

WRITTEN EVALUATION

On the answer sheet provided, put an “X” over the one correct answer.

DO NOT WRITE ON THE TEST.

- 1) Which of the following make CPR less effective?
 - a. Hyperventilation.
 - b. Extended chest compression interruption.
 - c. Ventilations of long duration.
 - d. Incomplete chest wall recoil.
 - e. All of the above make CPR less effective.

- 2) Which of the following patients meets study enrollment INCLUSION criteria?
 - a. A 38 y.o. female in cardiac arrest from a possible drug overdose.
 - b. A 12 y.o. male in cardiac arrest from unknown causes.
 - c. A 26 y.o. female in cardiac arrest from a gun shot wound to the chest.
 - d. A 78 y.o. male in cardiac arrest from injuries from a motor vehicle accident.
 - e. All of the above patients could be included.

- 3) Lowering the pressure within the chest (creating a vacuum) during CPR decompression:
 - a. Helps to draw more blood from the body back into the chest.
 - b. Makes it more difficult for the patient to breathe.
 - c. Makes compressing the chest easier.
 - d. Decreases the risk of rib fractures during CPR.
 - e. Causes oxygen saturation levels in the blood to drop.

- 4) Which statement is FALSE?
 - a. Performing ACD-CPR is somewhat more tiring than standard CPR.
 - b. Rescuers should be equally aggressive in their care of all patients, regardless of which CPR method is used.
 - c. Resuscitation efforts (for all methods) should continue for at least 30 minutes or until a spontaneous pulse is achieved.
 - d. It is acceptable to leave the investigational devices (ResQPump or ResQPOD) for emergency department personnel to use as long as you explain the devices to them.
 - e. It will not be necessary to obtain informed consent from patients for enrollment in the study at the time of cardiac arrest.

- 5) To avoid inadequate CPR compression/decompression due to fatigue, rescuers should:
 - a. Encourage each other with high fives.
 - b. Compress at a slower rate.
 - c. Ventilate more often.
 - d. Rotate compression duty every 2 minutes or sooner if tired.
 - e. Compress to a more shallow depth.

- 6) The most preferred method of securing the airway in patients during the study is with a(n):
 - a. Laryngeal mask airway (LMA).
 - b. Combitube.
 - c. Endotracheal (ET) tube.
 - d. Facemask and oral airway.
 - e. Emergency tracheotomy.

Initial ResQ Trial Written Evaluation

- 7) It is essential to call the research hotline after EVERY cardiac arrest, regardless of whether the patient was entered in the study and regardless of whether resuscitation was attempted. This is necessary so that investigators can;
- Be notified immediately of any adverse events or complications.
 - Provide timely feedback to EMS personnel.
 - Begin timely follow-up with the patients.
 - Determine whether patients are being included and excluded appropriately.
 - All of the above are true.
- 8) Which of the following statements regarding randomization are TRUE?
- Proper randomization means using the devices on days when they are supposed to be used and not using them on days when standard CPR is the randomized method.
 - Proper randomization helps to eliminate bias from the study.
 - One aspect of proper randomization involves using the selected CPR method as soon as possible in the resuscitative effort.
 - All of the above statements are true.
 - None of the above statements are true.

ResQPump

- 9) The METRONOME on the ResQPump guides rescuers to a compression/decompression rate of:
- 60 per minute
 - 70 per minute
 - 80 per minute
 - 90 per minute
 - 100 per minute (same as standard CPR)
- 10) To appropriately COMPRESS the chest with the ResQPump:
- Compress with 65 lbs of pressure; use this depth for all patients.
 - Compress with 90 lbs of pressure; use this depth for all patients.
 - Compress with 110 lbs of pressure; use this depth for all patients.
 - Compress to 1 ½ to 2" depth. Note the amount of force (lbs) required and use this as target.
 - Compress until the red arrow is buried on the force gauge scale.
- 11) To actively DECOMPRESS the chest with the ResQPump:
- Lift up to zero lbs.
 - Lift up to -20 to -30 lbs pressure or until just before the suction cup feels as though it will release.
 - Lift up until the suction cup releases then reapply it with the next compression.
 - Lift up to -65 lbs. pressure.
 - Lift up until the device beeps.
- 12) Which statement is FALSE?
- The ResQPump should be discontinued if rib fractures are suspected.
 - If the suction cup dislodges, reposition the ResQPump during the next compression.
 - It is okay to continue using the ResQPump even if adequate suction cannot be achieved.
 - The ResQPump compresses the chest in approx. the same location as in standard CPR.
 - The ResQPump may be cleaned and reused.

Initial ResQ Trial Written Evaluation

- 13) How does ACD-CPR differ from standard CPR?
- Compressions are performed at a faster rate.
 - Compressions are performed at a slower rate.
 - Compressions are deeper.
 - Compressions are not as deep.
 - Compressions are performed in a different area of the chest.

ResQPOD

- 14) The ResQPOD prevents:
- The rescuer from actively ventilating the patient.
 - The patient from exhaling.
 - Air from being drawn into the lungs during decompressions.
 - Air from entering the stomach.
 - Rib fractures.
- 15) If a pulse returns, the ResQPOD should be:
- Turned off by flipping the light switch to the OFF position.
 - Left in place.
 - Turned so that air flows through in the opposite direction.
 - Given to the patient as a souvenir of their resuscitation.
 - Removed immediately from the ventilation circuit.
- 16) If an end tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO₂) detector is used with the ResQPOD, place the detector:
- Between the facemask and the ResQPOD.
 - Between the endotracheal (ET) tube and the ResQPOD.
 - Between the ResQPOD and the ventilation source (e.g. bag-valve resuscitator).
 - Between the Combitube and the ResQPOD.
 - ETCO₂ detectors cannot be used while the ResQPOD is in place.
- 17) The ResQPOD's timing assist lights:
- Blink on and off @ 10/min.
 - Should be turned on once the patient has an advanced airway (e.g. ET tube) placed.
 - Encourage rescuers to ventilate at the proper rate.
 - Are activated by removing the clear plastic tab and moving the switch to the ON position.
 - All of the above are true.
- 18) Following each use, the ResQPOD should be:
- Sent back to the manufacturer.
 - Discarded, unless there was a problem with the device, in which case it should be retained for investigators.
 - Washed in warm soapy water and allowed to air dry before re-use.
 - Turned over to emergency department personnel in case the patient re-arrests.
 - Soaked in an appropriate disinfectant for 30 minutes prior to re-use.

ResQ Trial Written and Practical Evaluation

Name _____ Date _____

Organization _____

WRITTEN EVALUATION

Place an "X" through the one correct answer.

Score _____

- 1. A B C D E
- 2. A B C D E
- 3. A B C D E
- 4. A B C D E
- 5. A B C D E
- 6. A B C D E
- 7. A B C D E
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- 10. A B C D E
- 11. A B C D E
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- 13. A B C D E
- 14. A B C D E
- 15. A B C D E
- 16. A B C D E
- 17. A B C D E
- 18. A B C D E