



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

1. Critical incident stress debriefing is a program used to:
 - A) reduce anxiety from stressful job-related incidents.
 - B) evaluate standard operating procedures during critical incidents.
 - C) debrief press and media on details of a significant incident.
 - D) investigate complaints during a major incident.

2. Precautions to administering medications to a geriatric patient include:
 - A) identifying the primary care physician who prescribed the patient's medications.
 - B) holding administration of medications until verbal confirmation from medical control is obtained.
 - C) assessing for liver or kidney problems and holding medications if present.
 - D) screening for interactions with other medications the patient may be taking.

3. Pulse oximetry measures:
 - A) the oxygen saturation of hemoglobin.
 - B) ventilatory rates.
 - C) carbon dioxide levels in the blood.
 - D) oxygen levels in the body tissues.

4. Two EMT-Bs witnessed a call in which a coworker gave adequate physical care but ignored the patient's emotional needs. Also, the coworker was deliberately rude solely because the patient was thought to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The EMT-Bs ignored the coworker's treatment of this patient and took no steps to prevent this behavior from happening again. This lack of action on the part of the two EMT-Bs is considered:
 - A) legal and ethical.
 - B) legal but unethical.
 - C) illegal but ethical.
 - D) illegal and unethical.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

5. After assisting your patient with nitroglycerin, you should:
 - A) place the patient prone to help the nitroglycerin dissolve.
 - B) stop giving oxygen, as the nitroglycerin will take the place of the oxygen.
 - C) take the patient's blood pressure again to evaluate whether the patient is becoming hypotensive.
 - D) encourage the patient not to go to the hospital because the doctor will do exactly the same thing that you are doing.

6. What is the single most important thing you should do routinely to help prevent transmission of infectious disease?
 - A) Undergo a yearly health examination.
 - B) Maintain up-to-date immunizations.
 - C) Undergo pre-employment and follow-up tuberculosis (PPD) tests.
 - D) Wash your hands before and immediately after contacting each patient.

7. The body will not tolerate an acute blood loss of:
 - A) 5%
 - B) 10%
 - C) 20%
 - D) 30%

8. Which of the following is NOT a sign of respiratory distress?
 - A) nasal flaring
 - B) labored breathing
 - C) low blood pressure
 - D) accessory muscle use

9. After delivery, you see that the infant's face and trunk are cyanotic. The infant is crying and has a pulse of 158/min. You should:
 - A) cool the infant to increase its circulation.
 - B) provide ventilations at a rate of 40/min.
 - C) calm the infant to slow down its respirations.
 - D) dry the infant and provide free-flow oxygen.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

10. You should consult medical control before giving activated charcoal because:
 - A) the patient might be allergic to activated charcoal.
 - B) activated charcoal is not indicated for all poisons.
 - C) you should always call the patient's doctor before you begin treatment.
 - D) medical control might give you orders to mix the activated charcoal with an antidote.

11. Passengers who are seated in the rear of the vehicle and wearing only a lap belt have a higher incidence of injuries to the:
 - A) thoracic and lumbar spine.
 - B) lumbar and coccyx spine.
 - C) thoracic and sacrum spine.
 - D) lumbar and coccyx spine.

12. The stage of emotional response to death and dying when family members fail to recognize a situation or refuse to accept care is called:
 - A) anger
 - B) denial
 - C) depression
 - D) acceptance

13. When you are immobilizing a child to a long backboard, you should place padding under the child's:
 - A) head.
 - B) neck.
 - C) shoulders.
 - D) low back and buttocks.

14. Which manual airway maneuver should be used to open the airway in an unresponsive patient with suspected trauma?
 - A) any method
 - B) chin-lift with head-tilt
 - C) head-tilt with jaw-thrust
 - D) neutral head position with jaw-thrust



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

15. You have delivered an infant who is not breathing. After suctioning and physical stimulation, there are no respirations. You should:
 - A) administer free-flow oxygen.
 - B) clamp and cut the umbilical cord.
 - C) provide ventilations at a rate of 40 to 60/min.
 - D) start chest compressions at a rate of 60/min.

16. For informed consent to be valid, it must be:
 - A) notarized.
 - B) administered by law enforcement.
 - C) given by a mentally competent adult.
 - D) written and witnessed by a family member.

17. You arrive at the scene where the mother has already delivered her baby. Your partner is caring for the infant. You note a large blood loss from the mother, and she appears to still be bleeding. You should:
 - A) massage the uterus firmly with a circular motion.
 - B) prepare the mother for transport since 1,000 mL of blood loss is normal following delivery.
 - C) instruct the mother to lie with her knees drawn up and elevate her buttocks to control the bleeding.
 - D) let the mother go to the bathroom and then apply vaginal pads around the vagina to soak up the remaining blood.

18. Protection needed for the release of a hazardous material labeled with a health hazard of "3" would be with:
 - A) a regular work uniform.
 - B) a self-contained breathing apparatus and level C suit.
 - C) full protection with no exposed skin, level B suit.
 - D) special HazMat gear, level A suit.

19. ECG/defibrillator pads are placed on the patient's chest with one pad to the:
 - A) left of the upper sternum and the other pad just to the right of the left nipple.
 - B) left of the upper sternum and the other pad just to the right and below the left nipple.
 - C) right of the upper sternum and the other pad just to the right of the right nipple.
 - D) right of the upper sternum and the other pad just to the left and below the left nipple.

20. Bright red blood spurting from a laceration is most likely originating from:



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

- A) an arteriole.
 - B) an artery.
 - C) a capillary.
 - D) a vein.
21. In which of the following conditions should nitroglycerin be used?
- A) chest pain
 - B) shock due to loss of blood
 - C) blood pressure of 88/62 mm Hg
 - D) unresponsive patient in cardiac arrest
22. As you assess a patient's breathing, you should note the:
- A) tidal volume.
 - B) strength of breathing.
 - C) rate and quality of breathing.
 - D) height of chest rise during inspiration.
23. The usual pediatric dose for activated charcoal is how many grams?
- A) 12 1/2 to 25
 - B) 25 to 50
 - C) 50 to 100
 - D) 100 to 125
24. The stinger from a honeybee sting should be:
- A) scraped off.
 - B) swabbed with alcohol.
 - C) squeezed and pulled out.
 - D) covered with meat tenderizer.
25. An acceptable dosage for nitroglycerin is one tablet every 5 minutes up to a maximum of how many tablets?
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5
26. How do you assess the respirations of an adult patient?



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

- A) Count each inhalation as one breath and each exhalation as one breath, and multiply by 2.
 - B) Ask the patient what his or her normal respirations are, and then have him or her breathe normally while you count.
 - C) Observe the rise and fall of the chest, and note the rate of breathing over 30 seconds.
 - D) Observe the rise and fall of the chest, note the rate of breathing in 30 seconds, and multiply by 2.
27. Cyanosis of the skin is caused by:
- A) increased oxygen in the blood.
 - B) arterial vasodilation
 - C) venous vasoconstriction
 - D) decreased oxygen in the blood.
28. Cardiac arrest is best identified by assessing the patient's:
- A) respirations and pulse.
 - B) pupils and respirations.
 - C) pupils and the AED monitor.
 - D) pulse and the AED monitor.
29. Sublingual means
- A) without speech.
 - B) under the tongue.
 - C) less effective.
 - D) lower initial dose.
30. A man tells you that he can't awaken his wife, who you find lying on the couch. He explains that she takes pills for diabetes. You find the patient to be unresponsive to painful stimulus. Your first action should be to:
- A) give oral glucose.
 - B) start chest compressions.
 - C) open and maintain her airway.
 - D) assess sensory and motor function in her toes.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

31. When dealing with a patient with external bleeding, you should first:
 - A) start an IV.
 - B) provide oxygen.
 - C) maintain the airway.
 - D) follow body substance isolation (BSI) precautions.

32. In order to facilitate a safe and coordinated move, the team leader should:
 - A) use preparatory commands as needed.
 - B) position himself at the feet so the team can hear.
 - C) never become involved in the move, just direct the move.
 - D) speak softly but clearly to avoid startling the patient.

33. Your patient is in active labor. You note that the infant's foot is presenting through the vagina. You should immediately:
 - A) elevate the patient's pelvis and rapidly transport while giving the patient oxygen.
 - B) locate and massage the uterus by kneading it with your fingers fully extended.
 - C) prepare the patient for delivery, as this is a reliable sign that delivery is coming soon.
 - D) insert a sterile gloved hand into the vagina to relieve pressure on the umbilical cord.

34. A 42-year-old man has his arm trapped in a printing press. The extrication time to remove his arm is 35 minutes. His arm has had decreased circulation during that time. When the arm is freed, your assessment reveals some superficial abrasions and significant swelling of the arm. The bones appear intact. This patient has probably sustained what type of injury?
 - A) hematoma with ecchymosis
 - B) compartment syndrome
 - C) expanding contusion
 - D) extremity evisceration

35. A disease characterized by the hardening and thickening of the arterial walls is called:
 - A) aneurysm.
 - B) atherosclerosis.
 - C) arteriosclerosis.
 - D) vasodilation.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

36. When you talk with a patient, you should try to position yourself:
- A) at the patient's feet.
 - B) at the patient's head.
 - C) standing above the patient.
 - D) at a level lower than the patient's.
37. A 70-year-old woman is telling you during your assessment that her chest pain feels like it is going into her neck. You would NOT expect someone with chest pain to also complain of pain in which of the following locations?
- A) left arm
 - B) left shoulder
 - C) left lower leg
 - D) right shoulder
38. Which of the following terms is defined as emotional exhaustion and is characterized by chronic fatigue caused by stress and tension?
- A) delirium
 - B) crisis syndrome
 - C) Selye's syndrome
 - D) burnout syndrome
39. A mother who is about to deliver tells you that she is expecting twins. You should be prepared for the possibility that:
- A) both newborns will deliver quickly.
 - B) they might be so small as to look premature.
 - C) multiple births usually induce seizures in the mother.
 - D) multiple births are associated with explosive deliveries.
40. Which of the following symptoms would NOT be a sign of cardiac problems?
- A) nausea and vomiting
 - B) retrosternal chest pain
 - C) tingling in the fingertips
 - D) sudden onset of sweating



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

41. A young man has a knife impaled in this thigh after he was attacked at the bar. ABCs are stable. Prior to transport the impaled object should be:
 - A) photographed as evidence.
 - B) cleaned as best as you can.
 - C) protected from being bumped.
 - D) removed as quickly as possible.

42. How should an unresponsive patient without traumatic injuries be positioned to maintain spontaneous breathing?
 - A) supine
 - B) face down
 - C) in the recovery position
 - D) in a position of comfort

43. Consider assisting ventilations when respirations are less than:
 - A) 2 or greater than 40 breaths per minute.
 - B) 6 or greater than 30 breaths per minute.
 - C) 8 or greater than 24 breaths per minute.
 - D) 12 or greater than 18 breaths per minute.

44. You are giving oral glucose to a patient with diabetes when the patient suddenly has a seizure. What should you do for this patient?
 - A) Maintain the airway.
 - B) Assess ability to swallow.
 - C) Place in a prone position.
 - D) Continue giving glucose to increase the blood glucose level.

45. Increased respiratory distress, distended neck veins, and tracheal deviation are signs and symptoms associated with a:
 - A) pneumothorax.
 - B) hemothorax.
 - C) tension pneumothorax.
 - D) hemopneumothorax.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

46. Which of the following is LEAST likely to simulate a stroke?
- A) hypoglycemia
 - B) postictal state
 - C) intracranial bleeding
 - D) depression
47. Which of the following conditions is NOT likely to produce hypoxia?
- A) an acute narcotic overdose
 - B) high blood sugars
 - C) substantial blood loss
 - D) an asthma attack
48. What is labored breathing?
- A) absence of breathing
 - B) shallow, slow breathing
 - C) an occasional deep breath
 - D) increased effort to breathe
49. Signs or symptoms of an acute episode of congestive heart failure may include:
- A) pink, frothy sputum.
 - B) swelling in the hands and feet.
 - C) hypotension.
 - D) decreased level of consciousness.
50. Febrile seizures:
- A) are well tolerated and need no further intervention.
 - B) should be treated by immersing the child in cold water.
 - C) need medical evaluation although they are usually benign.
 - D) are also referred to as petit mal seizures.
51. What areas of the body will show cyanosis?
- A) lips and nail beds
 - B) nose, cheeks, base of the neck
 - C) hands, tongue, whites of the eyes
 - D) fingers, abdomen, around the ears



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

52. When you suction an airway, the minimum body substance isolation (BSI) precautions you should take are:
- A) hand washing and a mask.
 - B) gloves and eye protection.
 - C) eye protection, gloves, and a HEPA respirator.
 - D) hand washing, gloves, and a mask.
53. One of your goals in using an AED to manage a cardiac arrest patient is to:
- A) provide defibrillation to patients of cardiac arrest.
 - B) make it easier for Advanced Life Support (ALS) to respond to the scene.
 - C) allow you to do a complete assessment by evaluating the heart rhythm.
 - D) keep the patient from remaining in cardiac arrest by shocking the patient quickly.
54. Which of the following factors may alter a patient's behavior?
- A) head trauma
 - B) sufficient oxygen
 - C) thyroid medication
 - D) blood pressure medication
55. What is the most common cause of cardiac arrest in children?
- A) trauma to the chest
 - B) respiratory problems
 - C) myocardial infarction
 - D) massive head injury
56. Which of the following devices would be the most helpful in controlling severe bleeding due to massive soft-tissue trauma to the lower extremities?
- A) tourniquet
 - B) blood pressure cuff
 - C) direct pressure with the hand
 - D) pneumatic antishock garment (PASG)
57. While the AED is analyzing the patient's heart rhythm, you should:
- A) discontinue CPR.
 - B) not stop CPR for any reason.
 - C) slow down the rate of compressions.
 - D) continue CPR except when the shock is being delivered.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

58. You should give activated charcoal if your patient has a history of ingesting a poison and:
- A) has chest pain and coughing.
 - B) has an altered level of consciousness.
 - C) the ingested substance is a strong acid.
 - D) medical control has directed administration.
59. Which of the following is the correct procedure to follow when a call is over and the unit is ready?
- A) Wait at the hospital.
 - B) Return to the accident scene.
 - C) Notify the television and radio stations.
 - D) Contact the dispatcher and return the unit to service.
60. You and your partner have responded to a call in which you suspect a 6-year-old child is a victim of child abuse. What should you do?
- A) Ask the parents why they would abuse the child.
 - B) Do not treat any of the injuries because a doctor needs to verify child abuse.
 - C) Refuse to treat the child because you know that you could be held liable in court.
 - D) Record the history you are given by the parent or caregiver, and promptly transport the child.
61. Care of a patient with a heat-related emergency should include:
- A) giving salt tablets.
 - B) removing the patient from the hot environment.
 - C) assisting the patient while he or she walks off the cramps.
 - D) giving a concentrated electrolyte solution.
62. Before transporting a patient with chest pains, you may help the patient take up to how many nitroglycerin tablets?
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

63. When administering an epinephrine auto-injector it is important to hold the injector in place for:
- A) 3 to 5 seconds.
 - B) 5 to 10 seconds.
 - C) 10 to 20 seconds.
 - D) until it no longer hurts.
64. A patient who has been involved in a scuba diving emergency should be transported in what position?
- A) left side with the head lower than the feet
 - B) left side with the head higher than the feet
 - C) right side with the head lower than the feet
 - D) right side with the head higher than the feet
65. Obtaining continuing medical education is the responsibility of the:
- A) State Bureau of EMS.
 - B) training officer for your agency.
 - C) the medical director.
 - D) the EMT.
66. While the AED is analyzing the patient's heart rhythm, you must ensure that:
- A) the patient is being hyperventilated.
 - B) two-person CPR is being performed.
 - C) no one is touching the patient.
 - D) carotid and radial pulse checks are being performed.
67. When preparing a patient with a spinal injury for removal from a vehicle, you should first:
- A) center the patient on a backboard.
 - B) check pulse, motor functions, and sensory functions.
 - C) apply a cervical collar.
 - D) obtain vital signs.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

68. A woman is believed to have a spinal injury after a motorcycle crash in which she was wearing a helmet. Which of the following statements about care of this patient is true?
- A) The helmet should be left in place if it appears loose enough for one EMT-B to remove.
 - B) The only reason to remove the helmet in the field is to establish an adequate airway.
 - C) If airway maintenance is possible with a snug-fitting helmet in place, the helmet should be left on the patient and taped to the backboard.
 - D) Chin straps should be left in place to maintain proper alignment of the helmet on the patient's head.
69. A patient in cardiac arrest undergoes automated external defibrillation (AED). After the first shock is delivered, you should:
- A) assess for a pulse.
 - B) give two artificial ventilations.
 - C) reanalyze the rhythm.
 - D) start CPR.
70. Which of the following statements regarding recommended ways to administer nitroglycerin is FALSE?
- A) A tablet can be swallowed at the first sign of chest pain.
 - B) A tablet can be placed under the tongue when there is chest pain.
 - C) A spray can be placed under the tongue when there is chest pain.
 - D) A prescribed adhesive patch can be placed on the skin by the patient to be absorbed over a period of time.
71. Because of the different actions and side effects of respiratory medications, you should:
- A) treat patients with oxygen only.
 - B) allow patients to take prescribed drugs as needed.
 - C) discontinue all medications to prevent overdose.
 - D) consult medical control before giving any medications.
72. For children requiring oxygen and who are breathing on their own, the EMT-B should apply a:
- A) nasal cannula.
 - B) positive pressure ventilator.
 - C) BVM device.
 - D) nonbreathing mask.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

73. The NFPA 704 Hazardous Materials Classification standard classifies the health hazard of an extremely hazardous material as:
- A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) 4
74. During a vehicle collision or fall, the collision of the person's internal organs against the solid structure of the body is the:
- A) first collision.
 - B) second collision.
 - C) third collision.
 - D) fourth collision.
75. A circular system of ongoing internal and external reviews is known as:
- A) basic life support review.
 - B) retrospective analysis.
 - C) quarterly audits of EMS systems.
 - D) continuous quality improvement.
76. Which of the following is NOT a sign of respiratory distress?
- A) stridor
 - B) cyanosis
 - C) swollen eyes
 - D) accessory muscle use
77. When feeling for a pulse on an infant younger than one year, you should palpate which artery?
- A) fetal
 - B) radial
 - C) carotid
 - D) brachial



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

78. When ventilating an adult with a BVM device attached to oxygen, the volume delivered with each breath should be:
- A) 400-600 ml
 - B) 700-1,000 ml
 - C) 1,200-1,600 ml
 - D) 1,800-2,400 ml
79. A good rule to use when evaluating the significance of a pediatric fall is to use the guide:
- A) falls greater than 2 times the child's height are significant.
 - B) falls greater than 3 times the child's height are significant.
 - C) falls greater than 4 times the child's height are significant.
 - D) falls greater than 5 times the child's height are significant.
80. A patient would be considered to have inadequate breathing if the respiratory rate was greater than how many breaths per minute?
- A) 10
 - B) 16
 - C) 20
 - D) 24
81. Which of the following types of oxygen flowmeters should be used on portable tanks in the prehospital setting?
- A) demand regulator
 - B) nonrebreathing regulator
 - C) Bourdon-gauge flowmeter
 - D) pressure-compensated flowmeter
82. After entering a house filled with smoke you notice an elderly couple unresponsive on the living room floor. The emergent technique appropriate for moving this couple would be:
- A) rapid extrication.
 - B) walking assist.
 - C) clothes drag.
 - D) quick take down.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

83. Your care of a patient with epistaxis should include:
- A) placing the patient in a supine position.
 - B) applying pressure to the temporal arteries.
 - C) applying pressure to the mandibular arteries.
 - D) applying direct pressure by pinching the nostrils.
84. A child has had a fever and a barking cough and is now beginning to wheeze. These signs and symptoms suggest:
- A) a heart attack.
 - B) a common cold.
 - C) rhonchi.
 - D) partial airway obstruction.
85. A sign of shock is when capillary refill takes more than how many seconds?
- A) 1 second
 - B) 2 seconds
 - C) 3 seconds
 - D) 4 seconds
86. While assisting an advanced life support (ALS) ambulance crew, you are accidentally stuck with an IV needle. You should:
- A) immerse your wound in a hypochlorine solution.
 - B) immediately report the incident to your supervisor.
 - C) ignore the wound, since you have been cut many times before while on duty.
 - D) wash the wound with an EPA-recommended germicidal/viricidal cleaning agent.
87. Which of the following details would NOT need to be documented when you give medication to a patient?
- A) results of the medication
 - B) patient's wife was present
 - C) time the medication was given
 - D) how much medication was given



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

88. Oxygen is a medical gas. What color tank is it stored in?
- A) blue
 - B) gray
 - C) green
 - D) yellow
89. In the prehospital setting, you can assist giving a patient nitroglycerin because it is:
- A) not a dangerous drug.
 - B) the drug of choice for dyspnea.
 - C) the drug of choice for the patient experiencing chest pain.
 - D) the drug of choice for the patient in cardiac arrest.
90. A 21-year-old man working in an auto repair shop has received radiator burns to the anterior portion of both arms, his face, and chest to the lower rib margin. Total body surface area burns for this patient using the Rule of Nines would be:
- A) 18%
 - B) 22%
 - C) 27%
 - D) 36%
91. The preferred infection control concept for Fire and EMS personnel is:
- A) preventive antibiotics.
 - B) routine immunizations.
 - C) a semiannual physical exam.
 - D) following body substance isolation (BSI) precautions.
92. Which of the following is NOT an expected change in the vital signs of a COPD patient?
- A) rapid respirations
 - B) slow respirations
 - C) hypertension
 - D) elevated pulse
93. Before giving oral glucose, you must make sure the patient is:
- A) seizing.
 - B) not in kidney failure.
 - C) unconscious.
 - D) able to swallow.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

94. The purpose of listening to the breath sounds of a patient in respiratory distress is to determine:
- A) if the patient has fluid in the lungs.
 - B) if air moves in and out.
 - C) if inspiration is longer than expiration.
 - D) if expiration is longer than inspiration.
95. Which of the following individuals usually directs triage in a mass-casualty situation?
- A) the local fire chief
 - B) the first person on the scene
 - C) the most highly trained medical person
 - D) joint control by the chiefs of police, fire, and EMS
96. The collision of a passenger in a vehicle against the interior of the vehicle is the:
- A) first collision.
 - B) second collision.
 - C) third collision.
 - D) fourth collision.
97. The EMT-B should consider any fall in excess of ____ feet as significant.
- A) 6
 - B) 9
 - C) 12
 - D) 15
98. A patient in shock states that he is thirsty. You should give him:
- A) two glasses of cold water.
 - B) two glasses of warm water with salt tablets.
 - C) a piece of moist gauze to suck on.
 - D) nothing by mouth.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

99. You may not defibrillate children under the age of 8 unless they weigh at least how many pounds?
- A) 45
 - B) 55
 - C) 65
 - D) 75
100. Which of the following is NOT a critical factor in determining the severity of bleeding?
- A) a poor general appearance
 - B) the patient's weight
 - C) the rate of bleeding
 - D) the amount of blood loss



Answer Key

1. A reduce anxiety from stressful job-related incidents.
Origin: Chapter 2....10
Response:
1-2.5 (ECTSI, pg. 33)
2. D screening for interactions with other medications the patient may be taking.
Origin: Chapter 10....30
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 315)
3. A the oxygen saturation of hemoglobin.
Origin: Chapter 7....73
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 208)
4. B legal but unethical.
Origin: Chapter 3....5
Response:
1-3.7 (ECTSI, pg. 73)
5. C take the patient's blood pressure again to evaluate whether the patient is becoming hypotensive.
Origin: Chapter 12....33
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 358)
6. D Wash your hands before and immediately after contacting each patient.
Origin: Chapter 2....18
Response:
1-2.8 (ECTSI, pg. 40)
7. C 20%
Origin: Chapter 22....30
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 534)
8. C low blood pressure
Origin: Chapter 5....36
Response:
1-5.4 (ECTSI, pg. 132)



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

9. D dry the infant and provide free-flow oxygen.
Origin: Chapter 20....18
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 503)
10. B activated charcoal is not indicated for all poisons.
Origin: Chapter 17....10
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 439)
11. A thoracic and lumbar spine.
Origin: Chapter 21....17
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 522)
12. B denial
Origin: Chapter 2....6
Response:
1-2.1 (ECTSI, pg. 22)
13. C shoulders.
Origin: Chapter 30....53
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 707)
14. D neutral head position with jaw-thrust
Origin: Chapter 8....9
Response:
(ECTSI, pgs. 240-241)
15. C provide ventilations at a rate of 40 to 60/min.
Origin: Chapter 20....3
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 502)
16. C given by a mentally competent adult.
Origin: Chapter 3....8
Response:
1-3.4 (ECTSI, pg. 69)
17. A massage the uterus firmly with a circular motion.



Origin: Chapter 20....8

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 501)

18. C full protection with no exposed skin, level B suit.

Origin: Chapter 37....31

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 850)

19. D right of the upper sternum and the other pad just to the left and below the left nipple.

Origin: Chapter 12....3

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 363)

20. B an artery.

Origin: Chapter 22....21

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 534)

21. A chest pain

Origin: Chapter 12....28

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 356)

22. C rate and quality of breathing.

Origin: Chapter 5....1

Response:

1-5.4 (ECTSI, pg. 131)

23. A 12 1/2 to 25

Origin: Chapter 17....4

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 439)

24. A scraped off.

Origin: Chapter 16....27

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 418)

25. B 3

Origin: Chapter 12....57



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

Response:

(ECTSI, pgs. 358-359)

26. D Observe the rise and fall of the chest, note the rate of breathing in 30 seconds, and multiply by 2.

Origin: Chapter 5....24

Response:

1-5.2 (ECTSI, pg. 131)

27. D decreased oxygen in the blood.

Origin: Chapter 5....22

Response:

1-5.10 (ECTSI, pg. 135)

28. A respirations and pulse.

Origin: Chapter 12....10

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 352)

29. B under the tongue.

Origin: Chapter 10....24

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 309)

30. C open and maintain her airway.

Origin: Chapter 15....7

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 409)

31. D follow body substance isolation (BSI) precautions.

Origin: Chapter 22....11

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 535)

32. A use preparatory commands as needed.

Origin: Chapter 6....45

Response:

1-6.4 (ECTSI, pg. 156)

33. A elevate the patient's pelvis and rapidly transport while giving the patient oxygen.

Origin: Chapter 20....10

Response:



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

(ECTSI, pg. 495)

34. B compartment syndrome
Origin: Chapter 24....47
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 566)
35. C arteriosclerosis.
Origin: Chapter 34....18
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 790)
36. D at a level lower than the patient's.
Origin: Chapter 9....13
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 294)
37. C left lower leg
Origin: Chapter 12....39
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 351)
38. D burnout syndrome
Origin: Chapter 2....3
Response:
1-2.6 (ECTSI, pg. 31)
39. B they might be so small as to look premature.
Origin: Chapter 20....19
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 507)
40. C tingling in the fingertips
Origin: Chapter 12....29
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 355)
41. C protected from being bumped.
Origin: Chapter 24....54
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 573)



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

42. C in the recovery position
Origin: Chapter 7...49
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 202)
43. C 8 or greater than 24 breaths per minute.
Origin: Chapter 8...19
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 241)
44. A Maintain the airway.
Origin: Chapter 15...8
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 411)
45. C tension pneumothorax.
Origin: Chapter 27...10
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 619)
46. D depression
Origin: Chapter 13...23
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 383)
47. B high blood sugars
Origin: Chapter 7...69
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 191)
48. D increased effort to breathe
Origin: Chapter 5...27
Response:
1-5.4 (ECTSI, pg. 132)
49. A pink, frothy sputum.
Origin: Chapter 12...68
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 355)
50. C need medical evaluation although they are usually benign.
Origin: Chapter 13...14



Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 380)

51. A lips and nail beds

Origin: Chapter 5....21

Response:

1-5.13 (ECTSI, pg. 135)

52. B gloves and eye protection.

Origin: Chapter 2....16

Response:

1-2.9 (ECTSI, pg. 40)

53. A provide defibrillation to patients of cardiac arrest.

Origin: Chapter 12....15

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 367)

54. A head trauma

Origin: Chapter 19....3

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 489)

55. B respiratory problems

Origin: Chapter 32....31

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 757)

56. D pneumatic antishock garment (PASG)

Origin: Chapter 22....13

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 537)

57. A discontinue CPR.

Origin: Chapter 12....13

Response:

(ECTSI, pgs. 361, 363)

58. D medical control has directed administration.

Origin: Chapter 17....2

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 439)



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

59. D Contact the dispatcher and return the unit to service.
Origin: Chapter 9...23
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 290)
60. D Record the history you are given by the parent or caregiver, and promptly transport the child.
Origin: Chapter 33...2
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 783)
61. B removing the patient from the hot environment.
Origin: Chapter 18...31
Response:
(ECTSI, pgs. 462-463)
62. B 3
Origin: Chapter 12...18
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 359)
63. B 5 to 10 seconds.
Origin: Chapter 16...35
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 420)
64. A left side with the head lower than the feet
Origin: Chapter 18...28
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 470)
65. D the EMT.
Origin: Chapter 1...12
Response:
OBJ: 1-1.5 (ECTSI, pg. 15)
66. C no one is touching the patient.
Origin: Chapter 12...7
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 363)



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

67. B check pulse, motor functions, and sensory functions.
Origin: Chapter 30...70
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 690)
68. C If airway maintenance is possible with a snug-fitting helmet in place, the helmet should be left on the patient and taped to the backboard.
Origin: Chapter 30...65
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 704)
69. C reanalyze the rhythm.
Origin: Chapter 12...53
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 363)
70. A A tablet can be swallowed at the first sign of chest pain.
Origin: Chapter 12...42
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 356)
71. D consult medical control before giving any medications.
Origin: Chapter 11...9
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 337)
72. D nonbreathing mask.
Origin: Chapter 33...15
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 778)
73. C 3
Origin: Chapter 37...30
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 850)
74. C third collision.
Origin: Chapter 21...9
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 518)
75. D continuous quality improvement.



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

Origin: Chapter 1....2

Response:

OBJ: 1-1.5 (ECTSI, pg. 11)

76. C swollen eyes

Origin: Chapter 5....37

Response:

1-5.4 (ECTSI, pg. 132)

77. D brachial

Origin: Chapter 8....11

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 242)

78. A 400-600 ml

Origin: Chapter 7....75

Response:

2-1.12 (ECTSI, pg. 211)

79. B falls greater than 3 times the child's height are significant.

Origin: Chapter 21....25

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 523)

80. D 24

Origin: Chapter 11....11

Response:

(ECTSI, pg. 326)

81. C Bourdon-gauge flowmeter

Origin: Chapter 7....60

Response:

2-1.19 (ECTSI, pg. 205)

82. C clothes drag.

Origin: Chapter 6....49

Response:

1-6.5 (ECTSI, pg. 161)

83. D applying direct pressure by pinching the nostrils.

Origin: Chapter 22....15

Response:



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

(ECTSI, pg. 541)

84. D partial airway obstruction.
Origin: Chapter 11....8
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 328)
85. B 2 seconds
Origin: Chapter 23....2
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 553)
86. B immediately report the incident to your supervisor.
Origin: Chapter 2....19
Response:
1-2.9 (ECTSI, pg. 42)
87. B patient's wife was present
Origin: Chapter 10....13
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 318)
88. C green
Origin: Chapter 7....66
Response:
2-1.19 (ECTSI, pg. 202)
89. C the drug of choice for the patient experiencing chest pain.
Origin: Chapter 10....2
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 317)
90. C 27%
Origin: Chapter 24....59
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 577)
91. D following body substance isolation (BSI) precautions.
Origin: Chapter 2....22
Response:
1-2.8 (ECTSI, pg. 39)



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

92. C hypertension
Origin: Chapter 11....20
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 331)
93. D able to swallow.
Origin: Chapter 15....11
Response:
(ECTSI, pgs. 409-410)
94. D if expiration is longer than inspiration.
Origin: Chapter 8....26
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 267)
95. C the most highly trained medical person
Origin: Chapter 37....22
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 854)
96. B second collision.
Origin: Chapter 21....8
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 518)
97. D 15
Origin: Chapter 21....10
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 523)
98. C a piece of moist gauze to suck on.
Origin: Chapter 23....10
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 555)
99. B 55
Origin: Chapter 12....6
Response:
(ECTSI, pgs. 355, 361)
100. A a poor general appearance
Origin: Chapter 22....7



www.emt-resources.com
Practice Final (2003)

Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 534)