1. A 9 month old girl and her older brother have been playing in the health centre waiting room with a bead necklace. Suddenly, the 9 month old girl is brought to you by one of the parents and she is choking on one of the beads. There is no audible sound, even though she is in great distress. What do you do?

   A. Deliver 5 chest thrusts followed by 5 back thrusts and then re-assess the airway.
   B. Perform 5 abdominal thrusts, check the mouth and remove any visible obstructions
   C. Deliver 5 back thrusts, assess the breathing, deliver 5 chest thrusts, assess the breathing
      (How to manage choking for child <12 months)
   D. Check to see if the patient is breathing

For questions 2 and 3, consider the following scenario:

A 3 year old boy arrives at the clinic. His mother reports that he has been breathing very fast for two days and has been very hot to the touch. You notice that while he seems to be moving air with no airway obstruction, he has a bluish tinge around his mouth.

2. What is this child’s respiratory status?
   A. Emergency
   B. Priority
   C. Queue

3. What is your next step in assessing this patient?
   A. Ask his mother to complete the registration form
   B. Assess circulation
   C. Give him oxygen

For Questions 4 and 5, consider the following scenario:

A three year old boy is brought into the health centre in his father’s arms. He is pale and having difficulty breathing. His father says he has been unwell and coughing for three days. He breathes very fast with heavy severe chest indrawing. He is alert.

4. What signs does this child have of severe respiratory distress?
   A. He has been coughing for 3 days
   B. He breathes very fast
   C. He has heavy severe chest indrawing
   D. B and C

5. What should you do next?
   A. Assess the airway
   B. Provide oxygen through an oral airway
   C. Provide oxygen through bag-mask ventilation
   D. Check the circulation status
For questions 6 through 8, consider the following scenario:
A 3 year old boy is brought into the health centre after being hit by a car. He is responsive only to painful touch. He takes a few breaths. His capillary refill is 5 seconds.

6. What emergency signs does this boy have?
   A. He takes few breaths
   B. His capillary refill is 5 seconds
   C. He is responsive only to painful touch
   D. All of the above

7. Which of this boy’s problems should you manage first?
   A. He takes few breaths
   B. He is responsive only to painful touch
   C. His capillary refill is 5 seconds
   D. He has been hit by a car

8. How should you manage his airway and breathing?
   A. Open the airway with chin-tilt
   B. Open the airway with a jaw-thrust, give bag-mask ventilation
   C. Provide oxygen by nasal prongs
   D. Place an Oral Airway