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 50 questions to this test.

Do Not mark on the test sheet!

1. A patient who has been stung by a bee has a bee sting kit in his car. The patient has never used the kit and asks for your help. You should first:
   A) inject 0.3 mg of 1/1,000 epinephrine IM.
   B) inject 1.0 mg of 1/1,000 epinephrine SC.
   C) give him two antihistamine tablets.
   D) place a constricting band below the site of the sting.

2. A 5-year-old child is in moderate respiratory distress from an upper airway infection. You should transport this patient in what position?
   A) Sitting upright, leaning forward in a sniffing position.
   B) Prone to facilitate drainage of secretions.
   C) A low Fowler's position with the knees bent.
   D) Supine to suction secretions as needed.

3. Labored breathing and cyanosis after a seizure are:
   A) normal; they should clear up within a few minutes.
   B) abnormal; they mean that the respiratory center in the brain has been damaged.
   C) normal but need aggressive airway management and intubation by paramedics.
   D) abnormal; they mean that there is another underlying medical problem.

4. A woman who is short of breath tells you she has a history of congestive heart failure. You would expect to find:
   A) distended neck veins.
   B) bradycardia.
   C) inspiratory stridor.
   D) jaundiced skin.
5. You have been called to a scene where the patient is displaying violent behavior. You should begin your assessment:
   A) as you approach the scene.
   B) after the arrival of the police.
   C) after talking to family members.
   D) after receiving consent from the patient.

6. A 56-year-old man was just administered nitroglycerin. The proper dose and time of administration have been documented. The EMT-B would next:
   A) inform medical control the medication was just given.
   B) reassess vital signs and chief complaint.
   C) administer another dose within 3 minutes if effective.
   D) verify the proper medication was given.

7. When a person has a superficial cold injury, rubbing or massaging the area will cause:
   A) irreversible shock.
   B) an increase in cellular metabolism.
   C) an increase in carbon dioxide production.
   D) further damage to the tissues.

8. How is nitroglycerin usually given?
   A) orally
   B) inhaled
   C) injected
   D) sublingual

9. The usual adult 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

10. When assessing a patient who has attempted suicide, you should:
    A) not be concerned about another attempt if the patient was the one who called for help.
    B) be able to tell the difference between a "gesture" and a serious attempt.
    C) recognize that multiple wrist slashes will not produce significant injury.
    D) never leave the patient alone.
11. Where should you place the back of your hand when checking for skin temperature on a patient experiencing a cold emergency?
   A) neck
   B) hand
   C) forehead
   D) abdomen

12. Once an infant has been born, you should:
   A) place it on the mother's stomach.
   B) place two clamps on the umbilical cord and cut the cord as close to the infant's abdomen as possible.
   C) keep the infant at the level of the mother's vagina.
   D) elevate the infant's head while you suction the mouth and both nostrils.

13. Epinephrine would be used for a patient who:
   A) is hypoglycemic.
   B) is having an allergic reaction.
   C) has substernal chest pain.
   D) has overdosed on 40 aspirin tablets.

14. You are called to an industrial warehouse. The patient is a worker whose arms are covered from the elbows down with a powdery substance that he says is a potent pesticide. He tells you that his arms became red and extremely painful even after he brushed off most of the pesticide. Your next action should be to:
   A) brush off the remaining powder and irrigate both of his arms.
   B) brush off the remaining powder and apply a dry, sterile dressing.
   C) apply ice packs to the affected areas and prepare for transport.
   D) apply a neutralizing agent and splint his arms in a position of comfort.

15. A 40-year-old man is in cardiac arrest. Your partner is performing CPR. You are attaching the AED when the patient's wife tells you that the patient has an automatic internal cardiac defibrillator (AICD). The AED advises that a shock is indicated. What should you do?
   A) Do not shock because the shock could damage the AICD.
   B) Do not shock because you know the shock will not be successful.
   C) Proceed as with any other cardiac arrest patient in which the AED advises a shock.
   D) Deliver a shock, but reduce the energy setting to 50 joules so as not to damage the AICD.
16. Pain felt at a location other than its origin is:
   A) transferred pain.
   B) transposed pain.
   C) remote pain.
   D) referred pain.

17. You are dispatched to a diving accident at a deep reservoir. Upon arrival, a woman identifying herself as a diving instructor informs you that she was conducting a class at about 50 feet when one of her students suddenly panicked and made a rapid ascent. She tells you that the student did not release air from his buoyancy control device and "popped" out of the water when he hit the surface. The patient is having difficulty breathing, complaining of dizziness, and is vomiting. You should first:
   A) place him on his left side with his head down.
   B) listen for chest sounds.
   C) give oxygen.
   D) determine how long he was at the depth of 50 feet.

18. You respond to a movie theater for an elderly patient who is confused. His wife tells you he has type II diabetes but refuses to take his pills. Your initial treatment for this patient would be to:
   A) monitor vital signs and transport immediately.
   B) confirm the patient can swallow without difficulty and give oral glucose.
   C) complete a detailed exam inspecting for nonhealing wounds.
   D) insist he take twice the dose of his oral hypoglycemic medication now.

19. What care should you give a newborn that has a pulse of 90/min and respirations of 28/min?
   A) Allow the mother to hold the baby to calm it.
   B) Start chest compressions at 60/min.
   C) Administer free-flow oxygen at 10 to 15 liters per minute.
   D) Ventilate the baby with a bag-valve-mask (BVM) device at 60/min.

20. While examining a patient who is in active labor, you see the umbilical cord outside the vagina, ahead of the infant's head. What should you do first?
   A) Hold the mother's legs together and rapidly transport.
   B) Push the infant's head with a sterile gloved hand to relieve pressure on the cord until delivery.
   C) Gently replace as much of the cord as possible, and apply a moist dressing over the vagina.
   D) Apply gentle pressure to the head with a sterile gloved hand to prevent an explosive delivery of the cord.
21. A 55-year-old man is found unresponsive in his home. For the automated external
   defibrillator (AED) to be used, the patient must have:
   A) brain damage.
   B) dilated pupils.
   C) a pulse and no respirations.
   D) no pulse and no respirations.

22. Nothing may be given by mouth to a patient with an acute abdomen because:
   A) digestive sounds prevent accurate auscultation.
   B) food in the stomach prevents a patient from accurately describing the location of
      abdominal pain.
   C) intestinal paralysis prevents food or drink from passing out of the system normally.
   D) it will create referred pain and obscure the diagnosis.

23. A true heat exposure emergency exists if the skin is:
   A) blanching and dry.
   B) hot to the touch and dry.
   C) mottling, tingling, and dry.
   D) normal temperature and moist.

24. Your patient is lying supine. He is incoherent and sluggish, and his breath smells of
   alcohol. The police identify him as a chronic alcoholic. What other condition could cause
   this patient's change in behavior?
   A) gout
   B) bursitis
   C) mild hypertension
   D) uncontrolled diabetes

25. Your patient is a known diabetic who is not feeling well. You are unsure whether there is
   too much or too little glucose in the bloodstream. You should give the patient:
   A) water or milk.
   B) oxygen only and transport.
   C) nothing without knowing for sure.
   D) oral glucose, in case there are low levels of sugar in the bloodstream.
26. Which of the following manners should you use to question a violent patient?
   A) calm and reassuring
   B) joyful and lighthearted
   C) aggressive and purposeful
   D) authoritative and self-assured

27. Labored breathing, difficulty in breathing, or shortness of breath that may lead to hypoxia is known as:
   A) cyanosis.
   B) dyspnea.
   C) tachypnea.
   D) ecchymosis.

28. Your patient is a 45-year-old woman with a history of emphysema and congestive heart failure. As you observe the patient, you notice that she is not moving much air. She is also having difficulty answering your questions. She states that she has an inhaler. What should you do first?
   A) Put the patient in the ambulance and rapidly transport.
   B) Give her the medication, followed by a complete set of vitals.
   C) Contact medical control to obtain permission to give the medication.
   D) Make sure that she does not get any oxygen because of her emphysema.

29. A ruptured ectopic pregnancy:
   A) occurs in the last trimester.
   B) usually presents with mild mid-menstrual-cycle back pain.
   C) is retroperitoneal and therefore does not cause acute abdomen.
   D) is a life-threatening emergency.

30. For a patient who is complaining of respiratory distress, you should:
   A) administer oxygen.
   B) administer an inhaler.
   C) suspect head trauma.
   D) transport in a supine position.

31. When using an auto-injector to give epinephrine, the primary injection site is the:
   A) abdomen.
   B) upper arm.
   C) lateral portion of the thigh.
   D) medial portion of the thigh.
32. Which of the following is NOT a step in treating a patient with an acute abdomen?
   A) Anticipate vomiting.
   B) Administer analgesic.
   C) Anticipate shock.
   D) Give oxygen.

33. A hemorrhagic stroke may result from:
   A) severe bleeding elsewhere in the body resulting in decreased cerebral perfusion.
   B) rupture of an aortic aneurysm.
   C) elevated blood pressure resulting in the rupture of a brain blood vessel.
   D) buildup of atherosclerotic deposits in brain blood vessels.

34. The most commonly abused drug in the United States is:
   A) alcohol
   B) opioids.
   C) anticholinergic agents.
   D) marijuana.

35. A 16-year-old female patient is complaining of dyspnea, numbness, and tingling in her hands and feet after an argument with her boyfriend. She has an increased rate and effort of breathing. You should:
   A) have her breathe into a paper bag.
   B) place her on a nonrebreathing mask without oxygen.
   C) observe her respirations without specific treatment of them.
   D) give her oxygen at 100% with a nonrebreathing mask.

36. Your EMS team is performing CPR on a patient in cardiac arrest. You connect the AED. CPR is stopped, and the AED analyzes the rhythm. It indicates that no shock is needed. You check for a pulse, and there is none. What should you do next?
   A) Stop all resuscitation efforts.
   B) Start CPR and transport immediately.
   C) Do CPR for 1 minute, stop CPR, and check for a pulse.
   D) Immediately allow the AED to reanalyze. If no shock is indicated, transport the patient immediately.
37. Your patient has come into contact with a substance that is causing an allergic reaction. You should NOT give epinephrine when the patient is:
   A) wheezing.
   B) showing signs of shock.
   C) showing signs of respiratory distress.
   D) showing no signs of respiratory distress.

38. You are caring for a 44-year-old female who has been drinking beer all day at an outdoor summer concert. Your focused history and exam reveal hot, dry skin; a weak, rapid pulse; and a decreased level of consciousness. Care of this patient includes:
   A) covering her with a single dry sheet.
   B) giving her a weak electrolyte drink.
   C) administering oxygen with a nonrebreathing mask.
   D) rapid cooling of the patient until she starts to shiver.

39. A 32-year-old patient is reported to have had a generalized seizure and is now postictal on your arrival. Your first action is to:
   A) contact dispatch to send an ALS unit.
   B) determine if airway and breathing are adequate.
   C) obtain a complete set of vital signs.
   D) interview family members for a description of the seizure.

40. Which of the following factors may alter a patient's behavior?
   A) head trauma
   B) sufficient oxygen
   C) thyroid medication
   D) blood pressure medication

41. Your patient is an obviously pregnant woman complaining of abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding. Her husband says that her pain has been constant for the past 30 minutes, and there is blood all over the bed. Your exam shows that she does not appear to be crowning, and she is still bleeding from the vagina. What should you do next?
   A) You should prepare for delivery because this is a predelivery emergency placenta previa.
   B) You should massage the uterus to control the bleeding, apply oxygen, and transport the patient on her left side.
   C) You should apply oxygen and prepare the patient for delivery because delivery is coming soon.
   D) You should apply oxygen and rapidly transport because there is a possible life-threatening problem with the placenta.
42. A school age child is found by a teacher to be staring blankly and does not respond to her. It is possible the child is having a:
   A) grand mal seizure.
   B) generalized seizure.
   C) postictal seizure.
   D) absence seizure.

43. You find a 19-year-old man who tells you he "just doesn't feel right." His insulin and a syringe are on a table. The patient says he thinks he took his insulin but can't remember whether he ate. He is also unable to tell you the time or what day it is. What care does he need?
   A) Give him oral glucose.
   B) Test him for a gag reflex.
   C) No care is required. Just encourage him to eat.
   D) Have the patient give himself an insulin injection.

44. A change in the level of consciousness in a diabetic patient is usually due to:
   A) dehydration.
   B) nausea and vomiting.
   C) a lack of glucose in the blood.
   D) a lack of electrolytes in the blood.

45. You are listening to the breath sounds of a patient who has complained of shortness of breath. You hear a wheezing sound over both sides at the midaxillary areas of the chest. These sounds might be caused by:
   A) a complete airway obstruction by the tongue.
   B) normal air movement through the patient's nose.
   C) narrowing of the lower air passages of the lungs.
   D) enlargement of the lower air passages of the lungs.

46. A known diabetic patient is found on the floor next to his bed. His speech is slurred, and he is unable to tell you his name. His wife states that she hasn't been able to get him to eat much for several days. What should your care include?
   A) Give him oral glucose.
   B) Insert an oropharyngeal airway.
   C) Have him drink a glass of juice.
   D) Assist him with taking his insulin.
47. A woman who had an alkaline chemical splashed in her eye states her eye feels as though it is burning. You also note excessive tearing from the injured eye. Your care should include:
   A) patching the injured eye with a dry, sterile dressing.
   B) irrigating the eye with water for at least 5 minutes.
   C) irrigating the eye with water for at least 20 minutes.
   D) irrigating the eye with a neutralizing agent to decrease the burn.

48. Pregnant patients who are not in labor should be transported on the left side to avoid:
   A) pressure on the uterus that could cause placenta previa.
   B) pressure on the uterus that could cause the fetus to have a bowel movement.
   C) increasing the mother's blood pressure by compressing the inferior vena cava.
   D) decreasing the mother's blood pressure by compressing the inferior vena cava.

49. The term "contraindication" is defined as a situation in which:
   A) a drug should be given.
   B) a drug should not be given.
   C) no drug of any kind should be given.
   D) it does not matter whether a drug is given or not.

50. Why is nitroglycerin useful for the patient with angina?
   A) It has no benefit for the patient with angina.
   B) It makes the heart contract with more force so that blood will flow better in the heart.
   C) It causes the arteries in the heart to constrict, making it easier for blood to flow through them.
   D) It causes the arteries in the heart to dilate, making it easier for blood to flow through them.
Answer Key -- mod4a1

1. A inject 0.3 mg of 1/1,000 epinephrine IM.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 421)

2. A Sitting upright, leaning forward in a sniffing position.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 339)

3. A normal; they should clear up within a few minutes.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pgs. 380-381)

   Response:
   (ECTSI, pgs. 354-355)

5. A as you approach the scene.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 487)

6. B reassess vital signs and chief complaint.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 318)

7. D further damage to the tissues.
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 459)

8. D sublingual
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 317)

9. B 25 to 50
   Response:
   (ECTSI, pg. 439)

10. D never leave the patient alone.
    Response:
    (ECTSI, pg. 480)

11. D abdomen
    Response:
    (ECTSI, pg. 456)
12. C keep the infant at the level of the mother's vagina.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 500)

13. B is having an allergic reaction.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 315)

14. A brush off the remaining powder and irrigate both of his arms.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 438)

15. C Proceed as with any other cardiac arrest patient in which the AED advises a shock.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 360)

   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 394)

17. C give oxygen.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 470)

18. B confirm the patient can swallow without difficulty and give oral glucose.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 410)

19. D Ventilate the baby with a bag-valve-mask (BVM) device at 60/min.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 502)

20. B Push the infant's head with a sterile gloved hand to relieve pressure on the cord until delivery.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 506)

21. D no pulse and no respirations.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pgs. 355, 361-363)

22. C intestinal paralysis prevents food or drink from passing out of the system normally.
   \textbf{Response:}
   (ECTSI, pg. 399)
23. B hot to the touch and dry.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 462)

24. D uncontrolled diabetes
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 483)

25. D oral glucose, in case there are low levels of sugar in the bloodstream.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 410)

26. A calm and reassuring
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 480)

27. B dyspnea.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 327)

28. C Contact medical control to obtain permission to give the medication.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 336)

29. D is a life-threatening emergency.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 398)

30. A administer oxygen.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 325)

31. C lateral portion of the thigh.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pgs. 420-421)

32. B Administer analgesic.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 399)

33. C elevated blood pressure resulting in the rupture of a brain blood vessel.
   **Response:**
   (ECTSI, pg. 378)

34. A alcohol
35. D give her oxygen at 100% with a nonrebreathing mask.
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pgs. 334, 341)

36. C Do CPR for 1 minute, stop CPR, and check for a pulse.
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pg. 364)

37. D showing no signs of respiratory distress.
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pg. 422)

38. C administering oxygen with a nonrebreathing mask.
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pg. 462)

39. B determine if airway and breathing are adequate.
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pg. 386)

40. A head trauma
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pg. 489)

41. D You should apply oxygen and rapidly transport because there is a possible life-threatening problem with the placenta.
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pg. 495)

42. D absence seizure.
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pg. 379)

43. A Give him oral glucose.
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pg. 409)

44. C a lack of glucose in the blood.
   **Response:**  
   (ECTSI, pg. 410)

45. C narrowing of the lower air passages of the lungs.
   **Response:**
46. A Give him oral glucose.
Response:
(ECTSI, pgs. 409-410)

47. C irrigating the eye with water for at least 20 minutes.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 438)

48. D decreasing the mother's blood pressure by compressing the inferior vena cava.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 494)

49. B a drug should not be given.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 308)

50. D It causes the arteries in the heart to dilate, making it easier for blood to flow through them.
Response:
(ECTSI, pg. 356)