Chapter 10

Resuscitation and the Use of the Automated External Defibrillator

1. What is most often the cause of the crepitus during chest compressions on an elderly patient?
p. 194

*A.) Breaking cartilage
B.) Tearing tendons
C.) Breaking bones
D.) Tearing ligaments

2. What do most problems with AED operations involve?
p. 210

A.) Low battery life
B.) Inadequate personnel training
C.) Improper factory settings
*D.) Poor attachment of the pads

3. Which statement is NOT correct about AED electrode placement?
p. 208

A.) Place the electrodes one at a time
B.) Make sure the patient is not in a puddle of water
C.) It may be necessary to shave the patient's chest
*D.) Place the electrodes on the patient's shirt if possible

4. After how many cycles of 30 chest compressions should you trade places with another rescuer during CPR?
p. 198

*A.) Five
B.) Six
C.) Four
D.) Three

5. Receipt of the first shock after collapse within what timeframe increases the patient's chance of survival?
p. 207

A.) Two to four minutes
B.) Four to six minutes
*C.) Three to five minutes
D.) Five to seven minutes

6. What is the minimum amount of time you should check for a pulse?
p. 196

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

7. What is an alternative location to assess ventilations in an elderly patient?
p. 195

*A.) Abdomen
B.) Face
C.) Neck
D.) Chest

8. How long should the lone rescuer perform CPR on an infant before activating EMS?
p. 200

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

9. What is the maximum amount of time that compressions should be interrupted once CPR has been started?
p. 195

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

10. How many breaths per minute should you provide when the patient has a carotid pulse, but no respirations?
p. 197

A.) 12 to 14
B.) 14 to 16
*C.) 10 to 12
D.) 16 to 18

11. Which is a rapid rhythm that originates in the ventricles and rarely produces a pulse?
p. 205

*A.) Ventricular tachycardia
B.) Ventricular flutter
C.) Ventricular fibrillation
D.) Ventricular bradycardia

12. What is the most common cause of cardiac arrest in pediatric patients?
p. 188

A.) Emotional trauma
B.) Cardiac problem
*C.) Respiratory problem
D.) Physical trauma

13. Which of the following is NOT something the AED is for?
p. 205

*A.) Assess the blood pressure
B.) Determine if defibrillation is needed
C.) Deliver an electrical shock
D.) Assess a heart's rhythm

14. What should you use to cradle the head and shoulders when moving an adult patient so the head stays in line with the body?
p. 204

A.) Biceps
B.) Legs
*C.) Forearms
D.) Core

15. What is the minimum distance the sternum of the adult patient should be depressed during CPR?
p. 193

A.) 1 inch (3 cm)
B.) 1 1/2 inches (4 cm)
*C.) 2 inches (5 cm)
D.) 2 1/2 inches (6 cm)

16. Where should one of the AED's electrodes be placed below the nipple line?
p. 208

*A.) Patient's left side
B.) Patient's abdomen
C.) Patient's right side
D.) Center of the chest

17. What age is a neonate?
p. 200

A.) Under four months
B.) Under three months
*C.) Under one month
D.) Under two months

18. How often do most AEDs run self-diagnostic checks?
p. 211

A.) 48 hours
B.) 36 hours
*C.) 24 hours
D.) 12 hours

19. Which is the recommended choice for the Emergency Medical Responder for safety reasons?
p. 205

*A.) Semi-automated AED
B.) Manual AED
C.) Automated AED
D.) Alternating AED

20. In which situation is the lateral position for ventilation preferred?
p. 194

A.) Two-rescuer CPR
*B.) One-rescuer CPR
C.) Patient with a pulse but no respirations
D.) Patient with no pulse but respirations

21. How many breaths should you administer after every 30 chest compressions during CPR?
p. 194

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

22. What is the minimum amount of time that should be taken when assessing the hypothermic patient?
p. 204

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

23. What does CPR delay the onset of?
p. 188

*A.) Biological death
B.) Reversible death
C.) Technical death
D.) Clinical death

24. When an AED is brought on scene, when should CPR be stopped?
p. 199

A.) When the AED is finished analyzing
B.) When the AED sets to shock
C.) When the AED is charging
*D.) When the AED begins to analyze

25. What artificially circulates blood to the brain, lungs, and the rest of the patient's body?
p. 188

A.) Defibrillations
B.) Oxygenation
*C.) Chest compressions
D.) Medication

26. How often should breaths be given to an infant during CPR?
p. 201

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

27. Which shape under the skin is indicative of a pacemaker/defibrillator?
p. 207

A.) Hexagon
B.) Pentagon
C.) Triangle
*D.) Rectangle

28. Where do you perform chest compressions during CPR?
p. 190

A.) Under the intercostal space
B.) Over the diaphragm
*C.) Between the nipples
D.) On the right lung

29. What ratio of compressions to ventilations should be given during infant CPR?
p. 202

A.) 15:1
B.) 30:1
C.) 30:2
*D.) 15:2

30. What compression-ventilation ratio should be used for most neonate CPR patients?
p. 202

*A.) 3:1
B.) 15:2
C.) 30:1
D.) 5:1

31. How many shocks will the AED deliver once it is determined that the patient's rhythm is shockable?
p. 209

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

32. What must be done for the semi-automatic AED to deliver a shock to the patient?
p. 209

A.) Charge the system
B.) Remove the backing
C.) Turn the device on
*D.) Push a button

33. Which of the following is NOT something you must do when performing CPR?
p. 188

A.) Perform chest compressions
*B.) Warm the patient
C.) Ensure an open airway
D.) Breathe for the patient

34. Which is NOT a needed condition to be a candidate for the use of a defibrillator?
p. 208

A.) No normal respirations
B.) Be unresponsive
C.) No carotid pulse can be found
*D.) No ulnar pulse can be found

35. Where should you feel for a pulse in an infant?
p. 201

A.) Femoral artery
*B.) Brachial artery
C.) Ulnar artery
D.) Carotid artery

36. What should be used to perform CPR on an infant?
p. 196

A.) One finger
B.) Two hands
C.) One hand
*D.) Two fingers

37. What is the minimum rate that you should deliver chest compressions?
p. 194

A.) 75 per minute
*B.) 100 per minute
C.) 125 per minute
D.) 50 per minute

38. Where does blood go that flows into the heart?
p. 188

*A.) Lungs
B.) Liver
C.) Brain
D.) Extremities

39. How many finger widths below the imaginary nipple line when performing one rescuer CPR on an infant should compressions be given?
p. 201

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

40. Under which condition can you not begin CPR?
p. 204

A.) Patient has a terminal illness
B.) Bystanders say so
*C.) Advance directive
D.) Patient is very old

41. What is the time is takes for the rescuer or crew to reach the patient?
p. 207

A.) Shock time
*B.) Response time
C.) EMS access time
D.) Dispatch time

42. What is the emphasis on in the chain of survival when beginning CPR?
p. 187

A.) Rescue breathing
B.) Hospital notification
C.) Repositioning
*D.) Chest compressions

43. How much of the anterior-posterior diameter should the infant's chest be compressed during CPR?
p. 201

A.) Three-fourths
*B.) One-third
C.) One-half
D.) Two-thirds

44. After what approximate amount of time should rescuers switch places when administering CPR?
p. 200

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

45. What is most ideal when preparing a cardiac patient for transport when EMTs arrive?
p. 203

A.) Wheelchair
*B.) Long spine board
C.) Litter basket
D.) KED

46. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the use of a defibrillator?
p. 207

A.) Do not attempt to defibrillate a patient who is in a puddle of water
B.) Only place the AED on a patient that is in cardiac arrest
C.) Make certain no one is touching the patient during the "analyze" phase
*D.) Place the electrodes over the medication patch

47. Less than what percentage of the prehospital cardiac-arrest cases have V-tach?
p. 205

*A.) 10%
B.) 30%
C.) 40%
D.) 20%

48. Where should you kneel when administering CPR?
p. 192

A.) Near the top of his head
*B.) Patient's side near his shoulder
C.) Patient's side near his waist
D.) Near his feet

49. What is the first link in the AHA ECC Adult Chain of Survival?
p. 187

A.) Early CPR
B.) Effective advanced life support
C.) Rapid defibrillation
*D.) Immediate recognition of cardiac arrest

50. What is one of the reasons that the elderly are found unresponsive in the bathroom?
p. 191

*A.) Constipation
B.) Overdose
C.) Dizziness
D.) Overheating

51. Which of the following is NOT correct about external chest compressions?
p. 193

A.) Position your shoulders over your hands
B.) Keep the heels of both hands parallel to each other
C.) Keep your fingers off the chest
*D.) Keep your elbows bent during compressions