

Saint Anthony EMS Academy
2nd Quarter 2010

1. Which of the following statements about poisoning and overdose in the pediatric population is true?
 - A. Whenever a poison or toxin is ingested, you should induce vomiting to eliminate it from the body
 - B. Poisoning and overdose cause a significant number of deaths in the 15- to 24- year-old age group
 - C. Poisoning and overdose do not occur in the pediatric population
 - D. The first priority of management for the child with poisoning or a drug overdose is to "get the antidote"

2. You are dispatched 3-year-old unresponsive, apneic child. On arrival the child becomes pulseless. Your partner initiates CPR, including positive-pressure ventilation with bag and mask and 100% oxygen and chest compressions. You confirm that apnea is present and that ventilation is producing bilateral breath sounds and chest expansion. You confirm absence of spontaneous central pulses and other signs of circulation. EKG pads are applied and the patient is in ventricular fibrillation. Which of the following therapies is most appropriate for this child at this time?
 - A. Establish IV/IO access and administer amiodarone 5 mg/kg
 - B. Establish IV/IO access and administer lidocaine 1 mg/kg
 - C. Attempt defibrillation at 2 J/kg
 - D. Establish IV/IO access and administer epinephrine 0.01 mg/kg

3. Which formula is used to determine the endotracheal tube size for children?
 - A. $(\text{Age} / 4) + 4$ or $(\text{Age} + 16) / 4$
 - B. $(\text{Age} / 4) + 1$ or $(\text{Age} + 4) / 4$
 - C. $(\text{Age} / 4) + 6$
 - D. $(\text{Age} / 6) + 4$

4. What is not a typical sign of respiratory distress?
 - A. Tachypnea
 - B. Fever
 - C. Nasal flaring
 - D. Tachycardia

5. What is the most common form of infectious pneumonia which often causes emphysema?
 - A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - B. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
 - C. Chlamydia pneumoniae
 - D. Staphylococcus pneumoniae

6. Children with increased ICP typically will present with all the following except which?
- A. Irregular breathing
 - B. Bradycardia
 - C. Tachycardia
 - D. Hypertension
7. Shock occurs with which level of blood pressure?
- A. Decreased
 - B. Increased
 - C. Normal
 - D. All the above
8. The recommended priority of treatment of ischemic hypoxia is what?
- A. Oxygen administration
 - B. Increase cardiac output
 - C. Restore hemoglobin concentration
 - D. None of the above
9. Myocardial dysfunction impairs cardiac output and stroke volume which can typically lead to which shock?
- A. Cardiogenic shock
 - B. Septic shock
 - C. Anaphylactic shock
 - D. Neurogenic shock
10. What should be the first priority when assisting a critically ill or injured child in shock?
- A. Oxygen administration
 - B. Monitoring
 - C. Positioning
 - D. Fluid resuscitation
11. Which is not a common assessment when determining the effectiveness of fluid resuscitation?
- A. Temperature
 - B. Heart rate
 - C. Skin coloration
 - D. Urine output

12. For cardiogenic shock, you should deliver a fluid challenge (5 to 10 mL/kg bolus) over what length of time?
- A. 1-5 minutes
 - B. 5-10 minutes
 - C. 10-20 minutes
 - D. Under 3 minutes
13. _____ is described as an accumulation of pressurized air in the pleural space.
- A. Tension pneumothorax
 - B. Cardiac tamponade
 - C. Massive pulmonary embolism
 - D. None of the above
14. In a case of sinus tachycardia, the heart rate is _____.
- A. Increased
 - B. Decreased
 - C. Unsteady
 - D. Faint
15. Ventricular tachycardia is common in children.
- A. True
 - B. False
16. What is the first sign of the body's defensive response when a child or infant is in shock?
- A. Body temperature drop
 - B. Body temperature rise
 - C. Heart rate increase
 - D. Heart rate decrease
17. Each attempt for catheter insertion and suctioning of an infant should not surpass:
- A. 3 seconds
 - B. 5 seconds
 - C. 7 seconds
 - D. 10 seconds
18. The first warning sign of respiratory dysfunction is:
- A. Decrease of heart rate
 - B. Increase in blood pressure
 - C. Increase in respiratory rate
 - D. Decrease in body temperature

19. During resuscitation of a newborn infant, the blow-by oxygen rate of flow should always be more than:
- A. A• 2 L/min.
 - B. B• 5 L/min.
 - C. C• 6 L/min.
 - D. D• 8 L/min.
20. What age period is croup most common to occur?
- A. 3 - 5 years
 - B. 6 months - 3 years
 - C. 4 - 7 years
 - D. 1 month - 12 months
21. What is the recommended first energy level used for defibrillation?
- A. 0.3 joules/kg.
 - B. 1.5 joules/kg.
 - C. 2.0 joules/kg.
 - D. 2.5 joules/kg.
22. You are caring for a 7-year-old boy. The child was a pedestrian struck by a car. He is breathing spontaneously with oxygen supplementation, and he has good central pulses. He has an open mid-shaft fracture of the right femur; his right thigh is swollen and bleeding heavily. The child arrives in your medical facility with adequate ventilation and perfusion, and his spine is immobilized. Which of the following are the best initial steps for you to take to treat this child's leg injury?
- A. Apply direct pressure to the wound and continue to evaluate and support systemic perfusion, including perfusion of the leg
 - B. Call the orthopedic surgeon and do not touch the leg
 - C. Attempt to align the fracture and apply a tourniquet above the wound
 - D. Attempt to control bleeding with hemostatic clamps, apply a tourniquet, and then attempt to align the fracture
23. You are preparing to attempt synchronized cardioversion for a child with supraventricular tachycardia. What is the recommended initial energy dose for synchronized cardioversion for infants and children?
- A. 0.05 to 0.1 J/kg
 - B. 0.5 to 1 J/kg
 - C. 2 to 4 J/kg
 - D. 6 to 10 J/kg

24. Which of the following devices will most reliably deliver a high (90% or greater) concentration of inspired oxygen?
- A. A nasal cannula with oxygen flow of 4 L/min
 - B. A simple oxygen mask
 - C. A non-rebreathing facemask with an oxygen reservoir
 - D. A partial rebreathing mask
25. You are in a restaurant when a woman at the next table cries out, "I think he's choking." You look over and see a 3-year-old child who does appear to be choking. You go to the table and confirm that the child is responsive, but he is cyanotic, unable to cough or talk, and is not moving air. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial therapy for this child?
- A. Give 5 back blows and then 5 chest thrusts
 - B. Perform a blind finger sweep
 - C. Do not intervene unless the child becomes unresponsive; then perform abdominal thrusts
 - D. Tell the victim you will help and give abdominal thrusts