Chapter 23
Caring for Infants and Children

1. What can be used to clean fluids from the child's airway if suctioning is not allowed?
p. 519

A.) Cotton balls
B.) Straw
C.) Q-tip
*D.) Gauze

2. What should you do if the child is still in his safety seat following a crash?
p. 539

*A.) Assess him in place
B.) Remove him
C.) Wait to evaluate the child
D.) Remove the safety seat

3. Which statement about the care of drowning patients is correct?
p. 530

A.) Keep the patient near the water to save time
B.) Only transport those who have not started breathing on their own
*C.) Provide artificial ventilations and CPR as needed
D.) Place the child in a supine position

4. What can you do to make sure the child understands what you are saying?
p. 509

A.) Make eye contact
B.) Make them repeat you
*C.) Ask them questions
D.) Look for head nodding

5. Which of the following is NOT a sign and symptom of decompensated shock in a child?
p. 527

A.) Delayed capillary refill
*B.) Increased urine output
C.) Rapid heart and respiratory rate
D.) Sunken fontanels

6. Which age group wants to be treated like an adult?
p. 513

A.) School age
B.) Preschooler
*C.) Adolescent
D.) Toddler

7. What should you do after a particularly difficult pediatric call?
p. 536

*A.) Talk about your feelings
B.) Discuss the patients with coworkers
C.) Visit the family on your own
D.) Bottle up your feelings

8. Which of the following does NOT describe the dressing used to care for the burned areas on a child's body?
p. 533

A.) Sterile
*B.) Medicated
C.) Dry
D.) Nonadherent

9. Which type of trauma should you expect when a child is in a vehicle crash unrestrained?
p. 531

A.) Extremity
B.) Pelvic
*C.) Head
D.) Abdominal

10. Which location on a child do you NOT need to use to test capillary refill?
p. 515

*A.) Nail bed
B.) Hand
C.) Forearm
D.) Foot

11. Which of the following is NOT correct when treating a child?
p. 509

A.) Approach them slowly and ask permission to get closer
B.) Pause frequently to make sure the child understands
*C.) Always remain standing to show you are knowledgeable
D.) Always tell them what you are doing before you do it

12. What is caused by dipping the child's legs into hot water?
p. 538

A.) Pants burns
B.) Circular burns
C.) Lineated burns
*D.) Stocking burns

13. What is the formula you can use to determine an approximate systolic range for a five year old child?
p. 516

*A.) (5 X 2) + 90
B.) (10 X 2) + 45
C.) (10 X 2) + 90
D.) (5 X 2) + 45

14. What is your first concern in the care of a child?
p. 519

A.) Bleeding
B.) Gross injury
*C.) Airway
D.) Mental status

15. What should you do if the parent will not allow transport of a child that you suspect has suffered physical abuse?
p. 539

*A.) Contact law enforcement
B.) Forcibly remove the child
C.) Leave the scene and document the call
D.) Argue your point with them

16. Which abdominal organ is especially large for the size of the cavity in a child?
p. 515

A.) Diaphragm
B.) Colon
*C.) Liver
D.) Stomach

17. Which of the following is NOT something you should do when treating a patient for psychological abuse?
p. 537

*A.) Confront the parents with the information
B.) Arrange to have the child transported to get him away from
the abuser
C.) Report your findings to the transport personnel and to social services
D.) Listen to and believe what the child is telling you

18. Which of the following would NOT characterize a child who is high-priority for transport?
p. 518

A.) Has evidence of bleeding that may soon result in shock
B.) Exhibits respiratory distress
*C.) Exhibits high level of anxiety
D.) Has an airway problem

19. Which of the following is NOT part of the pediatric assessment triangle?
p. 517

A.) Appearance
*B.) Identification
C.) Circulation
D.) Work of breathing

20. Which of the following is NOT a common sign and symptom of respiratory distress in a child?
p. 524

*A.) Child wanting to lay down
B.) Capillary refill time of more than two seconds
C.) Exhaling with abnormal effort
D.) Drooling

21. Which of the following should NOT be done for a child after they have had a seizure?
p. 526

A.) Provide oxygen
B.) Look for injuries
*C.) Insert a bite stick
D.) Be alert for vomiting

22. How often should you repeat vital signs on a responsive, stable patient?
p. 535

*A.) Every 15 minutes
B.) Every 10 minutes
C.) Every 20 minutes
D.) Every 5 minutes

23. What must be done to witness retractions in a child?
p. 518

*A.) Bare the chest
B.) Have the child lay down
C.) Use the stethoscope
D.) Have the child hold his breath

24. How often should you reassess an unstable patient?
p. 521

*A.) Every 5 minutes
B.) Every 10 minutes
C.) Every 12 minutes
D.) Every 7 minutes

25. Which of the following is a common cause of shock in infants and children?
p. 526

A.) Cardiac-related problems
B.) Poisoning
*C.) Blood loss
D.) Allergic reaction

26. Where do children lose most of their body heat?
p. 528

A.) Torso
B.) Back
*C.) Head
D.) Extremities

27. What do signs of sleepiness and slow response indicate in a child with asthma?
p. 525

*A.) Low oxygen levels
B.) High oxygen levels
C.) Low blood volume
D.) High blood volume

28. What is the first thing you should do when performing the secondary assessment when the child is responding normally?
p. 521

A.) Palpate the part of the body involved
B.) Gather a patient history
C.) Get baseline vitals
*D.) Determine the chief complaint

29. What should an infant do when gently tapped or shaken?
p. 510

A.) Sleep
B.) Laugh
*C.) Cry
D.) Shake

30. What is the maximum amount of time you should assess for a pulse in a child?
p. 511

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

31. What position should you place the child with an altered mental status when no signs of shock are present?
p. 526

A.) Trendelenburg
*B.) Recovery
C.) Sitting
D.) Recumbent

32. What should you do if placing a folded towel under the child's shoulders does not open the airway?
p. 511

A.) Administer back blows
B.) Begin CPR
C.) Readjust the head
*D.) Perform abdominal thrusts

33. Why is the general impression an important indicator in children?
p. 517

*A.) Severity of illness
B.) Age of child
C.) Mechanism of injury
D.) Ability to breathe

34. What can be injured when a baby suffers from shaken baby syndrome?
p. 539

A.) Spleen
B.) Kidneys
*C.) Brain
D.) Liver

35. What percentage of the total surface area is assigned to the head and neck in a child?
p. 533

A.) 23%
*B.) 18%
C.) 1%
D.) 9%

36. When is SIDS most likely to occur?
p. 530

A.) First six months
*B.) First three months
C.) Up to first year
D.) Up to second year

37. How should you supply oxygen to a child with suspected dehydration?
p. 530

A.) Positive-pressure oxygen
*B.) Blow-by oxygen
C.) Bag-mask device
D.) Rebreather mask

38. When do most incidents of apnea occur in infants and children?
p. 524

A.) When feeding
B.) When swinging
C.) When playing
*D.) When sleeping

39. Which of the following are you NOT expected to do when a child is attached to medical equipment?
p. 512

*A.) Know how to operate the different machinery
B.) Assist the parents in providing care
C.) Ask the parents what they need you to do and how
D.) Know how to help the child

40. What is the most common cause of cardiac arrest in infants and children?
p. 522

A.) COPD
B.) Poor circulation
C.) Heart damage
*D.) Respiratory arrest

41. Which of the following is NOT a sign of psychological abuse?
p. 536

A.) Extreme passiveness
B.) Depression
C.) Fear
*D.) Desire to excel

42. At what age will the child's body catch up with the size of the head?
p. 512

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

43. Which of the following is NOT the cause of shaken baby syndrome?
p. 539

A.) Violent shaking
B.) Tossing the baby in the air
*C.) Gentle bouncing
D.) Running with baby in a backpack

44. Which of the following should NOT be done when you suspect physical abuse of a child?
p. 538

A.) Be the child's advocate
B.) Convince the parents to allow the child to be taken to the
hospital
C.) Communicate that it is hard to determine the seriousness
of the injuries in the field
*D.) Let the parents know you suspect abuse

45. What can you do to help reassure children?
p. 509

A.) Hold them in your lap
*B.) Stroke their forehead
C.) Offer them bribes
D.) Hug them

46. Which statement about the physical exam of a child is incorrect?
p. 521

A.) Only remove clothing needed to perform your examination
B.) Allow the medical patient to be held by the parent
*C.) Explain your actions only to the child
D.) Perform the exam from toe to head

47. What direction will the head move when a child is laid supine?
p. 514

*A.) Tip forward
B.) Roll to the left
C.) Tip backward
D.) Roll to the right

48. Which of the following would NOT indicate a child is being neglected?
p. 537

A.) Unclean living conditions
B.) The child is lean
*C.) The child does not have a lot of toys
D.) There are signs of dehydration

49. Which type of seizure is caused by fever?
p. 526

A.) Myoclonic
*B.) Febrile
C.) Absence
D.) Tonic

50. At what age would you expect to find the average pulse of 120-160 beats per minute?
p. 516

A.) Three to six years
B.) One month to one year
C.) One to three years
*D.) Birth to one month

51. Which upper respiratory issue results in a barking type of cough or stridor?
p. 524

A.) Epiglottitis
*B.) Croup
C.) Cold
D.) Allergies

52. At what approximate age does the soft spot on the top of the head close?
p. 514

A.) 8 months
*B.) 18 months
C.) 12 months
D.) 24 months

53. How many rescue breaths should be given to the infant every three to five seconds?
p. 520

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

54. Where should chest compressions be performed when the child is in a child safety seat?
p. 540

A.) On the ground
*B.) On an immobilization device
C.) In the safety seat
D.) In the floor board

55. What can the oxygen tubing be placed into to administer oxygen with the blow-by technique?
p. 520

A.) Paper bag
B.) Styrofoam cup
*C.) Paper cup
D.) Plastic bag

56. What is the number one cause of death in people 1 to 18 years of age?
p. 531

A.) Contagious disease
B.) Poisoning
C.) Heart attack
*D.) Trauma

57. What should you NOT do when checking for injury to the pelvic cavity in a child?
p. 515

A.) Check for bleeding from the genital area
*B.) Rock the hips to check for stability
C.) Monitor vital signs for shock
D.) Arrange for transport as soon as possible

58. Which is NOT a correct statement about the signs and symptoms of asthma?
p. 525

A.) Increased heart rate
B.) Shortness of breath
C.) Cough
*D.) Slower than normal breathing rate

59. Which type of seizure commonly presents with a child who had a seizure and then stopped breathing?
p. 528

A.) Atonic
B.) Absence
C.) Partial
*D.) Febrile

60. Which of the following should be done when treating an infant for shock?
p. 527

A.) Ensure the infant is hot
B.) Ask the patient to breathe deeply
*C.) Elevate the legs if there is no trauma
D.) Delay transport for oxygen administration

61. What should be the primary method you use to control bleeding in a child?
p. 511

A.) Elevation with direct pressure
B.) Tourniquet
C.) Pressure points
*D.) Direct pressure

62. Which statement about treatment of a child with a fever is correct?
p. 528

A.) Use rubbing alcohol to bring the fever down
*B.) Undress the child down to underwear or diaper
C.) Submerge the child in cold water
D.) Cover the child in a towel soaked in cold water

63. Which of the following should you try and keep the sexually abused child from doing?
p. 537

*A.) Using the bathroom
B.) Changing clothes
C.) Talking to paramedics
D.) Covering with a blanket

64. What age range are toddlers?
p. 512

A.) Four to six years
*B.) One to three years
C.) Two to four years
D.) Three to five years

65. What should you do if you determine the child is seriously ill?
p. 521

A.) Primary assessment
*B.) Rapid assessment
C.) Focused assessment
D.) Secondary assessment

66. What will cause a sudden change in mental status as well as sensation, behavior or movement?
p. 525

A.) Shock
*B.) Seizure
C.) Fever
D.) Asthma

67. What should you do first when you encounter a responsive pediatric trauma patient?
p. 532

A.) Monitor heart rate
B.) Maintain the airway
C.) Provide oxygen
*D.) Stabilize injuries

68. Which finger should be used to perform finger sweeps on an infant?
p. 510

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

69. Where should you start your physical examination of a toddler?
p. 513

*A.) Toe
B.) Back
C.) Head
D.) Abdomen

70. How should you tell the child with asthma and trouble breathing to breathe?
p. 525

A.) Breathe in forcefully and out normally
*B.) Breathe in normally and out forcefully
C.) Breathe in forcefully and out forcefully
D.) Breathe in normally and out normally