Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Airway Management and Ventilation

1. Where should the light of the lighted stylet be visible when it is in proper position?
p. 252

A.) Back of the neck
*B.) Front of the neck
C.) Right side of the neck
D.) Left side of the neck

2. Which action is NOT performed when using the modified jaw-thrust maneuver due to cervical injury?
p. 226-227

*A.) Tilting the head
B.) Displacing the jaw
C.) Kneeling at the head
D.) Retracting the lower lip

3. What is a major drawback to mouth to mouth ventilation?
p. 279

A.) Difficult to maintain seal
B.) Ventilator exhaustion
*C.) Disease transmission
D.) Patient regurgitation

4. What is true about air that is breathed in when it has reached the lower airway?
p. 208

*A.) It is body temperature and 100% humidified
B.) It is room temperature and 100% humidified
C.) It is room temperature and 50% humidified
D.) It is body temperature and 50% humidified

5. What is the first criteria that needs to be checked when performing a primary assessment of the patient's airway?
p. 220

A.) Check adequacy of breathing
B.) Gauge oxygen concentration
*C.) Ensure it is patent
D.) Measure air movement

6. Which is NOT considered an advantage of the nasotracheal intubation?
p. 261

A.) It is more comfortable for the patient
B.) The tube cannot be bitten
C.) The tube can be easily anchored
*D.) It is less traumatic for the patient

7. What is the main laryngeal cartilage?
p. 209

A.) Arytenoid
B.) Cricoid
C.) Tracheal
*D.) Thyroid

8. Which is NOT a reason for oxygenation of the hypoxic patient?
p. 277

A.) Increasing oxygen concentration at the alveolar level
B.) Increasing the amount of oxygen delivered to the patient's cells
C.) Increasing arterial oxygen levels
*D.) Increasing the percentage of expired oxygen

9. Which is NOT a contraindication of using the esophageal obturator airway?
p. 234

*A.) Persons over the age of 16
B.) Persons who may have ingested caustic poisons
C.) Persons with a history of alcoholism
D.) Persons under 5 feet tall

10. Which is the best way to confirm proper placement of the endotracheal tube?
p. 245

A.) Observe the chest rising and falling
*B.) Visualize the entire intubation process
C.) Utilize the end-tidal carbon dioxide detector
D.) Esophageal detector device

11. Which is the uppermost part of the pharynx?
p. 208

*A.) Nasopharynx
B.) Hypopharynx
C.) Oropharynx
D.) Laryngopharynx

12. How should the tubing of an esophageal obturator airway be grasped?
p. 233

A.) Like a fork
B.) Like an apple
C.) Like an axe
*D.) Like a pencil

13. What is the average volume of gas inhaled or exhaled in one respiratory cycle?
p. 217

A.) Minute volume
*B.) Tidal volume
C.) Alveolar volume
D.) Dead space volume

14. What is the superior-most portion of the airway?
p. 207

A.) Oropharynx
B.) Nasopharynx
*C.) Nasal cavity
D.) Oral cavity

15. Which device delivers high pressures?
p. 281

A.) Automatic ventilator
B.) Pocket mask
*C.) Demand valve
D.) Bag-valve

16. Which part of the airway does gas exchange take place?
p. 210

A.) Middle
B.) Upper
*C.) Lower
D.) Outer

17. What is used to lift the tongue and epiglottis out of the way for placement of an endotracheal tube?
p. 236

A.) Endotracheal tube
*B.) Laryngoscope
C.) Stylet
D.) Magill forceps

18. Which is NOT a disadvantage to percutaneous transtracheal catheter ventilation?
p. 274

A.) It may not allow for efficient elimination of carbon dioxide
*B.) It may perforate the trachea if the needle is inserted too far
C.) It may lead to pneumothorax due to high pressures generated during ventilation
D.) It does not allow for direct suctioning of secretions

19. What can be used to prevent regurgitation while ventilating a patient?
p. 227

A.) Fondren's Maneuver
*B.) Sellick's Maneuver
C.) Trudrit's Maneuver
D.) Glottic's Maneuver

20. Which type of process is normal expiration of air?
p. 212

A.) Reactive
B.) Active
*C.) Passive
D.) Aggressive

21. Which direction is the patient's jaw displaced when performing the jaw-thrust maneuver?
p. 226

A.) Right
*B.) Forward
C.) Backward
D.) Left

22. What measures oxygen saturation in peripheral tissues?
p. 223

A.) Peripheral oximeter
*B.) Pulse oximeter
C.) Saturation oximeter
D.) Blood oximeter

23. What color will the skin turn when there is carbon monoxide poisoning?
p. 222

*A.) Cherry red
B.) Ashen gray
C.) Pink
D.) Yellow

24. Which tube should be used first when the esophageal tracheal combitube is in place?
p. 269

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

25. If the clear tube is in the esophagus, a breath into which color tube will make the chest rise?
p. 266

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

26. What is a blood clot in the pulmonary circulation that adversely affects oxygenation of the blood?
p. 215

A.) Pulmonary edema
B.) Atelectasis
C.) Emphysema
*D.) Pulmonary embolism

27. What is the total lung capacity of the adult male?
p. 217

*A.) 6 liters
B.) 4 liters
C.) 3 liters
D.) 5 liters

28. What is the minimum amount of oxygen that should be delivered with the simple face mask?
p. 278

A.) 10 liters
B.) 12 liters
C.) 8 liters
*D.) 6 liters

29. Which is a disadvantage of the nasopharyngeal airway?
p. 230

A.) It is rapidly inserted
*B.) It is smaller than the oropharyngeal airway
C.) It bypasses the tongue
D.) It may be used in the presence of a gag reflex

30. What is the last method of checking the effectiveness of ventilatory support?
p. 222

A.) Smell
B.) Listen
*C.) Feel
D.) Look

31. Which situation does NOT call for the use of a nasotracheal tube?
p. 261

A.) Patient with fractured jaw
B.) Severely obese patient
*C.) Patient with basilar skull fracture
D.) Spinal injury patient

32. What gauge cannula should be used for an adult needle cricothyrotomy?
p. 270

A.) 18-20
*B.) 12-14
C.) 16-18
D.) 14-16

33. What percentage of oxygen administration does the nasal cannula deliver?
p. 277

A.) 34%-54%
B.) 14%-34%
C.) 44%-64%
*D.) 24%-44%

34. Which type of airway obstruction is characterized with an effective cough?
p. 218-219

A.) Upper
*B.) Partial
C.) Lower
D.) Complete

35. Which is NOT an advantage of the pharyngeo-tracheal lumen airway?
p. 265

*A.) It can be used in patients with a gag reflex
B.) It has no face mask to seal
C.) It does not require head or neck movement
D.) It does not require direct visualization of the larynx

36. What is the measurement of exhaled carbon dioxide concentrations called?
p. 225

A.) Cadonography
B.) Caconography
C.) Caronography
*D.) Caponography

37. Which hand should the laryngoscope be used in?
p. 242

A.) Right
B.) Both
C.) Neither
*D.) Left

38. What is the minimum amount of oxygen per minute that should be delivered when providing ventilatory support?
p. 279

A.) 500 mL
B.) 700 mL
*C.) 800 mL
D.) 600 mL

39. What is the maximum amount of time an attempt at suctioning a patient should last due to the fact that the patient's oxygen is cut off?
p. 276

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

40. Which is a disadvantage of the oropharyngeal airway?
p. 229

*A.) The device is easily dislodged
B.) Allows air to pass around the device
C.) Prevents obstruction by teeth
D.) Serves as an effective bite block

41. How many square meters of surface area do the aveoli possess?
p. 211

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

42. What is an asymmetrical chest wall movement caused by a defect that lessens respiratory efficiency called?
p. 220

A.) Hemodoxical breathing
*B.) Paradoxical breathing
C.) Latidoxical breathing
D.) Baradoxical breathing

43. When should the suction be activated?
p. 276

A.) Before the tube is inserted
B.) While the tube is being inserted
*C.) Once the tube is in place
D.) After the tube has been removed

44. Which major respiratory gas is metabolically inert?
p. 213

A.) Oxygen
*B.) Nitrogen
C.) Carbon dioxide
D.) Water

45. Which nostril should be picked when performing nasotracheal intubation?
p. 264

A.) Smaller
B.) Left
*C.) Larger
D.) Right

46. How many lobes does the right lung contain?
p. 211

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

47. What is the minimum age limit for usage of the mechanical ventilator?
p. 282

*A.) 5
B.) 4
C.) 2
D.) 3

48. Which is a sign of esophageal intubation?
p. 246-247

A.) Lack of sounds made by the vocal chords
B.) Breath sounds on one side only
C.) Poor compliance felt with bag-valve device
*D.) Absence of breath sounds with ventilatory support

49. Which serves no known physiological purpose?
p. 216

A.) Sneezing
B.) Coughing
C.) Grunting
*D.) Hiccoughing

50. Which is NOT an oxygen concentration that can be delivered with the Venturi mask?
p. 279

A.) 24%
B.) 40%
*C.) 37%
D.) 28%

51. Which activity decreases respiratory rate?
p. 217

*A.) Sleep
B.) Fever
C.) Hypoxia
D.) Pain

52. What shape should the stylet and tubing be bent into when performing digital intubation?
p. 249

*A.) J
B.) L
C.) S
D.) U

53. What is NOT a step to take when placing an endotracheal tube in a patient with an esophageal obturator airway?
p. 247-248

A.) Hyperventilate the patient with 100% oxygen
B.) Inflate the distal cuff with 5-10 mL of air
C.) Place the endotracheal tube in with the EOA
*D.) Remove the EOA tubing, then place the endotracheal

54. Which causes increased carbon dioxide production?
p. 215

*A.) Muscle exertion
B.) Asthma
C.) Respiratory depression by drugs
D.) Airway obstruction

55. What is a harsh, high-pitched sound heard on inhalation associated with laryngeal edema?
p. 222

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

56. Which position should the patient's head be placed in when performing a blind nasotracheal intubation?
p. 262

*A.) Relaxed
B.) Back-tilt
C.) Sideways
D.) Front-tilt

57. What helps prevent food from entering the lungs?
p. 208

A.) Chock reflex
B.) Food reflex
*C.) Gag reflex
D.) Swallowing reflex

58. What ending point is used to measure out a nasopharyngeal airway?
p. 231

A.) Adam's apple
*B.) Earlobe
C.) Carotid artery
D.) Chin

59. What is the pressure exerted by each component of a gas mixture?
p. 213

A.) Exerted pressure
B.) Total pressure
C.) Combined pressure
*D.) Partial pressure

60. Which direction in relation to the top of the mouth should the tip of the oropharyngeal airway be inserted?
p. 229

*A.) Towards the top
B.) Towards the left cheek
C.) Towards the tongue
D.) Towards the right cheek

61. Which side of the patient's mouth should the endotracheal tube be inserted from?
p. 243

A.) Bottom
B.) Top
*C.) Right
D.) Left

62. Which condition occurs as a result of increased partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the blood?
p. 220

A.) Hyperoxemia
B.) Hypoxemia
C.) Hypocarbia
*D.) Hypercarbia

63. How many divisions occur before the bronchioles become respiratory bronchioles?
p. 211

A.) 28
B.) 24
C.) 26
*D.) 22

64. What can be placed in the syringe to signal that the needle is in the trachea when performing a transtracheal jet ventilation procedure?
p. 272

*A.) Saline
B.) Food coloring
C.) Morphine
D.) Dye

65. What concentration of oxygen will the bag-valve device deliver when no supplementation is used?
p. 280

A.) 35%
*B.) 21%
C.) 31%
D.) 25%

66. What is the range of lengths of the nasopharyngeal airway?
p. 230

A.) 20-23 cm
*B.) 17-20 cm
C.) 26-29 cm
D.) 23-26 cm

67. Which condition is NOT indicative of using endotracheal intubation?
p. 240-241

A.) Possible airway obstruction
B.) Respiratory arrest
*C.) Conscious with a gag reflex
D.) Decreased minute volume

68. How long should the patient be ventilated with 100% oxygen if an attempt at the rapid sequence ventilation is not successful?
p. 260

A.) 15-30 seconds
*B.) 30-60 seconds
C.) 90-120 seconds
D.) 60-90 seconds

69. What position should the patient's head be when inserting the airway of the esophageal obturator airway?
p. 234

A.) Tilted left
B.) Tilted right
C.) Tilted back
*D.) Neutral

70. What is defined as the mechanical process whereby air is taken into and out of the lungs?
p. 212

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

71. How many millimeters of oxygen does each gram of saturated hemoglobin carry?
p. 214

A.) 1.64
*B.) 1.34
C.) 1.44
D.) 1.54

72. What is the optimal liters per minute delivery with a nonrebreather mask?
p. 278

*A.) 10-15
B.) 25-30
C.) 20-25
D.) 15-20

73. Which type of neuromuscular blocker takes effect in 60-90 seconds and lasts 3-5 minutes?
p. 260

A.) Vecuronium
B.) Pancuronium
*C.) Succinylcholine
D.) Pavulon

74. What reflex prevents the lungs from becoming over inflated?
p. 216

A.) Tordol-Breuer
*B.) Hering-Breuer
C.) Fondren-Breuer
D.) Mindre-Breuer

75. Where does the main center for respiratory control lie?
p. 215

A.) Apneustic center
*B.) Medulla
C.) Pneumotaxic center
D.) Pons

76. How long should each attempt at intubation be limited to in order to avoid hypoxia?
p. 242

A.) 15 seconds
*B.) 30 seconds
C.) 60 seconds
D.) 45 seconds

77. Where does the paramedic sit when performing endotracheal intubation in the trauma patient?
p. 254

A.) Next to the patient's chest
*B.) Above the patient's head
C.) Over the patient's chest
D.) Below the patient's head

78. Which angle should the needle be directed caudally when performing a needle cricothyrotomy?
p. 271

*A.) 45 degree
B.) 70 degree
C.) 65 degree
D.) 90 degree

79. Which type of suctioning device is not capable of retrieving even small pieces of food?
p. 275

A.) Tonsil-tip
*B.) Whistle-tip
C.) Trumble-tip
D.) Yankauer-tip

80. Which is a disadvantage of using the esophageal tracheal combitube?
p. 268

*A.) It cannot be used in patients with a gag reflex
B.) It cannot be rapidly inserted
C.) It does not require visualization of the larynx
D.) The airway is anchored behind the soft palate

81. Where should the paramedic be located relative to the patient when performing the head-tilt/chin-lift maneuver?
p. 226

A.) Above his/her head
B.) Across his/her abdomen
*C.) At his/her side
D.) Over his/her chest

82. How long is the trachea?
p. 210

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

83. What part of the anatomy is the cutoff point for the upper airway?
p. 207

*A.) Larynx
B.) Septum
C.) Tonsil
D.) Pharynx

84. How long should each attempt at endotracheal intubation take maximum in a pediatric patient?
p. 259

A.) 45 seconds
*B.) 30 seconds
C.) 15 seconds
D.) 60 seconds

85. Which end of the tubing of the endotracheal tube is open?
p. 238

*A.) Both
B.) Top
C.) Bottom
D.) Neither

86. What is the most common cause of airway obstruction?
p. 219

A.) Trauma
*B.) Tongue
C.) Laryngeal spasm
D.) Foreign body

87. What is a standard size of endotracheal tubing for an adult male or female?
p. 239

*A.) 7.5 i.d.
B.) 8.5 i.d.
C.) 6.0 i.d.
D.) 9.0 i.d.

88. Which reading of oxygen saturation indicates sever hypoxia?
p. 224

*A.) 85%
B.) 90%
C.) 95%
D.) 100%

89. Which is NOT a difference between the adult and pediatric anatomy in relation to endotracheal intubation?
p. 256

A.) Epiglottis is "floppy" and narrow
*B.) Glottic opening is lower and more posterior to the neck
C.) Tongue is larger in relation to the oropharynx
D.) Narrowest part of the upper airway is at the cricoids cartilage