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

1) The largest reserve of blood of any body organ is contained in the:
   A) pancreas.  B) kidneys.  C) spleen.  D) liver.

2) Your patient is a 30-year-old pregnant woman at 36 weeks gestation. She was injured in a fall from a horse and is complaining of painful contractions. Her abdomen is tender to palpation over the uterus, and the uterus becomes firm with contractions, but she denies vaginal bleeding. The patient is anxious, but her skin is warm and dry. Her blood pressure is 112/70, her heart rate is 92, and her respirations are 24. Which of the following statements best describes this situation?
   A) The mechanism and patient complaints are consistent with placenta previa. The mother is stable, but the fetus is in jeopardy.
   B) The mechanism and patient complaints are consistent with uterine rupture. Both the mother and fetus are in jeopardy.
   C) The mechanism and patient complaints are suspicious for placental abruption. The mother’s condition is not life threatening, but fetal demise has most likely already occurred.
   D) The mechanism and patient complaints are suspicious for placental abruption. Both the mother and the fetus are in jeopardy.

3) Which of the following may impact the pattern of injury in abdominal trauma?
   A) A full bladder  B) Breathing  C) A full stomach  D) All of the above

4) Which of the following best describes shear injuries to the abdominal organs?
   A) Impact of solid organs with the abdominal wall in rapid deceleration
   B) Sudden compression of gas-containing hollow organs resulting in their rupture
   C) Sudden decompression of solid or hollow organs
   D) Tearing of the organ in which the organ is fixed at its point of attachment but free to move otherwise

5) Your patient is an 18-year-old male who was slashed across the abdomen with a machete. He has a mass of omentum and small bowel protruding from the wound. Which of the following is your primary concern with this patient?
   A) Covering the wound with a sterile, saline-moistened dressing covered by an occlusive dressing
   B) Ensuring an open airway by anticipating vomiting, providing oxygen, keeping the patient warm, and monitoring for and treating shock
   C) Irrigating the exposed organs with sterile saline to remove debris, and gently tucking them back into the opening to keep them warm and moist and to prevent further contamination
   D) Immediately covering the wound with an occlusive dressing, using your gloved hand if nothing else is available

6) Which of the following is true of the patient with a suspected penetrating injury to or rupture of the diaphragm?
   A) Breathing is not impaired unless abdominal organs migrate into the thoracic cavity.
   B) This is the only abdominal injury in which removal of an impaled object is recommended.
   C) This is one of the primary indications for the use of PASG.
   D) Pneumothorax may occur even if the thoracic cage is intact.
7) Which of the following is most likely to occur as a result of rapid deceleration without actual contact between the patient's body and the interior of the vehicle?
   A) Rupture of the colon  
   B) Blunt trauma to the pancreas  
   C) Shearing injury of the liver  
   D) Kidney contusion

8) Which of the following is true of the epidemiology of abdominal trauma?
   A) Morbidity and mortality due to blunt trauma is increasing, but morbidity and mortality due to penetrating trauma is decreasing.
   B) Morbidity and mortality due to blunt trauma and penetrating trauma is increasing.
   C) Mortality and morbidity due to blunt trauma and penetrating trauma is decreasing.
   D) Morbidity and mortality due to blunt trauma is decreasing, but morbidity and mortality due to penetrating trauma is increasing.

9) Which of the following guidelines applies to prehospital fluid resuscitation of hypotensive patients with intra-abdominal hemorrhage?
   A) IV access should be obtained using a saline lock, but fluid resuscitation is contraindicated in the prehospital setting.
   B) IV access is only necessary if the use of PASG fails to improve the patient's clinical condition.
   C) Hypertonic saline or colloidal solutions are best for fluid resuscitation of patients with internal hemorrhage.
   D) In most cases, fluid administration should be limited to 3 liters of isotonic crystalloid solution.

10) Which of the following describes definitive care of the patient with traumatic intra-abdominal hemorrhage?
    A) Rapid surgical intervention  
    B) Aggressive oxygenation and fluid resuscitation  
    C) Admission to the ICU for observation  
    D) Administration of blood or blood products

11) Which of the following patients may have trauma to abdominal organs?
    1. A 30-year-old construction worker who fell from a second-story roof but managed to land on his feet
    2. A 17-year-old male with a gunshot wound to the right buttock
    3. A 50-year-old male with a stab wound 4 cm lateral to the right scapula
    4. A 45-year-old female restrained driver of an SUV with a moderate-speed frontal impact
       A) 1, 3, 4  
       B) 4  
       C) 1, 2, 3, 4  
       D) 3, 4

12) Your patient is a 60-year-old female restrained driver involved in a moderate-speed, frontal-impact collision. When you arrive at the scene, she is sitting up in the driver's seat with a chief complaint of a burning sensation of her face. You note abrasions from deployment of the airbag. After immobilizing the patient on a long backboard, you begin transport. As you perform a detailed examination, the patient complains of developing right shoulder pain. Which of the following should you suspect?
    A) Myocardial contusion  
    B) Exacerbation of the patient's arthritis due to immobilization on the backboard  
    C) Intra-abdominal bleeding  
    D) Shoulder contusion or possible clavical fracture due to restraint by the shoulder harness
13) The injury in which abdominal organs protrude through a large, deep laceration of the abdominal wall is best described as:
   A) disimpaction.  B) evisceration.  C) a gutting injury.  D) herniation.

14) Which of the following is true of abdominal trauma?
   A) A soft, nontender, nondistended abdomen with intact bowel sounds reliably rules out hollow organ injury.
   B) Due to the vascular nature of abdominopelvic organs, the onset of signs and symptoms is abrupt and severe.
   C) A soft, nontender, nondistended abdomen reliably rules out solid organ injury.
   D) A significant amount of blood can accumulate in the abdominal cavity before signs and symptoms of abdominal injury appear.

15) Which of the following organs is LEAST likely to be injured in penetrating trauma to the abdomen?
   A) Pancreas  B) Small intestine  C) Spleen  D) Kidney

16) Your patient is a 17-year-old male driver of a vehicle that received a lateral impact at the driver's side door. There are no side-impact airbags, and there is about 8 inches of intrusion into the passenger compartment at the left door. Your patient is complaining of left shoulder pain and pain "in his left side." He has a contusion on the left shoulder and deformity of the left clavicle. He has erythema over the left lateral thorax from ribs 6 through 12 with crepitus on palpation. Which of the following injuries should you suspect?
   1. Blunt trauma to the spleen
   2. Blunt trauma to the liver
   3. Penetrating trauma to the spleen
   4. Penetrating trauma to the liver
   5. Left pneumothorax
   6. Fracture of the left clavical
   7. Soft tissue injury to the left shoulder
      A) 1, 5, 6  B) 2, 5, 6  C) 2, 4, 6, 7  D) 1, 3, 5, 6, 7

17) The suspicion of blunt abdominal trauma should be based primarily on:
   A) distention of the abdomen on palpation.
   B) the patient's complaint of abdominal pain.
   C) the presence of contusions.
   D) the mechanism of injury.

18) Which of the following can reduce the potential for abdominal injury?
   A) Proper placement of automobile lap belts in children
   B) Proper placement of automobile lap belts in adults
   C) Side-impact airbags
   D) All of the above
19) Which of the following is NOT part of the prehospital examination or the patient with suspected abdominal trauma?
   A) Checking for stability of the pelvis
   B) Assessment of the thorax for injury
   C) Asking the patient about abdominal pain first, then palpating the abdomen in all four quadrants
   D) Auscultating bowel sounds

20) Damage to which of the following organs is most likely to induce a severe infection in the abdominal cavity?
   A) Urinary bladder
   B) Ureter
   C) Rectum
   D) Stomach
1) D
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 1066
   Objective: 2

2) D
   Diff: 3  Page Ref: 1073
   Objective: 11

3) D
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 1073
   Objective: 2

4) D
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 1063
   Objective: 3

5) B
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1074
   Objective: 8

6) D
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1071
   Objective: 8

7) C
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1066
   Objective: 3

8) D
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1062
   Objective: 1

9) D
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 1075
   Objective: 8

10) A
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 1074
    Objective: 7

11) C
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1064
    Objective: 3

12) C
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1066
    Objective: 6

13) B
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 1064
    Objective: 4

14) D
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1062
    Objective: 6

15) A
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 1063
    Objective: 3

16) D
    Diff: 3  Page Ref: 1069
    Objective: 3

17) D
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1064
    Objective: 3

18) D
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 1062
    Objective: 1

19) D
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1072
    Objective: 6

20) C
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 1065
    Objective: 5
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Name___________________________________

1) ______
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