

**NAUI First Aid and CPR
Adult, Child, and infant CPR
Written Examination**

Directions: This test includes 24 standard questions. There is only one correct answer for each question. Read each question and all of its answers carefully before making your choice.

1. Universal Precautions means that you should consider _____ potentially infectious.
 - a. Blood and bodily fluids
 - b. First aid equipment
 - c. CPR manikins
 - d. Accident victims

2. The sequence of events that should occur when you recognize an emergency situation is...
 - a. Emergency medical response.
 - b. Chain of survival.
 - c. First aid protocol.
 - d. Good Samaritan Act.

3. The first step in the primary survey is to determine if the victim is...
 - a. In a supine position.
 - b. Bleeding.
 - c. Responsive.
 - d. Breathing.

4. True or false: There are documented cases where students in a first aid or CPR course have contracted a disease from using training aids and manikins.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. To aid someone suffering from angina you should...
 - a. Have the victim lie down and raise their legs.
 - b. Have the victim rest with their head lower than their feet.
 - c. Administer their medication for them,
 - d. None of the above.

6. To assist someone having a suspected heart attack you should...
 - a. Help the victim rest comfortably, with their upper body slightly elevated.
 - b. Loosen any tight clothing.
 - c. Call for help if the symptoms persist.
 - d. All of the above.

7. The signs and symptoms of a stroke include...
 - a. A severe headache.
 - b. Unexplained dizziness or staggering.
 - c. Dimness or loss of vision in one eye.
 - d. All of the above.

8. To open the airway of someone who might have a cervical spine injury...
 - a. Use the head-tilt, chin-lift method.
 - b. Use the modified jaw thrust.
 - c. Use the head-tilt, neck-lift method.
 - d. Do not try to open the airway; hold the head in position and attempt to administer breaths.

9. The first aid provider should take no more than _____ seconds when checking for the presence of circulation.
 - a. 3
 - b. 5
 - c. 10
 - d. 15

10. Hand location for CPR chest compression can be determined by...
 - a. Locating the xiphoid process and placing the heel of one hand on it.
 - b. Drawing an imaginary line between the victim's nipples.
 - c. Placing the heel of one hand a hand's width below the center of the chest.
 - d. Any of the above.

11. The universal ratio of compressions to rescue breaths is...
 - a. 5 to 1
 - b. 10 to 2
 - c. 15 to 2
 - d. 30 to 2

12. The ratio of compressions to rescue breaths for two-rescuer CPR by professional rescuers is...
 - a. 5 to 1
 - b. 10 to 2
 - c. 15 to 2
 - d. 30 to 2

13. Chest compressions are at a rate of...
 - a. 60 per minute.
 - b. 80 per minute.
 - c. 100 per minute.
 - d. As fast as possible.

14. Chest compressions on an adult are to a depth of...
 - a. 0.5 to 1.5 inches (1-4 cm)
 - b. 1.5 to 2 inches (4-5 cm)
 - c. Two-thirds the depth of the chest.
 - d. Depth varies depending on the age of the adult.

15. When performing CPR on a child, perform chest compressions
 - a. With one hand on top of the other and the fingers interlocked.
 - b. With the heel of one hand only.
 - c. To a depth of 0.5 to 1 inch (1-2.5 cm).
 - d. To a depth of 1.5 to 2 inches (3-5 cm).

16. You can stop administering CPR...
 - a. When help arrives to take over.
 - b. When a physician tells you to stop.
 - c. If you are too exhausted to continue.
 - d. Any of the above.

17. The purpose of the recovery position is to...
 - a. Allow the victim to rest comfortably.
 - b. Keep pressure off the victim's heart.
 - c. Keep the victim's airway open and allow fluids to drain.
 - d. Allow the rescuer to better monitor the victim's condition.

18. First aid for a conscious adult or child with a complete airway obstruction includes...
 - a. Looking in the victim's mouth for the object.
 - b. Using a finger sweep to hook the object and remove it.
 - c. Alternating back blows and abdominal thrusts.
 - d. Encouraging the victim to cough.

19. First aid for an unconscious adult or child with a foreign body airway obstruction includes...
 - a. Positioning the victim on flat on their back.
 - b. Looking in the victim's mouth for the object.
 - c. Using a finger sweep to hook a seen obstructing object and attempt to remove it.
 - d. All of the above

20. Back blows for an infant with a foreign body airway obstruction are administered with the victim...
 - a. Draped over one forearm, face down and with head down.
 - b. Lying flat on their stomach.
 - c. Held by the feet and suspended head down.
 - d. In the recovery position.

21. Lifeguards and scuba instructors trained and practiced at locating a carotid pulse should initiate chest compressions in a foreign-body-airway-obstructed victim...
 - a. Only in the absence of a pulse.
 - b. While someone else calls for help.
 - c. Even if a pulse is present.
 - d. When instructed by a physician.

22. In the event that you are alone and you have witnessed a victim of sudden collapse...
 - a. Leave the victim, activate EMS, and retrieve the AED from its storage unit.
 - b. Perform CPR for five cycles (about 2 minutes) before retrieving the AED.
 - c. Perform CPR three cycles (about 1 minute) before retrieving the AED.
 - d. Perform CPR for ten minutes before retrieving the AED.

23. The Automated External Defibrillator (AED) should be used within _____ of sudden cardiac arrest.
 - a. 1 to 2 minutes
 - b. 5 to 6 minutes
 - c. 30 to 60 minutes
 - d. 1 to 2 hours

24. If a lone professional rescuer is rescuing a victim of an asphyxial cardiac arrest (for example, a drowning victim) they should...
 - a. Leave the victim and retrieve the AED from its storage unit.
 - b. Perform CPR for five cycles (about 2 minutes) before retrieving the AED.
 - c. Perform CPR for three cycles (about 1 minute) before retrieving the AED.
 - d. Perform CPR for ten minutes before retrieving the AED.