

Final Practice Test

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) You and your new EMT partner arrive first on the scene of a single car rollover on the shoulder of a busy highway. You pull off in a safe location and just as you stop the ambulance, your partner throws the passenger door open, steps out of the truck, and begins jogging through the scattered debris toward the overturned car. You shout for him to stop and he looks back at you, but then continues to the vehicle and begins assessing the driver. Later, as you are restocking in the ambulance bay of the local trauma center your partner tells you that he thinks you acted unprofessionally by shouting at him. What is the *best* way to respond?
 - A) The On-Duty Supervisor should be called.
 - B) Shouting was an attempt to protect the EMT from a potentially unsafe scene.
 - C) New EMTs should expect partners to yell at them occasionally.
 - D) An EMT should never hurry to assist a patient.

- 2) What level of emergency medical training provides the most advanced pre-hospital care?
 - A) Emergency Medical Responder
 - B) Emergency Medical Technician
 - C) Paramedic
 - D) Advanced EMT

- 3) You respond to a laceration call. When you arrive on-scene, you walk into the house and find a person suffering from a severe wrist laceration from a broken window. Without thinking, you immediately grab the wrist and apply direct pressure to the wound. You then realize that, in your hurry to save a life, you forgot to put on your gloves. You look down to see your hand is covered in blood. When practical, you immediately wash your hands thoroughly. What is your next best action?
 - A) Report the exposure so you can protect yourself from any accidental infection.
 - B) Report the exposure. Failure to report the exposure may result in you not receiving financial compensation for a potential line-of-duty injury.
 - C) Report the exposure incident because it is the law and you could be fined a large sum of money for failing to report the exposure.
 - D) If your hands had no open wounds, it is not required to report the exposure as there is no risk of infection, and you could get in trouble at work for failure to follow policy.

- 4) You are first on the scene of a vehicle collision where a vehicle has gone off a bridge and is partially submerged. You are told that a person is still trapped in the vehicle. Your partner starts to take off his shoes and prepares to go in to save the victim. You stop your partner and tell him it is too dangerous. He tells you he is prepared to die to save a life. What is the best response to him?
 - A) His family will not receive any benefits if he is not trained in rescue and dies while attempting a rescue.
 - B) He will force additional fire units to come to his aid unnecessarily and waste taxpayer money.
 - C) He is not only putting his life at risk, but also placing the lives of the professional rescuers unnecessarily at risk.
 - D) The patient's family may sue him if he is not successful in rescuing him.

- 5) How many pounds are most battery-powered hydraulic systems rated to safely lift?
 - A) 500
 - B) 700
 - C) 300
 - D) 200

- 6) What is the contraindication for the use of a scoop or orthopedic stretcher?
 - A) Pelvic injury
 - B) Internal injuries
 - C) Spinal injury
 - D) Hip fracture

- 7) The administration of oxygen and the application of spinal immobilization is part of which of the following for the EMT?
 A) Scope of practice B) Duty to act C) Standard of care D) None of the above
- 8) Two EMTs respond to the scene of a syncopal episode. They evaluate a 50-year-old male patient who passed out and cut his upper lip. The EMTs examine the patient and his vital signs are normal. The EMTs talk the patient out of an expensive ambulance ride and suggest he will save money by driving himself to the urgent care clinic for stitches for his lip rather than waiting all night in the emergency department as a nonemergency patient. The patient signs the EMS refusal form. The patient decides to see his own doctor the next morning but dies at his house from sudden cardiac arrest an hour later. Which of the following statements is true?
 A) The EMTs are negligent because the patient died.
 B) The EMTs are not negligent because the patient signed the refusal form.
 C) The EMTs are negligent because there was proximate causation.
 D) The EMTs are not negligent because the EMTs have no control over the patient's medical condition.
- 9) The term *lateral* is best defined as:
 A) to the back of. B) to the side.
 C) under the arms. D) toward the middle of.
- 10) With regard to anatomical locations, which of the following is NOT true?
 A) The ears are located on the lateral aspect of the head.
 B) The umbilicus is located on the ventral aspect of the body.
 C) The mouth is proximal to the nose.
 D) The foot is distal to the knee.
- 11) A clot cannot form without which of the following blood components?
 A) Platelets B) White blood cells C) Plasma D) Corpuscles
- 12) Your patient is an 84-year-old male with difficulty breathing and peripheral edema. He tells you he has been suffering for many years with "heart failure" and his condition is worsening, especially with trouble breathing at night. Your knowledge of cardiovascular physiology suggests that his condition could have resulted from the failure of either the right or left side of his heart. Which chamber of the heart is the strongest, most muscular part of the heart and is primarily responsible for pumping oxygenated blood to the rest of the body?
 A) Left atrium B) Left ventricle C) Right atrium D) Right ventricle
- 13) Our blood transports oxygen from the lungs to the cells and returns with what byproduct of metabolism?
 A) Lactic acid B) Carbon monoxide C) Carbon dioxide D) Carbolic acid
- 14) If a hole is created in the chest wall, air could escape or be drawn in, or if bleeding develops within the chest, air and blood can accumulate in the pleural space. This would force the lung to:
 A) work harder with minimal problems. B) increase respirations.
 C) increase the minute volume. D) collapse.
- 15) Which of the following would be a normal set of vitals for a 4-year-old male patient?
 A) Heart rate 110/minute, respiratory rate 24/minute, and systolic blood pressure of 80 mmHg
 B) Heart rate 60/minute, respiratory rate 24/minute, and systolic blood pressure of 90 mmHg
 C) Heart rate 100/minute, respiratory rate 34/minute, and systolic blood pressure of 100 mmHg
 D) Heart rate 140/minute, respiratory rate 30/minute, and systolic blood pressure of 60 mmHg

- 16) When you place your finger in an infant's palm, she grasps it with her fingers. This is an example of which reflex?
- A) Moro B) Palmar C) Sucking D) Rooting
- 17) Which of the following structures is found in the lower airway?
- A) Tonsils B) Uvula C) Bronchi D) Pharynx
- 18) When inserting an oropharyngeal airway, how many degrees do you need to rotate the airway so the tip is pointing down into the patient's pharynx?
- A) 90 B) 180 C) 270 D) 45
- 19) A 16-year-old patient presents with labored breathing and increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and leaning forward with his hands on his knees. His skin is pink and his accurate pulse oximetry is 96. This patient is suffering from respiratory:
- A) arrest. B) hypoxia. C) distress. D) failure.
- 20) What is the relatively rare condition that can cause respiratory depression?
- A) The eyes can develop scar tissue on the retina from a high concentration of oxygen.
 B) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) has changed the stimulus to breathe to the hypoxic drive and high concentration can depress breathing.
 C) High concentration of oxygen can depress breathing when the patient has an allergic reaction from the oxygen.
 D) Lungs can react unfavorably to oxygen when the concentration is too high for a long period of time and this can depress breathing.
- 21) Which of the following may be a hazard at the scene of a vehicle collision?
- A) Other emergency vehicles B) Electrocutation
 C) Hazardous materials D) All of the above
- 22) Your patient fell out of a tree while putting the roof on a tree house. A 15-foot ladder is required to enter the tree house and there is enough room for an adult to stand up inside. Your patient should be transported to:
- A) an urgent care center. B) a neurosurgery center.
 C) a trauma center. D) the closest hospital.
- 23) The mnemonic AVPU is used to evaluate which of the following?
- A) Patient's chief complaint
 B) EMT's general impression of the patient's condition
 C) Patient's level of responsiveness
 D) Patient's transport priority
- 24) Which of the following is NOT part of the general impression?
- A) Position in which the patient is found B) Patient's past medical history
 C) Patient's age and race D) Patient's facial expression
- 25) If capillary refill is assessed in a child patient, how long should it take the normal pink color to return to the nail bed?
- A) 2 seconds B) 5 seconds C) 4 seconds D) 3 seconds

- 26) You are on the scene in the bad part of town for an unresponsive 18-year-old type 1 diabetic patient. His mother states that he is very noncompliant with his diabetes management and goes unresponsive often due to low blood sugar. After performing the primary assessment, you believe that this is the most likely cause of his unresponsiveness. However, after taking a capillary glucose reading you are surprised to see that the patient's sugar level is normal. How will you now determine the field impression?
- A) Continue patient care by getting a complete SAMPLE history and perform a complete secondary assessment.
 - B) You cannot make a correct diagnosis in the field because you cannot perform all the necessary tests with your limited scope of practice.
 - C) Recognize that the mother is probably trying to protect her son from jail. Tell her that it is critical that she tell you what drugs he actually took.
 - D) Recognize that the mother was lying to you. The patient is not diabetic and you now must assume that everything she told you is wrong.
- 27) During your radio report to the hospital, which of the following pieces of information should NOT be relayed?
- A) Patient's age
 - B) Patient's name
 - C) Patient's status
 - D) Baseline vital signs
- 28) Why should EMTs study pharmacology?
- A) As an EMT, you will be trusted to administer medications in emergency situations; many of these may be lifesaving, but there is potential to do harm.
 - B) An EMT must know the sources, characteristics, and effects of each medication that the physician may prescribe.
 - C) As an EMT, you will be trusted to administer medications in emergency situations, although many of these may do nothing but give the patient false hope.
 - D) An EMT must know the manufacturer, sources, characteristics, and effects of every medication that has been prescribed to the patient.
- 29) Which of the following patients does NOT necessarily have inadequate breathing?
- A) Patient with agonal respirations
 - B) Patient with an irregular respiratory rhythm
 - C) Patient with cyanosis
 - D) Patient's whose breath sounds cannot be heard
- 30) In which of the following situations would the administration of aspirin to a cardiac patient be prohibited?
- A) The patient has a diastolic blood pressure greater than 90 mmHg.
 - B) The patient does not currently take aspirin.
 - C) The patient has a history of asthma.
 - D) The patient feels dizzy.
- 31) Which of the following may result in hypoglycemia in the diabetic patient?
- A) Overeating
 - B) Failure to take insulin or oral diabetes medications
 - C) Lack of exercise
 - D) Vomiting after eating a meal
- 32) Your patient has eaten a casserole that may have contained seafood. The patient is worried because he has a seafood allergy. Upon assessment, you find no signs or symptoms of anaphylaxis. The patient's vital signs are stable and he has an epinephrine auto-injector prescribed to him. Which of the following actions is most appropriate?
- A) Advise the patient that he does not require treatment and transport at this time.
 - B) Try to find out if the casserole contained seafood.
 - C) Assist him with the administration of his epinephrine auto-injector.
 - D) Transport the patient rapidly before the onset of anaphylaxis.

- 33) Which of the following is NOT a way in which poisons can access the body?
 A) Absorption B) Inhalation C) Radiation D) Injection
- 34) Your patient is a 35-year-old female with abdominal pain. Which of the following findings CANNOT be attributed to the patient experiencing pain?
 A) Shallow respirations B) Decreased level of consciousness
 C) Increased heart rate D) Slight increase in blood pressure
- 35) Which of the following traumatic conditions may account for signs and symptoms of a behavioral emergency?
 A) Internal hemorrhage B) Fractured tibia
 C) Fractured lumbar vertebra D) 10% BSA partial thickness burn
- 36) Prehospital management of all the urinary system problems of the kidney transplant patient by the EMT can be characterized by:
 A) varied pharmacological interventions. B) intensive lab testing.
 C) very invasive techniques. D) supportive care.
- 37) Which of the following is the MOST sensitive indicator of hypoperfusion?
 A) Delayed capillary refill B) Altered mental status
 C) Dilation of the pupils D) Increased heart rate
- 38) When using the rule of palm to estimate the approximate body surface area burned, the patient's palm equals about what percentage of the body's surface area (BSA)?
 A) 2% B) 1% C) 5% D) 3%
- 39) What is the underlying cause of bluish or reddish facial discoloration following a traumatic asphyxiation?
 A) Bluish or reddish facial discoloration is not associated with traumatic asphyxiation; a pale discoloration is usually present.
 B) High pressure on the chest leads to blood being forced from the right atrium into the face and neck.
 C) The physiological strain of the body results in a flushed appearance and increased risk of a hypertensive event.
 D) The patient has become hypoxic due to a chest injury and the finding suggests central cyanosis.
- 40) You are treating a 16-year-old skateboarder who has fallen at the skate park. She has an angulated left forearm that she has in a guarded position. When do you splint this injury?
 A) En route to the hospital B) Immediately
 C) During the secondary exam D) During the primary exam
- 41) At which point may manual stabilization of the cervical spine be terminated?
 A) Only when directed to do so by medical control
 B) After a cervical collar has been applied
 C) After a short immobilization device has been applied
 D) When the patient is secured to a long backboard
- 42) What type of trauma triage criteria regarding transport would a finger amputation receive?
 A) Any hospital, as long as on-line medical direction approves the facility's capabilities
 B) Patient's choice of destination
 C) Any hospital with surgical facilities
 D) Trauma center

- 43) You arrive on the scene to find a scuba diver on board a boat slumped over in the captain's chair with frothy blood in his mouth. The captain states that the diver was down no more than 15 feet when he ascended rapidly and called for help. Which of the following is most likely?
- A) Caisson's disease
B) The bends
C) Decompression sickness
D) Air embolism
- 44) Seizures due to complications of pregnancy generally occur during which of the following time periods?
- A) In the first trimester
B) Late in pregnancy
C) In the second trimester
D) Before the mother even knows she is pregnant
- 45) For the EMT who has cared for a pediatric patient in tragic circumstances, which of the following would be an appropriate way of dealing with stress accompanying the experience?
- A) Get together with others who participated in the care of the child and unwind with some alcoholic beverages.
B) Put the incident as your social media status and encourage others talk about it.
C) Talk to a compassionate coworker who has had similar experiences in the past.
D) Vent your rage in a letter to the person responsible for the child's circumstances.
- 46) Which of the following is a serious complication of a fall with chest injuries suffered by a 75-year-old male?
- A) Collapsed lungs
B) Bruised ribs
C) Blood clots
D) Pneumonia
- 47) Which of the following is a characteristic of child abusers of special need patients?
- A) They rarely feel guilt or remorse.
B) Alcohol and drug abuse is uncommon.
C) They usually identify with the child's pain and suffering.
D) They usually want the child's injuries treated.
- 48) You have transported a stable patient with complaints of having abdominal pain for the last three weeks to the hospital. On arrival, you notice the emergency department is very busy and there are no empty beds to be found. You have attempted to get the attention of a hospital staff member to transfer the patient, but all are currently helping other patients. Your partner tells you to take the patient to the waiting room and leave him since the dispatcher of your service is holding several serious calls. What could possibly happen to you if you leave the patient in this fashion?
- A) Nothing, provided that your supervisor authorizes this action.
B) You could possibly be charged with abandonment.
C) You could possibly be charged with false imprisonment.
D) Nothing; there are other people who are in need of an ambulance.
- 49) Which of the following personal protective items must be used by EMS personnel caring for patients in a hazardous materials emergency?
- A) Structural firefighting gear
B) Chemical permeable gloves
C) Tyvek or other chemical impermeable coveralls
D) HEPA mask
- 50) Which of the following is the BEST protection for an EMT's upper body during an extrication operation?
- A) Thick fireproof blanket draped around the shoulders
B) Thick wool coat
C) Firefighting turnout coat
D) Nylon jacket with asbestos lining

- 51) You arrive on the scene of an unknown emergency. As you scan the surrounding area, you notice a large number of people wearing unique armbands and shouting anti-government comments though you are not aware of any public gathering scheduled for today. Your suspicions of a potential terrorist incident are the result of:
- A) the type of event.
 - B) on-scene warning signs.
 - C) the location of the call.
 - D) the timing of the event.
- 52) After delivering a patient to the emergency department, you discuss with hospital staff the details of your care and ask for suggestions to improve your care. This is an example of your role in which of the following?
- A) Patient advocacy
 - B) Continuing education
 - C) Quality improvement
 - D) Transfer of care
- 53) The "Stress Triad," or the body's response to a stressful stimulation, is known as general _____ syndrome.
- A) resistance
 - B) incident
 - C) reaction
 - D) adaptation
- 54) Which of the following best describes an urgent move?
- A) Pulling a patient by her feet across a parking lot
 - B) Dragging a patient from a burning house using his shirt
 - C) Moving a patient from a car directly to a long spine board
 - D) Using a sheet to move a patient from a bed to the stretcher
- 55) You arrive on the scene of a 55-year-old male patient. The patient's wife called 911 because he is having chest pains. The patient is very angry with his wife for calling 911 because he states he only has heartburn and adamantly refuses any treatment or transport. After signing the patient refusal form, the patient collapses and goes into sudden cardiac arrest. The wife is crying uncontrollably and begging you to do something. What should you do?
- A) Respect his legal right to not have any treatment, regardless of how much the wife begs you to help.
 - B) Provide emergency care under implied consent.
 - C) Explain to the wife that her husband signed a legal document refusing care, and if you intervened to help him now, you would be breaking the law.
 - D) Provide emergency care for the patient only if his wife signs a document stating they will not sue the EMS service.
- 56) What word would be used to refer to a patient's rapid breathing?
- A) Dyspnea
 - B) Tachypnea
 - C) Dyseffusion
 - D) Tachycardia
- 57) Physiology is the study of:
- A) exercise and nutrition.
 - B) body structures.
 - C) body systems.
 - D) muscles and movement.
- 58) The potential space between the lung and chest wall is called the:
- A) dead space.
 - B) pleural space.
 - C) lung space.
 - D) carina space.
- 59) A 26-month-old toddler is reported to have fallen and lacerated his chin. His mother did not witness the fall. As you proceed through your assessment, your partner reports that she's concerned about his heart rate, which she measures as 64. She's checked it twice. Your knowledge of normal vital signs for a patient this age suggests that his pulse rate is:
- A) too fast.
 - B) within normal range.
 - C) not reliable.
 - D) too slow.

- 60) Which of the following is a sign of an inadequate airway?
- A) Equal expansion of both sides of the chest when patient inhales
 - B) Nasal flaring
 - C) Typical skin coloration
 - D) Regular chest movements
- 61) What device is used to perform mouth-to-mask ventilation?
- A) Bag-valve mask
 - B) Stoma
 - C) Automatic transport ventilator
 - D) Pocket face mask
- 62) An injury caused by an object that passes through the skin or other body tissue is known as which of the following?
- A) Puncturing trauma
 - B) Penetrating trauma
 - C) Impaling trauma
 - D) Cavitating trauma
- 63) Which of the following is NOT performed during the "Airway" phase of the primary assessment?
- A) Head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver
 - B) Suctioning
 - C) Obtaining the respiratory rate
 - D) Insertion of an oropharyngeal airway
- 64) You are assessing an 82-year-old female that has been lost in the woods behind her nursing home for several hours on a crisp fall evening. Your pulse oximeter shows her oxygen saturation to be 82% even though she appears to be breathing adequately. In order to ensure an accurate reading you should:
- A) place the probe on the patient's earlobe.
 - B) place the probe on the patient's toe.
 - C) try a different pulse oximeter.
 - D) warm the patient's hands and try again.
- 65) If a patient complains of abdominal pain localized to a specific area of the abdomen, which of the following techniques should be used to assess the abdomen?
- A) Do not palpate the painful area.
 - B) Palpate the painful area first.
 - C) Palpate the painful area last.
 - D) Palpate the area at the beginning and end of the exam.
- 66) An objective statement made in a prehospital patient care report meets all of the following criteria *except* which one?
- A) Verifiable
 - B) Observable
 - C) Biased
 - D) Measurable
- 67) How does aspirin actually reduce the chances that a patient suffering a heart attack will die?
- A) It reduces the amount of pain in the heart.
 - B) It reduces the inflammation in the heart.
 - C) It prevents a deadly fever from developing.
 - D) It reduces the ability of the blood to form clots.
- 68) While assessing the airway of a pediatric patient, you will notice that it is different than that of an adult. Which of the following is one of those differences?
- A) The trachea is smaller, softer, and more flexible, allowing it to be more easily obstructed.
 - B) The tongue is smaller, taking up less room in the mouth and allowing larger objects to occlude the airway.
 - C) The cricoid cartilage is less developed, reducing the possibility that it can be completely occluded.
 - D) The chest wall is softer, making it easier for the chest to expand.

- 69) Which of the following should NOT be done during defibrillation?
- A) Performing CPR while the AED is being attached
 - B) Continued ventilation during the analysis phase to prevent hypoxia
 - C) Pressing the defibrillation pads firmly to the chest to ensure good contact
 - D) Shaving the chest before placing the defibrillation pads to improve contact
- 70) Treatment of someone with a seizure disorder includes all of the following *except*:
- A) loosening restrictive clothing.
 - B) placing a bite block in the patient's mouth so he does not bite his tongue.
 - C) removing objects that might harm the patient.
 - D) placing the patient on the floor or ground.
- 71) You have responded to a park where you find a 23-year-old female sitting on a bench near a running trail. She states that she has been running for the past 30 minutes, and all of a sudden she cannot catch her breath. She states that this has never happened before and she usually runs 5 miles a day. Your assessment reveals that she is flushed, her pulse is fast and weak, her respirations are fast and she is wheezing, and she has hives on her arms and chest. She is most likely suffering from which of the following?
- A) Heat stroke
 - B) Allergic reaction
 - C) Anaphylaxis
 - D) Hyperventilation syndrome
- 72) Why should an EMT utilize a local poison control center in managing a poisoning patient?
- A) They can activate a specialty team to come and treat the patient.
 - B) It prevents the EMT from having to do training on poisons.
 - C) They can assist in finding out important information about the poison.
 - D) It places any legal liability on the poison control center.
- 73) You are called to a nursing home for an 85-year-old patient complaining of abdominal pain. The patient has a history of dementia and cannot describe the pain to you. The nurse states the patient has been vomiting dark coffee ground emesis for about an hour. His blood pressure is 90/40, pulse 100, and respiratory rate of 24. In what position should you transport the patient?
- A) Supine with knees bent
 - B) Semi-Fowler's
 - C) Trendelenburg
 - D) Supine
- 74) Which of the following communication strategies should be used in dealing with a patient with a behavioral emergency?
- A) Interrupt the patient if he appears to be going off on a tangent about something not concerning the immediate situation.
 - B) Acknowledge the patient's feelings
 - C) Show deep sympathy for the patient's predicament and let him know he can't control the things that are happening to him.
 - D) Stay 2 to 3 inches from the patient at all times to make him feel secure.
- 75) Peritoneal dialysis allows patients to dialyze at home through:
- A) the abdomen.
 - B) the urethra.
 - C) a dialysis machine.
 - D) an AV fistula.

- 76) Which of the following BEST explains the reason for minimizing scene-time for the trauma patient with significant hemorrhage or the potential for significant hemorrhage?
- A) The clock for the "golden hour" of trauma begins at the time of your arrival.
 - B) Studies have indicated that trauma patients who receive surgery within 1 hour of injury have better chances of survival.
 - C) There is nothing the EMT can do for a patient in shock.
 - D) It gives the EMT less opportunity to make mistakes in the patient's care.
- 77) You are dispatched to the local elementary school for an injured student. Upon arrival you find that two 7-year-olds got into a fight and one of them jabbed a pencil in the other's cheek. The pencil is still sticking out of the child's cheek. When you examine the patient, you cannot see the end of the pencil that went through the cheek, as it appears to be stuck in the palate. There is not significant bleeding, and the child is not having any difficulty breathing. The child is very upset and wants you to pull the pencil out. What should you do?
- A) Remove the object and put a bandage on the outside of the cheek.
 - B) Call the parents and see what they want you to do.
 - C) Stabilize the object, but do not try to remove it.
 - D) Let the child carefully pull the object out.
- 78) On assessment of the midsection of a 32-year-old male who was struck by a car, you find an abdominal evisceration with several loops of his large intestine exposed. The abdomen appears to have a clean-cut laceration and the bleeding is controlled. Which of the following is the BEST approach toward managing the exposed intestines?
- A) Leave the abdominal contents in the place in which they were found and transport immediately.
 - B) Cover the abdomen with an occlusive dressing of aluminum foil.
 - C) Gently replace the intestines after moistening with sterile saline solution.
 - D) Moisten a sterile dressing with saline solution and cover the abdominal contents.
- 79) A method of assessing compromise to an extremity when a musculoskeletal injury is suspected is to learn and follow the six Ps. Which of the items below is NOT one of the six Ps?
- A) Paresthesia
 - B) Parenthesis
 - C) Pain
 - D) Pallor
- 80) The bony bumps you feel along the center of a person's back are known as which of the following?
- A) Vertebrae
 - B) Spinous process
 - C) Transverse processes
 - D) Foramen magnum
- 81) You are getting ready to transport an unresponsive 25-year-old female patient. She was hit by a vehicle while crossing the street. She is 26 weeks pregnant. You are 10 minutes away from the nearest facility, 15 minutes away from a Level I Trauma Center, and 15 minutes away from a hospital that specializes in high-risk obstetrics. You should transport the patient to which hospital?
- A) The high-risk obstetric hospital: the fetus will need specialized neonatology surgeons
 - B) The trauma center: the patient will need specialized trauma surgeons
 - C) The trauma center: the fetus will need specialized neonatology surgeons
 - D) The nearest facility: she is unresponsive and unstable
- 82) Allowing a patient's body temperature to increase by preventing further heat loss is referred to as which of the following?
- A) Passive rewarming
 - B) Active rewarming
 - C) Natural rewarming
 - D) Core rewarming

- 83) Your patient is a 26-year-old female with a history of ectopic pregnancies. She has called 911 for extreme abdominal pain and she is concerned that she has another ectopic pregnancy. Her vital signs are pulse 118, respirations 20, and blood pressure 100/76. Which of the following is *true* regarding ectopic pregnancies?
- A) The fallopian tubes cannot stretch to accommodate a fetus.
 - B) It may cause painless bright red bleeding.
 - C) The fertilized egg usually implants in the wall of the uterus.
 - D) It usually occurs during the second trimester.
- 84) Which of the following is a sign of the MOST severe respiratory distress in a 1-year-old pediatric patient?
- A) Respiratory rate greater than 60
 - B) Grunting
 - C) Wheezing
 - D) Decreased muscle tone
- 85) The use of a made-up experience to replace lost memories with imaginary ones is called:
- A) confabulation.
 - B) denial.
 - C) hysteria.
 - D) confusion.
- 86) Which of the following BEST describes when positive pressure is applied to the patient's airway using a CPAP machine?
- A) During inhalation only
 - B) During both inhalation and exhalation
 - C) Between inhalation and exhalation
 - D) During exhalation only
- 87) Which of the following contributes MOST significantly to the occurrence of ambulance crashes?
- A) Speed of the vehicle
 - B) Time of day
 - C) Weather conditions
 - D) Size of the vehicle
- 88) When transporting patients from the scene of a mass-casualty incident, who should be responsible for contacting the receiving hospital?
- A) Incident commander
 - B) Transportation officer
 - C) Transporting EMT
 - D) Triage officer
- 89) The safest way to extinguish a road flare is to:
- A) pick it up and rub it onto the ground.
 - B) pick it up and snuff it out with a gloved hand.
 - C) douse it with a fire hose.
 - D) let it burn out.
- 90) An oxygen level of _____ is required for normal breathing.
- A) 10.5%
 - B) 19.5%
 - C) 16.5%
 - D) 25.5%
- 91) Which of the following BEST describes a list of steps the EMT should perform while assessing and managing emergency medical situations?
- A) Protocols
 - B) Standard operating procedures
 - C) On-line medical direction
 - D) Standing orders
- 92) All of the following are ways that an EMT can increase both physical and mental well-being, *except*:
- A) following a regular walking regimen.
 - B) eating more carbohydrates.
 - C) drinking caffeine instead of alcohol.
 - D) spending more time relaxing with friends and family.

- 93) For a patient without a possibility of spinal injury, which of the following carries should be used to move him from a bed to a stretcher?
- A) Draw-sheet method
 B) Direct-ground lift
 C) Firefighter's carry
 D) Extremity lift
- 94) You respond to a bus accident with multiple patients. As you arrive at the scene, you are approached by a local politician who states that his wife has been involved. He tells you that if you will take care of her first, he will ensure that you get the promotion you are up for. This becomes what type of decision for you as an EMT?
- A) Financial
 B) Medical
 C) Ethical
 D) Legal
- 95) Which of the following BEST describes the location of the mid-axillary line?
- A) A line drawn horizontally from one armpit to the other, across the front of the body
 B) A line from the center of the armpit, extending vertically down the side of the chest
 C) A line drawn diagonally from the outer end of the clavicle to the navel
 D) A line drawn vertically from the xiphoid process to the pubic bone
- 96) What is the inferior-most portion of the sternum?
- A) Body
 B) Manubrium
 C) Sternal notch
 D) Xiphoid process
- 97) In the normal drive to breathe, chemoreceptors are stimulated by:
- A) high carbon dioxide.
 B) high oxygen.
 C) low carbon dioxide.
 D) diffusion.
- 98) Which of the following is NOT a common psychosocial challenge of late adulthood?
- A) Financial burdens
 B) Concern about death and dying
 C) Issues of self-worth
 D) Self-destructive behaviors
- 99) Which of the following is the correct method of suctioning?
- A) Insert the catheter or tip to the desired depth prior to applying suction.
 B) Suction intermittently, both while inserting and withdrawing the suction tip or catheter.
 C) Begin suctioning as you insert the suction tip or catheter into the mouth.
 D) Suction continuously, both while inserting and withdrawing the suction tip or catheter.
- 100) The normal stimulus to breathe is stimulated by the chemoreceptors that measure the change of what two gases?
- A) High hydrogen and low carbon dioxide
 B) High carbon monoxide and low oxygen
 C) Low hydrogen and high carbon monoxide
 D) High carbon dioxide and low oxygen

Answer Key

Testname: FINAL PRACTICE 13E

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) A
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) A
- 8) C
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) B
- 13) C
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) C
- 18) B
- 19) C
- 20) B
- 21) D
- 22) C
- 23) C
- 24) B
- 25) A
- 26) A
- 27) B
- 28) A
- 29) B
- 30) C
- 31) D
- 32) B
- 33) C
- 34) B
- 35) A
- 36) D
- 37) B
- 38) B
- 39) B
- 40) C
- 41) D
- 42) C
- 43) D
- 44) B
- 45) C
- 46) D
- 47) A
- 48) B
- 49) C
- 50) C

Answer Key

Testname: FINAL PRACTICE 13E

- 51) B
- 52) C
- 53) D
- 54) C
- 55) B
- 56) B
- 57) C
- 58) B
- 59) D
- 60) B
- 61) D
- 62) B
- 63) C
- 64) D
- 65) C
- 66) C
- 67) D
- 68) A
- 69) B
- 70) B
- 71) C
- 72) C
- 73) B
- 74) B
- 75) A
- 76) B
- 77) C
- 78) D
- 79) B
- 80) B
- 81) B
- 82) A
- 83) A
- 84) D
- 85) A
- 86) B
- 87) A
- 88) B
- 89) D
- 90) B
- 91) A
- 92) C
- 93) A
- 94) C
- 95) B
- 96) D
- 97) A
- 98) D
- 99) A
- 100) D