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

1. The drugs used in neuromuscular blockade cause paralysis by:
   A. Acting on the calcium pumps in muscle cells
   B. Blocking the neuromuscular junction
   C. Blocking the sodium and potassium pumps in the muscle cells
   D. Blocking the muscular contraction at the sarcomere

2. Depolarizing agents:
   A. Substitute themselves for acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction
   B. Substitute themselves for norepinephrine at the neuromuscular junction
   C. Block the uptake of acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction
   D. Block the uptake of norepinephrine at the neuromuscular junction

3. Nondepolarizing agents:
   A. Substitute themselves for acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction
   B. Substitute themselves for norepinephrine at the neuromuscular junction
   C. Block the uptake of acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction
   D. Block the uptake of norepinephrine at the neuromuscular junction

4. Depolarizing agents have a _____ as compared to polarizing agents.
   A. Quicker onset and shorter duration
   B. Quicker onset and longer duration
   C. Longer onset and shorter duration
   D. Longer onset and longer duration

5. An example of a depolarizing neuromuscular blocking drug is:
   A. Succinylcholine
   B. Vecuronium
   C. Fentanyl
   D. Etomidate

6. To blunt any potential rise in intracranial pressure during an intubation attempt, consider administration of:
   A. Atropine
   B. Lidocaine
   C. Vecuronium
   D. Fentanyl

©2009 Idaho EMS Bureau
7. After the administration of succinylcholine, a patient is usually relaxed enough for intubation after _____.
   A. 10 seconds
   B. 45 seconds
   C. 2 minutes
   D. 5 minutes

8. Which of the following patients would absolute contraindications indicate that they could not be intubated using RSI technique?
   A. 58 yo male with excessive facial hair making him difficult to ventilate with a face mask and a Bag Valve Mask.
   B. A combative 25 year old female patient suffering from a head injury with possible increased intracranial pressure as indicated by an increase in blood pressure, a decrease in heart rate and irregular breathing.
   C. An overweight patient with a short neck who would be considered class I for difficulty on the Mallampati Signs as Indicators of Difficult intubation.
   D. A patient suffering extensive maxilla facial trauma that has completely obscured the airway with lacerated tissue and active bleeding.

9. Which of the following medications is a neuromuscular blocking agent?
   A. Methotrexate
   B. Vecuronium
   C. Labetalol
   D. Atropine

10. Succinylcholine causes temporary paralysis by:
    A. Substituting itself into the nicotinic receptor for acetylcholine (ACH) at the neuromuscular junction.
    B. Binding to the muscarinic receptors for acetylcholine at the preganglionic site of the parasympathetic nervous system.
    C. Blocking the reuptake of acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction after its remove from the muscular receptor sites.
    D. Substituting acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction for the postganglionic receptor on the sympathetic nervous system.

11. Neuromuscular blocking agents used in Rapid Sequence intubation affect consciousness by:
    A. Neuromuscular agents do not affect consciousness, patients are able to hear and see with complete recall.
    B. Neuromuscular blocking agents have a transient affect on the reticular activating system causing short duration hypnosis.
    C. Neuromuscular blocking agents have a powerful retrograde amnesic affect on patients removing even recent memories of traumatic events.
    D. Neuromuscular blocking agents often cause patients to have vivid dreams they perceive as real.
12. In the correct order list the six steps of RSI.
   A. Preparation, Preoxygenation, pretreatment, paralysis with sedation, placement of the tube, post intubation management.
   B. Preoxygenation, Preparation, pretreatment, paralysis with sedation, placement of the tube, post intubation management.
   C. Preparation, Pretreatment, preoxygenation, paralysis with sedation, placement of the tube, post intubation management.
   D. Consider C spine, check airway, preoxygenation, preparation, pretreatment, placement of the tube, paralysis with sedation, post intubation management.

13. To reduce a rise in intracranial pressure in a patient with suspected head injury during the pretreatment phase you should.
   A. Administer lidocaine 3 minutes before induction
   B. Administer lidocaine 1 mg/kg and allow to circulate for at least 1 minute.
   C. Administer atropine 1 mg to a max dose of 3 mg.
   D. Versed 1 to 2 mg.

14. The standard dose of etomidate for preinduction sedation is.
   A. .3 mg/kg
   B. 3mg/kg
   C. 5mg per min to a max of 17mg/kg
   D. .25 mg/kg
Answer Sheet – Paramedic – Rapid Sequence Intubation

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. C