

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

1. When performing adult CPR, the depth of compression should be:

A. 2 1/2 inches deep

B. at least 2 inches deep

C. None of the above

D. 3 inches deep

Answer(s): B

2. A 49-year-old man collapses in the library. You are trained in CPR and respond to the call for help. An AED is available in the library. You do not see any signs of breathing as you approach the patient. You tap the man on the shoulder and ask, "Are you all right?" The man does not respond.

A. Press down firmly on each pad.

B. Quickly pull off the pads, which will remove much of the hair.

C. Shave the area with the razor (often provided in the AED carrying case).

D. Apply a new set of pads and follow the AED voice prompts.

E. All of the above, as needed to remove error message

Answer(s): E

3. What is the ratio of chest compressions to ventilation in one person adult CPR?

A. 5 to 1

B. 20 to 5

C. 30 to 2

D. 10 to 1

Answer(s): C

4. If you find an unresponsive victim with no evidence of injury. how should you open the airway

A. tilt the head and lift the chin

B. turn the head to one side, then open the mouth

C. wipe out the mouth with a gauze pad

D. perform abdominal thrusts (the Heimlich maneuver)

Answer(s): A

5. The following victims are in cardiac arrest. Which one should not have an AED applied?

A. 23-year-old female with a history of diabetes who collapsed at home.

B. 67-year-old male with a history of heart attack who collapsed at work.

C. 55-year-old female involved in a car crash.

D. 6-month-old male who was found submerged in a backyard pool.

Answer(s): D

6. When you perform CPR your chest compressions and rescue breathing help the victim in which one of the following ways?

A. provides oxygen-rich blood flow to the heart and brain

B. shocks the heart in ventricular fibrillation back to a normal heart rhythm

C. constricts the pupils to help preserve vision

D. decreases the need for future coronary artery bypass surgery

Answer(s): A

7. Which of the following is NOT a goal in the initial management of respiratory arrest?

A. Identifying inadequate respiratory effort

B. Establishing an airway

C. Maintaining the airway

D. Administering CPR

E. Providing sufficient oxygenation and respirations

Answer(s): D

8. When ventilating an unconscious victim:

A. Do not over-inflate the victim's lungs.

B. All of the above.

C. Pinch the victim's nose closed.

D. Allow the victim exhale on his own.

Answer(s): B

9. If you are alone with an unresponsive child, what should you do?

A. Deliver 5 cycles of CPR then call 9-1-1

B. Call 9-1-1 or emergency number

C. Perform 5 back slaps, then 5 chest thrusts

D. Deliver 2 rescue breaths, then call 9-1-1

Answer(s): A

10. What is the first thing you do when you arrive at the scene of an emergency?

A. Run for a defibrillator.

B. Call 911.

C. Determine if the scene is safe.

D. Tap person on the shoulder.

Answer(s): C

11. A young man has collapsed. You determine that he is not breathing, but he shows other signs of circulation (occasional movement). You want to provide rescue breathing. How often should you provide these rescue breaths?

A. about 10 to 12 breaths per minute (1 breath every 5 seconds)

B. about 20 breaths per minute (1 breath every 3 seconds)

C. he does not need rescue breathing because he shows signs of circulation

D. about 6 breaths per minute (1 breath every 10 seconds)

Answer(s): A

12. Which set of actions reflects the correct sequence for the primary survey (as it is applied to respiratory arrest)?

A. Open the airway. Check breathing. Feel for a pulse. Initiate defibrillation.

B. Maintain patient's airway. Place an advanced airway adjunct. Start an IV. Differential diagnosis

C. Open the airway. Look, listen, and feel for breathing. Check patient's pulse. Review cardiac rhythm.

D. Open airway. Check breathing. Feel for a pulse. Do not attach defibrillator.

Answer(s): D

13. You get a message from your AED: "loose electrodes/pads" or "check electrodes/pads". What should you do next?

A. power AED "OFF" then back "ON"

B. "look, listen; and feel" for return of breathing

C. press down firmly on each of the electrode pads and see if the problem corrects

D. check for a pulse at the carotid artery

Answer(s): C

14. Which of the following risk factors for stroke can be controlled?

A. untreated high blood pressure

B. heredity (family history)

C. gender

D. prior history of stroke

Answer(s): A

15. Only CPR-trained bystanders should ever attempt CPR.

A. False

B. True

Answer(s): A

16. The preferred way to check for breathing is:

A. Tickle them and see if they laugh

B. Place your hand on the chest and see if it moves with respiration

C. Look at the chest to see if it rises and listen and feel for air coming from the person's nose or mouth

D. Hold a candle to the nose and see if the flame moves with breathing

Answer(s): C

17. What should you do if the victim has dentures?

A. Remove them, wash them in cold water and place them back in

B. Brush and floss them

C. Take them out

D. Leave them in if they are positioned properly

Answer(s): D

18. What is the recommended rate of compression?

A. 100 compressions per minute

B. 30 compressions per minute

Answer(s): A

19. CPR circulation. Choose the correct chest compressions with number of rescue breath intervals per proper compression rate and depth.

A. Child: Give 15 chest compressions with 2 rescue breath intervals at a rate of 100 compressions per minute and a one half to one inch depth chest compression.

B. Adult: Give 30 chest compressions at a rate of 60 compressions per minute and a one to one and a half inch depth compression.

C. Infant: Give 30 chest compressions at a rate of 100 chest compressions per minute and a one half to one inch depth compression.

D. Infant: Give 15 chest compressions at a rate of 100 compressions per minute and a half inch to one inch depth compression

E. Adult: 30 chest compressions with 1 rescue breath interval at 100 compression per minute at one to one and a half inch depth chest compression.

Answer(s): C

20. "Perform initial assessment." Identify the six sequential procedures.

A. Check for consciousness, check for signs of life, check for severe bleeding, tap/shake and inquire "Are you ok?", obtain consent, check for pulse.

B. Tap/shake and inquire, 'Are you ok?', obtain consent, check for signs of consciousness, check for signs of life, check for severe bleeding, check for pulse.

C. Check for severe bleeding, check for pulse, check for signs of life, obtain consent, check for consciousness, tap/shake and inquire "Are you ok?"

D. Check for consciousness, check for signs of life, check for pulse, check for severe bleeding, tap/shake and inquire "Are you ok?", obtain consent.

E. Tap/shake and inquire, "Are you ok?", check for consciousness, obtain consent, check for signs of life, check for pulse, check for severe bleeding.

Answer(s): E
