Chapter 8

Airway Management and Ventilation

1. What pH level may be seen in a patient with a buildup of carbon dioxide?
p. 137

A.) High
B.) No change is seen
C.) Neutral
*D.) Low

2. When a single rescuer is using the bag-mask device, where should he be positioned?
p. 162

A.) At the patient's feet
B.) Over the patient's chest
*C.) At the patient's head
D.) At the patient's side

3. What law governs respiration?
p. 138

*A.) As volume increases, pressure decreases
B.) As volume increases, pressure increases
C.) As volume remains constant, pressure increases
D.) As volume remains constant, pressure decreases

4. During respiration, where does air go after it passes the epiglottis?
p. 138

A.) Esophagus
*B.) Trachea
C.) Larynx
D.) Throat

5. How far should the airway be inserted into the mouth before it is rotated?
p. 156

*A.) One-half of the way
B.) One-third of the way
C.) One-fourth of the way
D.) Two-third of the way

6. In what position should the airway be inserted into the mouth of an infant?
p. 158

*A.) Toward the tongue and throat
B.) On a diagonal to the left ear
C.) On a diagonal to the right ear
D.) Towards the roof of the mouth

7. Which is usually caused by asthma?
p. 149

A.) Stridor
B.) Snoring
C.) Gurgling
*D.) Wheezing

8. What should you do if the rescue breaths given the infant during CPR do not go in?
p. 153

*A.) Continue chest compressions
B.) Sweep the mouth
C.) Administer back blows/chest thrusts
D.) Reposition the head

9. Which is typically heard when the patient inhales?
p. 150

A.) Wheezing
B.) Gurgling
C.) Crowing
*D.) Stridor

10. How many breaths per minute should you give to a small child?
p. 146

A.) 20-27
*B.) 12-20
C.) 15-30
D.) 8-16

11. What is the maximum recommended time you should suction a child patient?
p. 163

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

12. What should be done when there is a conflict in care priorities of elderly patients?
p. 147

*A.) Contact medical direction
B.) Use your own judgment
C.) Ask the patient
D.) Contact family members

13. Which states what is happening when we exhale?
p. 138

A.) Air flows from low pressure to low pressure
B.) Air flows from low pressure to high pressure
C.) Air flows from high pressure to high pressure
*D.) Air flows from high pressure to low pressure

14. What is the maximum recommended time you should suction an adult patient?
p. 163

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

15. Which in the following list of most common problems with the mouth-to-barrier technique of rescue breathing is NOT correct?
p. 145

A.) Failure to pinch the nose completely closed
B.) Providing breaths too quickly
C.) Failure to clear the airway of obstructions
*D.) Tilting the head back too far

16. How often must you recheck for the presence of a pulse during rescue breathing?
p. 144

*A.) Every 2 minutes
B.) Every 4 minutes
C.) Every 1 minute
D.) Every 3 minutes

17. What positions will a patient who is having trouble breathing often assume in a effort to make breathing easier?
p. 140

A.) Laying down with knees bent
B.) In a recovery position
C.) Standing with hands clasped on the head
*D.) Leaning forward in a tripod position

18. What is the primary muscle of breathing?
p. 138

A.) Pectorals
*B.) Diaphragm
C.) Abdominal
D.) Intercostals

19. Which type of obstruction can be caused by breathing super-heated air?
p. 149

A.) Allergic reaction
*B.) Tissue damage
C.) Foreign object
D.) Obstruction by the tongue

20. What should be done once you confirm you are unable to ventilate an unresponsive adult who may have an airway obstruction?
p. 150

A.) Give abdominal thrusts
*B.) Begin CPR
C.) Reposition the patient
D.) Attempt ventilation again

21. What should you encourage the patient to do if there is a partial airway obstruction?
p. 150

*A.) Cough
B.) Inhale
C.) Concentrate
D.) Vomit

22. What percent oxygen does the bag-mask device deliver to the patient?
p. 160

A.) 10%
B.) 16%
*C.) 21%
D.) 19%

23. How often should the bag of the bag-mask device be squeezed for an adult patient?
p. 161

A.) Once every seven seconds
B.) Once every nine seconds
C.) Once every three seconds
*D.) Once every five seconds

24. What is the reason that air is NOT delivered via the bag-mask device?
p. 160

A.) Patient's head positioning
*B.) Improper seal between the device and the mask
C.) Need for an additional airway adjunct
D.) Airway obstruction

25. How many thin pillows can be placed under an unresponsive patient's shoulders to maintain an open airway?
p. 141

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

26. What should be done to prevent the end of the catheter from grabbing the soft tissue inside the mouth?
p. 164

A.) Move it quickly in and out
B.) Pull it straight out of the mouth
*C.) Twist and turn it from side to side
D.) Use a pulse setting on the device

27. What is the dividing line between the upper and lower airway?
p. 148

A.) Esophagus
B.) Epiglottis
C.) Tongue
*D.) Larynx

28. How many rescuers should be present ideally when using the bag-mask device?
p. 160

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

29. What does the responsive patient with a complete airway obstruction generally grab?
p. 150

*A.) Neck
B.) Head
C.) Stomach
D.) Chest

30. What does the body use to produce energy to digest food?
p. 136

A.) Enzymes
B.) Calories
C.) Sunlight
*D.) Oxygen

31. What color will the skin turn if a patient is cyanotic?
p. 140

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

32. What term is used to describe an open and clear airway?
p. 140

A.) Agonal airway
*B.) Patent airway
C.) Tidal airway
D.) Respit airway

33. Where do blood cells replenish their oxygen supply and release their accumulated carbon dioxide?
p. 138

A.) Terminal bronchioles
B.) Bronchi
*C.) Alveoli
D.) Bronchioles

34. Up to what percent oxygen is present in the exhaled air delivered during rescue breathing?
p. 141

A.) 18%
B.) 7%
*C.) 16%
D.) 21%

35. What should be used to seal the mouth shut when performing mouth-to-nose ventilation?
p. 145

A.) The shield
B.) A rebreather
C.) A face mask
*D.) Your hand

36. What is the recommended rescue breathing method when only one rescuer is present?
p. 143

A.) The one easiest for the rescuer
B.) Mouth-to-mouth
C.) Supplemental air
*D.) Mouth-to-mask

37. What is the most obvious sign when a patient is in respiratory distress?
p. 140

A.) Loss of consciousness
B.) Level of panic or fear on their face
C.) Decrease in tidal volume
*D.) Increase in the work of breathing

38. Which organ is affected first when clinical death occurs?
p. 137

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

39. Where should the thumb side of one fist be placed when providing chest thrusts?
p. 154

A.) One side of the breast bone
B.) Bottom of the breast bone
C.) Top of the breast bone
*D.) Center of the breast bone

40. Once the first set of chest compressions are complete on the unresponsive airway obstruction patient, how many rescue breaths should be attempted?
p. 152

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

41. What is often the obstruction in an unresponsive patient?
p. 141

A.) Food
B.) Foreign object
C.) Vomit
*D.) Tongue

42. When should you activate the suction unit?
p. 163

A.) Once completely removed
B.) Before it is inserted
C.) During insertion
*D.) When completely inserted

43. Where should the airway extend when measuring from the corner of the mouth?
p. 156

A.) Angle of the jaw
*B.) Earlobe
C.) Adam's apple
D.) Cheekbone

44. Which of the following is usually caused by spasms of the larynx?
p. 149

A.) Gurgling
B.) Stridor
C.) Wheezing
*D.) Crowing

45. Which of the following statements about the differences between infants and adults is NOT correct?
p. 145

A.) The windpipe is softer and more flexible in the infant
B.) Gastric distention occurs more often in the infant
C.) The mouth and nose are more easily obstructed in the infant
*D.) The windpipe is larger in the infant

46. Which barrier device can be attached to a key ring?
p. 143

A.) Face sheet
*B.) Face shield
C.) Pocket face mask
D.) Pocket face valve

47. What should you do if you do not find the exact size airway for a patient?
p. 156

A.) Use one that is slightly smaller
*B.) Use one that is slightly larger
C.) Get as close as you can
D.) Do not use an airway in that case

48. Where should pressure be maintained on the mask to maintain the seal?
p. 144

A.) Top only
B.) Left side
C.) Top and bottom
*D.) Both side

49. Where should the beveled end of the airway point when inserting it into the nostril?
p. 159

A.) Toward the mouth
B.) Toward the earlobe
C.) Toward the ceiling
*D.) Toward the septum

50. Which of the following should NOT be done if gastric distention occurs during ventilations?
p. 148

*A.) Push on the abdomen gently to release the air
B.) Roll the patient on their side if vomiting occurs
C.) Be prepared for vomiting
D.) Reposition the patient's head to ensure an open airway

51. Which mask is currently the best fit for ventilating a patient with a stoma?
p. 147

A.) Stoma specific
B.) Adult-size
C.) Child-size
*D.) Infant-size

52. What is the maximum recommended time you should suction an infant patient?
p. 163

*A.) 5 seconds
B.) 9 seconds
C.) 3 seconds
D.) 7 seconds

53. Which type of obstruction has occurred when the tongue falls back in the throat and blocks the airway?
p. 148

*A.) Anatomical
B.) Mechanical
C.) Secondary
D.) Primary

54. How long after clinical death occurs will cells begin to die?
p. 137

A.) 7-9 minutes
B.) 6-8 minutes
*C.) 4-6 minutes
D.) 5-7 minutes

55. Up to how many abdominal thrusts should be given before you check for evidence that the object has been removed?
p. 150

A.) Eight
*B.) Five
C.) Six
D.) Seven

56. What should you do if air does not enter after two attempts on an infant?
p. 146

A.) Reposition the head
*B.) Begin CPR
C.) Place a towel under the shoulders
D.) Use more force

57. What is used to create the seal when using mouth-to-shield ventilation?
p. 144

A.) Straps
B.) Your hands
C.) Tape
*D.) Your lips

58. How many chest compressions should be given before you check to see if a foreign object is visible?
p. 152

A.) 50
*B.) 30
C.) 40
D.) 20

59. Which is an air passage to the lungs?
p. 138

A.) Larynx
B.) Esophagus
C.) Alveoli
*D.) Trachea

60. Where does the flange of the oropharyngeal airway rest on the patient?
p. 155

A.) Cheek
B.) Chin
*C.) Lips
D.) Tongue

61. What is the first thing you should do when treating a crash victim?
p. 147

A.) Reposition the patient to allow the patient to be examined
B.) Look, listen, and feel for breathing before moving him
C.) Open the airway with the jaw-thrust maneuver
*D.) Take appropriate BSI precautions

62. In what direction should the tip of the airway be pointing when it is first inserted into the adult patient's mouth?
p. 156

A.) Diagonal to the right ear
B.) At the base of the tongue
*C.) Towards the roof of the mouth
D.) Diagonal to the left ear

63. Where should you provide thrusts when presented with an obese patient who is choking?
p. 154

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

64. What is an early sign of respiratory compromise?
p. 137

A.) Respiratory arrest
B.) Cardiac arrest
C.) Cardiac distress
*D.) Respiratory distress

65. Which is NOT correct about the head-tilt/chin-lift maneuver?
p. 141

A.) Place one hand on the patient's forehead
*B.) Lift the chin until an under bite is created
C.) Lift the chin with two fingers on the bony part
D.) Gently tilt the head back while lifting the chin

66. What makes insertion of the nasopharyngeal airway easy?
p. 158

A.) One size fits all patients
B.) No need to rotate the tubing
C.) Sizing is simple to accomplish
*D.) Do not have to reposition the head

67. During which act do we bring oxygen into the body?
p. 136

A.) Circulation
B.) Perspiration
*C.) Respiration
D.) Ventilation

68. What are the determining factors in the control of breathing?
p. 137

A.) Your conscious will
B.) Level of consciousness
*C.) Needs of your cells
D.) Air temperature and humidity

69. Which is the primary path for air to enter and leave the system?
p. 138

A.) Throat
*B.) Nose
C.) Mouth
D.) Trachea

70. Which of the following should NOT be done when ventilating a patient with a stoma?
p. 147

A.) Open your mouth wide and take a normal breath
*B.) Pinch the patient's nose closed
C.) Kneel beside the patient and confirm unresponsiveness
D.) Place the mask on the neck over the stoma

71. Which things are used together to remove the foreign object when the patient is a responsive infant?
p. 152

A.) Abdominal thrusts and back slaps
B.) Chest thrusts, abdominal thrusts and back slaps
C.) Chest thrusts and abdominal thrusts
*D.) Chest thrusts and back slaps

72. How long should each breath be delivered when using the mouth-to-mask technique?
p. 143

*A.) 1 second
B.) 4 seconds
C.) 2 seconds
D.) 3 seconds

73. Where should the index and middle fingers be placed when performing the jaw-thrust maneuver?
p. 142

A.) On the temples of the forehead
B.) On the cheekbones
C.) Under the chin
*D.) At the angles of the jaw

74. Which patient should NOT be given abdominal thrusts to clear a foreign body airway obstruction?
p. 150

A.) Child
B.) Adult
C.) Elderly
*D.) Infant

75. At what point should you begin CPR on a responsive infant with an airway obstruction?
p. 153

A.) >From the beginning
*B.) When he loses responsiveness
C.) When he begins to cough
D.) After two cycles of thrusts

76. Which of the following is NOT a common sign and symptom of abnormal breathing?
p. 140

A.) Use of accessory muscles
*B.) Lack of noise when breathing
C.) Shallow rise and fall of the chest
D.) Nostrils that flare when breathing

77. In which patient would finger sweeps be appropriate?
p. 155

A.) Unresponsive; object cannot be seen
B.) Responsive; object cannot be seen
C.) Responsive; object can be seen
*D.) Unresponsive; object can be seen

78. What can you use as a guide to select the diameter of nasopharyngeal airway to use?
p. 158

A.) Patient's middle finger
B.) Patient's ring finger
C.) Patient's index finger
*D.) Patient's little finger

79. How many back blows should be delivered to the infant with an airway obstruction?
p. 153

A.) Eleven
B.) One
C.) Five
*D.) Two