CHAPTER 6-QUIZ
Airway management

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. All life processes require energy. The body uses _____ to produce energy.

   a. oxygen
   b. blood
   c. minerals
   d. vitamins

2. The moment when both heartbeat and respirations have stopped is called:

   a. biological death.
   b. clinical death.
   c. expiration.
   d. heart disease.

3. The simple law governing respiration is:

   a. as pressure increases, volume decreases.
   b. as pressure increases, volume increases.
   c. as volume increases, pressure increases.
   d. as volume increases, pressure decreases.

4. A dome-shaped muscle involved in breathing is the:

   a. lung.
   b. heart.
   c. diaphragm.
   d. maxilla.

5. A leaf-shaped structure that covers the larynx when we swallow food and fluids to prevent them from entering the windpipe is called the:

   a. trachea.
   b. pharynx.
   c. epiglottis.
   d. bronchi.

6. The normal breathing rate for an adult at rest is _____ breaths a minute.

   a. 12 to 20
   b. 15 to 30
   c. 25 to 50
   d. 40 to 60

7. The normal breathing rate for an infant at rest is _____ breaths a minute.

   a. 12 to 20
   b. 15 to 30
   c. 25 to 50
   d. 40 to 60

8. Any effort to revive or to restore normal breathing function is called:

   a. resuscitation.
   b. ventilation.
   c. respiration.
   d. assisted breathing.

9. Which of the following patients would be most likely to have difficulty maintaining an open airway?

   a. normal delivery infant
   b. adult under the influence of alcohol
   c. elderly adult with flu-like symptoms
   d. 12-year-old child with upper extremity trauma

10. When performing mouth-to-mouth ventilation on an infant in respiratory arrest, the First Responder should deliver one breath every:

a. 1 second.
b. 3 seconds.
c. 5 seconds.
d. 10 seconds.

11. For which of the following patients would an oropharyngeal airway be MOST appropriate?

a. conscious with suppressed gag reflex
b. unconscious with midface trauma
c. unconscious with mouth injury
d. conscious with gag reflex

12. The soft tissue hanging down at the back of the mouth is called the:

a. diaphragm.
b. uvula.
c. vulva.
d. septum.

13. The beveled edge of a nasopharyngeal airway should be facing the:

a. septum.
b. uvula.
c. mouth.
d. vulva.

14. Never suction for longer than _____ seconds.

a. 12
b. 15
c. 18
d. 20

15. The proper technique for withdrawing the suction catheter from the patient's mouth is to:

a. pull straight back.
b. move it gently in and out.
c. move it slowly up and down.
d. twist and turn it from side to side.

CHAPTER 6-IN THE FIELD

Review the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow. At last! Lunch! You were beginning to think you were never going to be able to take your break and you are really hungry. You walk into a small diner and sit on a stool at the counter. As you are studying the daily specials board, you hear a noise behind you. You turn to see what is going on and see an elderly man who is grabbing at his throat. His eyes are watering and his face is red, except for his lips, which are beginning to turn blue. Immediately you remember the CPR recertification class you attended just a few days ago, and you realize that the man probably has an obstructed airway. Looks like lunch is going to be even later than you had thought!

1. How can you be sure that the patient has an obstructed airway?

2. Describe how you will assist this patient to attempt to make it possible for him to breathe.

CHAPTER 6-REVIEW
Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. When the brain cells die, usually within 10 minutes of respiratory arrest, this is known as _____ death.

2. The process of biological death may be delayed by _____ _____ .

3. The tubes that branch from the windpipe and take air to the lungs are called _____ .

4. The small air sacs at the end of the bronchioles where blood cells replenish their oxygen supply and release their accumulated carbon dioxide are the _____ .

5. The atmosphere contains about _____ oxygen. When you are performing pulmonary resuscitation, the air exhaled from your lungs into the patient contains almost _____ oxygen, which is more than enough oxygen to keep most patients biologically alive.

6. When there is any reason to suspect spinal injury, the First Responder should use the _____-_____ _____ to open the airway.

7. A device used to help provide pulmonary resuscitation and prevent the transmission of infectious disease is a _____ _____ _____ . It has a _____-_____ _____ to prevent rescuer contact with the patient's blood and body fluids. A _____ _____ can also be inserted to prevent transmission of airborne pathogens.

8. When assessing a patient for breathing, _____ for chest movement, _____ for _____ _____ from the mouth or nose, feel for _____ _____ against your cheek, and observe _____ _____ .

9. When performing pulmonary resuscitation, if the air does not enter on the initial breath, _____ the patient's head and _____ _____ .

10. An opening in the neck that patients who have had a laryngectomy breathe through is called a _____ .

11. When ventilating an infant, seal your mouth over the infant's _____ and _____ .

12. A common problem of assisted ventilations is that overinflating the lungs will force air into the patient's stomach. This condition is called _____ _____ .

13. The signs of partial airway obstruction may include some unusual breathing sounds, such as _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , or _____ .

14. For an infant with a complete airway obstruction, you will perform _____ _____ and _____ _____ .

15. The two types of airways that may be used by the First Responder are the _____ _____ and the _____ _____ .