

TRAUMA - QUESTIONS

1. The *smallest* amount of *blood loss* that *consistently produces* a decrease in the systolic BP in adults is:
 - (a) Loss < 15% of blood volume
 - (b) Loss 15 - 30% of blood volume
 - (c) Loss 30 - 40% of blood volume
 - (d) Loss > 40% of blood volume

2. The leading cause of death and disability in trauma victims is:
 - (a) Head injury
 - (b) Back injury
 - (c) Abdominal injury
 - (d) Thoracic injury

3. A patient with chest trauma is hypotensive on presentation and c/o SOB. Exam reveals JVD, tracheal deviation and decreased breath sounds associated with hyperresonance to percussion on one side of his chest. Other than providing O₂, starting IVs and placing the patient on a cardiac monitor, what is the most appropriate initial therapy for this patient?
 - (a) Pericardiocentesis
 - (b) Tube thoracostomy
 - (c) Intubation
 - (d) Needle thoracostomy

4. The components of Beck's Triad include all of the following except:
 - (a) Muffled heart tones
 - (b) Pulsus paradoxus
 - (c) Hypotension
 - (d) JVD

5. The most common abdominal organ injured in blunt trauma is:
 - (a) Spleen
 - (b) Liver
 - (c) Pancreas
 - (d) Kidney

6. All of the following modalities are useful in the treatment of myoglobinuria except:
 - (a) Acidifying the urine
 - (b) IV mannitol
 - (c) Alkalinizing the urine
 - (d) Increasing the urine output (by increasing IV fluid resuscitation)

7. It is recommended that all trauma patients receive supplemental oxygen. The suggested FIO₂ is:
 - (a) >.85
 - (b) >.60
 - (c) >.50
 - (d) >.40

8. All of the following CXR findings are consistent with the diagnosis of traumatic rupture of the aorta except:
- (a) Widening of the superior mediastinum
 - (b) Apical pleural cap
 - (c) Deviation of the trachea to the right
 - (d) Elevation of the left main stem bronchus
9. Which of the following modalities provides the best assessment of retroperitoneal organs (e.g. pancreas, duodenum)?
- (a) Physical exam
 - (b) Diagnostic peritoneal lavage (DPL)
 - (c) Computerized tomography (CT)
 - (d) All of the above modalities are equally effective.
10. Although all of the following techniques should be used when available, the most reliable method of confirming ET tube position is by:
- (a) Listening over the upper lung fields for equal breath sounds
 - (b) Checking the position of the tube on a post-intubation CXR
 - (c) Establishing end-tidal CO₂ monitoring
 - (d) Seeing the ET tube pass through the vocal cords
11. All of the following statements regarding epidural hematomas are accurate except:
- (a) Associated parietal or temporal skull fracture is common.
 - (b) CT reveals a lens-like, biconvex lesion.
 - (c) Signs and symptoms are due to the mass effect of an arterial bleed.
 - (d) Pupillary findings typically occur contralateral to the side of the lesion.
12. Listed below are several C-spine injuries and their mechanism of injury. Which is incorrectly matched?
- (a) Jefferson fracture: axial loading mechanism
 - (b) Hangman's fracture: flexion injury
 - (c) Clay-shoveler's fracture: flexion injury or direct trauma
 - (d) Unilateral facet dislocation: flexion-rotation injury
13. The best view for visualizing a Jefferson fracture is:
- (a) Open-mouth odontoid
 - (b) Cross-table lateral
 - (c) AP
 - (d) Oblique
14. Cardiac contusions most commonly involve the:
- (a) Left ventricle
 - (b) Right ventricle
 - (c) Left atrium
 - (d) Right atrium
15. The earliest clinical finding in a patient with a compartment syndrome is:
- (a) Pain
 - (b) Paralysis

- (c) Palpable tenseness and tenderness of the involved compartment
- (d) Pulselessness