

NEONATAL RESUSCITATION PROVIDER (NRP) CERTIFICATION

EXAMINATION

1. To determine if an infant requires resuscitation, you must rapidly assess gestation period, presence of meconium in amniotic fluid, breaths and what other attributes?
 - A. Skin Color
 - B. Weight
 - C. Length
 - D. Muscle tone
2. If an infant answers no to any one category of the initial assessment, it should receive one of the following treatments: initial stabilization, ventilation, chest compressions and
 - A. Meconium clearing
 - B. Aspiration
 - C. Back Blows
 - D. Epinephrine
3. The decision to progress from one category to the next is determined by simultaneous assessment of 3 signs:
 - A. respirations, heart rate and color
 - B. respirations, color and crying
 - C. crying, heart rate and color
 - D. respirations, crying and heart rate
4. How many seconds should be allowed to complete each step of the assessment and move to the next step?
 - A. 45
 - B. 30
 - C. 60
 - D. 90
 - E. 120
5. A preterm delivery is defined as less than how many weeks?
 - A. 38
 - B. 37
 - C. 36
 - D. 40
6. Low birth weight is considered to be less than how many grams?
 - A. 2200
 - B. 1700
 - C. 1500
 - D. 1900

7. Techniques for maintaining temperature include plastic wrapping, drying and swaddling, warming pads and:
- skin-to-skin contact with mother
 - warm bath
 - massage
 - briskly rubbing
8. A common technique to decrease meconium aspiration is:
- endotracheal intubation
 - oropharyngeal suctioning
 - nasopharyngeal suctioning
 - all of the above
9. A “vigorous” infant is defined as one who has strong respiratory efforts, good muscle tone and a heart rate of :
- >100 bpm
 - >120 bpm
 - >90 bpm
 - >95 bpm
10. Endotracheal suctioning for infants who are not vigorous should be performed immediately after birth.
- True
 - False
11. After initial respiratory efforts, an infant should be able to maintain a regular heart rate at
- >100bpm
 - >120bpm
 - >90bpm
 - >95bpm
12. Apnea indicates the need for assisted ventilation:
- True
 - False
13. Achieving a preductal oxygen saturation >95% for a healthy infant born at term may take
- >20 minutes
 - >10 minutes
 - >15 minutes
 - >1 hour

14. Central cyanosis is determined by examining the face, trunk and
- A. oxygen saturation
 - B. temperature
 - C. mucous membranes
 - D. coloring
15. Acrocyanosis is typically a normal finding at birth.
- A. True
 - B. False
16. Pallor and mottling may be a sign of decreased cardiac output and
- A. severe anemia
 - B. hypovolemia
 - C. hypothermia
 - D. all of the above
17. When resuscitating a neonate, 100% oxygen, a concentration of less than 100% oxygen or no supplementary oxygen may be used.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. When beginning resuscitation with room air, it is recommended that supplementary oxygen be available if no improvement is seen within how many seconds after birth?
- A. 30
 - B. 45
 - C. 90
 - D. 120
19. Positive-pressure ventilation should be used if the infant remains apneic, is gasping, has a heart rate <100 bpm 30 seconds after administering the initial steps or
- A. continues to have persistent central cyanosis
 - B. shows signs of increased mottling
 - C. develops signs of hyperthermia
 - D. has hypovolemia
20. In term infants, assisted ventilations of what rate are commonly used?
- A. 30 to 40 bpm
 - B. 40 to 60 bpm
 - C. 60 to 80 bpm
 - D. 20 to 50 bpm

21. The primary measure of adequate initial ventilation is
- A. decreased cyanosis
 - B. decreased pallor and mottling
 - C. prompt improvement of heart rate
 - D. decreased acrocyanosis
22. A T-piece, a flow inflating bag and a self-inflating bag are all effective devices for ventilation.
- A. True
 - B. False
23. When ventilating preterm infants after birth, what does excessive chest wall movement indicate?
- A. high pressure
 - B. hypovolemia
 - C. large-volume lung inflations
 - D. fluid in lungs
24. Endotracheal tube placement may be indicated during which points:
- A. when tracheal suctioning for meconium is required
 - B. when chest compressions are performed
 - C. when endotracheal medications are administered
 - D. all of the above
25. Endotracheal tube placement is not recommended for congenital diaphragmatic hernia and low birth weight.
- A. True
 - B. False
26. What is the best indicator that the endotracheal tube is in the tracheobronchial tree and providing effective ventilation?
- A. Increased heart rate
 - B. increased chest wall movement
 - C. decreased pallor
 - D. increased vigor
27. Chest compressions are indicated for a heart rate that is
- A. <90bpm
 - B. <60bpm
 - C. <45bpm
 - D. >60bpm

28. The preferred technique for delivering chest compressions is

- A. two-thumb encircling hands technique
- B. two finger technique
- C. chest thrusts
- D. none of the above

29. The recommended IV dose of epinephrine is

- A. 0.02 or 0.04 mg/kg
- B. 0.02 or 0.03 mg/kg
- C. or 0.03 mg/kg
- D. or 0.04 mg/kg

30. A rapid increase in body temperature may cause hypotension.

- A. True
- B. False