



American Heart Association

Basic Life Support Exam C

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Basic Life Support Exam C (25 Questions)

Please do not mark on this exam. Record the best answer on the separate answer sheet.

Use this scenario to answer the next 2 questions:

A 67-year-old man is found unresponsive, not breathing, and without a pulse. You and a second rescuer begin performing high-quality CPR.

1. When should rescuers switch positions during CPR?
 - A. Never switch rescuers
 - B. When placing the AED pads
 - C. About every 2 minutes
 - D. At 5-minute intervals
2. You notice the person giving chest compressions is not allowing for complete chest recoil. What is your next course of action?
 - A. Stand back and await direction from the second rescuer
 - B. Tell the rescuer the compressions are wrong
 - C. Immediately take over chest compressions
 - D. Tell the compressor you notice decreased chest recoil
3. "The team functions smoothly when all team members know their positions, functions, and tasks during a resuscitation attempt." Match this statement with the most appropriate element of team dynamics listed.
 - A. Clear roles and responsibilities
 - B. Knowing your limitations
 - C. Constructive intervention
 - D. Mutual respect
4. Early defibrillation is a link in the adult Chain of Survival. Why is this important to survival?
 - A. It prevents respiratory arrest.
 - B. It prevents cardiac arrest.
 - C. It provides normal respiration.
 - D. It eliminates the abnormal heart rhythm.
5. What special circumstance should a rescuer consider when using an AED?
 - A. They should never use an AED on someone with an implanted pacemaker.
 - B. On a hairy chest, the pads may not stick and may fail to deliver a shock.
 - C. AEDs can only be used while a person is submerged in water.
 - D. They should never remove a transdermal medication patch before applying AED pads.



Use this scenario to answer the next 2 questions:

A 53-year-old woman collapses while gardening. She is unresponsive, is not breathing, and does not have a pulse. A neighbor, who is an emergency medical technician, rushes to her with an AED.

6. When the AED arrives, what is the first step for using it?
 - A. Apply the pads to the chest
 - B. Press the Shock button
 - C. Turn on the AED
 - D. Clear the patient
7. After the AED pads are attached to the person, the AED detects ventricular fibrillation. What is the next step when using an AED?
 - A. Check for a carotid pulse
 - B. Follow the AED prompts
 - C. Clear the patient
 - D. Press the Shock button
8. What should you do if you need to use an AED on someone who has been submerged in water?
 - A. Do not pull the person out of the water, and wipe the chest
 - B. Pull the person out of the water, but do not use the AED
 - C. Pull the person out of the water, and wipe the chest
 - D. Do not move the person, and do not use the AED
9. Why is defibrillation important?
 - A. It is not important for cardiac arrest.
 - B. It prevents rearrest from occurring.
 - C. There is a 100% success rate.
 - D. It can restore a regular cardiac rhythm.
10. Which adult victim requires high-quality CPR?
 - A. Has normal breathing and has a pulse
 - B. Has no normal breathing and no pulse
 - C. Has a pulse and is having trouble breathing
 - D. Has a strong pulse and is breathing
11. Why is allowing complete chest recoil important when performing high-quality CPR?
 - A. There will be a reduction of rescuer fatigue.
 - B. The rate of chest compressions will increase.
 - C. The heart will adequately refill between compressions.
 - D. It will reduce the risk of rib fractures.



Use this scenario to answer the next 2 questions:

A middle-aged man collapses. You and a second rescuer go to the victim and find that he is unresponsive, is not breathing, and does not have a pulse.

12. Which action is most likely to positively impact his survival?
- A. Performing high-quality CPR
 - B. Providing rescue breaths
 - C. Ensuring scene safety
 - D. Checking the pulse frequently
13. You and another rescuer begin CPR. After a few cycles, you notice the chest compression rate is slowing. What should you say to offer constructive feedback?
- A. "You need to compress at a rate of 80 to 120 per minute."
 - B. "You need to compress at a rate of at least 100 per minute."
 - C. "You need to compress at a rate of 100 to 120 per minute."
 - D. "You need to compress at a rate of at least 120 per minute."

Use this scenario to answer the next 2 questions:

An 8-month-old infant is eating and suddenly begins to cough. The infant is unable to make any noise shortly after. You pick up the infant and shout for help.

14. You have determined that the infant is responsive and choking with a severe airway obstruction. How do you relieve the airway obstruction?
- A. Give abdominal thrusts
 - B. Give sets of 5 back slaps and 5 chest thrusts
 - C. Begin 2 thumb-encircling hands chest compressions
 - D. Encourage the infant to cough
15. The infant becomes unresponsive. Which action do you perform to relieve choking in an unresponsive infant?
- A. Perform CPR, and look in the mouth for the obstructing object before you give each breath
 - B. Attempt a blind finger sweep when giving breaths to remove the obstructing object
 - C. Give sets of 5 back slaps and 5 chest thrusts
 - D. Give sets of 5 abdominal thrusts and 5 back slaps
16. What ratio for compressions to breaths should be used for 1-rescuer infant CPR?
- A. Give 15 compressions to 2 breaths
 - B. Give 20 compressions to 2 breaths
 - C. Give 5 compressions to 1 breath
 - D. Give 30 compressions to 2 breaths



17. When you are performing CPR on an unresponsive person whom you know is choking, what modification should you incorporate?
- A. There are no modifications to CPR for an unresponsive choking victim.
 - B. You should attempt a jaw thrust instead of a head tilt–chin lift.
 - C. Each time you open the airway, you look for the obstructing object.
 - D. You do not give breaths to an unresponsive choking victim.
18. How can rescuers ensure that they are providing effective breaths when using a bag-mask device?
- A. Observing the chest rise with each breath
 - B. Always having oxygen attached to the bag
 - C. Delivering breaths quickly and forcefully
 - D. Allowing air to release around the mask
19. Which characteristics of chest compressions in high-quality CPR are given to a child?
- A. At least one third the depth of the chest, approximately 2 inches (5 cm)
 - B. At least one fourth the depth of the chest, approximately 1½ inches (4 cm)
 - C. At least two thirds the depth of the chest, approximately 4 inches (10 cm)
 - D. At least one half the depth of the chest, approximately 3 inches (8 cm)

Use this scenario to answer the next 2 questions:

A 9-year-old child has suddenly collapsed. After confirming that the scene is safe, a single rescuer determines that the child is in cardiac arrest, shouts for nearby help, and activates the emergency response system by using his mobile device. He immediately begins performing high-quality CPR. Two additional rescuers immediately arrive to assist in the resuscitation attempt.

20. What actions should occur next to support a team-based resuscitation attempt?
- A. Two rescuers should alternate using the AED and giving breaths.
 - B. Two rescuers should operate the AED while the third rescuer gives breaths.
 - C. Two rescuers should alternate giving high-quality chest compressions.
 - D. One rescuer should give CPR while the other 2 wait for advanced life support to arrive.
21. Two rescuers begin high-quality CPR while the third rescuer leaves to get the AED. What action supports 2-rescuer CPR?
- A. Alternating the AED role every 2 minutes
 - B. Alternating the compressor role every 2 minutes
 - C. Alternating giving shocks every 3 cycles
 - D. Alternating giving rescue breaths every 3 cycles
22. While performing high-quality CPR on an adult, what action should you ensure is being accomplished?
- A. Allowing the chest to recoil to at least 1 inch
 - B. Placing hands on the upper third of the sternum
 - C. Maintaining a compression rate of 90 to 120/min
 - D. Compressing to a depth of at least 2 inches



23. A victim with a foreign-body airway obstruction becomes unresponsive. What is your first course of action?
- A. Start CPR, beginning with chest compressions
 - B. Roll the victim over and perform back blows
 - C. Perform abdominal thrusts
 - D. Perform blind finger sweeps
24. "Members of the team know their boundaries and ask for help before the resuscitation attempt worsens." Match this statement with the most appropriate element of team dynamics listed.
- A. Knowledge sharing
 - B. Summarizing and reevaluation
 - C. Constructive intervention
 - D. Knowing your limitations
25. You witness someone suddenly collapse. The person is unresponsive, you hear gasping sounds, and there is no pulse. You phone 9-1-1. What should you do next?
- A. Begin CPR; the gasps are not normal breathing
 - B. Give rescue breaths only; the gasps are not normal breathing
 - C. Begin CPR even though gasping is normal breathing
 - D. Monitor the patient; the gasps are considered normal breathing