

Name: _____

Date: _____

Continuum Pediatric Nursing Services

GENERAL TRACH EXAM

1. According to the American Thoracic Society, how far down the tracheostomy tube do you suction?
 - a. 1 inch
 - b. Until you meet resistance
 - c. Suction at the opening of the tube only
 - d. To the end of the tracheostomy tube

2. Which of the following are signs and symptoms that your patient needs to be suctioned?
 - a. Increased coughing
 - b. Restlessness
 - c. Retractions
 - d. Skin color change
 - e. All of the above

3. CPR on a child with a tracheostomy is performed by:
 - a. Closing the mouth, pinching the nose and bagging through the trach
 - b. Tilting the head, thrusting the chin and breathing through the mouth
 - c. Closing the mouth and breathing into the nose

4. If you are performing a routine trach change and the original size trach will not go back in the stoma, you should:
 - a. Increase the force for insertion
 - b. Insert the one size smaller trach
 - c. Suction the stoma
 - d. Place one finger in the stoma to keep it open and call 911

5. Some common causes of mucous plugs include:
 - a. Lack of humidity
 - b. Adequate humidification
 - c. Ineffective suctioning
 - d. Tracheostomy tube not being changed frequently enough/according to schedule
 - e. A, C, and D

6. What do you do if a tracheostomy tube comes out accidentally?
 - a. Call 911
 - b. Reinsert a tracheostomy tube immediately
 - c. Start CPR
 - d. Insert a smaller size trach

7. Humidification of a tracheostomy patient is affected by all of the following **except**:
 - a. Home heating systems
 - b. Weather changes
 - c. Fluid intake
 - d. Frequency of tracheostomy changes
 - e. Humidifiers in the patient's room

8. According to the American Thoracic Society, the recommended technique for routine suctioning of a patient with a tracheostomy is:
 - a. Apply continuous suction as the catheter is introduced until resistance is met at the carina and continue to apply suction as the catheter is twilled and withdrawn
 - b. Continuous suction is applied as the catheter is introduced to level ordered by the physician and suction is continued as the catheter is twirled gently and withdrawn
 - c. The catheter is introduced and suction is applied on upon withdrawal of the catheter