

# **Pediatric Respiratory Emergencies**

Please circle correct answer:

1. What is the first sign of respiratory distress in an infant?
  - A. Bradycardia
  - B. Tachycardia
  - C. Bradypnea
  - D. Tachypnea
  
2. What is the most common cause of cardiac arrest in infants and children?
  - A. Drug overdose
  - B. Circulatory collapse
  - C. Cardiac dysrhythmia
  - D. Respiratory arrest
  
3. Your patient is a 4 year-old who presents sitting forward using all accessory muscles to breathe. She has a sore throat, inspiratory stridor, and she drools. She is febrile and has been ill for almost a week prior to this incident. What do these signs and symptoms indicate?
  - A. Asthma
  - B. Epiglottitis
  - C. Foreign body airway obstruction
  - D. Croup
  
4. Initial management of a patient with epiglottitis should be:
  - A. Direct laryngoscopy
  - B. Racemic epinephrine
  - C. Heimlich maneuver
  - D. Place the child in the position of comfort and administer high flow oxygen

5. What signs indicate that a pediatric patient is in imminent respiratory arrest?
- A. Decrease in breath sounds
  - B. Decrease in the respiratory effort
  - C. Slowing of the respiratory rate
  - D. All of the above
6. Which of the following signs may signify impending cardiac arrest in a child?
- A. Respiratory rate over 70
  - B. Pulse rate over 140
  - C. Pulse rate of 70 in a five year old
  - D. None of the above
7. What are the components of the pediatric assessment triangle?
- A. Pulse and time
  - B. Pulse and temperature
  - C. Appearance, work of breathing, circulation
  - D. Position and tone
8. When do you begin using the pediatric assessment triangle?
- A. From the doorway
  - B. When you receive the call for the patient
  - C. When checking the vitals
  - D. When the patient arrives at the hospital
9. TRUE or FALSE: A large-sized tongue may be the cause of airway obstruction in children.
- A. True
  - B. False

10. What classic position might you find the epiglottitis patient?
- A. Supine
  - B. Prone
  - C. Tripod position
  - D. Standing position
11. What is a typical sound you may hear from the croup patient?
- A. Crying
  - B. Wheezing
  - C. Gasping
  - D. "Seal bark" cough
12. TRUE or FALSE: Stridor indicates a lower airway obstruction.
- A. True
  - B. False
13. What is a key assessment finding you may see in the patient with epiglottitis?
- A. Confusion
  - B. Wheezes
  - C. Drooling
  - D. Hypertension
14. TRUE or FALSE: Absence of wheezes in the asthmatic patient is not a critical sign.
- A. True
  - B. False
15. What is the most common chronic pediatric illness?
- A. Croup
  - B. Epiglottitis
  - C. Asthma
  - D. Pertussis ("whooping cough")