



Handtevy Pre-Hospital Pediatric Course BLS Post Test

1. When utilizing an AED, what are the correct steps to follow?
 - a. Turn on the AED, attach defibrillation pads, deliver shock
 - b. Turn on the AED, and follow the instructions as directed by the device
 - c. Attach defibrillation pads, then power on the AED
 - d. Expose the chest, apply defibrillation pads, turn on the AED
2. Utilizing the Handtevy method, a 3-year-old is ____ kg.
 - a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 15
 - d. 20
3. Your unit is dispatched to a 5-year-old, not conscious, not breathing. Your treatment planning starts with?
 - a. Pre-arrival
 - b. On arrival with length-based tape measurement
 - c. After 2 minutes of high-quality CPR
 - d. After dispatch confirms they have begun giving CPR instructions
4. Which of the following steps in the arrest lifecycle is often overlooked and not completed?
 - a. En-route
 - b. On scene
 - c. At hospital
 - d. Debrief
5. A 3-year-old child is in anaphylaxis. What medication does the patient need?
 - a. Adenosine
 - b. Albuterol
 - c. Epinephrine
 - d. Dextrose
6. What is the ideal body weight of a 7-year-old?
 - a. 12 kg
 - b. 15 kg
 - c. 20 kg
 - d. 25 kg



7. Enhancing cardiac arrest survival starts with early:
 - a. Bystander CPR
 - b. Telephone CPR
 - c. EMS CPR
 - d. Hospital CPR
8. When EMS Providers spend an average of ____ on scene performing resuscitation efforts the highest survival to discharge is achieved:
 - a. 10-15 minutes
 - b. Less than 5 minutes
 - c. 45-60 minutes
 - d. 25-30 minutes
9. Which of the following is an indication to use a length-based tape (LBT)?
 - a. When your patient appears slightly overweight.
 - b. When your patient's age is unknown.
 - c. When your patient's sex is unknown.
 - d. It is never appropriate to use an LBT.
10. What is the color associated with a child who is 6 years old and has an ideal body weight of 22 kg?
 - a. Red
 - b. Yellow
 - c. White
 - d. Blue
11. A 2-year-old's systolic blood pressure (SBP) range is:
 - a. 50-75 mmHg
 - b. 75-110 mmHg
 - c. 78-115 mmHg
 - d. 88-120 mmHg
12. When treating a pediatric patient, the Handtevy System encourages you to:
 - a. Memorize all medications and doses.
 - b. Arrive and utilize a length-based tape before getting a treatment plan.
 - c. Never assign roles pre-arrival because it always changes.
 - d. Treat kids like we treat adults.



13. You arrive on scene of a 1-year-old child in cardiac arrest. What will your initial steps be?
- a. Scoop the patient, run to the ambulance, and rapid transport.
 - b. Begin CPR, move to ambulance, rapid transport.
 - c. Begin CPR, Apply AED, Request ALS
 - d. Contact medical control, begin CPR, place IV, rapid transport.
14. Handtevy Mobile is used for:
- a. Neonatal patients only
 - b. Adult patients only
 - c. Pediatric patients only
 - d. Every patient regardless of age
15. Automatic recall of cardiac arrest medication doses for an adult is an example of:
- a. System 1 thinking
 - b. System 2 thinking
 - c. System 3 thinking
 - d. System 4 thinking
16. Utilizing a metronome during CPR will:
- a. Not be helpful
 - b. Help the person doing compressions find and keep a rhythm
 - c. Allows the team leader to know if CPR is being done appropriately
 - d. Remind all providers the rate of chest compressions when it is their turn
17. When performing CPR on an infant, you should:
- a. Use the palm of your hand
 - b. Use 2 fingers in the center of the chest
 - c. Use both hands interlocked, with the thumbs placed at the center of the chest
 - d. Use 4 fingers on the lower chest
18. You arrive on scene to a pediatric patient having a seizure, you should first:
- a. Begin CPR
 - b. Provide rescue breaths
 - c. Remove any objects that may cause harm to the patient
 - d. Begin rapid transport
19. The AED indicates a shock is advised and to stop touching the patient. You should:
- a. Repeat {clear} and ensure no one is touching the patient
 - b. Assume everyone heard the instructions and press the shock button
 - c. Continue BVM respirations while everyone else clears and deliver shock
 - d. Do not deliver shock and continue CPR



20. A pediatric patient is having difficulty breathing and you hear inspiratory stridor as you enter the room. The patient is likely suffering from?
- a. Cardiac arrest
 - b. Anaphylaxis
 - c. Complete airway obstruction
 - d. Asthma attack
21. A pulse check on an infant should be performed in the ____ artery.
- a. Radial
 - b. Temporal
 - c. Carotid
 - d. Brachial
22. The standard size of an NPA for a 2-year-old is?
- a. 12 french
 - b. 14 french
 - c. 18 or 20 french
 - d. 16 french
23. When treating a pediatric patient with an arm fracture you should:
- a. Begin rapid transport
 - b. Get down on the patient's level and talk calmly
 - c. Splint the injury when a distal pulse is not palpable
 - d. Ask the parents if they want to transport their child
24. What is the compression to ventilation ratio for a 1-year-old in cardiac arrest when 2 healthcare providers are present?
- a. 30:1
 - b. 30:2
 - c. 15:1
 - d. 15:2
25. When determining equipment size an EMS provider should use:
- a. Actual body weight
 - b. Ideal body weight
 - c. Parents estimated weight
 - d. Providers best guess