



**American  
Red Cross**

**—DO NOT WRITE ON THIS EXAM—**

## CPR—Child

## Exam B

**IMPORTANT:** Read all instructions before beginning the exam.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Mark all answers in pencil on the separate answer sheet as directed by your instructor. Read each question carefully. Then choose the best answer and fill in that circle completely on the answer sheet. If you wish to change an answer, erase your first answer entirely. Return this exam with your answer sheet to your instructor when you are finished.

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### EXAMPLE

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#### ANSWER SHEET

xx. (a) (b) (c) ☒

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

- a. To help people recognize and respond appropriately in an emergency
  - b. To help people make appropriate decisions when they see an emergency
  - c. To enable people to give immediate care to a suddenly injured or ill person until more advanced medical care takes over
  - d. All of the above
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## CPR—Child

## Exam B

1. A child is choking on a piece of hard candy. She is responsive and coughing forcefully. What should you do?
  - a. Do a foreign object check/removal.
  - b. Lay her down and give abdominal thrusts.
  - c. Slap her on the back until she stops coughing.
  - d. Stay with her and encourage her to continue coughing.
2. You are giving CPR to a child and the chest does not rise after the second rescue breath. What should you do?
  - a. Perform a finger sweep.
  - b. Give a third rescue breath after ensuring that the airway is properly opened and the nose and mouth are properly sealed.
  - c. Begin the next set of compressions immediately.
  - d. Give back blows.
3. A child collapses suddenly, is not responsive and is not breathing. You are alone with the child. What should you do?
  - a. Call 9-1-1 or the designated emergency number and get an AED.
  - b. Give about 2 minutes of CPR, and then call 9-1-1 or the designated emergency number and get an AED.
  - c. Give 2 rescue breaths and 1 set of compressions, and then call 9-1-1 or the designated emergency number and get an AED.
  - d. Give CPR until you see signs of life.
4. When giving CPR to a child:
  - a. Compress the chest using the pads of two fingers.
  - b. Compress the chest straight down and fast, at a rate of 100 to 120 compressions per minute.
  - c. Give chest compressions that are smooth and regular.
  - d. Both b and c
5. When you give care to a child who is responsive and choking, where should you position your fist to give abdominal thrusts?
  - a. Just below the nipple line
  - b. In the middle of the abdomen, just above the navel
  - c. On the rib cage
  - d. Between the shoulder blades
6. Which of the following are causes of cardiac arrest in children?
  - a. Congenital heart disease
  - b. Drowning
  - c. Electrocution
  - d. All of the above
7. A child is choking and becomes unresponsive. What should you do?
  - a. Perform a finger sweep to remove the object.
  - b. Lower the child to a firm, flat surface and begin CPR, starting with compressions.
  - c. Stop giving abdominal thrusts and give back blows only.
  - d. Stop giving back blows and give abdominal thrusts only.
8. When giving CPR to a child, how deep should you compress the chest?
  - a. About ½ inch
  - b. About 1 inch
  - c. About 1½ inches
  - d. About 2 inches

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9. When giving CPR to a child, the cycle of chest compressions and rescue breaths is:
- a. 15 chest compressions for every 1 rescue breath.
  - b. 15 chest compressions for every 3 rescue breaths.
  - c. 30 chest compressions for every 1 rescue breath.
  - d. 30 chest compressions for every 2 rescue breaths.
10. Which of the following statements about giving rescue breaths to a child is true?
- a. Each rescue breath should last about 1 second.
  - b. Open the airway by tilting the head to a neutral position.
  - c. Make a seal over the child's mouth and nose with your mouth.
  - d. All of the above