

**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. You arrive on the scene of a motorcycle crash. The patient has point tenderness from the fifth to the seventh cervical vertebrae but is able to move all extremities. The patient has a pulse of 92 beats/min and normal respirations of 16 breaths/min. The patient is wearing an open-face helmet. Cervical immobilization would include:
  - A) removing the helmet before immobilization.
  - B) leaving the helmet in place and securing the patient to a backboard.
  - C) cutting the helmet off at the scene.
  - D) applying a cervical collar before removal of the helmet.
2. What type of injury is a gunshot wound?
  - A) crush
  - B) compression
  - C) penetration
  - D) amputation
3. A 6-year-old is riding her bicycle and runs into a lowered tailgate on a pickup truck. She has moderate respiratory distress and subcutaneous emphysema on exam. Priority care for this patient includes:
  - A) obtaining vital signs.
  - B) rapid transport.
  - C) cardiac monitoring.
  - D) a detailed physical exam.
4. All of the following would be appropriate treatments for a patient with abdominal trauma who is in shock EXCEPT:
  - A) covering him or her with a warm blanket.
  - B) oxygen via a nonrebreathing mask.
  - C) small sips of water if not nauseated.
  - D) providing prompt transport.

5. After gaining access to a patient in an automobile crash, you find that the patient has cold, clammy skin and difficulty breathing. There are no radial pulses, and the carotid pulse is weak and rapid. You should:
  - A) rapidly extricate the patient and transport.
  - B) apply oxygen and a short extrication collar.
  - C) rapidly apply the Kendrick extrication device.
  - D) perform a thorough assessment, including a detailed exam.
  
6. When splinting an injury, you should immobilize the:
  - A) joint above the injury.
  - B) joint above and below the injury.
  - C) joint below the injury.
  - D) injury site.
  
7. You are called to the home of a 6-year-old male patient with a decreased level of consciousness. The parents report that the child had a decreased appetite and fever beginning 2 days ago controlled with acetaminophen. Last night he was feeling better but complained of weakness in his left lower leg. This morning he was difficult to arouse and slept most of the day. His vital signs are as follows: pulse of 102/min, weak and thready; respirations of 18/min, shallow and labored; and blood pressure of 88/40 mm Hg. You suspect this child has what type of shock?
  - A) hemorrhagic
  - B) cardiogenic
  - C) neurogenic
  - D) septic
  
8. A 37-year-old truck driver was pinned between a truck and the dock. On exam you find bruising to the chest, distended neck veins, bilateral but decreased breath sounds, and cyanosis. Priority care for this patient includes:
  - A) rapid transport to the hospital.
  - B) deferring vital signs.
  - C) contacting medical control.
  - D) ventilatory support.
  
9. When caring for a patient with a chemical burn to the eyes, the EMT-B should first:
  - A) assess pupils every 5 minutes.
  - B) cover both eyes and transport.
  - C) flush with water for 5 or more minutes.
  - D) keep eyelids open until at the hospital.

10. A 12-year-old patient is complaining of pain to the right wrist. There is some point tenderness. However, there is no deformity, and there is full range of motion. Your treatment should include:
- A) applying heat, but no splint.
  - B) splinting the wrist and transporting for evaluation.
  - C) applying ice and releasing the patient to the parents.
  - D) doing nothing at this time.
11. The only complaint of a 28-year-old unrestrained driver involved in a motor vehicle crash is cervical pain. On exam he is noted to have paralysis of all extremities and absent sensation peripherally; there are no other indications of external or internal bleeding. Vital signs are as follows: pulse of 128/min, thready; respirations of 24/min, shallow, and irregular; and blood pressure of 92/48 mm Hg. You suspect he is in what type of shock?
- A) psychogenic
  - B) cardiogenic
  - C) neurogenic
  - D) anaphylactic
12. What type of shock results from internal and external bleeding?
- A) hypovolemic
  - B) psychic
  - C) anaphylactic
  - D) neurogenic
13. Burns are considered moderate if they are:
- A) full-thickness burns of the hands and feet.
  - B) associated with any degree of respiratory injury.
  - C) complicated by bone injuries.
  - D) full-thickness burns of 2% to 10% of the body area.
14. Hypoperfusion is another name for:
- A) hypertension.
  - B) cyanosis.
  - C) hypoxia.
  - D) shock.

15. What is the most reliable sign of a bone or joint injury?
- A) discoloration
  - B) point tenderness
  - C) edema
  - D) deformity
16. A construction worker who was using a shovel to move soil around a new underground telephone cable is electrocuted after what witnesses say was a big flash in the hole. The patient is lying motionless. You should first:
- A) make certain the power is turned off.
  - B) loop a rope and attempt to hook it around the patient's ankle and drag him across the hole.
  - C) contact the telephone company to determine whether the lines are dead.
  - D) put on rubber boots and enter the hole.
17. When caring for a patient with an object impaled in the eye with severe bleeding, the EMT-B should:
- A) stabilize the object and apply dressings around the eye to control bleeding.
  - B) remove the object and apply moist dressings to the wound.
  - C) stabilize the object and apply significant pressure to stop the bleeding.
  - D) remove the object and apply direct pressure to the wound.
18. A 12-year-old female patient is the restrained passenger of a significant automobile crash. During extrication you notice that her seat belt is too high above her pelvis. She is complaining of severe upper abdominal pain and muscle spasms in her abdomen. You are concerned that she might have:
- A) a pneumothorax.
  - B) peritonitis.
  - C) a lumbar spine injury.
  - D) a ruptured bladder.
19. After applying a dressing to an arterial bleed, you notice that the dressing becomes soaked with blood. You should:
- A) wrap an elastic bandage around the blood-soaked dressing.
  - B) replace the dressing with another dressing.
  - C) apply additional dressings and pressure to control the bleeding.
  - D) cover the existing dressing with a plastic bag.

20. A 23-year-old woman has been involved in a grass fire. She has 35% partial thickness burns to her torso and legs. You would classify her burns as:
- A) severe.
  - B) critical.
  - C) minor.
  - D) moderate.
21. A 25-year-old male patient, an unrestrained passenger in a head-on collision, has struck the windshield with his face. On exam you notice significant swelling, minimal bleeding, and four missing teeth. Assessment of this patient should first focus on:
- A) reducing the swelling.
  - B) managing the airway.
  - C) controlling the bleeding.
  - D) immobilizing the spine.
22. During the scene size-up of a motor vehicle collision, a simple, quick evaluation of the interior of the car will help to:
- A) determine how much fuel is in the car and its potential for explosion.
  - B) recognize if the driver was trying to brake before the collision.
  - C) determine the speed the vehicle was going at the time of the crash.
  - D) identify contact points to identify potential injuries.
23. Impaled objects in the abdomen should be:
- A) removed only if bleeding is present.
  - B) removed quickly.
  - C) gently removed.
  - D) stabilized in place.
24. What type of bleeding is difficult to control because of the high pressure?
- A) lymphatic
  - B) venous
  - C) capillary
  - D) arterial
25. In a patient who has an open chest wound, the sound of air rushing with exhalation and a characteristic sound with inhalation is generally known to have a:
- A) reverberating chest wound.
  - B) rushing chest wound.
  - C) whistling chest wound.
  - D) sucking chest wound.

26. The presence of air in soft tissues produces a characteristic crackling sensation called:
- A) spontaneous pneumothorax.
  - B) subcutaneous emphysema.
  - C) subcutaneous hypoxia.
  - D) pulmonary embolus.
27. A patient is bleeding from the ears and nose as a result of trauma. You should NOT:
- A) keep the patient calm and quiet.
  - B) pack the ears and nose to slow the blood flow.
  - C) administer oxygen.
  - D) collect the blood with a loose dressing.
28. Accumulation of air in the pleural space is known as:
- A) pneumothorax.
  - B) hemothorax.
  - C) subcutaneous emphysema.
  - D) flail chest.
29. A 52-year-old woman reports a skiing fall. She walks into the aid station and complains of double vision. She reports that she fell and landed on hard packed snow on her face. You suspect she has a:
- A) retinal detachment.
  - B) blowout fracture.
  - C) impaled object in her eye.
  - D) significant head injury.
30. Proper care for a chemical burn should include:
- A) flooding with water for no more than 5 minutes or until the patient is relieved of pain.
  - B) irrigating the affected area to remove any chemicals.
  - C) neutralizing strong alkali chemicals with a mild acid bath.
  - D) removing the patient's clothing once irrigation has begun.

31. An apparently intoxicated 23-year-old woman attempted to tackle her boyfriend by jumping from the handrail outside her second-story apartment. The boyfriend dodged her tackle and was not injured. The woman has severe pain in both feet and an obvious deformity in her lower left leg at the ankle. Witnesses tell your partner that she landed flat-footed. During a secondary survey, you discover that the capillary refill time in the toes of her left foot is nearly 4 seconds. You should:
- A) place her in a pneumatic antishock garment (PASG) to help immobilize the ankle.
  - B) apply gentle traction to the bone injury and splint the ankle with a padded rigid splint.
  - C) apply a pillow splint around her ankle.
  - D) lower her foot from the stretcher to improve blood flow.
32. Almost all bleeding can be controlled by:
- A) packing the wound.
  - B) pressure points.
  - C) direct pressure.
  - D) elevation.
33. The collision of a car against another object is the:
- A) second collision.
  - B) third collision.
  - C) fourth collision.
  - D) first collision.
34. A teenage boy who was involved in a bicycle accident has a puncture wound in which the bicycle kickstand is impaled in his leg. When preparing the patient for transport, you should:
- A) cut the kickstand off just above the skin, and stabilize it with a moist, sterile dressing.
  - B) leave the kickstand attached to the bike until the physician can remove it safely.
  - C) unbolt the kickstand from the bike frame and stabilize it with bulky dressings.
  - D) remove the kickstand by withdrawing it in a circular motion, and apply a dry, sterile dressing.
35. A concrete finisher has been hit in the head by a steel girder that was being placed by a crane. The man is unconscious and has a large scalp laceration on the left side of his head, starting just above his ear. The best way to ensure that the worker has an adequate airway is to:
- A) give oxygen via a nasal cannula.
  - B) use a head tilt-chin lift maneuver.
  - C) place the patient in a head-down position.
  - D) use the jaw-thrust maneuver.

36. A 36-year-old unrestrained driver involved in a motor vehicle crash is complaining of sternal chest pain. Your scene size-up reveals a bent steering wheel and no airbag. On exam you notice an anxious man with an intact but tender rib cage and no other indications of internal or external bleeding. His vital signs are as follows: pulse of 88/min, weak and thready; respirations of 32/min, shallow with guarded respirations; and blood pressure of 92/68 mm Hg. Cyanosis is noted in his lips and fingers. You suspect this patient is experiencing what type of shock?
- A) cardiogenic
  - B) anaphylactic
  - C) metabolic
  - D) respiratory
37. The place where two bones come in contact is called a:
- A) bicep.
  - B) tendon.
  - C) ligament.
  - D) joint.
38. In caring for facial injuries, the EMT-B's primary concern is to:
- A) stop all bleeding.
  - B) assess all vital signs.
  - C) stabilize the c-spine.
  - D) maintain an open airway.
39. You have received a report from another EMT-B about a patient who was assaulted. The EMT-B gives you the patient's history and reports the findings of the physical exam. The exam includes the finding of multiple skin contusions and hematomas. What is the difference between a contusion and a hematoma of the skin?
- A) Contusions and hematomas have the same physical findings.
  - B) Contusions are damaged skin and blood vessels that form red or blue discolorations of the skin. Hematomas are ruptured blood vessels beneath the skin that bleed enough to form bumps and swelling under the skin.
  - C) Hematomas are damaged skin and blood vessels that form red or blue discolorations of the skin. Contusions are ruptured blood vessels beneath the skin that bleed enough to form bumps and swelling under the skin.
  - D) Contusions bleed under the skin. Hematomas bleed externally.

40. The spilling of the contents of hollow organs in the abdomen causes an intense inflammatory reaction called:
- A) pericarditis.
  - B) appendicitis.
  - C) urinemia.
  - D) peritonitis.
41. A man who has fallen from the roof of a two-story house has obvious bone injuries to his lower extremities and is bleeding freely from a wound to his left side. He has a blood pressure of 104/54 mm Hg, a thready pulse of 128/min, and shallow respirations of 28/min. After securing his airway and giving oxygen by mask at 10 liters per minute, you should next:
- A) splint the bone injuries.
  - B) record his vital signs again.
  - C) apply and inflate a pneumatic counterpressure device.
  - D) control the bleeding from the wound.
42. A patient has a burn that appears charred, dry, and leathery. The patient complains of little or no pain at the site. This burn would be classified as:
- A) superficial.
  - B) full-thickness.
  - C) partial-thickness.
  - D) epidermal.
43. A 31-year-old man is stabbed in the chest. He is noted to have a sucking chest wound sealed with a four-sided occlusive dressing. If signs of tension develop, the EMT-B should:
- A) remove only part of the dressing.
  - B) add another dressing over the first.
  - C) change the occlusive dressing to a gauze dressing.
  - D) remove the dressing completely.
44. When considering the speed of a bullet to the size of the bullet, the effect of speed on injury potential is:
- A) equal.
  - B) lesser.
  - C) irrelevant.
  - D) greater.

45. You arrive on the scene of a motor vehicle crash. The patient is found sitting behind the steering wheel. Your assessment indicates a possible cervical spine injury. Your first action should be to:
- A) secure the patient to a Kendrick extrication device.
  - B) apply an Oregon splint.
  - C) rotate and secure the patient on a long backboard.
  - D) apply a cervical spine immobilization collar.
46. An 81-year-old woman is struck by a car while crossing the street. Her assessment reveals an intact chest wall, unilateral breath sounds, and a deviated trachea. Priority care for this patient would include:
- A) administering abdominal thrusts.
  - B) requesting advanced life support.
  - C) inserting a needle into the pleural space.
  - D) splinting the chest with a soft pillow.
47. A 10-year-old child has fallen 12 feet from a tree. On exam he is noted to have multiple abrasions and contusions in several areas. He has a deformity of the right forearm and denies having pain in the neck or back. His vital signs are as follows: pulse of 132/min, strong and regular; respirations of 28/min with mild dyspnea; and blood pressure of 110/68 mm Hg. He has been treated with oxygen and covered with a blanket. Additional interventions for shock would include:
- A) assessing and recording vital signs every 15 minutes.
  - B) elevating his lower extremities.
  - C) applying pediatric PASG to improve perfusion.
  - D) offering him sips of water to calm him down.
48. A 43-year-old man is experiencing a massive nosebleed. Vital signs reveal that the man has hypertension, which you suspect is the cause of the nosebleed. You should:
- A) have the patient pinch his nostrils and then lie on his back.
  - B) offer the patient four aspirin tablets to help control the bleeding.
  - C) explain that this is nature's way of lowering his blood pressure.
  - D) apply direct pressure by pinching the patient's nostrils and have him lean forward.

Module 5  
Test A

49. A motorcyclist has dumped his Harley on the street to avoid hitting a car. He slid on the pavement approximately 10 feet on his left side. During your examination, you notice that his left side has numerous red patches of exposed skin, each slowly oozing red blood. Some appear shiny, and some are contaminated with pavement debris. These wounds are called:
- A) incisions.
  - B) abrasions.
  - C) lacerations.
  - D) punctures.
50. An important step in caring for a patient believed to have a broken or dislocated elbow is to:
- A) avoid realignment if the limb is pulseless.
  - B) always splint the limb in the position found.
  - C) evaluate distal neurovascular status before and after the limb is immobilized.
  - D) complete splinting with a collar and cuff to further support the weight of the arm.

**Answer Key -- 8mod5a**

1. B leaving the helmet in place and securing the patient to a backboard.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 704)
2. C penetration  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 569)
3. B rapid transport.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 608)
4. C small sips of water if not nauseated.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 630)
5. A rapidly extricate the patient and transport.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 692)
6. B joint above and below the injury.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 653)
7. D septic  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 551)
8. D ventilatory support.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 620)
9. C flush with water for 5 or more minutes.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 593)
10. B splinting the wrist and transporting for evaluation.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pgs. 666-667)
11. C neurogenic  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg.551)

12. A hypovolemic  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 550)
13. D full-thickness burns of 2% to 10% of the body area.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 575)
14. D shock.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 533)
15. B point tenderness  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 645)
16. A make certain the power is turned off.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 581)
17. A stabilize the object and apply dressings around the eye to control bleeding.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 591)
18. B peritonitis.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 630)
19. C apply additional dressings and pressure to control the bleeding.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 536)
20. B critical.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 575)
21. B managing the airway.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 604)
22. D identify contact points to identify potential injuries.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 520)
23. D stabilized in place.  
**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 631)

24. D arterial

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 534)

25. D sucking chest wound.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 617)

26. B subcutaneous emphysema.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 608)

27. B pack the ears and nose to slow the blood flow.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pgs. 541-542)

28. A pneumothorax.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 617)

29. B blowout fracture.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 596)

30. D removing the patient's clothing once irrigation has begun.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 580)

31. B apply gentle traction to the bone injury and splint the ankle with a padded rigid splint.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 674)

32. C direct pressure.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 535)

33. D first collision.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 517)

34. C unbolt the kickstand from the bike frame and stabilize it with bulky dressings.

**Response:**

(ECTSI, pg. 573)

35. D use the jaw-thrust maneuver.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 688)
36. A cardiogenic  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 550)
37. D joint.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 642)
38. D maintain an open airway.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 605)
39. B Contusions are damaged skin and blood vessels that form red or blue discolorations of the skin. Hematomas are ruptured blood vessels beneath the skin that bleed enough to form bumps and swelling under the skin.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 566)
40. D peritonitis.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 626)
41. D control the bleeding from the wound.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 555)
42. B full-thickness.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 576)
43. A remove only part of the dressing.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 619)
44. D greater.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 517)
45. D apply a cervical spine immobilization collar.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 693)

46. B requesting advanced life support.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 619)
47. B elevating his lower extremities.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pgs. 554, 555)
48. D apply direct pressure by pinching the patient's nostrils and have him lean forward.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 541)
49. B abrasions.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pg. 567)
50. C evaluate distal neurovascular status before and after the limb is immobilized.  
**Response:**  
(ECTSI, pgs. 665-666)