

Chapter 15 - General Concepts in Pediatric Trauma Care Test Questions

1. Young children have a larger head in proportion to the rest of their body. In light of this which statements are true?
 - a. The child's head/body proportion becomes the same as an adult's by age 10
 - b. The large head causes the child to have a lower center of gravity
 - c. A young child is likely to hit their head when they fall over the handlebars of a bike.

2. A child comes into the ED after a frontal collision motor vehicle crash. Pre hospital care states the child is 11 months old and was in a front facing car seat in the back of the car. What injuries would you look for?
 - a. None since the child was properly restrained.
 - b. Leg fractures from the child hitting his legs against the back seat.
 - c. Neck injuries since he was front facing

3. An 8 year old child is brought to their pediatrician with abdominal pain. The Mom states that the child fell from his bike yesterday. On exam he only has a small round mark on the upper right quadrant of his abdomen. His pulse is 130 and he is slightly pale. He is listless and complaining of abdominal pain. The pediatrician should:
 - a. Send the boy home and tell him to rest. He probably has the flu
 - b. Send the boy to the ED of a local trauma center immediately, preferably one with pediatric capabilities
 - c. Refer the child to a local surgeon for work up of an acute abdomen

4. What factors may impact outcomes of the pediatric TBI patient?
 - a. Control of hypovolemia.
 - b. Control of Intracranial Pressure
 - c. Use of ventilation strategies
 - d. All of the above



5. Which statement is false regarding spinal injuries in pediatric patients?
 - a. Cervical spine injuries uncommon in younger children
 - b. Spinal cord injury may occur without radiographic evidence
 - c. Pediatric patients <11 years old have strong neck muscles
 - d. Mortality is increased due to secondary brain injury

6. What is the one physiologic aspect of a child's thorax that makes an injury pattern different than an adult with similar mechanism of injury?
 - a. Smaller body mass
 - b. Smaller blood volume
 - c. Decreased thorax compliance
 - d. Greater gastric distention

7. What is the one physiologic aspect of a child's abdomen that makes an injury pattern different than an adult with similar mechanism of injury?
 - a. Thinner musculature
 - b. Greater rib compliance
 - c. Relative size of intra-abdominal organs
 - d. Greater relative fat content

8. What is the development stage/goal for the preschool age child?
 - a. Trust versus mistrust
 - b. Industry versus inferiority
 - c. Initiative versus guilt
 - d. Autonomy versus shame

9. Which statement is true about pain in infants and children?
 - a. Infants have immature nervous systems and do not perceive pain as much as older children and adults do.
 - b. Children must be at least 7 years old to be able to rank their pain level using a validated tool.
 - c. There is no long-consequence to untreated pain in infants and children.
 - d. Infants and children experience pain and should be appropriately assessed for pain using a validated pain scale/tool

10. What fact is true about child abuse versus unintentional injury fatality rates?
- a. Fatality rates are identical.
 - b. Fatality rates are higher in child abuse patients than in those with unintentional injury.
 - c. Fatality rates in patients with unintentional injuries are higher than in child abuse.