

Airway Management

From Brady's First Responder (8th Edition)
82 Questions

1. What color will cyanotic skin be?

p. 119

- *A.) **Blue**
- B.) *Red*
- C.) *Yellow*
- D.) *Green*

2. Which is the primary path for air to enter and leave the respiratory system?

p. 117

- A.) *Trachea*
- B.) *Pharynx*
- C.) *Mouth*
- *D.) **Nose**

3. How many initial breaths should you give when performing rescue breathing with a face shield?

p. 125

- A.) *Four*
- B.) *One*
- *C.) **Two**
- D.) *Three*

4. What prevents food and fluids from entering the trachea?

p. 117

- A.) *Bronchial tree*
- B.) *Throat*
- C.) *Larynx*
- *D.) **Epiglottis**

5. What is most often the cause when the BVM will not deliver air into the patient's lungs?

p. 144

- *A.) **Poor seal with the face**
- B.) *Malfunctioning equipment*
- C.) *Airway obstruction*
- D.) *Improper head placement*

6. What should be done if a finger sweep dislodges dentures?

p. 138

- A.) *Adjust them*
- *B.) ***Remove them***
- C.) *Replace them*
- D.) *Leave them alone*

7. What direction does the diaphragm move when the muscles contract?

p. 116

- A.) *Upward*
- *B.) ***Downward***
- C.) *To the left*
- D.) *To the right*

8. Where does the exchange of gases take place?

p. 117

- A.) *Main stem bronchi*
- *B.) ***Alveoli***
- C.) *Bronchioles*
- D.) *Secondary bronchi*

9. What should the patient who is experiencing a partial airway obstruction be encouraged to do?

p. 131

- A.) *Bend over*
- *B.) ***Cough forcefully***
- C.) *Stand up straight*
- D.) *Cough lightly*

10. In what time period is it most critical that the patient receive CPR once clinical death has occurred?

p. 115

- *A.) ***4 to 6 minutes***
- B.) *10 to 12 minutes*
- C.) *8 to 10 minutes*
- D.) *6 to 8 minutes*

11. What is the organ that is affected first once clinical death occurs?

p. 115

- A.) *Lungs*
- B.) *Heart*
- C.) *Kidneys*
- *D.) *Brain***

12. What should be in the stem of the pocket mask to minimize the chances of the rescuer breathing in the patient's exhaled air during rescue breathing?

p. 122

- A.) *Oxygen port*
- *B.) *One-way valve stem***
- C.) *Chimney on the mask*
- D.) *HEPA filter*

13. What can be looked at to determine if the patient is breathing adequately?

p. 119

- A.) *Tongue*
- B.) *Nose*
- *C.) *Nail beds***
- D.) *Palms*

14. What should the maximum amount of time spent suctioning be for a child?

p. 146

- *A.) *10 seconds***
- B.) *20 seconds*
- C.) *15 seconds*
- D.) *5 seconds*

15. Which type of airway obstruction may be impossible for you to relieve?

p. 130

- A.) *Foreign objects*
- B.) *Obstruction by the tongue*
- C.) *Obstruction by the epiglottis*
- *D.) *Allergic reaction***

16. What does the infant and small child depend upon more for breathing?

p. 126

- A.) *Ribs*
- B.) *Back muscles*
- C.) *Chest muscles*
- *D.) ***Diaphragm***

17. Where should the apex of the face mask be placed on the patient during rescue breathing?

p. 123-124

- *A.) ***Over the bridge of the nose***
- B.) *Underneath the bony part of the chin*
- C.) *Between the lower lip and the chin*
- D.) *Along the bottom ridge of the nose*

18. What position should the head of the unresponsive infant with an airway obstruction be placed into?

p. 135

- A.) *Hyperflexed*
- B.) *Recumbent*
- *C.) ***Neutral***
- D.) *Hyperextended*

19. Who should be contacted when there is a conflict in care priorities?

p. 127

- A.) *Dispatch operator*
- B.) *Patient's family*
- C.) *Medical attorney*
- *D.) ***Medical direction***

20. What must be done to allow the patient to exhale when performing rescue ventilation with a face shield?

p. 125

- *A.) ***Break contact with the mask***
- B.) *Turn his head to the side*
- C.) *Remove the mask*
- D.) *Pinch the nose tightly*

21. What should you do if you are attempting to insert an oropharyngeal airway and the patient begins to gag?

p. 139

- A.) *Finish insertion*
- B.) *Use suction*
- C.) *Slow down insertion*
- *D.) *Remove it***

22. What can be used as leverage when performing the jaw-thrust maneuver?

p. 121

- A.) *Nose*
- *B.) *Cheekbones***
- C.) *Mouth*
- D.) *Ear lobes*

23. What should be done if the nasopharyngeal airway will not go into either nostril?

p. 142

- A.) *Perform mouth-to-mouth without the airway*
- B.) *Use a oropharyngeal airway*
- *C.) *Try a smaller airway***
- D.) *Try to the other nostril again*

24. How many thrusts should be given in succession when helping a patient with a complete airway obstruction?

p. 132

- *A.) *Five***
- B.) *Seven*
- C.) *Nine*
- D.) *Three*

25. How many rescuers are required to perform bag-valve mask ventilations on an elderly patient?

p. 144

- *A.) *Two***
- B.) *Three*
- C.) *Four*
- D.) *One*

26. Which ventilation technique can be used effectively with an elderly patient?

p. 127

- A.) *Mouth-to-nose*
- B.) *Mouth-to-barrier*
- *C.) ***Mouth-to-mask***
- D.) *Mouth-to-mouth*

27. What is the moment both breathing and heart actions stop?

p. 115

- A.) *Biological death*
- *B.) ***Clinical death***
- C.) *Brain death*
- D.) *Preliminary death*

28. Which structure takes air into the lungs?

p. 119

- A.) *Esophagus*
- B.) *Bronchioles*
- *C.) ***Trachea***
- D.) *Larynx*

29. What should the duration of each delivered breath be when using a bag-valve mask as a single rescuer?

p. 145

- *A.) ***One second***
- B.) *Two and one-half second*
- C.) *Two second*
- D.) *One-half second*

30. What should be done if the patient becomes unresponsive before you are able to clear the airway?

p. 134

- A.) *Wait for EMS*
- B.) *Continue the thrusts*
- C.) *Try back blows*
- *D.) ***Begin CPR***

31. How much should the airway be rotated when inserted with the tip up once it is about half way in the patient's mouth?

p. 139

- A.) *60 degrees*
- B.) *90 degrees*
- C.) *120 degrees*
- *D.) 180 degrees**

32. What will soon stop when breathing stops?

p. 115

- A.) *The bladder*
- B.) *The brain*
- C.) *The kidneys*
- *D.) The heart**

33. How long should rescue breathing be given before alerting the EMS dispatcher when treating an infant alone?

p. 127

- *A.) Two minutes**
- B.) *Three minutes*
- C.) *Four minutes*
- D.) *One minute*

34. What should be done if the patient vomits during rescue breathing due to gastric distention?

p. 130

- A.) *Sit the patient upright*
- *B.) Turn the patient on his side**
- C.) *Restrain the patient's head*
- D.) *Push on the stomach*

35. What are the tiny blood vessels called where oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place?

p. 119

- A.) *Cardiology capillaries*
- *B.) Pulmonary capillaries**
- C.) *Tertiary capillaries*
- D.) *Temporal capillaries*

36. How long should your breath be when performing rescue breathing?

p. 124

- A.) *Two seconds*
- B.) *Four seconds*
- *C.) *One second***
- D.) *Three seconds*

37. What is the maximum amount of time the rescuer should take to determine if the patient is breathing adequately?

p. 123

- *A.) *10 seconds***
- B.) *25 seconds*
- C.) *15 seconds*
- D.) *20 seconds*

38. What position should the infant be kept in when clearing the foreign body airway obstruction who is responsive?

p. 135

- A.) *Head higher than the trunk*
- B.) *Left lower than the right*
- C.) *Left higher than the right*
- *D.) *Head lower than the trunk***

39. What will be heard when a patient has a complete airway obstruction?

p. 131

- A.) *Wheezing*
- B.) *Snoring*
- C.) *Stridor*
- *D.) *No noise***

40. What should the flange of the airway rest on if it is inserted properly?

p. 139

- A.) *Tongue*
- B.) *Nose*
- *C.) *Lips***
- D.) *Chin*

41. In which patient can the oropharyngeal airway be used?

p. 138

- A.) *Responsive, with a gag reflex*
- B.) *Responsive, without a gag reflex*
- *C.) *Unresponsive, without a gag reflex***
- D.) *Unresponsive, with a gag reflex*

42. Which direction is the bevel of most nasopharyngeal airways facing?

p. 142

- A.) *Downward*
- B.) *To the right*
- C.) *Upward*
- *D.) *To the left***

43. Where will excess air go if you over inflate the lungs during rescue breathing?

p. 129

- A.) *Chest wall*
- B.) *Diaphragm*
- C.) *Face*
- *D.) *Stomach***

44. Where should your hand be kept to ensure the airway is open when performing mouth-to-nose ventilation?

p. 125

- *A.) *Forehead***
- B.) *Cheek*
- C.) *Crown*
- D.) *Chin*

45. Which is the structure that contains the vocal chords?

p. 117

- A.) *Pharynx*
- B.) *Bronchial tree*
- C.) *Trachea*
- *D.) *Larynx***

46. What should the maximum amount of time spent suctioning be for an adult patient?

p. 146

- A.) 10 seconds
- B.) 20 seconds
- C.) 5 seconds
- *D.) 15 seconds**

47. How often should rescue breaths be given to an adult patient?

p. 124

- A.) Every three to five seconds
- *B.) Every five to six seconds**
- C.) Every five to seven seconds
- D.) Every three to four seconds

48. What should be located to determine where to place your first hand when performing abdominal thrusts?

p. 132

- A.) Sternum
- B.) Pelvis
- *C.) Navel**
- D.) Hip bone

49. When should the suctioning unit be activated?

p. 146

- A.) After you remove the catheter
- B.) Before you insert the catheter
- C.) As you insert the catheter
- *D.) As you withdraw the catheter**

50. In which situation should the nasopharyngeal airway NOT be used?

p. 141

- A.) Mouth injury
- B.) Responsive patient
- C.) Patient with a gag reflex
- *D.) Skull fracture exists**

51. **What direction should the beveled edge point when inserting the nasopharyngeal airway?**

p. 142

- A.) *Toward the face*
- B.) *Toward the ear*
- C.) *Toward the top of the nose*
- *D.) *Toward the septum***

52. **To which location should the oropharyngeal airway extend from the corner of the patient's mouth when sizing the device before use?**

p. 139

- *A.) *Tip of the earlobe on the same side of the face***
- B.) *Top of the ear on the opposite side of the face*
- C.) *Tip of the earlobe on the opposite side of the face*
- D.) *Top of the ear on the same side of the face*

53. **What should be tried when treating a responsive pregnant patient with an airway obstruction?**

p. 135-137

- *A.) *Chest thrusts***
- B.) *Abdominal thrusts*
- C.) *Back blows*
- D.) *Pelvic thrusts*

54. **Which patient should abdominal thrusts NOT be used on?**

p. 132

- *A.) *10 month old***
- B.) *16 month old*
- C.) *14 month old*
- D.) *12 month old*

55. **Which statement about inhaling is correct?**

p. 116

- A.) *Size of the chest cavity increases and the pressure inside the cavity increases*
- B.) *Size of the chest cavity decreases and the pressure inside the cavity increases*
- C.) *Size of the chest cavity decreases and the pressure inside the cavity decreases*
- *D.) *Size of the chest cavity increases and the pressure inside the cavity decreases***

56. Which is the recommended method of rescue breathing when there is only one rescuer present?

p. 122

- A.) *Mouth-to-barrier*
- B.) *Mouth-to-mouth*
- *C.) *Mouth-to-mask***
- D.) *Mouth-to-nose*

57. When inserting the oropharyngeal airway into a child, what position should the tip be in?

p. 141

- A.) *Toward the left cheek*
- *B.) *Toward the tongue***
- C.) *Toward the roof of the mouth*
- D.) *Toward the right cheek*

58. What can be placed beneath the patient's shoulders to help maintain the airway?

p. 120

- A.) *One large cushion*
- *B.) *One flat pillow***
- C.) *Two flat pillows*
- D.) *Two large cushions*

59. How much oxygen is in your exhaled breath?

p. 120

- A.) *21%*
- B.) *18%*
- C.) *24%*
- *D.) *16%***

60. What is found to be the most effective method of clearing the airway of an adult or child who is choking?

p. 131

- A.) *Back blows*
- B.) *Neck bends*
- *C.) *Abdominal thrusts***
- D.) *Chest blows*

61. Which statement about ventilating a person with a stoma is NOT correct?

p. 128

- A.) *Ensure the stoma is free of obstruction*
- B.) *Do not pinch the patient's nose closed*
- C.) *Leave the breathing tube in place*
- *D.) ***Use the head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver***

62. How many times should you attempt to ventilate an unresponsive child or adult before you begin CPR if ventilations are not successful?

p. 134

- A.) *One*
- *B.) ***Two***
- C.) *Four*
- D.) *Three*

63. In which patient can finger sweeps be attempted?

p. 137

- A.) *Unresponsive where you cannot see the object*
- B.) *Responsive where you can see the object*
- *C.) ***Unresponsive where you can see the object***
- D.) *Responsive where you cannot see the object*

64. In the unresponsive patient, what is most likely blocking the airway?

p. 120

- A.) *Cheeks*
- B.) *Teeth*
- *C.) ***Tongue***
- D.) *Epiglottis*

65. If you find a patient who is not breathing and in a position that does not allow you to maintain an airway, what should you do?

p. 129

- A.) *Intubate him*
- B.) *Wait for assistance*
- C.) *Remove the obstruction*
- *D.) ***Reposition him***

66. What can be used as a guide to approximate the diameter of the patient's nostril opening?

p. 141

- A.) *Middle finger*
- B.) *Ring finger*
- *C.) *Little finger***
- D.) *Index finger*

67. Where should the back blows be given for a responsive infant?

p. 134

- A.) *In the small of the back*
- B.) *In the back of the abdomen*
- C.) *At the neck line*
- *D.) *Between the shoulder blades***

68. Which statement about infants and children is NOT correct/

p. 126

- A.) *Chest cavity and lung volumes are much smaller*
- *B.) *Tongue takes up less space in the mouth and throat***
- C.) *Trachea is smaller and more easily obstructed by swelling*
- D.) *Mouth and nose are much smaller*

69. How often should the bag be squeezed when performing bag-valve mask ventilations?

p. 144

- A.) *Every nine seconds*
- *B.) *Every five seconds***
- C.) *Every three seconds*
- D.) *Every seven seconds*

70. What should be used to hold the face shield in place when performing mouth-to-barrier ventilation?

p. 124

- A.) *Palm*
- B.) *Knuckles*
- C.) *Back of hands*
- *D.) *Fingers***

71. **Where should you be positioned when performing the jaw-thrust maneuver?**

p. 121

- *A.) At the patient's head**
- B.) At the patient's waist
- C.) At the patient's feet
- D.) At the patient's chest

72. **Where should two fingers be placed when performing the head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver?**

p. 120

- A.) Cheek
- B.) Forehead
- *C.) Bone part of the chin**
- D.) Flesh part of the chin

73. **What is the ideal position to place the patient in when suctioning?**

p. 148

- A.) On his stomach
- B.) On his back
- C.) In a chair
- *D.) On his side**

74. **What are the best signs of adequate mouth-to-mask ventilations?**

p. 124

- *A.) Chest rise and fall**
- B.) Cheeks puffing out
- C.) Skin coloration
- D.) Crowing sounds from the mouth

75. **How many breaths per minute should be delivered to the infant or child patient?**

p. 124

- *A.) 12-20**
- B.) 12-22
- C.) 10-15
- D.) 10-12

76. Where can a folded towel be placed to help maintain an open airway on an infant when no spine injury is suspected?

p. 127

- A.) Neck
- B.) Chest
- *C.) Shoulders**
- D.) Head

77. What landmark should be used when clearing an airway obstruction of a responsive obese patient?

p. 137

- *A.) Breastbone**
- B.) Xiphoid process
- C.) Navel
- D.) Collarbone

78. What shape should the thumbs and index fingers make around the mask to hold it in place during rescue breathing?

p. 124

- *A.) C**
- B.) L
- C.) S
- D.) T

79. What size respiratory fitting can be found on the bag-valve mask?

p. 143

- A.) 12/24 mm
- B.) 18/32 mm
- C.) 10/15 mm
- *D.) 15/22 mm**

80. Which can often be used to ventilate a person with a stoma?

p. 128

- A.) Child-sized mask
- B.) Any size mask
- C.) Adult-sized mask
- *D.) Infant-sized mask**

81. Which sound is caused by spasms of the larynx?

p. 131

*A.) *Crowing*

B.) *Stridor*

C.) *Gurgling*

D.) *Wheezing*

82. What is causing the patient who is having trouble breathing to become drowsy?

p. 115

A.) *Excess nitrogen*

B.) *Excess oxygen*

C.) *Excess potassium*

*D.) *Excess carbon dioxide*