

Questions

Name: _____ Oasis: _____

CEPCP

Professional Development: Pediatric
Spring / Summer 2012

1)

What best describes the 'appearance' assessment of the pediatric assessment triangle?

- a) skin colour and breathing distress
- b) heart rate and skin colour
- c) level of consciousness and interaction
- d) the overall environment the patient is found in

2)

Which pieces of equipment are required to perform an assessment utilizing the pediatric assessment triangle.

- a) stethoscope
- b) cardiac monitor and stethoscope
- c) SpO2 monitor and stethoscope
- d) none

3)

The total circulating blood volume for a child is between ____ ml and ____ ml per kg.

4)

50% loss of blood volume usually results in a patient becoming VSA. Using that guideline, how much blood would an average weight 6 year old have to lose before becoming VSA.

_____ ml

5)

At what age can one assume that a patient's fontanelles have fused?

- a) 16 months
- b) 10 months
- c) 6 months
- d) 3 months

6)

In order to achieve the 'sniffing' position the following external landmarks can be used;

- a) angle of the jaw to the teeth
- b) external ear canal to the front of the shoulder
- c) tip of the nose to perpendicular to the spine
- d) tip of the chin to vertical to angle of the jaw

7)

Babies up to the age of ____ to ____ months are obligate nose breathers.

8)

Why should paramedics avoid placing straps over a child's abdomen when backboarding?

9)

The pediatric assessment triangle is evaluated prior to the primary assessment;

True

False

10)

When assessing the circulation to the skin of a pediatric patient you notice a patchy, marble-like discoloration. This is called;

- a) cyanosis
- b) pallor
- c) mottling
- d) petechia

11)

Under what age is it generally accepted that blood pressure measurements are inaccurate and impractical to obtain?

- a) 3 years
- b) 4 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 6 years

12)

When assessing capillary refill time in the pediatric patient the following site is most appropriate;

- a) fingernail bed
- b) toenail bed
- c) thumbnail
- d) fleshy part of the palm

13)

Fill out the following

C _____
U _____
P _____
S _____

14)

A two year old has fallen from a second floor balcony, how is it most likely that this patient landed?

- a) feet first
- b) head first
- c) prone
- d) supine

15)

Which four characteristics of the pediatric presentation are evaluated to determine the 'work of breathing' side of the pediatric assessment triangle?

16)

You have been called to a 2 year old with shortness of breath and a cough. As you approach the patient you notice that the patient seems lethargic and limp, and there is severe respiratory distress with stridor present. How should you proceed;

- a) continue assessing the patient at a moderate pace, utilizing the pediatric assessment triangle
- b) apply the monitor and SpO2 immediately
- c) begin a hands-on assessment and management of the airway
- d) consult your pocket reference guide for the correct drug dosage

17)

Through continued assessment and management you determine that this patient has severe life-threatening croup. The correct dose of epinephrine to give to this child is:

_____ mg in _____ ml

18)

In dark-skinned children, the following area is the best place to assess circulation:

- a) soles of feet
- b) palms of hands
- c) sclera of the eyes
- d) lips and mucus membranes

19)

Peripheral pulses can be assessed in these two locations:

20)

At what point should the blood pressure be measured in the pediatric patient?

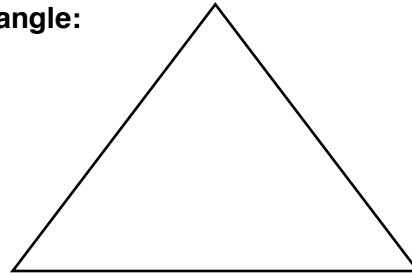
- a) before transporting a critical patient
- b) before the pulse and respiratory assessment
- c) before assessing capillary refill
- d) after all of the above

21)

Why are children more prone to hypothermia and dehydration?

22)

Fill in the three sides of the pediatric assessment triangle:



23)

What is the average systolic blood pressure of a 6 year old who weighs 22 kg?

- a) 92
- b) 82
- c) 122
- d) 112

24)

You are dealing with an 8 month old child who you suspect is dehydrated. The respiratory rate is 34 bpm. This is;

- a) abnormally fast
- b) abnormally slow
- c) perfectly normal
- d) indications to begin PPV

25)

You are treating an 11 month old patient who was in a car involved in a roll-over MVC. The patient has open eyes, an irritable cry and withdraws to touch. What is this infant's modified GCS?

- a) 12
- b) 13
- c) 14
- d) 15