



Resuscitation Council (UK)



**Immediate Life Support  
Course**

**Pre-course MCQ Paper**

**September 2011**

**PLEASE PRINT BELOW**

**Name:** .....

**Course Date:** .....

**Instructions:**

Mark each question on the answer sheet either **True** or **False** with an '**X**'

For example, for the following question:

**1 During cardiopulmonary resuscitation:**

- a a ratio of 2 ventilations to 30 cardiac compressions is correct
- b chest compressions should be 3 cm deep
- c use one hand for chest compressions
- d give chest compressions at a rate of about 2 per second

The answer grid should be marked:

Question	True	False
1a	X	
1b		X
1c		X
1d	X	

**1 During cardiopulmonary resuscitation:**

- a a ratio of 2 ventilations to 15 cardiac compressions is correct
- b check for normal breathing for less than 10 seconds to diagnose cardiac arrest
- c the hands should be positioned over the upper third of the sternum to perform chest compressions
- d chest compressions should be 5-6 cm deep at a rate of 100-120 compressions per minute

**2 In hospitalised patients:**

- a cardiac arrest is usually a sudden, unexpected event
- b pulse oximetry is an unreliable indicator of ventilation
- c a poor urine output may indicate an inadequate cardiac output
- d it is not necessary to monitor the ECG after unexpected collapse



**3 Early warning scoring systems:**

- a can be used to help detect patients who are deteriorating
- b must be calculated before you call for help when you think a patient is about to have a cardiac arrest
- c work best if the early warning score is acted upon early using an escalation protocol to call for help
- d use the patient's observations (e.g. blood pressure, pulse, respiratory rate) to calculate a score.

**4 Chest compressions:**

- a must not be interrupted whilst planning what to do next
- b are not interrupted for ventilations once the trachea has been intubated
- c should be given before ventilations when starting cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- d should be started in any unconscious patient

**5 The following indicates a cardiac arrest and the need to start CPR:**

- a normal breathing in an unresponsive individual
- b purposeful movements and eye opening
- c occasional gasps in a patient who is unconscious and unresponsive
- d the inability of an inexperienced rescuer to easily feel a pulse in a drowsy patient who is breathing normally

**6 The correct management of an adult patient in ventricular fibrillation (VF) cardiac arrest includes:**

- a digoxin 500 mcg IV
- b adrenaline 1 mg IV after every shock
- c atropine 3 mg
- d an initial shock with a manual defibrillator or when prompted by an automated external defibrillator (AED)

**7 Pulseless electrical activity (PEA):**

- a may be secondary to a preventable cause of cardiac arrest e.g. hypoxaemia
- b is characterised by organized cardiac electrical activity in a patient with cardiac arrest
- c should be treated by giving 300 mg amiodarone IV
- d is common in patients with cardiac arrest caused by hypovolaemia



**8 During cardiac arrest:**

- a a two person bag mask technique can be used for ventilation
- b potential reversible causes of cardiac arrest include hypoxia, hyperlipidaemia, hypothermia and toxins
- c give 1 mg IV adrenaline after CPR has started and further doses every 3-5 minutes in a patient with an initial non-shockable rhythm
- d only rescuers trained to recognize cardiac arrest rhythms should use an automated external defibrillator (AED)

**9 Oxygen:**

- a should be given to patients during CPR
- b should always be given to sick patients, including those with a normal arterial oxygen saturation when breathing room air
- c must not be given to patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- d therapy should be adjusted to maintain a normal arterial oxygen saturation

**10 After successful resuscitation from cardiac arrest:**

- a patients often require specialist post resuscitation care in an intensive care unit
- b comatose patients must be kept warm
- c use an ABCDE approach to assess and treat the patient
- d the blood sugar should be measured





## Immediate Life Support Course

### Pre-course MCQ Candidate Answer Sheet

**Instructions:**

Mark each question either **True** or **False** with a 'X'  
(see question paper for example)

Question	True	False	Question	True	False
1a			6a		
1b			6b		
1c			6c		
1d			6d		
2a			7a		
2b			7b		
2c			7c		
2d			7d		
3a			8a		
3b			8b		
3c			8c		
3d			8d		
4a			9a		
4b			9b		
4c			9c		
4d			9d		
5a			10a		
5b			10b		
5c			10c		
5d			10d		