

PALS

Pediatric Advanced Life Support

Practice Test Questions

1. Children have _____ metabolic rates compared to adults.
 - a. Lower
 - b. Higher
 - c. Equal
 - d. Unpredictable
2. The primary assessment includes all of the following assessments EXCEPT:
 - a. Airway
 - b. Breathing
 - c. Choking
 - d. Exposure
3. Which of the following is a sign of upper airway obstruction?
 - a. Fever
 - b. Stridor
 - c. Nasal flaring
 - d. Itching
4. The following is a sign of poor ventilation:
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Hyperthyroidism
 - c. Hypercarbia
 - d. None of the above
5. The following cause sinus tachycardia EXCEPT:
 - a. Metabolic stress
 - b. Mobitz type II block
 - c. Fever
 - d. Acute blood loss

6. Common causes of acute community-acquired pneumonia include which of the following?
 - a. Streptococcus pneumonia
 - b. Mycoplasma pneumonia
 - c. Chlamydia pneumonia
 - d. All of the above

7. Hypoxemia is defined as a room air SpO₂ reading less than ____ in a child.
 - a. 98%
 - b. 94%
 - c. 90%
 - d. 96%

8. Common causes of upper airway obstruction include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Aspirated foreign body
 - b. Asthma
 - c. Allergic reactions
 - d. Peritonsillar abscess

9. The following medications may be used in for the treatment of croup:
 - a. Dexamethasone
 - b. Nebulized epinephrine
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. All of the above

10. Which statement concerning asystole is NOT correct?
 - a. A state of no myocardial contractions and no cardiac output or blood flow.
 - b. An asystolic patient has no detectable electrical activity.
 - c. A flat line on an ECG always indicates asystole.
 - d. Asystole is one of the rhythms associated with cardiac arrest.

11. Types of shock include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Anaphylactic shock
 - b. Hypovolemic shock
 - c. Cardiogenic shock
 - d. Hypothermic shock

12. When providing fluid resuscitation in children, how should intravenous fluid boluses be given?
- 15 mL/kg bolus over 5 to 20 minutes
 - 20 mL/kg bolus over 5 to 20 minutes
 - 25 mL/kg bolus over 5 to 20 minutes
 - 30 mL/kg bolus over 5 to 20 minutes
13. Effectiveness of fluid resuscitation and medication therapy should be frequently monitored by which of the following?
- Heart rate
 - Blood pressure
 - Mental status
 - All of the above
14. Common signs and symptoms of compensated shock include:
- Excessive sweating
 - Increased heart rate
 - Wide pulse pressure
 - Hypertension
15. When should vasopressors be administered during the management of septic shock?
- If the patient is responding to fluid resuscitation
 - If the patient is severely hypotensive despite proper fluid management
 - Always indicated as soon as IV access is obtained
 - Vasopressors are never used for septic shock
16. For fluid resuscitation in hemorrhagic shock, give about ____ of crystalloid for every ____ of blood lost.
- 1 mL, 2 mL
 - 3 mL, 2 mL
 - 3 mL, 1 mL
 - 2 mL, 3 mL
17. Hypoglycemia is defined as ____ in infants, children, and adolescents is:
- Greater than or equal to 40 mg/dL
 - Greater than or equal to 50 mg/dL
 - Less than or equal to 60 mg/dL
 - Less than or equal to 70 mg/dL

18. The gold standard treatment for anaphylactic shock is:

- a. Milrinone
- b. Epinephrine
- c. Dopamine
- d. Dobutamine

19. The preferred order of drug delivery routes is:

- a. IV route, IO route, ET route
- b. ET route, IV route, IO route
- c. IO route, ET route, IV route
- d. IV route, ET route, IO route

20. Which rhythm should be shocked?

- a. Ventricular fibrillation
- b. Pulseless ventricular tachycardia
- c. Pulseless electrical activity (PEA)
- d. Both A and B

Answers on Next Page »

ANSWERS

1. B
Higher
2. C
Choking
3. B
Stridor
4. C
Hypercarbia
5. B
Mobitz type II block
6. D
All of the above
7. B
94%
8. B
Asthma
9. D
All of the above
10. C
A flat line on an ECG always indicates asystole.
11. D
Hypothermic shock
12. B
20 mL/kg bolus over 5 to 20 minutes

ANSWERS

13. D
All of the above
14. D
Increased heart rate
15. B
If the patient is severely hypotensive despite proper fluid management
16. C
3 mL, 1 mL
17. C
Less than or equal to 60 mg/dL
18. B
Epinephrine
19. A
IV route, IO route, ET route
20. D
Ventricular fibrillation and pulseless ventricular tachycardia

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