

## Module 2 Practice Test

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) Which of the following should be kept in mind when assessing and managing the airway of a pediatric patient?
  - A) The trachea is easily obstructed by swelling.
  - B) The tongue is not as likely to obstruct the airway as in an adult.
  - C) Gastric distention is unlikely.
  - D) Due to their short necks, pediatric patients require a greater degree of hyperextension to open the airway than do adults.
  
- 2) 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?
  - A) Using a 14 French suction catheter
  - B) Using a rigid pharyngeal suction tip
  - C) Using large bore suction tubing without a tip or catheter attached
  - D) Irrigating the mouth with sterile water to dilute the material before suctioning
  
- 3) The jaw-thrust maneuver is the only \_\_\_\_\_ airway procedure for an unconscious patient with possible head, neck, or spine injury or unknown mechanism of injury.
  - A) forbidden
  - B) prohibited
  - C) recommended
  - D) required
  
- 4) 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:
  - A) finger sweep the airway.
  - B) perform chest thrusts.
  - C) ease the head forward a little.
  - D) tilt the head back further.
  
- 5) When inserting an oropharyngeal airway, how many degrees do you need to rotate the airway so the tip is pointing down into the patient's pharynx?
  - A) 45
  - B) 180
  - C) 270
  - D) 90
  
- 6) All of the following can result in airway obstructions, *except*:
  - A) burns.
  - B) the tongue.
  - C) infections.
  - D) facial trauma.
  
- 7) Which of the following structures is found in the lower airway?
  - A) Pharynx
  - B) Bronchi
  - C) Tonsils
  - D) Uvula
  
- 8) Which of the following is a disadvantage of oropharyngeal airways (OPAs)?
  - A) They cannot be used in a patient with a gag reflex.
  - B) They do not come in pediatric sizes.
  - C) They cannot be used in patients with a suspected skull fracture.
  - D) They require the use of a water-soluble lubricant.
  
- 9) Which of the following is the correct method of suctioning?
  - A) Insert the catheter or tip to the desired depth prior to applying suction.
  - B) Suction continuously, both while inserting and withdrawing the suction tip or catheter.
  - C) Begin suctioning as you insert the suction tip or catheter into the mouth.
  - D) Suction intermittently, both while inserting and withdrawing the suction tip or catheter.

- 10) When suctioning the airway, suction should never be applied for longer than \_\_\_\_\_ seconds.  
 A) 45                                      B) 10                                      C) 30                                      D) 60
- 11) 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:  
 A) insert an oropharyngeal airway and ventilate.                      B) roll him over onto his side to clear the airway.  
 C) move the patient to the ambulance and suction.                      D) perform chest thrusts to clear the lungs.
- 12) To be effective, a suction unit must be able to generate air flow of \_\_\_\_\_ liters per minute and create a vacuum of \_\_\_\_\_ mmHg.  
 A) 30; 300                                      B) 300; 30                                      C) 300; 330                                      D) 30; 30
- 13) For life to be maintained, a balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide is needed. The condition when oxygen levels are low is called:  
 A) hyperventilation.                      B) hypoxia.                                      C) hypotension.                                      D) hypercarbia.
- 14) When does respiratory distress change to respiratory failure?  
 A) When the compensatory mechanism is no longer needed and the patient goes into arrest.  
 B) When the respiratory challenge continues, the systems fail with the demand for oxygen, pupils dilate, and the skin becomes hot and dry.  
 C) When the patient who is short of breath, with noisy respiration, presents in the tripod position but then suddenly has the condition clear up and return to normal.  
 D) When the respiratory challenge continues, the systems cannot keep up with the demand, and skin color and mental status change.
- 15) Which of the following is the best device to deliver high-concentration oxygen to a breathing patient?  
 A) Simple face mask                                      B) Nasal cannula  
 C) Nonrebreather mask                                      D) Oropharyngeal airway
- 16) The movement of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the alveoli and circulating blood is called:  
 A) pulmonary (external) respiration.                                      B) internal respiration.  
 C) cellular respiration.                                      D) osmosis.
- 17) What signs and symptoms would indicate inadequate breathing in a patient?  
 A) Increased effort to breathe, cyanosis, cool clammy skin, altered mental status  
 B) Decreased depth of respiration, decreased rate of breathing, hot clammy skin, normal mental status  
 C) Increased effort to breathe, increased depth of respiration, pink dry skin, normal mental status  
 D) Rapid breathing, pale skin, and a normal mental status
- 18) In assessing a patient's breathing, what is your first question?  
 A) Is he breathing?                                      B) Is he big sick or little sick?  
 C) Is he alive or dead?                                      D) Is his breathing adequate or inadequate?
- 19) Perhaps the simplest way to determine if a patient has a patent airway is to:  
 A) determine a respiratory rate.                                      B) check for adequate chest rise.  
 C) say "hello."                                      D) auscultate for breath sounds.

- 20) 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?
- A) Cardiac arrest  
 B) Seizure  
 C) Motor vehicle collision  
 D) All of the above
- 21) Which of the following is a sign of an inadequate airway?
- A) Nasal flaring  
 B) Typical skin coloration  
 C) Regular chest movements  
 D) Equal expansion of both sides of the chest when patient inhales
- 22) A \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT typically used in the prehospital setting for oxygen administration.
- A) nasal cannula  
 B) tracheostomy mask  
 C) partial rebreather mask  
 D) regulator
- 23) A 21-year-old patient presents with labored breathing and audible wheezes, heart rate of 124, respiration 36; he has significantly altered mentation. What is the treatment for this patient?
- A) Give mouth-to-mouth breathing with a nasal cannula, providing the patient with an increase of oxygen.  
 B) Ventilate with a bag-valve mask with high oxygen or FROPVD.  
 C) Supplement the breaths with high-concentration oxygen through a nonrebreather mask.  
 D) Use a pocket mask, which will provide adequate oxygen to improve the patient's condition.
- 24) The trachea branches off at the \_\_\_\_\_ and forms two mainstem bronchi.
- A) alveoli  
 B) carina  
 C) pleura  
 D) bronchioles
- 25) The process of air moving in and out of the chest is called:
- A) inhalation.  
 B) ventilation.  
 C) respiration.  
 D) tidal volume.

Answer Key

Testname: MODULE 2 PRACTICE TEST 13

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) C
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) B
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) A
- 10) B
- 11) B
- 12) A
- 13) B
- 14) D
- 15) C
- 16) A
- 17) A
- 18) A
- 19) C
- 20) D
- 21) A
- 22) C
- 23) B
- 24) B
- 25) B