

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER 12 WORKSHEET**  
**ON-THE-FIELD ACUTE CARE & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

**MATCHING:** Match the following terms with the appropriate response.

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|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Ambulatory Aid     | A. Cerebrovascular incident or “brain attack”                                    |
| _____ 2. Cardiogenic Shock  | B. Pressure against the arterial walls between heart beats                       |
| _____ 3. Carotid Artery     | C. Pressure against the arterial walls when the heart contracts/beats            |
| _____ 4. Diastolic Pressure | D. May be used to assist an athlete from the field/court for further evaluation  |
| _____ 5. Hypoxia            | E. Location for a pulse check in an unconscious adult or child                   |
| _____ 6. Manual Conveyance  | F. A term for reduced oxygen supply  |
| _____ 7. Metabolic Shock    | G. Inadequate job of pumping blood   |
| _____ 8. Sphygmomanometer   | H. A life-threatening circulatory condition that may be caused by severe illness |
| _____ 9. Stroke             | I. Device used to measure blood pressure   |
| _____ 10. Systolic Pressure | J. Used to transport a mildly injured athlete over a greater distance            |

**SHORT ANSWER:** Answer the following questions with a brief response.

11. Define *unconsciousness*. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Identify causes that can bring about a state of unconsciousness. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
13. Define *primary survey*. What does performing this assessment involve/entail? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
14. Which method of opening the airway should be used on an athlete who has a suspected neck injury? Why?  
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 \_\_\_\_\_
15. What are the two important considerations one must keep in mind when splinting a fracture?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
16. Why is compression of an acute injury important?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
17. The athlete who is unconscious or describes experiencing sensation loss or unusual sensations in the arms/legs should be treated as having a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
18. What is the most important principle to bear in mind when using a spine board to transport an individual with a suspected neck and/or spinal injury? What is the goal of this principle?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**LISTING**

What are the three types of *hemorrhage*?

- 19. \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_
- 21. \_\_\_\_\_

Identify four conditions that may predispose an athlete to *shock*.

- 22. \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. \_\_\_\_\_
- 25. \_\_\_\_\_

Identify the goals of treatment for acute *musculoskeletal* injuries.

- 26. \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. \_\_\_\_\_

**INJURY ASSESSMENT**

29. At the field hockey game, you notice that one of your players has stopped running down the field. She has dropped to her knees and is grasping her throat with both hands. The officials have moved down the field with the play and have not seen the downed player. What might the condition be and how are you going to care for the athlete?

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30. In the weight room, you and several of the athletes are moving some of the free weights to make room for some new equipment. One of the men accidentally drops one of the plates on his finger. Immediately upon looking at the finger he turns very pale and breaks out into a sweat. What is occurring and what can you do to minimize the trauma/condition and care for the victim?

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