Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Respiratory Emergencies

1. Which symptom is NOT commonly associated with pneumonia?
p. 595

A.) "Bed shaking" chills
B.) Deep, productive cough
C.) Recent fever
*D.) Loud, snoring breathing

2. Which condition is NOT indicated when there is a dull sound upon chest percussion?
p. 578

A.) Pulmonary edema
*B.) Emphysema
C.) Pneumonia
D.) Hemothorax

3. What color is the skin when carbon monoxide poisoning has gone on for a long period of time?
p. 596

*A.) Bright cherry red
B.) Deep ocean blue
C.) Radiant sunshine yellow
D.) Dull pea soup green

4. When examining a patient with toxic inhalation, which area is NOT of primary concern?
p. 596

*A.) Neck
B.) Mouth
C.) Throat
D.) Face

5. What action should NOT be taken with a hyperventilating patient?
p. 598

A.) Assist in respirations
B.) Give the patient reassurance
*C.) Rebreathing using a paper bag
D.) Administer supplemental oxygen

6. Which statement is true in regards to administering oxygen?
p. 581

*A.) Every patient with respiratory distress should receive oxygen
B.) If the patient presents with hypoxic symptoms, they should not receive oxygen
C.) No patient should receive oxygen until in the emergency department
D.) Only patients without COPD can receive oxygen supplementation

7. What condition is the result of destruction of the alveolar walls distal to the terminal bronchioles?
p. 583

A.) COPD
B.) Bronchitis
*C.) Emphysema
D.) Asthma

8. What is a decrease in the amount of oxygen and an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide as a result of some interference with respiration called?
p. 576

A.) Cyanosis
*B.) Asphyxia
C.) Hypoxia
D.) Hemoptysis

9. Which piece of the chest should be palpated first when performing the secondary survey?
p. 577

A.) Left
*B.) Front
C.) Right
D.) Back

10. Which is NOT a side effect of terbutaline?
p. 591

A.) Palpitations
B.) Headache
C.) Anxiety
*D.) Dizziness

11. What age group has seen the largest increase in asthma related deaths?
p. 586

A.) 20-35 years old
B.) 45 years and younger
*C.) 45 years and older
D.) 2-18 years old

12. Where should the thrusts be administered to a pregnant woman who is choking and cannot speak?
p. 582

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

13. How many ventilations should be attempted in an unconscious, choking patient?
p. 582

A.) 4
*B.) 2
C.) 8
D.) 6

14. Which condition is the result of an increased production of mucous in the respiratory tree?
p. 585

A.) COPD
B.) Emphysema
C.) Asthma
*D.) Chronic bronchitis

15. Which is NOT a history question you need to ask the patient who presents with a respiratory problem?
p. 575

A.) Does the patient have any allergies?
B.) Has the patient been coughing?
*C.) When was the last time food was ingested?
D.) How long has the dyspnea been present?

16. What are the rattling sounds in the larger airway called?
p. 578

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

17. What gives the emphysema patient a pink color?
p. 585

A.) Hypoxia
B.) Asphyxia
*C.) Polycythemia
D.) Dyspnia

18. Which is NOT something that is done in the prehospital setting for a suspected pulmonary embolism?
p. 597

*A.) Administer medication to dissolve the clot
B.) Establish and maintain the patient's airway
C.) Establish an IV of lactated Ringer's saline
D.) Administer supplemental oxygen at the highest concentration

19. Which condition is a resultant symptom of dyspnea?
p. 576

*A.) Difficulty speaking
B.) Patient discomfort
C.) Position of the patient
D.) Alert verbal responses

20. What concentration of oxygen should be administered to the asthmatic patient in distress?
p. 588

*A.) 100%
B.) 50%
C.) 70%
D.) 80%

21. Which is the most common upper airway obstruction?
p. 581-582

A.) Dentures
*B.) Relaxed tongue
C.) Toys
D.) Food

22. What is the subcutaneous dosage of epinephrine 1:1000?
p. 589

*A.) 0.3-0.5 mg
B.) 0.5-0.7 mg
C.) 0.9-1.1 mg
D.) 0.7-0.9 mg

23. What does noisy breathing nearly always mean?
p. 576

*A.) Partial obstruction
B.) Illness of the patient
C.) No obstruction
D.) Complete obstruction

24. Which word is associated with fluid in the smaller airways?
p. 579

A.) Rhonchi
B.) Friction rub
C.) Stridor
*D.) Rales

25. What should be put into the IV line when a nervous system dysfunction is suspected?
p. 598

A.) Lactated Ringer's solution
*B.) 5 percent dextrose in water
C.) Normal saline with anticonvulsant medication
D.) Normal saline

26. Which is NOT considered a toxic material when inhaled?
p. 595

*A.) Carbon dioxide
B.) Sulfur trioxide
C.) Nitrogen oxide
D.) Ammonia

27. How is albuterol administered?
p. 590

A.) Subcutaneous injection
B.) IM injection
*C.) Inhaled
D.) IV

28. What is the name for a prolonged asthma attack that does not respond to repeated doses of epinephrine?
p. 593

A.) Status epinephricus
*B.) Status asthmaticus
C.) Status repeaticus
D.) Status prolongicus

29. Which medication can be used to treat asthma and congestive heart failure?
p. 594

A.) Terbutaline
B.) Methylprednisolone
*C.) Aminophylline
D.) Isoetharine

30. What flow rate should supplemental oxygen be started for a patient with chronic bronchitis?
p. 586

A.) 26 liters/min
B.) 10 liters/min
C.) 18 liters/min
*D.) 2 liters/min