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QUIZ – Assessment of the Trauma Patient

1. The “Rapid Trauma Assessment” is designed to search for:
 - a. all injuries the patient may have
 - b. only injuries to the chest and abdomen
 - c. injuries to the head and chest
 - d. life threatening injuries

2. Which of the following patients might receive a “Rapid Trauma Assessment” and be immediately transported without further evaluation?
 - a. a patient with an injury to the lower leg
 - b. a patient with GSW to the abdomen and is in shock
 - c. a patient with multiple abrasions to the face and chest
 - d. a patient with a fractured wrist

3. Which of the following patients would not receive a “Rapid Trauma Assessment”?
 - a. a patient who fell out of bed and is complaining of lower back pain
 - b. a patient who was struck by a car traveling at 35 mph
 - c. a child who fell out of a tree and landed on his head
 - d. a patient who was hit in the head with a bat and was knocked unconscious

4. When assessing the neck during the “Rapid Trauma Assessment” you should look for:
 - a. JVD, tracheal deviation only
 - b. JVD, tracheal deviation and bruises
 - c. JVD, tracheal deviation, DCAP- BTLS
 - d. tracheal deviation and DCAP-BTLS

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5. Your patient is a 23 year-old male who was struck by a car while riding his bicycle. He is unconscious but breathing. When would you apply a cervical collar to this patient?
 - a. when you first arrive on scene
 - b. before you start the “Rapid Trauma Assessment”
 - c. after the “Rapid Trauma Assessment” is completed
 - d. after assessing the neck in the “Rapid Trauma Assessment”

6. During the “Rapid Trauma Assessment” of your trauma patient you notice deformity to his ankle. When would you splint that ankle?
 - a. as soon as you find the injury
 - b. before you complete the “Rapid Trauma Assessment”
 - c. during the “Rapid Trauma Assessment”
 - d. after the “Rapid Trauma Assessment” is complete and there are no other higher priority injuries.

7. Your patient is a 16-year-old female who injured her wrist sliding into second base at a softball game. She denies any other injuries. The best assessment to perform would be:
 - a. “Rapid Trauma Assessment”
 - b. a focused physical exam of the wrist
 - c. there is no need for any assessment here
 - d. a detailed physical exam

8. The “Rapid Trauma Assessment” should be performed:
 - a. on every patient
 - b. only on unconscious trauma patients
 - c. when there is significant MOI
 - d. when there is no significant MOI

9. All of the following would be indications to perform a “Rapid Trauma Assessment” except:
 - a. falls greater than 3 times the patient’s height
 - b. a male complaining of chest pain with a history of a previous heart condition
 - c. death in the same passenger vehicle
 - d. ejection from the vehicle

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10. During your “Rapid Trauma Assessment” of a patient involved in a high speed MVC you find he has no radial pulses, but is awake, anxious and talking. This would lead you to believe:
- a. this is a normal situation for people in a high speed MVC
 - b. the patient has a low blood pressure
 - c. the patient is probably just cold and nervous
 - d. has little or no value to the EMT-B

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TRUE / FALSE QUESTIONS

1. The “Rapid Trauma Assessment” is something you do for all unconscious medical patients
2. You are examining the head of an unconscious trauma victim. Checking the patient’s pupils should be done during the detailed physical exam.
3. During your assessment of a patient’s abdomen you notice they tighten their abdominal muscles when you palpate the abdomen. This is known as guarding.
4. Your patient is a victim of a stabbing to the upper left quadrant of the abdomen. This concerns you because he may be bleeding from the liver.
5. The “Rapid Trauma Assessment” should be done on scene.
6. The “Rapid Trauma Assessment” usually takes about 5 - 10 minutes to complete.
7. During the “Detailed Physical Exam” is when you stop and manage non-life threatening injuries.
8. The “Detailed Physical exam” must be done on all trauma victims.
9. The “Detailed Physical exam” may not be completed on critical trauma patients.
10. It is more important to do the “Detailed Physical exam” than the “Rapid Trauma Assessment”.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. B

TRUE / FALSE ANSWERS

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. F
7. T
8. F
9. T
10. F