There are 50 questions to this test.

1. Which of the following questions would be used to evaluate the quality of a patient with chest pain?
   A) Will you explain to me this pain in your chest?
   B) Do you feel this pain anywhere other than your chest?
   C) How long ago did you first notice the pain?
   D) Can you describe where the chest pain is?

2. What is paradoxical movement of the chest wall?
   A) a questionable movement of the chest wall
   B) lack of chest wall movement due to abdominal breathing
   C) movement of the chest wall that is not understood by modern medicine
   D) movement of a portion of the chest wall that is opposite in direction to the rest of the chest

3. Which of the following is not a primary responsibility of the rapid trauma assessment?
   A) Recognize and treat possible spinal injury.
   B) Identify non-significant injuries.
   C) Locate hidden life threats.
   D) Control severe external bleeding.

4. When using the mnemonic DCAP-BTLS during a trauma assessment, the "B" is a reminder to assess for:
   A) bruises.
   B) burns.
   C) bumps.
   D) Battle's sign.
5. To describe your patient's illness or injury, you should:
   A) have the dispatcher look up the medical terminology for you.
   B) make up something that sounds good.
   C) use complex codes.
   D) use plain English.

6. A 17-year-old patient has a severely fractured lower leg with deformity after a fall. In a frightened voice he asks if his leg is broken. An appropriate response by the EMT-B would be:
   A) "Everything will be fine, you just don't worry."
   B) "It is hard to tell what is wrong, but just to be safe, don't move your leg."
   C) "Your leg has a deformity. We are going to splint it to prevent further injury."
   D) "You have a badly broken leg. It is going to hurt a lot when we put on the splint."

7. A 30-year-old man has fallen off a ladder. Your initial assessment of the patient revealed that he was responsive to deep pain when you pinched his shoulder muscle. After loading him into the ambulance, you repeat the same pain stimulus, and he does not respond. What does this reassessment tell you about his level of consciousness?
   A) It is decreasing, meaning that his condition is getting worse.
   B) It has changed, but this does not mean that his condition is better or worse.
   C) It is the same. Patients do not respond to the same type of stimulus twice.
   D) His response to pain is different, but his level of consciousness and condition are the same.

8. You are evaluating a 16-year-old patient who has a gunshot wound in his right leg. There is an obvious entrance wound into the skin and muscle. This type of injury is called a:
   A) grazing mark.
   B) blunt injury.
   C) penetrating trauma.
   D) compound wound.

9. When you make your initial radio contact, you should NEVER:
   A) speak in a normal tone.
   B) identify the unit number.
   C) identify the care attendant.
   D) knowingly interrupt another transmission.
10. Which of the following patients would be considered a high-priority patient?
   A) A 24-year-old woman in active labor and imminent birth
   B) A 56-year-old man complaining of chest pain with a systolic blood pressure of 110 mm Hg
   C) A 15-year-old girl unresponsive from an overdose and unable to tolerate an oral airway, blood pressure of 120/76, pulse 100, respirations 18.
   D) A 79-year-old woman with severe abdominal pain of sudden onset, blood pressure of 90/50, pulse 130, respirations 26, rigid abdomen with guarding.

11. When you begin a verbal report, you should state the patient's age, sex, and:
   A) chief complaint.
   B) any known allergies.
   C) the emergency care given.
   D) past medical history.

12. What part of the written report contains the AVPU information?
   A) patient
   B) hospital
   C) financial
   D) administrative

13. Two-way medical communication that requires EMT-Bs to "push to talk" and "release to listen" describe what mode of communication?
   A) simplex
   B) duplex
   C) multiplex
   D) mediplex

14. If your patient refuses to sign a refusal form, you should:
   A) have the police arrest the patient.
   B) discard the form because it is invalid without a signature.
   C) leave the form with a family member to get it signed later.
   D) document the refusal and have one or more witnesses sign the form.

15. Which of the following types of patient information should be relayed first after you identify your unit and name?
   A) age and sex
   B) present illness
   C) chief complaint
   D) primary problem
16. A 35-year-old woman is complaining of pain in her upper right abdomen shortly after eating a bowl of ice cream. She states the pain travels to her right shoulder. Her shoulder pain can be described as:
   A) diffuse pain.
   B) focal pain.
   C) radiating pain.
   D) cystic pain.

17. A 39-year-old man has crashed his car into a tree. He is conscious and complaining of severe pain in the right anterior chest. He also has difficulty breathing. After ensuring an adequate airway, you should next:
   A) give supplemental oxygen.
   B) observe and record his vital signs.
   C) control any obvious external bleeding.
   D) cover any penetrating wounds into the chest cavity.

18. The goal of using the "Golden Hour" as a guide for prehospital providers in the treatment of shock and traumatic injuries is to:
   A) assess the need for on-call specialists in the hospital.
   B) improve the chance of survival.
   C) minimize discomfort during transport.
   D) determine quality improvement practices.

19. A teenage girl is suspected of a drug overdose. As you approach her, you see that she is lying on her back, and you can hear gurgling respirations. This gurgling is most likely being caused by:
   A) fluid or vomitus in her upper airway.
   B) her tongue blocking her airway.
   C) the drugs she took going into her lungs instead of her stomach.
   D) a complete obstruction of her trachea, preventing air movement to her lungs.

20. A rapid trauma assessment is done to:
   A) quickly identify any deformities.
   B) quickly identify all life-threatening injuries.
   C) minimize the time spent on the call so that you can get back into service.
   D) minimize the amount of pain you may induce by a long assessment.
21. You are assessing a patient's level of consciousness. The unconscious patient moans when the hand is pinched. This response indicates the patient is:
   A) alert.
   B) unresponsive.
   C) responsive to verbal stimuli.
   D) responsive to painful stimuli.

22. You have an unconscious patient, and the cause of illness is unknown. You use the jaw-thrust maneuver to open the airway because:
   A) there may be cervical spine injuries.
   B) it is the only way to open an airway.
   C) it will help to prevent the patient from vomiting.
   D) the patient might have damage to the chin, preventing use of a chin lift.

23. You arrive at a business for a patient complaining of difficulty breathing. The patient is responsive but confused. When you place an oxygen mask on he tries to take it off despite your coaching him to keep it on. You would prioritize this patient as:
   A) high.
   B) medium.
   C) low.
   D) indeterminate.

24. Which of the following is not a part of the scene size-up?
   A) body substance isolation
   B) scene safety
   C) request for additional help
   D) identifying illnesses and treat injuries

25. Skin color should be evaluated in a person with deeply pigmented skin in the:
   A) lips.
   B) forehead.
   C) sclera.
   D) back of the hands.
26. A 42-year-old man is found unresponsive at the bottom of an 8-foot ladder. It appears he was painting the house. No one else is around. In your general impression, you determine this patient may be a medical or trauma patient. Your initial assessment should focus on:
   A) identifying if he is a trauma or medical patient.
   B) life-threatening problems.
   C) obtaining vital signs and history.
   D) identifying the toxicity of the paint.

27. During your initial assessment a 62-year-old woman responds to painful stimulus. Her skin is pale and cool to the touch. You cannot feel a carotid pulse. You should immediately:
   A) attach an AED.
   B) begin CPR.
   C) apply oxygen.
   D) obtain vital signs.

28. You are assessing a 65-year-old man who is complaining of chest pain. Which of the following questions is the best way to ask the patient about the radiation of the pain?
   A) Do you have pain anywhere else?
   B) Does the pain travel to your jaw?
   C) Does the pain travel to your left arm?
   D) Do you have pain in your shoulders?

29. During your rapid trauma assessment of a vehicle-pedestrian collision you notice a grating feeling in the ribs during respirations. This finding would best be documented as:
   A) grating
   B) crepitus
   C) crackles
   D) rales

30. All information recorded in the written report must be:
   A) typewritten or printed.
   B) considered confidential.
   C) a matter of public record.
   D) written in a first-person format.
31. Which of the following clues found during your general impression would indicate an immediate threat to life?
   A) unresponsiveness
   B) disorientation to person
   C) a productive cough
   D) multiple facial abrasions

32. When you communicate with a patient, you should:
   A) make and keep eye contact.
   B) promise the patient that everything will be all right.
   C) let the patient think that you wish to pursue a friendship.
   D) make sure the patient knows that you have a schedule to keep.

33. Which of the following is NOT assessed when evaluating breath sounds?
   A) lung apices
   B) lung bases
   C) midclavicular line
   D) epigastric region

34. A 26-year-old construction worker falls 30 feet. He is unresponsive, not breathing, and without a pulse. You should immediately:
   A) apply oxygen with a nonrebreathing mask.
   B) begin CPR and prepare for transport.
   C) attach an AED and prepare for CPR.
   D) perform a rapid blood sweep.

35. Which of the following would NOT be considered a significant mechanism of injury?
   A) altered mental status following trauma
   B) vehicle-pedestrian collision
   C) an adult falling a distance of 10 feet landing on their feet
   D) ejection from a vehicle

36. When you pinch an unconscious patient's neck, you expect the patient to:
   A) bend his knees.
   B) take a deep breath.
   C) quickly move both hands.
   D) push your hand away.
37. Which of the following statements regarding your written report is true?
   A) It is a legal document.
   B) It cannot be used in a court of law.
   C) It must be destroyed after 1 year.
   D) It is used only for billing purposes.

38. An official transfer of care to the hospital staff occurs when the EMT-B:
   A) gives a radio report to the medical resource hospital.
   B) gives an oral report to the physician at the emergency department.
   C) notifies the admitting clerk the patient has arrived at the hospital.
   D) informs dispatch of their arrival at the emergency department.

39. During your scene size-up you are evaluating the mechanism of injury for an adult who has fallen. You suspect he has serious injuries because he has fallen:
   A) from a standing position.
   B) from the top of a 24 foot ladder.
   C) approximately 10 feet.
   D) out of the first-story window.

40. During a focused history and physical exam of a medical patient complaining of dizziness, it would be important to assess:
   A) vital signs, breathing, and level of consciousness.
   B) level of consciousness and vital signs and inspect for head trauma.
   C) speech, level of consciousness, and orientation.
   D) range of motion in the neck, pupillary reaction, and vital signs.

41. A pedestrian has been hit by a car and is unconscious. What is the first step in caring for this patient?
   A) Look for the cause of bleeding.
   B) Attempt to wake the patient by shaking and shouting.
   C) Ventilate the patient without using an airway adjunct.
   D) Control the cervical spine and open the airway with a jaw-thrust maneuver.

42. Which of the following steps should NOT be taken before entering an emergency scene?
   A) Examine the patient.
   B) Check for oncoming traffic.
   C) Look for hazardous materials.
   D) Determine whether electrical hazards are present.
43. The correct order for the focused history and physical exam of an unconscious medical patient would be:
   A) focused physical exam, vital signs, history.
   B) vital signs, history, rapid physical exam.
   C) rapid physical exam, vital signs, history.
   D) vital signs, focused physical exam, history.

44. In what manner should you act and speak with a patient?
   A) passive
   B) authoritative
   C) loud and official
   D) calm and confident

45. Which of the following information should NOT be included in the written medical report?
   A) chief complaint
   B) objective information
   C) subjective information
   D) conclusions about the patient's condition

46. After you receive patient care orders from medical control, you should:
   A) consult with the patient.
   B) terminate the transmission.
   C) repeat the orders back word for word.
   D) repeat the orders back in your own words.

47. The term "chief complaint" is best defined as the:
   A) symptom that is bothering the patient the most.
   B) most severe findings after examining the patient.
   C) obvious impression you note, regardless of what the patient says.
   D) statements from family members about how the patient is feeling.
48. You are assessing a trauma patient who has fallen from the top of a 30-foot ladder. He is conscious, alert, and complaining only of leg and hip pain. Initial cervical spine control has been established and maintained to this point. How should you assess his c-spine for injury?
   A) Ask him to move his arms and legs, and if he can do so, allow him to sit up.
   B) Ask him to try to move his head against resistance to determine whether there is pain, then palpate for obvious deformities.
   C) Palpate his c-spine for point tenderness, and if there is none, ask him to move his head to determine whether there is pain.
   D) Palpate his c-spine for point tenderness, have him move his fingers and toes, and ask him whether he feels any sensations in his extremities.

49. The circulatory assessment in your initial assessment requires an assessment of:
   A) chest pain, skin, and blood pressure.
   B) pulse, external bleeding, and skin.
   C) pulse, blood pressure, and skin.
   D) bleeding, capillary refill, and chest pain.

50. When you use a stethoscope to listen to normal breath sounds of a patient, you should hear:
   A) very little, since air is hard to hear.
   B) equal, bilateral air movement in each lung.
   C) air movement, but not necessarily equal breath sounds over each lung.
   D) more airflow through the right lung than the left because the right lung has one more lobe.
Answer Key -- mod3-50

1. A  Will you explain to me this pain in your chest?
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 258)

2. D  movement of a portion of the chest wall that is opposite in direction to the rest of
   the chest
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 249)

3. D  Control severe external bleeding.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 249)

4. B  burns.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 248)

5. D  use plain English.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 288)

6. C  "Your leg has a deformity. We are going to splint it to prevent further injury."
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 293)

7. A  It is decreasing, meaning that his condition is getting worse.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 274)

8. C  penetrating trauma.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 233)

9. D  knowingly interrupt another transmission.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 291)

10. D  A 79-year-old woman with severe abdominal pain of sudden onset, blood pressure
    of 90/50, pulse 130, respirations 26, rigid abdomen with guarding.
    Response:
    (ECTSI, pg. 244)

11. A  chief complaint.
12. A patient
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 298)

13. A simplex
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 285)

14. D document the refusal and have one or more witnesses sign the form.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 300)

15. D primary problem
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 288)

Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 259)

17. A give supplemental oxygen.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 241)

18. B improve the chance of survival.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 246)

19. A fluid or vomitus in her upper airway.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 240)

20. B quickly identify all life-threatening injuries.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 248)

21. D responsive to painful stimuli.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 238)

22. A there may be cervical spine injuries.
Response:
23. A high.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 244)

24. D identifying illnesses and treat injuries
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 230)

25. C sclera.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 242)

   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 237)

27. C apply oxygen.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 243)

28. A Do you have pain anywhere else?
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 259)

29. B crepitus
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 249)

30. B considered confidential.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 300)

31. A unresponsiveness
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 236)

32. A make and keep eye contact.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 293)

33. D epigastric region
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 251)
34. B begin CPR and prepare for transport.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 243)

35. C an adult falling a distance of 10 feet and landing on their feet.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 247)

36. D push your hand away.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 238)

37. A It is a legal document.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 298)

38. B gives an oral report to the physician at the emergency department.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 292)

39. B from the top of a 24 foot ladder.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 233)

40. B level of consciousness and vital signs and inspect for head trauma.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 261)

41. D Control the cervical spine and open the airway with a jaw-thrust maneuver.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pgs. 240-241)

42. A Examine the patient.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 230)

43. C rapid physical exam, vital signs, history.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 263)

44. D calm and confident
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pgs. 290, 294)
45. D conclusions about the patient's condition
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 299)

46. C repeat the orders back word for word.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 290)

47. A symptom that is bothering the patient the most.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pgs. 234, 258)

48. D Palpate his c-spine for point tenderness, have him move his fingers and toes, and ask him whether he feels any sensations in his extremities.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pgs. 249)

49. B pulse, external bleeding, and skin.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 242)

50. B equal, bilateral air movement in each lung.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 272)