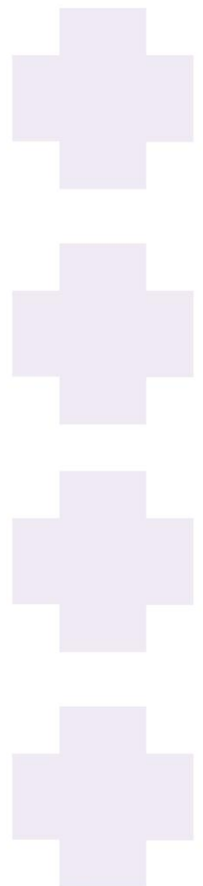


## Chapter 13 - Soft Tissue Injuries Test Questions

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