

P^BTLS PEDIATRIC

The logo for International Trauma Life Support (ITLS) is a circular emblem. It features a yellow background with a blue border. Inside the circle is a blue Star of Life with a white caduceus in the center. The words "BASIC TRAUMA LIFE SUPPORT" are written around the inner edge of the circle, and "ITLS" is at the bottom.

BASIC PRETEST

To Accompany Pediatric Basic Trauma Life Support
2nd Edition 2002



ITLS

International Trauma Life Support

PEDIATRIC BTLS BASIC

2002 PRETEST

INSTRUCTIONS: Please read the questions carefully and select the ONE BEST lettered answer. An answer sheet is provided. DO NOT WRIE ON THE EXAM!

1. You are called to the home of a nine month old child who has second degree burns from the waist down. The mother says the child crawled into the tub, turned on the hot water, and then sat in the water. The boyfriend says the child's two year old sister turned on the water. What is the most appropriate course of action?
 - A. call the police to the house
 - B. explain to the family that you suspect abuse and ask for a better history of what happened
 - C. notify the local children's services department and ask them to come to the house
 - D. transport the child to the hospital and report information to the physician, nurse, and social worker

2. Which of the following is most important in assessing an injured child's breathing?
 - A. ability to talk
 - B. level of consciousness
 - C. respiratory effort
 - D. response to oxygen

3. In which of the following situations is it appropriate to package the child after the Rapid Trauma Survey and perform the Detailed Exam en route to the hospital?
 - A. actively bleeding scalp laceration
 - B. fractured femur
 - C. open forearm fracture
 - D. respiratory distress

4. A four year old is in the rear seat of a car when it is struck from behind. The child has a mid-abdominal belt abrasion and is complaining of abdominal pain. Which of the following associated injuries is most likely in this situation?
 - A. femur fracture
 - B. knee dislocation
 - C. lumbar spine fracture
 - D. skull fracture

5. Which of the following is a sign of respiratory distress in a child?
 - A. grunting
 - B. pulse of 150/min
 - C. respiratory rate of 20/min
 - D. vomiting

6. A four year old is found apneic following a motor vehicle collision. With bag-valve-mask ventilation the right side of the chest moves, but the left does not. Breath sounds are absent on the left, and the trachea is shifted to the right. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. flail chest
 - B. hemothorax
 - C. simple pneumothorax
 - D. tension pneumothorax
7. What is the most common form of shock in children?
- A. cardiogenic
 - B. hypovolemic
 - C. neurogenic
 - D. septic
8. Which of the following is an example of a secondary brain injury?
- A. cerebral contusion
 - B. cerebral edema
 - C. epidural hematoma
 - D. subdural hematoma
9. What is the most commonly injured abdominal organ?
- A. duodenum
 - B. liver
 - C. pancreas
 - D. spleen
10. A 14 year old has what appears to be an open fracture of the tibia. Which of the following is most important in the prehospital setting?
- A. apply ice to reduce swelling
 - B. prevent further injury
 - C. realign the broken bone
 - D. soak the wound in iodine
11. Which of the following is most consistent with EARLY hypovolemic shock in a one-year old?
- A. pulse 120/min; BP 80/60
 - B. pulse 120/min; BP 60/30
 - C. pulse 160/min; BP 80/60
 - D. pulse 160/min; BP 60/30
12. Which of the following findings are most consistent with increased intracranial pressure in a child?
- A. high blood pressure (BP); fast pulse
 - B. high BP; slow pulse
 - C. low BP; fast pulse
 - D. low BP; slow pulse
13. What is the first priority in managing a child burned in a house fire?
- A. assess and establish airway
 - B. immobilize the child's cervical spine
 - C. initiate large bore IV's
 - D. remove the child from the burning house

14. A 12 year old is found floating in the water after diving from a 10 foot board. What is the first priority?
- A. assess for head trauma
 - B. check for pupillary response
 - C. open airway and control c-spine
 - D. remove child from water
15. Which of the following is considered normal in a newborn to three-month-old infant?
- A. cool, mottled skin
 - B. pulse 80/min
 - C. respiratory rate 40/min
 - D. respiratory retractions
16. Which of the following is most likely to cause shock in a child?
- A. cerebral edema
 - B. facial laceration
 - C. fractured arm
 - D. liver injury
17. Injury to what area of the body is the leading cause of traumatic death?
- A. extremities
 - B. head
 - C. chest
 - D. abdomen
18. Which of the following is most important in the field management of the hypothermic submersion victim?
- A. administer warmed oral fluids
 - B. apply warm, moist towels to the body surface
 - C. initiate warmed humidified oxygen
 - D. remove wet clothing and dry the victim
19. Which of the following causes the greatest amount of stress to a two-year-old patient?
- A. lost blanket
 - B. oxygen mask across face
 - C. scolding by a relative
 - D. separation from parents
20. Which of the following is the LAST sign of compartment syndrome to develop?
- A. absent pulse
 - B. decreased sensation
 - C. severe pain
 - D. swelling
21. A two-year-old was involved in a motor vehicle collision. The child is found awake and strapped in an infant seat. Primary and secondary surveys reveal a stable child with a scalp laceration. What is the most appropriate mode of packaging this patient?
- A. hold the child in your arms
 - B. immobilize in infant seat with c-spine precautions
 - C. immobilize on backboard with c-spine precautions
 - D. place child directly on stretcher with manual c-spine immobilization

22. Which of the following is the most likely primary cause of trauma arrest in a child?
- A. cardiac tamponade
 - B. cervical spine fracture
 - C. respiratory compromise
 - D. tension pneumothorax
23. Which of the following is typical of a second degree burn?
- A. no blisters
 - B. painful
 - C. painless
 - D. white or charred
24. Which of the following is true regarding flail chest in a child?
- A. diagnosed by tracheal deviation
 - B. often associated with severe lung injury
 - C. treated by applying tape to the broken ribs
 - D. usually not very serious
25. Compared to an adult airway, which of the following is true of the child's airway?
- A. larynx is lower down in neck
 - B. less likely to become obstructed
 - C. not responsive to the Sellick maneuver
 - D. tongue is relatively larger

PEDIATRIC BTLs: BASIC PRETEST

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