Chapter 6 Study Guide

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The oxygen flow rate for a nasal cannula should not exceed _____ liters per minute. 1) _____
A) 4 B) 8 C) 6 D) 2

2) Which of the following is acceptable for maintaining a seal between an oxygen cylinder and regulator? 2) _____
A) A flexible gasket B) A light coating of lubricant
C) Medical grade adhesive tape D) A pop–off valve

3) Which of the following colors identifies an oxygen cylinder? 3) _____
A) Black B) Green C) Orange D) Blue

4) The structures within the lung that allow exchange of gasses with the bloodstream are known as: 4) _____
A) Bronchioles B) Pleura C) Carina D) Alveoli

5) Which of the following patients should NOT have their airway opened using a head–tilt chin–lift maneuver? 5) _____
A) A homeless person of undetermined age found lying unresponsive in an alley with no bystanders
B) A 35–year–old diabetic woman found unresponsive in the driver's seat of her vehicle in the parking lot of her apartment complex
C) A 25–year–old man who is still unresponsive after a grand mal seizure
D) A 50–year–old woman who choked on a piece of food while dining in a restaurant and slid out of her chair

6) You are ventilating a 55–year–old male patient with a stoma. Which of the following is NOT necessary? 6) _____
A) Head–tilt chin–lift B) Having suction available
C) Maintaining a seal around the stoma D) Supplemental oxygen

7) Which of the following may result from delivery of ventilations that are more forceful than necessary? 7) _____
A) Worsening of an injury to the lung B) Gastric distention
C) Vomiting D) All of the above

8) To deliver high–flow oxygen to a patient, which of the following is the best device? 8) _____
A) Oropharyngeal airway B) Nasal cannula
C) Non–rebreather mask D) Simple face mask

9) Which of the following is true concerning the procedure for inserting a nasopharyngeal airway? 9) _____
A) It can only be placed in the right nostril
B) The length of the device is not as important as it is with oropharyngeal airways
C) The bevel should be turned toward the nasal septum
D) If water soluble lubricant is not available a silicon spray can be substituted

10) Which of the following sounds is caused by obstruction of the lower airways? 10) _____
A) Rhonchi B) Crackles C) Stridor D) Wheezing

11) You are ventilating a 3–year–old near–drowning patient. Signs that your ventilations are adequate include all of the following EXCEPT: 11) _____
A) Heart rate increases to normal
B) The patient begins to exhibit retraction of the muscles between the ribs
C) Increasing level of responsiveness
D) There is improvement in the patient's skin color

12) The safe residual for an oxygen cylinder is _____ psi. 12) _____
A) 500 B) 300 C) 1000 D) 200

13) Which of the following is necessary to deliver oxygen to patients at a safe pressure? 13) _____
A) Flowmeter B) Float ball C) Regulator D) Filter

14) When providing airway management and ventilation procedures, which of the following is required for body substance isolation? 14) _____
A) Gloves, mask, and goggles
B) Body substance isolation is not needed unless secretions contain a visible amount of blood
C) Gloves, gown, mask, and goggles
D) Gloves only

15) Your patient is a motorcyclist who was ejected from his vehicle due to striking a guard rail. The patient is unresponsive to painful stimuli and is breathing six to eight times per minute. Which of the following should you do first? 15) _____
A) Apply a cervical collar
B) Perform a rapid trauma assessment
C) Use a bag–valve–mask with supplemental oxygen
D) Apply a non–rebreather mask with an oxygen flow rate of 15 lpm

16) Which of the following structures is found in the lower airway? 16) _____
A) Bronchi B) Tonsils C) Pharynx D) Uvula

17) You have arrived at a roller skating rink for a report of a seizure. Your patient is a 17–year–old female whom bystanders witnessed having a seizure that lasted about three minutes. At the time of your initial assessment she is unresponsive to all stimuli, is breathing deeply at about 20 times per minute, and has gurgling noises on respiration due to an accumulation of secretions in the mouth and pharynx. Which of the following is the correct sequence of intervention? 17) _____
A) Assist ventilations with a bag–valve–mask using supplemental oxygen, suction the mouth and pharynx, obtain information about the patient's medical history
B) Suction the mouth and pharynx, apply a non–rebreather mask with 12 liters per minute of oxygen, continue your assessment
C) Immediately apply a non–rebreather mask with 12 liters per minute of oxygen, take a set of vital signs, suction the secretions from the mouth and pharynx
D) Suction the mouth and pharynx, assist ventilations with a bag–valve–mask using supplemental oxygen, continue assessing the patient

18) You are ventilating a cardiac arrest patient when he begins to vomit copious amounts of large pieces of undigested food. Which of the following would be most effective in clearing the airway? 18) _____

A) Irrigating the mouth with sterile water to dilute the material before suctioning
B) Use of a rigid pharyngeal suction tip
C) Use of a 14 French suction catheter
D) Using large bore suction tubing without a tip or catheter attached

19) Your patient is a 55 year old man with a history of chronic bronchitis. You have been called to his home today because of an increase in his level of respiratory distress. The patient is on 2 liters per minute of oxygen by nasal cannula at home. Your assessment reveals difficulty speaking due to shortness of breath, leaning forward to breathe, a productive cough, and and a respiratory rate of 32 per minute. Which of the following is true concerning the best course of action for this patient? 19) _____

A) You should not increase the patient's oxygen flow rate because of his likely dependence on a hypoxic drive to stimulate breathing
B) You should increase the patient's oxygen flow rate to deliver adequate amounts of oxygen to his tissues. If his respiratory rate decreases, you can assist him with a bag–valve–mask device
C) You should increase the patient's oxygen flow rate until his respiratory rate decreases and then resume oxygen administration at 2 liters per minute
D) Because increased blood levels of carbon dioxide is the primary stimulus to breathe, you should encourage the patient to rebreathe his exhaled air from a paper bag

20) To be effective, a suction unit must be able to generate air flow of _____ liters per minute and create a vacuum of _____ mmHg. 20) _____

A) 300; 330 B) 300; 30 C) 30, 300 D) 30; 30

21) Which of the following is the correct method of suctioning? 21) _____

A) Suction continuously, both while inserting and withdrawing the suction tip or catheter
B) Suction intermittently, both while inserting and withdrawing the suction tip or catheter
C) Insert the catheter or tip to the desired depth prior to applying suction
D) Begin suctioning as you insert the suction tip or catheter into the mouth

22) Which of the following is an advantage of using a nasopharyngeal airway? 22) _____

A) It eliminates the need for manual positioning of the patient's head to keep the airway open
B) It is ideal for patients with a suspected skull fracture
C) It may be tolerated by many patients with a gag reflex
D) All of the above

23) The point at which the trachea divides into the two main stem bronchi is called the: 23) _____

A) Hypopharynx B) Sternal notch
C) Carina D) Xiphoid process

24) When suctioning the airway, suction should never be applied for longer than _____ seconds. 24) _____

A) 15 B) 45 C) 60 D) 30

25) Which of the following is the best description of inadequate breathing? 25) _____

A) The respiratory rate is faster than normal
B) The minute volume is greater than normal
C) The respiratory rate is slower than normal
D) The minute volume is less than normal

26) Your patient, in whom you have inserted an oropharyngeal airway, is beginning to regain consciousness and develop a gag reflex. Which of the following is the proper way of managing this situation? 26) _____

A) Pull the airway out slightly to keep it away from the back of the throat
B) Use gentle manual pressure to keep the patient from expelling the airway
C) Turn the patient on her side and remove the airway
D) Spray a topical anesthetic into the throat to prevent the gag reflex from being stimulated

27) You are transporting a 44-year-old female with chest pain and sudden respiratory distress. She is agitated and anxious and refuses to have a non-rebreather applied. Which of the following is the best option? 27) _____

A) Have her breathe into a paper bag to control her hyperventilation
B) Consult with medical control about restraining the patient
C) Use a nasal cannula instead
D) Do not make further attempts to administer oxygen as it will only agitate the patient further

28) Which of the following should be kept in mind when assessing and managing the airway of a pediatric patient? 28) _____

A) Gastric distention is unlikely
B) Due to their short necks, pediatric patients require a greater degree of hyperextension to open the airway than do adults
C) The tongue is not as likely to obstruct the airway as in an adult
D) The trachea is easily obstructed by swelling

29) Which of the following muscles, not used in normal breathing, are used to assist respiration by patients with difficulty breathing? 29) _____

A) Pulmonary muscles
B) Intercostal muscles
C) Neck muscles
D) Diaphragm

30) On which of the following types of calls should you bring your portable suction unit to the patient's side upon arrival on the scene? 30) _____

A) Motor vehicle collision
B) Cardiac arrest
C) Seizure
D) All of the above

31) Which of the following findings does NOT specifically indicate inadequate breathing? 31) _____

A) Expiration is longer than inspiration
B) Inspiration is prolonged
C) Respirations are noisy
D) Expiration is prolonged

32) Your patient is a 4-year-old male who was struck by a vehicle and is now unresponsive with an obvious head injury. As you are ventilating him with a bag-valve-mask device, you detect increasing resistance to ventilation. Which of the following should you do? 32) _____

A) Switch to a flow-restricted oxygen powered ventilation device
B) Perform a head-tilt chin-lift to ensure that the airway is open
C) Stop ventilations for one to two minutes to allow trapped air to escape from the lungs
D) Check your rate of ventilation

33) Concerning the use of humidified oxygen, which of the following is true? 33) _____
A) The water reservoir should be changed on a weekly basis
B) It is not of great benefit during short transports
C) It should only be used when assisting ventilations with a bag–valve–mask device
D) The water in the reservoir should be treated with chlorine tablets to prevent the growth of bacteria

34) Which of the following is a disadvantage of oropharyngeal airways? 34) _____
A) They require the use of a water soluble lubricant
B) They do not come in pediatric sizes
C) They cannot be used in a patient with a gag reflex
D) They cannot be used in patients with a suspected skull fracture

35) Which of the following patients does NOT require the administration of supplemental oxygen? 35) _____
A) A 24–year–old woman who is breathing 28 times per minute after being in an argument with her husband
B) A 31–year–old male who is unresponsive due to an overdose of narcotics
C) A 60–year–old woman with a history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) who can speak two or three words at a time without a breath
D) A 6–year–old male with a history of asthma whose breath sounds are silent and who is drowsy

36) You have arrived at the scene of a call for a "man down." As you enter the residence you note that your patient is a male in his mid–60s who is awake but does not seem to acknowledge your presence. He is perspiring profusely, has cyanosis of his ears and lips, and has rapid, shallow respirations. Which of the following should you do first? 36) _____
A) Listen to his lung sounds
B) Obtain the patient's medical history
C) Assist ventilations with a bag–valve–mask and supplemental oxygen
D) Check for a radial pulse