

## Station A&B

### Orthopedic Trauma, Neurological Injury Management, Transportation & Extrication

1. Match the following terms with their definitions. P578

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| ___ fracture            | a. occurs in the growth plate of a child            |
| ___ dislocation         | b. caused by presence of disease or osteoporosis    |
| ___ sprain              | c. broken bone with more than two fragments of      |
| ___ strain              | bone present  |
| ___ comminuted fracture | d. muscle pull                                      |
| ___ open fracture       | e. joint injury with partial or complete temporary  |
| ___ displaced fracture  | dislocation of bone ends and partial or complete    |
| ___ pathologic fracture | tearing of the supporting ligaments                 |
| ___ epiphyseal fracture | f. broken bone                                      |
|                         | g. broken bone in which the skin overlying the      |
|                         | fracture site is lacerated                          |
|                         | h. disruption of a joint in which the bone ends are |
|                         | no longer in normal contact                         |
|                         | i. complete fracture that produces an actual        |
|                         | deformity or distortion                             |

2. List 9 signs and symptoms that may be present with a fracture: P582,583

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ |          |

3. Fill in the blanks. In the emergency care for injured extremities: p588

After establishing scene safety:

- stabilize the \_\_\_'s
- follow \_\_\_ precautions
- completely cover any \_\_\_\_\_
- check distal \_\_\_\_, apply the appropriate \_\_\_\_\_, recheck distal \_\_\_\_, and elevate the extremity
- if swelling is present apply a \_\_\_\_\_ but not directly on \_\_\_\_\_ skin.
- prepare for transport, reassess distal \_\_\_\_.
- Inform rescue personnel of all \_\_\_\_\_.

4. In a mid-shaft fracture always immobilize the \_\_\_\_\_ above and \_\_\_\_\_ the fracture site. In a joint injury immobilize the \_\_\_\_\_ above and below the injured joint. P589

5. Circle the correct toboggan transport position for: P641

- |  |        |          |
|--|--------|----------|
| a. lower extremity and pelvic injuries--head       | uphill | downhill |
| b. upper extremity and neurological injuries--head | uphill | downhill |

6. Why is it important to assess the equality of strength in the extremities when performing a neurological trauma assessment? P651

- The reflex arc may have been injured.
- You can tell if it is the right or left side of the brain that was injured.
- One Hand or foot may be larger than the other.
- You can determine whether injury to the spinal cord was high or low.

7. Indicate which splint to use with each of the following fractures (some may be used more than once):

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| a. Backboard/C-collar | ___ ankle fracture                         |
| b. Traction Splint    | ___ patella fracture                       |
| c. Jiffy Splint       | ___ hip or pelvic fracture                 |
| d. KED                | ___ mid-shaft femur fracture               |
|                       | ___ proximal femur fracture                |
|                       | ___ distal femur fracture                  |
|                       | ___ c-spine or back injury                 |
|                       | ___ suspicious spine, difficult extraction |

8. When confronted with a patient with a suspected c-spine injury what method is used to secure or open the airway if necessary to do so: \_\_\_\_\_. P652

9. The Bridge Lift: P695

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| a. Is an emergency lift technique             | T | F |
| b. Can be accomplished with only 2 rescuers   | T | F |
| c. Is a very stable technique                 | T | F |
| d. Requires less effort than a direct lift    | T | F |
| e. Allows lifting with the arms and shoulders | T | F |

10. Does the treatment for sprains, fractures, and dislocations differ: Yes No  
p586

11. What 4 major signs indicate circulatory and nerve function distal to the injury?  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. P586

12. What are the signs/symptoms of a spinal injury? \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. P652

13. What is the definition of extrication: p680

- A lengthy process of dragging and lifting a patient regardless of rescuer safety in order to get the patient out of danger.
- Evacuating a patient to a definitive care treatment facility by whatever method is available to do so.
- Removal from original location to a place where it is more conducive to continue emergency care and packaging for transport.
- The process of pulling out teeth due to injury or trauma.

14. How can patrollers avoid injury to their back during lift procedures: p684

- lift with legs and hips keeping the back straight
- bend at the hips and keep the knees locked
- hold weight away from the body while lifting
- hold a load close to the body while lifting
- twist and bend sideways when moving a load around a tree