PRINT your name and student number on the Scantron card. The number should be printed in the upper right hand corner of the card.

Use a pencil to fill in the answers on the Scantron card. Make sure all your erasures are completely erased.

There are 25 questions to this test.

Do Not mark on the test sheet!

1. Which of the following questions is used to determine the chief complaint?
   A) "What seems to be the matter?"
   B) "How far did you fall?"
   C) "What did you eat last?"
   D) "When did the chest pain begin?"

2. Which of the following types of consent allows treatment when a patient is unconscious?
   A) mature
   B) implied
   C) informed
   D) expressed

3. Which of the following situations requires you to notify law enforcement?
   A) abuse case
   B) burn patient
   C) cardiac arrest
   D) accidental drug overdose

4. EMT’s who follow a coordinated continuum of care do so because:
   A) it maximizes survival and reduces patient suffering.
   B) tradition demands doing what we have always done.
   C) the medical community requires progressive phases of care.
   D) definitive care is most easily provided in a pre-hospital setting.
5. You arrive at the scene of an automobile crash where a car has been struck by a semi-trailer truck. The truck is displaying a placard, and there appears to be a haze around the rear doors of the trailer. Which of the following steps is NOT considered proper procedure?
   A) Clear the area and secure the scene.
   B) Contact law enforcement for assistance.
   C) Obtain MSDS sheets from the driver of the truck.
   D) Do nothing and continue the normal assessment process.

6. In obtaining a patient's history, the abbreviation SAMPLE is often used to get the most complete history. SAMPLE is an acronym for:
   A) signs, allergies, medications, physical exam, last time of occurrence, evidence of associated problems.
   B) signs, allergies, medications, pertinent past history, last oral intake, events leading to the injury or illness.
   C) skill, associated couplets, medical physician, physical exam, last oral intake, evaluation.
   D) skin color, associated complaints, medical physician, pertinent past history, location of the injury, events leading to the injury or illness.

7. An appropriate demonstration of professionalism when your patient is frightened, demanding, or unpleasant is to:
   A) ignore the patient's feelings and focus on their medical complaint.
   B) continue to be nonjudgmental, compassionate, and respectful.
   C) reassure your patient everything will be all right, even if it will not be.
   D) demand the patient to be quite and cooperative during transport.

8. Normal respirations for an adult patient should be between:
   A) 6 and 20 breaths per minute.
   B) 6 and 30 breaths per minute.
   C) 12 and 20 breaths per minute.
   D) 12 and 30 breaths per minute.

9. When communicating with family members, you should avoid:
   A) giving false hope.
   B) the words "death" or "dead."
   C) emotional communication.
   D) nonverbal communication.

10. Which of the following would NOT be considered a definitive sign of death by its self?
A) dependent lividity
B) rigor mortis
C) apnea
D) putrefaction

11. The topographic term used to describe the part of the body that is nearer to the feet is:
   A) deep.
   B) inferior.
   C) internal.
   D) superior.

12. You are unable to find your patient's radial pulse. What does this mean?
   A) The patient's blood pressure may be low.
   B) The patient has low blood volume to the arms.
   C) Nothing, because not everyone has a radial pulse.
   D) You are not feeling the correct area because everyone has a radial pulse.

13. While being treated, a patient informs the EMT-B that he has tested positive for HIV. If the EMT-B refuses to continue to care for the patient on the basis of this information, these actions could be considered:
   A) a refusal to treat.
   B) patient abandonment.
   C) correct, if approved by medical control.
   D) justified on the basis of the patient's condition.

14. When you record a blood pressure on a run report, the systolic pressure is written as which number?
   A) top
   B) middle
   C) bottom
   D) does not matter

15. Good body mechanics includes:
   A) using rotating and twisting actions when changing directions.
   B) flexing your knees when working below the level of your waist.
   C) using jerky movements to move equipment.
   D) bending at the waist to lift a patient from the ground.

16. A patient has granted you permission to start treatment. This is called:
   A) expressed consent.
17. Aside from wearing protective equipment, which of the following methods is simple and effective in protecting yourself from communicable diseases?
   A) washing your hands
   B) avoiding patient contact
   C) touching a patient's clothes only
   D) standing at least 3 feet from a patient while talking

18. Rapid extrication of a patient who is sitting in a vehicle should NOT be considered when there is:
   A) cardiac arrest.
   B) fire or danger of fire.
   C) moderate external bleeding from an extremity.
   D) a presence of explosives or other hazardous materials.

19. The left ventricle pumps blood to the:
   A) body.
   B) lungs.
   C) left atrium.
   D) pulmonary artery.

20. At the scene of an automobile crash, a utility pole has been broken, and power lines are lying across the car. The patients inside the car are conscious. You should:
   A) proceed with normal extrication procedures.
   B) remove the wires from the car and continue the extrication.
   C) advise the patients to get out of the car and walk to the ambulance.
   D) mark off a danger zone around the downed lines.

21. 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.

22. The hepatitis immunization prevents the transmission of which type of hepatitis?
   A) A
   B) B
23. What type of medical direction do standing orders and protocols describe?
   A) radio
   B) online
   C) off-line
   D) face-to-face

24. What skin color is associated with cyanosis?
   A) pale
   B) jaundiced
   C) bluish tint
   D) reddish

25. The regular use of protective barriers and practices for avoiding exposure to communicable diseases is called:
   A) infection control.
   B) infection prevention.
   C) significant exposure.
   D) body substance isolation (BSI).
Answer Key -- 8Mod1A

1. A "What seems to be the matter?" (ECTSI, pg. 130) CH 5 - 49
2. B implied (ECTSI, pg. 69) CH 3-9
3. A abuse case (ECTSI, pg. 74) CH 3-27
4. A it maximizes survival and reduces patient suffering. (ECTSI, pg. 14) CH 1-8
5. D Do nothing and continue the normal assessment process. (ECTSI, pg. 53) CH 2-11
6. B signs, allergies, medications, pertinent past history, last oral intake, events leading to the injury or illness. (ECTSI, pg. 143) CH 5-25
7. B continue to be nonjudgmental, compassionate, and respectful. (ECTSI, pg. 15) CH 1-15
8. C 12 and 20 breaths per minute. (ECTSI, pg. 131) CH5-28
9. A giving false hope. (ECTSI, pg. 24) CH 2-8
10. C apnea (ECTSI, pg. 22) CH2-64
11. B inferior. (ECTSI, pg. 81) CH3-3
12. A The patient's blood pressure may be low. (ECTSI, pgs. 133-134) CH5-24
13. B patient abandonment. (ECTSI, pg. 46) CH2-37
14. A top (ECTSI, pg. 137) CH5-9
15. B flexing your knees when working below the level of your waist. (ECTSI, pg. 161) CH6-36
16. A expressed consent. (ECTSI, pg. 69) CH3-7
17. A washing your hands (ECTSI, pg. 40) CH2-40
18. C moderate external bleeding from an extremity. (ECTSI, pg. 164) CH6-10
19. A body. (ECTSI, pg. 106) CH4-13

20. D mark off a danger zone around the downed lines. (ECTSI, pg. 52) CH2-13

21. A reduce anxiety from stressful job-related incidents. (ECTSI, pg. 33) CH2-9

22. B B (ECTSI, pg. 37) CH2-38

23. C off-line (ECTSI, pg. 10) CH1-47

24. C bluish tint (ECTSI, pg. 135) CH5-2

25. D body substance isolation (BSI). (ECTSI, pg. 39) CH2-14