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1. A 50 year old patient complains of "chest heaviness". The patient is awake and has cool, clammy skin. You should
 - a. apply supplemental oxygen.
 - b. obtain a complete set of vital signs.
 - c. apply an automated external defibrillator.
 - d. assist the patient in taking nitroglycerin.

2. A rapid trauma assessment should be performed on all of the following patients **except** a
 - a. 5 year old male found unconscious outside his house.
 - b. 46 year old victim complaining of right hip and leg pain after being hit by a car.
 - c. 35 year old female car passenger involved in a fatal crash complaining of difficulty breathing.
 - d. 23 year old male complaining of lower leg pain after falling eight feet from a tree.

3. Prior to the administration of oral glucose to a known diabetic, you should
 - a. ensure the patient's systolic blood pressure is greater than 100 mmHg.
 - b. complete a detailed physical examination.
 - c. determine if the patient can swallow.
 - d. move the patient to the ambulance and begin transportation.

4. You should initiate your mass casualty plan immediately upon arrival on the scene when you find
 - a. at least half of the patients are dead.
 - b. at least two critically injured patients.
 - c. three or more vehicles involved in a crash.
 - d. more patients than your resources can manage.



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National Test Review
2002

5. You arrive at the scene of a truck crash to find the driver lying on the road. After determining that the patient is unresponsive, you should next
 - a. look, listen and feel for respirations.
 - b. establish the patient's trauma score.
 - c. open the airway using the modified jaw thrust.
 - d. use a sternal rub to check for response to painful stimuli.

6. Initial assessment of the patient's respiratory status is best determined by
 - a. feeling the patient's carotid pulse to determine quality and rate.
 - b. examining for cyanosis in the nail beds or around the lips.
 - c. evaluating the respiratory rate and rise and fall of the chest.
 - d. listening to the chest with a stethoscope.

7. The decision to perform a rapid trauma assessment is most dependent upon the
 - a. initial vital signs.
 - b. mechanism of injury.
 - c. amount of bleeding present.
 - d. condition of the patient's airway.

8. You find a 60 year old female on the floor of her home. Your first step in the care of this victim should be to
 - a. maintain an open airway.
 - b. assess for a pulse.
 - c. assess level of responsiveness.
 - d. begin chest compressions.

9. Your patient has an intoxicated appearance; elevated heart rate; cool, clammy skin; and is vomiting. Your initial care should include
 - a. managing the airway and placing the patient in the recovery position.
 - b. Suctioning the airway and placing the patient in a supine position.
 - c. determining if the patient can swallow and administering glucose.
 - d. attempting to determine the cause of the altered mental status.

10. You can best determine if any motor vehicle crash scene is safe to enter by
 - a. carefully observing the scene before stepping out of your vehicle.



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National Test Review
2002

- b. listening to dispatch information to see if hazardous materials might be involved.
 - c. waiting for law enforcement personnel to arrive before approaching the scene.
 - d. asking bystanders to describe the events leading to the crash.
11. Of the following, when assessing a patient who complains of respiratory distress, you should
- a. ask if the patient has nitroglycerin available.
 - b. withhold oxygen until a smoking history is obtained.
 - c. determine if the patient has a prescribed inhaler.
 - d. perform a detailed history and physical examination.
12. Prior to assisting a patient with any prescribed medication, you must first
- a. apply an automated external defibrillator.
 - b. complete a detailed exam.
 - c. prepare for rapid transport.
 - d. follow medical direction.
13. When determining the nature of a patient's illness, you should
- a. perform a detailed physical exam asking questions as you go.
 - b. ask yes/no questions.
 - c. complete a rapid assessment before questioning the patient.
 - d. ask open-ended questions.
14. You respond and find an unresponsive patient who has fallen off a ladder, The airway maneuver of choice is the
- a. cricoid pressure.
 - b. jaw thrust.
 - c. head tilt/neck lift.
 - d. head tilt/chin lift.
15. During ventilation with a pocket mask, the patient remains slightly cyanotic. You should do all of the following **except**
- a. connect supplemental oxygen to the mask.
 - b. reposition the head using a jaw thrust maneuver.
 - c. perform an abdominal thrust to relieve distention.
 - d. adjust the mask to ensure an adequate seal.
16. When using a non-rebreathing mask, you should begin the oxygen flow rate at



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- a. 12 to 15 L/Min.
- b. 2 to 6 L/min.
- c. 7 to 8 L/min.
- d. 6 to 20 L/min.



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2002

17. When using a flow restricted, oxygen powered ventilation device, you should
- trigger the demand valve until the chest wall rises.
 - depress the demand valve for a total of 3 to 5 seconds.
 - avoid the use of chin-lift maneuver when using this device.
 - close the relief valve to achieve greater airway pressures.
18. You and your partner are providing two-person ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device to an apneic, adult patient. When squeezing the bag, you should
- rapidly deliver its inspiratory volume over 1 1/2 to 2 seconds.
 - slowly deliver the inspiratory volume over 2 to 2 1/2 seconds.
 - slowly deliver its volume until the pop-off valve releases.
 - rapidly deliver its entire volume over 3 seconds.
19. You are assisting a patient in respiratory distress with the administration of a handheld prescribed inhaler. You should instruct the patient to take a deep breath while depressing the inhaler and then
- cough forcefully to expel loose secretions.
 - take a second dose of medication with a deep breath.
 - lie flat due to the medication's side effects.
 - hold his breath for as long as he comfortably can.
20. The first step in assessing a responsive adult with a complete airway obstruction should be to
- observe the skin for cyanosis.
 - ask the victim if he is choking.
 - begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
 - administer four back blows.
21. The correct hand position for performing abdominal thrusts on a responsive child with an obstructed airway is
- at the umbilicus.
 - slightly above the xiphoid.
 - at the xiphoid.
 - slightly above the umbilicus.
22. A 48 year old male patient is having difficulty breathing, is unable to answer your questions and makes a wheezing sound during exhalation. Your treatment should be to
- have the patient breathe into a paper bag.
 - insert an oropharyngeal airway.



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2002

- c. apply high flow O₂ by non-rebreather mask.
- d. attempt to visualize foreign body obstruction.



23. Labored or difficult breathing is referred to as
- apnea.
 - dyspnea.
 - hypoxia.
 - anoxia.
24. When performing abdominal thrusts on a patient with an airway obstruction, it is most important to
- increase pressure on sequential abdominal thrusts.
 - assure proper hand position on initial thrusts.
 - not thrust too hard to avoid lacerating the abdominal organs.
 - thrust straight downward to maximize pressure.
25. You are assessing a 24 year old male who states he was 11 shot in the chest." His airway is open and his respirations are 32 and shallow. As you remove his shirt, you hear noises and see frothy, bubbling blood coming from a wound on the right anterior chest. Your next action should be to
- cover the wound with an occlusive dressing and ventilate with 100% oxygen using a bag-valve-mask.
 - apply a non-rebreather mask at 15 L/min and palpate a carotid pulse.
 - place the palm of your gloved hand over the wound and then feel for a radial pulse.
 - insert an oral airway and tape a thick, bulky dressing over the chest wound.
26. Which of the following patients is breathing adequately?
- A newborn baby who has nasal flaring and a respiratory rate of 30.
 - A 20 year old injured football player with sternal retractions and a shallow respiratory rate of 32.
 - A 64 year old male with a barrel chest who is cyanotic and has a respiratory rate of 20.
 - An 18 year old female with tingling around the lips and a respiratory rate of 20.
27. While managing a choking victim who becomes unresponsive, you lower her to a supine position. Your next step should be to
- attempt to ventilate.
 - establish unresponsiveness.
 - do a finger sweep.
 - deliver up to 5 abdominal thrusts.



28. You are requesting medical direction for a **57** year old female complaining of chest pain. Her vital signs are P 110 and weak, R 24, BP **92/78**. She has a history of chest pain and a prescription for nitroglycerin. The medical director tells you to administer one nitroglycerin tablet and transport the patient immediately. You should
- administer the nitroglycerin and monitor the patient's response.
 - refuse to administer the nitroglycerin and transport the patient to a different hospital.
 - repeat the blood pressure finding to the physician and ask if nitroglycerin is still appropriate.
 - administer the nitroglycerin and document your concerns about the appropriateness of the order.
29. After beginning CPR, you may stop only when
- the victim's family tells you to stop.
 - the victim's pulse does not return.
 - a physician arrives on the scene.
 - an advanced life support team takes over resuscitation.
30. Most of the inappropriate shocks delivered by an automated external defibrillator (AED) are caused by
- wet skin.
 - human error.
 - incorrect pad placement.
 - electrical malfunction.
31. For a patient displaying the signs and symptoms of severe internal bleeding, you should
- provide complete spinal immobilization prior to transport.
 - place the patient in a position of comfort prior to transport.
 - assess the blood pressure while the patient is standing.
 - rapidly transport to an appropriate medical facility.
32. The term used to describe an area of scraped skin due to an injury is
- abrasion.
 - penetration.
 - incision.
 - avulsion.
33. A patient has a prescription for nitroglycerin and is complaining of chest pain. Your first intervention should be to



- a. apply oxygen.
 - b. administer nitroglycerin.
 - c. attach an AED.
 - d. provide transportation.
34. Which is the recommended artery for obtaining a pulse in the unresponsive 2 year old patient?
- a. Brachial
 - b. Femoral
 - c. Carotid
 - d. Radial
35. Your semi-automatic AED has delivered the first shock to the patient in cardiac arrest. You should next
- a. continue CPR if necessary.
 - b. check the patient's pulse.
 - c. give two quick ventilations.
 - d. push the button to analyze the rhythm.
36. To which of the following patients should you apply and inflate the pneumatic anti-shock garment (**PASG**)?
- a. 27 year old male whose horse fell on him; pelvis is unstable; vital signs are BP 34/systolic, P 128 and weak, R 24.
 - b. 33 year old female stabbed in the right anterior lower chest; breath sounds are diminished on the right; vital signs are BP 80/60, P 130 and weak, R 34.
 - c. 55 year old male involved in a head-on motor vehicle crash; abdomen is distended; vital signs are BP 78/ systolic, P 130 and weak, R 30.
 - d. 48 year old female pedestrian hit by a car; femurs are deformed bilaterally and she has a flail chest segment; vital signs are BP 74/systolic, P 138, R 36.
37. Your patient is a 19 year old with an open abdominal injury. Your initial assessment reveals a seven inch laceration with intestinal protrusion. You should
- a. cover organs with a dry sterile dressing.
 - b. cover organs with a moistened sterile dressing.
 - c. replace organs and cover with a moistened sterile dressing.
 - d. replace organs and apply the pneumatic anti-shook garment.
38. Your patient is an adult with a witnessed cardiac arrest and bystander CPR is in progress. Upon arrival at the scene, your treatment priorities are



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2002

- a. call for a physician to report to the scene.
- b. establish two rescuer CPR and transport promptly.
- c. automated external defibrillation and request ALS back- up if available.
- d. establish two rescuer CPR and wait for ALS back-up if available.



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2002

39. You arrive at a residence where bystanders are performing CPR on a 49 year old housepainter. The bystanders stop CPR upon your arrival. Your next step should be to
- attach the automatic external defibrillator.
 - determine mechanism of injury.
 - have your partner resume CPR.
 - verify apnea and pulselessness.
40. Which **of** the following assessment findings are most important when deciding to assist a patient in administering prescribed nitroglycerin?
- The respiratory status and the quality of the pulse
 - The nature of the pain and the respiratory status
 - The blood pressure and the quality of the pulse
 - The nature of the pain and the blood pressure
41. A patient has ingested an unknown quantity of aspirin. Your treatment should include
- dilution with water.
 - one glass of milk.
 - activated charcoal.
 - albuterol inhalers.
- I
42. Your emergency medical care of the patient suffering from moderate burns should include which of the following?
- Body substance isolation, removing smoldering clothing, monitoring the airway and rapid transport.
 - Stopping the burning process, covering the burned area with moist dressings, protecting the airway and applying an antiseptic.
 - Monitoring the airway, administering oxygen, stopping the burning process and applying cold packs to the burn sites.
 - Body substance isolation, protecting the airway, breaking blisters that form and rapid transport.
43. When applying a spinal immobilization device, manual support of the patient's head must be maintained until the
- patient is removed from the vehicle.
 - application of a rigid cervical immobilization device is completed.
 - patient is fully immobilized and secured to the board.
 - assessment reveals no numbness or tingling in his extremities.



44. When treating a 2 year old child who is having a seizure and whose teeth are clenched you should
- protect the child from injury and be prepared to suction and ventilate after the seizure.
 - manually restrain the child and attempt a jaw thrust maneuver to control the airway.
 - protect the child from injury and attempt to insert a oropharyngeal airway as a bite block.
 - mechanically restrain the child and insert a nasopharyngeal airway in order to assist ventilations.
45. Epinephrine is administered to a patient with anaphylaxis for its physiologic action of
- increased heart rate.
 - vasodilation.
 - bronchodilation.
 - increased heart contractility.
46. Which of the following is the most serious sign or symptom found in a patient with a heat-related illness?
- Cold, clammy skin
 - Weakness and exhaustion
 - Visual disturbance
 - Hot, dry skin
47. A patient experiencing an anaphylactic reaction will commonly show signs or symptoms
- that have worsened over a period of several days.
 - in the musculoskeletal system.
 - that occur spontaneously.
 - in the skin, respiratory or cardiovascular systems.
48. All of the following patient characteristics represent a potential for violence **except**
- quick irregular movements.
 - threatening posture.
 - rising tone of voice.
 - large size-and strength.
49. According to bystanders, your patient took "a handful of pills". He withdraws from painful stimuli, has warm dry skin, and is snoring. Your care should include



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2002

- a. supplying high-flow oxygen by nasal canula.
 - b. insertion of a nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal airway.
 - c. supplying oxygen at 4 liters/minute by non-rebreather mask.
 - d. immediately suctioning his oropharyngeal area.
50. When managing an unresponsive hypothermic patient, you should
- a. immediately treat any frostbite the patient may have sustained.
 - b. Re-warm the patient as rapidly as possible using heat packs.
 - c. avoid any form of re-warming activity until the patient is delivered to the receiving hospital.
 - d. handle and transport the patient as gently as possible.
51. When dealing with a near-drowning victim in swift water, your primary responsibility is to
- a. immobilize the cervical spine before removing the patient from the water.
 - b. ensure the safety of rescue personnel.
 - c. attempt to resuscitate the patient in the water.
 - d. defibrillate as rapidly as possible.
52. You are treating a burn victim who has received partial thickness burns to her chest, back and abdomen. The severity of her burns would be classified as
- a. moderate.
 - b. critical.
 - c. minor.
 - d. intermediate.
53. Your initial attempt to ventilate an unresponsive infant is unsuccessful. You should
- a. place the infant facedown over your forearm and deliver back blows.
 - b. position the infant supine and deliver chest thrusts.
 - c. reposition the infant's head and re-attempt to ventilate.
 - d. insert a finger into the mouth and sweep with a hooking motion.
54. The proper rate for rescue breathing in an infant is
- a. 5 times per minute.
 - b. 10 times per minute.
 - c. 20 times per minute.



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2002

- d. 30 times per minute.
55. Which of the following should increase your suspicion of possible child abuse?
- a. The child readily tells you how the injury occurred.
 - b. A very large bruise over the left shin of a 6 year old girl.
 - c. The reported history is not consistent with the injuries found.
 - d. Child's story of the accident matches the parent's description.
56. Your patient is a five year old who has ingested an unknown quantity of a household cleaner one hour ago. Signs and symptoms are likely to include all of the following **except**
- a. breath odors.
 - b. altered mental status.
 - c. nausea.
 - d. jaundice.
57. Which of the following is a warning of imminent delivery?
- a. Low back pain with contractions
 - b. Contractions every 10 minutes
 - c. Crowning with contractions
 - d. Contractions are irregular
58. When performing rescue breathing on an infant, the appropriate volume of ventilation is equal to
- a. the amount of air you can hold in your mouth.
 - b. the volume that will make the chest rise.
 - c. one half of the volume of your lungs.
 - d. one third of the volume of your lungs.
59. When checking capillary refill on an infant, you should
- a. squeeze the thumb and count for 4 seconds.
 - b. do a visual check of the nail bed area.
 - c. observe for return of color after squeezing the hands.
 - d. use a distal pulse because pediatric patients have poorly perfused feet and hands.



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2002

60. When treating a 3 year old patient in respiratory distress, you should
- administer a beta-agonist bronchodilator and apply a non-rebreather mask.
 - apply supplemental oxygen and assist ventilations if necessary.
 - administer oxygen with a bag-valve-mask using an oral airway.
 - ventilate the patient if the respiratory rate falls below 12.
61. You prepare a mother for delivery of a baby by having her
- kneel in a head-down position.
 - lie on her back with her knees bent and spread apart.
 - lie on her left side with her hips elevated.
 - sit in a reclining position with her knees bent.
62. An infant is in respiratory failure when she has
- auditory wheezing and sternal retraction.
 - cyanosis and a respiratory rate of 70.
 - stridor with nasal flaring.
 - a breathing rate of 40 with abdominal movements.
63. When treating a patient who complains of chest pain you apply oxygen based on prior written guidelines from your medical director. Your treatment is based on
- protocols or standing orders.
 - on-line medical direction.
 - the Medical Practice Act.
 - the Good Samaritan Law.
64. When carrying a patient with the aid of your partner it is best to
- pick up the patient using your most powerful arm.
 - bend at the waist and knees and lift straight up.
 - keep the weight as close to your body as possible.
 - use a cross-hand carry with locking grips.
65. Communication with the receiving facility is essential because it
- allows the hospital to prepare equipment and personnel for the patient's arrival.
 - improves the efficiency of the emergency department registration process.



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2002

- c. enables the receiving staff to eliminate the triage process.
 - d. establishes a bond between the prehospital personnel and emergency department staff.
66. When responding to a call, the most important information you must know is
- a. the nature of the call and its location.
 - b. address of the patient and the caller's phone number.
 - c. how many persons are injured and what is being done at the scene.
 - d. location of call with cross streets or landmarks.
67. The initial step in cleaning and disinfecting contaminated equipment is to
- a. soak in water.
 - b. soak in bleach.
 - c. wash with disinfectant.
 - d. wash with soap and water.
68. When lifting a patient from the ground, the lumbar region of your back should be
- a. locked into a natural inward curve position.
 - b. locked into a natural outward curve position.
 - c. relaxed and slightly rotated.
 - d. relaxed in an outward curve position.
69. Which of the following will best protect you from contracting hepatitis B from a patient?
- a. Keeping your hepatitis vaccination current.
 - b. Thoroughly washing your hands after every run.
 - c. Disinfecting the ambulance with a 10% bleach solution daily.
 - d. Placing a mask on all patients suspected of carrying hepatitis.
70. Which of the following statements should **not** be written on your run report?
- a. The patient's sister stated he is HIV positive.
 - b. The patient said nitroglycerin didn't relieve his pain.
 - c. The patient acted drunk at the scene.
 - d. The patient was found in a house across the street from the accident scene.
71. When communicating with a patient, you should



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2002

- a. avoid answering questions that may increase the patient's stress.
 - b. answer the patient's questions honestly.
 - c. address the patient by their first name to make them comfortable.
 - d. avoid direct eye contact with the patient as this may make them uneasy.
72. You have arrived on the scene of a motor vehicle crash. The patient appears to be trapped. After assuring the scene is safe for you to approach the car, your next priority should be to
- a. gain access and enter the car
 - b. contact dispatch for additional rescue equipment.
 - c. assess the patient's level of consciousness.
 - d. evaluate the safety of the patient.



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73. Which of the following best represents proper communications with a patient?
- a. When talking to an elderly female: Talking very loudly and saying, "Hello! I'm the EMT you called, can you tell me what is wrong?"
 - b. When talking to a 23 year old psychiatric patient: "Well you think you're George Washington, the father of our nation? Well Mr. President, let's go to the hospital."
 - c. When talking to a three year old: "Hi, my name is Roy. *I'm* an EMT and I want to look at your cut."
 - d. Asking the son of an elderly man: "Who has been hitting your dad and why does he have so many bruises on his body?"
74. A major factor to be considered when completing a written patient care report is that it
- a. provides the only record of what transpired before the arrival of the ambulance.
 - b. becomes a legal record of your assessment and care of your patient.
 - c. must be coordinated with the reports of other emergency services on the scene.
 - d. cannot be added to or changed, once completed.
75. Which of the following is correct concerning an adult patient's right to refuse medical care?
- a. Any patient has the right to refuse medical treatment.
 - b. When there is any doubt, it is best to avoid providing care without consent.
 - c. A competent patient may withdraw from medical treatment at any time.
 - d. Documentation will not be helpful in cases of refusal of care.