version a

BASIC LIFE SUPPORT WRITTEN EXAM

Instructions: Read each of the following questions carefully and then place an "X" over the correct answer on the separate answer sheet provided. *Please do not write on the exam.*

1. **When chest compressions stop, blood flow _____significantly.**
   a. increases
   b. decreases
   c. improves
   d. circulates

2. **You are using a bag-mask device to ventilate a 16-year-old in cardiac arrest who suddenly collapsed. An endotracheal tube has been placed by an advanced life support provider on the resuscitation team. Proper ventilation technique in the situation requires that you:**
   a. Squeeze the bag to deliver 1 breath every 6 seconds.
   b. Squeeze the bag to deliver 1 breath every 10 seconds.
   c. Squeeze the bag to deliver 1 breath when the AED is analyzing the heart rhythm.
   d. Squeeze the bag to deliver 1 breath during each pause in compressions.

3. **This technique may be useful for larger infants or when the BLS provider has difficulty compressing the appropriate depth.**
   a. The 2-Finger Technique
   b. The 2-Hands Technique
   c. The Heel of One Hand Technique
   d. The 2-Thumb-Encircling Hands technique

4. **You are the only BLS provider responding to witnessed collapse of a 11-year-old child during a softball game. The scene is safe, and you have taken standard precautions. The patient is unresponsive and gasping occasionally. You do not feel a carotid pulse and an AED is within sight. What should you do?**
   a. Assess for a femoral pulse and, if absent, deliver about 2 minutes of CPR.
   b. Open the airway and provide rescue breathing or bag-mask ventilation.
   c. Immediately start high-quality CPR, beginning with chest compressions.
   d. Activate EMS or your occupational emergency action plan and get the AED.

5. **Which link in the out-of-hospital adult chain of survival is critical to survival when a patient's heart is in an abnormal rhythm like pulseless ventricular tachycardia (VT) and ventricular fibrillation (VF)?**
   a. Defibrillation
   b. Post-Cardiac Arrest Care
   c. Prevention
   d. Recovery

6. **Supporting a patient's physical and emotional needs that are ongoing after hospital discharge is which link in the chain of survival?**
   a. Early Recognition and Prevention
   b. Activation of Emergency Response
   c. Advanced Resuscitation
   d. Recovery

7. **Your adult patient is making abnormal gasping, snoring sounds. You definitely feel a carotid pulse. What should you do?**
   a. Start high-quality CPR, beginning with chest compressions.
   b. Assess scene safety and take standard precautions.
   c. Check the carotid pulse about every two minutes.
   d. Provide rescue breathing or bag-mask ventilation.

8. **When assessing an unresponsive adult, child, or infant, you should take no longer than ___ seconds to simultaneously assess breathing and pulse.**
   a. 1 c. 10
   b. 3 d. 20

9. **When ventilating a child with a bag-mask device, give 1 breath every 2-3 seconds. Deliver each breath over ____ second(s) in length while watching for chest rise.**
   a. .5 c. 1.5
   b. 1 d. 2

10. **You are the only BLS provider responding to "baby not breathing." The scene is safe, and you have taken standard precautions. The infant is unresponsive. You have activated EMS or your occupational emergency action plan. Other providers are on the way with an AED. You do not feel a brachial pulse. What should you do?**
    a. Assess for a femoral pulse.
    b. Provide one breath every 2-3 seconds.
    c. Immediately start high-quality CPR, beginning with chest compressions.
    d. Check the brachial pulse every 2 minutes until other providers arrive the AED.

11. **You and another BLS provider have responded to a call for a 5-month-old infant with trouble breathing. The scene is safe. You have taken standard precautions. The infant is unresponsive and gasping. You have activated EMS or your occupational emergency action plan. A weak brachial pulse at about 40 beats per minute is felt. The infant's skin is mottled, and the hands and feet are cool to touch. Other BLS providers are a few minutes away with an AED. What should you do?**
    a. Start high-quality CPR.
    b. Maintain an open airway.
    c. Reassess responsiveness, airway, breathing, and pulse.
    d. Provide bag-mask ventilation and check the pulse every 2 minutes.

12. **You are attempting to resuscitate an unresponsive 25-year-old who overdosed on fentanyl. The scene is safe. You have taken standard precautions. EMS or your occupational emergency action plan has been activated. The patient is making snorting sounds. The carotid pulse is definitely felt. You have a bag-mask device, AED, and Narcan Nasal Spray. What should you do?**
    a. Start high-quality CPR, beginning with chest compressions.
    b. Power on the AED. Apply adult pads to patient's bare chest.
    c. Reassess the patient's responsiveness, airway, breathing, and pulse.
    d. Ventilate the patient and give naloxone per local medical protocol.

13. **You are a lone BLS provider responding to a possible cardiac arrest. The scene is safe, and you have taken standard precautions. The patient is unresponsive. You have activated EMS or your occupational emergency action plan. Other providers are on the way and you have an AED. The patient is occasionally gasping. You do not feel a carotid pulse. What should you do?**
    a. Immediately start CPR, beginning with chest compressions.
    b. Power on the AED. Apply adult pads to patient's bare chest.
    c. Reassess the patient's responsiveness, airway, breathing, and pulse.
    d. Open the airway and provide rescue breathing or bag-mask ventilation.

14. **You are providing CPR to a child under 8 years of age when the AED arrives, but there are no child AED pads available. What should you do?**
    a. Use the adult AED pads.
    b. Immediately resume CPR.
    c. Do not use the adult AED pads.
    d. Make sure the adult pads overlap each other.

15. **When using an AED on a pediatric patient, it may be necessary to:**
    a. Adjust the attenuator after a shock is advised.
    b. Pause compressions while the device is charging.
    c. Turn off the attenuator to adjust the energy setting higher.
    d. Activate the button or "key" to adjust the shock level lower.

16. **You are working as part of a high-performance resuscitation team. The BLS provider ventilating an infant with a bag-mask device should:**
    a. Keep the infant's head tilted beyond the neutral position.
    b. Ventilate fast, at a rate 1 breath every second, or 60 per minute.
    c. Encourage the compressor to perform high-quality compressions.
    d. Give a rescue breath by blowing through the valve opening of the mask.

17. **Teamwork in high-performance resuscitation requires the use of _____.**
    a. an AED
    b. two stopwatches
    c. a bag-mask device
    d. effective communication

18. **Four BLS providers have been performing CPR on a cardiac arrest patient for 18 minutes. The last switch in roles was only about a minute ago, but the compressor says, "I'm exhausted." What should they do?**
    a. Coordinate to switch out the compressor.
    b. Stop CPR for about 2 minutes to rest.
    c. Encourage the compressor to perform high-quality compressions.
    d. Stop compressions but continue to ventilate once every 6 seconds.

19. **A teenager nearby is eating and laughing with friends when suddenly he begins coughing. Then his coughing stops, and he stands, holding his hands to his throat. The scene is safe, and you have taken standard precautions. You should:**
    a. Encourage him to continue coughing to relieve a minor airway obstruction.
    b. Have someone activate EMS or your EAP while you begin abdominal thrusts.
    c. Perform about 2 minutes of CPR before leaving to activate EMS or your EAP.
    d. Open his mouth to check for an object before delivering rescue breaths.

20. **A 6-year-old who was eating suddenly begins coughing loudly. The scene is safe, and you have taken standard precautions. You approach and the child says, "I choked… on my crackers." You should:**
    a. Encourage the child to continue coughing forcefully.
    b. Kneel behind the child and begin abdominal thrusts.
    c. Attempt to sweep the obstruction out of the mouth.
    d. Stand behind the child and forcefully deliver 5 back slaps.

21. **You are attempting to relieve a severe airway obstruction in a responsive pregnant patient. You should:**
    a. Give 5 forceful back slaps and 5 chest thrusts.
    b. Use chest thrusts instead of abdominal thrusts.
    c. Perform about 2 minutes of CPR before checking pulse.
    d. Reach into the mouth to sweep for the obstructing object.