

Secondary Survey

For Your Review

Read Chapter 5 of *Emergency Care*, then complete the following activities.

Key Terms

Referring to *Emergency Care*, define the following terms:

Blood pressure (BP): _____

Brachial artery: _____

Carotid artery: _____

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS): _____

Glucometry: _____

Golden Period: _____

Head-tilt/chin-lift: _____

Jaw thrust: _____

Level of consciousness (LOC): _____

Load-and-go emergency: _____

Mechanism of injury (MOI): _____

Primary survey: _____

Pulse oximetry: _____

Rapid body survey: _____

Respiratory rate: _____

Secondary survey: _____

Secondary transport decision: _____

Signs: _____

Symptoms: _____

Transport decision: _____

Vital signs: _____

Do You Know...

1. What are the three parts of the secondary survey?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

2. If you need to call for further help, what are the seven pieces of information you will need to tell the dispatcher?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
- v. _____
- vi. _____
- vii. _____

3. If you are not transporting the patient yourself, you will need to obtain more advanced medical care in some cases. List five conditions in which you would do this.

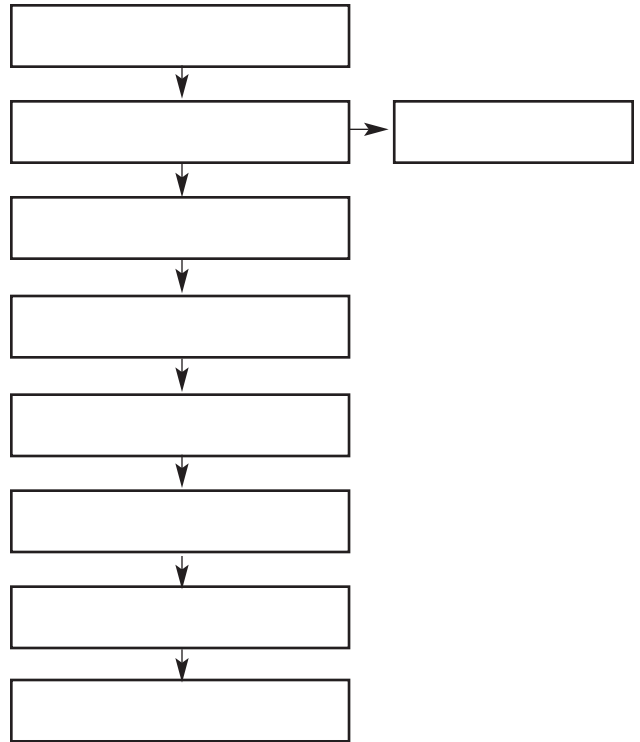
- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
- v. _____

4. List the equipment you would ideally have to completely check vital signs.

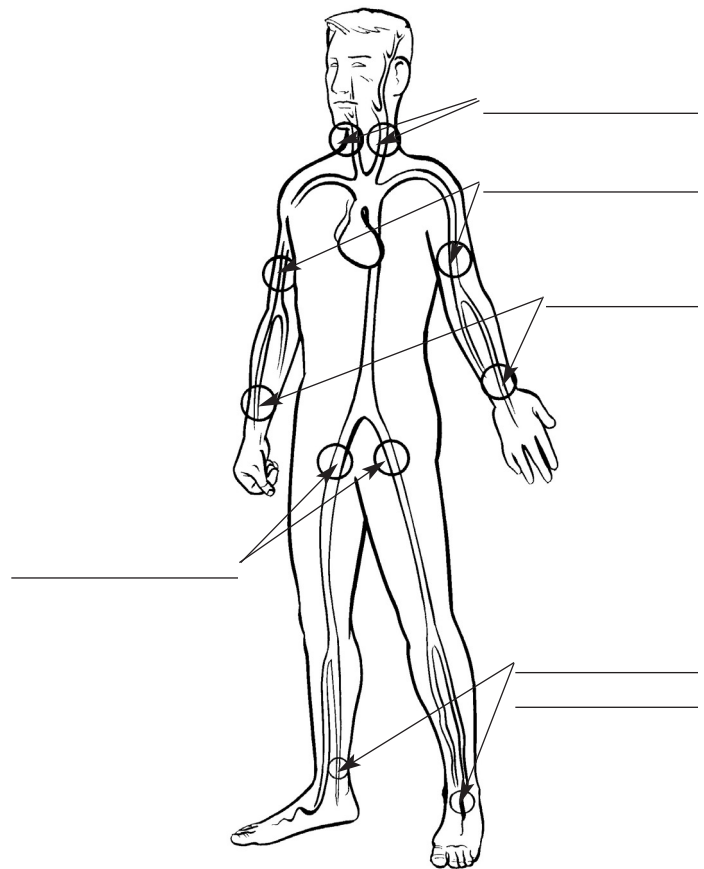
Fill in the Blanks

1. The Assessment Process

Fill in the boxes to show the steps involved in assessment.



2. Label the pulse points in the diagram.



3. Commonly Used Assessment Mnemonics
Complete the words or phrases represented by each mnemonic.

ABC

A _____

B _____

C _____

SAMPLE

S _____

A _____

M _____

P _____

L _____

E _____

AVPU

A _____

V _____

P _____

U _____

OPQRST

O _____

P _____

Q _____

R _____

S _____

T _____

APGAR (See Chapter 20 on childbirth.)

A _____

P _____

G _____

A _____

R _____

Some other assessment mnemonics you may hear in the field are:

Why might a patient have an altered level of consciousness?

- Alcohol
- Epilepsy
- Insulin (diabetic)
- Overdose
- Uremia

- Trauma
- Infection
- Psychiatric/Poison
- Stroke (cardiovascular)

When doing a secondary survey, remember to:
Inspect for CLAPS

- Contusions
- Lacerations
- Abrasions
- Punctures/Penetrations
- Swelling/Subcutaneous emphysema
- and palpate for TICS

- Tenderness
- Instability
- Crepitus
- Swelling/Subcutaneous emphysema
- or DCAP and BLS

- Deformities
- Contusions
- Abrasions
- Punctures/Penetrations
- Burns
- Lacerations
- Swelling

When doing a secondary survey, look for DOTS (signs of injury)

- Deformities
- Open wounds
- Tenderness
- Swelling

4. Vital Signs

Fill in the name of the vital sign that corresponds to the number or observation written here.

Observation	Vital Sign
120/72	
Alert and oriented	
Equal, round, and reactive to light	
14, regular, and deep	
Dilated and fixed	
93, weak, and irregular	
130/P	
Pale, cool, and clammy	
GCS of 13	
Red, hot, and dry	
76, regular, and full	
Unresponsive	

5. Assess Your Classmates

Fill in the names of your classmates. Then take the following vital signs and fill in your findings for each classmate.

Name	Respirations	Pulse	Skin Characteristics	Blood Pressure	Pupils

What Would You Do?

Read the following scenario and answer the questions below.

You are called to the local park, where a child has collapsed in the sandbox. The child is not responsive. You confirm that the child is breathing and has a pulse.

1. What are the next three steps you should take?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

2. You check the child's vital signs and find the following. Put an 'X' next to the vital signs that are probably not normal for this child and a '✓' next to those that are probably normal.

Vital Sign	Normal vs. Not Normal
Level of consciousness: unresponsive	
Breathing: 10, shallow, and regular	
Pulse: 100, strong, and regular	
Skin: pale, cool, and clammy	
Blood pressure: 120/60	
Pupils: equal, round, and reactive to light	

3. The child's babysitter is able to answer any questions you have regarding the child. Which of the following questions should you ask her?
- a. The child's sleeping patterns, eating times, and vaccination records
 - b. The child's allergies, current medications, and the last time the child ate or drank anything
 - c. The child's age, address, and where she goes to school
 - d. The child's medical conditions, activities before the emergency, and normal breathing rate

4. After completing your secondary survey, you perform another vital signs check and observe the following. Put an 'X' next to the vital signs that are probably not normal for this child and a '✓' next to those that are probably normal.

Vital Sign	Normal vs. Not Normal
Level of consciousness: reactive to verbal stimuli	
Breathing: 14, strong, and regular	
Pulse: 100, strong, and regular	
Skin: warm and pink	
Blood pressure: 110/60	
Pupils: equal, round, and reactive to light	

Test Your Knowledge

Circle the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. If you check capillary refill and the nail bed does not return to normal colour after you release, what does this mean?
 - a. The patient has insufficient circulation
 - b. You pressed on the fingernail too hard
 - c. You did not press on the fingernail hard enough
 - d. The patient's heart is not beating
2. Which of the following should you treat before performing a secondary survey?
 - a. A fracture/sprain of the elbow
 - b. An impaled object through the right hand
 - c. Severe bleeding from the left leg
 - d. None of these should be treated until after the secondary survey
3. When doing a head-to-toe survey of an unconscious patient, you should:
 - a. Look for medical insurance and check to see if anyone knows what happened
 - b. Inspect the arms first as this can give you a good indication of injuries to the torso
 - c. Ask the patient to take a deep breath in and then exhale
 - d. Inspect the patient using sight and touch
4. When surveying the scene, which of the following should you NOT need to ask yourself?
 - a. Is the scene safe?
 - b. Can bystanders help?
 - c. What might have happened?
 - d. Do I have all the right equipment?

5. When forming a general impression, which of the following do you NOT need to determine?
 - a. If the patient is ill or injured
 - b. The patient's gender and approximate age
 - c. If the patient takes any medications
 - d. The patient's chief complaint
6. Which of the following would indicate a need for more advanced care?
 - a. A 30-year-old woman who has a bruise on her leg from a soccer ball
 - b. A 50-year-old man experiencing numbness and tingling on the right side of his body
 - c. A 10-year-old girl who is crying because of a bee sting
 - d. A 65-year-old man experiencing stiffness in his back after swimming 30 lengths of the pool
7. When assessing a child or baby, which of the following should you NOT do?
 - a. Speak loudly and forcefully so she sees that you know what you are doing
 - b. Use the child or baby's name and get down to her eye level
 - c. Approach slowly and allow the child or baby time to get used to you
 - d. Explain what you are doing and allow her to inspect equipment
8. What are the purposes of the primary and secondary surveys?
 - a. Determine if the patient is in shock; identify if the patient is still in shock or if your treatment has helped
 - b. Identify any hazards that are a threat to those at the scene; determine what else might be wrong with the patient
 - c. Determine the initial vital signs to compare with during later monitoring; identify any allergies or medications the patient might have
 - d. Identify conditions that are an immediate threat to life or could become an immediate threat to life; identify conditions that are not immediately life-threatening