Chapter 4 - Hemorrhagic Shock Test Questions

1. An early sign of occult hemorrhagic shock is:
   a. Widened pulse pressure
   b. Elevated shock index
   c. Hypothermia
   d. Apnea

2. During the primary survey the initial management of a bleeding patient is:
   a. Provide O2 and ventilation
   b. Prevent heat loss
   c. Direct pressure to external signs of hemorrhage
   d. Initiate IV access

3. Causes of lethal major blood loss and ongoing hemorrhage can be concealed. Which injury has the greatest potential to sequester blood?
   a. Pneumothorax
   b. Head laceration
   c. Pelvic fracture
   d. Amputation

4. Isotonic crystalloids:
   a. Remain in the vascular space
   b. Enhance immune system function
   c. Include Hetastarch and Albumin
   d. Rapidly equilibrate across compartments
5. Urinary output is a clinical measure of a patient in shock since it reflects:

   a. Fluid overload
   b. Catecholamine levels
   c. Serum sodium
   d. Organ perfusion

6. Lab values which are indicators of acidosis include:

   a. pH, Base deficit, Lactate levels
   b. Potassium, sodium, calcium
   c. BUN, Creatinine
   d. Hemoglobin, hematocrit

7. A reliable tool for measuring tissue perfusion when there is metabolic acidosis and ongoing hemorrhage is:

   a. Pulse oximetry
   b. Base deficit/excess
   c. Creatinine
   d. Lactate levels

8. The goal of fluid resuscitation is:

   a. Only achieved with central venous access
   b. Restore adequate tissue perfusion
   c. To provide an initial infusion of 2 liters of crystalloids for all patients
   d. To only administer colloids

9. The most accurate definition of the shock state is:

   a. The level of carbon dioxide in the blood exceeds 50mmHg
   b. Inadequate perfusion to meet end organ oxygenation requirements
   c. Metabolic needs increase and there is a concurrent decrease in body temperature
   d. Cell permeability loss, and oxygen and nutrients cannot be transported to the cell
10. Which would be the first choice for intravenous line placement during initial resuscitation?
   a. External jugular
   b. Subclavian vein
   c. Antecubital vein
   d. Saphenous vein

11. Class III shock results from __________ % of acute blood loss.
   a. Greater than 40%
   b. 30-40%
   c. 15-20%
   d. Less than 15%