

Test Bank for Examination of Orthopedic and Athletic Injuries 5th Starkey

Chapter 2: Examination and Management of Acute Pathologies

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. When performing an immediate on-field examination, which of the following should be evaluated first?
 - a. Obstructed airway
 - b. Shock like symptoms
 - c. Fractures
 - d. Lightheadedness

ANS: A

2. For every minute that defibrillation is delayed, the chance of surviving sudden cardiac arrest reduces by what percentage?
 - a. 1%
 - b. 5%
 - c. 7%
 - d. 10%

ANS: D

3. Which of the following should be included in the emergency action planning?
 - a. Personnel, equipment, lines of communication
 - b. Personnel, equipment, all administrators present at event
 - c. Equipment, lines of communication, phone number of parents
 - d. Equipment, phone numbers of parents, all administrators present at the event

ANS: A

4. True/False. Regardless of sport, the athletic trainer can run onto the field of play when an injury occurs.

ANS: False

5. The primary goal of the initial examination is to determine:
 - a. What care the patient should receive
 - b. Who will assist with medical care
 - c. If the condition requires emergency management
 - d. When the athlete should be removed from the field

ANS: C

6. List seven aspects that the on-field examination should rule out.
7. Ideally, how many responders should begin the evaluation process:
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. As many as possible

ANS: B

8. After splinting an injury, the athlete complains that the pain is getting worse. Which of the following might give you information regarding the injury?
- Visual analog pain scale
 - Taking off the splint
 - The athlete realizing that he or she is injured and the pain is going to increase
 - Capillary refill distal to the injury site

ANS: D

9. Football face mask removal is easiest when using:
- Cordless screwdriver
 - Pruning sheers
 - Trainers Angels
 - Manual screwdriver

ANS: A

10. The return-to-activity decision should be based on all of the following *except* the
- relative risk of reinjury.
 - athlete's functional ability.
 - athlete's gender.
 - athlete's age.

ANS: C

Rationale: Gender should not alter a return-to-activity decision.