MCQ

1. A man sustained deep laceration at right thigh by electric saw resulting in massive bleeding. Primary survey in the scene showed active arterial spurting. He was anxious, diaphoretic with poor capillary refill. An improvised tourniquet was given with partial bleeding control. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
   * 1. A load-and-go situation was identified
     2. Replace the improvised tourniquet immediately with CAT (Combat Application Tourniquet) as CAT is more effective
     3. Apply another tourniquet immediately proximal to the first one and reassess bleeding control
     4. Pack the deep laceration wound with hemostatic dressing as an adjunct to the tourniquet
     5. Hemostatic resuscitative approach should be adopted for this patient

Answer: B

1. Which one of the followings is not an important consideration in DCR?
   * 1. Every effort must be given to prevent and identify the lethal triad of acidosis, hypothermia and coagulopathy
     2. In the presence of active bleeding, the principle of permissive hypotension should be followed during transfusion of blood components
     3. There is a role for prehospital blood-based resuscitation especially if the prehospital transport time is long
     4. Tranexamic acid (TXA) may be given empirically in prehospital setting if there is a high chance of hemorrhagic shock, as early TXA administration is associated with better outcome
     5. Permissive hypotension is absolutely contraindicated in the presence of hemorrhagic shock due to pelvic fracture, and co-existing minor traumatic brain injury (TBI)

Answer: E

1. Which of the following statements concerning the use of pelvic binder in prehospital setting is incorrect:
   * 1. There is no evidence that pelvic binders are harmful when applied to patients with proximal femur or acetabular fracture
     2. Application of pelvic binder and extrication device (such as scoop stretcher) should be coordinated to minimise patient movement
     3. It is contraindicated if the mechanism of injury (MOI) to pelvis according to bystander is suggestive of lateral compression injury
     4. Pelvic binder is a treatment invention rather than a packaging device and so application of pelvic binder should be early
     5. In a case of multi-system trauma with unstable vital signs and MOI is suggestive of pelvic ring injury , a pelvic binder should be given even though the patient denies any tenderness at the pelvis

Answer: C