## Defib Academy Ch. 11 Workbook Homework

Total points 74/100

Chapter 11 (Airway Management) Workbook Homework

Email * travis.boettcher@gmail.com	
✓ What is the most common airway obstruction in the unconscious patient?	*2/2
Tonsils	
Food	
Tongue	<b>✓</b>
Blood	
✓ What percentage of the air that we breathe is made up of oxygen? *	2/2
O 12%	
O 16%	
78%	
21%	<b>✓</b>

★ When a person goes minutes without oxygen, brain damage is very likely.	*0/2
O 6 to 10	
O to 4	
More than 10	
4 to 6	×
The pin-indexing system is used to allow any gas regulator to be connected to an oxygen cylinder.	<b>*</b> 2/2
1. True	
2. False	<b>✓</b>
A complex structure made of cartilage, marking where the upper air- way ends and the lower airway begins:	*2/2
Alveoli	
O Diaphragm	
Mediastinum	
Larynx	<b>✓</b>

What concentration of in when the flowmeter is s	nspired oxygen is provided by a nasal cannula et at 1 to 6L/min?	<b>*</b> 0/2
52% to 84%		×
89% to 98%		
10% to 18%		
24% to 44%		
An irregular breathing page apnea:	attern with increased rate and depth followed by	*2/2
Hypoxic drive		
Cheyne-Stokes		<b>✓</b>
Tidal volume		
Нурохіа		
✓ An active part of breathing	ng: *	2/2
Exhalation		
Нурохіа		
Inhalation		<b>✓</b>
Ventilation		

✓ Insufficient oxygen for cells and tissues: *	2/2
Alveoli	
Hypoxic drive	
Hypoxia	<b>✓</b>
Cheyne-Stokes	
➤ Vena Cava *	0/2
Upper and Lower Airways	×
Thoracic Cavity	
Nasopharyngeal airways physically keep the tongue from blocking the upper airway and facilitate suctioning of the oropharynx.	*2/2
1. True	
2. False	<b>✓</b>

✓ The air we breathe contains % oxygen and _	% nitrogen. <b>*</b> 2/2
O 15/78	
21/75	
20/54	
21/78	<b>✓</b>
Compressed gas cylinders pose no unusual risk.	* 2/2
1. False	<b>✓</b>
2. True	
✓ In exhalation, air pressure in the lungs is tha	n the pressure outside. * 2/2
C Equal to	
Higher	<b>✓</b>
O Lower	
O Similar to	

★ A secondary system for control of breathing: *	0/2
O Hypoxic drive	
Ventilation	
Alveoli	
Diaphragm	×
✓ Which of the following statements regarding respiratory rate is TRUE? *	2/2
The normal rate is 12 to 20 breaths/min.	<b>✓</b>
The respiratory rate is about equal to the person's heart rate.	
The rate is faster when the person is sleeping.	
The rate is the same in infants and children.	
Oropharyngeal airways should be measured from the tip of the nose to the earlobe.	*2/2
1. False	<b>✓</b>
2. True	

✓ Lung *	2/2
<ul><li>Thoracic Cavity</li><li>Oral Cavity</li></ul>	<b>~</b>
During inhalation, the and contract, causing the thorax to enlarge.	*2/2
O Heart/mind	
Diaphragm/intercostal muscles	<b>✓</b>
C Lungs/ribcage	
Vertibrae/diaphragm	
✓ Pharynx *	2/2
Thoracic Cavity	
Oral Cavity	<b>✓</b>

X You respond to a construction site and find a worker lying supine in the dirt. He was struck by a heavy construction vehicle and flew more than 15 feet (4.6 m) before landing in his current position. There is discoloration and distention of his abdomen about the right upper quadrant (RUQ). He is unconscious, and his respirations are 10 breaths/min and shallow, with noisy gurgling sounds. What technique will you use to open his airway?	*0/2
Head tilt-chin lift maneuver	×
☐ Jaw-thrust	
Head tilt-neck lift maneuver	
Cross-finger technique	
✓ Insufficient oxygen in the cells and tissues is called hypoxia. *	2/2
1. True	<b>✓</b>
2. False	

	You respond to a construction site and find a worker lying supine in the dirt. He was struck by a heavy construction vehicle and flew more than 15 feet (4.6 m) before landing in his current position. There is discoloration and distention of his abdomen about the right upper quadrant (RUQ). He is unconscious, and his respirations are 10 breaths/min and shallow, with noisy gurgling sounds. After opening the airway, your next priority is to:	*2/2
	Suction the airway	<b>✓</b>
$\bigcirc$	Provide oxygen at 15 L/min via a nasal cannula	
0	Provide oxygen at 6 L/min via a nonrebreathing mask	
0	Assist respirations	
<b>✓</b>	Nasopharynx *	2/2
	Oral Cavity	<b>✓</b>
$\bigcirc$	Thoracic Cavity	
<b>~</b>	Moves downward with contraction: *	2/2
$\bigcirc$	Larynx	
0	Exhalation	
$\bigcirc$	Hypoxia	
•	Diaphragm	<b>✓</b>

The primary mechanism for triggering breathing is the level of the blood.	in *2/2
Nitrogen	
○ Iron	
Oxygen	
Carbon dioxide	<b>✓</b>
✓ Which of the following is a sign of inadequate breathing in an adul	t? <b>*</b> 2/2
Diminished breath sounds.	<b>✓</b>
Equal chest expansion.	
Respiratory rate of 18 breaths/min.	
Warm, pink skin.	
✓ Hyoid Bone *	2/2
Thoracic Cavity	
Oral Cavity	<b>✓</b>

The amount of air moved during one breath: *	2/2
Ventilation	
Hypoxia	
Exhalation	
Tidal volume	<b>✓</b>
The brainstem normally triggers breathing by increasing respirations when:	*2/2
Oxygen levels increase	
Nitrogen levels decrease	
Carbon dioxide levels decrease	
Carbon dioxide levels increase	<b>✓</b>
✓ The upper airway consists of all anatomic airway structures above the level of the	*2/2
Vocal chords	<b>✓</b>
Ribcage	
Lungs	
○ Diaphragm	

<b>✓</b>	When ventilating a patient with a bag-mask device, you should: *	2/2
•	Look for rise and fall of the chest	<b>✓</b>
0	Squeeze the bag hard and fast	
0	Only perform this with an advanced airway	
0	Look for inflation of the cheeks	
×	What are agonal gasps? *	0/2
•	Occasional gasping breaths but adequate to maintain life	×
0	Another name of ataxic respirations	
0	Painful respirations due to broken ribs	
0	Occasional gasping breaths but unable to maintain life	
×	When the airway is not clear, suctioning the oral cavity before positive pressure ventilation is initiated is important because it:	*0/2
•	Prevents gagging	×
0	Stimulates the patient to breathe	
0	Helps reduce the risk of aspiration	
0	Prevents tachycardia	

Continuous positive airway pressure has proven to be immensely beneficial to patients experiencing respiratory distress from acute pulmonary edema or obstructive pulmonary disease.	*2/2
1. False	
2. True	<b>✓</b>
★ A passive process not requiring muscular effort: *	0/2
Ventilation	
Exhalation	
Inhalation	
Hypoxia	×
✓ Epiglottis *	2/2
Oral Cavity	<b>✓</b>
Thoracic Cavity	

X Raises ribs when it contracts: *	0/2
Mediastinum	
O Intercostal muscle	
Diaphragm	×
Larynx	
✓ Which of the following is the most common method of assisting ventilations in the field?	<b>*</b> 2/2
Mouth-to-mask with one-way valve	
Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)	
Bag-mask device with oxygen reservoir and supplemental oxygen	<b>✓</b>
Flow-restricted, oxygen-powered ventilation device	
✓ Bronchus *	2/2
Oral Cavity	<b>✓</b>
Thoracic Cavity	

<b>~</b>	You respond to a construction site and find a worker lying supine in the dirt. He was struck by a heavy construction vehicle and flew more than 15 feet (4.6 m) before landing in his current position. There is discoloration and distention of his abdomen about the right upper quadrant (RUQ). He is unconscious, and his respirations are 10 breaths/min and shallow, with noisy gurgling sounds. What method will you use to keep his airway open?	*2/2
0	Nasal cannula	
0	Head tilt-chin lift maneuver	
0	Jaw thrust	
•	Oropharyngeal airway	<b>✓</b>
<b>✓</b>	The space between the lungs that contains the heart, great vessels, trachea, main bronchi, esophagus, and many nerves:	*2/2
0	Diaphragm	
$\circ$	Alveoli	
0	Intercostal muscle	
•	Mediastinum	<b>✓</b>

✓ The proper technique for sizing an oropharyngeal airway before inse is to measure the device from:	rtion *2/2
The center of the jaw to the earlobe	
The bridge of the nose to tip of the chin	
The corner of the mouth to the earlobe or angle of the jaw	<b>~</b>
The tip of the nose to earlobe	
★ The exchange of air between lungs and the environment: *	0/2
Ventilation	
Inhalation	×
Exhalation	
O Alveoli	
X Nasal cannulas can deliver a maximum of 44% oxygen at 6 L/min. *	0/2
1. False	×
2. True	

Which of the following is a contraindication or opharyngeal airway?	ation for placement of an *2/2
Severe head injury	
Intact gag reflex	<b>✓</b>
Unconsciousness	
Fractured nasal bone	
★ What is a common problem when a sin	gle EMT uses a bag-mask device? * 0/2
O Delivering an inappropriate rate of venthila	ations
<ul><li>Environmental conditions</li></ul>	×
Maintaining airtight mask seal	
Overinflation of the lungs	
Hypoxia is the act of air moving in and compressions.	out the lungs during chest *2/2
1. True	
2. False	<b>✓</b>
Full Name (first and last) *	
travis boettcher	

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✓ The functional site of oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange: *	2/2
Ventilation	
Exhalation	
Alveoli	<b>✓</b>
Inhalation	
Which of the following could result in an inaccurate pulse oxim reading?	netry *0/2
Vasodilation	×
Carbon monoxide poisoning	
Warm extremities	
Hyperthermia	

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