

Airway Management

- Which of the following should be kept in mind when assessing and managing the airway of a pediatric patient?**
 - The trachea is easily obstructed by swelling.
 - The tongue is not as likely to obstruct the airway as in an adult.
 - Due to their short necks, pediatric patients require a greater degree of hyperextension to open the airway than do adults.
 - Gastric distention is unlikely.
- Which of the following is a disadvantage of oropharyngeal airways?**
 - They cannot be used in patients with a suspected skull fracture.
 - They do not come in pediatric sizes.
 - They require the use of a water-soluble lubricant.
 - They cannot be used in a patient with a gag reflex.
- Which of the following patients should NOT have their airway opened using a head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver?**
 - A 35-year-old diabetic woman found unresponsive in the driver's seat of her vehicle in the parking lot of her apartment complex
 - A homeless person of undetermined age found lying unresponsive in an alley with no bystanders
 - A 50-year-old woman who choked on a piece of food while dining in a restaurant and slid out of her chair
 - A 25-year-old man who is still unresponsive after a grand mal seizure
- Which of the following is an advantage of using a nasopharyngeal airway?**
 - It eliminates the need for manual positioning of the patient's head to keep the airway open.
 - It is ideal for patients with a suspected skull fracture.
 - It may be tolerated by many patients with a gag reflex.
 - All of the above
- Which of the following is a sign of an inadequate airway?**
 - Regular chest movements
 - Nasal flaring
 - Equal expansion of both sides of the chest when patient inhales
 - Typical skin coloration
- Your patient, in whom you have inserted an oropharyngeal airway, is beginning to regain consciousness and develop a gag reflex. Which of the following is the proper way of managing this situation?**
 - Pull the airway out slightly to keep it away from the back of the throat.
 - Use gentle manual pressure to keep the patient from expelling the airway.
 - Turn the patient on her side and remove the airway.
 - Spray a topical anesthetic into the throat to prevent the gag reflex from being stimulated.
- Which of the following is true concerning the procedure for inserting a nasopharyngeal airway?**
 - The bevel should be turned toward the nasal septum.
 - If a water-soluble lubricant is not available, a silicon spray can be substituted.
 - It can only be placed in the right nostril.
 - The length of the device is not as important as it is with oropharyngeal airways.
- Your patient was attempting to slide down a railing on a skateboard. He struck a concrete step with his face and is unconscious. You note a clear viscous fluid coming from his nose. He is breathing inadequately and requires ventilation. You should:**
 - give breaths with a pocket mask.
 - suction the fluid to clear the airway.
 - insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
 - put the victim in the recovery position.

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9. **You are ventilating a cardiac arrest patient when he begins to vomit copious amounts of large pieces of undigested food. Which of the following would be most effective in clearing the airway?**
- Using a rigid pharyngeal suction tip
 - Irrigating the mouth with sterile water to dilute the material before suctioning
 - Using a 14 French suction catheter
 - Using large bore suction tubing without a tip or catheter attached
10. **Which of the following is the correct method of suctioning?**
- Suction intermittently, both while inserting and withdrawing the suction tip or catheter.
 - Insert the catheter or tip to the desired depth prior to applying suction.
 - Begin suctioning as you insert the suction tip or catheter into the mouth.
 - Suction continuously, both while inserting and withdrawing the suction tip or catheter.
11. **Which of the following structures is found in the lower airway?**
- Bronchi
 - Uvula
 - Pharynx
 - Tonsils
12. **Your patient is breathing 4 shallow breaths per minute due to overdosing on his pain medication but he has a palpable radial pulse. He vomited prior to your arrival and is choking. You should:**
- insert an oropharyngeal airway and ventilate.
 - roll him over onto his side to clear the airway.
 - perform chest thrusts to clear the lungs.
 - move the patient to the ambulance and suction.
13. **To be effective, a suction unit must be able to generate air flow of _____ liters per minute and create a vacuum of _____ mmHg.**
- 300; 30
 - 30; 30
 - 300; 330
 - 30; 300
14. **The structures within the lung that allow exchange of gases with the bloodstream are known as:**
- bronchioles.
 - pleura.
 - alveoli.
 - carina.
15. **You have performed a head tilt-chin lift maneuver on a 17-month-old boy and are attempting to ventilate him with a bag-valve mask. You are experiencing a lot of resistance with each breath and the chest is barely rising. Prior to attempting ventilations again, you should:**
- visually examine the airway.
 - tilt the head back further.
 - perform chest thrusts.
 - ease the head forward a little.
16. **Your patient was attempting to slide down a railing on a skateboard. He struck a concrete step with his face and is unconscious. You note a clear viscous fluid coming from his nose. He is breathing inadequately and requires ventilation. You should:**
- give breaths with a pocket mask.
 - suction the fluid to clear the airway.
 - insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
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17. **Your patient is breathing 4 shallow breaths a minute due to overdosing on his pain medication but he has a palpable radial pulse. The patient gagged while you suctioned his airway. Now that the airway is clear, you should:**
- insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
 - insert an oropharyngeal airway.
 - ventilate the victim in the recovery position.
 - compress the chest to clear the lungs.
18. **When suctioning the airway, suction should never be applied for longer than _____ seconds.**
- 10
 - 30
 - 45
 - 60
19. **Your patient is breathing 4 shallow breaths a minute due to overdosing on his pain medication but he has a palpable radial pulse. The patient gagged while you suctioned his airway. Now that the airway is clear, you should:**
- insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
 - insert an oropharyngeal airway.
 - ventilate the victim in the recovery position.
 - compress the chest to clear the lungs.
20. **You are ventilating an 85-year-old male without difficulty. A nurse tells you that the patient has dentures. To ensure a good mask seal, you should:**
- tape the dentures in place.
 - remove the dentures.
 - leave the dentures in place.
 - use an infant mask over the nose.
21. **On which of the following types of calls should you bring your portable suction unit to the patient's side upon arrival on the scene?**
- Motor vehicle collision
 - Cardiac arrest
 - Seizure
 - All of the above
22. **When providing airway management and ventilation procedures, which of the following is required for body substance isolation?**
- Gloves, gown, mask, and goggles are needed.
 - Gloves only are needed.
 - Gloves, mask, and goggles are needed.
 - Body substance isolation is not needed unless secretions contain a visible amount of blood.
23. **Your patient is breathing 4 shallow breaths per minute due to overdosing on his pain medication but he has a palpable radial pulse. He vomited prior to your arrival and is choking. You should:**
- insert an oropharyngeal airway and ventilate.
 - roll him over onto his side to clear the airway.
 - perform chest thrusts to clear the lungs.
 - move the patient to the ambulance and suction.
24. **The point at which the trachea divides into the two mainstem bronchi is called the:**
- carina.
 - sternal notch.
 - xiphoid process.
 - hypopharynx.

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25. **You have performed a head tilt-chin lift maneuver on a 17-month-old boy and are attempting to ventilate him with a bag-valve mask. You are experiencing a lot of resistance with each breath and the chest is barely rising. Prior to attempting ventilations again, you should:**
- visually examine the airway.
 - tilt the head back further.
 - perform chest thrusts.
 - ease the head forward a little.
26. **You are ventilating an 85-year-old male without difficulty. A nurse tells you that the patient has dentures. To ensure a good mask seal, you should:**
- tape the dentures in place.
 - remove the dentures.
 - leave the dentures in place.
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Test Name: Airway Mgmt

1. a. The trachea is easily obstructed by swelling.
2. d. They cannot be used in a patient with a gag reflex.
3. b. A homeless person of undetermined age found lying unresponsive in an alley with no bystanders
4. c. It may be tolerated by many patients with a gag reflex.
5. b. Nasal flaring
6. c. Turn the patient on her side and remove the airway.
7. a. The bevel should be turned toward the nasal septum.
8. a. give breaths with a pocket mask.
9. d. Using large bore suction tubing without a tip or catheter attached
10. b. Insert the catheter or tip to the desired depth prior to applying suction.
11. a. Bronchi
12. b. roll him over onto his side to clear the airway.
13. d. 30; 300
14. c. alveoli.
15. d. ease the head forward a little.
16. a. give breaths with a pocket mask.
17. a. insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
18. a. 10
19. a. insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
20. c. leave the dentures in place.
21. d. All of the above
22. c. Gloves, mask, and goggles are needed.
23. b. roll him over onto his side to clear the airway.
24. a. carina.
25. d. ease the head forward a little.
26. c. leave the dentures in place.