

JRCALC Resuscitation Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

- 1. What is the first step in managing an adult with cardiac arrest?**
 - A. Perform rescue breaths immediately**
 - B. Call for help and initiate high-quality CPR**
 - C. Apply an AED right away**
 - D. Check for pulse for 30 seconds**
- 2. What is the recommended depth for chest compressions on an infant?**
 - A. 2cm or 1/4 of the chest**
 - B. 3cm or 1/4 of the chest**
 - C. 4cm or 1/3 of the chest**
 - D. 5cm or 1/2 of the chest**
- 3. What is the significance of positioning during CPR on a pregnant woman?**
 - A. It helps to compress the uterus**
 - B. It prevents airway obstruction**
 - C. It ensures optimal blood flow and venous return**
 - D. It reduces the need for rescue breaths**
- 4. What are considered the most reliable indicators of cardiac arrest?**
 - A. Visual assessment and patient history**
 - B. ECG or waveform capnography**
 - C. Pulse oximetry and respiratory rate**
 - D. Electrolyte levels and blood pressure**
- 5. What type of AED rhythm analysis is crucial when using an AED?**
 - A. Normal sinus rhythm detection**
 - B. Identify lethal rhythms that require defibrillation**
 - C. Detecting bradycardia**
 - D. Identifying atrial flutter**

- 6. What happens to intracranial pressure during rescue breaths?**
- A. It significantly decreases**
 - B. It remains unchanged**
 - C. It increases**
 - D. It fluctuates randomly**
- 7. How far away should oxygen be positioned from a patient's chest when delivering a shock?**
- A. 0.5 meters**
 - B. 1 meter**
 - C. 1.5 meters**
 - D. 2 meters**
- 8. What is the purpose of the water/electrolyte-based matrix in self-adhesive defibrillator pads?**
- A. To detoxify the patient's skin**
 - B. To improve conductivity**
 - C. To enhance adhesion**
 - D. To reduce cost**
- 9. When assessing exposure in the ABCDE approach, what should you look for?**
- A. Signs of trauma, medication patches, or other potential hazards**
 - B. Signs of dehydration or hyperthermia**
 - C. Signs of infection or fever**
 - D. Signs of respiratory distress**
- 10. What is considered the first line of treatment for anaphylaxis?**
- A. Administering adrenaline intramuscularly**
 - B. Administering antihistamines orally**
 - C. Applying ice to the affected area**
 - D. Performing CPR immediately**

Answers

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- 1. B**
- 2. C**
- 3. C**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. C**
- 7. B**
- 8. B**
- 9. A**
- 10. A**

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Explanations

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1. What is the first step in managing an adult with cardiac arrest?

- A. Perform rescue breaths immediately**
- B. Call for help and initiate high-quality CPR**
- C. Apply an AED right away**
- D. Check for pulse for 30 seconds**

The first step in managing an adult with cardiac arrest is calling for help and initiating high-quality CPR. This choice is correct because immediate recognition of cardiac arrest and beginning CPR is critical for survival. High-quality CPR helps maintain blood circulation to vital organs, particularly the brain and heart, which is essential during the critical early moments of cardiac arrest. In this urgent situation, time is of the essence. By starting CPR right away, the chances of a successful resuscitation increase significantly. It is also important to ensure that help is on the way, as advanced medical interventions, such as defibrillation, are necessary for effective treatment of the underlying causes of the cardiac arrest. Performing rescue breaths immediately or checking for a pulse for an extended period can delay the provision of CPR. Waiting to apply an AED until after CPR is initiated can also be detrimental since the AED can assist in the early defibrillation of the patient if it is available and used promptly. Thus, the initiation of high-quality CPR paired with seeking additional help takes priority in this critical scenario.

2. What is the recommended depth for chest compressions on an infant?

- A. 2cm or 1/4 of the chest**
- B. 3cm or 1/4 of the chest**
- C. 4cm or 1/3 of the chest**
- D. 5cm or 1/2 of the chest**

The recommended depth for chest compressions on an infant is approximately 4 cm, which is about one-third of the depth of the chest. This depth ensures that the compressions are effective in generating sufficient pressure to circulate blood, which is vital for maintaining perfusion to critical organs during cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). In infants, the technique and depth of chest compressions are crucial due to their smaller size and more vulnerable physiology. Compressions must be deep enough to create adequate intra-thoracic pressure without causing injury to the delicate structures within the chest. Using a depth of one-third of the chest allows for both effectiveness and safety in performing CPR on infants, addressing the unique anatomical considerations present in this age group.

3. What is the significance of positioning during CPR on a pregnant woman?

- A. It helps to compress the uterus**
- B. It prevents airway obstruction**
- C. It ensures optimal blood flow and venous return**
- D. It reduces the need for rescue breaths**

Positioning during CPR on a pregnant woman is crucial because it ensures optimal blood flow and venous return. When a woman is in the later stages of pregnancy, the growing uterus can exert pressure on major blood vessels such as the inferior vena cava, especially when she is lying flat on her back. This pressure can impede venous return to the heart, which decreases cardiac output and can impact the effectiveness of CPR. By positioning the pregnant woman appropriately, typically by tilting her to the left side or using something like a wedge to displace the uterus, you can alleviate this pressure. This positioning improves blood circulation, allowing CPR to be more effective in delivering oxygenated blood to vital organs, particularly the heart and brain. In emergency situations, this becomes crucial for the survival of both the mother and the fetus, as optimal blood flow can influence the outcomes of resuscitation efforts. Thus, the correct answer highlights the importance of proper positioning to maintain hemodynamic stability during the resuscitation of a pregnant patient.

4. What are considered the most reliable indicators of cardiac arrest?

- A. Visual assessment and patient history**
- B. ECG or waveform capnography**
- C. Pulse oximetry and respiratory rate**
- D. Electrolyte levels and blood pressure**

The most reliable indicators of cardiac arrest are ECG readings and waveform capnography. An electrocardiogram (ECG) provides direct and real-time information about the electrical activity of the heart, allowing responders to identify lethal arrhythmias and confirm the absence of cardiac activity. Waveform capnography measures the concentration of carbon dioxide in exhaled air, providing insight into the patient's ventilatory status and circulation. In cardiac arrest, this measurement often shows a sudden drop in end-tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO₂), which can be a critical indicator of the effectiveness of chest compressions and overall perfusion. Other indicators, such as visual assessments and patient history, can provide context but lack the specificity and immediacy required in emergency situations. Pulse oximetry and respiratory rate offer important information about a patient's oxygenation and ventilation, but they are not definitive indicators of cardiac arrest. Similarly, while electrolyte levels and blood pressure can inform a clinician's understanding of the patient's condition, they are not direct indicators of cardiac arrest and can often be affected by various factors that occur post-arrest. Therefore, ECG and waveform capnography stand out as the most objective and definitive indicators.

5. What type of AED rhythm analysis is crucial when using an AED?

- A. Normal sinus rhythm detection**
- B. Identify lethal rhythms that require defibrillation**
- C. Detecting bradycardia**
- D. Identifying atrial flutter**

The focus of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) is to identify rhythms that require immediate intervention to save a life, particularly those that are lethal and pose a direct threat in cases of cardiac arrest. Lethal rhythms, such as ventricular fibrillation (VF) and pulseless ventricular tachycardia (VT), are critical conditions where defibrillation is necessary. The AED is specifically designed to analyze the heart's rhythm and determine whether a shock is warranted based on these dangerous patterns. In contrast, rhythms like normal sinus rhythm, bradycardia, or atrial flutter do not typically require defibrillation. A normal sinus rhythm indicates a functioning heart, while bradycardia, although potentially concerning if extreme, generally does not necessitate immediate defibrillation. Atrial flutter, while abnormal, is not lethal and often does not require the same level of emergency action as VF or pulseless VT. Thus, the primary role of an AED is to quickly and accurately distinguish between these lethal and non-lethal rhythms, allowing for prompt and appropriate treatment.

6. What happens to intracranial pressure during rescue breaths?

- A. It significantly decreases**
- B. It remains unchanged**
- C. It increases**
- D. It fluctuates randomly**

During rescue breaths, it is important to understand how ventilatory maneuvers affect the body, particularly the intracranial pressure (ICP). When rescue breaths are given, there is an increase in thoracic pressure due to the positive pressure applied to inflate the lungs. This pressure can be transmitted to the venous system, which impacts the return of blood from the brain. The increase in intrathoracic pressure can lead to a reduction in venous return to the heart and subsequently may contribute to an increase in intracranial pressure. This is particularly relevant in situations where there may already be compromised cerebral perfusion or existing head injuries, making it crucial for responders to be aware of these physiological effects. In contrast, other options suggesting a decrease, unchanged state, or random fluctuations do not account for the real physiological response observed during rescue breathing, where the mechanics of the chest and the pressures involved play a vital role in impacting intracranial pressure dynamics.

7. How far away should oxygen be positioned from a patient's chest when delivering a shock?

- A. 0.5 meters
- B. 1 meter**
- C. 1.5 meters
- D. 2 meters

When delivering a shock, it is crucial to position oxygen and any other sources of ignition at a safe distance from the patient's chest to prevent any risk of fire or explosion. The correct distance of 1 meter is recommended because it provides an adequate buffer zone, allowing for the safe use of defibrillators without the risk of interacting with the oxygen supply. Oxygen is highly flammable, and the proximity to an electrical device that generates a spark, such as a defibrillator, could create a hazardous situation. By maintaining a distance of 1 meter, it helps to significantly reduce the risk of combustion in the event of an incident during resuscitation efforts. This guideline is supported by safety protocols in resuscitation practices to ensure both patient and rescuer safety.

8. What is the purpose of the water/electrolyte-based matrix in self-adhesive defibrillator pads?

- A. To detoxify the patient's skin
- B. To improve conductivity**
- C. To enhance adhesion
- D. To reduce cost

The purpose of the water/electrolyte-based matrix in self-adhesive defibrillator pads is to improve conductivity. This conductive gel is crucial for ensuring that the electrical energy from the defibrillator is efficiently transmitted to the patient's heart during defibrillation. When an electric shock is delivered, it must pass through the skin, which has a high resistance. The presence of the electrolyte-based matrix reduces this resistance, allowing for better electrical conduction. This leads to more effective defibrillation and increases the chance of restoring a normal heart rhythm in a patient experiencing cardiac arrest. While other aspects, such as adhesion and cost, can be important in the design and usability of defibrillator pads, they do not directly relate to the primary function of the water/electrolyte matrix, which is to enhance the conductivity necessary for effective shock delivery.

9. When assessing exposure in the ABCDE approach, what should you look for?

A. Signs of trauma, medication patches, or other potential hazards

B. Signs of dehydration or hyperthermia

C. Signs of infection or fever

D. Signs of respiratory distress

When utilizing the ABCDE approach in a medical assessment, focusing on exposure is crucial for identifying various factors that may impact a patient's immediate health status. The correct choice highlights the importance of looking for signs of trauma, medication patches, or other potential hazards during the exposure assessment. In emergency situations, assessing exposure helps to ensure that any injury is identified and treated appropriately. Signs of trauma can include wounds, abrasions, or contusions that may require urgent intervention. Medication patches may indicate the administration of certain treatments, but they also may signify additional considerations for medical management, such as allergies or interactions with other medications. Furthermore, being aware of potential environmental hazards—such as extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, or unsafe living conditions—can guide clinicians in providing comprehensive care and ensuring the safety of both the patient and healthcare providers. The assessment of dehydration, hyperthermia, infection, fever, or respiratory distress, while important in their own right, falls under different categories of the ABCDE framework. These aspects are evaluated in the context of other criteria, such as circulation, airway, breathing, and overall health condition, rather than being the primary focus during exposure assessment.

10. What is considered the first line of treatment for anaphylaxis?

A. Administering adrenaline intramuscularly

B. Administering antihistamines orally

C. Applying ice to the affected area

D. Performing CPR immediately

Administering adrenaline intramuscularly is recognized as the first-line treatment for anaphylaxis due to its rapid action in counteracting severe allergic reactions. Adrenaline works by causing vasoconstriction, which reduces swelling and increases blood pressure, as well as bronchodilation, which helps alleviate respiratory distress. This quick onset of action makes it particularly effective in reversing the life-threatening symptoms associated with anaphylaxis. Other treatments, while they may play a role in managing allergic reactions, do not address the critical aspects of anaphylaxis as promptly or effectively as adrenaline. For instance, antihistamines can help relieve mild symptoms but are not sufficient for the severe symptoms of anaphylaxis and work too slowly to be effective in an acute situation. Similarly, applying ice or performing CPR are not appropriate interventions for anaphylaxis specifically and do not target the underlying physiological issues caused by the allergic reaction itself.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://jrcalcresuscitation.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!