

**Northwest Community EMS System**  
**August 2025 CE: Pediatrics & JumpSTART**  
**Credit Questions**

Name (Print):		EMS Agency:		
EMS Educator:				
Date submitted	Score:	<input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Not acceptable	<input type="checkbox"/> Incomplete <input type="checkbox"/> Incorrect answers	Date returned w/ feedback
Resubmission received:	Score:	<input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Not acceptable	<input type="checkbox"/> Incomplete <input type="checkbox"/> Incorrect answers	Date returned w/ feedback:
# CE Hours awarded:		Date		

This packet should take 2 hours to complete – which earns the equivalent of the 2-hour live CE class.

**Sources of information/answers**

August CE PowerPoint PDF, NWCEMSS SOPs, NWC EMSS Procedure Manual and the case study handouts in class.

1. During simulation #1, EMS is dispatched for respiratory distress in a 5-year-old. What symptom does the patient present with that is MOST indicative of an allergic reaction?
  - A. Tachycardia
  - B. Diffuse hives
  - C. Tachypnea
  - D. Diffuse wheezing
  
2. What is the priority intervention to initiate in a child with an allergic reaction when two or more systems are involved?
  - A. Ipratropium
  - B. Albuterol
  - C. Diphenhydramine
  - D. Epinephrine 1mg/1mL
  
3. The patient in simulation #1 presents with diffuse wheezing. Which intervention is appropriate to treat this?
  - A. Albuterol/Ipratropium via HHN
  - B. Epi 1mg/10mL
  - C. Ondansetron
  - D. Diphenhydramine
  
4. Per SOP, list 3 symptoms in each body system that a patient might present with if they were having a SYSTEMIC allergic reaction:
 

Skin/Mucosal tissues: \_\_\_\_\_

Mouth/Throat: \_\_\_\_\_

Respiratory: \_\_\_\_\_

GI: \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. In simulation #2, the patient is actively seizing upon EMS arrival. Given her weight of 30kg, what is the intranasal dose of Midazolam that should be administered (refer to SOP drug appendix and/or OneDose app for accurate dosing info).
  - A. 6mg IN
  - B. 4 mg IN
  - C. 2 mg IN
  - D. 3 mg IN

6. Why is capnography so important to monitor in any patient that is given a sedative medication?

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7. In simulation #2, once the seizure is controlled, the patient's trach is suctioned and oxygen is applied, EMS checks her glucose and finds it to be 45 mg/dL. An IV has been established. What is indicated at this point?

- A. Administer dextrose 10% 0.5g/kg = 15g
- B. Administer glucagon 1mg IM
- C. Administer dextrose 10% 0.25g/kg = 7.5g
- D. Administer 15g of oral glucose gel

8. List 3 reasons children are more at risk during a multiple patient event or disaster:

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9. List 3 physical or physiologic differences in the respiratory system of children vs adults:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Give 4 reasons kids are susceptible to being ill or injured from an exposure perspective than adults are:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

11. From a trauma standpoint, list 3 reasons kids are more susceptible to injury than adults:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

12. List 4 developmental differences between kids and adults:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

13. Which of these is NOT true in a medium to large scale incident?

- a. Normal levels of EMS care unachievable
- b. Resources available within 15 min are insufficient to provide normal levels of care
- c. Patient care reports are mandatory
- d. Triage tags are mandatory

14. Which of these is NOT a roll triage plays in a medium to large scale incident?

- a. Focuses on assisting the greatest number of patients
- b. Provides framework for prioritizing care
- c. Allows EMS to be objective
- d. Allows for a detailed assessment of all injuries

15. What is the difference between primary and secondary triage?

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16. What does the START acronym stand for?

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17. What does the SALT acronym stand for?

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18. Why is JumpSTART necessary? What does it incorporate to make it more applicable for kids?

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19. Which of the following is NOT considered a life-saving intervention to be performed in primary triage?

- a. Major hemorrhage control
- b. Opening airway
- c. Needle decompression
- d. Chest seals
- e. Splinting a fracture
- f. Antidote via autoinjector

20. Can capillary refill be used in children to assess perfusion status?

- a. YES
- b. NO

21. What two responses on the AVPU scale would require assigning the patient a red/immediate triage category?

- a. Alert
- b. Posturing to pain stimulus
- c. Unresponsive
- d. Responds to verbal stimuli

22. Utilizing JumpSTART triage, what triage category would this child be: 7-year-old male, alert, screaming, significant chest wound, breathing 50x/min. What triage category is he?

- a. Red (Immediate)
- b. Yellow (Delayed)
- c. Green (Minor)
- d. Black (Deceased)

23. During an MCI, EMS encounters a 4/M, unresponsive, not breathing. Airway is repositioned, still not breathing. What is the next step?

- a. Tag as Immediate
- b. Tag as Deceased
- c. Check for a palpable pulse
- d. Give 5 rescue breaths

24. During an MCI, EMS finds a child with uncontrolled bleeding from her arm due to a GSW. She's breathing with a pulse, AMS. First action is?
- Tag as Delayed
  - Apply a tourniquet to arm
  - Tag as Immediate
  - Carry to treatment area for immediate medical attention
25. EMS approaches a 4/F that is unconscious. Put the triage steps in order of assessment:
- Patient is still apneic – check for pulse
  - no breathing – reposition airway
  - assess breathing
  - no pulse present – tag as deceased
- Correct order: \_\_\_\_\_
26. During an MCI, while performing the tasks of triage, a first responder become significantly injured. What triage category should they automatically be assigned?
- Red (Immediate)
  - Yellow (Delayed)
  - Green (Minor)
  - Black (Deceased)
27. Triage this pt.: appx 6/F, unconscious, breathing, RR 20x/min, unresponsive to verbal, but withdraws to pain response.
- Red (Immediate)
  - Yellow (Delayed)
  - Green (Minor)
  - Black (Deceased)
28. A child in a wheelchair is carried to the minor treatment area. They should automatically be tagged green?
- TRUE
  - FALSE
29. In a small-scale incident, all time-sensitive patients should be transported within a \_\_\_\_\_ min scene time?
- 10 min
  - 15 min
  - 20 min
  - 25 min
30. Are patient care reports (PCRs) optional or mandatory in a small-scale incident?
- Optional
  - Mandatory
31. Which of the following would NOT be considered a life-saving intervention to be performed during primary triage?
- IV fluids
  - Needle decompression
  - Apply tourniquet
  - Manual opening airway
32. EMS can transport 2 red patients to area hospitals without contacting OLMC during a large-scale incident?
- TRUE
  - FALSE

33. Small child, broken arm, alert, answering questions appropriately...

- a. Red (Immediate)
- b. Yellow (Delayed)
- c. Green (Minor)
- d. Black (Deceased)

34. 4-year-old male, unconscious, breathing, weak palpable pulse, severe bleeding from lower abdominal wound. What is the next step?

- a. Tag as immediate
- b. Apply tourniquet
- c. Needle decompress the chest
- d. Apply hemostatic gauze/pressure dressing to abdominal wound

35. 10-year-old female, RR 40, palpable pulse, responds to verbal stimuli?

- a. Red (Immediate)
- b. Yellow (Delayed)
- c. Green (Minor)
- d. Black (Deceased)

36. Next patient: Male child, RR 0, weak radial pulse, apneic after 5 rescue breaths:

- a. Red (Immediate)
- b. Yellow (Delayed)
- c. Green (Minor)
- d. Black (Deceased)

37. 7/M, unresponsive. Not breathing. Reposition airway, starts breathing.

- a. Red (Immediate)
- b. Yellow (Delayed)
- c. Green (Minor)
- d. Black (Deceased)

38. Female child, RR 32, alert/crying, multiple small lacs to back and legs, able to walk:

- a. Red (Immediate)
- b. Yellow (Delayed)
- c. Green (Minor)
- d. Black (Deceased)

39. 8/F. Not breathing, reposition airway, still not breathing. No pulse. Next step?

- a. Tag as Immediate
- b. Give rescue breaths
- c. Tag as deceased
- d. Insert oral airways

40. Male child, RR 12, weak/thready pulse, disoriented to place/time, hematoma to forehead, facial lacs:

- a. Red (Immediate)
- b. Yellow (Delayed)
- c. Green (Minor)
- d. Black (Deceased)