

## Test – EMR - Long Board

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Matching – put the structure with the function

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Brain              | a. fracture is painful but not often paralyzing              |
| 2. Spinal cord        | b. frequently fractured before 3-point seat belts came to be |
| 3. Cervical vertebrae | c. the central control for all functions                     |
| 4. Thoracic vertebrae | d. the little stem that holds the big melon up               |
| 5. Lumbar vertebrae   | e. provided some extra stability by the rib cage             |
| 6. Coccyx             | f. the extension cord for electrical messages                |

### Multiple Choice: Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

7. Motor vehicle accidents often cause spinal fractures because
- The weight of the vehicle is part of the forces exerted on the body
  - The speed of the vehicle is a factor in the amount of force on the body
  - The wreck causes damage through excessive flexion, extension, or rotation
  - All the above are part of examining the mechanism of injury
8. Horse wrecks and diving accidents are similar mechanisms of injury because
- Both frequently involve a “fall” from some height
  - They often result in compression rather than distraction injuries
  - A or B are reasonable
  - They are not similar at all

The remaining questions deal with this scenario: You are called to the scene of an attempted suicide by hanging; law enforcement is on site and the scene is safe. The family has removed the rope, which was secured to a closet clothes rod, about 7' from the floor. The patient is breathing and conscious but confused, and is not moving any of the extremities. The patient has been incontinent of urine, does not respond appropriately to your questions, and is mumbling something incomprehensible. The spouse gives you consent to treat the patient.

9. You suspect a \_\_\_\_\_ injury.
- Compression
  - Distraction
  - Rotational
  - Flexion
10. The observation of \_\_\_\_\_ reinforces your suspicions.
- Urine
  - Confusion
  - A and D
  - No movement

11. With this patient, you need to first
  - a. Assess the ABC's
  - b. Apply the cervical collar
  - c. Do the neuro check
  - d. Secure to the backboard
  
12. Your partner holds the neck in neutral in-line position. This means
  - a. The patient can look around
  - b. The head is held still as if the patient is looking straight ahead
  - c. Turned to the side if the patient vomits, to prevent drowning
  - d. Your partner will let go of the head once the cervical collar is on.
  
13. Someone lost the head cradle. You can use \_\_\_\_\_ instead.
  - a. Towel rolls on each side of the head
  - b. Sandbags under the neck to lift it up
  - c. The straps on the gurney will do for now
  - d. Lots and lots of tape wound around
  
14. You explain the procedure to the patient, by telling the order your actions occur in:
  - a. Log roll, c-collar, motor and sensory check, secure the torso, position the board
  - b. Position the board, Secure the torso, log roll, c-collar, motor and sensory check
  - c. Log roll, motor and sensory check, position the board, c-collar, secure the torso
  - d. Motor and sensory check, c-collar, log roll, position the board, secure the torso
  
15. The long board is secured to the gurney
  - a. Using the regular gurney straps
  - b. It doesn't have to be secured, just wheel them away
  - c. Using tape, it's better
  
16. Although you wouldn't say it out loud, you suspect
  - a. This patient is faking it for a sympathy bid
  - b. Anoxia and a hangman's fracture
  - c. An extremely bad long-term prognosis
  - d. All but A
  
17. When the patient is secured to the long board,
  - a. Secure the head first to control the important part
  - b. Secure the legs first because they are a heavy part
  - c. Secure the torso last because it's the heart part
  - d. Secure the head last for control of the important part

18. You are preparing to help load your patient in the ambulance and he becomes unresponsive and vomits. What do you do FIRST?
- a. Call the EMT for assistance
  - b. Turn the long board up on its side
  - c. Grab the towel and start cleaning it up
  - d. Put on your protective eyewear

## Answer Sheet – EMR – Long Board

1. C
2. F
3. D
4. E
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. C

11. A
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. A
16. D
17. D
18. B