



ITLS Pediatric Provider Course Basic Pre-Test

1. You arrive at the scene of a motor vehicle collision and are directed to evaluate a child who was in one of the vehicles. The patient appears to be a child with special health care needs. You should:
 - A. Obtain the medical history of the child and then begin the ITLS Primary Survey
 - B. Begin the ITLS Primary Survey and have the parent nearby to obtain additional information
 - C. Decide the patient is load-and-go and prepare for transport because you will not be able to accurately assess the child due to the special health care needs
 - D. Begin the ITLS Primary Survey and have the parent removed from the area because they will distract you from a proper assessment

2. A 4-year-old is in the rear seat of a car that was struck from behind. The child has a mid-abdominal seat belt abrasion and is complaining of abdominal pain. Which of the following associated injuries is most likely in this situation?
 - A. Femur fracture
 - B. Knee dislocation
 - C. Lumbar spine fracture
 - D. Skull fracture

3. Which of the following is a sign of respiratory distress in a 13-month-old child?
 - A. Grunting
 - B. Pulse of 150 bpm
 - C. Respiratory rate of 20 bpm
 - D. Vomiting

4. What is the most commonly injured abdominal organ in a child?
 - A. Duodenum
 - B. Liver
 - C. Pancreas
 - D. Spleen

5. Which of the following is most important when assessing an injured child's breathing?
- A. End-tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO₂) measurement
 - B. Pulse oximetry measurement
 - C. Work of breathing
 - D. Response to oxygen
6. Which of the following is most consistent with EARLY hypovolemic shock in a 1-year-old?
- A. Pulse, 120 bpm; BP, 80/60
 - B. Pulse, 120 bpm; BP, 60/30
 - C. Pulse, 160 bpm; BP, 80/60
 - D. Pulse, 160 bpm; BP, 60/30
7. Which of the following findings are most consistent with increased intracranial pressure in a child?
- A. High BP; fast pulse
 - B. High BP; slow pulse
 - C. Low BP; fast pulse
 - D. Low BP; slow pulse
8. Which of the following is considered normal for newborn to 3-month-old infant?
- A. Respiratory rate of 40 bpm
 - B. Pulse of 80 bpm
 - C. Sunken fontanel
 - D. Respiratory retractions
9. Injury to what area of the body is the leading cause of traumatic death?
- A. Extremities
 - B. Head
 - C. Chest
 - D. Abdomen

10. Which of the following statements is most important in the field management of the hypothermic submersion?
- A. Keep the patient in the water until you are ready to transport
 - B. Apply warm, moist towels to the body surface
 - C. Initiate warmed humidified oxygen
 - D. Remove wet clothing and dry the patient
11. Which of the following causes the greatest amount of stress to a 2-year-old child?
- A. Separation from parents
 - B. Oxygen mask on the face
 - C. Scolding by a relative
 - D. Lost blanket
12. Which of the following is the LAST sign of compartment syndrome to develop?
- A. Absent pulse
 - B. Decreased sensation
 - C. Severe pain
 - D. Swelling
13. Which of the following is the most common cause of traumatic cardiopulmonary arrest in a child?
- A. Cardiac tamponade
 - B. Respiratory compromise
 - C. Cervical spine fracture
 - D. Tension pneumothorax
14. Which of the following is TRUE regarding flail chest in a child?
- A. Diagnosed by tracheal deviation
 - B. Often associated with severe lung injury
 - C. Treated with needle decompression
 - D. Usually not very serious

15. You are called to the home of a 9-month-old child who has second-degree burns from the waist down. The mother says the child crawled into the tub, turned on the hot water, and then sat in the water. The boyfriend says the child's 2-year-old sister turned on the water. What is the most appropriate course of action?
- A. Call the police to the house
 - B. Explain to the family that you suspect abuse and ask for a better history of what happened
 - C. Notify the local children's services department and ask them to come to the house
 - D. Transport the child to the hospital and then report your concerns to the appropriate agencies
16. A 10-year-old is first evaluated three hours after suffering third-degree burns to 50 percent of his body. His unburned skin feels cool and clammy, pulse is rapid, and breath sounds are clear and equal. Which of the following best explains these findings?
- A. Hemorrhage
 - B. Hypovolemia
 - C. Hypoxia
 - D. Sepsis
17. Pediatric patients with suspected extremity fractures should:
- A. Be assessed in the same manner as an adult
 - B. Be assessed utilizing the specialized pediatric fracture criteria (PFC)
 - C. Not be treated for pain because they have a high pain tolerance
 - D. Not have the joint above or below a fracture site immobilized because this may cause damage to the growth plates
18. You have completed the Scene Size-Up and Initial Assessment of a pediatric patient who was involved in a roll-over motor vehicle collision. Your next step is to:
- A. Perform a Focused Exam
 - B. Perform a Rapid Trauma Survey
 - C. Perform an ITLS Ongoing Exam
 - D. Load-and-go

19. Which one of the following is TRUE regarding pediatric vital signs?
- A. Normal vital signs vary among pediatric age groups
 - B. Normal systolic BP is the child's age, in years, multiplied by 2 and added to 70
 - C. Normal pulse rate is the child's age, in years, multiplied by 4 and subtracted from 150
 - D. Normal respiratory rate is the child's age, in years, multiplied by 4 and subtracted from 40
20. The best way to recognize EARLY shock in children is:
- A. Tachycardia and poor perfusion
 - B. Oxygen saturation of below 96% and tachycardia
 - C. Rapid breathing and bradycardia
 - D. Slow breathing and bradycardia
21. Which of the following statements is TRUE about spinal motion restriction for children?
- A. It is well tolerated by children because they think it is a game
 - B. Adult equipment may be used as long as the principles of securing and neutral position are maintained
 - C. Pediatric-specific spinal motion restriction devices are required
 - D. It should not be performed on the conscious pediatric patient
22. Injury to which abdominal organ most commonly causes death in the child?
- A. Kidney
 - B. Liver
 - C. Pancreas
 - D. Spleen
23. A 2-year-old is injured in a motor vehicle collision. Because of inadequate respirations, you initiate bag-valve-mask ventilation. Breath sounds are present on the left and absent on the right. Trachea is shifted to the left. What is the most likely condition?
- A. Cardiac tamponade
 - B. Flail chest
 - C. Simple pneumothorax on the left
 - D. Tension pneumothorax on the right

24. A 3-year-old requires bag-valve-mask ventilation following trauma. Which of the following suggests proper ventilation?
- A. Bradycardia
 - B. Cyanosis
 - C. Gastric distention
 - D. Symmetric rise and fall of the chest
25. A 3-year-old is injured in a motor vehicle collision. Vital signs are: respiratory rate, 40 bpm; pulse rate, 130 bpm; and BP, 70/40. The child's skin is cool and pale. Which of the following is the most likely condition?
- A. Cardiogenic shock
 - B. Hypovolemic shock
 - C. Neurogenic shock
 - D. Tension pneumothorax



ITLS Pediatric Provider Course Basic Pre-Test Key

Question Number	Answer	Topic	Objective
1	B	Special Health Care Needs	20.1 page 257
2	C	Spinal Trauma	11.1 page 145
3	A	Airway	4.3 page 56
4	D	Abdominal Trauma	9.2 page 113
5	C	Airway	4.1 page 56
6	C	Shock	7.2 page 99
7	B	Head Trauma	10.2 page 130
8	A	Initial Assessment	2.5 page 25
9	B	Head Trauma	10.2 page 122
10	D	Submersion Injury	15.3 page 196
11	A	Injured Child	1.2 page 5
12	A	Extremity Trauma	13.3 page 165
13	B	Trauma Arrest	16.1 page 204
14	B	Thoracic Trauma	5.2 page 73
15	D	Child Abuse	17.1 page 215
16	B	Burns	14.2 page 179
17	A	Extremity Trauma	13.2 page 162
18	B	Initial Assessment	2.1 page 26
19	A	Initial Assessment	2.2 page 24
20	A	Shock	7.2 page 99
21	B	Spinal Trauma	12.3 page 152
22	B	Abdominal Trauma	9.1 page 113
23	D	Thoracic Trauma	5.2 page 70
24	D	Airway	6.2B page 86
25	B	Shock	7.2 page 99



ITLS Pediatric Provider Course Basic Pre-Test Analysis

Cut Score

Nadelski-Gross (N-G)	65.4%
N-G with Smith Factor	66.2%

Answer Distribution

Answer	Number of Questions	Percent
A	7	28.0%
B	10	40.0%
C	3	12.0%
D	5	20.0%
Total Number of Questions	25	

Distribution by Level

Course Level	Number of Questions	Percent
Basic	25	100.0%

Topic Distribution

Topic	Number of Questions	Percent
Abdominal Trauma	2	8.0%
Airway	3	12.0%
Burns	1	4.0%
Child Abuse	1	4.0%
Extremity Trauma	2	8.0%



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Head Trauma	2	8.0%
Initial Assessment	3	12.0%
Injured Child	1	4.0%
Shock	3	12.0%
Special Health Care Needs	1	4.0%
Spinal Trauma	2	8.0%
Submersion Injury	1	4.0%
Thoracic Trauma	2	8.0%
Trauma Arrest	1	4.0%



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