

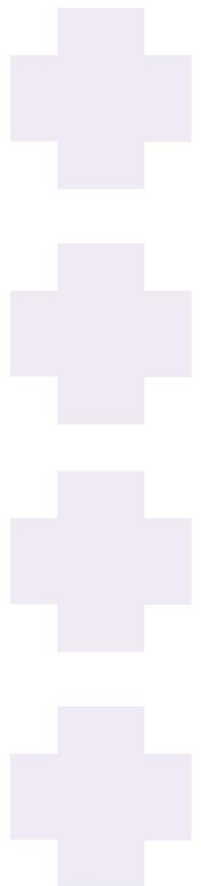
Chapter 4 - Hemorrhagic Shock Test Questions

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%