

BLS Provider Most Missed Test Questions

To receive a course completion card, Student must **score at least 84%** on the written exam.

BLS Provider Exam A and B – October 22, 2025

25 -Questions Student may **miss 4 questions** and PASS

- Question A3
- Question A5
- Question A11
- Question A15
- Question A22

Use this scenario to answer the question:

A 9-year-old child suddenly collapsed. After confirming that the scene is safe, you determine that the child is in cardiac arrest, you shout for nearby help, and you activate the emergency response system by using your mobile device. You immediately begin performing high-quality CPR.

- A3. A second rescuer arrives to help. What should you do next? **MOST MISSED**
- A. Tell the second rescuer to call 911
 - B. Tell the second rescuer to take over compressions
 - C. Tell the second rescuer to go get the AED**
 - D. Tell the second rescuer to deliver breaths

The correct answer is C. Early defibrillation increases the chance of survival from cardiac arrest that is caused by an abnormal or irregular heart rhythm, or an *arrhythmia*. [*BLS Provider Manual*, Part 4: AED for Adults and Children 8 Years and Older > Defibrillation > Early Defibrillation; page 36]; The shock stops the abnormal rhythm. This resets the heart's electrical system so a normal (organized) heart rhythm can return. [*BLS Provider Manual*, Part 4: AED for Adults and Children 8 Years and Older > Defibrillation; page 35]

- A5. You witness someone suddenly collapse. The person is unresponsive, you hear agonal gasps, and there is no pulse. You call 911. What should you do next? **MOST MISSED**
- A. Begin CPR; the gasps are not considered normal breathing
 - B. Go get the AED; the gasps are considered normal breathing
 - C. Monitor the person; the gasps are considered normal breathing
 - D. Give breaths only; the gasps are not considered normal breathing

The correct answer is A. Be prepared to begin high-quality CPR. Gaspings is not normal breathing and is a sign of cardiac arrest. [*BLS Provider Manual*, Part 3: BLS for Adults > High-Quality CPR Skills: Adults > Assess for Breathing and a Pulse > Breathing; page 16]

- A11. A person with a foreign-body airway obstruction becomes unresponsive. What should you do first? **MOST MISSED**
- A. Start CPR, beginning with chest compressions**
 - B. Perform abdominal thrusts
 - C. Roll the person over and perform back blows
 - D. Perform blind finger sweeps

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The correct answer is A. If the person is not responsive, give CPR until advanced care arrives. Start with compressions. [*BLS Provider Manual*, Part 11: Choking Relief for Adults, Children, and Infants > Choking Relief for Severe Foreign-Body Airway Obstruction in Adults and Children > Adult Foreign-Body Airway Obstruction Algorithm; page 102]

A15. Which of the following actions represents the Recognition and Emergency Activation link in the Chain of Survival? **MOST MISSED**

- A. Applying AED pads to the patient's bare chest
- B. Assessing the underlying causes of cardiac arrest
- C. Providing chest compressions and breaths
- D. Identifying the signs of cardiac arrest and calling 911**

The correct answer is D. Once a health care professional recognizes cardiac arrest, immediate activation of the emergency response system, early high-quality CPR, and rapid defibrillation are essential. [*BLS Provider Manual*, Part 2: The Chain of Survival > Overview; page 6]; Activating the emergency response system usually means shouting for nearby help and calling 911 or the local emergency response number. The sooner a rescuer activates the emergency response system, the sooner the next level of care will arrive. [*BLS Provider Manual*, Part 2: The Chain of Survival > Chain of Survival Links > Recognition and Emergency Activation; page 7]

Use this scenario to answer the question:

A22. An 8-month-old infant is eating and suddenly begins to cough. After a moment, the infant is unable to make any noise but is responsive. You pick up the infant and shout for help. A22. The infant becomes unresponsive. What should you do next? **MOST MISSED**

- A. Perform CPR, looking in the mouth for the obstructing object before you give each breath**
- B. Alternate giving sets of 5 back blows and 5 chest thrusts and looking for the obstructing object
- C. Attempt a blind finger sweep to remove the obstructing object
- D. Leave the infant in a safe place and go get the AED

The correct answer is A. If the infant becomes unresponsive, start CPR immediately, starting with chest compressions. Do not perform a pulse check. Each time you open the airway, look for the object in the back of the throat. If you see an object and can easily remove it, remove it. [*BLS Provider Manual*, Part 11: Choking Relief for Adults, Children, and Infants > Infant Foreign-Body Airway Obstruction BLS Sequence > Unresponsive Infant; page 110]
