

CHAPTER 7-QUIZ
Assessment of the patient

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. An important part of the scene size-up is taking body substance isolation precautions. This would include:
 - a. wearing turn-out gear.
 - b. wearing latex or vinyl gloves.
 - c. wearing boots.
 - d. wearing self-contained breathing apparatus.

2. Determining the mechanism of injury can help you to know what type of injuries to look for when caring for a trauma patient. Which of the following mechanisms would most likely indicate an injury to the patient's head?
 - a. a bent steering wheel
 - b. a dented fender
 - c. a spider web crack in the windshield
 - d. a fall from a great height

3. During which of the major parts of patient assessment is the patient assessed for life-threatening problems?
 - a. scene size-up
 - b. focused assessment
 - c. initial assessment
 - d. ongoing assessment

4. The main purpose of the focused history and physical exam is to:
 - a. discover and care for the patient's specific injuries or medical problems.
 - b. discover and care for life-threatening problems.
 - c. discover and care for allergies.
 - d. discover and care for spinal injuries.

5. Adequate blood flow to all cells of the body is called:
 - a. oxygenation.
 - b. perfusion.
 - c. osmosis.
 - d. shock.

6. Which of the following is an example of a sign?
 - a. rapid pulse
 - b. dizziness
 - c. headache
 - d. nausea

7. Which type of physical exam should you use to assess an unresponsive patient with no apparent mechanism of injury?
 - a. rapid trauma assessment
 - b. focused trauma assessment
 - c. rapid physical exam
 - d. focused physical exam

8. The SAMPLE history is an important part of the patient assessment. The "L" in SAMPLE stands for:
- a. level of consciousness.
 - b. last illness.
 - c. length of laceration.
 - d. last oral intake.
9. The term DCAP-BTLS is used as a memory aid to help you remember what to look for during a physical exam. The "S" stands for:
- a. sprains.
 - b. swelling.
 - c. strains.
 - d. signs.
10. The normal range of the pulse rate for children from five to twelve years of age is:
- a. 80-100.
 - b. 70-110.
 - c. 80-140.
 - d. 60-105.
11. The normal respiratory rate for an adult at rest is:
- a. 12-20.
 - b. 30-50.
 - c. 5-10.
 - d. 20-40.
12. The rapid trauma assessment, or head-to-toe physical exam, of the patient should take no more than:
- a. 30 seconds.
 - b. 2-3 minutes.
 - c. 8-12 minutes.
 - d. 5-10 minutes.
13. Blood or clear fluid in the nose and/or ears may indicate:
- a. a facial injury.
 - b. a neck injury.
 - c. a fractured jaw.
 - d. a skull fracture.
14. If any patient fails to respond properly to any test for leg or arm nerve function, you must assume she has a(an):
- a. spinal injury.
 - b. concussion.
 - c. extremity fracture
 - d. weakened distal pulse.
15. Which type of physical exam should you use to assess a responsive patient who has been involved in an automobile accident?
- a. rapid trauma assessment
 - b. focused trauma assessment
 - c. rapid physical exam
 - d. focused physical exam

CHAPTER 7-IN THE FIELD

Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow. You are the first to arrive at the scene of a motor vehicle accident. As you arrive at the scene, you perform a scene size-up and pull on a pair of latex gloves prior to leaving your cruiser. The driver of the vehicle is slumped over the wheel and there is blood on his face.

1. What part of the patient assessment should you perform now?
2. List, in order, the steps of this part of the patient assessment.

3. During step number one of the above part of the patient assessment, you found the patient to be a "U" on the AVPU scale. What part of the patient assessment will you perform next?

CHAPTER 7-REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. The _____ is a procedure that helps to determine the patient's possible illness or injury and provides direction for decisions concerning emergency care.
2. EMS systems use _____ - _____ prehospital care. In this type of assessment and care, the patient's _____ is noted, but immediate life-threatening conditions are detected and cared for first.
3. Look for the _____ at calls involving trauma, and/or the _____ at medical emergencies.
4. A dangerous and sometimes fatal mistake that responders make is entering an _____ scene.
5. The _____ of a patient is designed to detect and correct life-threatening problems primarily involving the patient's _____ , _____ , and _____ status.
6. You may classify the patient's level of responsiveness by using the letters _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____ .
7. If the patient is unresponsive, ensure an _____ and check for _____ .
8. If the patient is not breathing, check for a _____ on either side of the neck to determine if _____ is _____ .
9. While any uncontrolled bleeding may eventually become life-threatening, you will only be concerned with _____ during the initial assessment.
10. An additional part of checking an infant's or a child's circulation is _____ . Normal refill time is _____ or _____ .

11. The _____ and _____ comes after the initial assessment, and assumes that _____ - _____ problems have been found and corrected.
12. Inadequate blood flow is called _____ , or _____ .
13. A common medical ID device is the _____ emblem worn on a necklace or on a wrist or ankle bracelet. One side of the device has a _____ of _____ emblem.
14. The term _____ - _____ is used as a memory aid to remember what to look for during either your _____ , _____ , or _____ .
15. As part of the rapid trauma assessment, inspect the mouth for possible _____ , _____ , and _____ .