

PEDIATRIC BTLs ADVANCED

2002 PRETEST

INSTRUCTIONS: Please read the questions carefully and select the ONE BEST lettered answer. An answer sheet is provided. If you are using a computerized answer sheet, you MUST use a #2 pencil and completely blacken the circle corresponding to the correct answer. If you change your answer, erase your first mark completely. There should be NO extraneous marks on the computer answer sheet.

1. You are called to the home of a nine-month-old child who has second-degree burns from the waist down. The mother says the child crawled into the tub, turned on the hot water, and then sat in the water. The boyfriend says the child's two-year-old sister turned on the water. What is the most appropriate course of action?
 - A. Call the police to the house
 - B. Explain to the family that you suspect abuse and ask for a better history of what happened
 - C. Notify the local children's services department and ask them to come to the house
 - D. Transport the child to the hospital and report information to the physician, nurse, or social worker

2. Which of the following is most important in assessing an injured child's breathing?
 - A. End-tidal carbon dioxide (CO₂) measurement
 - B. Pulse oximetry measurement
 - C. Respiratory effort
 - D. Response to oxygen

3. In which of the following situations is it appropriate to package the patient after the Rapid Trauma Survey and perform the Detail Exam en route to the hospital?
 - A. Actively bleeding scalp laceration
 - B. Fractured femur
 - C. Open forearm fracture
 - D. Respiratory distress

4. A four-year-old is in the rear seat of a car when it is struck from behind. The child has a mid-abdominal belt-abrasion and is complaining of abdominal pain. Which of the following associated injuries is most likely in this situation?
 - A. Femur fracture
 - B. Knee dislocation
 - C. Lumbar spine fracture
 - D. Skull fracture

5. What is the narrowest portion of an infant's airway?
- A. Epiglottis
 - B. Oropharynx
 - C. Subglottic area
 - D. Vocal cords
6. A four-year-old is found apneic following a motor vehicle collision. With bag-valve-mask ventilation the right side of the chest moves, but the left does not. Breath sounds are absent on the left, and the trachea is shifted to the right. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Flail chest
 - B. Hemothorax
 - C. Simple pneumothorax
 - D. Tension pneumothorax
7. What is the most common form of shock in children?
- A. Cardiogenic
 - B. Hypovolemic
 - C. Neurogenic
 - D. Septic
8. Which of the following is an example of a secondary brain injury?
- A. Cerebral contusion
 - B. Cerebral edema
 - C. Epidural hematoma
 - D. Subdural hematoma
9. What is the most commonly injured abdominal organ?
- A. Duodenum
 - B. Liver
 - C. Pancreas
 - D. Spleen
10. A 14-year-old has what appears to be an open fracture of the tibia. Which of the following is most important in the prehospital setting?
- A. Apply ice to reduce swelling
 - B. Prevent further injury
 - C. Reduce the fracture
 - D. Start intravenous antibiotics
11. Which of the following is most consistent with EARLY hypovolemic shock in a one year old?
- A. Pulse 120/min; BP 80/60
 - B. Pulse 120/min; BP 60/30
 - C. Pulse 160/min; BP 80/60
 - D. Pulse 160/min; BP 60/30

12. Which of the following findings are most consistent with increased intracranial pressure in a child?
- A. High blood pressure (BP); fast pulse
 - B. High BP; slow pulse
 - C. Low BP; fast pulse
 - D. Low BP; slow pulse
13. What is the first priority in managing a child burned in a house fire?
- A. Assess and establish an airway
 - B. Immobilize the child's cervical spine
 - C. Initiate large bore IV's
 - D. Remove the child from the burning house
14. A 12-year-old is found floating in the water after diving from a 10 foot board. What is the first priority?
- A. Assess for head trauma
 - B. Endotracheal intubation
 - C. Open airway and control c-spine
 - D. Remove child from water
15. Which of the following is considered normal in a newborn to three-month-old infant?
- A. cool, mottled skin
 - B. pulse 80/min
 - C. respiratory rate 40/min
 - D. respiratory retractions
16. Injury to what area of the body is the leading cause of traumatic death?
- A. extremities
 - B. head
 - C. chest
 - D. abdomen
17. Which of the following is most important in the field management of the hypothermic submersion victim?
- A. administer warmed intravenous fluids
 - B. apply warm, moist towels to the body surface
 - C. initiate warmed humidified oxygen
 - D. remove wet clothing and dry the victim
18. Which of the following causes the greatest amount of stress to a two-year-old child?
- A. lost blanket
 - B. oxygen mask across face
 - C. scolding by a relative
 - D. separation from parents
19. Which of the following is the LAST sign of compartment syndrome to develop?

- A. absent pulse
 - B. decreased sensation
 - C. severe pain
 - D. swelling
20. A two-year-old was involved in a motor vehicle collision. The child is found awake and strapped in an infant seat. Assessment reveal a stable child with a scalp laceration. What is the most appropriate mode of packaging this patient?
- A. holding the child in your arms
 - B. immobilize in the infant seat with c-spine precautions
 - C. immobilize on backboard with c-spine precautions
 - D. place child directly on stretcher with manual c-spine immobilization
21. Which of the following is the most likely primary cause of trauma arrest in a child?
- A. cardiac tamponade
 - B. cervical spine fracture
 - C. respiratory compromise
 - D. tension pneumothorax
22. A 20 kg. child has 30 percent of her body covered with second and third degree burns. What is the most appropriate initial fluid rate?
- A. 50 cc/hr
 - B. 100 cc/hr
 - C. 150 cc/hr
 - D. 200 cc/hr
23. Which of the following is TRUE regarding flail chest in a child?
- A. diagnosed by tracheal deviation
 - B. often associated with severe lung injury
 - C. treated with needle decompression
 - D. usually not very serious
24. Compared to an adult airway, which of the following is true of the child's airway?
- A. epiglottis is angled away from the trachea
 - B. larynx is lower down in the neck
 - C. subglottic area is the widest portion of the larynx
 - D. tongue is relatively smaller
25. A three-year-old weighing 15 kg. is injured in a motor vehicle collision. His skin is cool and pale. Vital signs are BP, 70/40; P, 140/min; and R, 40/min. Which of the following fluid therapies is most appropriate?
- A. D5W at "keep open" rate
 - B. normal saline at "keep open" rate
 - C. normal saline 150 cc bolus
 - D. normal saline 300 cc bolus

PEDIATRIC BTLS: ADVANCED PRETEST

Form _____ Name _____

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TEST KEY

	Ans	Category 1	Category 3
1.	D	CHILD ABUSE	
2.	C	AIRWAY	
3.	D	INIT. ASSESS.	
4.	C	SPINAL TRAUMA	
5.	C	AIRWAY	
6.	D	CHEST TRAUMA	
7.	B	SHOCK/FLUIDS	
8.	B	HEAD TRAUMA	
9.	D	ABD. TRAUMA	
10.	B	EXTREM. TRAUMA	
11.	C	SHOCK/FLUIDS	
12.	B	HEAD TRAUMA	
13.	D	BURNS	
14.	C	SUBMERSION INJURY	
15.	C	INIT. ASSESS.	
16.	B	HEAD TRAUMA	
17.	D	SUBMERSION INJURY	
18.	D	THE INJURED CHILD	
19.	A	EXTREM. TRAUMA	
20.	B	SPINAL TRAUMA	
21.	C	TRAUMA ARREST	
22.	C	BURNS	
23.	B	CHEST TRAUMA	
24.	A	AIRWAY	
25.	D	SHOCK/FLUIDS	

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FEEDBACK REPORT

1. D page 134
2. C page 33
3. D pages 19, 20

4. C pages 91
5. C page 31
6. D page 41
7. B page 56
8. B page 75, 77
9. D page 69
10. B page 97
11. C page 14, 59
12. B page 78
13. D page 107
14. C pages 121
15. C page 14
1. B page 75
2. D page 123
3. D page 2
4. A page 103
5. B page 90
6. C page 128
7. C page 115
8. B page 43
9. A page 31
10. D page 61