
American Red Cross CPR/AED for the Professional Rescuer Course
Final Written Exam

Exam B

IMPORTANT: Read all instructions before beginning this exam.

INSTRUCTIONS: Mark all answers in pencil on a separate answer sheet. Do not write on this exam. The questions on this exam are multiple choice. Read each question slowly and carefully. Then choose the **best** answer and fill in that circle on the answer sheet. If you wish to change an answer, erase your first answer completely. Return this exam to your instructor when you are finished.

EXAMPLE

XX. Why does the American Red Cross teach this course?

- a. To help people stay calm in emergencies.
- b. To help people make appropriate decisions when they confront an emergency.
- c. To help people in an emergency keep a victim's injuries from getting worse until EMS personnel arrive.
- d. All of the above.

ANSWER SHEET

XX. (a) (b) (c)

Section 1—CPR for the Professional Rescuer

1. You see a woman collapse in front of you in the lobby of your office building. You size up the scene and check the victim for consciousness. When she does not respond, you have someone else summon advanced medical personnel. What should you do next?
 - a. Check for a pulse.
 - b. Check for signs of life (movement and breathing).
 - c. Give 2 rescue breaths.
 - d. Take the victim to the hospital.
2. You are summoned to a youth soccer field where a child has collapsed. The victim appears to be unconscious. After sizing up the scene and obtaining consent, what should you do next?
 - a. Check for signs of life (movement and breathing).
 - b. Check the victim for consciousness.
 - c. Provide CPR.
 - d. Transport the victim in your car to a hospital.

- 3. You come upon a scene where someone seems to be hurt. During the initial assessment, you should check for all of the following EXCEPT—**
- Bleeding.
 - Breathing.
 - Consciousness.
 - Swelling.
- 4. How can you best protect yourself from possible bloodborne pathogen transmission when providing care?**
- Ask the victim first if he or she has any communicable diseases.
 - Thoroughly wash your hands before providing care.
 - Use first aid supplies, such as dressings and bandages, as a barrier when in contact with the victim.
 - Use personal protective equipment, such as disposable gloves and breathing barriers, when providing care.
- 5. The steps you follow in an emergency are performed in the following order—**
- Perform an initial assessment, size up the scene and summon advanced medical personnel.
 - Perform an initial assessment, summon advanced medical personnel and size up the scene.
 - Size up the scene, perform an initial assessment and summon advanced medical personnel.
 - Size up the scene, summon advanced medical personnel and perform an initial assessment.
- 6. A person has been injured and is conscious. You get consent to check the victim for life-threatening conditions. What life-threatening condition would require you to immediately summon advanced medical personnel?**
- Headache
 - Minor cuts and scrapes
 - Persistent abdominal pain
 - Swollen ankle
- 7. You arrive at the scene of an accident. Which of the following is included when you size up the scene and approach the victim?**
- Checking the scene for safety
 - Determining if the victim is conscious
 - Monitoring the victim's pulse
 - Monitoring signs of life (movement and breathing)

8. How would you move a victim you suspect of having a head, neck or back injury?

- a. Blanket Drag
- b. Clothes Drag
- c. Two-Person Seat Carry
- d. Walking Assist

9. You respond to an emergency and find four victims. Which victim should you care for first?

- a. The victim who has a minor burn on his forearm
- b. The victim who is bleeding lightly from his thigh
- c. The victim who is complaining of abdominal cramps
- d. The victim who is unconscious

10. You and a co-worker enter the restroom and find an unconscious person lying on the floor. You size up the scene and then you check the victim. Your co-worker is getting ready to move the victim to a couch in the lobby and asks for your help. What should you do next?

- a. Give the victim some water.
- b. Help your co-worker move the victim to the couch.
- c. Inform your co-worker not to move the victim since there is no immediate danger.
- d. Start rescue breathing.

11. Chest compressions for an infant should be performed at a rate of—

- a. About 60 compressions per minute.
- b. About 100 compressions per minute.
- c. At least 130 compressions per minute.
- d. Less than 90 compressions per minute.

12. You are a member of your company's emergency response team. You arrive on the scene and find another co-worker, who is also a professional rescuer, performing CPR. What do you do first?

- a. Begin gathering personal information on the victim for your report.
- b. Inform the co-worker that you will take over chest compressions.
- c. Make sure advanced medical personnel have been summoned.
- d. Offer to get an AED since the co-worker seems to know what to do.

- 13. A 14-year-old girl sitting next to you at a swim meet grabs her chest and begins to make wheezing noises. After you obtain consent, her mother informs you that she has a history of asthma. What care should you provide?**
- Assist the victim with using an inhaler borrowed from another bystander.
 - Help the victim rest in a position that helps breathing until advanced medical personnel arrive.
 - Perform 5 abdominal thrusts.
 - Wait 20 minutes to see if the breathing difficulty goes away.
- 14. Signs and symptoms of respiratory distress include—**
- Excessive thirst.
 - Skin that is yellowish in color.
 - Sneezing or itchy or watery eyes.
 - Wheezing, gurgling or high-pitched noises.
- 15. The role of the professional rescuer in the EMS system is to—**
- Determine what help is needed and provide instructions to a lay responder before additional help arrives.
 - Provide transitional care between a lay responder's initial actions and the care of advanced medical personnel.
 - Recognize an emergency and activate the EMS system by calling 9-1-1 or the local emergency number.
 - Serve as an extension of the emergency room physician.
- 16. To determine if an adult has a pulse—**
- Place two fingers into the groove at the side of the neck.
 - Press on the chest to feel for a heartbeat.
 - Press your hand on the upper arm, between the elbow and shoulder.
 - Watch the victim for at least 5 seconds.
- 17. For an adult, if your first 2 rescue breaths do not make the chest clearly rise during the initial assessment, what should you do next?**
- Give up to 5 chest thrusts followed by a finger sweep.
 - Give up to 5 back blows followed by 5 chest thrusts.
 - Reattempt the rescue breaths immediately.
 - Reposition the airway by tilting the head farther back and reattempt 2 rescue breaths.

18. You and another rescuer find an unconscious child on the floor. You send the other rescuer to summon advanced medical personnel. After you size up the scene, obtain consent and perform the initial assessment, you find that the victim has a pulse, but is not moving or breathing. You should—

- a. Give back blows and chest thrusts.
- b. Provide CPR.
- c. Use a resuscitation mask and give 1 rescue breath about every 3 seconds.
- d. Use a resuscitation mask and give 1 rescue breath about every 5 seconds.

19. Where do you position your hands to give abdominal thrusts for a conscious adult who is choking?

- a. In the middle of the abdomen below the navel.
- b. In the middle of the abdomen just above the navel.
- c. On the navel.
- d. On the rib cage.

20. While dining at a local restaurant, an adult suddenly clutches his throat with both hands. You ask him if he is choking and he frantically nods yes. After obtaining consent and sending someone to summon advanced medical personnel, what should you do?

- a. Check the victim's carotid pulse and then give back blows.
- b. Give 5 chest compressions followed by 2 rescue breaths.
- c. Stand behind the victim and give 5 back blows and 5 abdominal thrusts.
- d. Try to give 2 rescue breaths to the victim.

21. As a lone rescuer, when giving CPR to an infant—

- a. Compress the chest straight down about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- b. Compress the chest straight down about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch.
- c. Compress the chest straight down about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- d. Give cycles of 15 chest compressions and 2 rescue breaths.

22. Where should you place your hands on an adult to give chest compressions during CPR?

- a. On the left side of the rib cage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the chest.
- b. One hand on the notch and one hand on the ribs.
- c. Two hands on the center of the abdomen.
- d. Two hands on the center of the chest.

23. How long should you look for movement and recheck for breathing and a pulse following the first 2 minutes of rescue breathing?

- a. 1 to 3 seconds
- b. About 60 seconds
- c. No more than 5 seconds
- d. No more than 10 seconds

- 24. You are called to help someone who does not have a pulse and is not moving or breathing. Why is it crucial for you to start CPR as quickly as possible?**
- CPR helps circulate blood that contains oxygen to the vital organs until advanced medical personnel arrive.
 - CPR helps clear an obstructed airway and lets the victim breathe again.
 - CPR helps prevent a heart attack.
 - With early CPR, the victim will not need advanced medical care.
- 25. You notice that a woman at a restaurant looks uncomfortable. She is sweating profusely, breathing rapidly and is experiencing pain in her jaw. You ask her if she feels okay and she says no, that for the last 5 minutes she has been feeling chest pain. What life-threatening condition could she be experiencing?**
- Airway obstruction
 - Heart attack
 - Stomach ulcer
 - Upset stomach
- 26. Professional rescuers should stop care if—**
- A victim regains consciousness.
 - A victim's condition worsens.
 - Someone with lesser training comes over and assumes care.
 - The scene is determined to be unsafe.
- 27. When two rescuers are available to give CPR together, the first rescuer should—**
- Check the victim's pulse and signs of life (movement and breathing) while the second rescuer interviews bystanders.
 - Check the victim's pulse while the second rescuer checks for signs of life (movement and breathing).
 - Perform an initial assessment while the second rescuer locates the correct position for chest compressions.
 - Perform an initial assessment while the second rescuer sizes up the scene.
- 28. As a lone rescuer, after positioning a child for CPR, you begin cycles of—**
- 5 chest compressions and 2 rescue breaths.
 - 10 chest compressions and 2 rescue breaths.
 - 15 chest compressions and 2 rescue breaths.
 - 30 chest compressions and 2 rescue breaths.

- 29. After performing rescue breathing on an infant for about 2 minutes, you look for movement and recheck for breathing and a pulse. You find that the infant no longer has a pulse. Where should you position your hands for CPR on an infant?**
- One hand on the bottom of the chin and one on the chest just above the navel.
 - One hand on the chin and two or three fingers on the center of the chest.
 - One hand on the forehead and one hand on the center of the chest just below the nipple line.
 - One hand on the forehead and two fingers on the center of the chest just below the nipple line.
- 30. A mother comes running toward you screaming that something is wrong with her infant son. After sizing up the scene and obtaining consent, you perform an initial assessment and find that the infant has a pulse, but is not moving or breathing. You perform rescue breathing at a rate of 1 rescue breath about once every—**
- 2 seconds.
 - 3 seconds.
 - 4 seconds.
 - 5 seconds.

Section 2—AED

- 1. Before you attach the pads to the victim, you should—**
 - Allow the AED to charge to the appropriate energy level.
 - Plug the connector into the AED.
 - Tell everyone to “stand clear.”
 - Wipe the victim’s chest dry.
- 2. An electrical shock delivered to the heart to correct certain abnormal heart rhythms is known as—**
 - Asystole.
 - Defibrillation.
 - Diastole.
 - Fibrillation.
- 3. An abnormal heart rhythm characterized by very rapid contractions of the ventricles that results in the inability of the heart to pump blood is—**
 - Asystole.
 - Normal sinus rhythm.
 - Ventricular fibrillation.
 - Ventricular tachycardia.

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- 4. After the second shock of the victim's heart rhythm, you should—**
 - a. Attempt to administer a third shock.
 - b. Continue CPR before the AED reanalyzes.
 - c. Immediately reanalyze the heart rhythm.
 - d. Look for movement and recheck for breathing and a pulse.
 - 5. Early defibrillation can—**
 - a. Help recognize when a victim does not have a pulse.
 - b. Reduce the need for advanced medical care.
 - c. Result in more cardiac arrest victims being saved.
 - d. Result in more effective CPR.
 - 6. If the "no shock advised" message is given during the first analysis, you should—**
 - a. Check the connector to be sure it is properly plugged in.
 - b. Perform CPR before the AED reanalyzes.
 - c. Reset the AED by turning it off for 10 seconds.
 - d. Verify the pad placement on the victim's chest.
 - 7. It is important to be sure no one is touching or moving the victim while the AED is analyzing because—**
 - a. It could disrupt or disturb analysis.
 - b. The AED could deliver a shock to the victim.
 - c. The AED will not work unless you stand clear.
 - d. The pads could become loose.
 - 8. To initially determine if it is appropriate to use an AED you must first—**
 - a. Advise other rescuers and bystanders to "stand clear."
 - b. Apply the pads to the chest.
 - c. Look for movement and check for breathing and a pulse.
 - d. Tell others to "stand clear" and deliver a shock if prompted to do so.
 - 9. If the pediatric pads touch on a child, you should position the pads—**
 - a. Farther apart on the upper-right side of the child's chest and the lower-left side.
 - b. On the child's chest and on the child's back between shoulder blades.
 - c. On the lower-left side and the lower-right side.
 - d. On the upper-left side of the child's chest and the upper-right chest.
 - 10. When CPR is in progress and the AED pads have been attached to the victim, the rescuers should—**
 - a. Allow the AED to analyze the victim's heart rhythm.
 - b. Continue CPR until the cycle is finished.
 - c. Look for movement and recheck for breathing and a pulse.
 - d. Turn on the AED.
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