

Continuing Education QUIZ (1.0 hours CEU)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Email: _____

Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- 1) Time to EMS activation and CPR initiation positively correlate with improved survival at 1 month.
 True
 False

- 2) Which of the following factors are associated with an increased chance of survival of out of hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA)
 Bystander CPR
 Witnessed arrest
 Initial presenting rhythm of Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
 Short response times of EMS
 All of the above

- 3) IV medications are proven to improve return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) and survival to hospital admission for which initial cardiac rhythm(s)
 (A) Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)
 (B) Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
 (C) Pulseless Electrical Activity (PEA)
 (D) Asystole
 Both C & D

- 4) Hospitals with a catheterization lab who come across at least _____ cardiac arrests yearly have improved outcomes, regardless of the number of hospital beds or whether or not the hospital is a teaching center or not.
 10
 25
 40
 100

5) In cases of traumatic cardiac arrest, the most important factor regarding improved outcomes is?

- ALS provider services
- Early defibrillation
- IV medication administration
- Timely hospital transfer

6) Choose the correct statement below:

- Running lights and sirens improves time to hospital presentation, and thus mortality
- Chest compression quality is negatively affected by running lights and sirens
- Lay-people providing chest compressions as described by an EMS dispatcher deliver lower quality CPR as compared to a previously trained person.
- Time to initiation of chest compressions is more rapid if the caller is given hands-only instructions (no rescue breaths), rather than standard CPR instructions