

Module 15
FINAL EXAMINATION

Multiple Choice For each question, circle the letter that represents the **one** best answer.

1. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a combination of artificial
 - a. life support and cardiac monitoring
 - b. ventilations and external cardiac compression
 - c. basic life support and advanced life support
 - d. standards for respiratory assessment

2. Pressure should not be applied over the _____ because of the risk of tearing the liver.
 - a. heart
 - b. sternum
 - c. liver
 - d. xiphoid process

3. When the rescuer is not present at the time a victim becomes unconscious, it is known as a/an
 - a. cardiac arrest in a monitored patient
 - b. witnessed cardiac arrest
 - c. unwitnessed cardiac arrest
 - d. external arrest in an unmonitored patient

4. Which of the following is **true** concerning the head-tilt/chin-life maneuver? (circle one)
 - a. the head is tilted by upward pressure to the neck
 - b. tow hands are placed on the victim's forehead
 - c. fingers of one hand are under the jaw near the chic
 - d. all of the above

5. The _____ pulse is palpated to assess circulation in infants less than one year of age.
 - a. temporal
 - b. carotid
 - c. radial
 - d. brachial

6. Advantages of using the carotid pulse include:

- a. it is near the head
 - b. the neck is accessible without removing clothing
 - c. it usually can be palpated when other pulses cannot
 - d. all of the above
7. Establishing an airway in an unconscious person means
- a. performing the head-tilt/chin-life maneuver
 - b. starting artificial ventilation
 - c. performing external cardiac compressions
 - d. moving the person to a supine face-up position
8. If breathing is absent when a victim is first discovered, the rescuer immediately gives how many ventilation?
- a. four
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. one
9. If the victim's carotid pulse is present after initial ventilation have been delivered by the rescuer, the rescuer should
- a. continue ventilation
 - b. initiate artificial circulation
 - c. perform artificial ventilation and circulation
 - d. stop ventilation
10. In cardiac arrest, basic life support should be started
- a. immediately
 - b. when a second rescuer arrives
 - c. before palpating carotid artery
 - d. when breathing is restored
11. To check for the presence of breathing in a victim,
- a. watch for chest movements
 - b. listen for airflow
 - c. feel for airflow
 - d. all of the above
12. The first step in performing a CPR rescue is
- a. position the victim in a supine position
 - b. enlist the aid of others to help provide CPR and alert authorities

- c. determine the possible cause of the emergency
 - d. determine the victim's level of responsiveness
13. Which of the following is true about the rescuer who performs artificial ventilation in a two person CPR?
- a. she/he keeps the victim's head and chin positioned
 - b. she/he kneels near the victim's head
 - c. she/he check for effective ventilation
 - d. all of the above
14. External cardiac compression occurs at a point
- a. on the lower half of the sternum
 - b. on the xiphoid process
 - c. on the lower edge of the rib cage on the victim's left
 - d. midway on the horizontal centerline
15. Proper compression on the adult causes the sternum to drop
- a. 2.5 to 3 inches
 - b. 1 ½ to 2 inches
 - c. 1 to 2 inches
 - d. ½ to 1 inch
16. Compression on an adult should occur at a rate
- a. sufficient to maintain carotid artery pulse
 - b. of 60-80 per minute
 - c. of 80-100 per minute
 - d. sufficient to maintain carotid distention
17. In an adult, two-rescuer emergency, compression-to-breath ratio is
- a. 6:1
 - b. 5:1
 - c. 4:1
 - d. 3:1
18. In an adult, one-rescuer emergency, compression-to-breath ratio is
- a. 2:9
 - b. 2:15
 - c. 9:2
 - d. 15:2

19. To apply cardiac compression to a small child, you would apply what part of your hand(s) to the sternum?
- a. heels of both hands
 - b. heel of one hand
 - c. fingertips of one hand
 - d. fingertips of both hands
20. In giving cardiac compression to an infant, you would depress the sternum
- a. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
 - b. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
 - c. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch
 - d. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches