MEASURING AND RECORDING TEMPERATURE, PULSE AND RESPIRATIONS

1) Measuring the temperature, pulse, and respirations is important because:
   a) It provides a quick, easy, and reliable way to determine if someone is sick.
   b) It provides a quick, easy, and reliable way to determine if someone is anxious.
   c) It provides a quick, easy, and reliable way to tell if someone has been taking his/her medications.
   d) It is a good way to get to know your patients.

2) Normal oral temperature in the Fahrenheit and Celsius scales is:
   a) 94°F ± 1°, 35°C ± 2°
   b) 95°F ± 2°, 36°C ± 1°
   c) 100°F ± 3°, 39°C ± 3°
   d) 98.2°F ± 1.2°, 36.8°C ± 0.7°

3) Body temperature can be measured:
   a) Orally, rectally, in the armpit, in the groin, on the forehead.
   b) Orally, rectally, in the armpit, on the forehead, behind the ear.
   c) Orally, rectally, in the armpit, in the ear, on the forehead.
   d) Orally, rectally, in the ear, in the nose, on the forehead.

4) The two most accurate methods of measuring body temperature are:
   a) Rectal, otic.
   b) On the forehead, in the axilla.
   c) Otic, oral.
   d) Oral, rectal.

5) A fever is defined as a rectal temperature:
   a) Greater than 98.6°F or 36.0°C
   b) Greater than 99.0°F or 37.0°C
   c) Greater than 100°F or 37.7°C
   d) Greater than 101°F or 38.3°C

6) Someone should be notified if the patient’s temperature is:
   a) Higher by one degree than it usually is.
   b) Lower by one degree than it usually is.
   c) Above or below the normal limits.
   d) Above or below the normal limits by two degrees.

7) Which of these is the definition of the pulse rate?
   a) The number of heart beats in two minutes.
   b) The number of heart beats in one minute.
   c) The number of heart beats in 15 seconds.
   d) The number of heart beats in 30 seconds.
8) Abnormally slow or fast heart rates are called:
   a) Bradypnea, tachycardia.
   b) Bradycardia, tachycardia.
   c) Bradycardia, tachypnea.
   d) Bradypnea, tachypnea.

9) The respiratory rate is defined as:
   a) The number of breaths in three minutes.
   b) The number of breaths in 15 seconds.
   c) The number of breaths in 30 seconds.
   d) The number of breaths in one minute.

10) The normal respiratory rate and rhythm for an adult is:
    a) 6 to 10 breaths a minute, regular rhythm.
    b) 12 to 20 breaths a minute, regular rhythm.
    c) 10 to 22 breaths a minute, regular rhythm.
    d) 12 to 20 breaths a minute, irregular rhythm.