

Round 1

Round one	Trauma	D's of Stroke Care	Trauma	Stroke-research/articles	Trauma
100 (easiest)	<p>Question:</p> <p>The following are classic assessment findings of what type of traumatic injury? Shortened or abnormal rotations of affected limb, palpable or painful motion of pelvis, hypovolemic shock, hematuria, rectal bleeding.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Lateral compression pelvic fracture</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>What is rapid recognition of stroke symptoms?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Detection</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>What prehospital approved analgesic medication is associated with these notable side effects: hypersalivation, laryngospasm, dysphoria, and nystagmus?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Ketamine</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>On average-how often does a Stroke occur?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>40 seconds</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Name the life-threatening neurological syndrome that can occur after an initial concussion and explain how it can cause death in less than 3-5 minutes.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Second impact syndrome due to rapid increase in intracerebral pressure</p>
200	<p>Question:</p> <p>You arrive at the scene of a car accident where a 5-year-old was improperly restrained in the back seat with a lap belt only and no child restraint seat. The child is alert and tearful, and refuses/is unable to move his legs. He had loss of bladder control during the accident. His</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>What is appropriate triage to stroke center?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Door</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Balanced resuscitation includes "permissive hypotension, limiting crystalloid use, and this?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>transfusion of blood products in rations similar to whole blood</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>What principle emphasizes the time-sensitive nature of early identification of patients with a suspected ischemic stroke?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>"time is brain"</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>You are called to an MVC to attend to a female who is approximately 30 weeks pregnant with her second child. she is awake but very anxious, pale, cool, moist to touch. HR 140, RR 32, BP 80 systolic. The patient's pants are wet, and she is not able to tolerate abdominal palpation due to severe</p>

Round 2

	Not fish scales - stroke	Trauma	Stroke – Define this	Trauma	Know that Stroke
200	<p>Question:</p> <p>The RACE score gives how many points if gaze palsy is present?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>26-year-old male, reports motorcycle collision evening before, but did not call 911 because he felt ok. This am he woke to excessive swelling and pain in left forearm with abrasions noted, so he called 911. The patient reports he has never felt pain so bad, and his forearm and fingers are swelling and has pain with movement. Patient given pain medication per protocol enroute, with no relief per the patient. What do you suspect is going on ?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Compartment syndrome</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>The inability to process and recognize sensory information like recognizing objects, persons, shapes or smells. It is not memory loss.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Agnosia</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>With this type of injury children will turn toward the oncoming vehicle with their legs striking the front of the vehicle first, torso will roll forward onto the hood/grill, and then head will strike hood.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Waddell’s triad</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>The 5 “D’s” that can may indicate a posterior stroke includes: Dizziness, Diplopia, Dysarthria, Dysphagia and this?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Dystaxia</p>
400	<p>Question:</p> <p>ability to correctly identify patients with an LVO</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>sensitivity</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>what is your primary intervention when you suspect compartment syndrome of a patient’s forearm?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>assess</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Difficulty understanding what is said, finding the words and putting words in sentences, and difficulty reading and writing words or sentences.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>aphasia</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>What type of shock includes symptoms of hypotension, tachycardia, cool, clammy skin, altered consciousness, unusually fast breathing, and chest or abdominal pain</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Obstructive shock</p>	<p>Question:</p> <p>Clues to a possible hemorrhage stroke includes: nausea & vomiting, very high blood pressure and this signature sign?</p> <p>Answer:</p>

Trauma Final Jeopardy Question

You have just arrived at the site of a multi-casualty shooting incident and are assigned a VERY pregnant female who was shot three times (shoulder, abdomen, upper leg). The patient is moaning, cold/clammy, and has an estimated >750 ml of blood loss on the scene from the leg wound. HR is 170, RR-44, BP 60 palpated. You have one IV with abd dressing on the leg and have been directed by scene command to load and go. What injuries do you suspect and what are your 3 treatment priorities for this patient enroute?

Answer:

- A. Hypovolemic shock - additional IV-warmed fluids, positioning of patient left lateral recumbent to reduce fetal distress, airway support-supplemental oxygen, possible tourniquet application to leg wound
- B. Neurogenic shock – positioning of patient left lateral recumbent to reduce fetal distress, airway support-supplemental oxygen, possible tourniquet application to leg wound
- C. Hypovolemic shock – additional IV-warmed fluids, positioning of patient right lateral recumbent to reduce fetal distress, airway support-supplemental oxygen, possible tourniquet application to leg wound
- D. Septic shock - additional IV-warmed fluids, positioning of patient left lateral recumbent to reduce fetal distress, possible tourniquet application to leg wound

Stroke Final Jeopardy Question

You are responding to a 911 call. The patient is a known diabetic. Dispatch alerts you that the patient's complaints are dizziness, incoordination, double vision, and decreased level of consciousness. You obtain a capillary blood glucose of 62. Vital signs are obtained and are as follows: BP 198/104, HR 63, RR 12, oxygen saturation 93% on room air. Based off the patient's presentation, what event do you think has occurred and what location of the brain is affected if applicable? Given the above information, what should two of your pre-hospital treatments include?

Answer:

- A. Transient Ischemic Attack - Apply oxygen via nasal canula to maintain oxygen saturation > 94%, Lower blood pressure
- B. Stroke Mimic- Hypoglycemic event – give 50ml 50% dextrose IV, Lower blood pressure
- C. Brain Stem Stroke - Apply oxygen via nasal canula to maintain oxygen saturation > 94%, Prepare for intubation (if RR decreases and O2 level drops)
- D. Left MCA stroke. Give ASA 81 mg, place on cardiac monitor to monitor for decrease in heart rate.