Objectives
Upon successful completion of this chapter, you should be able to:
1. Discuss the steps of the scene size-up.
2. List the two basic mechanisms of motion injury.
3. Identify the three collisions associated with a motor-vehicle collision (MVC), and relate potential patient injuries to deformity of the vehicle, interior structures, and body structures.
4. Name the five common forms of MVCs.
5. Describe potential injuries associated with proper and improper use of seat restraints, headrests, and air bags in a head-on collision.
6. Describe potential injuries from rear-end collisions.
7. Describe the three assessment criteria for falls, and relate them to anticipated injuries.
8. Identify the two most common forms of penetrating injuries, and discuss associated mechanisms and extent of injuries.
9. Relate five injury mechanisms involved in blast injuries and how they relate to scene size-up and patient assessment.

Key Terms
- blast injuries, p. 000
- essential equipment, p. 000
- focused exam, p. 000
- high-energy event, p. 000
- index of suspicion, p. 000
- ITLS Primary Survey, p. 000
- mechanism of injury (MOI), p. 000
- occupant restraint systems, p. 000
- OPIM, p. 000
- personal protective equipment (PPE), p. 000
- rapid trauma survey, p. 000
- scene size-up, p. 000
- standard precautions, p. 000

8th Edition Textbook
- Critical evidence-based, focused text that emphasizes the critical aspects of trauma care and minimizes the “nice-to-know” information
- Each core chapter followed with a patient management skills chapter to reinforce critical skills and appeal to different learning styles
- Capnography stressed as the standard for confirming and monitoring position of the endotracheal tube, supraglottic airways, and continuous assessment of ventilatory and shock status
- Distinguishes between Rapid Extrication and Emergency Rescue
- References the Hartford Consensus II document that indicates EMS should enter the scene of a suspected mass shooting with law enforcement protection
- Discusses on evaluation of lactate levels in shock
- Encourages Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma (FAST) exams in the pre-hospital setting, when available
- Pelvic binders indicated for pre-hospital treatment of an unstable pelvis
- Dedicated chapter on substance abuse and treatment of the impaired patient
- “What’s New” section outlining updates and additions to the previous edition