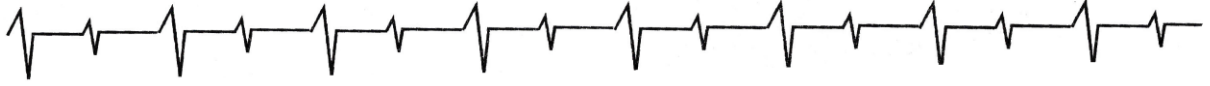




Emergency Care Programs



AIRWAY MODULE -WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Please write all answers on the answer sheet only.

This assignment should be handed into your instructor or the program office within 1 week.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. Tachypnea. _____
2. Dyspnea. _____
3. Apnea. _____
4. Hypertension. _____
5. Hyperventilation. _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

6. Suctioning the mouth of an adult should be done within:
 - a. 5 to 10 seconds
 - b. 15 to 20 seconds
 - c. 10 to 15 seconds
 - d. As quickly as possible

7. The proper technique in which to measure an OPA is:
 - a. From the middle of mouth to the tip of ear
 - b. From the nostril to the angle of the jaw
 - c. Compare it to the patient's thumb
 - d. From the corner of the mouth to the tip of the ear

8. Which of the following is NOT a sign or symptom of inadequate breathing?
 - a. Snoring
 - b. Substernal Retractions
 - c. Head Bobbing
 - d. Bilateral chest expansion

9. The lungs are made up of an elastic tissue & are surrounded by 2 layers of connective tissue called the
 - a. Cricoid cartilage
 - b. Pleura
 - c. Mucous cartilage
 - d. Carina

10. During inhalation the diaphragm moves _____, and during exhalation the diaphragm moves _____.
 - a. Upward, Downward
 - b. Upward, Upward
 - c. Downward, Upward
 - d. Downward, Downward

MATCH THE COLUMNS:

11. _____ Alveoli	A. Contraindicated in head trauma
12. _____ Larynx	B. Slow breathing
13. _____ Cheyne-Stokes Respirations	C. Yankauer aka tonsil tip
14. _____ Tidal Volume	D. Irregular breathing pattern with periods of apnea
15. _____ Hypoxia	E. Remove it when there is a gag reflex
16. _____ Bradypnea	F. Where O ₂ and carbon dioxide exchange
17. _____ Cyanosis	G. Voice Box
18. _____ OPA	H. Amount of air moved during one breath
19. _____ NPA	I. Blue, grey color of the lips and nail beds
20. _____ Rigid suction catheter	J. Insufficient Oxygen in the body from any cause
21. _____ Epiglottis	K. Expansion of the stomach caused by forceful ventilations
22. _____ Bronchi	L. Ring shaped structure that forms the low portion of trachea
23. _____ Cricoid Cartilage	M. Area joining the nose / mouth passageways and throat
24. _____ Exhalation	N. The main muscle of breathing
25. _____ Pharynx	O. The process of breathing out
26. _____ Diaphragm	P. Opening the airway without tilting the head
27. _____ Jaw thrust maneuver	Q. Device that delivers low levels of O ₂ through 2 prongs
28. _____ French tip catheter	R. Flap of tissue that caps the trachea as you swallow
29. _____ Nasal cannula	S. Two large tubes that carry air to and from the lungs
30. _____ Humidifier	T. A device attached to the flow meter to add moisture
31. _____ Gastric Distension	U. Soft suction catheter

USING ALL OF THE PARTS OF THE AIRWAY LISTED BELOW, PUT THEM IN THE CORRECT ORDER FROM EXTERNAL TO INTERNAL:

- 32) _____ Trachea
- 33) _____ Right & Left Bronchi
- 34) _____ Hyoid
- 35) _____ Larynx
- 36) _____ Right & Left Bronchioles
- 37) _____ Lungs
- 38) _____ Epiglottis
- 39) _____ Nasopharyngeal
- 40) _____ Alveoli
- 41) _____ Nose / Mouth.

PUT THE FOLLOWING STEPS IN ORDER TO SUCCESSFULLY PREPARE YOUR OXYGEN TANK:

- A. Make sure the regulator is closed, and open the main valve on tank.
- B. Align pins on regulator with the holes on the O₂ tank.
- C. Apply oxygen to your patient.
- D. Select tank and check label and hydrostatic date.
- E. Tighten T-screw to make a good seal between regulator and tank.
- F. Check for O₂ leaks and apply a new washer, if necessary.
- G. Attach tubing and delivery device with correct liter flow.
- H. Crack the main valve to clean it any debris.
- I. Monitor your patient for tolerance.

42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____ 46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____