BLS Exam B

1. A 4-year-old semi-responsive boy has had difficulty breathing and a fever for 3 days. Vital signs are BP 60/40, HR 128, and RR 10. What initial management should be performed?
   A. Open the airway and maintain cervical spine immobilization.
   B. Open the airway and ventilate with a bag-mask device.
   C. Place the patient in the Trendelenburg position.
   D. Apply oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 15 L/min.

2. A 12-year-old boy was shot in the abdomen during a hunting accident. He has altered mental status, and his skin is cool and clammy. Vital signs are BP 64/46, weak HR 142, and RR 38. What do the signs and symptoms suggest?
   A. Tension pneumothorax.
   B. Neurogenic shock.
   C. Cardiogenic tamponade.
   D. Hypovolemic shock.

3. What is the priority treatment for a child with altered mental status?
   A. Open the airway.
   B. Obtain a history.
   C. Protect the cervical spine.
   D. Obtain a blood glucose.

4. A 4-year-old boy is screaming and crying after he fell into a campfire. He has partial- and full-thickness burns on both arms. Vital signs are HR 140, BP 100/70, RR 40. What should be done first in the treatment of thermal burns?
   A. Apply burn cream to burned areas.
   B. Remove any clothing that is still smoldering.
   C. Apply moist dressings to all of the burned areas.
   D. Place the patient in the shock position.

5. A 2-year-old boy, who is alert and crying, has multiple lacerations and a deformed forearm after he was ejected from a vehicle. Additional assessment reveals that he has cool, moist, pale skin and bruising on the lateral right lower chest. What is the significance of the bruising to the right side of his chest?
   A. The ribs are pliable, which makes organs more susceptible to underlying damage.
   B. The chest wall muscles absorb the energy of impact and protect underlying organs from injury.
   C. Rib fractures may be present because the chest wall is thin.
   D. The intercostal muscles may be damaged because they are not well developed.
6. A 7-year-old semi-conscious patient rolled off of a 4-foot embankment when he fell off of his father’s all-terrain vehicle. He was not wearing a helmet and begins to vomit. How should you manage this patient?
   A. Elevate his head to 90 degrees.
   B. Begin suctioning the airway.
   C. Insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
   D. Perform a finger sweep maneuver.

7. Which of the following patients may have injuries that suggest maltreatment?
   A. A 12-year-old with bilateral bruises to the shins.
   B. A 3-year-old with multiple bruises behind the ears.
   C. An 8-year-old with a laceration on the face.
   D. A 4-year-old with several abrasions on the hands and forearms.

8. The history provided by the caregiver of which of the following patients is inconsistent with the injury?
   A. An 11-month-old infant with a bump on the head from falling out of a highchair at a restaurant reaching for the waiter.
   B. A 2-year-old boy with circumferential burns to his feet and lower legs from taking a hot bath.
   C. A 3-year-old girl with a facial laceration from pulling a toaster off a counter.
   D. A 4-year-old boy with a wrist deformity from falling off a swing set at the park.

9. A newborn who was just delivered at home has cyanosis of the hands and feet, a weak cry, and vigorous movement of the extremities. Vital signs are HR 86 and RR 52. What is the most important step in managing this patient?
   A. Dry her and then wrap her in a blanket.
   B. Ventilate her with a bag-mask device.
   C. Give high-flow oxygen by a blow-by device.
   D. Maintain her airway using the jaw-thrust maneuver.

10. What is the best way to obtain information about the medical history of a 6-year-old girl who is on a ventilator and has a tracheostomy?
    A. Ask the patient’s parents.
    B. Ask the home health nurse.
    C. Contact the nearest hospital.
    D. Contact her pulmonologist.

11. In what position should the child in mild respiratory distress be placed?
    A. Prone position.
    B. Position of comfort.
    C. Supine with feet up.
    D. On his or her right side.
12. A 2-year-old girl has been having respiratory distress for about an hour. She has crackles noted in her lower lobes and her lips are cyanotic. She is semi-responsive with pale and diaphoretic skin. It is difficult to obtain a BP. Other vital signs are HR 270 and RR 60. What type of shock is this patient experiencing?
   A. Cardiogenic.
   B. Hypovolemic.
   C. Septic.
   D. Neurogenic.

13. An 8-year-old girl fell from a tree house that is approximately 10 feet from the ground. She is screaming and crying due to a deformity of her right lower leg. What is the appropriate initial management of this patient?
   A. Initiate cervical spine immobilization.
   B. Initiate immobilization of the extremity.
   C. Consider preparing the AED and applying pads.
   D. Cover her with a blanket and apply heat packs.

14. After a seizure, patients are in a lethargic and confused state. What is this state known as?
   A. Postictal.
   B. Hyperglycemic.
   C. Epileptic.
   D. Grand mal.

15. What is the appropriate compression depth in a 6-month-old child in cardiac arrest?
   A. 1 inch.
   B. 1.5 inches.
   C. 2 inches.
   D. 2.5 inches.