

**EMT**

Chapter 6 Review

1. When providing bag-mask ventilations to an infant, what is most important to remember?
  - A. Blood pressure typically increases with age.
  - B. An infant's lungs are fragile.
  - C. An infant grows at a rate of about 30 g per day.
  - D. An infant has a proportionately larger tongue than an adult.

**Answer: B**

**Rationale:** It is important to remember that an infant's lungs are fragile; ventilations that are too forceful can result in trauma from pressure, or barotrauma. Due to the large size of the infant's occiput and the increased flexibility of the trachea, the airway can easily be inadvertently occluded by incorrect positioning, either overextension or overflexion.

1. When providing bag-mask ventilations to an infant, what is most important to remember?

A. Blood pressure typically increases with age.

**Rationale:** This is not crucial information when giving ventilations.

B. An infant's lungs are fragile.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

1. When providing bag-mask ventilations to an infant, what is most important to remember?
  - C. An infant grows at a rate of about 30 g per day.  
**Rationale:** This is not crucial information when giving ventilations.
  - D. An infant has a proportionately larger tongue than an adult.  
**Rationale:** The large tongue could occlude the airway, but it is more important to remember the fragility of the lungs.

2. You see an infant capable of reaching out to people and drooling. She is most likely:
- A. 2 months of age.
  - B. 3 months of age.
  - C. 4 months of age.
  - D. 5 months of age.

**Answer: C**

**Rationale:** An infant's psychosocial development begins at birth and continues to evolve as the infant interacts with, and reacts to, the environment. At 4 months of age, an infant is likely to start reaching out to people and drooling.

2. You see an infant capable of reaching out to people and drooling. She is most likely:

A. 2 months of age.

**Rationale:** Psychosocial development at this age involves recognizing familiar faces.

B. 3 months of age.

**Rationale:** Psychosocial development involves bringing objects to the mouth.



2. You see an infant capable of reaching out to people and drooling. She is most likely:

C. 4 months of age.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

D. 5 months of age.

**Rationale:** Psychosocial development involves sleeping through the night.

3. An infant who is repeatedly rejected experiences what type of attachment?
- A. Secure attachment
  - B. Anxious-avoidant attachment
  - C. Trust and mistrust
  - D. Rejection attachment

**Answer: B**

**Rationale:** Anxious-avoidant attachment is observed in infants who are repeatedly rejected. In this attachment style, children show little emotional response to their parents or caregivers and treat them as they would strangers. These children develop an isolated lifestyle where they do not have to depend on the support and care of others.

3. An infant who is repeatedly rejected experiences what type of attachment?

A. Secure attachment

**Rationale:** An infant understands that parents or caregivers will be responsive to his or her needs.

B. Anxious-avoidant attachment

**Rationale:** Correct answer

3. An infant who is repeatedly rejected experiences what type of attachment?
- C. Trust and mistrust  
**Rationale:** An infant's needs are met by his or her parents or caregivers.
  - D. Rejection attachment  
**Rationale:** Not a real type of attachment.

4. Why do colds develop so easily in toddlers and preschoolers?

A. They experience a loss of passive immunity.

B. They do not have well-developed lung musculature.

C. They are spending a lot of time around playmates and classmates.

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Rationale:** All of these choices contribute to a toddler or preschooler's increased likelihood of contracting a cold.

4. Why do colds develop so easily in toddlers and preschoolers?

A. They experience a loss of passive immunity.

**Rationale:** Colds easily develop and can manifest as gastrointestinal distress or upper respiratory tract infections.

B. They do not have well-developed lung musculature.

**Rationale:** This prevents them from sustaining deep or rapid respirations for an extended period of time.



4. Why do colds develop so easily in toddlers and preschoolers?

C. They are spending a lot of time around playmates and classmates.

**Rationale:** They can contract viruses and germs easily around other children.

D. All of the above

**Rationale:** Correct answer

5. The pulse rate of a toddler is:

- A. 80 to 140 beats/min
- B. 90 to 150 beats/min
- C. 90 to 180 beats/min
- D. 100 to 160 beats/min

**Answer: B**

**Rationale:** A toddler's pulse rate is 90 to 150 beats/min.

5. The pulse rate of a toddler is:

A. 80 to 140 beats/min.

**Rationale:** The pulse rate of a preschool-age child is 80 to 140 beats/min.

B. 90 to 150 beats/min.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

C. 90 to 180 beats/min

**Rationale:** The pulse rate of a neonate is 90 to 180 beats/min.

D. 100 to 160 beats/min

**Rationale:** The pulse rate of an infant is 100 to 160 beats/min.

6. A school-age child looking for approval from his peers and society is demonstrating what kind of reasoning?

- A. Preconventional reasoning
- B. Conventional reasoning
- C. Postconventional reasoning
- D. Trust and mistrust

**Answer: B**

**Rationale:** During school-age development, children begin to develop their self-concept and self-esteem. It is a critical time in human development. Children who look for approval from their peers and society are demonstrating conventional reasoning.

6. A school-age child looking for approval from his peers and society is demonstrating what kind of reasoning?

A. Preconventional reasoning

**Rationale:** Children act almost purely to avoid punishment and to get what they want.

B. Conventional reasoning

**Rationale:** Correct answer

6. A school-age child looking for approval from his peers and society is demonstrating what kind of reasoning?

C. Postconventional reasoning

**Rationale:** Children make decisions guided by their conscience.

D. Trust and mistrust

**Rationale:** Refers to a stage of infant development.



## 7. Self-concept is:

- A. perception of ourselves.
- B. how we feel about ourselves.
- C. how we fit in with peers.
- D. how we react to certain situations.

**Answer: A**

**Rationale:** Self-concept is how we perceive ourselves.

7. Self-concept is:

A. perception of ourselves.

**Rationale:** Correct answer.

B. how we feel about ourselves.

**Rationale:** This is an example of self-esteem.

C. how we fit in with peers.

**Rationale:** This is an example of self-esteem.

D. how we feel about others.

**Rationale:** This is an example of how we perceive others.

8. Why should you be concerned about a 16-year-old patient who seems depressed?
- A. She could be exhibiting rebellious behavior.
  - B. She has just finished her growth spurt and may be disappointed in the results.
  - C. Adolescents are at a higher risk for suicide.
  - D. She may be having unprotected sex.

**Answer: C**

**Rationale:** Adolescents are struggling to create their own identity, but are caught between two worlds. They want to be treated like adults yet want to be cared for like younger children.

Many adolescents are fixated on their public image and are terrified of being embarrassed.

Because of all these factors, adolescents are at a higher risk than other populations for suicide and depression.

8. Why should you be concerned about a 16-year-old patient who seems depressed?

A. She could be exhibiting rebellious behavior.

**Rationale:** An adolescent may exhibit rebellious behavior to try and find his or her identity, but it is not a cause for concern.

B. She has just finished her growth spurt and may be disappointed in the results.

**Rationale:** While girls finish their growth spurt around 16 years of age, it will not likely cause depression.

8. Why should you be concerned about a 16-year-old patient who seems depressed?

C. Adolescents are at a higher risk for suicide.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

D. She may be having unprotected sex.

**Rationale:** Peer pressure among adolescents could cause such rebellious behavior, but depression is not proof of such activity.

9. Why do finances become an issue during middle adulthood?

- A. Middle adults are often supporting both their children and their parents.
- B. Middle adults make less money than early adults.
- C. Their deteriorating health makes it difficult to get to work.
- D. Hearing loss prevents them from working.



**Answer: A**

**Rationale:** The parents of adults in this age group are getting older and now need care. Most of the elderly in the United States are cared for by family members inside the home. Therefore, a person in middle adulthood may need to manage children who are leaving for college while at the same time caring for parents who require greater assistance.

9. Why do finances become an issue during middle adulthood?

A. Middle adults are often supporting both their children and their parents.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

B. Middle adults make less money than early adults.

**Rationale:** This statement has no evidentiary support.

9. Why do finances become an issue during middle adulthood?

C. Their deteriorating health makes it difficult to get to work.

**Rationale:** Generally, health is stable during middle adulthood, and crisis is viewed as a challenge to be overcome.

D. Hearing loss prevents them from working.

**Rationale:** Middle adults are vulnerable to hearing loss, but this does not stop them from excelling in the workplace.

10. Why is breathing more labor intensive for the elderly?
- A. The size of the airway increases and the surface area of the alveoli decreases.
  - B. The natural elasticity of the lungs decreases.
  - C. The overall strength of the intercostal muscles and the diaphragm decreases.
  - D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Rationale:** All three of these factors make breathing more labor intensive for the elderly.

## 10. Why is breathing more labor intensive for the elderly?

A. The size of the airway increases and the surface area of the alveoli decreases.

**Rationale:** Breathing becomes more difficult when the alveoli can no longer exchange gases.

B. The natural elasticity of the lungs decreases.

**Rationale:** This forces individuals to use the muscles between their ribs to breathe, which makes breathing more difficult.

## 10. Why is breathing more labor intensive for the elderly?

- C. The overall strength of the intercostal muscles and the diaphragm decreases.

**Rationale:** Breathing becomes more difficult when these muscles are weakened.

- D. All of the above

**Rationale:** Correct answer