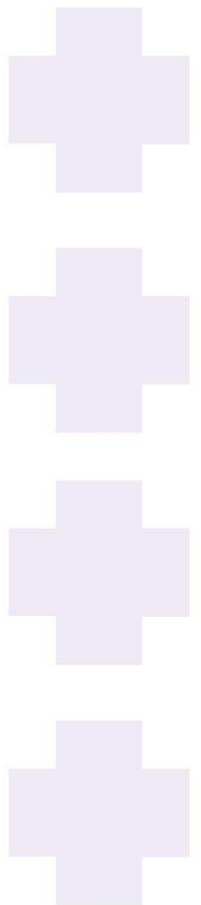


## Chapter 12 – Musculoskeletal Injuries Test Questions

1. Hare traction is applied to which type of fracture:
  - a. Distal tibia fracture
  - b. Patella fracture
  - c. Femur fracture
  - d. Iliac crest fracture
  
2. The classic signal of a pulmonary thromboembolism is:
  - a. Sudden onset of difficulty breathing
  - b. Right shoulder pain
  - c. Altered level of consciousness
  - d. Vague chest pain
  
3. A major etiological factor associated with deep vein thrombosis is:
  - a. Low platelets
  - b. Venous stasis
  - c. Increase in the number anticoagulation factors in the venous system
  - d. Nerve damage
  
4. Pelvic ring disruptions are associated with:
  - a. Minimal bleeding
  - b. Fast recovery period
  - c. Genitourinary trauma
  - d. 10% to 20% mortality rate
  
5. The most common locations for compartment syndrome to develop are:
  - a. Shoulder and upper arm
  - b. Upper arm and hands
  - c. Lower leg and forearm
  - d. Pelvis and hips
  
6. Which type of amputation has the highest potential for re-attachment?
  - a. Avulsion
  - b. Crush
  - c. Guillotine
  - d. Malgaigne



7. During the resuscitative phase of musculoskeletal trauma, what is imperative to recognize early?
  - a. Potential for ileus
  - b. Patients at risk for neurologic and vascular compromise
  - c. Problem with body image
  - d. Patients at risk for post-traumatic stress syndrome
  
8. The most appropriate initial treatment for an open ankle fracture is:
  - a. Irrigation with betadine solution
  - b. Splinting the extremity in the position found, above and below the joint while maintaining pedal pulses
  - c. Application of a hare traction or sager traction device
  - d. Reduction of the open fracture manually
  
9. Hemorrhagic shock is more commonly associated with which type of fracture?
  - a. Distal tibia fracture
  - b. Colle's fracture
  - c. Humerus fracture
  - d. Pelvic ring fracture
  
10. The two leading cellular components that result in acute tubular necrosis from rhabdomyolysis due to a crush injury are:
  - a. Creatinine and BUN
  - b. Hemoglobin and platelets
  - c. Myoglobin and potassium
  - d. Magnesium and potassium