Multiple Choice. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The detection of a pulsating mass upon palpation of a patient’s abdomen should make the EMT suspicious that the patient may be suffering from which of the following?
   - A) An ulcer
   - B) Gastroenteritis
   - C) An abdominal aortic aneurysm
   - D) A hernia

2) Which of the following is a characteristic of referred pain?
   - A) It is felt in a location other than the organ causing it.
   - B) It is caused by psychological stress.
   - C) It is usually described as "crampy" or "colicky."
   - D) It is only felt in hollow organs.

3) Pain that originates in an organ, such as the intestines, is called ______ pain.
   - A) parietal
   - B) acute
   - C) referred
   - D) visceral

4) Which of the following questions is inappropriate when taking the history of the female patient with abdominal pain?
   - A) What is your sexual orientation?
   - B) Are you having vaginal bleeding or discharge now?
   - C) Have you had sexual intercourse since your last menstrual period?
   - D) All the answer choices are appropriate questions.

5) Which of the following questions may help the EMT in the assessment of the patient with abdominal pain?
   - A) What medications are you taking?
   - B) Do you have any allergies to foods or medicines?
   - C) Do you have any medical problems, such as diabetes or heart problems?
   - D) All of the above.

6) Your patient is a 40-year-old female who has been experiencing abdominal pain and vomiting for two days. She is now responsive to verbal stimulus, has cool, dry skin, a heart rate of 116, respirations of 24, and a blood pressure of 100/70. Which of the following is the best position for transporting this patient?
   - A) Sitting up at a 90 degree angle
   - B) Sitting up at a 45 degree angle
   - C) Supine with the knees bent
   - D) Left lateral recumbent with the legs bent

7) Which of the following is a concern when caring for the patient with abdominal pain?
   - A) Patient comfort
   - B) Shock
   - C) Airway management
   - D) All of the above
8) At which of the following stages of assessment should the EMT be alert to the possibility of shock in the patient with abdominal pain?
   A) Scene size-up  B) Initial assessment  C) SAMPLE history  D) All of the above

9) Which of the following is NOT true concerning abdominal pain in geriatric patients?
   A) The elderly have a decreased ability to perceive pain.
   B) The causes of abdominal pain in the elderly are rarely serious.
   C) The elderly person may not be able to give a specific description of the pain.
   D) Medications may mask signs of shock associated with an abdominal complaint.

10) Your patient is a 35-year-old female with abdominal pain. Which of the following findings CANNOT be attributed to the patient experiencing pain?
    A) Decreased level of consciousness  B) Shallow respirations  C) Increased heart rate  D) Slight increase in blood pressure