

JRCALC Resuscitation Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

- 1. What is the significance of using a pediatric defib setting?**
 - A. To minimize energy delivery**
 - B. To maximize energy delivery**
 - C. To increase procedure time**
 - D. To adjust the pad size**
- 2. What is the purpose of using an Automated External Defibrillator (AED)?**
 - A. To monitor the patient's vitals**
 - B. To provide rhythm analysis and deliver shocks**
 - C. To control bleeding through pressure**
 - D. To aid in drug administration**
- 3. Which of the following can be classified as an immediate life-threatening condition?**
 - A. Severe allergic reaction**
 - B. Fractured leg**
 - C. Minor cuts and abrasions**
 - D. Low-grade fever**
- 4. What is the recommended compression-to-breath ratio for adult CPR?**
 - A. 30 compressions to 2 breaths**
 - B. 15 compressions to 2 breaths**
 - C. 30 compressions to 1 breath**
 - D. 20 compressions to 2 breaths**
- 5. What is the minimum recommended age for BLS/AED training certification?**
 - A. 14 years old**
 - B. 16 years old**
 - C. 18 years old**
 - D. 21 years old**

- 6. What can effective ventilation help to limit during resuscitation?**
- A. Oxygen deprivation**
 - B. CO2 buildup**
 - C. Lateralized heart failure**
 - D. Hypothermia**
- 7. Which conditions are more commonly observed in pregnant women?**
- A. Hypertension and hyperglycemia**
 - B. Hypovolemia and hypoxia**
 - C. Anemia and hyperlipidemia**
 - D. Gestational diabetes and eclampsia**
- 8. What is the recovery position used for?**
- A. To prevent airway obstruction in unconscious patients who are breathing**
 - B. To facilitate CPR in conscious patients**
 - C. To minimize neck injuries in trauma patients**
 - D. To improve circulation in conscious patients**
- 9. What is the best position to place a patient in if they are unconscious but breathing?**
- A. Supine position**
 - B. Recovery position**
 - C. Sitting position**
 - D. Prone position**
- 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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the significance of using a pediatric defib setting?

- A. To minimize energy delivery**
- B. To maximize energy delivery**
- C. To increase procedure time**
- D. To adjust the pad size**

Using a pediatric defib setting is crucial primarily to minimize the energy delivery during defibrillation. Pediatric patients, due to their smaller body size and differing physiological responses compared to adults, require lower energy levels to avoid causing harm while effectively resetting the heart's rhythm. Delivering too much energy can increase the risk of damage to the heart tissue or cause other complications. The pediatric defibrillator settings ensure that the dose is appropriate for the age and size of the child, allowing for safer and more effective resuscitation efforts. This careful calibration of energy levels is designed to optimize the chances of successful defibrillation while minimizing potential adverse effects on a child's fragile cardiac tissue.

2. What is the purpose of using an Automated External Defibrillator (AED)?

- A. To monitor the patient's vitals**
- B. To provide rhythm analysis and deliver shocks**
- C. To control bleeding through pressure**
- D. To aid in drug administration**

The purpose of using an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) primarily revolves around its capability to provide rhythm analysis and deliver shocks to a patient experiencing a life-threatening arrhythmia, such as ventricular fibrillation or pulseless ventricular tachycardia. The AED is designed to automatically assess the heart's rhythm and determine whether a shock is necessary. If the device detects a rhythm that can be treated with defibrillation, it delivers an electric shock to restore a normal rhythm. This process is critical, as it can significantly improve the chances of survival in a cardiac arrest situation. While monitoring vitals, controlling bleeding, and aiding in drug administration are important aspects of patient care, they fall outside the specific functions and intended use of an AED. Monitoring vitals is typically performed with traditional monitoring equipment, and bleeding control often involves direct pressure or other first aid measures. Drug administration requires different tools and protocols. Therefore, the clear and focused purpose of an AED is to analyze heart rhythms and deliver necessary shocks to effectively combat certain types of cardiac arrest.

3. Which of the following can be classified as an immediate life-threatening condition?

- A. Severe allergic reaction**
- B. Fractured leg**
- C. Minor cuts and abrasions**
- D. Low-grade fever**

An immediate life-threatening condition is one that poses a significant risk of death or severe harm if not addressed rapidly. A severe allergic reaction, also known as anaphylaxis, is a critical situation where the body's immune system reacts violently to an allergen, leading to symptoms such as swelling, difficulty breathing, and a drop in blood pressure. These symptoms can escalate quickly, resulting in respiratory distress or cardiac arrest if the reaction is not promptly treated with interventions like epinephrine. In contrast, other conditions such as a fractured leg, minor cuts and abrasions, or a low-grade fever, while needing medical attention, do not typically present an immediate threat to life. A fractured leg, for example, may cause significant pain and mobility issues but is not acutely life-threatening. Similarly, minor cuts can often be managed with first aid and low-grade fever usually indicates a mild infection that is unlikely to rapidly endanger life. Thus, the classification of a severe allergic reaction as an immediate life-threatening condition is due to its potential for rapid deterioration without timely intervention.

4. What is the recommended compression-to-breath ratio for adult CPR?

- A. 30 compressions to 2 breaths**
- B. 15 compressions to 2 breaths**
- C. 30 compressions to 1 breath**
- D. 20 compressions to 2 breaths**

The recommended compression-to-breath ratio for adult CPR is 30 compressions followed by 2 breaths. This guideline is established to provide a balance between continuous chest compressions and providing ventilations to the patient. The focus on 30 compressions allows for the generation of adequate blood flow during cardiac arrest, which is critical for maintaining vital organ perfusion. Following this, delivering two breaths introduces oxygen into the lungs, which is necessary for effective resuscitation efforts. The emphasis on this ratio stems from research indicating that high-quality chest compressions significantly improve survival outcomes in cardiac arrest cases. This method aids in minimizing interruptions to compressions, thereby maximizing blood circulation while still ensuring that the patient receives necessary ventilatory support after adequate chest compressions have been performed.

5. What is the minimum recommended age for BLS/AED training certification?

- A. 14 years old
- B. 16 years old**
- C. 18 years old
- D. 21 years old

The minimum recommended age for Basic Life Support (BLS) and Automated External Defibrillator (AED) training certification is set at 16 years old. This age is considered appropriate for individuals to understand the concepts and perform the necessary skills involved in CPR and the use of an AED effectively. At 16, individuals typically possess the cognitive maturity to grasp the importance of emergency response and are physically capable of carrying out the techniques taught during the training. Younger individuals, while they may learn important information about CPR and AED use, might lack the physical strength or emotional maturity to perform these potentially life-saving actions confidently in a real emergency scenario. Therefore, setting the minimum age at 16 ensures that participants can not only learn but also apply the skills in a meaningful way.

6. What can effective ventilation help to limit during resuscitation?

- A. Oxygen deprivation
- B. CO2 buildup**
- C. Lateralized heart failure
- D. Hypothermia

Effective ventilation during resuscitation plays a crucial role in preventing the buildup of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the bloodstream. When a person is experiencing cardiac arrest or other life-threatening conditions, their breathing often ceases or becomes insufficient, leading to a decrease in gas exchange. This causes CO₂ to accumulate, which can lead to respiratory acidosis and further complications during resuscitation efforts. By ensuring proper ventilation, rescuers can facilitate the removal of CO₂, allowing for more stable acid-base balance in the body and enhancing the chances of a successful resuscitation. Additionally, the process supports oxygenation of the blood, but the specific limitation of CO₂ buildup is the primary focus here. The other options, while related to critical care, do not directly relate to the immediate physiological benefits achieved through effective ventilation during the resuscitation process.

7. Which conditions are more commonly observed in pregnant women?

- A. Hypertension and hyperglycemia**
- B. Hypovolemia and hypoxia**
- C. Anemia and hyperlipidemia**
- D. Gestational diabetes and eclampsia**

The correct understanding of conditions that are more commonly observed in pregnant women encompasses gestational diabetes and eclampsia. These conditions specifically result from physiological changes during pregnancy. Gestational diabetes occurs when a woman who did not have diabetes before becomes glucose intolerant during pregnancy, often resolving after childbirth. This is due to hormonal changes that affect insulin sensitivity and carbohydrate metabolism. Eclampsia, related to pre-eclampsia, involves severe hypertension combined with other symptoms such as protein in the urine and can lead to serious complications including seizures. This condition reflects the significant cardiovascular and renal changes happening during pregnancy. While hypertension and hyperglycemia can occur in pregnant women, and conditions like anemia and hyperlipidemia may be of concern, they are not as distinctly linked to the unique physiological adaptations and pathophysiological processes of pregnancy as gestational diabetes and eclampsia.

8. What is the recovery position used for?

- A. To prevent airway obstruction in unconscious patients who are breathing**
- B. To facilitate CPR in conscious patients**
- C. To minimize neck injuries in trauma patients**
- D. To improve circulation in conscious patients**

The recovery position is primarily used to prevent airway obstruction in unconscious patients who are still breathing. When a person is unconscious, their ability to maintain a clear airway is compromised, as they may not be able to protect it from blockages caused by the tongue, vomit, or other materials. By placing the patient in the recovery position, typically on their side, you ensure that any secretions or fluids can drain easily from the mouth, reducing the risk of aspiration. This position also helps to keep the airway open, allowing for adequate ventilation and oxygenation. The other options address different scenarios that are not the primary purpose of the recovery position. While concerns about neck injuries and improving circulation are vital in trauma care and other medical situations, the specific use of the recovery position focuses on maintaining airway patency in an unconscious but breathing individual.

9. What is the best position to place a patient in if they are unconscious but breathing?

- A. Supine position**
- B. Recovery position**
- C. Sitting position**
- D. Prone position**

When a patient is unconscious but breathing, the recovery position is the best choice for several reasons. This position helps to maintain an open airway and allows any fluid to drain from the mouth, reducing the risk of aspiration. By placing the patient on their side in the recovery position, the tongue is less likely to obstruct the airway, and it prevents the possibility of the patient rolling onto their back and potentially suffocating if they are unable to protect their own airway. The recovery position also allows for easy access to the patient for monitoring purposes. This position is commonly taught in first aid and resuscitation training because it balances safety and effectiveness in these scenarios. Other positions, such as supine, sitting, or prone, do not offer the same level of airway protection or risk reduction for unconscious patients. For instance, being in a supine position could lead to airway obstruction. In a sitting position, the patient might slide down, compromising their airway. Finally, the prone position is not advisable for unconscious patients as it does not facilitate proper airway management and can lead to serious complications.

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!