

CPR/AED for Professional Rescuers

Final Written Exam

IMPORTANT: Read all instructions before beginning the exam.

INSTRUCTIONS: Mark all answers in pencil on the separate answer sheet. **Do not write on the exam.** The questions on this exam are multiple choice. Read each question carefully. Then choose the best answer and fill in that circle on the answer sheet. If you wish to change an answer, erase your first answer completely. Return this exam to your instructor when you are finished.

EXAMPLE

ANSWER SHEET

xx.

a

b

c



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

- a To help people stay calm in emergencies
 - b To help people make appropriate decisions when they are confronted with an emergency
 - c To help people in an emergency keep a victim's injuries from getting worse until emergency medical services (EMS) personnel arrive and take over
 - d All of the above
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DO NOT WRITE ON THIS EXAM

1. **How can you best protect yourself from possible bloodborne pathogen transmission when providing care?**
 - a. Ask the victim first if they have any communicable diseases.
 - b. Thoroughly wash your hands before providing care.
 - c. Use first aid supplies, such as dressings and bandages, as a barrier when in contact with the victim.
 - d. Use personal protective equipment (PPE), such as disposable gloves and a breathing barrier, when providing care.
2. **A 12-year-old child at a soccer game grabs their chest and begins to make wheezing noises. After you obtain consent to provide care, the child's parent informs you that the child has a history of asthma, but does not have an inhaler nearby. What care should you provide?**
 - a. Give 5 back blows.
 - b. Summon more advanced medical personnel and place the victim into a position that helps breathing.
 - c. Tell the victim to use an inhaler borrowed from a bystander.
 - d. Wait 20 minutes to see if the breathing difficulty goes away.
3. **Your initial impression of a victim is based on:**
 - a. The victim's initial vital signs.
 - b. How the victim appears to you as you size up the scene.
 - c. The victim's SAMPLE history.
 - d. What you have been told about the victim.
4. **You and another responder find an unresponsive adult on the floor in the locker room. You size up the scene, form an initial impression and perform a primary assessment. You find the victim is not moving or breathing, but has a pulse. You should summon EMS personnel, then:**
 - a. Give ventilations at a rate of 1 about every 5-6 seconds.
 - b. Give back blows and chest thrusts.
 - c. Give quick breaths at the rate of 20 to 40 a minute.
 - d. Perform CPR.
5. **You arrive on the scene where an adult appears to be injured. Before approaching the victim, which of the following will you NOT do as you size up the scene?**
 - a. Begin performing the primary assessment.
 - b. Use all your senses to determine if the scene is safe.
 - c. Form an initial impression.
 - d. Put on appropriate PPE.

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS EXAM

- 6. When providing care during an emergency, which of the following should you do first?**
- a. Size up the scene while forming an initial impression.
 - b. Check for responsiveness.
 - c. Perform a primary assessment.
 - d. Summon more advanced medical personnel.
- 7. As the first rescuer on the scene, you are performing CPR on an adult. When performing chest compressions, how deeply should you compress the chest?**
- a. About 2 inches
 - b. At least 2 inches but no more than 2.4 inches
 - c. About 1 ½ inches
 - d. At least 1 inch but no more than 2 inches
- 8. CPR should be performed on which of the following victims?**
- a. One who is in cardiac arrest
 - b. One who is conscious and is choking
 - c. One who is experiencing difficulty breathing
 - d. One who responds to painful stimuli
- 9. What is the first step of the Adult Cardiac Chain of Survival?**
- a. Early CPR to keep oxygen-rich blood flowing and to help delay brain damage and death
 - b. Early defibrillation to help restore an effective heart rhythm and significantly increase the victim's chance for survival
 - c. Advanced life support using advanced medical personnel who can provide the proper tools and medication needed to continue the lifesaving care
 - d. Recognition of a cardiac emergency and activation of the emergency response system
- 10. You are providing care to a victim suspected of having a heart attack. Which of the following would you do first?**
- a. Summon EMS personnel.
 - b. Loosen any tight clothing.
 - c. Monitor the victim's appearance.
 - d. Provide comfort to the victim.
- 11. Once you have turned on the automated external defibrillator (AED), you should:**
- a. Check for breathing.
 - b. Give abdominal thrusts.
 - c. Apply the pads and allow the AED to analyze the heart rhythm.
 - d. Give chest compressions.

- 12. To ensure high-quality CPR and high-quality chest compressions, you should:**
- Keep your shoulders directly over your hands and bend your elbows.
 - Compress the victim's chest to a shallow depth.
 - Expose the victim's chest to ensure proper hand placement and full chest recoil.
 - Place the victim on a soft, flat surface.
- 13. You are performing CPR on a victim and an assisting responder arrives. Which of the following is most appropriate for the assisting responder to do first?**
- Begin giving ventilations to the victim.
 - Call for a change in position to assist with CPR.
 - Check to see whether EMS personnel have been called.
 - Have the first responder stop CPR to allow for victim reassessment.
- 14. Which of the following is most essential to use when giving ventilations to protect you and the victim from disease transmission?**
- Resuscitation masks
 - Protective clothing
 - Gowns
 - Protective eye wear
- 15. While performing a primary assessment on an unresponsive adult who has been rescued from the water, you find that they have only occasional gasps, no pulse and no severe life-threatening bleeding. Which of the following should you do next?**
- Give 5 abdominal thrusts.
 - Immediately begin CPR, starting with chest compressions.
 - Place the victim in the recovery position.
 - Give 2 ventilations and begin CPR.
- 16. If there is a risk of the AED pads touching each other, such as with a small child or an infant, you should:**
- Place one pad on the stomach and one pad on the chest.
 - Place one pad in the middle of the chest and the other on the back.
 - Place them as usual. It does not matter if the pads touch each other.
 - Reverse the pads' position on the chest.
- 17. When giving abdominal thrusts to an adult who is choking, where should you position your fist?**
- In the center of the breastbone
 - In the middle of the abdomen, just above the navel
 - In the middle of the abdomen, just below the navel
 - On the rib cage

18. You have sized up the scene, formed an initial impression and determined the scene is safe. When starting the primary assessment, which of the following would you do first?
- Summon EMS personnel.
 - Check for responsiveness.
 - Open the victim's airway.
 - Check for breathing and a pulse.
19. You are preparing to give ventilations to a 5-year-old child using a resuscitation mask. You should give 1 ventilation about every:
- 1 second.
 - 2 seconds.
 - 5-6 seconds.
 - 3 seconds.
20. When performing chest compressions during CPR, you should give compressions at a rate of at least how many compressions per minute?
- Between 100 and 120
 - Between 60 and 80
 - Between 120 and 140
 - Between 140 and 160
21. An AED has advised that a shock should be given. Which of the following is appropriate?
- Apply new AED pads to the victim's chest.
 - Begin chest compressions immediately.
 - Tell everyone to stand clear of the victim.
 - Cover the AED pads with a blanket.
22. The cycle of chest compressions and ventilations in two-rescuer CPR for an infant is:
- 15 chest compressions and 2 ventilations.
 - 20 chest compressions and 1 ventilation.
 - 15 chest compressions and 1 ventilation.
 - 30 chest compressions and 2 ventilations.
23. You are using a resuscitation mask to give ventilations to a child. After you position and seal the mask, which of the following should you do next?
- Tilt the victim's head back to open the airway.
 - Blow into the mask.
 - Place the victim's head in a neutral position to maintain an open airway.
 - Place the victim in a recovery position.

24. You are providing care to a patron who started choking on some food. The victim becomes unresponsive. Which of the following should you do first?
- a. Attempt to give ventilations to the victim.
 - b. Lower the victim to the ground and open their airway.
 - c. Look inside the victim's mouth and use your fingers to remove the obstruction.
 - d. Lower the victim to the ground and begin CPR starting with chest compressions.
25. Where should you place your hands when giving chest compressions to an infant during CPR?
- a. One hand on the chin and one hand on the chest
 - b. One hand on the chin and two or three fingers on the center of the chest
 - c. One hand on the forehead and two or three fingers on the center of the chest
 - d. One hand on the forehead and one hand on the chest