PEPP Course: PEPP BLS Pretest

1. What is the best way to administer oxygen to a child in moderate respiratory distress?

A. Nasal cannula
B. Simple mask
C. Nonrebreathing mask
D. Bag-valve-mask device

2. A 2-year-old girl who is having difficulty breathing and a barky cough has had a fever and runny nose for the past 3 days. She is alert and sitting on her mother’s lap on your arrival. Assessment reveals that she has warm, flushed skin, is using her abdominal muscles to breathe, and has intercostal retractions. She has a blood pressure of 88/66 mm Hg, a pulse of 128 beats/min, and respirations of 48 breaths/min.

You should immediately determine whether the patient has:

A. Stridor.
B. Delayed capillary refill time.
C. Weak pulses.
D. The ability to tolerate oral feedings.

3. A 2-year-old girl who is having difficulty breathing and a barky cough has had a fever and runny nose for the past 3 days. She is alert and sitting on her mother’s lap on your arrival. Assessment reveals that she has warm, flushed skin, is using her abdominal muscles to breathe, and has intercostal retractions. She has a blood pressure of 88/66 mm Hg, a pulse of 128 beats/min, and respirations of 48 breaths/min.

Abdominal breathing in this patient should be viewed as a:

A. Normal finding for a toddler.
B. Sign of impending respiratory failure.
C. Sign of decreased perfusion to the respiratory center.
D. Compensatory mechanism to increase the volume of air inhaled and respiratory rate.

4. A 2-year-old girl who is having difficulty breathing and a barky cough has had a fever and runny nose for the past 3 days. She is alert and sitting on her mother’s lap on your arrival. Assessment reveals that she has warm, flushed skin, is using her abdominal muscles to breathe, and has intercostal retractions. She has a blood pressure of 88/66 mm Hg, a pulse of 128 beats/min, and respirations of 48 breaths/min.

The first step in treatment is to:
A. Insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
B. Administer humidified oxygen via blow-by method.
C. Suction the oropharynx for secretions.
D. Deliver bag-valve-mask ventilations.

5. A 6-year-old boy who was struck by a car while he was riding his bicycle is unresponsive and has pale, cool skin. Assessment reveals abrasions to the left shoulder and back and a swollen, deformed left thigh. He has a blood pressure of 74/62 mm Hg, a pulse of 155 beats/min, and respirations of 44 breaths/min without increased work of breathing. What do these findings tell you about the patient's condition?

A. He is unresponsive and his skin is cool because of a low body temperature from being outside
B. His heart rate is fast because of pain in his shoulder and leg
C. His respirations are fast because the impact affected the respiratory center in his brain
D. His blood pressure is low because compensatory mechanisms for blood loss are failing

6. A 10-year-old girl is unresponsive when she surfaces after diving into a quarry. Bystanders report that she was shaking all over as they pulled her out of the water. The first step in caring for this patient is to:

A. Stabilize her cervical spine and perform a jaw thrust to reduce the risk of further spinal injury.
B. Elevate her head to reduce the risk of aspiration.
C. Turn her on her side to allow any water to drain from her mouth.
D. Open her mouth and insert an oropharyngeal airway to maintain a patent airway.

7. An 8-year-old boy fell 7 out of a tree, landing on his right arm and falling to his right side. He is crying and appears agitated. Assessment reveals that he has pale, warm skin, multiple abrasions on his right shoulder and hip, and a deformed right forearm. He has a blood pressure of 92/74 mm Hg, a pulse of 128 beats/min, and respirations of 32 breaths/min.

What is the best approach to conducting the physical assessment of this patient?

A. Telling him he must lay still or he may become paralyzed
B. Exposing only those areas currently being assessed and then covering them
C. Asking him if it is okay to listen to his lungs and touch his chest and stomach
D. Asking him what hurts the most and begin by assessing that area of the body
8. An 8-year-old boy fell out of a tree, landing on his right arm and falling to his right side. He is crying and appears agitated. Assessment reveals that he has pale, warm skin, multiple abrasions on his right shoulder and hip, and a deformed right forearm. He has a blood pressure of 92/74 mm Hg, a pulse of 128 beats/min, and respirations of 32 breaths/min.

What information is most important to obtain about the mechanism of injury?

- A. The type of tree
- B. Twisting movements during the fall
- C. Estimated speed of the fall
- D. The type of surface he landed on

9. An 8-year-old boy fell out of a tree, landing on his right arm and falling to his right side. He is crying and appears agitated. Assessment reveals that he has pale, warm skin, multiple abrasions on his right shoulder and hip, and a deformed right forearm. He has a blood pressure of 92/74 mm Hg, a pulse of 128 beats/min, and respirations of 32 breaths/min.

After completing your initial assessment, the first step in caring for the patient is to:

- A. give him oxygen to support normal cellular activity.
- B. splint the forearm to reduce the pain.
- C. cover him with blankets to prevent heat loss.
- D. place him in a position of comfort to decrease anxiety.

10. An 8-year-old boy fell out of a tree, landing on his right arm and falling to his right side. He is crying and appears agitated. Assessment reveals that he has pale, warm skin, multiple abrasions on his right shoulder and hip, and a deformed right forearm. He has a blood pressure of 92/74 mm Hg, a pulse of 128 beats/min, and respirations of 32 breaths/min.

What is the most likely cause for the abnormal appearance of this patient?

- A. Secondary brain injury
- B. Hypoxia
- C. Pain
- D. Hypothermia

11. What information is important to obtain about a child with smoke inhalation?

- A. Possibility of concurrent chemical exposure
12. A 6-month-old infant who is being cared for by a babysitter is unresponsive and has warm, pink skin and respirations without increased work of breathing. The babysitter appears anxious and frustrated and explains that the infant had been crying for hours and would not stop. The babysitter states, "I couldn't get her to stop crying. I tried everything. All of a sudden she got really quiet, and I couldn't wake her up. Please help her. I can't take her crying any more." The babysitter states that she does not think that the infant has been sick recently.

The infant's altered level of consciousness is most likely due to:

- A. toxic exposure.
- B. shaken baby syndrome.
- C. seizures.
- D. respiratory failure.

13. A woman who is about to deliver a baby at home reports that the fluid was green and thick when her bag of waters broke. The most important treatment of this newborn is to:

- A. vigorously dry and warm the newborn.
- B. copiously suction the mouth and nose.
- C. administer oxygen by nasal cannula at 4 L/min.
- D. calculate the APGAR score.

14. An infant should be immediately evaluated by a physician if which of the following signs or symptoms are present?

- A. Use of abdominal muscles to breath
- B. Temperature of 37 degrees (98.6 F)
- C. Acting fussier than normal
- D. Refuses a pacifier
15. A 3-year-old boy who has a tracheostomy has had difficulty breathing and coughing for 2 days because of increased secretions. He is on continuous oxygen. His mother states that his breathing is getting much worse. Assessment reveals that he is lethargic, has cool, mottled skin, and has copious secretions in the tracheostomy tube. Which of the following signs suggests significant obstruction of the tracheostomy tube?

- A. A slow heart rate and poor air movement.
- B. Irregular respirations and wheezing.
- C. Crackles and fever.
- D. Unequal chest rise and wheezing.