

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The concept that immediately addresses problems encountered and yet does not interrupt the assessment sequence and does not increase scene time is called: 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) delegating interventions. B) rapid survey.  
C) priority patients. D) load and go.

Answer: A

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

- 2) The correct order for the first part of the ITLS secondary exam is: 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) LOC, airway, breathing, radial pulse, general impression.  
B) general impression, LOC, airway, breathing, radial pulse.  
C) radial pulse, breathing, airway, LOC, general impression.  
D) airway, breathing, radial pulse, general impression, LOC.

Answer: B

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

- 3) The choice between performing a rapid trauma survey or a focused exam depends on: 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) initial assessment results. B) SAMPLE history.  
C) number of patients. D) weather conditions.

Answer: A

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

- 4) Which of the following is NOT a reason to interrupt the ITLS primary survey? 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Scene danger B) Airway obstruction  
C) Respiratory arrest D) Cardiac arrest

Answer: C

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

- 5) When do you determine the need for extra resources? 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) During the focused exam B) During the rapid trauma survey  
C) During the initial assessment D) During the scene size-up

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

- 6) The ITLS ongoing exam should be repeated every \_\_\_\_\_ minutes for critical patients and \_\_\_\_\_ minutes for stable patients. 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 2; 5 B) 4; 10 C) 10; 15 D) 5; 15

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

- 7) What does TIC abbreviate? 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Tenderness, instability, crepitus B) Tearing, instability, contusions  
C) Tourniquet, insert airway, circulation D) Tenderness, IV fluid, compression

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

- 8) If bleeding is not adequately controlled with pressure, what should be done immediately? 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Apply a new gauze every 2 minutes. B) Squeeze down with a gloved hand.  
C) Apply a tourniquet. D) Insert two large-bore IVs.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

- 9) A comprehensive head-to-toe exam to find additional injuries possibly missed during the primary survey is the ITLS: 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) primary survey. B) focused exam.  
C) ongoing exam. D) secondary survey.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

10) An exam used when there is an isolated injury and that is limited to the area of injury is called a(n): 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) focused exam. B) secondary survey.  
C) primary survey. D) ongoing exam.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

11) When you percuss the chest and hear hyperresonance, the patient may have a: 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) cardiac tamponade. B) pulmonary contusion.  
C) pneumothorax. D) hemothorax.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

12) What does DCAP abbreviate? 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Deformities, compressions, abrasions, penetrations  
B) Deformities, contusions, avulsions, punctures  
C) Depressions, contusions, abrasions, penetrations  
D) Deformities, contusions, abrasions, penetrations

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

13) Ideally, the ITLS primary survey should take less than: 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 3 minutes. B) 4 minutes. C) 2 minutes. D) 5 minutes.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

14) All of the following are part of the ITLS ongoing exam EXCEPT: 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) check interventions. B) vital signs.  
C) recheck monitors. D) general impression.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

15) What type of maneuver should be used to open the airway of a suspected trauma patient? 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Jaw thrust B) Hyperextension  
C) Head tilt D) Chin lift

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

16) Which of the following would be considered a normal end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub>? 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 35 B) 30 C) 20 D) 25

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

17) During the formation of the general impression of your trauma patient, what does the first "C" in C-A-B-C stand for? 17) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Control bleeding
- B) Compression
- C) Circulation
- D) Care on scene

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

18) If a patient is responsive to your voice only, makes incomprehensible sounds, and withdraws from pain, the GCS is: 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 7. B) 9. C) 11. D) 5.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

19) If you have to move a patient, but she shouldn't be logrolled, it is best to use a: 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) short backboard. B) scoop stretcher.  
C) long backboard. D) vacuum splint.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

20) An abbreviated exam to determine changes in a patient's condition is called the ITLS: 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) focused exam. B) primary survey.  
C) ongoing exam. D) secondary survey.

Answer: C  
Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

21) The brief exam to find immediately life-threatening conditions is called the ITLS: 21) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) ongoing exam. B) secondary survey.  
C) focused exam. D) primary survey.

Answer: D  
Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

22) Procedures such as splinting, insertion of IV lines, and bandaging should be performed: 22) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) just before the end of the focused exam.  
B) during the beginning of the ongoing exam.  
C) in a manner so as not to delay transport.  
D) as problems are detected in the primary survey.

Answer: C  
Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

23) What is the normal range of ventilations for an adult? 23) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 25 to 50 B) 6 to 10 C) 15 to 30 D) 10 to 20

Answer: D  
Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

24) What does BLS abbreviate? 24) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Breaks, lividity, swelling B) Burns, lacerations, stability  
C) Burns, lacerations, swelling D) Bones, loose joints, severe pain

Answer: C  
Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

25) If the initial assessment reveals altered mental status, abnormal breathing, or uncontrolled bleeding, this is termed a:

A) priority patient.

C) dangerous patient.

B) sick patient.

D) high-risk patient.

25) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: A

Explanation: A)

B)

C)

D)

Answer Key  
Testname: C2

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) C
- 5) D
- 6) D
- 7) A
- 8) C
- 9) D
- 10) A
- 11) C
- 12) D
- 13) C
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) A
- 17) A
- 18) B
- 19) B
- 20) C
- 21) D
- 22) C
- 23) D
- 24) C
- 25) A