

Comprehensive Advanced Life Support

Provider Course

Pretest

Please, use the answer sheet provided to record your answers and bring the completed answer sheet to class. Answer sheets will be collected the first day of class (in the morning when you arrive), corrected and returned to you during the first day. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. Which of the following circumstances indicates the need for team activation?

- A. First time seizure patient who is awake and alert
- B. Patient injured in a MVC who has a systolic BP of 112
- C. Newborn infant who was limp at delivery, but is now crying vigorously
- D. A patient who is unconscious with an airway compromise

2. Which of the following patients would **NOT** be an ideal candidate for RSI?

- A. A patient with muscle rigidity with jaw clenching and hypoxia
- B. A head injured patient who is combative and agitated
- C. A patient with angioedema from an ACE inhibitor reaction
- D. An overdose patient responding only to pain

For questions 3-6, Column A contains statements regarding medications and Column B contains a list of medications. Choose the medication from Column B that best fits the statement in column A.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 3. _____ Avoid if potassium is elevated | A. Etomidate |
| 4. _____ Is used to provide analgesia to intubated patients | B. Fentanyl |
| 5. _____ Is used as a sedative in RSI | C. Succinylcholine |
| 6. _____ Useful if the patient is an asthmatic | D. Ketamine |

7. Which drug categories should the post intubation plan include?

- A. Sedative, analgesic, antibiotic
- B. Paralytic, analgesic, antiemetic
- C. Paralytic, sedative, analgesic
- D. Antibiotic, analgesic, antiemetic

8. Symptoms of an epidural hematoma with early herniation include:

- A. Hypertension and bradycardia
- B. Decreased urinary output
- C. Bleeding from ear
- D. Hypertension and tachycardia

9. The initial steps of neonatal care include:

- A. Stimulate, administer oxygen with the BVM, and medications
- B. Stimulate, administer chest compressions, and medications
- C. Dry, warm, position, stimulate
- D. Dry, warm, position, medications, chest compressions

10. A baby is delivered in the Emergency Department. The airway is obstructed with thick green fluid and the baby is limp. What is the initial step in resuscitation?

- A. Move the patient to the delivery room
- B. Attempt to ventilate, and if unable then suction the trachea
- C. Dry the baby thoroughly
- D. Stimulate the baby by rubbing the feet

11. A 36-year-old patient is brought to the emergency department by an ambulance with decreased level of consciousness and shallow breathing. The most effective initial airway management is:

- A. Rapid Sequence Intubation
- B. Cricothyrotomy
- C. Tracheotomy/Transtracheal Needle Ventilation
- D. Bag-valve-mask

12. HELPER is the mnemonic used in:

- A. Vacuum delivery
- B. Shoulder dystocia
- C. Uterine atony
- D. Malpresentations

13. A 2 year-old child must be intubated. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The larynx and tracheal cartilage are easily compressed during hyperextension
- B. The length of the child's trachea is similar to that of the adult trachea
- C. Lift the epiglottis, using a straight blade, to avoid gagging during intubation
- D. The cricoid cartilage forms the widest part of the airway in infants and small children

14. An **unconscious** 50 year-old obese patient with a thick neck must be intubated. Airway control with the bag-mask is very difficult. Visual examination is predictive of a difficult intubation. An initial intervention could be:
- A. Increase the tidal volume and continue the use of the bag-valve-mask with an oral airway
 - B. Perform a cricothyroidotomy
 - C. Attempt intubation using a bougie
 - D. Perform a nasal intubation
15. A 26-year-old paraplegic male has an infection. What would make you suspect he is septic.
- A. Because he is a paraplegic
 - B. Because he needs antibiotics
 - C. Because he has a rapid respiratory rate, a blood pressure < 100, and an altered mental state
 - D. Because he needs to straight cath himself.
16. A 48-year-old male involved in a MVC is receiving mannitol for a head injury. He has blood at the urinary meatus and a distended bladder. You would:
- A. Start IV antibiotic
 - B. Stop the mannitol
 - C. Wait for a surgeon to insert a suprapubic catheter
 - D. Suspect a urethral disruption

For questions 17-20, match Column A to the airway device in Column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 17. _____ Blind insertion. | A. Nasal cannula at 15L/Min |
| 18. _____ Insertion guided with fingers. | B. Cricothyrotomy |
| 19. _____ Used to help prevent desaturation during RSI. | C. LMA |
| 20. _____ May be first choice in facial trauma. | D. King tube |

21. To inspect the back of a patient with an open book pelvic fracture:

- A. Logroll the patient
- B. Perform a multiple person lift
- C. Do not inspect the posterior surfaces
- D. Palpate by sliding the hand behind the back

22. The major cause of shock in the *trauma* patient is:

- A. Blood loss
- B. Burns
- C. Sepsis
- D. Pain

23. A 3-year-old child presents with multiple trauma. An intraosseous needle was placed by prehospital. The child is tachycardic with delayed capillary refill. Which statement is NOT true?
- Medications cannot be given through an intraosseous needle
 - A pressure infusor may be necessary
 - An intraosseous needle can be used for fluid resuscitation
 - Administer a 20 ml/kg bolus using a syringe and stopcock for administration
24. A 16-year-old with a known seizure disorder is brought to the ER with status epilepticus. He has been seizing for one hour. Which of the following statements is true?
- Administer a Dilantin (Phenytoin) loading dose immediately
 - Midazolam (Versed) can be given as an AIN (Atomized Intranasal Medication) for seizure
 - Diazepam (Valium) can only be given IV in the patient having seizures
 - Lorazepam (Ativan) causes more respiratory depression than Diazepam
25. Keppra (Levetiracetam) is ordered for a seizure patient. It is preferred over Fosphenytoin because:
- It is safer to load if patient is already on Keppra
 - It costs the more then Phenytoin (Dilantin)
 - It has no adverse reactions
 - It can be given slower than Phenytoin (Dilantin)
26. A 34-year-old pregnant female presents to the ER following a motor vehicle collision. You suspect a pelvic fracture. Which problem(s) do you watch for?
- Placental Abruption
 - Fetal distress/injury
 - Uterine rupture
 - All of the above

27. Drugs to consider using for the patient with acute coronary syndrome are:

- B-Blockers, Nitroglycerin, Heparin, Ace Inhibitors
- Aspirin, Nitroglycerin,
- Oxygen, Nitroglycerin, Aspirin, Heparin
- B-Blockers, Nitroglycerin, Heparin, Magnesium

For questions 28-31, Column A lists locations of infarct and Column B lists the area of the ECG that will correspond. Match Column B with Column A.

- | <u>Column A</u> | <u>Column B</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 28. _____ Anterior | A. 2, 3, aVF |
| 29. _____ Inferior | B. 1, aVL, V5, V6 |
| 30. _____ Lateral | C. V2, V3 and V4 |
| 31. _____ Right ventricle | D. V4R |

- 32. Which of the following patients would NOT be a candidate for fibrinolytic therapy?**
- A. A 40 year-old female with her menstrual flow. The ECG indicates an inferior MI
 - B. 66 year-old male resuscitated by prehospital after 5 minutes of CPR and one defibrillation
 - C. 62 year-old male with a subdural bleed from a MVC 8 weeks ago
 - D. 85 year-old with diabetes and ECG changes indicate an anterior MI
- 33. A 62 year-old female is brought to the ER by EMT's after a MVC. On arrival, she is unresponsive with decreased breath sounds on the right with jugular venous distention. She is difficult to ventilate. Your first action should be:**
- A. Obtain a chest x-ray
 - B. Place a chest tube
 - C. Perform a needle thoracostomy
 - D. Perform a rapid sequence intubation
- 34. A 78 year-old patient is brought to the Emergency Department because of sudden paralysis of the left side and aphasia. His BP is 170/94. Before administering fibrinolytics, it is important to:**
- A. Obtain a CT to exclude intracerebral hemorrhage
 - B. Initiate antihypertensive medication to lower the BP
 - C. Confirm that symptom onset was over 6 hours ago
 - D. Call the pharmacy
- 35. A 24 year-old male is brought to the ER following a motorcycle collision. He only responds to pain. BP is 70/40, HR is 120 and he is being ventilated by a bag-valve-mask. His abdomen is firm and tender to palpation. The CT tech is not in house and the surgeon is out of town. Care for this patient should be:**
- A. Stabilize, obtain lab and x-rays, give blood and admit to surgical floor
 - B. Stabilize and arrange for rapid appropriate transport
 - C. Stabilize, type and cross, and wait for surgeon to return
 - D. Stabilize, obtain x-rays, and send patient to the tertiary hospital
- 36. The sequence for stabilization of the above patient would be to:**
- A. Establish IV access, do rapid sequence intubation, initiate pressors
 - B. Establish IV access, do peritoneal lavage, give blood products
 - C. Establish IV access, initiate fluid resuscitation, rapid sequence intubation
 - D. Establish IV access, cricothyrotomy, fluid resuscitation