Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Pediatric Emergencies

1. How much fluid should be given over a 10-20 minute period to treat a pediatric patient for hypovolemic shock?
p. 949

A.) 30 mL/kg
*B.) 20 mL/kg
C.) 40 mL/kg
D.) 50 mL/kg

2. Which is NOT a common illness/injury for a child between 6-12 years old?
p. 916

*A.) Dehydration
B.) Fractures
C.) Burns
D.) Drowning

3. Which direction should the examination of a 9 month old progress?
p. 914

A.) Back-to-front
*B.) Toe-to-head
C.) Head-to-toe
D.) Front-to-back

4. What is the most common mechanism of injury in pediatric trauma emergencies?
p. 921

*A.) Motor vehicle accidents
B.) Burns
C.) Drowning
D.) Firearms

5. Which should NOT trigger suspicion of child abuse?
p. 924

A.) Delay in seeking help for the child
B.) Child inappropriately dressed
C.) Injuries in various stages of healing
*D.) Fracture in a 15 year old child

6. Which is NOT an objective of medication therapy in pediatric cardiac arrest?
p. 949-950

A.) Correction of hypoxemia
*B.) Deceleration of the heart rate
C.) Correction of metabolic acidosis
D.) Suppression of ventricular extopy

7. What mechanism of head injury is NOT commonly seen in a school-aged child?
p. 922

A.) Bicycle accidents
B.) Falls from trees
*C.) Sporting events
D.) Auto-pedestrian accidents

8. What is the biggest risk associated with vomiting in a child?
p. 935

A.) Obstruction
*B.) Dehydration
C.) Malnutrition
D.) Aspiration

9. What medication should be administered to a seizing child?
p. 928

A.) Neurontin
B.) Epinephrine
*C.) Diazepam
D.) Dopamine

10. What is the normal pulse rate of a 6 year old?
p. 919

A.) 90-120
*B.) 70-110
C.) 60-90
D.) 100-160

11. What is the most commonly injured organ in children?
p. 923

*A.) Spleen
B.) Intestine
C.) Liver
D.) Stomach

12. What should be done first when treating a child for an asthma attack?
p. 935

*A.) Establish an airway
B.) Administer supplemental, humidified oxygen
C.) Administer a steroid preparation
D.) Administer an inhaled beta agonist

13. Which type of seizure occurs as a result of a sudden increase in body temperature?
p. 927

A.) Meningitis
B.) Epileptic
*C.) Febrile
D.) Hypoxic

14. Which age group should be interviewed outside of the parent's presence?
p. 916-917

*A.) 12-15 years
B.) 6-12 years
C.) 3-5 years
D.) 1-3 years

15. What is characteristic of croup?
p. 931

A.) Drooling
*B.) Slow onset
C.) Child prefers to sit up
D.) Occasional stridor

16. What is the skin condition of a child who is severely dehydrated?
p. 936

A.) Dry and ashen
B.) Moist and red
C.) Normal
*D.) Dry, cool, mottled

17. Which location should be used for vascular access only in a life-threatening event in a pediatric patient?
p. 946

A.) Scalp vein
B.) Arm vein
C.) Foot vein
*D.) External jugular vein

18. What is the primary emotional response of a child to an emergency?
p. 912

*A.) Fear
B.) Sadness
C.) Guilt
D.) Anger

19. At what age should the anterior fontanelle be diminished?
p. 919

A.) 9 months
*B.) 6 months
C.) 3 months
D.) 12 months

20. Which is NOT a true statement about the difference between a child's and an adult's airway management?
p. 945

A.) The epiglottis is U-shaped and extends into the pharynx
B.) The vocal cords are short and concave
*C.) The child's larynx is slightly lower in the neck
D.) The narrowest portion of the airway is at the level of the cricoid cartilage in children less than 8 years

21. What should have happened to a child's weight in relation to the birth weight between the ages of 1-5 months?
p. 914

*A.) Doubled
B.) Remain the same
C.) Tripled
D.) Quadrupled

22. What is the peak age for SIDS to occur?
p. 940

*A.) 2-4 months
B.) 1 month - 1 year
C.) 8 months - 2 years
D.) 6-9 months

23. If a documented fever is present in a child of less than 3 months, what should be assumed is the cause until proven otherwise?
p. 929

A.) Reye's syndrome
*B.) Meningitis
C.) Croup
D.) Epiglottitis

24. Who is NOT generally a sexual abuser?
p. 924

*A.) Stranger to the child
B.) Someone known to the family
C.) Family member
D.) Someone the child trusts

25. When should the child be questioned about their emergency?
p. 915

*A.) 3-5 years
B.) 6-9 months
C.) 1-3 years
D.) 2-6 months

26. Which condition would NOT lead the paramedic to use Rapid Cardiopulmonary Assessment?
p. 941

*A.) Respiratory rate of less than 60
B.) Altered level of consciousness
C.) Heart rate greater than 180 for child under 5 years
D.) Fever with petechiae (small skin hemorrhages)

27. When should the child's respiratory rate be taken?
p. 920

A.) After the examination
*B.) Before the examination
C.) Do not take the respiratory rate
D.) During the examination

28. Which is a symptom of septic shock?
p. 937

*A.) Tachycardia
B.) Mottled skin
C.) Poor feeding
D.) Ill appearance

29. What is wheezing in a child under the age of one year frequently due to?
p. 933

*A.) Bronchiolitis
B.) Asthma
C.) Epiglottitis
D.) Tonsillitis

30. Which type of fracture is characterized by a bulging projection at the fracture site?
p. 923

A.) Bend
B.) Greenstick
*C.) Buckle
D.) Yellowstick

31. Which is a non-cyanotic problem associated with congenital heart disease?
p. 939

A.) Altered mental status
*B.) Drowsiness
C.) Irritability
D.) Inconsolable crying