

# Module 6 Practice Test

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

- 1) Which of the following is indicated in the prehospital management of a prolapsed umbilical cord?
  - A) Use your gloved hand to push the umbilical cord back up through the cervix.
  - B) Encourage the mother to push forcefully in order to speed delivery.
  - C) Immediately clamp the cord in two places and cut it between the clamps.
  - D) Place the mother in a head-down position with pillows under her hips.
  
- 2) If the baby's head is delivered with the amniotic sac still intact, which of the following should be done first?
  - A) Call medical control before taking action.
  - B) Leave the sac intact until the entire body is delivered.
  - C) Use the scissors in the obstetrics kit to cut the sac away from the baby's head.
  - D) Use your fingers to tear the sac away from the baby's face.
  
- 3) You are called for a woman with severe abdominal pain. During your assessment and interview, she tells you that she is sexually active and there is a chance she could be pregnant. Her vital signs are pulse 122, respirations 22, blood pressure 96/62, and skin cool and pale. You should immediately suspect:
  - A) internal bleeding.
  - B) ectopic pregnancy.
  - C) placenta previa.
  - D) appendicitis.
  
- 4) Which of the following BEST describes the events that occur during the first stage of labor?
  - A) Thinning and dilation of the cervix
  - B) Rupture of the amniotic sac
  - C) Expulsion of the fetus through the birth canal
  - D) Expulsion of the placenta
  
- 5) You have been called for a 32-year-old female who is in active labor. During your assessment and interview, you note that she is 37 weeks along, this is her first child, and her contractions are 5 minutes apart. She also tells you that her pregnancy is considered "high risk." Your first concern should be:
  - A) calling for a back-up unit.
  - B) getting to the hospital.
  - C) preparing for the delivery.
  - D) assembling your delivery kit.
  
- 6) During which stage of labor is the baby born?
  - A) Second
  - B) Primary
  - C) First
  - D) Third
  
- 7) You respond to a call for a patient in active labor with her second child. Your interview with the patient shows that she is 40 weeks pregnant and has been in active labor for several hours. You determine that her vital signs are all within normal limits. After your physical exam, you determine the baby is crowning. You should next:
  - A) prepare to deliver the baby on-scene.
  - B) contact medical direction for orders.
  - C) begin transport and plan to deliver in the ambulance.
  - D) delay delivery until arrival at the hospital.
  
- 8) All of the following are signs of adequate breathing and circulation in the newborn *except*:
  - A) vigorous crying.
  - B) cyanosis of only the hands and feet.
  - C) relaxation of the extremities.
  - D) heart rate greater than 100.

- 9) When delivering a baby, you should do all of the following *except*:
- A) place your fingers in the armpit to assist with delivery of the shoulders.
  - B) position your gloved hands at the vaginal opening.
  - C) have someone stay at the mother's head if possible.
  - D) suction the mouth first, then the nose.
- 10) Which of the following BEST describes placenta previa?
- A) The pregnancy is lost before the 20th week of gestation.
  - B) The umbilical cord is the presenting part.
  - C) The placenta is implanted over the opening of the cervix.
  - D) The placenta prematurely separates from the uterine wall.
- 11) Which of the following is a common sign of a pre-delivery emergency?
- A) There is profuse vaginal bleeding.
  - B) The amniotic sac ruptures.
  - C) The placenta fails to deliver within 20 minutes of the infant's birth.
  - D) Contractions become more intense and closer together.
- 12) Which of the following is *true* concerning trauma in the pregnant woman?
- A) The increase in blood volume during pregnancy makes shock an unlikely cause of death.
  - B) She may lose up to 35% of her blood volume before exhibiting signs of shock.
  - C) She may lose up to 15% of her blood volume before exhibiting signs of shock.
  - D) The mother's body will preferentially protect the life of the fetus over that of the mother.
- 13) Prehospital management of the abused child includes all of the following *except*:
- A) eliciting a complete history from child and parents.
  - B) allowing parent to drive child to hospital.
  - C) reporting your findings to the emergency department staff.
  - D) treating all injuries.
- 14) Which of the following should increase your suspicion of child abuse?
- A) Indications of alcohol and/or drug abuse in the home
  - B) Bruises on the back and/or buttocks in various stages of healing
  - C) Improperly healed fractures, resulting in deformity of extremities
  - D) All of the above
- 15) Which of the following is NOT likely to be a cause of respiratory distress in a 2-year-old child?
- A) Foreign body airway obstruction
  - B) Epiglottitis
  - C) Emphysema
  - D) A cold
- 16) Which of the following children may be at a higher risk for child abuse?
- A) Twin child
  - B) Child with disabilities
  - C) Premature child
  - D) All of the above

- 17) You are called for a child that has had a fever for a couple of days. The parents tell you that two of the other children have been home with a stomach virus and fever. As you attempt to assess the child, he pulls away from you and grabs onto his mother. Which of the following behaviors would be considered "normal" for a 4-year-old?
- A) He begins to cry when you try to touch his booboo.
  - B) He runs up to you when you enter the room.
  - C) He doesn't make eye contact as you approach.
  - D) He flares his nostrils when he breathes.
- 18) Artificial ventilations for a 5-year-old child should be provided at a rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per minute.
- A) 22/26
  - B) 24/28
  - C) 12/20
  - D) 28/32
- 19) Which of the following is the MOST common cause of cardiac arrest in the pediatric patient?
- A) Hypoglycemia
  - B) Congenital heart defects
  - C) Respiratory failure
  - D) Ventricular fibrillation
- 20) You are standing in line waiting to get a prescription filled for your mother. A woman walks in with a young boy in her arms. As she places him in a nearby chair, he begins to seize. Which of the following is *true* regarding childhood seizures?
- A) They are due to a rapid rise in temperature.
  - B) They usually last from 1 to 2 minutes.
  - C) Most are due to head injuries.
  - D) They usually accompany a high fever.
- 21) Your patient is a 3-year-old child who is in severe respiratory distress. She is cyanotic and responds only to painful stimuli. According to the patient's mother, the child had complained of a sore throat earlier and has had a fever since early in the morning. Which of the following is the BEST course of action?
- A) Insert an oropharyngeal airway (OPA) and begin bag-valve-mask ventilations with supplemental oxygen.
  - B) Perform abdominal thrusts and finger sweeps; attempt to ventilate.
  - C) Suction the airway.
  - D) Begin gentle ventilations with a bag-valve mask (BVM) and supplemental oxygen.
- 22) An elderly patient who is experiencing a myocardial infarction is more likely to complain of which of the following symptoms than a younger patient would?
- A) Shortness of breath without chest pain
  - B) Shortness of breath with chest pain
  - C) No chest pain or shortness of breath
  - D) A rash caused by shingles
- 23) You are assessing an 83-year-old female who is having hip pain. When you count her pulse you notice that the rate is irregularly irregular. What is your treatment for this patient?
- A) Contact medical control for permission to have the patient transported by helicopter from the scene.
  - B) The irregularity is not a reason for concern in itself.
  - C) Check distal circulation, sensory, and motor sensation, apply a pelvic wrap, place on a traction splint, and transport the patient.
  - D) Alert paramedics to respond for a possible cardiac patient.
- 24) Upon your arrival for a medical call at a private residence, you find an elderly male patient complaining of difficulty breathing. Which of the following findings would provide you with the most valuable information about potential problems this patient may be experiencing?
- A) Patient's mental status
  - B) Temperature in the house
  - C) Patient's positioning on the couch
  - D) Patient's vital signs



- 33) When preparing to move a patient that is using a specialty medical device from his house to the ambulance, which of the following questions would be appropriate to ask the family?
- A) What worked best for moving the patient the last time he was transported by ambulance?
  - B) How do you normally move the patient?
  - C) Can you carry the patient to the ambulance since you know the best way to move the patient?
  - D) Both A and B are correct.
- 34) You are assessing a patient in labor. Her contractions are 2 minutes apart lasting 30 seconds with increasing pain. The patient states that she feels the urge to push. These signs indicate which stage of delivery?
- A) Second stage
  - B) Third stage
  - C) Fourth stage
  - D) First and second stage
- 35) Which of the following is *true* concerning a stillborn baby?
- A) The parents should never be allowed to see the baby, especially if it has begun to deteriorate.
  - B) The death may occur weeks before delivery.
  - C) Resuscitation must always be attempted.
  - D) Infants born in cardiopulmonary arrest should not be resuscitated.
- 36) In which of the following situations should the mother be transported immediately?
- A) The infant's arm is the presenting part.
  - B) Delivery is not imminent and there is about 500 cc of painless, bright red bleeding.
  - C) The mother experiences a severe, tearing sensation in her abdomen during labor and the outline of the fetus can be felt through the abdominal wall.
  - D) All of the above
- 37) The condition in which the placenta separates from the uterine wall is known as which of the following?
- A) Abruptio placentae
  - B) Ectopic pregnancy
  - C) Preeclampsia
  - D) Placenta previa
- 38) Which of the following is the MOST common cause of death in children?
- A) Infectious disease
  - B) Environmental emergencies
  - C) Trauma
  - D) Poisonings
- 39) You are trying to ventilate an 18-month-old baby who has stopped breathing. You have laid him down on a flat surface to ventilate him, but you are unable to get his chest to rise. You should:
- A) place a folded towel under his shoulders.
  - B) suction his mouth to clear secretions.
  - C) flex his neck toward his chest.
  - D) tip his head back farther to open his airway.
- 40) As a rule, as a child gets older the blood pressure:
- A) rises and the pulse rate falls.
  - B) falls and the pulse rate rises.
  - C) falls and the pulse rate falls.
  - D) rises and the pulse rate rises.
- 41) When palpating the pulse of an elderly patient, you notice that there is an irregular pulsation without any kind of pattern or cycle to it. This is called:
- A) heart failure.
  - B) an irregularly irregular pulse.
  - C) pulsus paradoxus.
  - D) pulsus alternans.
- 42) The main perpetrators of elder abuse are:
- A) brothers and sisters
  - B) adult children
  - C) spouses
  - D) grandchildren

- 43) You are transporting a resident of a nursing home to the hospital for a complaint of abdominal pain for 3 days. During your assessment, you note a tube protruding from the patient's nose, which is connected to a bag of milky-white fluid. This tube is known as a:
- A) tracheal tube.                      B) nasogastric tube.                      C) J-tube.                      D) gastric tube.
- 44) Which of the following BEST describes a disease such as deafness?
- A) Congenital disease                      B) Acquired disease  
C) Either a congenital or acquired disease                      D) Neither a congenital nor acquired disease
- 45) You are assessing a 27-year-old female who is 9 months pregnant with her first child. She has been having contractions for the past 6 hours. As you are about to assist her to your cot, she asks you to wait because she feels the need to use the bathroom first. Which of the following is the BEST course of action?
- A) Advise the patient that this could be an indication that the baby is ready to be born and you need to check to see if the baby's head is visible.  
B) Allow the patient to use the bathroom as it will make transport, and also delivery, more comfortable.  
C) Advise the patient that this could be a sign of a serious complication, have her lie on her left side, apply high-concentration oxygen, and transport immediately.  
D) Tell the patient she needs to be transported immediately and using the bathroom will have to wait until she arrives at the hospital.
- 46) You are at a friend's birthday party with people of all ages. There is an 11-month-old boy, just learning to stand up, who has fallen. He was holding onto the edge of a table and he toppled over. He is crying hard and his mother is trying to console him. She asks if you would mind checking him out, and you agree to take a look at him. You notice that his anterior fontanelle is bulging. This is most likely caused by:
- A) an infection causing intracranial pressure.                      B) fluid loss from dehydration.  
C) pressure built up because of his crying.                      D) the bones of the head not fusing properly.
- 47) Of the older patients seen in the emergency department due to a fall, \_\_\_\_\_% will die within 1 year.
- A) 35                      B) 10                      C) 25                      D) 50
- 48) A body mass index (BMI) above \_\_\_\_\_ is considered obese.
- A) 30                      B) 35                      C) 40                      D) 25
- 49) An infant's birth weight is considered low if it is less than \_\_\_\_\_ pounds.
- A) 3.5                      B) 2.5                      C) 4.5                      D) 5.5
- 50) A 4-year-old child is generally categorized as a(n):
- A) preschooler.                      B) adolescent.                      C) toddler.                      D) school-age child.

Answer Key

Testname: MODULE 6 PRACTICE 13E

- 1) D
- 2) D
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) A
- 7) A
- 8) C
- 9) A
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) B
- 13) B
- 14) D
- 15) C
- 16) D
- 17) A
- 18) C
- 19) C
- 20) A
- 21) D
- 22) A
- 23) B
- 24) C
- 25) C
- 26) C
- 27) B
- 28) B
- 29) B
- 30) B
- 31) B
- 32) B
- 33) D
- 34) D
- 35) B
- 36) D
- 37) A
- 38) C
- 39) A
- 40) A
- 41) B
- 42) B
- 43) B
- 44) C
- 45) A
- 46) C
- 47) C
- 48) A
- 49) D
- 50) A