
10. OBTAINING THE MEDICAL HISTORY

10-1. DETECTIVE STORY

You have been called to the scene of an accident in which a car struck a utility pole. The driver is the only injured party. He is conscious, although a bit groggy. His wife, sitting beside him, is very excited but apparently unhurt. There is a small crowd of bystanders who apparently came over from the bus stop across the street.

c.

d.

e.

1. List the potential sources of information at the scene.

a.

2. Whom would you question first?

b.

10-2. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE WORST KIND

You have responded to an automobile accident in which a car left the road and struck a tree. There are skid marks extending about 30 feet along the road, and the car is smashed head-on into a tree. The front windshield of the car is broken, and the steering column is bent. There is a pool of blood on the car seat. Footprints lead away from the car to a spot about 100 yards away, where you find the patient lying unconscious.

2.

3.

4.

Indicate what assumptions you can make about the circumstances of the accident and the nature of the patient's injuries based on the preceding observations of the scene.

5.

6.

1.

10-3. SOUNDS OF SILENCE

You are called by a woman who wants you to check on the tenant of the adjacent apartment because, "It's too quiet next door." The woman informs you that her neighbor, who is about 25 years old, usually has rock music blaring day and night, but for the last 24 hours it has been completely silent. With the help of the police, you gain access to the apartment, and you find a young man lying unconscious on the floor.

1. What is the first thing you would do on finding the patient?
 2. What potential sources of information might be available to you at the scene to help clarify the nature of the patient's problem?
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.

10-4. HOW TO POP THE QUESTION

1. Which of the following questions for eliciting the patient's history is NOT properly phrased?
 - a. When did the pain start?
 - b. What is the pain like?
 - c. How often do you get the pain?
 - d. Does it hurt if you take a deep breath?
 - e. Is there any position in which the pain feels better?
2. List the following steps of obtaining a medical history in the correct sequence.
 - a. Find out the history of the present illness.
 - b. Find out the patient's age.
 - c. Elicit the chief complaint.
 - d. Ask bystanders for their versions.
 - e. Introduce yourself.
 - f. Ask about the past medical history.
 - g. Find out the patient's name.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. ____ | 5. ____ |
| 2. ____ | 6. ____ |
| 3. ____ | 7. ____ |
| 4. ____ | |

10-5. PATIENTS HAVE FEELINGS TOO

For each of the following, indicate whether it is

- a. a symptom
- b. a sign

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ____ headache | ____ dizziness | ____ cold, clammy |
| ____ nausea | ____ tachycardia | ____ skin |
| ____ pale skin | ____ sore throat | ____ burning on |
| ____ weakness | ____ black eye | ____ urination |
| ____ constricted pupils | ____ cyanosis | |
| ____ funny taste in the mouth | ____ dyspnea | |

10-6. THE FACTS MA'AM, JUST THE FACTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The chief complaint is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. the first step in the primary surveyb. the problem for which the patient called for helpc. the condition for which the patient is under a doctor's cared. part of the past medical historye. usually obvious without asking | <p>2. Which of the following is NOT a chief complaint?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. chest painb. fell off a horsec. can't breathed. bloody nosee. hernia operation |
|---|--|
-

10-7. DOES IT HURT WHEN YOU STAND ON YOUR HEAD?

A 48-year-old man calls for an ambulance because of abdominal pain. List at least eight questions you would ask in order to learn more about his chief complaint.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1.</p>

<p>2.</p>

<p>3.</p> | <p>4.</p>

<p>5.</p>

<p>6.</p>

<p>7.</p>

<p>8.</p> |
|---|---|

10-8. A MAN WITH A PAST

You are called to see a 38-year-old man who has been vomiting blood. List at least four questions you would ask him about his past medical history.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

11. PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT

11-1. HOW DO YOU EXAMINE WHAT?

The grid below contains twenty-six terms relating to physical assessment, including the names of five pieces of equipment you need for the secondary survey and twenty-one items you need to check during the survey. How many can you find?

S P H Y G M O M A N O M E T E R
A C T E D A S M W O M A Y R O E
I L I S A N T O L A S T E A R S
L E G S O D R U E N T H S T O P
I R S K S T E T H O S C O P E I
P E P I N O S H I S O T H E R R
S E U N A F R A N E C K Y N I A
B E L L Y A K S T O M A C L O T
O P S V E R Y C H E S T R I P I
R E E D I M E A P P E A N G R O
I J E E S S U L E A T I S H A N
B A C K P A K P U P I L S T I S
S W A B I. O O D P R E S S U R E

11-2. HE LOOKS PRETTY GOOD TO ME

You are called to attend a construction worker who fell off a scaffolding 15 feet above the ground. You are able to complete the primary survey at a glance, noting that he is moaning.

2. Having made these observations, what is the next step in assessing this patient?

1. List the observations you need to make regarding the patient's general appearance before proceeding with the rest of the physical assessment.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.

1. Indicate which of the following is the BEST description of a patient's state of consciousness.
 - a. The patient is semistuporous.
 - b. The patient is somewhat alert but looks confused.
 - c. The patient is semicomatose.
 - d. The patient knows his name but not his address or the date.
 - e. The patient is somewhat disoriented and seems confused.
2. If the patient is unconscious, you should determine the depth of unconsciousness by
 - a. observing his reaction to a painful stimulus
 - b. asking him his name and address
 - c. pouring cold water over his head
 - d. shaking him and slapping his face to try to rouse him
 - e. asking bystanders how long he has been unconscious

1. If a patient appears very restless, you should
 - a. reassure him that everything will be all right
 - b. have a family member try to calm him down
 - c. obtain permission from your medical director to administer a tranquilizer by mouth
 - d. administer oxygen
 - e. apply restraints
2. In the secondary survey, the reason for checking for obvious wounds and deformities before starting the head-to-toe survey is to
 - a. splint fractures immediately
 - b. avoid subsequent movement of an injured part
 - c. detect and treat threats to life
 - d. detect and treat exsanguinating hemorrhage
 - e. indicate what parts of the head-to-toe survey you can skip

Morris Q. is radioing in from the heart of Africa with a vital piece of intelligence he has picked up in his travels. Decode his message and disseminate it immediately to every member of your crew.

1. Wide awake $\overline{15} \quad \overline{5} \quad \overline{28} \quad \overline{23} \quad \overline{30}$
2. Indications of illness or injury that the examiner can observe $\overline{8} \quad \overline{43} \quad \overline{21} \quad \overline{16} \quad \overline{12}$
3. Chest $\overline{4} \quad \overline{38} \quad \overline{33} \quad \overline{1} \quad \overline{19} \quad \overline{42}$
4. Shortness of breath $\overline{18} \quad \overline{39} \quad \overline{11} \quad \overline{27} \quad \overline{9} \quad \overline{14} \quad \overline{44}$
5. What to do to a bleeding wound $\overline{40} \quad \overline{37} \quad \overline{6} \quad \overline{24} \quad \overline{31}$
6. What to examine besides the patient $\overline{7} \quad \overline{34} \quad \overline{2} \quad \overline{20} \quad \overline{22}$
7. What you will do if you talk while eating $\overline{29} \quad \overline{32} \quad \overline{41} \quad \overline{35} \quad \overline{10}$
8. International distress signal $\overline{3} \quad \overline{36} \quad \overline{17}$
9. The result of addition $\overline{26} \quad \overline{25} \quad \overline{13}$

Message: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

11-6. I'VE GOT YOU UNDER MY SKIN

Match the following skin conditions with the clinical condition most likely to be associated with each.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. red, hot, dry | _____ carbon monoxide poisoning |
| b. pale, cold, clammy | _____ liver disease |
| c. blue, cold, dry | _____ hemorrhagic shock |
| d. cherry red, warm, moist | _____ fever that is "breaking" |
| e. red, hot, wet | _____ heat stroke |
| f. yellow, warm, moist | _____ exposure to cold temperature |

11-7. HEART THROBS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The normal resting pulse of an adult is | b. |
| a. 40 to 60 per minute | |
| b. 60 to 80 per minute | |
| c. 80 to 100 per minute | c. |
| d. 80 to 160 per minute | |
| e. 50 to 110 per minute | |
| 2. List three aspects of the pulse that should be assessed when taking the vital signs | 3. A pulse that is very weak is described as |
| a. | a. full |
| | b. deep |
| | c. bounding |
| | d. labored |
| | e. thready |

11-8. DON'T HOLD YOUR BREATH

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. To measure the patient's respirations, you should | 3. Besides the respiratory rate, list four other observations you should make regarding the respirations. |
| a. explain to the patient that you want to count his breaths | a. |
| b. put your hand over the patient's mouth to feel the escape of air | |
| c. keep your finger on the pulse but shift your gaze to the patient's chest | b. |
| d. ask the patient to breathe normally for one minute | |
| e. divide the pulse rate by four | c. |
| 2. The normal respiratory rate for an adult at rest is | |
| a. 3 to 5 per minute | |
| b. 5 to 10 per minute | d. |
| c. 8 to 12 per minute | |
| d. 12 to 20 per minute | |
| e. 24 to 36 per minute | |

11-9. TO BREATHE OR NOT TO BREATHE

Match the following terms relating to breathing with the phrase that best fits each.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a. dyspnea | _____ abnormally rapid breathing |
| b. hyperpnea | _____ abnormally deep breathing |
| c. tachypnea | _____ cycles of shallow-deep-shallow breathing interspersed with periods without breathing |
| d. apnea | _____ a sensation of shortness of breath |
| e. Cheyne-Stokes respirations | _____ absence of breathing |

11-10. THE MUSIC OF BREATHING

Match the following terms for abnormal respiratory noises with the phrase that best describes the cause of each.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. gurgling | d. snoring |
| b. rales | e. stridor |
| c. rhonchi | f. wheezes |

- ___ fluid in the *alveoli*
- ___ swelling or other narrowing of the upper airway
- ___ fluid in the upper airway
- ___ swelling or other narrowing of the lower airways
- ___ partial obstruction of the upper airway by the tongue
- ___ mucus in the bronchi or bronchioles

11-11. THE HISTORY OF SYSTOLE

1. In measuring the blood pressure by the auscultation method, the pulse beat is listened for over the
 - a. brachial artery
 - b. radial artery
 - c. carotid artery
 - d. axillary artery
 - e. femoral artery
2. The SYSTOLIC pressure is recorded as
 - a. the pressure at which the patient notices pain in his arm
 - b. the pressure at which a pulse beat is first heard
 - c. the pressure at which the pulse beat is loudest
 - d. the pressure at which the sound of the pulse beat begins to change
 - e. the pressure at which the sound of the pulse beat disappears
3. If conditions are too noisy to measure the blood pressure by auscultation, the rescuer can measure systolic blood pressure by another technique. To do so, he slowly deflates the blood pressure cuff and
 - a. notes when the color returns to the skin beneath the patient's nailbeds
 - b. notes when he can first feel a pulse in the ulnar artery
 - c. notes when he can first feel a pulse in the radial artery
 - d. notes when the needle on the pressure gauge stops bouncing
 - e. notes when the cuff is completely deflated
4. Which of the following is a NORMAL blood pressure for a 35-year-old man?
 - a. 190/135 mm Hg
 - b. 100/35 mm Hg
 - c. 135/100 mm Hg
 - d. 80/30 mm Hg
 - e. 135/80 mm Hg

11-12. SIGNS OF TROUBLE

You are examining a 22-year-old man who sustained multiple injuries in an automobile accident, and you find a number of physical signs on examination. Match the signs listed below with the possible significance of each. (Note: There may be more than one sign for some conditions.)

- a. cold, clammy skin
- b. irregular pulse
- c. ecchymoses behind the left ear (Battle's sign)
- d. unequal pupils
- e. clear fluid coming from the right ear
- f. instability of the lower jaw
- g. breath sounds muffled on the right side of the chest
- h. absence of bowel sounds
- i. no movement or sensation from the waist down

- ___ blood in the right pleural cavity
- ___ injury to the heart
- ___ injury to the spine
- ___ fractured mandible
- ___ fractured skull
- ___ shock
- ___ brain swelling or injury
- ___ injury to abdominal organs

11-13. MORE SIGNS OF TROUBLE

You are examining a 58-year-old man whose chief complaint is shortness of breath that wakened him from sleep. Match the following findings of your physical examination with the possible significance of each. (Note: There may be more than one sign associated with some of the conditions, and some signs may appear more than once.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. agitated, restless behavior | ___ pulmonary edema (fluid in the alveoli) |
| b. pale skin | ___ constriction of peripheral blood vessels |
| c. tachycardia | ___ hypoxia |
| d. distended jugular veins | ___ chronic fluid overload |
| e. bubbling rales | ___ failure of the right side of the heart |
| f. edema of the back and lower extremities | |

11-14. HEAD FIRST OR FEET FIRST?

Arrange the following steps of physical assessment in the correct sequence.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a. Examine the abdomen. | 1. ___ |
| b. Measure the vital signs. | 2. ___ |
| c. Examine the upper extremities. | 3. ___ |
| d. Do the primary survey. | 4. ___ |
| e. Examine the head and neck. | 5. ___ |
| f. Observe the patient's general appearance. | 6. ___ |
| g. Examine the chest. | 7. ___ |
| h. Check the stability of the pelvis. | 8. ___ |
| i. Examine the lower extremities. | 9. ___ |
| j. Palpate the back for blood or deformity. | 10. ___ |

12. MEDICAL REPORTING AND RECORD-KEEPING

12-1. OUR AGENT IN ANGOLA

Morris Q. Morris is radioing in from Africa again.
Decode his message and see what is on his mind.

1. Prefix meaning excessive 27 5 7 19 18
2. Sound of a partially obstructed airway 10 38 15 17 34
3. Legislation 2 4 3
4. What an EMT's job is NOT 28 1 33 14
5. Not long ago 22 37 39 40 25 26
6. Sticky substance that oozes from a tree 6 30 20
7. Appear to be 29 11 9 31
8. Last resort in the control of hemorrhage 23 21 36 8 12 24 35 16 32 13

Message: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 //

12-2. HOW TIME FLIES WHEN YOU'RE HAVING FUN

Your dispatcher receives a call for a "man down" at 8:23. Your unit leaves the base at 8:25 and reaches the scene at 8:32. You stabilize the patient and leave the scene with him at 8:54, arriving at the hospital at 9:02. You call back in service at 9:10.

1. What was your response time?

2. How long was the patient in your care?

3. How long was your unit occupied with this call?

12-3. DETAILS, DETAILS

1. Besides the history and physical findings of the patient, what other information must, for legal reasons, be on the trip sheet? (There may be more than one correct answer.)
 - a. Date and times
 - b. Patient's phone number
 - c. Names of all crew members on the call
 - d. Location in which the patient was found (e.g., home, office, street)
 - e. Hospital to which the patient was transported.
 - f. Patient's name
2. The *most important* function of the ambulance trip sheet is
 - a. to serve as evidence in court
 - b. to keep track of mileage of each ambulance
 - c. to communicate information about the patient to the emergency room staff
 - d. to enable research into the efficiency and performance of the ambulance team
 - e. to help the ambulance manager determine how many vehicles he needs to cover the region

11. Announce 6 64 56 20 60 49 30
12. How the EMT should behave under pressure 27 48 42 77
13. Successful therapy 13 38 11 54
14. Beverage related to beer 23 68 3

Message: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54
55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

12-6. WHEN THE PAST IS PRESENT

1. Indicate beside each of the following whether it is part of the
 - a. chief complaint
 - b. history of the present illness
 - c. past medical history
 - d. physical assessment
 - e. treatment
 - f. condition during transport
- ☐ The skin was cold and clammy.
 - ☐ The right leg was placed in a traction splint.
 - ☐ The patient takes birth control pills.
 - ☐ En route to the hospital, the patient's pulse increased to 130, and the BP fell to 90/60.
 - ☐ The patient is a 23-year-old woman who was struck by a car
 - ☐ She was found lying on her right side, alert, and in considerable distress.
 - ☐ She was hospitalized for hepatitis last year.
 - ☐ There was profuse bleeding from the right arm.
 - ☐ A pressure dressing was applied to the right arm.
 - ☐ The pulse was 110, somewhat thready, and regular, respirations were 24, and BP was 100/74.
 - ☐ She says a car came out of nowhere and struck her as she was crossing the street.
 - ☐ She is allergic to aspirin.
 - ☐ There is no bleeding, bruising, or deformity of the head or face.
 - ☐ The pelvis is stable.
 - ☐ She complains of severe pain in her right leg.
 - ☐ The right leg showed obvious deformity at the midfemur.
- ☐ She denies any heart problems, respiratory problems, or diabetes.
 - ☐ She was given oxygen by nasal cannula at 6 liters per minute.
 - ☐ There is no tenderness or deformity of the neck.
 - ☐ She says she did not lose consciousness.
 - ☐ There is no evidence of injury to the chest or abdomen.
 - ☐ She was placed on a backboard.
 - ☐ Pulses, sensation, and movement are intact in all four extremities.
 - ☐ The pupils are midposition, equal, and reactive to light.
2. Now, rewrite the above information in the correct order, as you would a medical report.

12-7. WHAT HE SAID vs. WHAT YOU SAW

1. Indicate next to each of the following whether it is part of the
- chief complaint
 - history of the present illness
 - past medical history
 - physical assessment
 - treatment
 - condition during transport

___ Oxygen was administered by nonrebreathing mask at 12 liters per minute.
 ___ The dyspnea woke him from sleep.
 ___ The patient's color improved en route to the hospital.
 ___ He takes vitamin pills regularly.
 ___ The patient is a 57-year-old man who called for an ambulance because of difficulty breathing.
 ___ He has no known allergies.
 ___ He was placed in a sitting position with his legs dangling.
 ___ The dyspnea was somewhat relieved by getting up and walking around.
 ___ The pulse was 120, full, and regular; respirations were 30 and labored; BP was 190/120.
 ___ He has no history of respiratory or heart disease.
 ___ The lungs were full of loud, bubbling rales.
 ___ He denies chest pain.

___ He is alert but very agitated and appears in extreme distress.
 ___ There is no edema of the feet.
 ___ He was hospitalized a year ago for a bowel obstruction.
 ___ There is no distention of the jugular veins.
 ___ He felt all right when he went to bed.
 ___ The skin is cold, clammy, and cyanotic.
 ___ The pupils are equal and react to light.

2. Rewrite the above information in the correct sequence.

12-8. THE MAGIC BOX

Morris Q. Morris has made a marvelous discovery—a magic box containing 25 letters. He says that by using the letters in this box in any order, you can compose more than 100 medical terms, including more than 50 names of parts of the body, more than 20 physical signs, and more than 10 symptoms. For instance, Morris found the word *aorta* in the box. If you find 100 or more words, you are a genius; 80 or more, and you are brilliant; 60 or more, not bad, and 50 or less, keep trying.

T D C E S

I P A X O

R E B O C

N S H N U

A P L A Y

STOP AND REVIEW: SERIES 1

R-1. THE WORD ESCAPES ME

Remember all those medical terms we learned a few chapters back? How well do you recall them? There are 30 medical terms or names of parts of the body buried in this grid. We have started you off by finding the word toe. How many can you find? Do you know their meanings?

P	N	E	U	M	O	N	E	C	T	O	M	Y	L	A	S	T	A	R	C	E	S
R	O	N	D	A	N	T	O	S	H	U	Y	A	E	T	A	R	S	A	L	D	A
E	A	N	D	O	C	C	I	P	I	T	A	L	E	T	R	O	U	D	I	A	S
S	U	B	E	L	A	R	S	O	W	O	L	U	M	O	L	I	T	I	S	T	H
T	A	R	L	E	R	O	S	T	A	N	G	L	E	O	F	L	O	U	I	S	Y
Y	B	A	A	S	O	N	C	T	R	M	I	A	S	T	R	O	P	S	H	O	P
S	A	D	R	U	T	I	E	N	M	B	A	R	T	H	R	I	T	I	S	T	E
I	S	Y	E	L	I	S	P	E	U	F	F	Y	O	O	L	A	U	N	G	E	R
O	S	C	U	L	D	T	H	O	U	R	E	C	E	S	S	I	C	G	I	N	G
S	T	A	P	I	S	C	A	R	D	I	O	M	Y	O	P	A	T	H	Y	A	L
P	I	R	O	R	U	R	L	I	E	B	E	R	U	T	R	A	S	O	E	L	Y
U	N	D	T	I	B	I	A	T	R	I	B	B	I	R	D	C	A	G	E	A	C
L	A	I	N	B	E	L	L	A	E	L	S	H	E	A	R	T	H	L	S	T	E
S	T	A	I	O	L	I	G	U	R	I	A	N	E	V	I	N	A	I	O	U	M
I	O	N	A	S	T	A	I	R	S	U	L	U	M	A	N	T	U	S	T	R	I
C	H	I	S	H	E	P	A	T	O	M	A	R	I	R	D	Y	S	U	R	I	A
O	L	C	A	N	U	R	I	A	N	E	B	R	A	C	H	I	A	L	E	A	S

R-2. WHAT IS AN EMT MADE OF?

The words EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN contain within them the names of 10 parts of the body and also 10 words describing an ideal EMT. How many of these 20 words can you find hidden in EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN?

The grid below contains twenty words, of which

The following pages contain a series of messages

R-5. GREEN GAS FOR PALE PEOPLE

1. Deficiency of O₂ in the tissues 16 27 6 17 26 9 7
2. Portion of the reducing valve that attaches to the oxygen cylinder 5 25 19 22
3. Where to put an intravenous line 2 29 13 20
4. Where to find the midline of the body 18 3 30 12 21 4
5. Transmit 24 10 14 23
6. Escorts for ladies 28 1 11 8 15

Message: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 //

R-6. EXTRA POINTS

Each of the words defined below is worth 1 point. If you score 16, you are A + material; 12 is pretty good; less than 10, and you had better go back and review.

		Points
1.	_____ S _____	_____
2.	_____ I _____	_____
3.	_____ G _____	_____
4.	_____ N _____	_____
5.	_____ S _____	_____
6.	_____ A _____	_____
7.	_____ N _____	_____
8.	_____ D _____	_____
9.	_____ 'S/ _____	_____
10.	_____ Y _____	_____
11.	_____ M _____	_____
12.	_____ P _____	_____
13.	_____ T _____	_____
14.	_____ O _____	_____
15.	_____ M _____	_____
16.	_____ S _____	_____

TOTAL = **Definitions**

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Shortness of breath | 9. Black and blue mastoid |
| 2. Color of hypoxia | 10. Very slow pulse |
| 3. Edema | 11. Lump of blood under the skin |
| 4. Very deep breathing | 12. Coughing up blood |
| 5. Black and blue mark | 13. Breathing |
| 6. Clear fluid oozing from the ear suggests this | 14. Loss of pink color of the skin |
| 7. Rattling noises in the lungs | 15. Breast bone |
| 8. Yellow discoloration of skin | 16. Sweating |

R-7. CABLE FROM KABUL

Morris Q. Morris, traveling by caravan through the mountains of Afghanistan, is concerned that his code may have been broken. He has decided to switch for a moment to another code. To unscramble his message, fill in the words defined below. Read vertically the first letter of each word to get Morris's message.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Smaller bone of the forearm | ○ _ _ _ _ |
| 2. Breastbone | ○ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 3. Gut protruding from wound | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 4. Oxygen-powered resuscitator | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 5. Type of consent | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 6. Larger bone of the forearm | ○ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 7. Red blood cell | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 8. Collar bone | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 9. Rapid heart rate | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 10. Throat | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 11. Breathing | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 12. Arm or leg | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 13. 200 psi | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 14. Ventricular contraction | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 15. Womb | ○ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 16. Pressure regulator | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 17. Nosebleed | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 18. Windpipe | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 19. Aid for unconscious patient (2 words) | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ |
| 20. Asystole (2 words) | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ |
| 21. Suffix for opening | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 22. Shock from vasodilation | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 23. Rapid breathing | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 24. Position of the heart | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 25. Suffix meaning tumor | ○ _ _ _ _ |
| 26. Voicebox | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 27. Adjunct for ventilation | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 28. Organ in the RUQ | ○ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 29. Bleed to death | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 30. Suffix for surgical removal | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 31. Shortness of breath | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 32. Prefix for within | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 33. Kidney inflammation | ○ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 34. Intestine | ○ _ _ _ _ |

Message: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 //

R-9. THE LAST WORD

For one of those snowy evenings in front of the fire, here is a crossword puzzle to help keep you occupied.

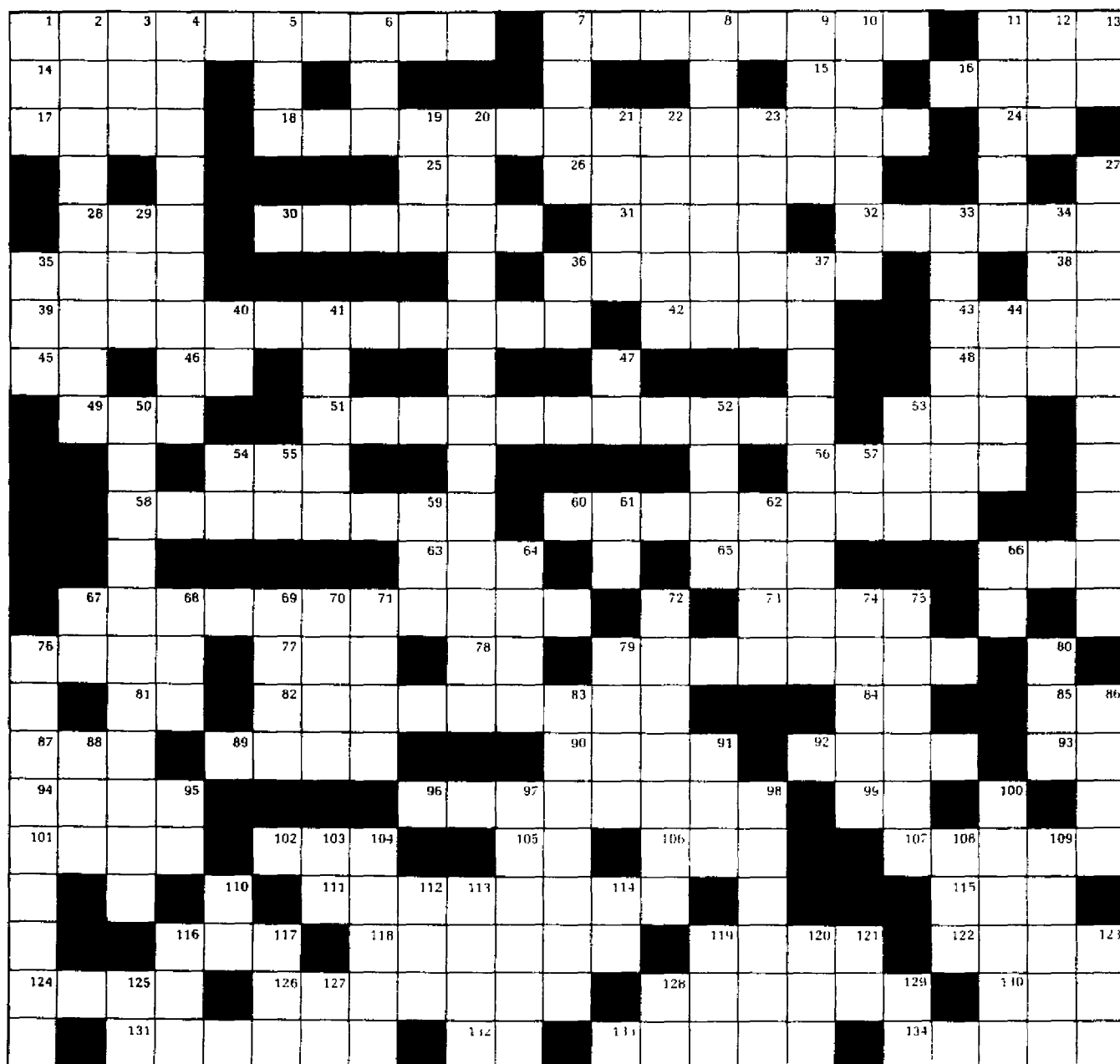
Across

1. Bleeding
7. Ventricular relaxation
11. Primary survey steps
14. Inferior portion of the heart
15. Veterans' Administration
16. EMTs are ready, willing, and _____
17. Micro
18. Most effective means to control bleeding
24. Chemical symbol for arsenic
25. Abbreviation for company
26. Life before afterlife
28. Definite article
30. Small
31. Type of gin
32. Prefix for kidney
35. Symptom of injury
36. Finger bone
38. What to say when you get a shot
39. Bleed to death
42. Vaccines
43. Posterior
45. Greek letter
46. What ad- means
48. Delicate plant
49. Abbreviation for subacute bacterial endocarditis
51. Type of shock due to pump failure
52. Frequent cause of death in U. S. A.
53. Weapon
54. Company for he
56. One who writes odes
58. Red, spurting blood
60. Type of blood flow in arteries
63. Company for a guy
65. Prefix for above
66. Beverage related to beer
67. Type of shock due to fluid loss
73. Prefix meaning outer
76. Virtue's partner
77. Long period of time
78. Abbreviation for millimeters
79. What psi measures
81. Indefinite article
82. Rapid respirations
84. Doc
85. Not out
87. Goes with neither
89. American president
90. Every
92. How to end a prayer
93. Imperative of is
94. How an EMT should keep his vehicle
96. Profuse stool
99. Abbreviation for year
101. Prefix referring to part of the hip
102. Number one lady
105. Where to find the perfect EMT
106. Make a mistake

107. Inadequate tissue perfusion
111. Collection of blood beneath the skin
115. Type of insulin
116. Prefix meaning three
118. Bone of the forearm
119. What a pager does
122. What 102 across bakes
124. Duet plus one
126. Bones of the wrist
128. Prefix for stomach
130. Sixth sense
131. Ideal response to cardiac arrest
132. Another name for 101 across
133. Largest artery in the body
134. Skills that are not practiced get this way

Down

1. What to wear on your cranium
2. Nosebleed
3. Homo sapiens
4. What to do before you suction
5. Unit of radiation
6. Gas we breathe
7. Slang for narcotics
8. Phase of ventricular contraction
9. Prefix for egg
10. Voicebox
11. Astonish or confound
12. ABCs without equipment
13. Abbreviation for common era
19. Prefix for outer
20. How the skin feels in shock (3 words)
21. What you get in measles
22. Scrambled rales
23. What can happen to an IV catheter
27. Last resort in controlling hemorrhage
29. Goes with hers
33. Circulate blood through
34. Sound of a lion
35. Energy
36. Abbreviation for physical examination
37. Addicting drugs
40. Negative reply
41. Source of internal bleeding
44. Abbreviation for eyes, ears, nose, and throat
47. Abbreviation for mercury
50. Very slow heart rate
52. Facial feature
53. Nickname for Gilbert
54. Abbreviation for street
55. Goes with she
57. Nickname for Diane
59. Part of patient's identifying information
61. You and I
62. Mimics
64. Flaccid
66. Prefix for toward
67. Casual greeting
68. Writing implement
69. Reject
70. Pertaining to the mouth
71. What hypo- means
72. Windpipe



- 74 Epigastrium
 75 What you need to start an IV
 76 What to do for a nonbreathing patient
 79 Type of fruit
 80 What you can break with fingers on the chest
 83 System that controls bodily functions
 86 Where the cervical spine is
 88 Keep this away from the O₂ cylinder
 91 Goes with him
 95 Half of a yo-yo
 97 Famous Hun
 98 Stoppage
 100 Small horses
 103 What to say when you have nothing to say
 104 Very cheerful
 108 Where femur and pelvis meet

- 109 Thorax
 110 Goes with either
 112 Important reference for dispatcher
 113 Gave his 80 down to Eve
 114 How to address a lady
 116 Vertex
 117 What to put on a bleeding nose
 119 Place to go after a tough shift
 120 Abbreviation for *estimated time of arrival*
 121 Interval on ECG
 123 Morris Q. Morris's profession
 125 Form of the verb to be
 127 Short for advertisement
 128 Opposite of stop
 129 Abbreviation for *operating room*

13. WOUNDS AND BURNS

13-1. CUTS AND SCRAPES

The words defined below all refer to various soft tissue injuries. Each word is worth 1 point. A score of 15 means you are an expert on wounds; 12 or better, and you are pretty good; less than 10, and you had better go back and review the chapter in the textbook.

	Points
1. B _ _ _ _ _	_____
2. _ U _ _ _	_____
3. _ _ M _ _ _ _	_____
4. _ _ P _ _ _ _ _	_____
5. _ _ _ _ S _ _ _	_____
6. _ _ _ _ A _ _ _	_____
7. _ _ _ _ N _ _ _ _	_____
8. _ _ _ _ D _ _ _	_____
9. _ _ _ _ _ / _ B _ _ _	_____
10. _ _ _ _ _ _ R _ _ _ _	_____
11. _ _ _ _ _ / _ _ U _ _	_____
12. _ _ _ _ _ _ I _ _	_____
13. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ S	_____
14. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ E _	_____
15. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ S	_____
TOTAL = <input type="text"/>	

Definitions

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Closed injury to soft tissue | 8. Holds a dressing in place |
| 2. Injury to the skin caused by extreme temperature | 9. Foreign body protruding from a wound |
| 3. Collection of blood beneath the skin | 10. Jagged cut through the skin made by a sharp object |
| 4. Wound in which a part of the body is completely severed | 11. Injury caused by a stab with a sharp object |
| 5. Wound in which a flap of skin is torn partially loose | 12. Outermost layer of skin |
| 6. Mechanism the skin uses to cool the body | 13. Word meaning <i>beneath the skin</i> |
| 7. Bruise | 14. Last resort in the control of bleeding |
| | 15. Black-and-blue mark |

13-2. BEAUTY IS SKIN DEEP

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Normal skin performs several vital jobs for the body, and when the skin is damaged, as in a burn, its functions may be impaired. Thus, a person with extensive burns may be unable to | 2. The substance that gives skin its oiliness and keeps it supple and waterproof is produced by |
| a. seal off leaks in blood vessels | a. sweat glands |
| b. maintain body temperature | b. hair follicles |
| c. prevent loss of body fluids | c. sebaceous glands |
| d. obtain enough oxygen | d. thyroid glands |
| e. produce antibodies | e. swollen glands |
| f. prevent entry of bacteria | 3. These structures are located in the |
| | a. epidermis |
| | b. dermis |
| | c. subcutaneous tissue |
| | d. fascia |
| | e. muscle |
- (Note: There may be more than one correct answer.)

13-3. BRUISE NEWS

- Which of the following is a sign of a contusion?
 - pain
 - tachycardia
 - oozing of blood from the skin surface
 - numbness and paralysis
 - ecchymosis
- All of the following are part of the treatment of a large contusion of the leg EXCEPT
 - apply cold packs to the injured area
 - apply a dry, sterile dressing to the contusion
 - place the leg in an air splint
 - elevate the leg on pillows
 - keep the patient from bearing weight on the leg

13-4. THE TRUTH ABOUT WOUNDS

Indicate which of the following statements about soft tissue injuries are true and which are false.

- A bleeding extremity should always be splinted.
TRUE FALSE
- The most effective way to control external bleeding is via pressure point control.
TRUE FALSE
- The EMT should try to pick as much dirt and debris out of a wound as possible before covering the wound with a dressing.
TRUE FALSE
- All open wounds are contaminated wounds.
TRUE FALSE
- Amputated parts should be preserved in ice water and brought to the emergency room with the patient.
TRUE FALSE
- Clothing such as a sleeve should be cut gently away from a wound and not pulled off in the usual fashion.
TRUE FALSE

13-5. NEWS FROM NEW GUINEA

MQM has just witnessed a battle between two New Guinea tribes using spears and bows and arrows, and he is radioing in an urgent communication on the subject. Decode his message in the usual manner.

- Injury in which a portion of the skin is partially torn away 42 10 51 32 58 46 21 61
- Injury in which part of the skin surface is scraped off 49 30 6 17 27 36 4 13
- Lump of blood beneath the skin 48 24 15 29 47 9 8 12
- Joint formed by the proximal ulna and distal humerus 44 41 50 2 45
- Joint formed by the distal femur and proximal tibia 53 3 19 35
- Render free of bacteria 59 26 11 56 38 52 14 34 7
- Neat 37 33 20 54
- President after JFK 18 22 23
- Insecticide now banned 55 1 28
- Volume of a unit of blood 40 60 39 5
- Abbreviation for emergency cardiac care 57 43 25
- Animal that says "oink" when it means "yes" 16 31 62
- Ready, willing, and 12 50 41 44

Message: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 //

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54

55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 //

13-6. SLOW BURN

You are called to a smoky house fire where a 45-year-old man has just been carried to safety by one of the firemen. The victim is conscious but somewhat confused. His wife, who got out of the house on her own, is beside him.

1. What is the first thing you should do on reaching this patient?
 - a. Measure and record his vital signs.
 - b. Check his skin for obvious burns.
 - c. Check for fractures.
 - d. Administer oxygen.
 - e. Find out if there is anyone else in the house.

2. In taking the history from the victim, his wife, and the fire fighters, there are several things you will want to find out. List at least four questions you want answered in regard to this patient.

a.

b.

c.

d.

13-7. GETTING THE JUMP ON BURNS

You are called to the scene of an apartment house fire where a victim has just leapt from a flaming second floor window to the ground. You find him lying unconscious on his left side, with his clothes smoldering. There is an obvious deformity of the left thigh, and there is a laceration of the left arm that is bleeding profusely. Arrange the following steps of management in the correct sequence.

- a. Complete the secondary survey. (No other injuries found.)
- b. Put a pressure dressing over the left arm laceration.
- c. Determine whether the patient has a pulse. (He does.)

- d. Transport the patient to the hospital.
- e. Administer oxygen.
- f. Put out the fire in the patient's clothing.
- g. Determine whether the patient is breathing. (He is.)
- h. Open the airway.
- i. Splint the left femur.
- j. Immobilize the patient on a backboard.
- k. Check and record the vital signs.

1. ____ 5. ____ 9. ____

2. ____ 6. ____ 10. ____

3. ____ 7. ____ 11. ____

4. ____ 8. ____

13-8. WHEN THE HEAT IS ON

A 34-year-old man was the driver of a car that skidded off the road over an embankment and plowed into a tree. You find the patient trapped in the wreckage of his car. He is conscious, with burns about the face, and he is complaining of difficulty in breathing. There are small flames flickering on the car seat, and the patient's clothes are smoldering. The first thing you should do on reaching this patient is

- a. administer oxygen
- b. remove the patient from the car on a long backboard
- c. throw a blanket over the patient to smother the fire
- d. use a multipurpose dry chemical fire extinguisher to put out the fire
- e. douse the fire with a bucket of water and then remove the patient from the car as quickly as possible

13-9. BURNS THAT KILL

1. A patient who suffers burns or smoke damage to the upper airway may very rapidly develop a life-threatening complication, namely
 - a. subdural hematoma
 - b. laryngeal edema
 - c. singed nasal hairs
 - d. periorbital edema
 - e. hemoptysis
2. For this reason, it is very important to be able to identify those patients who are likely to have suffered respiratory tract damage as a result of fire. List five physical signs or circumstances of the burn injury that should alert you to the possibility of respiratory injury.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.

13-10. SINGED SMEDLEYS

You are called to the scene of a house fire at the Smedley residence, from which five family members have been rescued. The fire broke out in a closed upstairs bedroom, where Mr. Smirnoff Smedley was sleeping. He is confused and coughing and has second-degree burns over his right arm and chest. His wife, Samantha Smedley, was in the kitchen when the fire broke out. She ran upstairs to rescue the baby, who was napping in his carriage on the porch. Samantha has burns of the right leg, but the baby appears unhurt. Their seven-year-old twins—Stella

and Stanley—were playing upstairs at the time of the fire. Both are conscious and alert and have no apparent burns. Stella has a known history of asthma, for which she takes medications.

Which of the Smedleys should receive oxygen? Why? (There may be more than one correct answer.)

13-11. A BURN WITH A COLLEGE DEGREE

Indicate next to each of the following whether it is associated with

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| a. first-degree burns | <input type="checkbox"/> blisters |
| b. second-degree burns | <input type="checkbox"/> involves the epidermis only |
| c. third-degree burns | <input type="checkbox"/> severe sunburn |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> full-thickness burn |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> scald |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> skin looks charred, gray, or leathery |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> involves the epidermis and part of the dermis |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> insensitive to pinprick |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> least serious burn |

13-12. CLOUD NINE

1. A 40-year-old man was burned when a water heater exploded near where he was working. You find that he has first- and second-degree burns of the anterior chest, both anterior arms, and the anterior right leg. What percent of his body is burned?
 - a. 9%
 - b. 18%
 - c. 27%
 - d. 36%
 - e. 45%
 2. An infant suffered scalds over the anterior chest and entire right arm when a pot of coffee overturned. What percent of the infant's body was burned?
 - a. 9%
 - b. 14%
 - c. 27%
 - d. 36%
 - e. 41%
-

13-13. HOT HOTEL

You are called to treat a group of people rescued from a hotel fire. Those whose burns are critical will have to be transported directly to the regional burn center, while the rest will be taken to local emergency rooms. Among the patients described below, indicate which patient(s) should go directly to the burn center because their burns are critical.

- a. 41-year-old man who suffered third-degree burns over his anterior right forearm.
 - b. 20-year-old man who jumped from the second floor and fractured his right femur. He has second-degree burns of the anterior right leg and anterior right arm.
 - c. 25-year-old woman with second- and third-degree burns of both hands.
 - d. 50-year-old man with first- and second-degree burns of the anterior right leg and the entire right arm.
 - e. 60-year-old diabetic woman with third-degree burns of the anterior left thigh.
 - f. 38-year-old woman with second-degree burns of both arms, from the shoulder to about the mid-forearm.
 - g. 15-year-old girl with singed eyebrows, who is coughing up black sputum.
 - h. 10-year-old boy with first- and second-degree burns of the right arm and of the front and back of both legs.
 - i. 70-year-old man with second-degree burns of the left arm.
 - j. 26-year-old woman with second- and third-degree burns of the face.
-

13-14. BURNS THAT PINCH

1. A circumferential burn on an extremity can be very dangerous, for it can
 - a. become infected and lead to gangrene
 - b. release toxic substances into the blood causing burn shock
 - c. act as a tourniquet, cutting off the circulation to the extremity
 - d. lead to choking and asphyxia
 - e. injure the bone structure of the burned extremity
2. In order to determine whether this is occurring, one should
 - a. examine the wound for pus or other effusions
 - b. check the distal pulse on the burned extremity
 - c. measure the patient's blood pressure every 5 minutes
 - d. check the patient's lips and conjunctive for cyanosis
 - e. test the burned extremity for sensation to pinprick

13-15. TOO MANY SOUPS SPOIL THE COOK

A 32-year-old cook suffered first- and second-degree burns of both legs and the right hand when a 20-liter pot of boiling soup overturned on top of him.

1. For each of the following treatments, indicate whether
 - a. it is part of the field treatment of this patient
 - b. it is not part of the field treatment of this patient

- ___ Place the patient supine on a sterile sheet.
- ___ Cut away the patient's trouser legs.
- ___ Immerse the patient's hand in cold water.
- ___ Scrub the soup off the burned legs.
- ___ Put cold compresses over the burned legs.
- ___ Apply povidine-iodine ointment over the burned areas.

- ___ Rupture any blisters with a sterile needle and cover them with a dry, sterile dressing.
- ___ Remove rings or bracelets from the patient's right hand.
- ___ Give the patient water or juice to drink, to prevent shock.
- ___ Elevate the patient's legs.
- ___ Cover the patient with a sterile sheet and clean blanket.

2. Does the cook have a critical burn? Explain your answer.

13-16. OUR AGENT IN ABU DABI

Morris Q. is recovering from a sunburn he got in the Arabian desert, and meanwhile he has just transmitted an important piece of intelligence. To decode his message, fill in the words defined below, and read the circled letters vertically.

1. ___ () ___
2. ___ () ___
3. ___ () ___
4. ___ () ___
5. ___ () ___
6. ___ () ___
7. ___ () ___
8. ___ () ___
9. ___ () ___
10. ___ () ___
11. ___ () ___
12. ___ () ___
13. ___ () ___
14. ___ () ___
15. ___ () ___
16. ___ () ___
17. ___ () ___
18. ___ () ___

Definitions

1. What trauma means
2. Type of burn caused by high temperature
3. Type of shock to which a burned patient is susceptible
4. What to cover a widespread burn with (2 words)
5. Full-thickness burn (2 words)
6. Type of fluid lost by a burned patient
7. Method of calculating the extent of a burn (3 words)
8. Type of electric current that causes the victim to "freeze" to the current source
9. Expression for the depth of a burn
10. First aid for first- and second-degree burns (2 words)
11. Potential complication of widespread burns
12. What to use to help flush phenol from the body
13. Symptom usually absent in third-degree burns
14. When this part of the body is burned, the burn is automatically considered critical
15. Sign of second-degree burns
16. Appearance of an electric contact burn
17. Burn characterized by redness of the skin (2 words)
18. Should be removed from a burned finger

13-17. ACID SPILL

1. Bill Burnsworthy, a 34-year-old factory worker, was splashed over the front of his chest and legs by hydrochloric acid when the container slipped from a shelf. Arrange the following steps of management in the correct sequence.
 - a. Place Bill on a sterile sheet on the stretcher.
 - b. Remove Bill's clothes and shoes.
 - c. Cover Bill's burns with dry, sterile dressings.
 - d. Get Bill under a swiftly flowing shower.
 - e. Examine Bill's skin to determine the depth and extent of the burns.
 - f. Have Bill wash himself down with soap, then rinse
 - g. Measure and record Bill's vital signs.
 - h. Cover Bill with a sterile sheet and blanket.
2. Bill's friend, Baxter, was standing beside Bill when the accident occurred, and Baxter was splashed in his right eye with hydrochloric acid. The first thing you should do for Baxter is
 - a. try to remove his contact lenses
 - b. rinse his right eye with something that will neutralize the acid, such as soap solution
 - c. put a cold, wet compress over the affected eye
 - d. put his face under a faucet and direct a stream of lukewarm water into the affected eye
 - e. patch both eyes and get to the hospital as fast as possible

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. ____ | 5. ____ |
| 2. ____ | 6. ____ |
| 3. ____ | 7. ____ |
| 4. ____ | 8. ____ |

13-18. WHEN THE JUICE GETS LOOSE

Indicate which of the following statements about electric burns are true and which are false.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. A current as small as 0.1 ampere can cause ventricular fibrillation if it takes a path across the heart. | |
| TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. One can gauge the seriousness of an electric burn by the size of the entrance wound. | |
| TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. A low voltage electric current will take the path of least resistance through body tissues. | |
| TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. Direct current may produce muscle spasms, causing the victim to "freeze" to the current source. | |
| TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. If a patient has only a minor burn on the skin surface after exposure to electric current, he need not be treated in the hospital | |
| TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. Electric burns usually have an entrance wound and an exit wound. | |
| TRUE | FALSE |

13-19. 110 VOLT JOLT

A 7-year-old child was playing near a frayed electric cord when he came in contact with the wire and lost consciousness. You find the child lying unconscious on the floor with the electric wire clutched in his hand. Arrange the following steps of management in the correct sequence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Determine whether the child has a pulse. | d. Use a nonconductive object to pull the plug out of the electric outlet. |
| b. Open the child's airway. | e. If not, start external cardiac compressions. |
| c. If not, start rescue breathing. | f. Administer oxygen. |
| | g. Determine whether the child is breathing. |
| 1. ____ | 5. ____ |
| 2. ____ | 6. ____ |
| 3. ____ | 7. ____ |
| 4. ____ | |

13-20. WHITE LIGHTNING

For each of the following conditions, indicate whether it is more likely to be found in

- a. a person who received an electric burn from household current
- b. a person who was struck by lightning

- ___ asystole
- ___ temporary paralysis of the legs
- ___ deep, extensive muscle damage
- ___ bullseye entrance wound
- ___ confusion and amnesia
- ___ tetanic muscle spasms
- ___ ruptured ear drum
- ___ widespread, feather-like burns on the skin surface

13-21. PAR FOR THE COURSE

1. Five golfers are out on the course when a lightning storm develops. Indicate which of the golfers described below is LEAST likely to be struck by lightning.
 - a. Arnold Palmist, who is riding along the course in his golf cart, holding an umbrella over his head to keep off the rain.
 - b. Gary Playful, who is putting at the seventh hole with his favorite putting iron.
 - c. Sam Sneadly, who is standing on a hill at the top of the fairway, about to tee off.
 - d. Joe McDoak, who is crawling through the underbrush in a ravine, hunting for his golf ball.
 - e. Al Trevini, who is leaning against a tall tree, taking a breather.
 - f. Ben Franklin, who is flying a kite near the eighteenth hole.

2. Lightning strikes the course, and all five golfers are either struck directly, "splashed," or shocked by ground current. Indicate which of the golfers you should treat first
 - a. Arnold Palmist, who is slumped over his golf cart, unconscious and not breathing.
 - b. Gary Playful, who is lying unconscious at the seventh hole. He is breathing spontaneously. His clothes are partially blasted off.
 - c. Sam Sneadly, who is lying dazed at the top of the fairway mumbling, "Where am I?"
 - d. Joe McDoak, who is crawling through the underbrush still looking for his golf ball.
 - e. Al Trevini, who is lying beside a tree, struggling to get to his feet.
 - f. Ben Franklin, who is lying on his back muttering, "Back to the drawing boards." He has burns over his right arm and chest.

13-22. THOUSAND ISLANDS DRESSING

1. For each of the items listed below, indicate whether it is
 - a. suitable for use as a dressing
 - b. suitable for use as a bandage
 - c. unsuitable for use in the field as either a dressing or bandage

- ___ sterile sheet
- ___ triangular cravat
- ___ sanitary napkin
- ___ elastic wrap (e.g., Ace wrap)
- ___ aluminum foil
- ___ 4- × 4-inch sterile gauze pad

- ___ necktie
- ___ 9- × 36-inch absorbent sterile pad
- ___ self-adhering gauze roll
- ___ clean diaper
- ___ oily rag
- ___ adhesive tape

2. Which of the items mentioned above would you use to seal off a sucking wound of the chest?

13-23. BUTTONS AND BOWS

1. You have applied a pressure dressing to a severely bleeding wound of the forearm and have controlled the bleeding. After about 5 minutes, the patient begins to complain of pins-and-needles sensations in the fingers of the injured arm. You should
 - a. immediately remove the bandage
 - b. immediately tighten the bandage
 - c. put another dressing on top of the one you applied
 - d. check the patient's radial pulse
 - e. check the patient's brachial pulse
2. In applying a pressure dressing to the forearm, you should be sure that
 - a. the axillary pulse remains accessible for checking
 - b. the brachial pulse remains accessible for checking
 - c. the fingers are left visible outside the bandage
 - d. the bandage is tight enough to stop arterial flow to the hand
 - e. the bandage is loose enough that you can easily slide four fingers between the bandage and the skin