

**TRAUMA LIFE SUPPORT – PRE-HOSPITAL EXAMINATION
(TLS – P)**

1. A high-risk bodily fluid for spreading infection is _____.
 - a. sweat
 - b. saliva
 - c. blood
 - d. urine

2. Items that can be used to reduce the spread of infection include
 - a. masks
 - b. gloves
 - c. eye shields
 - d. all of the above

3. Parts of upper airway include which of the following?
 - a. nose, mouth, sinuses
 - b. extremities
 - c. liver
 - d. none of the above

4. Parts of the lower airway include which of the following.
 - a. lungs, bronchi, bronchial tubes
 - b. skull
 - c. kidneys
 - d. none of the above

5. The normal adult breathing rate is approximately
 - a. 50 – 100 breaths per minute
 - b. 12- 20 breaths per minute
 - c. 50-80 breaths per minute
 - d. 20- 30 breaths per minute

6. Examples of items that can block the airway are
 - a. chewing gum
 - b. false teeth
 - c. food
 - d. all of the above

7. Saliva buildup can be removed from the airway by
 - a. suctioning
 - b. survey
 - c. lidocaine
 - d. checking the pulse

8. The airway can be opened using which of the following methods
 - a. jaw thrust
 - b. chin lift
 - c. both a and b
 - d. none of the above

9. The airway can be kept open using the following
 - a. Endotracheal intubation
 - b. Orotacheal intubation
 - c. Nasotracheal intubation
 - d. All of the above

10. A patent airway is an airway that is
 - a. open and clear
 - b. blocked
 - c. closed
 - d. none of the above

11. A patient that is apneic is
 - a. not breathing
 - b. breathing
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a or b

12. Devices that can be used to ventilate (assist breathing) include
 - a. bag-valve-mask
 - b. positive pressure ventilators
 - c. pocket mask
 - d. all of the above

13. The lack of adequate oxygen in the body is called
- full bladder
 - weight gain
 - hypoxia
 - heartburn
14. The goal of assisted ventilation is _____ oxygen concentration.
- 16%
 - 30 %
 - 40%
 - 90-100%
15. Oxygen and ventilation levels can be checked using which of the following
- pulse oximeter
 - capnography
 - both a and b
 - none of the above
16. Hypoventilation is
- shallow or slow breathing
 - anemia
 - tissue
 - vessels
17. Breathing too fast is called
- tachypnea
 - intubation
 - bleeding
 - swelling
18. Very fast breathing indicates
- severe tachypnea
 - intubation
 - bleeding
 - swelling

19. The position of the endotracheal tube can be checked in the following ways
- looking to see that the tube is going through the vocal cords
 - watching the chest
 - listening for proper breath sounds
 - all of the above
20. In blunt trauma, a compression type injury refers to
- crushed bones or organs
 - cuts
 - scratches
 - shear
21. A pneumatic anti-shock garment (PASG) is used around the abdomen to control _____.
- hydration
 - hemorrhage (excessive bleeding)
 - infection
 - disease
22. A device that can be used near the wound to stop external bleeding is called a
- tourniquet
 - test tube
 - co 2 detector
 - x-ray
23. External bleeding should be controlled with
- direct pressure
 - cold temperature
 - moisture
 - oxygen
24. Severe blood loss is called
- first-degree burn
 - indigestion
 - hemorrhage
 - fracture

25. A Class IV hemorrhagic shock is the _____ classification level.
- a. most severe
 - b. not severe
 - c. Class II
 - d. Class III
26. A Class IV hemorrhage indicates _____ blood loss.
- a. less than 10%
 - b. less than 15%
 - c. greater than 40%
 - d. less than 20%
27. Which of the following are signs of shock?
- a. cold, moist skin
 - b. rapid breathing
 - c. grey or pale skin
 - d. all of the above
28. Trauma patients should be kept warm to prevent
- a. hypothermia
 - b. hunger
 - c. vomiting
 - d. urination
29. Main arteries in the body are
- a. coronary artery, aorta, pulmonary artery
 - b. skin
 - c. bowels
 - d. all of the above
30. Blood is made of
- a. white blood cells
 - b. red blood cells
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a or b

31. Septic shock is caused by
- cpr
 - infection
 - electrolytes
 - definitive care
32. IV (intravenous) fluid therapy refers to
- giving fluids through an intravenous tube
 - splinting
 - oxygen
 - catheters
33. Examples of IV fluids are
- blood, crystalloid fluids
 - oxygen
 - urine
 - saliva
34. The Glasgow Coma Scale is used to indicate which of the following.
- brain functioning
 - height
 - blood pressure
 - age
35. The Glasgow Coma Scale gives a score for which of the following responses
- Eye responses
 - Verbal responses
 - Motor responses
 - All of the above
36. The Glasgow Coma Scale ranges from
- 3-15
 - 1-4
 - 6-8
 - 2-10

37. A high score, indicating a mild brain injury, on the Glasgow Coma Scale would be _____ ?
- a. 13-15
 - b. 0
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
38. The following low score on the Glasgow Coma Scale would indicate a severe brain injury.
- a. 3
 - b. 15
 - c. 14
 - d. 13
39. When the pupils of the eyes are larger than normal they are
- a. different colors
 - b. dilated
 - c. equal
 - d. normal
40. Pupils that are unequal in size indicate possible
- a. brain or nerve injury
 - b. vascular cells
 - c. white blood cells
 - d. red blood cells
41. The following action is a motor response
- a. pulse
 - b. holding up two fingers
 - c. thirst
 - d. temperature
42. The following action is a verbal response
- a. blood flow
 - b. answering questions
 - c. heart rate
 - d. sweating

43. A person with a brain injury may have the following symptoms
- dizziness
 - slurred speech
 - nausea or vomiting
 - all of the above
44. Types of brain injuries include which of the following
- leg fracture
 - punctured liver
 - a concussion
 - none of the above
45. Causes of head trauma include
- falls
 - hit on the head
 - motor vehicle crashes
 - all of the above
46. Parts of the skull include the
- the frontal, temporal, and occipital bones
 - pelvis
 - femur
 - ribs
47. Parts of the brain are the
- cerebrum, the brainstem, and the cerebellum
 - colon
 - intestines
 - abdomen
48. Signs of a possible head injury include
- bruises on the face and head
 - cuts to the head
 - broken nose, jaw, or cheekbones
 - all of the above

49. To check for head injuries
- look at the pupils
 - go through hair for cuts or bruises
 - look and feel for broken bones on face and head
 - all of the above
50. Brain injury can result from
- drug or alcohol overdose
 - diabetic seizure
 - lack of oxygen
 - all of the above
51. Parts of the spine include
- vertebrae
 - the spinal cord
 - a and b
 - metabolism
52. Injuries to the spine include
- dislocation of the vertebrae
 - fracture of the spine
 - a and b
 - none of the above
53. Injury to the spine can be caused by
- sports
 - car crashes
 - falls
 - all of the above
54. Signs of spinal cord injury include
- numbness
 - paralysis
 - both a and b
 - neither a or b

55. Rigid cervical collars are used to immobilize the
- a. ribs
 - b. cervical spine (the neck)
 - c. organs
 - d. muscles
56. Ideally, the spine should be kept in a _____ position.
- a. neutral, in-line
 - b. forced
 - c. unaligned
 - d. painful
57. Immobilizing the patient should be done when there is
- a. a traumatic brain injury
 - b. a possible spinal injury
 - c. both a and b
 - d. none of the above
58. Equipment for immobilizing a patient includes
- a. backboard
 - b. padding
 - c. straps
 - d. all of the above
59. When the patient is in the supine position it means they are
- a. standing
 - b. resting horizontally on their back with face up
 - c. stretching
 - d. kneeling
60. Areas of the spine include the
- a. cervical, thoracic, lumbar, and sacral regions
 - b. elbows
 - c. knees
 - d. ankles

61. The goal of a rigid cervical collar is to prevent _____ .
- cold
 - exhaustion
 - further injury to the cervical spine
 - overheating
62. The patient history includes information about
- Current allergies and medications
 - What events lead up to the injury
 - the person's last meal
 - all of the above
63. Examples of injuries to the chest area include
- broken ribs
 - a collapsed lung
 - a heart rupture
 - all of the above
64. Signs of a possible injury to the chest include
- shortness of breath
 - chest pain
 - both a and b
 - neither a or b
65. A bandage placed over a hole in the chest wall may be used to manage
- airflow
 - acid
 - salt
 - sugar
66. Because of the sound it makes, an open chest wound is sometimes referred to as a
- "sucking chest wound"
 - hernia
 - capillary
 - valve

67. The area of the chest known as the “cardiac box” contains the
- a. feet
 - b. heart
 - c. hands
 - d. wrists
68. The heart and lungs are located in the
- a. bladder
 - b. chest
 - c. skull
 - d. bowels
69. Listening to breathing sounds can help identify
- a. a lung injury
 - b. kidney
 - c. liver
 - d. reproduction
70. Injury to the chest can include a
- a. Tension pneumothorax (lung injury)
 - b. Hemothorax (heart injury)
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
71. The abdominal area includes the following
- a. liver, spleen, gall bladder, stomach
 - b. tongue
 - c. sinuses
 - d. eyelids
72. Male and female reproductive organs are located in the _____.
- a. neck
 - b. sternum
 - c. vertebrae
 - d. abdominal area

73. A bruise across the abdomen in a seat-belt pattern may be a sign of
- a. abdominal injury
 - b. hearing loss
 - c. dry mouth
 - d. bile
74. Serious injury to the pelvic area is associated with _____ amounts of blood loss.
- a. large
 - b. tiny
 - c. zero
 - d. small
75. Signs of injury to the abdominal area include
- a. pain, bruises or bleeding around the stomach
 - b. ligaments
 - c. H₂O
 - d. None of the above
76. Injury to the abdomen may cause the following bodily materials to leak into the abdomen.
- a. stomach acid
 - b. urine
 - c. stool
 - d. all of the above
77. An example of a penetration-type injury to the abdomen is
- a. heat exhaustion
 - b. a stab injury
 - c. food poisoning
 - d. bump on the head
78. The general rule for impaled objects, such as a knife in the abdomen, is to
- a. remove immediately
 - b. do not remove
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a or b

79. The adult human body has approximately _____ bones.
- a. 10
 - b. 20
 - c. 30
 - d. 206
80. The long bones of the body are located in the
- a. arms
 - b. legs
 - c. both a and b
 - d. none of the above
81. Tendons are
- a. antibiotics
 - b. bones
 - c. heavy metals
 - d. connective tissue
82. Biceps, triceps, and quadriceps are examples of
- a. muscles
 - b. airway
 - c. bones
 - d. glands
83. In an open fracture the
- a. skin is broken
 - b. skin is not broken
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a or b
84. The care of an amputated body part includes
- a. salting
 - b. cleaning, wrapping, and placing the part in a cooler
 - c. freezing
 - d. none of the above

85. Morphine is a narcotic that is used to manage
- infection
 - pain
 - hypertension
 - bleeding
86. Burns can be described as
- first degree
 - second degree
 - third degree
 - all of the above
87. The skin of a second degree burn will usually look
- wet and blistered
 - normal
 - dry
 - none of the above
88. The most severe burns will burn
- through all layers of the skin
 - through muscle, bone or fat
 - both a and b
 - none of the above
89. The percentage of burn on the surface of the body is called the
- burn size
 - charring
 - red
 - color
90. Burn victims often need _____ amounts of fluids.
- small
 - tiny
 - large
 - zero

91. Stopping a burn includes
- running room temperature water over the wound
 - removing the clothes and jewelry
 - both a and b
 - none of the above
92. A dry sheet over a burn patient can
- reduce pain
 - reduce infection
 - help keep the patient warm
 - all of the above
93. When breathed in, fumes from smoke or fire can cause an _____ injury.
- inhalation
 - static
 - fracture
 - blood
94. Because of the size and shape of a small child's head, _____ should be placed under the torso to keep the spine in a neutral position.
- extra padding
 - pre-oxygen
 - medications
 - all of the above
95. Signs that a child is having trouble breathing include
- wheezing sounds
 - shallow breathing
 - gasping
 - all of the above
96. smaller sizes of the following equipment should be used with the children
- oxygen masks
 - blood pressure cuffs
 - both a and b
 - neither a or b

97. An over inflated stomach in a child may be a sign of
- a. too much air
 - b. stomach injury
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a or b
98. Which of the following vital signs are not the same in children as in adults?
- a. pulse, blood pressure, and breathing rate
 - b. reflux
 - c. scalp
 - d. none of the above
99. Signs of dehydration in children may include
- a. lack of tears
 - b. dry diapers
 - c. high fever
 - d. all of the above
100. Especially in infants, maintaining an open airway includes
- a. suctioning the nose
 - b. fluids
 - c. fanning
 - d. taking the temperature

