1. To determine whether or not a child has a pulse, you would assess the __________ artery.
   a. Carotid
   b. Femoral
   c. Radial
   d. Brachial

2. As you attempt to ventilate your patient, the first breath is unsuccessful. Your next step would be to:
   a. Reposition the head.
   b. Assess the brachial pulse.
   c. Assess the carotid pulse.
   d. Begin chest compressions.

3. When performing CPR, what is the rate of chest compressions per minute for an adult patient?
   a. At least 80
   b. At least 90
   c. At least 100
   d. 120

4. The compression-to-ventilation ratio for a newborn is:
   a. 3:1.
   b. 30:2.
   c. 15:2.
   d. 5:1.

5. When performing two-person CPR on an infant, the correct compression-to-ventilation ratio is:
   a. 30:2.
   b. 5:1.
   c. 3:1.
   d. 15:2.

6. Do not perform finger sweeps on unresponsive victims with a foreign body airway obstruction:
   a. Because the patient may bite.
   b. Unless your gloves are sterile.
   c. Unless the object is visible.
   d. Because the patient may cough.

7. The rate of compressions for a newborn in cardiac arrest is:
   a. 100 per minute.
   b. 60 per minute.
   c. 80 per minute.
   d. 120 per minute.

8. To prevent fatigue while performing CPR, you should switch positions with your partner:
   a. Every five cycles of CPR.
   b. Every minute.
   c. Each time you deliver a shock.
   d. Each time you ventilate.

9. Which of the following is considered a sign of life?
   a. Gasping breaths
   b. Wheezing
   c. Pulselessness
   d. Breathlessness
10. **The depth of compressions when performing CPR on an adult is:**
   a. 1 to 1 ½ inches.
   b. ½–¾ inch.
   c. At least 2 inches.
   d. ¾ –1 inch.

11. **Which of the following describes the first action you would take when encountering a person who has collapsed?**
   a. Determine if the patient has an airway
   b. Determine if the patient has a pulse
   c. Determine if the patient is unresponsive
   d. Determine if the patient is breathing

12. **What is the compression-to-ventilation ratio when performing two-person CPR on a child?**
   a. 15:2
   b. 30:2
   c. 15:1
   d. 30:1

13. **The ratio of compressions to ventilations for single-rescuer CPR for adult, child, and infant patients is:**
   a. 1 compression:6 ventilations
   b. 2 compressions:15 ventilations
   c. 15 compressions:2 ventilations
   d. 30 compressions:2 ventilations

14. **Most common airway obstructions are caused by:**
   a. Dentures.
   b. Vomitus.
   c. Broken teeth.
   d. The tongue.

15. **For an unresponsive patient less than 1 year of age, you would check for a pulse at the:**
   a. Carotid artery.
   b. Femoral artery.
   c. Brachial artery.
   d. Radial artery.

16. **When performing CPR on a child, you should use the:**
   a. Tips of the middle and ring fingers.
   b. Heel of one or two hands.
   c. Thumbs of both hands.
   d. Index finger.

17. **What is the preferred method of performing CPR on an infant when two rescuers are present?**
   a. Heel of one hand
   b. Heel of both hands
   c. Two-thumb—encircling hands technique
   d. Index fingers

18. **When ventilating a patient, it is important to avoid gastric distention. The best way to avoid gastric distention or make it worse if it develops is to:**
   a. Deliver breaths that are enough to cause the chest to rise.
   b. Deliver forceful breaths.
   c. Deliver quick breaths.
   d. Deliver deep breaths.
19. **As you are performing rescue breathing on a patient with no spinal injury, you notice that the person is resuming adequate breathing. In which position would you place this person?**
   a. Recovery position  
   b. Supine position  
   c. Prone position  
   d. Shock position

20. **In order to minimize a delay in beginning compressions for a person in suspected cardiac arrest, you should:**
   a. Open the airway while determining unresponsiveness.  
   b. Look, listen, and feel for breathing.  
   c. Look for signs of breathing while checking for a pulse.  
   d. Immediately begin chest compressions.

21. **You are on location with an adult patient with a known cardiac history. You have already determined that the patient is unresponsive. What would your next step be?**
   a. Open the airway  
   b. Place the patient in the recovery position  
   c. Check for a carotid pulse  
   d. Look, listen, and feel for breathing

22. **What is the ventilation rate when performing rescue breathing for a child?**
   a. 10–12 breaths per minute  
   b. 12–20 breaths per minute  
   c. 15–30 breaths per minute  
   d. 25–50 breaths per minute

23. **For the purposes of CPR, a child is defined as a person who is:**
   a. Less than 1 year of age.  
   b. Age 1 to puberty.  
   c. Age 1 to age 8.  
   d. Age 1 to age 17.

24. **Despite your best efforts to help, a child with a known airway obstruction has become unresponsive. You should next:**
   a. Perform abdominal thrusts.  
   b. Open the airway and attempt to ventilate.  
   c. Perform back blows.  
   d. Ventilate the patient.

25. **You have assessed a patient who is unresponsive in his bed and have determined that he is in cardiac arrest. In order to perform CPR, you should:**
   a. Place the patient in a supine position on a hard surface.  
   b. Leave him on the bed.  
   c. Place the patient in the recovery position.  
   d. Elevate his legs.
CPR

Test Name: CPR Mod 2

1.   a. Carotid
2.   a. Reposition the head.
3.   c. At least 100
4.   a. 3:1.
5.   d. 15:2.
6.   c. Unless the object is visible.
7.   d. 120 per minute.
8.   a. Every five cycles of CPR.
9.   b. Wheezing
10.  c. At least 2 inches.
11.  c. Determine if the patient is unresponsive
12.  a. 15:2
13.  d. 30 compressions:2 ventilations
14.  d. The tongue.
15.  c. Brachial artery.
16.  b. Heel of one or two hands.
17.  c. Two-thumb–encircling hands technique
18.  a. Deliver breaths that are enough to cause the chest to rise.
19.  a. Recovery position
20.  c. Look for signs of breathing while checking for a pulse.
21.  c. Check for a carotid pulse
22.  b. 12–20 breaths per minute
23.  b. Age 1 to puberty.
24.  b. Open the airway and attempt to ventilate.
25.  a. Place the patient in a supine position on a hard surface.