

ALS Exam B

1. A 4-year-old semi-responsive boy has had difficulty breathing and a fever for 3 days. Vital signs are BP 60/40, HR 128, and RR 10. What initial management should be performed?
 - A. Open the airway and maintain cervical spine immobilization.
 - B. Open the airway and ventilate with a bag-mask device.
 - C. Place the patient in the Trendelenburg position.
 - D. Apply oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 15 L/min.
2. A 12-year-old boy was shot in the abdomen during a hunting accident. He has altered mental status and his skin is cool and clammy. Vital signs are BP 64/46, weak HR 142, and RR 38. What do the signs and symptoms suggest?
 - A. Tension pneumothorax.
 - B. Neurogenic shock.
 - C. Cardiac tamponade.
 - D. Hypovolemic shock.
3. What is the priority treatment for a child with altered mental status?
 - A. Open the airway.
 - B. Obtain a history.
 - C. Protect the cervical spine.
 - D. Obtain a blood glucose.
4. A 4-year-old boy is screaming and crying after he fell into a campfire. He has partial- and full-thickness burns on both arms. Vital signs are HR 140, BP 100/70, and RR 40. What should be done first in the treatment of thermal burns?
 - A. Apply burn cream to burned areas.
 - B. Remove any clothing that is still smoldering.
 - C. Apply moist dressings to all of the burned areas.
 - D. Place the patient in the shock position.
5. A 2-year-old boy, who is alert and crying, has multiple lacerations and a deformed forearm after he was ejected from a vehicle. Additional assessment reveals that he has cool, moist, pale skin and bruising on the lateral right lower chest. What is the significance of the bruising to the right side of his chest?
 - A. The ribs are pliable, which makes organs more susceptible to underlying damage.
 - B. The chest wall muscles absorb the energy of impact and protect underlying organs from injury.
 - C. Rib fractures may be present because the chest wall is thin.
 - D. The intercostal muscles may be damaged because they are not well developed.

6. A 7-year-old semi-conscious patient rolled off of a 4-foot embankment when he fell off of his father's all-terrain vehicle. He was not wearing a helmet and has begun vomiting. How should you manage this patient?
 - A. Elevate his head to 90 degrees.
 - B. Begin suctioning the airway.
 - C. Insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
 - D. Perform a finger sweep maneuver.
7. Which of the following patients may have injuries that suggest maltreatment?
 - A. A 12-year-old with bilateral bruises to the shins.
 - B. A 3-year-old with multiple bruises behind the ears.
 - C. An 8-year-old with a laceration on the face.
 - D. A 4-year-old with several abrasions on the hands and forearms.
8. The history provided by the caregiver of which of the following patients is inconsistent with the injury?
 - A. An 11-month-old infant with a bump on the head from falling out of a highchair at a restaurant reaching for the waiter.
 - B. A 2-year-old boy with circumferential burns to his feet and lower legs, from taking a hot bath.
 - C. A 3-year-old girl with a facial laceration from pulling a toaster off a counter.
 - D. A 4-year-old boy with a wrist deformity from falling off a swing set at the park.
9. A newborn who was just delivered at home has cyanosis of the hands and feet, a weak cry, and vigorous movement of the extremities. Vital signs are HR 86 and RR 52. What is the most important step in managing this patient?
 - A. Dry her and then wrap her in a blanket.
 - B. Ventilate her with a bag-mask device.
 - C. Give high-flow oxygen by a blow-by device.
 - D. Maintain her airway using the jaw-thrust maneuver.
10. What is the best way to obtain information about the medical history of a 6-year-old girl who is on a ventilator and has a tracheostomy?
 - A. Ask the patient's parents.
 - B. Ask the home health nurse.
 - C. Contact the nearest hospital.
 - D. Contact her pulmonologist.
11. In what position should the child in mild respiratory distress be placed?
 - A. Prone position.
 - B. Position of comfort.
 - C. Supine with feet up.
 - D. On his or her right side.

12. A 2-year-old girl has been having respiratory distress for about an hour. She has crackles noted in her lower lobes and her lips are cyanotic. She is semi-responsive with pale and diaphoretic skin. It is difficult to obtain a BP. Other vital signs are HR 270 and RR 60. What type of shock is this patient experiencing?
- A. Cardiogenic.
 - B. Hypovolemic.
 - C. Septic.
 - D. Neurogenic.
13. An 8-year-old girl fell from a tree house that is approximately 10 feet from the ground. She is screaming and crying due to a deformity of her right lower leg. What is the appropriate initial management of this patient?
- A. Initiate cervical spine immobilization.
 - B. Initiate immobilization of the extremity.
 - C. Consider preparing the AED and applying pads.
 - D. Cover her with a blanket and apply heat packs.
14. After a seizure, patients are in a lethargic and confused state. What is this state known as?
- A. Postictal.
 - B. Hyperglycemic.
 - C. Epileptic.
 - D. Grand mal.
15. What is the appropriate compression depth in a 6-month-old child in cardiac arrest?
- A. 1 inch.
 - B. 1.5 inches.
 - C. 2 inches.
 - D. 2.5 inches.
16. A 2-year-old girl has been sick for 2 days. On arrival, she has a barklike cough and is extremely lethargic. Her vital signs are BP 66/P, HR 90, and RR 58. What should the treatment include for this patient?
- A. Administering a nebulized beta-agonist medication.
 - B. Initiating bag-mask ventilation at 12 beats per minute.
 - C. Performing deep suction utilizing soft suction tubing.
 - D. Administering nebulized epinephrine 1:1,000.
17. A 3-year-old boy with a tracheostomy is cyanotic and anxious after a recent tracheostomy change by a new home health nurse. After suctioning and attempting to ventilate with a bag, what should the provider consider?
- A. Suction the oropharynx.
 - B. Replace the tracheostomy tube.

- C. Administer a nebulizer treatment with a beta-agonist medication.
 - D. Administer a nebulizer treatment with epinephrine 1:1,000.
18. After delivery of an unresponsive female newborn, you note she has central cyanosis and vital signs of HR 50 and RR 6. What is your initial treatment?
- A. Establish IV access and administer an IV fluid bolus of 20 mL/kg.
 - B. Establish IV access and administer 0.01 mg/kg IV epinephrine 1:10,000.
 - C. Perform chest compressions and ventilate with a bag-mask device.
 - D. Initiate bag-mask ventilation and then reassess skin color and heart rate.
19. Which of the following would NOT be considered an approved site for intraosseous insertion?
- A. Distal femur.
 - B. Proximal tibia.
 - C. Sternum.
 - D. Humerus.
20. A 12-year-old boy fell off of his dirt bike. He is unresponsive with pale, cool skin and has a capillary refill time of 4 seconds. Additional assessment reveals a deformed right forearm and a distended abdomen. His vital signs are BP 78/56, HR 146, and RR 48. What are the initial management steps for this patient?
- A. Administer oxygen by nasal cannula, followed by a detailed physical exam before transport.
 - B. Stabilize the forearm, establish IV access and give a slow infusion of fluids, and prepare for transport.
 - C. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask, establish intraosseous access and give a 10 mL/kg bolus, and place him in a high Fowler's position.
 - D. Maintain cervical spine stabilization, establish IV access and give a 20 mL/kg bolus, complete the spinal immobilization, and initiate transport.
21. What is the dysrhythmia for a 16-year-old with a heart rate of 180 beats/min, a narrow QRS complex, and a nonvariable RR interval?
- A. Supraventricular tachycardia.
 - B. Sinus tachycardia.
 - C. Ventricular tachycardia.
 - D. Pulseless electrical activity (PEA).
22. What is the initial airway management of an unrestrained child in a motor vehicle collision who has blood and broken teeth noted in the airway along with gurgling respirations?
- A. Suction the oropharynx.
 - B. Insert an endotracheal tube.
 - C. Insert an oropharyngeal airway.
 - D. Administer bag-mask ventilation.

23. An 18-month-old boy reportedly fell down a flight of stairs and has a swollen, deformed right forearm. You also note several small, healing, circular bruises on his legs and back. What is the initial treatment of this patient?
- A. Splint the forearm.
 - B. Establish IV access.
 - C. Cover the burns.
 - D. Contact law enforcement.
24. What is the best way to repair a break in a central line catheter?
- A. Place a piece of silk tape horizontally over the break.
 - B. Remove the catheter.
 - C. Irrigate the catheter.
 - D. Clamp the catheter with a hemostat and gauze.
25. What is a contraindication to straightening the head and neck of a trauma patient during spinal immobilization?
- A. Severe pain on movement.
 - B. Multiple facial injuries.
 - C. Unilateral dilated or sluggish pupils.
 - D. Severe headache.