

Fracture, Reduction and Wound Management Module Test
Please circle the best answer

1. You come across a 34 y/o man who has fallen on an outstretched hand with an obvious deformity to the left shoulder. You should first:
 - a. Measure out splinting device
 - b. Give analgesia
 - c. Assess sensation, motor function and circulation distal to the injury
 - d. Pull on distal portion of arm until reduction is achieved
2. In order to reduce a dislocated finger all of the following need to be true, EXCEPT:
 - a. History of “jamming” finger
 - b. Clear deformity to proximal or distal interphalangeal joint
 - c. Patient inability to bend finger
 - d. Decreased sensation distal to injury
3. Which of the following help confirm a successful reduction:
 - a. Return of motion
 - b. Resolution of deformity
 - c. “Clunk” heard or felt
 - d. Decrease in patient pain
 - e. All of the above
4. All of the following need to be included in documentation of a reduction EXCEPT:
 - a. Time since injury
 - b. Neurological/Vascular status distal to injury before/after intervention
 - c. Description and location of injury
 - d. Name of specific nerve injured if there is a neurological deficit
5. What is the minimum transport time to hospital required by NPS EMS protocol for attempted reduction of a finger/shoulder/patella:
 - a. 30 minutes
 - b. 1 hour
 - c. 2 hours
 - d. 3 hours
6. Base Hospital order or communication failure is required for all reductions:
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. What is the “classic” mechanism for shoulder dislocations:
 - a. Direct blow to posterior shoulder
 - b. Direct blow to anterior shoulder
 - c. Lever-type force

- d. Fall with direct blow to lateral shoulder
8. A patellar dislocation that is reducible per protocol includes all of the following elements EXCEPT:
- a. Flexed knee
 - b. Lateral dislocation of patella
 - c. Abrasion to anterior knee
 - d. Inability to straighten leg
9. The shoulder reduction protocol includes all of the following elements EXCEPT:
- a. Analgesia per protocol
 - b. Steady traction of affected arm at 90 degrees using body weight
 - c. 10 minute maximum time limit on reduction attempt
 - d. Application of sling and swath
10. After successful patella relocation a patient may bear weight on the affected extremity under most circumstances:
- a. True
 - b. False
11. You are called to the scene of a 60 y/o woman who twisted her knee and fell three miles from the road. Her right knee is flexed with lateral displacement of the patella and a 6 cm laceration over the anterior knee. You should:
- a. Splint in place
 - b. Immediately reduce patella dislocation
 - c. Explore wound for signs of fracture
 - d. Assess if patient can bear weight on right leg
12. If a patient can touch their uninjured shoulder with their injured hand then there is no shoulder dislocation.
- a. True
 - b. False
13. Physical findings of direct shoulder trauma are a contraindication to relocation.
- a. True
 - b. False
14. You are on scene with a 20 y/o who fell 35 feet with an obvious right shoulder dislocation. The patient is also complaining of left upper quadrant pain and is tachycardic and mildly hypotensive. You should:
- a. Contact base hospital for permission to relocate shoulder
 - b. Arrange immediate transport
 - c. Relocate shoulder immediately
 - d. Immediately administer morphine for pain control

15. Reduction of a patella includes the application of pressure on the medial edge to move the patella laterally while straightening the leg.
- True
 - False
16. Most shoulder dislocations are posterior.
- True
 - False
17. You are on scene with a 45 year old man who fell and has a clear loss of the rounded appearance of his lateral shoulder as well as swelling, deformity and tenderness just proximal to the elbow. You should:
- Splint arm/shoulder in position found
 - Apply gentle, steady traction at 90 degrees while patient lies on unaffected side
 - Reposition shoulder to mimic unaffected shoulder
 - Move shoulder through entire range of motion
18. When assessing a dislocation your initial priorities include which of the following:
- Assess distal circulation
 - Assess distal motor function and sensation
 - Assess other injuries
 - All of the above
19. Reducing a patella in a child less than 10 years of age is contraindicated.
- True
 - False
20. All of the following joints are reducible by protocol EXCEPT:
- Elbow
 - Patella
 - Finger
 - Shoulder
21. A 22 year old hiker falls and hyperextends his knee. Upon your arrival you note an obvious deformity to the knee with the tibia clearly displaced posteriorly. Your assessment shows good distal circulation and sensation with motion limited by pain. You should do which of the following:
- Apply distal traction to the joint in an attempt to reduce the joint.
 - Splint the joint in place.
 - Administer morphine, then attempt reduction of the joint.
 - Administer antibiotics (Ancef) or contact ALS to do so.