MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) A burn extending into the subcutaneous fat would be classified as which degree of burn?  
   A) Superficial partial thickness  
   B) Deep partial thickness  
   C) Superficial  
   D) Full thickness  

2) A wound in which the epidermis is scraped away with minimal bleeding, such as commonly occurs when a child falls on his knees on a sidewalk, is called a/an:  
   A) contusion.  
   B) avulsion.  
   C) evisceration.  
   D) abrasion.  

3) Which of the following best describes a partial thickness burn?  
   A) The skin is charred or blackened and lacks sensation.  
   B) The skin is white and dry with no sensation of pain.  
   C) The skin is red and moist with blister formation.  
   D) The skin is red, but dry and painful.  

4) An injury caused by heavy pressure to the tissues, such as when an extremity is trapped under a fallen tree, that results in damage to muscle cells and the accumulation of waste products in the tissue is called a/an:  
   A) contusion.  
   B) abrasion.  
   C) crush injury.  
   D) evisceration.  

5) Your patient is a 21-year-old male who has a gunshot wound to the chest. Which of the following is the highest priority in managing this patient?  
   A) Rapid trauma assessment  
   B) Placing an occlusive dressing over the wound  
   C) Placing the patient in the shock position  
   D) Placing a pressure dressing over the wound to control bleeding  

6) Your patient is a 55-year-old male who was found in the parking lot behind a tavern. He states that he was assaulted and robbed by three individuals. He is complaining of being “hit in the face and kicked and punched in his ribs and stomach.” Your examination reveals contusions and swelling around both eyes, bleeding from the nose, a laceration of his upper lip, and multiple contusions of the chest, abdomen, and flanks. Which of the following should cause the greatest concern regarding the prehospital care of this patient?  
   A) Potential pneumothorax  
   B) Getting a description of the assailants  
   C) The presence of any defensive wounds the patient may have sustained  
   D) Reducing the swelling around his eyes by applying a cold pack  

7) Which of the following is NOT appropriate in caring for a patient with closed soft
tissue injuries and a significant mechanism of injury?

A) Splint any swollen, deformed extremities.
B) Treat for shock if you think there are internal injuries even if the patient's vital signs are normal.
C) Anticipate vomiting.
D) All of the above are appropriate.

8) Which of the following describes the proper application of an occlusive dressing for an open chest wound?
   A) Trim the dressing so that it is the exact size of the wound.
   B) Use a porous material such as a 4" by 4" gauze pad.
   C) Tape the dressing securely on three sides.
   D) None of the above.

9) Which of the following is a desirable characteristic of dressings used in the prehospital management of most open wounds?
   A) Non-absorbent
   B) Sterile
   C) Adherent
   D) Occlusive

10) Which of the following is a consideration in determining the severity of a burn?
    A) The type of agent that caused the burn
    B) Other illness or injuries the patient may have
    C) Body surface area involved in the burn
    D) All of the above