

13. What is the initial procedure for checking the airway?

- a) Tilt head and lift chin
- b) Look inside the mouth
- c) Look, listen and feel

14. The head of an infant must be supported and maintained:

- a) In a full head tilt
- b) Turned to one side
- c) In a neutral position (no head tilt)

15. CPR should be commenced when a casualty is:

- a) Unconscious and breathing normally
- b) Unconscious and not breathing normally
- c) Conscious and breathing normally

16. What is the compression to ventilation ratio in CPR?

- a) 15 compressions to 5 breaths
- b) 20 compressions to 1 breath
- c) 30 compressions to 2 breaths

17. What is the preferred method of finding the compression point?

- a) Ask somebody to help find it
- b) Visualise the centre of the chest
- c) Use a measuring tape

18. When performing chest compressions on all casualty types, the sternum should be compressed:

- a) Approx. 1/2 of the depth of the chest
- b) Approx. 1/3 of the depth of the chest
- c) Approx. 1/4 of the depth of the chest

19. Why is it important to allow the chest to fully recoil while delivering compressions?

- a) It protects the rescuer from fatigue
- b) It allows for blood to re-fill heart chambers
- c) It is safer for the casualty's ribs

20. To minimise the risk of cross infection, the rescuer should:

- a) Avoid contact with bodily fluids, use protective devices and wash hands after delivering treatment
- b) Consider compression only CPR if the rescuer does not feel safe and protective devices are not available
- c) All of the above

21. To maintain CPR quality:

- a) Change rescuers to avoid fatigue
- b) Prioritise compression speed rather than depth
- c) Provide rescue breaths only

22. On an adult casualty the AED pads should be attached:

- a) On a clean, dry and bare chest
- b) On the outside of the casualty's clothing
- c) In the same position as a child

23. When should a casualty be placed in the recovery position?

- a) When breathing normally, when responsive, or when a foreign object is obstructing the airway
- b) A spinal injury is suspected
- c) The casualty shows signs of shock

24. The chain of survival involves:

- a) Responsiveness and normal breathing
- b) Identify, react, perform
- c) Early Recognition, Early CPR, Early Defibrillation, Early Advanced Cardiac Life Support

25. The rescuer should continue CPR until:

- a) The casualty is responsive or breathing normally, the situation becomes too dangerous, or the rescuer cannot physically continue
- b) Once you have commenced CPR you should never stop under any circumstance
- c) An untrained bystander pronounces life extinct

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