Defib Academy Ch. 14 Workbook Homework

Total points 90/100 ?

Chapter 14 (BLS Resuscitation) Workbook Homework

Email * travis.boettcher@gmail.com	
✓ The ratio of compression to ventilation for infants and children is when performing two-rescuer CPR.	*2/2
2:15	
15:2	✓
O 1:5	
5:1	

de	position helps to maintain a clear airway in a patient with a ecreased level of consciousness who has not had traumatic injuries and breathing on his or her own.	*2/2
О Т	rendelenburg's	
O F	Fowler's	
● T	he recovery	✓
О Т	The lithotomy	
✓ W	/hat is the basic definition of shock? *	2/2
A	A state of inadequate cellular perfusion	✓
O A	A state of low blood pressure	
O A	An inadequate supply of oxygen in the lungs	
О Т	he loss of blood from the body	
✓ A	person who is unresponsive may or may not need CPR. *	2/2
1. Fals	se	
2. True	e	✓

Procedures such as cardiac monitoring, intravenous (IV) medications, and advanced airway adjuncts:	*2/2
Mechanical piston device	
Advanced Life Support (ALS)	✓
Basic Life Support (BLS)	
Recovery position	
You should not start CPR if the patient has obvious signs of irreversible death.	÷ *2/2
1. False	
2. True	✓
✓ The ratio of compressions to ventilations for one-person CPR on an ad	ult *2/2
is 2:1.	
1. True	
2. False	✓

All of the following are considered advanced lifesaving procedures EXCEPT:	*2/2
Bag-mask ventilation	✓
Administration of IV fluids and medications	
Use of advanced airway adjuncts	
Cardiac monitoring	
Used to maintain an open airway in an adequately breathing patient wi a decreased level of consciousness:	th * 2/2
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)	
Jaw-thrust maneuver	
Recovery position	✓
Gastic distention	
✓ All unconscious patients need all elements of BLS. *	2/2
○ True	
False	✓

Noninvasive emergency lifesaving care used to treat airway obstructions, respiratory arrest, and cardiac arrest:	*2/2
Advanced Life Support (ALS)	
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)	
Recovery position	
Basic Life Support (BLS)	✓
Assess for a pulse in an adult patient by palpating the rhomboid artery. *	2/2
1. True	
2. False	✓
✓ Common causes of respiratory arrest in infants and children include: *	2/2
O Poor feeding	
Foreign body obstruction	✓
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	
Vomiting	

➤ Providing fast, aggressive ventilations could result in: *	0/2
 Rupture of the bronchial tree Gastric distention Damage to the oral pharynx Excessive bleeding 	×
✓ When performing CPR, you must allow the chest to fully recoil between each compression.	*2/2
1. True 2. False	~
✓ In the adult, the proper hand placement for chest compressions is accomplished by placing the heel of one hand:	*2/2
Between the nipples	
Over the xiphoid process	
Near the clavicles	
On the lower half of the sternum	✓

A(n) is an opening that connects the trachea directly to the skin. *	2/2
Laryngectomy	
Olleostomy	
Colostomy	
Stoma	✓
✓ In most cases, cardiac arrest in infants and children results from: *	2/2
O Toxic ingestion	
Congenital heart disease	
Anaphylaxis	
Respiratory arrest	✓
✓ Families typically expect EMS providers to stop resuscitation and leave their loved one on scene.	* 2/2
1. False	✓
2. True	

✓ The autonomic nervous system regulates functions such as: *	2/2
Running	
Eye movement	
Digestion	✓
○ Walking	
✓ A mask with a one-way valve or other barrier device can be used to provide rescue breathing to a child or infant with a stoma if a bag-mas device is unavailable.	*2/2 k
1. True	✓
2. False	
✓ Depresses the sternum via a plunger mounted on a backboard: *	2/2
Recovery position	
Mechanical piston device	✓
Abdominal-thrust maneuver	
Gastric distention	

During the primary assessment, you need to quickly evaluate the patier airway, breathing, circulation, and level of consciousness.	nt's *2/2
1. False	
2. True	✓
✓ In the adult, cardiac arrest is determined by the absence of the pulse at the artery.	*2/2
Femoral	
Ulnar	
Cartoid	✓
Radial	
Opening the airway in a patient who has not sustained trauma to the cervical spine	*2/2
Recovery position	
Mechanical piston device	
Jaw-thrust maneuver	
Head tilt-chin lift maneuver	✓

Resuscitation would NOT be initiated if which of the following obvious signs of death were present:	*2/2
O Pale skin	
Decapitation	✓
Bleeding	
O Dependent edema	
The recovery position should be used to maintain an open airway in a patient with a head or spinal injury.	*2/2
1. True	
2. False	✓
✓ In addition to checking level of consciousness, it is also important to protect the from further injury while assessing the patient and performing CPR.	*2/2
Neck	✓
Facial structures	
O Internal organs	
Ribs	

~	Opening the airway without causing manipulation to the cervical spine: *	2/2
•	Jaw-thrust maneuver	✓
0	Head tilt-chin lift maneuver	
0	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)	
0	Abdominal-thrust maneuver	
✓	Once you begin CPR in the field, you must continue until: *	2/2
0	The fire department arrives	
•	A person of equal or higher training relieves you	✓
0	The funeral home arrives	
0	Law enforcement arrives and assumes responsibility	
×	After without oxygen, brain damage is very likely. *	0/2
0	6 minutes	
•	4 minutes	×
0	1 minute	
0	3 minutes	

2/2
/
0/2
×
2/2
/
×

✓ The method of dislodging food or other material from the throat of a conscious choking victim:	*2/2
Impedance threshold device	
Abdominal-thrust maneuver	✓
Gastric distention	
Jaw-thrust maneuver	
Full Name (first and last) * travis boettcher	
✓ You should use for women in advanced stages of pregnancy who are conscious and suffering from a foreign body airway obstruction.	*2/2
O Back slaps	
The blind finger sweep	
The abdominal-thrust maneuver	
Chest thrusts	✓

✓ For a patient with a mild airway obstruction, you should: * 2/2
 Attempt a finger sweep to remove the foreign body Immediately perform abdominal thrusts Not interfere with the patient's attempt to expel the foreign body Begin chest compressions
✓ The rate of compressions for an infant is compressions per minute. * 2/2
80 to 100
● 100 to 120
70 to 80
O 120 to 150
✓ You should use a bag-mask device when providing artificial ventilations in *2/2 the prehospital environment.
1. True
2. False

✓ The stomach becoming filled with air: *	2/2
Mechanical piston device	
Recovery position	
Abdominal-thrust maneuver	
Gastric distention	✓
In adults, the compression-to-breath ratio is always 30:2 in two-rescuer CPR.	*2/2
1. False	
2. True	✓
Short, jabbing compressions are more effective than rhythmic compressions.	*2/2
1. False	✓
2. True	

✓	When checking for a pulse in an infant, you should palpate the artery.	*2/2
0	Femoral	
•	Brachial	✓
0	Radial	
0	Cartoid	
✓	You should suspect an airway obstruction in the unresponsive patient if: *	2/2
	You have adequate chest rise with each ventilation	
•	You feel resistance when blowing into the patient's lungs	✓
0	There is no pulse	
0	The patient is breathing	
/	In a conscious infant who is choking, you would first give five back slaps, followed by:	*2/2
0	Attempting to breathe	
0	Checking the pulse	
0	Five abdominal thrusts	
•	Five chest thrusts	~

✓ Sudden airway obstruction is usually easy to recognize in someone who is eating or has just finished eating because they suddenly:	*2/2
Are able to speak clearly	
Make exaggerated efforts to breathe	✓
Turn pink	
Start screaming	
A Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (POLST) must be signed by an authorized medical provider to be valid.	*0/2
1. False	×
2. True	
✓ To perform a, place your fingers behind the angles of the patient's lower jaw and then move the jaw forward.	*2/2
Head-jaw tilt maneuver	
Jaw-thrust maneuver	✓
Head tilt-chin lift maneuver	
O Tongue-jaw maneuver	

✓ In the adult, the sternum should be depressed 2 to 2.4 inches (5 to 6 cm) during chest compressions.	*2/2
1. False	
2. True	✓
✗ If you encounter a pregnant patient in cardiac arrest, your priorities are to provide high-quality CPR and:	*0/2
O Intermittent abdominal thrusts	
Relieve pressure off the aorta and vena cava	
Rapid transport for emergency caesarian section	×
Increase pressure on the aorta and vena cava	

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