

54. All of the following are true about inhalation injury in burn patients except

- A. A chest x-ray obtained within 24 hours of injury is an accurate means of diagnosis. ✗
- B. Its presence characteristically necessitates administration of resuscitation fluids in excess of estimated volume. ✓
- C. When moderate or severe, it exerts a comorbid effect that is related to both extent of burn and the age of the patient. ✓
- D. It increases the prevalence of bronchopneumonia. ✓
- E. Prophylactic high-frequency ventilation reduces the occurrence of pneumonia and the mortality in burn patients with inhalation injury. ✓

55. The treatment of patients with high-voltage electric injury differs from that of patients with conventional thermal injury in all the following ways except:

- A. Need for Fasciotomy. ✓
- B. Need for Hemodialysis. ✓
- C. Need for Amputation. ✓
- D. Pulse oximetry requirement. ✓
- E. Prehospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation. ✓

56. Which of the following statements is true concerning the initial fluid resuscitation of a burn patient?

- A. Rigid adherence to the Modified Brooke formula is advised
- B. In general, children require less fluid than that predicted by standard formulae ✗
- C. Patients with inhalation injuries require less fluid than predicted by standard formulae ✗
- D. Dextrose should not be given as the primary resuscitative fluid for any age group ✓
- E. Most resuscitative formulae withhold colloid solutions until 24 hours post-injury ✗

57. The most ominous sign or symptom of urinary-system disease is:

- A. Urinary frequency. ✗
- B. Pyuria.
- C. Pneumaturia.
- D. Dysuria. ✗
- E. Hematuria. ✓