

BLS PRETEST

BASIC LIFE SUPPORT FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

(CREATED BY LAST MINUTE CPR & FIRST AID)

- 1. THIS BLS FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS COURSE IS GIVEN TO:**
 - a. Nurses, Doctors, Paramedics, & Healthcare Workers.
 - b. Certified Nurse's Aides working in Hawaii Hospitals.
 - c. Anyone willing or needing to learn this course.
 - d. All of the above.

- 2. THIS BLS FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS COURSE CONSISTS OF:**
 - a. 1 & 2 Rescuer CPR & Choking Skills for Adult, Child, & Infant.
 - b. Jaw Thrust Maneuver, Advanced Airway, & Bag-Valve Mask Ventilator for Adult, Child, & Infant.
 - c. AED (Automated External Defibrillator) for Adult & Child.
 - d. All of the above.

- 3. DVD/VIDEOS & SKILL SHEETS THAT ARE USE IN THIS COURSE:**
 - a. Helps the student to learn the correct techniques & skills of applying CPR, AED, & Choking Techniques.
 - b. Gives the student a watch then practice approach of learning.
 - c. Provides a overall picture of how & why to apply these Life-saving Techniques.
 - d. All of the above.

4. TO STUDY FOR THE WRITTEN TEST GIVEN AT THE END OF THE COURSE, THE STUDENT SHOULD:

- a. Read the AHA BLS for Healthcare Providers Book.
- b. Go to the BLS for Healthcare Providers Study Guide Materials Section on the www.lastminutecpr.com website and read those materials.
- c. Try to understand this BLS Pretest that was created by Last Minute CPR & First Aid.
- d. All of the above.

5. THE AGE OF AN ADULT IS:

- a. 8 years & up.
- b. 12 years & older.
- c. Adolescent & older.
- d. 18 years in Hawaii & some other states is 21 years.

6. ACCORDING TO THE AHA DVD/VIDEO, ADOLESCENT:

- a. Occurs sometime between 11 to 14 years of age.
- b. Is muscle development in the boys.
- c. Is breast development in the girls.
- d. Is hair under the underarms of the boys and breast development in the girls.

7. THE AGE OF A CHILD IS:

- a. 0 to 1 years.
- b. 1 to 8 years of age.
- c. 1 to adolescent.
- d. 1 to 12 years of age.

8. THE AGE OF AN INFANT IS:

- a. 0 to 12 weeks.
- b. 0 to 6 months.
- c. 0 to 1 year of age.
- d. 0 to 2 years of age.

9. THE COMPRESSIONS TO VENTILATIONS RATIO IN THE ADULT IS:

- a. 1 Rescuer Adult CPR is 30 compressions & 2 ventilations.
- b. 2 Rescuer Adult CPR is 30 compressions & 2 ventilations.
- c. 1 Rescuer Adult CPR is 15 compressions & 2 ventilations.
- d. Both a & b are the correct answers to this question.

10. THE COMPRESSIONS TO VENTILATIONS RATIO IN THE CHILD IS:

- a. 1 Rescuer Child CPR is 30 compressions & 2 ventilations.
- b. 2 Rescuer Child CPR is 5 compressions & 2 ventilations.
- c. 2 Rescuer Child CPR is 15 compressions & 2 ventilations.
- d. Both a & c are the correct answers to this question.

11. THE COMPRESSIONS TO VENTILATIONS RATIO IN THE INFANT IS:

- a. 1 Rescuer Infant CPR is 5 compressions & 1 ventilation.
- b. 1 Rescuer Infant CPR is 30 compressions & 2 ventilations.
- c. 2 Rescuer Infant CPR is 15 compressions & 2 ventilations.
- d. Both b & c are the correct answers to this question.

12. THE COMPRESSION RATE IN THE ADULT IS:

- a. 100 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Adult CPR.
- b. 80 compressions per minute for the 1 Rescuer Adult CPR.
- c. 60 compressions per minute for the 2 Rescuer Adult CPR.
- d. 80 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Adult CPR.

13. THE COMPRESSION RATE IN THE CHILD IS:

- a. 80 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Child CPR.
- b. 100 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Child CPR.
- c. 120 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Child CPR.
- d. 140 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Child CPR.

14. THE COMPRESSION RATE IN THE INFANT IS:

- a. 90 compressions per minute for the 1 Rescuer Infant CPR.
- b. 100 compressions per minute for the 1 Rescuer Infant CPR.
- c. 100 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Infant CPR.
- d. 120 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Infant CPR.

15. THE DEPTH OF COMPRESSIONS IN THE ADULT IS:

- a. three-fourth inch to one inch downward.
- b. one inch to one & one-half inches downward.
- c. one & one-half inches to 2 inches downward.
- d. 2 inches to 3 inches downward.

16. THE DEPTH OF COMPRESSIONS IN THE CHILD IS:

- a. one-fourth to one-third the depth of the chest.
- b. one-third to one-half the depth of the chest.
- c. one to one & one-half inches downward.
- d. one & one half inches to two inches downward.

17. THE DEPTH OF COMPRESSIONS IN THE INFANT IS:

- a. one-third to one-half the depth of the chest.
- b. one-half inch to one inch downward.
- c. one inch to one & one-half inches downward.
- d. one & one-half inches to two inches downward.

18. THE COMPRESSION LANDMARKS FOR THE ADULT ARE:

- a. on the upper third of the sternum (breastbone).
- b. over the lower half of the sternum.
- c. in the center of the chest and between the nipple line.
- d. over the abdomen.

19. THE COMPRESSION LANDMARKS FOR THE CHILD ARE:

- a. one finger width below the nipple line.
- b. on the upper third of the sternum (breastbone).
- c. over the lower half of the sternum.
- d. in the center of the chest and between the nipple line.

20. THE COMPRESSION LANDMARKS FOR THE INFANT ARE:

- a. just below the nipple line.
- b. on the upper third of the sternum (breastbone).
- c. in the center of the chest and between the nipple line.
- d. over the abdomen.

21. WHEN DOING ADULT CPR, YOU WILL USE:

- a. one hand on the chest.
- b. two hands on the chest.
- c. two hands over the abdomen.
- d. two fingers between the nipple line of the chest.

22. WHEN DOING CHILD CPR, YOU WILL USE:

- a. two fingers between the nipple line of the chest.
- b. one hand on the chest for a small body build child.
- c. two hands on the chest for a large body build child.
- d. both b & c are the right answers for this question.

23. WHEN DOING INFANT CPR, YOU WILL USE:

- a. two fingers between the nipple line of the chest.
- b. two fingers on the chest for 1 Rescuer Infant CPR.
- c. two thumbs & encircling hands for 2 Rescuer Infant CPR.
- d. both b & c are the right answers for this question.

24. FOR THE ADULT YOU MAY CHECK THE:

- a. carotid pulse in the neck.
- b. brachial pulse in the upper arm.
- c. radial pulse in the wrist.
- d. pedal pulse in the foot.

25. FOR THE CHILD YOU MAY CHECK THE:

- a. carotid pulse in the neck.
- b. femoral pulse in the groin / upper leg region.
- c. brachial pulse in the upper arm.
- d. both a & b are the right answers for this question.

26. FOR THE INFANT YOU MAY CHECK THE:

- a. brachial pulse in the upper arm.
- b. femoral pulse in the groin / upper leg region.
- c. both a & b are the right answers for this question.
- d. none of these answers are correct.

27. MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESCUE BREATHING IN THE ADULT IS:

- a. one breath every 3 seconds (20 times per minute).
- b. one breath every 5 seconds (10 to 12 times per minute).
- c. one breath every 7 seconds (8 to 10 times per minute).
- d. four quick breaths in the beginning before you check the pulse.

28. MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESCUE BREATHING IN THE CHILD IS:

- a. one breath every 3 seconds (20 times per minute).
- b. one breath every 5 seconds (10 to 12 times per minute).
- c. one breath every 7 seconds (8 to 10 times per minute).
- d. none of these answers are correct.

29. MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESCUE BREATHING IN THE INFANT IS:

- a. one breath every 3 seconds (20 times per minute).
- b. one breath every 5 seconds (10 to 12 times per minute).
- c. one breath every 7 seconds (8 to 10 times per minute).
- d. all of the answers are correct.

30. WHEN USING AN ADVANCED AIRWAY, YOU WOULD:

- a. give one breath every 7 seconds (8 to 10 times per minute).
- b. also use the bag valve mask ventilator.
- c. use it on an adult, child, or infant.
- d. all of the answers are correct.