

HEALTH CARE PROVIDER CPR FINAL EXAM B

Mark the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.

1. An adult victim is unresponsive following serious injury to the head and neck. If you need to open the airway at any time:
 - A. grasp the victim's tongue and jaw, and lift.
 - B. press down on the chin to flex the neck.
 - C. use the head tilt-chin lift maneuver.
 - D. use jaw-thrust without the head-tilt maneuver.
2. If a nonbreathing patient has severe injuries around the mouth or you cannot open the mouth, you should:
 - A. attempt mouth-to-nose breathing.
 - B. perform mouth-to-mouth breathing.
 - C. suction the mouth for 20 seconds.
 - D. roll the victim onto his or her side.
3. When performing compressions during adult CPR, place your hands:
 - A. on the top of the sternum.
 - B. directly over the xiphoid process.
 - C. in the center of the chest, between the nipples.
 - D. on the abdomen, just above the navel.
4. The compression to breath ratio for single-person CPR for adults, children, and infants is:
 - A. 5 compressions to one breath.
 - B. 15 compressions to one breath.
 - C. 15 compressions to two breaths.
 - D. 30 compressions to two breaths.
5. When performing two-person CPR on a child without an advanced airway device inserted, give _____ breath(s) after every _____ compressions.
 - A. 1, 5
 - B. 2, 5
 - C. 2, 15
 - D. 2, 30
6. In which of the following situations can CPR be discontinued?
 - A. The patient shows signs of life.
 - B. You are too exhausted to continue.
 - C. You are relieved by another trained provider.
 - D. All of the above
7. The most common cause of airway obstruction in an unresponsive adult is:
 - A. swelling.
 - B. spasms.
 - C. small objects.
 - D. the tongue.

8. If a responsive patient is having difficulty breathing due to a mild airway obstruction but is able to cough, you should:
 - A. stand behind him or her and perform abdominal thrusts.
 - B. encourage him or her to continue to cough.
 - C. lie him or her on the ground and perform chest compressions.
 - D. sweep his or her mouth with your finger to remove any obstruction.
9. A responsive female in the late stages of pregnancy is grasping her throat and cannot speak. You should:
 - A. perform chest thrusts.
 - B. administer up to five back slaps.
 - C. perform the Heimlich maneuver.
 - D. look in her mouth for a foreign body.
10. After performing chest compressions on an unresponsive adult with an airway obstruction, you should:
 - A. attempt to ventilate.
 - B. check for a carotid pulse.
 - C. open the airway and look in the mouth.
 - D. sweep the patient's mouth with your finger.
11. Which of the following is true about chest compressions on a child?
 - A. Use two fingers to compress the chest.
 - B. Use one or two hands to compress the chest.
 - C. Use the two-thumb hand encircling technique.
 - D. Compress the chest to a depth of 1".
12. A 4-year-old child is unresponsive, not breathing, and pulseless. You should:
 - A. perform rescue breathing only.
 - B. withhold the use of the AED.
 - C. provide 20 rescue breaths per minute.
 - D. begin CPR, starting with chest compressions.
13. When performing chest compressions on a child, you should:
 - A. deliver compressions at a rate of at least 100 per minute.
 - B. allow partial chest recoil in between compressions.
 - C. compress the chest to a depth of approximately ½".
 - D. pause compressions every 30 seconds to check for a pulse.
14. When checking for a pulse on an unresponsive 8-year-old child, you should:
 - A. feel for a pulse at the brachial artery in the upper arm.
 - B. check for at least 5 seconds but no more than 10 seconds.
 - C. apply firm pressure to both carotid arteries in the neck.
 - D. check the pulse at the wrist because it is easily accessible.

15. If after repositioning the head, you still cannot breathe into an unresponsive adult, you should:
 - A. perform a finger sweep of the mouth.
 - B. deliver five back slaps and five chest thrusts.
 - C. perform abdominal thrusts until successful.
 - D. perform 30 chest compressions.
16. To open the airway of a patient who has not experienced any trauma, you should:
 - A. perform the head tilt-chin lift maneuver.
 - B. use the jaw-thrust without the head tilt.
 - C. grasp the tongue and jaw, and lift.
 - D. suction the patient's mouth first, and then attempt the jaw-thrust maneuver.
17. To use an AED, the patient:
 - A. must be severely hypothermic.
 - B. must be no greater than 250 lb.
 - C. can be any age.
 - D. must be unresponsive with a weak pulse.
18. When should the AED be attached to a patient who is in cardiac arrest?
 - A. As soon as possible, after starting CPR
 - B. After 5 minutes of CPR have been performed
 - C. Immediately, before starting chest compressions
 - D. Only if the patient's cardiac arrest was caused by electrocution
19. Which of the following is a sign of a severe airway obstruction?
 - A. Sweating
 - B. Ability to speak only three words at a time
 - C. Inability to cough
 - D. Normal level of consciousness
20. During two-person adult CPR, _____ breath(s) should be given after every _____ chest compressions.
 - A. 1, 5
 - B. 2, 15
 - C. 1, 15
 - D. 2, 30
21. After defibrillating a patient in cardiac arrest with the AED, you should:
 - A. check for a pulse.
 - B. provide 2 minutes of CPR.
 - C. reanalyze the cardiac rhythm.
 - D. open the airway and assess breathing.

22. In order to maximize blood flow to the heart and brain during CPR, you should:
- A. perform at least 80 compressions per minute.
 - B. hyperventilate the patient when providing rescue breaths.
 - C. always compress the chest to a depth of 2" to 3".
 - D. allow the chest to fully recoil in between compressions.
23. If you are by yourself and are treating an unresponsive child with a severe airway obstruction, you should:
- A. perform 30 chest compressions, look in the mouth and remove any visible object, and reattempt to ventilate.
 - B. perform 15 chest compressions, perform a blind finger sweep, and reattempt to ventilate.
 - C. perform five back slaps and five back blows, open the airway and look in the mouth, and reattempt to ventilate.
 - D. perform 30 chest compressions, reattempt to ventilate, and perform a finger sweep.
24. During adult cardiac arrest, chest compressions should be given:
- A. deep.
 - B. fast.
 - C. with minimal interruptions.
 - D. All of the above
25. Deliver rescue breaths to a nonbreathing child:
- A. at a rate of 30 times per minute.
 - B. over a 1-second duration.
 - C. until the chest fully expands.
 - D. only when the child is pulseless.