

CPR

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. Gaspings breaths
 - b. Wheezing
 - c. Pulselessness
 - d. Breathlessness

CPR

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.

CPR

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.