**EmergiPress CE Test – July 2024**

1. Paramedics respond to a 34-year-old female, history of asthma, now with chest pain and shortness of breath. Her RR is 24 with normal tidal volume, HR 120, BP 105/74, SpO2 is 91% on room air. Lungs are clear with good air movement. Waveform capnography monitoring is initiated and shows an EtCO2 of 30 with a rectangular box-like waveform with crowded waves on the monitor. What do you do next?
	1. Administer Albuterol
	2. Administer CPAP
	3. Administer IVF
	4. Administer Oxygen
2. Paramedics respond to a 34-year-old male, history of asthma, now with chest pain and shortness of breath. His RR is 20 with decreased tidal volume, HR 120, SBP 115/74, SpO2 is 91% on room air. Lungs have slight wheezes and poor air movement. Waveform capnography monitoring is initiated and shows an EtCO2 of 48 with a sharkfin waveform. Grade his level of distress and appropriate treatment:
	1. Mild Distress – initiate albuterol
	2. Mild Distress – initiate oxygen
	3. Moderate to Severe Distress – initiate albuterol & CPAP
	4. Moderate to Severe Distress – initiate oxygen
3. What respiratory process does this capnography strip most likely represent?



* 1. Bronchospasm
	2. Hyperventilation
	3. Normal breathing
	4. Hypoventilation
1. Which of the following scenarios would be expected in a swimmer in the Men’s 400m Freestyle event at the Paris Olympics.
2. Elevated RR, Elevated HR, Normal EtCO2
3. Elevated RR, Normal HR, Elevated EtCO2
4. Low RR, Elevated HR, Elevated EtCO2
5. Normal RR, Normal HR, Normal EtCO2

5. Multifocal Atrial Tachycardia is described by which of the following:

1. A rapid, narrow, ***regular*** rhythm with no clearly identifiable P waves
2. A rapid, narrow, ***irregular*** rhythm with no clearly identifiable P waves
3. A rapid, narrow, ***irregular*** rhythm with multiple different P wave
4. A rapid, wide, ***regular*** rhythm with no P waves