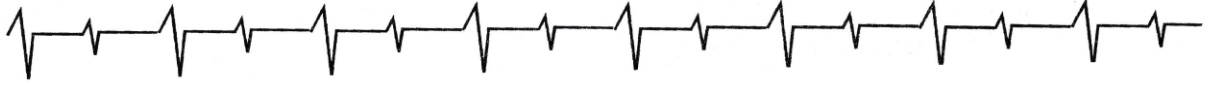




Emergency Care Programs



TRAUMA I MODULE- WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Please write all answers on the answer sheet only.

This assignment should be handed into your instructor or the program office within 1 week.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. Avulsion. _____
2. Laceration. _____
3. Evisceration. _____
4. Dermis _____
5. Pressure Point _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

6. Blood loss, shock, or emotional distress may result in skin that is
 - a. flushed
 - b. grey
 - c. pale
 - d. jaundiced

7. The skin of a patient that has liver abnormalities will appear
 - a. flushed
 - b. mottled
 - c. pale
 - d. jaundiced

8. Causes of syncope include:
 - a. generalized vascular dilation
 - b. the sight of blood
 - c. cardiac arrhythmias
 - d. all of the above

9. Assessing the skin of a patient includes everything except
 - a. color
 - b. temperature
 - c. thickness
 - d. moisture level

10. The Golden Period refers to the span of time:
 - a. from injury to medical help arriving at the scene
 - b. from transport to arrival at ER
 - c. from injury to definitive care
 - d. from calling 9-1-1 to definitive care

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

11. Cardiogenic Shock	A. Result of a decrease in the volume of blood or fluids
12. Septic Shock	B. Supine with legs raised
13. Anaphylactic Shock	C. Shock that is temporary
14. Edema	D. Severe allergic reaction
15. Hypoperfusion	E. Damage or injury to the spinal cord
16. Shock Position	F. Inadequate pumping of the heart
17. Cyanosis	G. A result of toxins produced by a severe infection
18. Neurogenic Shock	H. Fluid collecting in the tissues
19. Hypovolemic Shock	I. Blue, grey color of the lips and nail beds
20. Psychogenic Shock	J. Another name for Shock

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

21. Superficial burn	A. Sudden, severe compression of the chest
22. Partial Thickness Burn	B. Sign of possible tension Pneumothorax
23. Full thickness Burn	C. Burns of the feet, hands, face, eyes, ears or genitalia
24. Traumatic Asphyxia	D. Red skin and pain on site
25. Pericardial Tamponade	E. Coughing up blood
26. Diaphragm	F. Two or three ribs broken in two or three places
27. JVD	G. Charring, leathery appearance
28. Critical Burn	H. Blood filling the sac around the heart
29. First step to treat burns	I. Blisters, intense pain, white to red skin
30. Flail Chest	J. Separates chest from abdomen
31. Hemoptysis	K. Stop the burning process

USING ALL OF THE FOLLOWING TERMS, MATCH THEM WITH THE DEFINITIONS BELOW:

Hemothorax	Spontaneous Pneumothorax	Pericardial Tamponade
Hemo-pneumothorax	Tension Pneumothorax	Cardiac Contusion
Flail Segment	Pneumothorax	Pulmonary Contusion
	Lacerated Aorta	

32. Air enters the chest cavity through a sucking wound or leaks from a lung.
33. The collapsed lung is forced against the heart & other lung causing trachea to shift.
34. Lacerations of the major blood vessels.
35. Bleeding into the fibrous sac that surrounds the heart
36. Blood leaks into the chest cavity
37. Bleeding in and around the alveoli
38. Air and blood leak into the chest cavity.
39. Air leaks into the chest from a weak area in the lung (non trauma)
40. Two or more consecutive ribs are fractured in two or more places
41. Heart is violently compressed and bruised.

TRUE OR FALSE

42. Rib fractures are common in children
43. Patients with spinal cord injuries at C3 or above can lose their ability to breathe.
44. The left lung has 3 lobes.
45. A burn to one of an adult's entire lower extremity is equal to 18% of body surface.
46. Hot steam burns are often more severe than flame burns.
47. A burn to the anterior chest of an adult is equal to 18%.
48. Burnt toes and fingers should be separated with sterile gauze.
49. The abdominal cavity is lined by a membrane called the peritoneum.
50. The spleen is a hollow organ.