Chapter 13 - Soft Tissue Injuries Test Questions

1. Skin is critical to survival because it provides what major function related to immunity?
   a. Retains body heat
   b. Secretes enzymes that digest protein, carbohydrates, and fats
   c. Prevents loss of proteins and assists with regulation of electrolytes and fluid
   d. Serves as a barrier to invasion by microorganisms and chemicals

2. Soft tissue anatomy is made up of:
   a. Skin, muscle, and nerves
   b. Skin, muscle, and bones
   c. Muscle, nerves, bones
   d. Skin, nerves and bones

3. Abrasion injuries:
   a. Involves only the epidermis
   b. Involves only the dermis
   c. May involve both the epidermis and the dermis
   d. Never involves the epidermis or the dermis

4. Puncture wounds carry a heightened risk of infection primarily because:
   a. They result from a stretching or tearing away of the soft tissue
   b. They deliver bacteria or foreign inoculum deep into the body
   c. They cause widespread tissue destruction
   d. They are always closed by primary intention
5. During the history portion of the wound assessment, the time of injury is very important:
   a. To determine the amount of time before inoculum reaches critical proportion
   b. To validate the patient’s account of the incident
   c. To determine the type of antibiotic administered
   d. To determine ischemia time

6. Local wound anesthesia is:
   a. Used for repair of digit lacerations
   b. Used for contaminated wounds
   c. Is infiltrated directly into the wound
   d. Injected through intact skin at wound edge

7. External hemorrhage is initially treated with:
   a. Direct pressure on the bleeding site
   b. Occlusion of the pulses distal to the bleeding site
   c. Application of a tourniquet
   d. Administration of blood products

8. What two host elements adversely influence tissue oxygenation and wound healing the most?
   a. Age and pain
   b. Perfusion and nutrition
   c. Pain and stress
   d. Smoking and anemia

9. The Reconstructive Ladder describes wound closure techniques. What is the simplest technique for wound closure?
   a. Local flap
   b. Skin graft
   c. Free flap
   d. Primary closure
10. The three major phases of wound healing are:

   a. Infection, proliferation and remodeling
   b. Bleeding, bruising and inflammation
   c. Inflammation, proliferation and remodeling
   d. Inflammation, infection and remodeling