

HEALTH CARE PROVIDER CPR FINAL EXAM A

Mark the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.

1. The initial care that health care personnel provide, which can play an important role in patient outcome, is called:
 - A. rehabilitation.
 - B. basic life support.
 - C. bystander support.
 - D. advanced life support.
2. On which of the following patients should you perform the Heimlich maneuver?
 - A. Responsive adult with a severe airway obstruction
 - B. Unresponsive child with a severe airway obstruction
 - C. Responsive adult with a mild airway obstruction
 - D. Unresponsive infant with a severe airway obstruction
3. Which of the following is an example of a bloodborne disease?
 - A. HIV
 - B. Herpes
 - C. Meningitis
 - D. Tuberculosis
4. Equipment that provides a barrier between you and the patient is referred to as:
 - A. isolation suits.
 - B. universal isolation.
 - C. turnout gear.
 - D. personal protective equipment (PPE).
5. All of the following are risk factors for cardiovascular disease that you can control except for:
 - A. gender
 - B. smoking
 - C. high cholesterol
 - D. high blood pressure
6. Which of the following lists, in the correct order, the links in the chain of survival?
 - A. Early defibrillation, early CPR, early access to care, early advanced cardiac life support, integrated post-arrest care
 - B. Early CPR, early access to care, early defibrillation, integrated post-arrest care, early advanced cardiac life support
 - C. Early access to care, early CPR, early defibrillation, early advanced cardiac life support, integrated post-arrest care
 - D. Early advanced cardiac life support, early access to care, early CPR, early defibrillation, integrated post-arrest care

7. For each minute that defibrillation is delayed, a victim's chance of survival is decreased by as much as:
 - A. 10%.
 - B. 15%.
 - C. 20%.
 - D. 25%.
8. Without oxygen, brain cells begin to die within:
 - A. 4 to 6 minutes.
 - B. 6 to 8 minutes.
 - C. 8 to 10 minutes.
 - D. 10 to 12 minutes.
9. Upon arriving at an emergency scene, your initial priority is:
 - A. patient assessment.
 - B. scene safety.
 - C. applying an AED.
 - D. notifying the hospital.
10. Determine unresponsiveness by:
 - A. briskly rubbing the sternum with your knuckles.
 - B. tapping the patient and shouting, "Are you okay?"
 - C. placing towels with ice water on the patient's cheeks.
 - D. rolling the victim onto his or her side (recovery position).
11. The pulse of an infant is best felt at the:
 - A. temporal artery.
 - B. femoral artery.
 - C. carotid artery.
 - D. brachial artery.
12. When assessing an unresponsive adult, you find that the patient is not breathing. You should:
 - A. begin CPR.
 - B. provide two breaths.
 - C. reposition the patient's head.
 - D. assess for a carotid pulse.
13. When performing chest compressions on an adult, place your hands:
 - A. on the highest part of the sternum.
 - B. directly over the xiphoid process.
 - C. in the center of the chest, between the nipples.
 - D. just below the xiphoid process.
14. When performing two-person CPR on an adult without an advanced airway device inserted, give _____ breath(s) after every _____ compressions.
 - A. 1, 5
 - B. 2, 5
 - C. 2, 15
 - D. 2, 30

15. CPR can be discontinued in all of the following situations except when:
 - A. the patient shows signs of life.
 - B. another provider arrives with an AED.
 - C. you are too exhausted to continue.
 - D. cardiac arrest lasts longer than 5 minutes.
16. The most common cause of airway obstruction in an unresponsive adult is:
 - A. spasms.
 - B. the tongue.
 - C. swelling.
 - D. foreign bodies.
17. If an adult or child patient is responsive, grasping his or her throat, and unable to breathe, cough, or speak, you should:
 - A. perform abdominal thrusts.
 - B. ask the patient to try to cough.
 - C. perform 5 to 10 chest thrusts.
 - D. look in the mouth for an object.
18. Chest thrusts should be performed to remove a foreign body airway obstruction if the patient is:
 - A. in the late stages of pregnancy.
 - B. severely underweight.
 - C. older than 65 years of age.
 - D. less than 6' tall.
19. 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.
20. Chest compressions on a child should be performed to a depth that is:
 - A. $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
 - B. $\frac{1}{3}$ the depth of the chest.
 - C. $\frac{3}{4}$ the depth of the chest.
 - D. 2".
21. Check the pulse of an unresponsive adult or child on the:
 - A. neck.
 - B. wrist.
 - C. upper arm.
 - D. lower leg.

22. If after repositioning the head you still cannot breathe into an unresponsive infant, 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 chest compressions.
23. When performing two-person infant CPR, you should:
- A. deliver one breath after every 30 compressions.
 - B. check for a pulse after every 2 or 3 cycles of CPR.
 - C. apply the AED only after performing CPR for 5 minutes.
 - D. deliver two breaths after every 15 chest compressions.
24. During your assessment of an unresponsive patient, a bystander tells you that the patient collapsed about 10 minutes ago. The patient is not breathing and is pulseless. You should:
- A. begin CPR and attach the AED as soon as it is available.
 - B. not attempt resuscitation since the patient will not survive.
 - C. attach the AED after performing 5 minutes of high-quality CPR.
 - D. perform 5 minutes of CPR and then cease resuscitation if unsuccessful.
25. When delivering rescue breaths to any nonbreathing patient, you should:
- A. deliver one breath every 2 seconds.
 - B. avoid using the jaw-thrust maneuver.
 - C. deliver at least 24 breaths per minute.
 - D. ventilate until the chest visibly rises.