



ACLS^{Q&As}

Advanced Cardiac Life Support

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**QUESTION 1**

Identify the rhythm by selecting the best single answer:

- A. Normal sinus rhythm
- B. Sinus tachycardia
- C. Sinus bradycardia
- D. Reentry supraventricular tachycardia
- E. First-degree AV Block
- F. Second-degree AV Block (Mobitz 1 Wenckebach)
- G. Second-degree AV Block (Mobitz II Block)
- H. Third-degree AV Block
- I. Atrial fibrillation
- J. Atrial flutter
- K. Monomorphic ventricular tachycardia
- L. Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia
- M. Coarse ventricular fibrillation
- N. Fine ventricular fibrillation
- O. Agonal rhythm/asystole
- P. Pulseless electrical activity

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2**SIMULATION**

What sizes of masks should you carry for the bag-valve-mask?



A. Infant, child, and adult.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

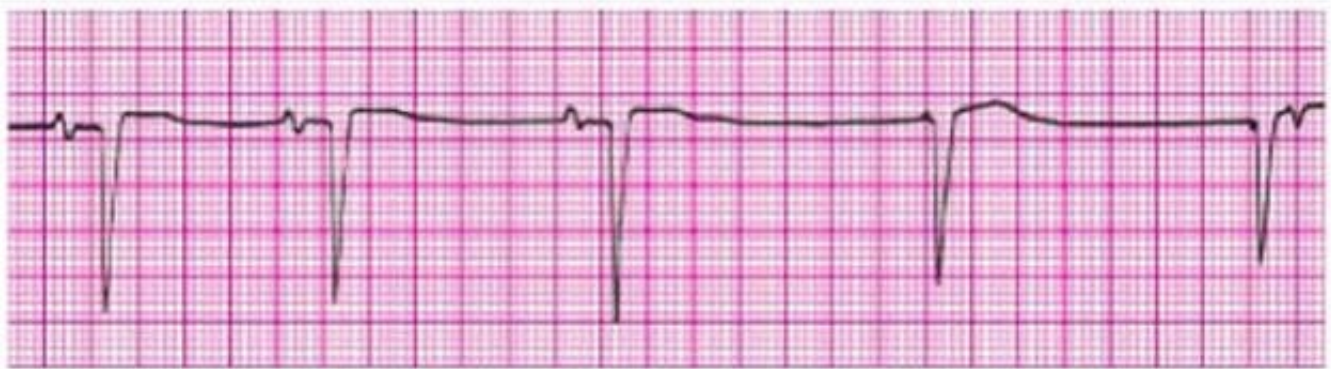
T/F: It is proper treatment to provide oxygen and assist ventilation in a child with cyanosis and poor muscle tone.

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4



A patient becomes unresponsive and you are uncertain if a faint pulse is present with the above rhythm. Your next action is

A. Start an IV and give epinephrine 1 mg IV

B. Consider causes for pulseless electrical activity

C. Start an IV and give atropine 1 mg

D. Order transcutaneous pacing

E. Begin CPR with high-quality chest compressions

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

What is the evaluation and treatment for a patient with pulseless electrical activity?



CPR, rapid fluid challenge, oxygen, check breath sounds bilaterally, and give epinephrine.

The three most treatable causes of pulseless electrical activity are (Choose three.):

- A. massive pulmonary embolism
- B. cardiac tamponade
- C. hypovolemia
- D. tension pneumothorax
- E. massive myocardial infarction

Correct Answer: BCD

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