

Test – AEMT – Orotracheal Intubation

Name: _____

Date: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1.1-1) To prevent regurgitation during attempts at endotracheal intubation, use the _____ maneuver.

- A) Sellick's
- B) modified jaw-thrust
- C) jaw-thrust
- D) head-tilt/chin-lift

1.1-2) The Sellick maneuver applies pressure directly to the:

- A) Adam's apple
- B) vocal cords.
- C) cricoid cartilage.
- D) thyroid cartilage

1.2-1) The curved blade made for the laryngoscope is the:

- A) Miller
- B) Wisconsin
- C) Flagg
- D) Macintosh

1.2-2) The curved laryngoscope blade is designed to fit into the:

- A) larynx
- B) vallecula
- C) epiglottis
- D) pyriform fossa

1.3-1) Potentially dangerous complications of improper endotracheal intubation include:

- A) esophageal intubation
- B) pyriform sinus intubation
- C) right mainstem intubation
- D) all of the above

1.3-2) All of the following are advantages of endotracheal intubation *except* it:

- A) allows for suctioning of the respiratory passages
- B) prevents gastric distention
- C) demands specialized equipment
- D) allows complete control of the airway

1.4-1) The fold formed where the base of the epiglottis meets the tongue is referred to as the:

- A) epiglottitis
- B) larynx
- C) pharynx
- D) vallecula

1.4-2) When swallowing food, what leaf-shaped structure prevents it from entering the respiratory tract?

- A) Epiglottis
- B) Vallecula
- C) Larynx
- D) Pharynx

1.5-1) Indications of proper endotracheal intubation include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) presence of condensation in the tube.
- B) presence of bilateral breath sounds.
- C) absence of abdominal sounds.
- D) phonation.

1.5-2) Which of the following is the correct order of events after an endotracheal tube has been properly inserted?

- A) Inflate the cuff with 5-10 cc of air, listen for breath sounds over the epigastrium, listen for equal breath sounds bilaterally, and secure the tube.
- B) Inflate the cuff with 5-10 cc of air, auscultate the epigastrium and then lungs, and secure the tube.
- C) Secure the tube, listen for breath sounds over the epigastrium and listen for equal breath sounds bilaterally, and inflate the cuff with 5-10 cc of air.
- D) Inflate the cuff with 5-10 cc of air, secure the tube, listen for equal breath sounds bilaterally, and listen for breath sounds over the epigastrium.

1.6-1) When using a colorimetric end-tidal carbon dioxide detector, the absence of carbon dioxide in exhaled air after six breaths indicates the endotracheal tube has been placed:

- A) in the esophagus
- B) in the left mainstem bronchus
- C) in the right mainstem bronchus
- D) in the trachea

1.6-2) Which of the following best suggests an esophageal intubation?

- A) Not seeing the tip of the endotracheal tube pass through the vocal cords
- B) Color change from purple to yellow with a colorimetric ET CO_2 detector
- C) Maintaining a pulse oximetry reading of 80 to 85 percent
- D) Free return of air when aspirating with an esophageal detector device

1.7-1) You do not need to deflate the cuff when extubating a patient.

- A) True
- B) False

1.7-2) When extubating a patient, you should remove the tube:

- A) upon expiration
- B) never
- C) after waiting 30 seconds
- D) after you have secured the equipment

Answer Sheet – AEMT – Orotracheal Intubation

1.1-1) A

1.1-2) C

1.2-1) D

1.2-2) B

1.3-1) D

1.3-2) C

1.4-1) D

1.4-2) A

1.5-1) D

1.5-2) B

1.6-1) A

1.6-2) A

1.7-1) B

1.7-2) A