handtevy

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