter: Soft-Tissue Trauma - Soft-Tissue Trauma - TBNK**

**Multiple Choice**

1. The MOST significant immediate threat to a patient with a soft-tissue injury is:

A) nerve damage.

B) infection.

C) disfigurement.

D) hemorrhage.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Incidence, Mortality, and Morbidity

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1610

Feedback: Incidence, Mortality, and Morbidity, page 1610

2. The skin is also referred to as the:

A) melanin.

B) integument.

C) epithelium.

D) collagen.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Anatomy and Physiology Review

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1611

Feedback: Anatomy and Physiology Review, page 1611

3. All of the following are functions of the skin, EXCEPT:

A) providing the immune response for the body.

B) protecting the underlying tissue from injury.

C) sensing changes in the external environment.

D) assisting in the regulation of body temperature.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Anatomy and Physiology Review

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1611

Feedback: Anatomy and Physiology Review, page 1611

4. The outermost layer of the epidermis:

A) consists of nonliving cells that are continuously being shed.

B) is a tough, highly elastic layer than contains melanin granules.

C) contains numerous fibroblasts that secrete collagen and elastin.

D) is comprised of living cells that give rise to the stratum corneum.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Anatomy and Physiology Review

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1612

Feedback: Anatomy and Physiology Review, page 1612

5. The stratum corneum are dead cells that have had their cytoplasm replaced with:

A) fibrin.

B) keratin.

C) collagen.

D) melanin.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Anatomy and Physiology Review

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1612

Feedback: Anatomy and Physiology Review, page 1612

6. When the ambient temperature is high:

A) the dermis produces less collagen, which temporarily decreases the skin's ability to retain warmth.

B) blood vessels in the dermis dilate, which increases blood flow to the skin and allows heat to dissipate.

C) sweat glands in the epidermis produce sweat, which is evaporated from the skin surface by the air.

D) constriction of the vessels in the dermis brings warm blood to the surface of the skin, where it is eliminated.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Anatomy and Physiology Review

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1611

Feedback: Anatomy and Physiology Review, page 1611

7. The skin helps regulate body temperature through:

A) peripheral vasodilation, which shunts cool blood to the core of the body.

B) the production of sweat, which is evaporated from the surface of the skin.

C) increased elastin production, which provides insulation to the epidermis.

D) cutaneous vasoconstriction, which brings warm blood to the skin's surface.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Anatomy and Physiology Review

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1611

Feedback: Anatomy and Physiology Review, page 1611

8. The subcutaneous tissue is:

A) the layer of tissue above the dermis that mainly produces sweat.

B) a thin layer of tissue from which blood vessels exclusively originate.

C) also called the superficial fascia and consists mainly of adipose tissue.

D) the deep fascial layer that ensheathes muscle and other internal structures.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Anatomy and Physiology Review

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1612

Feedback: Anatomy and Physiology Review, page 1612

9. A laceration that lies perpendicular to the skin's tension lines:

A) results in minimal external bleeding and typically heals spontaneously within 2 to 3 hours.

B) generally remains closed and does not require suturing or other methods of wound closure.

C) often remains open, heals more slowly, and is more likely to result in abnormal scar formation.

D) does not disrupt the body's blood-clotting process and tends to heal without the formation of a scar.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Anatomy and Physiology Review

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1612

Feedback: Anatomy and Physiology Review, page 1612

10. Which of the following statements regarding soft-tissue injuries is correct?

A) Most soft-tissue injuries require immediate care to prevent blood loss.

B) They are often the most obvious, but are seldom the most life threatening injuries.

C) Soft-tissue injuries should be covered immediately upon patient contact.

D) Most soft-tissue injuries are hidden and require a systematic assessment.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1610

Feedback: Introduction, page 1610

11. During the process of wound healing, hemostasis:

A) permanently stops the wound from bleeding and facilitates healing.

B) is a physiologic process in which the body's platelets are destroyed.

C) occurs when the bone marrow transiently produces more red blood cells.

D) temporarily stops bleeding via vasoconstriction and platelet aggregation.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Wound Healing

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1613

Feedback: Wound Healing, page 1613

12. During the inflammation phase of the healing process:

A) white blood cells are forced away from the injury by vasoconstriction.

B) histamine causes vasodilation and increased blood flow to the injury.

C) damaged cell parts and microorganisms invade and infect the wound.

D) the processes of epithelialization and collagen synthesis are impaired.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Wound Healing

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Pages: 1613–1614

Feedback: Wound Healing, pages 1613–1614

13. During the neovascularization phase of the wound healing process:

A) new blood vessels form as the body attempts to bring oxygen and nutrients to the injured tissue.

B) histamine makes the capillaries more permeable, resulting in swelling in and around the injury site.

C) collagen provides stability to the damaged tissue and joins wound borders, thereby closing the open tissue.

D) microscopic vasculature damaged by the injury is digested by macrophages through a process called phagocytosis.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Wound Healing

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1614

Feedback: Wound Healing, page 1614

14. Which of the following conditions or factors would MOST likely delay or impair healing of a wound?

A) Diabetes

B) Obesity

C) Alcohol use

D) Hypertension

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Wound Healing

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1614

Feedback: Wound Healing, page 1614

15. A patient taking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would MOST likely experience a delay in the healing of a wound.

A) antidepressants

B) acetaminophen

C) antihypertensives

D) corticosteroids

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Wound Healing

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1614

Feedback: Wound Healing, page 1614

16. A wound is at HIGHEST risk for infection if:

A) the patient uses an antibacterial spray.

B) it occurs to any part of the facial area.

C) it is caused by a human or animal bite.

D) the patient has poor peripheral circulation.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Wound Healing

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1614

Feedback: Wound Healing, page 1614

17. Which of the following patients is at HIGHEST risk for a pressure injury?

A) An obese patient

B) A bedridden patient

C) A hypertensive patient

D) A patient with diabetes

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Wound Healing

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1615

Feedback: Wound Healing, page 1615

18. Which of the following wounds usually requires substantial irrigation and debridement prior to closure?

A) Degloving injuries

B) Jagged lacerations

C) Any wound to the face

D) Wounds over tension lines

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Wound Healing

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1615

Feedback: Wound Healing, page 1615

19. Which of the following is the MOST common cause of necrotizing fasciitis?

A) A fungal infection

B) *Clostridium tetani*

C) Hemolytic streptococci

D) *Clostridium perfringens*

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Soft-Tissue Injuries to Specific Anatomic Sites

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1630

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Soft-Tissue Injuries to Specific Anatomic Sites, page 1630

20. Systemic signs of infection secondary to a soft-tissue injury include:

A) erythema.

B) pus drainage.

C) fever and chills.

D) lymphangitis.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Wound Healing

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1616

Feedback: Wound Healing, page 1616

21. Necrosis of tissue caused by an anaerobic, toxin-producing bacterium is called:

A) tetanus.

B) gangrene.

C) fasciitis.

D) lymphedema.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Soft-Tissue Injuries to Specific Anatomic Sites

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1630

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Soft-Tissue Injuries to Specific Anatomic Sites, page 1630

22. An infection characterized by painful muscle contractions is called:

A) pertussis.

B) polio.

C) rabies.

D) tetanus.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Soft-Tissue Injuries to Specific Anatomic Sites

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1630

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Soft-Tissue Injuries to Specific Anatomic Sites, page 1630

23. The swelling that occurs in conjunction with a contusion is caused by:

A) inflammation of the injured blood vessels.

B) rupture of large blood vessels in the dermis.

C) aggregation of platelets to the injured site.

D) leakage of fluid into spaces between the damaged cells.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1612

Feedback: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds, page 1612

24. In contrast to a contusion, a hematoma is:

A) accompanied by ecchymosis.

B) caused by large vessel damage.

C) rarely accompanied by a bruise.

D) a less significant closed injury.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1612

Feedback: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds, page 1612

25. Whether the contamination from an open wound produces infection depends MOSTLY on:

A) how the wound is managed.

B) the location of the wound.

C) the patient's medical history.

D) how large the open wound is.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Pages: 1612–1613

Feedback: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds, pages 1612–1613

26. A patient with nerve compromise following an open injury to the hand:

A) should be given analgesia for the pain.

B) will likely lose all neurologic function.

C) requires prompt transport to the hospital.

D) will not be able to move his or her hand.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1613

Feedback: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds, page 1613

27. Compared to the bleeding from an open wound, bleeding from a closed wound:

A) is limited because the skin is unbroken.

B) generally requires surgical intervention.

C) is not significant enough to produce shock.

D) can usually be controlled with direct pressure.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1613

Feedback: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds, page 1613

28. Primary treatment in the prehospital setting for an abrasion involves:

A) administering a narcotic analgesic.

B) applying an antibiotic ointment or cream.

C) covering it lightly with a sterile dressing.

D) thoroughly cleaning it to prevent infection.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1623

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries, page 1623

29. Which of the following statements regarding lacerations is correct?

A) Lacerations are linear cuts that tend to heal well due to their relatively even wound margins.

B) The seriousness of a laceration depends on its depth and the structures that have been damaged.

C) The first priority in treating a laceration is to cover it with a sterile dressing to prevent infection.

D) A laceration must be sutured or otherwise closed within 8 to 10 hours following the injury.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Pages: 1623–1624

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries, pages 1623–1624

30. In addition to bleeding and contamination, the principal danger associated with an avulsion is:

A) undetectable internal damage.

B) disfigurement due to severe scarring.

C) invasion of the wound with *Clostridium* *tetani*.

D) a loss of blood supply to the avulsed flap.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Pages: 1625–1626

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries, pages 1625–1626

31. A crushing or tearing amputation:

A) is initially treated by applying a proximal tourniquet and retrieving any detached body parts.

B) causes less blood loss than expected because the blood vessels retain their ability to constrict.

C) cannot be surgically reattached due to the severe vascular and soft-tissue damage that accompanies it.

D) can result in excessive blood loss due to hemorrhage if the paramedic does not intervene rapidly.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1626

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries, page 1626

32. Which of the following statements regarding crush injury is correct?

A) A crush injury can occur if the PASG is left in place for greater than 1 hour.

B) Gangrene often sets in if a body part is entrapped for longer than 30 minutes.

C) Crush syndrome can occur if the body part is entrapped for more than 4 hours.

D) In a crush injury, the external appearance is a good predictor of internal damage.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1613

Feedback: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds, page 1613

33. When a patient's leg is entrapped under a crushing object for a prolonged period of time, toxic metabolic waste products are released into the systemic circulation:

A) and result in low serum potassium levels.

B) after the patient's leg is freed from entrapment.

C) after the leg has been entrapped for 2 hours.

D) only if the renal system is functioning properly.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1613

Feedback: General Pathophysiology: Closed Versus Open Wounds, page 1613

34. The bite from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poses the greatest risk for serious infection.

A) cat

B) dog

C) raccoon

D) human

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1626

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries, page 1626

35. The FIRST aspect to address in any patient with a soft-tissue injury is:

A) bleeding.

B) your safety.

C) airway patency.

D) decontamination.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Patient Assessment

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1616

Feedback: Patient Assessment, page 1616

36. Which of the following medications would MOST likely interfere with hemostasis?

A) Paxil

B) Procrit

C) Warfarin

D) Tylenol

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Patient Assessment

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1617

Feedback: Patient Assessment, page 1617

37. Which of the following interventions encourages drainage from the site of a closed wound and reduces swelling?

A) Elevation

B) Splinting

C) Firm compression

D) Application of ice

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1617

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1617

38. Packing a wound with hemostatic-impregnated gauze is indicated when:

A) tourniquet placement is not possible.

B) severe intraabdominal bleeding is present.

C) the wound is below the elbow or knee.

D) the patient’s systolic BP is greater than 90 mm Hg.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1621

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1621

39. If your patient has an open wound in which there is a risk of air being drawn into the vasculature, you should:

A) cover the wound with an occlusive dressing.

B) cover the wound with a hemostatic agent.

C) apply direct pressure with moist dressings.

D) transport quickly to a hyperbaric chamber.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1619

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1619

40. The use of wet dressings in the field is usually limited to:

A) minor lacerations.

B) avulsion injuries.

C) severe abrasions.

D) superficial burns.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1619

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1619

41. Which of the following bandages is associated with the HIGHEST risk of blood flow compromise?

A) Roller bandages

B) Elastic bandages

C) Triangular bandages

D) Nonabsorbent bandages

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1619

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1619

42. Applying direct pressure to a bleeding wound stops the flow of blood because:

A) pressure stimulates the release of fibrin.

B) direct pressure facilitates vasoconstriction.

C) it allows platelets to seal the vascular walls.

D) pressure shunts blood away from the injury.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1618

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1618

43. You should splint an open soft-tissue injury to an extremity because:

A) most patients do not keep the extremity still when asked to do so.

B) most open soft-tissue injuries are associated with a fracture.

C) splinting is an excellent means of providing relief from pain.

D) motion of the extremity may disrupt the blood-clotting process.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1618

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1618

44. When caring for an amputated body part:

A) early notification of the hospital is important.

B) the body part should be kept at room temperature.

C) the part should be tightly wrapped in a dry dressing.

D) applying ice to the body part will keep the cells viable.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1626

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries, page 1626

45. In which of the following patients should the impaled object be removed?

A) Apneic patient with a shard of glass impaled in the center of the chest

B) Pulseless and apneic patient with a knife impaled in the lower abdomen

C) Cardiac arrest patient with an ice pick impaled in the center of the back

D) Semiconscious patient with a screwdriver impaled in the side of the head

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1625

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Specific Injuries, page 1625

46. When applying a dressing and bandage to a scalp wound, you should:

A) carefully assess the skull for an underlying fracture.

B) remove any foreign particles from the wound first.

C) always use a loose dressing to soak up the blood.

D) apply a cervical collar in case the c-spine is injured.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1621

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1621

47. Your MAIN concern when caring for a patient with a soft-tissue injury to the face should be:

A) airway compromise.

B) hypovolemic shock.

C) injuries to the eyes.

D) preventing contamination.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Pages: 1621–1622

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, pages 1621–1622

48. When caring for a patient with an open chest wound, you should:

A) routinely transport the patient in a left lateral recumbent position.

B) place a porous dressing over the wound and secure it on three sides.

C) secure a dressing in place by circumferentially wrapping the chest.

D) frequently assess breath sounds for indications of a pneumothorax.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1622

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1622

49. A 63-year-old diabetic woman presents with an open wound to her forearm that she experienced when she fell a week ago. She tells you that the wound has been draining purulent fluid, but has not been bleeding. The wound itself is red, inflamed, and warm to the touch. You should:

A) carefully irrigate the wound with sterile water for 5 minutes.

B) apply a moist, sterile dressing and transport to the hospital.

C) apply a dry, sterile dressing and transport her to the hospital.

D) apply a light coat of antibiotic ointment and cover the wound.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1618

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1618

50. A 30-year-old man presents with jaw and neck stiffness and fever. During your assessment, he tells you that he cut his hand on a piece of metal about a week ago. You should suspect:

A) tetanus.

B) meningitis.

C) a viral infection.

D) a staph infection.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Soft-Tissue Injuries to Specific Anatomic Sites

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1630

Feedback: Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management of Soft-Tissue Injuries to Specific Anatomic Sites, page 1630

51. You are dispatched to a residence for a man who cut his hand with a chainsaw. Upon arriving at the scene, your FIRST action should be to:

A) immediately gain access to the patient.

B) apply gloves, a gown, and facial protection.

C) determine if air medical transport is available.

D) carefully assess the scene for safety hazards.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Patient Assessment

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1616

Feedback: Patient Assessment, page 1616

52. A 41-year-old man was assaulted during a robbery attempt. Your primary assessment reveals that the patient is semiconscious. He has massive soft-tissue trauma to the face, inadequate breathing, and oropharyngeal bleeding. You should:

A) apply direct pressure to his facial wounds and promptly intubate him.

B) suction the blood from his mouth and assist ventilations with a bag-mask device.

C) insert a nasal airway, apply oxygen via nonrebreathing mask, and transport.

D) suction his oropharynx for 30 seconds and then perform endotracheal intubation.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Patient Assessment

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1616

Feedback: Patient Assessment, page 1616

53. A 22-year-old man was struck in the forehead by a softball. He is conscious and alert, but complains of a severe headache. Your assessment reveals a large hematoma to his forehead. His vital signs are stable and his breathing is adequate. You should:

A) apply firm manual pressure to the hematoma to reduce internal bleeding.

B) place him in a sitting position and apply a chemical heat pack to his head.

C) apply an icepack to the hematoma and monitor his level of consciousness.

D) start an IV of normal saline and administer 2 mg of morphine for the pain.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Pages: 1617–1618

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, pages 1617–1618

54. You have dressed and bandaged a laceration to the arm of a 16-year-old woman and are transporting her to the hospital. En route, the patient complains that her fingers are tingling. You touch her hand and note that it is cool. You should:

A) readjust the bandage if needed and reassess distal neurovascular function.

B) conclude that the laceration has probably severed a major nerve in her arm.

C) elevate her arm, apply an icepack over the bandage, and reassess her hand.

D) contact the receiving facility and have them place a neurosurgeon on standby.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Page: 1618

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, page 1618

55. A young woman attempted to commit suicide by cutting her wrist. Bright red blood is spurting from the injury site. Despite direct pressure, the wound continues to bleed heavily. You should:

A) apply supplemental oxygen and keep her warm.

B) elevate the extremity above the level of her heart.

C) apply a tourniquet between her elbow and wrist.

D) locate and apply digital pressure to the brachial artery.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Emergency Medical Care

Subject: Soft-Tissue Trauma

Pages: 1618, 1620

Feedback: Emergency Medical Care, pages 1618, 1620