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 qual 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 ETCO$_2$ 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