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