

**CHAPTER 11-QUIZ**  
**Bleeding and Soft-Tissue Injuries**

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart are called:
  - a. arteries.
  - b. veins.
  - c. capillaries.
  - d. tendons.
2. Blood vessels that carry blood back to the heart are called:
  - a. arteries.
  - b. veins.
  - c. capillaries.
  - d. tendons.
3. Blood vessels where oxygen, nutrients, and waste exchange takes place are called:
  - a. arteries.
  - b. veins.
  - c. capillaries.
  - d. tendons.
4. The constant flow of blood through the capillaries is called:
  - a. avulsion.
  - b. hypoperfusion.
  - c. shock.
  - d. perfusion.
5. Of the three types of external bleeding, \_\_\_\_\_ is the most serious.
  - a. arterial
  - b. venous
  - c. capillary
  - d. oozing
6. When treating a patient with severe bleeding, the First Responder should first:
  - a. apply direct pressure to the wound.
  - b. take BSI precautions.
  - c. check the patient's blood pressure.
  - d. apply a tourniquet.
7. For severe bleeding from the patient's leg, you may apply pressure to the \_\_\_\_\_ pressure point.
  - a. temporal
  - b. carotid
  - c. femoral
  - d. brachial
8. The last resort in controlling external bleeding is:
  - a. pressure points.
  - b. direct pressure.
  - c. a tourniquet.
  - d. a cold pack.
9. Vomiting of blood with a coffee-grounds appearance is a sign of:
  - a. nosebleed.
  - b. head injury.
  - c. external bleeding.
  - d. internal bleeding.

10. When evaluating internal bleeding, each badly bruised area the size of the patient's fist indicates a \_\_\_\_\_ loss of total blood volume for that area.
- a. 5%
  - b. 10%
  - c. 20%
  - d. 50%
11. The type of shock caused by fluid loss is:
- a. cardiogenic shock.
  - b. psychogenic shock.
  - c. hypovolemic shock.
  - d. anaphylactic shock.
12. The type of shock caused by an allergic reaction is:
- a. cardiogenic shock.
  - b. psychogenic shock.
  - c. hypovolemic shock.
  - d. anaphylactic shock.
13. When treating chemical burns to the eyes, the First Responder should flush the eyes for at least:
- a. 5 minutes.
  - b. 10 minutes.
  - c. 20 minutes.
  - d. 30 minutes.
14. For bleeding from a cut to the large neck veins, the First Responder should apply a(n):
- a. 4" x 4" dressing.
  - b. large trauma dressing.
  - c. occlusive dressing.
  - d. adhesive strip.
15. An adult patient has second-degree burns to his chest, abdomen, and entire right arm. What percentage of his body has been burned?
- a. 10%
  - b. 18%
  - c. 27%
  - d. 30%
16. A six-year-old child has first-degree burns to her right leg and abdomen. What percentage of her body has been burned?
- a. 5%
  - b. 23%
  - c. 32%
  - d. 40%
17. An infant has third-degree burns to his chest, groin, and right leg. What percentage of his body has been burned?
- a. 10%
  - b. 32%
  - c. 33%
  - d. 40%
18. Which of the following burns would be considered critical?
- a. a second-degree burn to the chest
  - b. a third-degree burn to the back
  - c. a second-degree burn to one hand
  - d. a first-degree burn to the abdomen

19. A burn that does not blister would be a \_\_\_\_\_ burn.
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. first-degree  | c. third-degree   |
| b. second-degree | d. full-thickness |
20. What kind of chemical burn would you NOT flush with water?
- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| a. chlorine | c. bleach        |
| b. dry lime | d. drain cleaner |

CHAPTER 11-IN THE FIELD

Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow. You are attending your son's little league game and, since you are a First Responder, the coach has asked you to handle any injuries that might occur. You have brought the first-aid kit that you usually keep in your truck.

Just as things are getting exciting, you hear your name called over the public address system. They are requesting that you report to the concession area, where you find a parent trying to comfort her crying child. The little girl has tripped and fallen on some broken glass and has a laceration to her left lower arm, which is bleeding severely. A towel that has been wrapped around the injury is blood soaked, and the child is pale. You quickly check the child's heart and respiratory rate and find that both are rapid. A check of the child's capillary refill time indicates that refill time is slow.

1. What steps will you take to control bleeding?
2. What does your assessment indicate?
3. What should you do other than controlling bleeding?

CHAPTER 11-REVIEW

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

1. A blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart is an \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. A blood vessel that returns blood to the heart is a \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Microscopic blood vessels that connect arteries to veins and where exchange takes place between the bloodstream and the body tissues are \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The constant flow of blood through the capillaries is \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. The severity of blood loss should be based on the patient's \_\_\_\_\_ and an \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. If signs and symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_ are present, bleeding should be considered \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Any material used to cover a wound that will help control bleeding and reduce contamination is called a \_\_\_\_\_. Any material used to hold a dressing in place is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Most cases of external bleeding can be controlled by applying \_\_\_\_\_ to the site of the wound.
8. Pressure points are sites where an artery, close to the skin surface, lies directly over a bone. These sites may be used to assist in bleeding control. The First Responder may use the \_\_\_\_\_ pressure point to control bleeding from the arm and the \_\_\_\_\_ pressure point to control bleeding from the leg.
9. A dressing used to create an airtight seal or to close an open wound of a body cavity is an \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by an injury from an object that was not sharp enough to penetrate the skin.
11. When evaluating internal bleeding, remember that blood loss of at least \_\_\_\_\_ must be suspected if there is a major fracture in the upper arm or thigh bone.
12. Keeping patients from going into \_\_\_\_\_ and helping to \_\_\_\_\_ patients who are in shock are two of the most important responsibilities of the First Responder.
13. Shock is the failure of the body's \_\_\_\_\_ to provide enough \_\_\_\_\_ to all \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Shock caused by blood loss or by the loss of plasma is called \_\_\_\_\_ shock.
15. A soft-tissue injury in which flaps of skin are torn loose or torn off is an \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Any bleeding from the ear must be considered a sign of serious \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Serious soft-tissue injuries to the chest include deep \_\_\_\_\_ wounds, \_\_\_\_\_ wounds, and \_\_\_\_\_ objects.

18. A burn in which the outer layer of skin is burned through and the second layer is damaged is called a \_\_\_\_\_ -  
\_\_\_\_\_ burn.
19. A system used for estimating the amount of skin surface burned is the  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ .
20. A superficial or partial-thickness burn that involves less than 9% of the patient's total body surface is usually considered a  
\_\_\_\_\_ burn.