

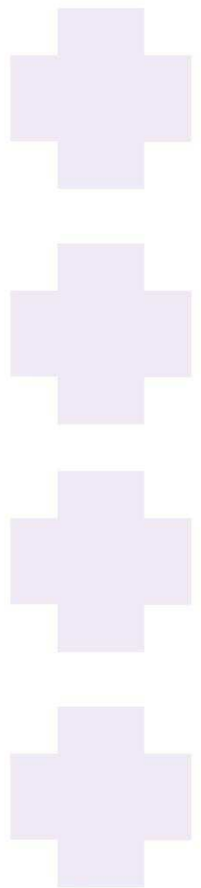
Chapter 13 - Soft Tissue Injuries Test Questions

1. Skin is critical to survival because it provides what major function related to immunity?
 - a. Retains body heat
 - b. Secretes enzymes that digest protein, carbohydrates, and fats
 - c. Prevents loss of proteins and assists with regulation of electrolytes and fluid
 - d. Serves as a barrier to invasion by microorganisms and chemicals

2. Soft tissue anatomy is made up of:
 - a. Skin, muscle, and nerves
 - b. Skin, muscle, and bones
 - c. Muscle, nerves, bones
 - d. Skin, nerves and bones

3. Abrasion injuries:
 - a. Involves only the epidermis
 - b. Involves only the dermis
 - c. May involve both the epidermis and the dermis
 - d. Never involves the epidermis or the dermis

4. Puncture wounds carry a heightened risk of infection primarily because:
 - a. They result from a stretching or tearing away of the soft tissue
 - b. They deliver bacteria or foreign inoculum deep into the body
 - c. They cause widespread tissue destruction
 - d. They are always closed by primary intention



5. During the history portion of the wound assessment, the time of injury is very important:
 - a. To determine the amount of time before inoculum reaches critical proportion
 - b. To validate the patient's account of the incident
 - c. To determine the type of antibiotic administered
 - d. To determine ischemia time

6. Local wound anesthesia is:
 - a. Used for repair of digit lacerations
 - b. Used for contaminated wounds
 - c. Is infiltrated directly into the wound
 - d. Injected through intact skin at wound edge

7. External hemorrhage is initially treated with:
 - a. Direct pressure on the bleeding site
 - b. Occlusion of the pulses distal to the bleeding site
 - c. Application of a tourniquet
 - d. Administration of blood products

8. What two host elements adversely influence tissue oxygenation and wound healing the most?
 - a. Age and pain
 - b. Perfusion and nutrition
 - c. Pain and stress
 - d. Smoking and anemia

9. The Reconstructive Ladder describes wound closure techniques. What is the simplest technique for wound closure?
 - a. Local flap
 - b. Skin graft
 - c. Free flap
 - d. Primary closure

10. The three major phases of wound healing are:

- a. Infection, proliferation and remodeling
- b. Bleeding, bruising and inflammation
- c. Inflammation, proliferation and remodeling
- d. Inflammation, infection and remodeling