



## *UPMC Trauma Rounds Spring 2009*

### Prehospital Continuing Education Test

When finished, date the test and mail to:

UPMC Prehospital Care  
Forbes Tower Suite 10018  
200 Lothrop St.  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date of test: \_\_\_\_\_

Level of state certification (circle one):

- A. First Responder
- B. EMT-B
- C. EMT-P
- D. PHRN

State certification number: \_\_\_\_\_

Questions: *Circle one answer for each.*

- 1) Most burns occur in the home:
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
- 2) The true statement is:
  - a) The burn patient should be assessed by ATLS guidelines for both non-burn and burn trauma.
  - b) All burn patients should have careful assessment of the oropharynx and airway for burn injury.
  - c) Patients at highest risk for inhalation injury are those who were confined to an enclosed space.
  - d) Carbon monoxide poisoning is the most common cause of death in most fires.
  - e) All of the above are true.

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- 3) The following statements regarding carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning are true EXCEPT:
- a) Carbon monoxide poisoning is the most common cause of death in most fires.
  - b) Patients with suspected CO poisoning should be transported to a center that can provide hyperbaric oxygen therapy, instead of a trauma-burn center.
  - c) CO displaces oxygen molecules from hemoglobin, impairing oxygen delivery to tissues.
  - d) The best treatment for CO poisoning is providing 100 percent oxygen to the patient.
  - e) Coma and death occur at a CO level of 40 to 60 percent.
- 4) Signs and symptoms of upper airway thermal injury include:
- a) hoarseness
  - b) soot in the oropharynx
  - c) singeing of facial and nasal hair
  - d) stridor
  - e) all of the above
- 5) The true statement is:
- a) Early endotracheal intubation is the best strategy for patients with signs of early airway compromise from inhalation injury.
  - b) Progressive airway compromise over time may hamper ability to intubate patients.
  - c) Carbonaceous sputum is a sign of lower-airway chemical injury.
  - d) All of the above are true.
- 6) Regarding the fluid resuscitation of burn patients, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:
- a) Urine output and mean arterial blood pressure are the traditional endpoints of resuscitation.
  - b) Patients with total body surface area burns over 30 percent develop hypovolemia and require large volume resuscitation.
  - c) The Parkland formula should guide the initial fluid resuscitation of burn patients.
  - d) All patients with total body surface area (TBSA) burns greater than 30 percent should have pulmonary artery catheters placed to monitor resuscitation.
- 7) An adult who has burns over the anterior chest and abdomen and anterior surface of both legs has sustained a burn involving \_\_\_\_ percent total body surface area:
- a) 18
  - b) 27
  - c) 36
  - d) 45
  - e) none of the above

- 8) Deep-partial thickness (second degree) burns are:
- a) red and painful, without blisters
  - b) occur commonly after sunburn
  - c) painful, with blisters
  - d) white or black, and insensate
  - e) none of the above
- 9) Penetrating injury is the most common cause of peripheral vascular injury both in civilian and military trauma experience:
- a) True
  - b) False
- 10) Hard signs of peripheral vascular injury include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) absent distal pulse
  - b) active hemorrhage
  - c) history of large volume of blood loss at the scene
  - d) large expanding hematoma
  - e) palpable thrill or audible bruit
- 11) The true statement regarding peripheral vascular injury is:
- a) The physical exam is the most important diagnostic modality to establish the presence of peripheral vascular injury.
  - b) Significant vascular injury may be present in 50 percent of patients who do not have hard-signs of vascular injury.
  - c) The presence of soft signs of vascular injury (small, nonexpanding hematoma, injury in proximity to a vessel, history of blood loss at the scene) mandates angiography.
  - d) Angiography should be performed in a patient with absent distal pulses after a single gunshot wound to the thigh.
  - e) None of the above is true.
- 12) After limb arterial injury, the risk of extremity compartment syndrome increases with:
- a) duration of limb ischemia longer than 4 to 6 hours
  - b) crush injuries
  - c) presence of shock
  - d) combined vascular and skeletal injury
  - e) all of the above