

Assessment

CPR

Name _____

CPT For Adults, Children, and Infants

1. Which of the following things do you do first for a victim you think may be having a serious medical problem?
 - a. Call 911
 - b. Check the victim for responsiveness
 - c. Get someone else to help you
 - d. Hit the victim on the shoulder to see if s/he is ok

2. You check for responsiveness by
 - a. Shaking the victim
 - b. Shouting at the victim
 - c. A and b

3. After you determine a victim is unresponsive, you
 - a. Give 2 slow breaths
 - b. Call 911
 - c. Transport the victim to the nearest hospital
 - d. Call 911 and begin CPR

4. If the victim is not breathing normally, you
 - a. Pinch the nose
 - b. Cover the victim's mouth with yours
 - c. Blow until you see the chest rise
 - d. Give two breaths of about 2 seconds each
 - e. All of the above

5. You tilt the head back to listen for breathing because
 - a. Sometimes tilting a person's head back will get them to start breathing again
 - b. If a victim's chin is next to their throat, their airway is not open
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above

6. Abnormal breathing may sound like
 - a. A person is breathing but very little
 - b. A person is grunting, gasping, or snoring
 - c. A person is breathing normally

7. The pump rate for CPR is about ____ pumps per minute
 - a. 80
 - b. 75
 - c. 60
 - d. 120
 - e. 100

8. When pushing down in chest compressions for an adult, you press down
 - a. 1 inch
 - b. 2 inches
 - c. 1/5 to 2 inches
 - d. enough to hear the ribs crack

9. The palm of your hand in chest compressions for an adult goes
 - a. Under the rib cage
 - b. Just below the person's throat
 - c. Between the nipples

10. Delaying CPR because you are afraid of breaking ribs is a bad idea
 - a. True
 - b. False

11. The cycle of breaths and compressions for CPR is
 - a. 2 breaths for every 15 compressions
 - b. 15 breaths for every two compressions
 - c. 10 compressions for every breath
 - d. 1 compression for every 5 breaths

12. In two person CPR,
 - a. The person pumping the chest stops while the other gives mouth to mouth
 - b. Both people administer their "part" of the cycle at the same time

13. The most frequently encountered complication of CPR is
 - a. HIV
 - b. AIDS
 - c. Vomiting
 - d. Cardiac Arrest

14. Give CPR if you see no
 - a. Coughing
 - b. Breathing
 - c. Moving
 - d. All of these

15. If you are alone with a child, first
 - a. Call 911 then give the child CPR
 - b. Give CPR for one minute before calling 911

16. For child CPR, use
 - a. Both hands
 - b. Two fingers
 - c. The heel of one hand

17. For child CPR, press the sternum down
 - a. 2 inches
 - b. 1 inch
 - c. ½ inch
 - d. 1 to 1 ½ inches

18. For infants, be careful not to
 - a. Press down on the victim's chin
 - b. Tilt the head too far back
 - c. Listen too closely for breaths because infant breathing is so naturally shallow
 - d. Open the airway too forcefully

19. Chest compression for an infant are done with
 - a. Both hands
 - b. Two fingers
 - c. The heel of one hand

20. Chest compressions for an infant are ____ in depth.
 - a. 2 inches
 - b. 1 inch
 - c. ½ inch
 - d. 1 to 1 ½ inches
 - e. ½ to 1 inch