

MODULE 1 PRACTICE TEST

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

- 1) You and another new EMT are studying your local protocols. The other EMT notices that you may give oral glucose without utilizing on-line medical control, but you must get an on-line order from a physician before assisting a patient in taking his nitroglycerin for chest pain. The EMT asks you why some drugs require on-line medical control while others do not. What is the best answer to give him?
 - A) Glucose is only sugar so it cannot hurt the patient.
 - B) The patient's nitroglycerin might be expired.
 - C) The physician does not trust EMTs.
 - D) The physician wants to be sure it is appropriate for the patient.

- 2) 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) An EMT should never hurry to assist a patient.
 - B) The On-Duty Supervisor should be called.
 - C) Shouting was an attempt to protect the EMT from a potentially unsafe scene.
 - D) New EMTs should expect partners to yell at them occasionally.

- 3) What BEST describes the level of EMS training that emphasizes use of advanced airway devices and *some* prehospital medication administration?
 - A) Paramedic
 - B) Advanced EMT
 - C) Emergency Medical Responder
 - D) EMT

- 4) Which of the following is a component of patient advocacy?
 - A) Immobilizing the neck of a patient with a possible spinal injury
 - B) Building rapport with the patient during transport to the hospital
 - C) Granting patient wishes and not reporting spousal abuse to the authorities
 - D) Providing oxygen to a patient that is short of breath

- 5) What BEST describes the level of EMS training that emphasizes activation of the EMS system and provides immediate care for life-threatening problems?
- A) Emergency Medical Responder
 - B) EMT
 - C) Cardiac care responder
 - D) Emergency Medical Dispatcher
- 6) Who is responsible for on-scene safety of EMS providers?
- A) Law enforcement
 - B) All crew members
 - C) Triage officer
 - D) Traffic director
- 7) You have just come on duty. The EMT on the previous shift complains to you that the QI manager was giving him grief because he did not document three sets of vital signs on the patient record. The EMT is angry and does not understand why documenting three sets of vital signs is so important. What is the best answer you could give him?
- A) The report looks better when all the boxes are filled out.
 - B) Vital signs are something you have to fill out because the state requires it.
 - C) It is important you show the QI manager that you are a team player.
 - D) The recording of three sets of vital signs demonstrates that you were trending the patient's condition.
- 8) What level of emergency medical training provides the most advanced pre-hospital care?
- A) Advanced EMT
 - B) Paramedic
 - C) Emergency Medical Responder
 - D) Emergency Medical Technician
- 9) 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) The patient's family may sue him if he is not successful in rescuing him.
 - C) He is not only putting his life at risk, but also placing the lives of the professional rescuers unnecessarily at risk.
 - D) He will force additional fire units to come to his aid unnecessarily and waste taxpayer money.
- 10) Critical Incident Stress Debriefings (CISDs):
- A) are now less common than they once were.
 - B) are always recommended.
 - C) have been replaced with "defusings."
 - D) must be held from 2 to 4 hours following an incident to be effective.

- 11) Which of the following pathogens can live in dried blood for days and should be a major concern for EMS providers even while cleaning contaminated equipment?
- A) Hepatitis A
 - B) AIDS
 - C) Hepatitis B
 - D) Tuberculosis
- 12) What is a simple step EMTs can perform to help prevent the spread of flu in the prehospital environment?
- A) Transport all patients with coughs to negative pressure rooms.
 - B) Notify the CDC and local health department of flu cases.
 - C) Encourage patients to get their H1N1 antivirals early in the flu season.
 - D) Place a surgical mask on suspected flu patients.
- 13) According to Dr. Hans Selye, the third stage of the "Stress Triad" is known as the _____ stage.
- A) exhaustion
 - B) resistance
 - C) alarm
 - D) cumulative
- 14) 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) spending more time relaxing with friends and family.
 - D) drinking caffeine instead of alcohol.
- 15) One's "cognitive ability" refers to his or her ability to do which of the following?
- A) Use fine motor skills
 - B) Think and solve problems
 - C) Control his or her emotions
 - D) Adapt to stress
- 16) 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) Extremity lift
 - B) Draw-sheet method
 - C) Direct-ground lift
 - D) Firefighter's carry

- 17) Which of the following statements regarding body mechanics is true?
- A) Position your feet close together.
 - B) Use your legs to lift.
 - C) Use your back to lift.
 - D) Twist your torso while lifting.
- 18) What is the contraindication for the use of a scoop or orthopedic stretcher?
- A) Spinal injury
 - B) Hip fracture
 - C) Pelvic injury
 - D) Internal injuries
- 19) Which of the following best describes an urgent move?
- A) Using a sheet to move a patient from a bed to the stretcher
 - B) Moving a patient from a car directly to a long spine board
 - C) Dragging a patient from a burning house using his shirt
 - D) Pulling a patient by her feet across a parking lot
- 20) You respond to a call at a park where you find a 550-pound patient who has fallen down a slope near a creek. As you and your partner discuss the situation, you decide to call a second unit for lifting assistance. Once the patient is on a stretcher, how would the additional two personnel help in this lift?
- A) You will place two persons at the foot, one at the head, and the other to act as a safety anchor with a rope.
 - B) You place one person on each corner of the stretcher to balance the weight and share in the lifting.
 - C) You will place two persons at the head of the stretcher, one at the foot, and one to act as a spotter.
 - D) They would position themselves half way up the slope to take over when you and your partner get fatigued.
- 21) Which of the following incidents is the EMT legally required to report to law enforcement?
- A) Your patient has facial and head injuries and states that her husband beat her with a telephone receiver.
 - B) Your patient is a 12-year-old male who fell from his bicycle, breaking his left arm, and tells you his parents are at work.
 - C) You suspect the wife of the patient you are treating for chest pain has been smoking marijuana.
 - D) Your patient is an 18-year-old college student who has been consuming large amounts of alcohol at a fraternity party.

- 22) Your patient is a 45-year-old man who is suffering from chest pain. Upon arrival, the patient is pale, sweaty, and seems short of breath. The patient is angry with his daughter for calling 911. He says that he had some spicy sausage for breakfast and has indigestion. Which of the following is an appropriate means of getting the patient the care he needs?
- A) Try to find out why the patient does not want to go to the hospital.
 - B) Inform the patient that if he does not agree to treatment, you will have to take him against his will because he has a potentially life-threatening problem.
 - C) Tell the patient that his chest pain is most likely caused by his diet, have him take an antacid, and go to bed.
 - D) Call the patient's neighbors and tell them that you have been called to the patient's house but he is now refusing care.
- 23) The EMT's obligation to provide care to a patient either as a formal or ethical responsibility is known as which of the following?
- A) Legal responsibility
 - B) Duty to act
 - C) Standard of care
 - D) Scope of practice
- 24) Which type of consent must be used by the EMT when seeking to treat a mentally competent adult?
- A) Unconditional consent
 - B) Conscious consent
 - C) Expressed consent
 - D) Implied consent
- 25) You are treating an elderly male patient in the back of your ambulance. En route, the patient becomes unresponsive. Upon arrival, the ED nurse asks you several questions about his condition. What should you do?
- A) You should not disclose the information because HIPAA laws only allow you to provide the information to the emergency department physician.
 - B) You should answer her questions because you may legally share the patient's medical condition with other pertinent health care providers.
 - C) You should disclose the information, as it is not protected by law.
 - D) You should not disclose the information to the nurse because it is protected confidential information and the patient did not sign a release authorizing you to discuss his condition.
- 26) Which of the following are the abdominal regions created by drawing two imaginary lines intersecting at the navel?
- A) Abdominal sextants
 - B) Abdominal planes
 - C) Abdominal quadrants
 - D) Abdominal regions

- 27) When discussing *left* and *right* in terms of anatomic locations, what do they refer to?
- A) Whoever is speaking about the anatomic location determines left and right orientation.
 - B) What left and right refer to anatomically is dependent on the patient's positioning when care is provided.
 - C) Anatomic left and right refer to the provider's left and right orientation when facing a patient in the anatomic position.
 - D) Left and right from the patient's perspective
- 28) You respond to a large concert venue where a number of spectators are reported to be severely intoxicated. You are directed to an area where several patients appear to be unconscious, lying face down on the ground. The position of these patients is described as:
- A) anterior.
 - B) posterior.
 - C) supine.
 - D) prone.
- 29) While transporting a patient with a traumatic wound to the back, you call in report to the receiving hospital over the radio. Due to radio static and background noise in the Emergency Department, the physician has had to ask you twice to repeat if the wound was *superior* or *inferior*. Why would this distinction be important?
- A) The physician is just trying to determine if the wound is deep or not so she knows what to prepare for.
 - B) The answer is not necessarily important. The physician is just focusing on getting her standard questions answered while dealing with an inadequate radio system.
 - C) It is a triage question to determine if the patient is *critical* or not so the hospital can prioritize.
 - D) The location of the wound is important in determining which types of resources to have available when the patient arrives.
- 30) Which organ secretes insulin after a person eats a large meal?
- A) Pancreas
 - B) Gallbladder
 - C) Liver
 - D) Spleen
- 31) Which of the following is NOT part of the upper extremities?
- A) Clavicle
 - B) Scapula
 - C) Carpals
 - D) Calcaneus
- 32) In which of the following locations is the femoral pulse palpated?
- A) On the medial side of the upper arm
 - B) At the groin
 - C) On the medial side of the ankle, posterior to the tibia
 - D) Behind the knee

- 33) Which of the following groups is credited with developing the earliest documented emergency medical service?
- A) The Spanish
 - B) The Mayans
 - C) The Egyptians
 - D) The French
- 34) Which of the following best describes training that supplements the EMT's original training and that is usually taken in regular intervals?
- A) Continuing education
 - B) Distance education
 - C) Recertification
 - D) EMT training program
- 35) Centralized coordination of emergency medical access, transportation, and care most refers to which of the following?
- A) Central deployment
 - B) Resource management
 - C) Emergency preparedness plan
 - D) Trauma system
- 36) For the last few days, your regular EMT partner has been having trouble sleeping, has been on edge, and has trouble concentrating on his job during EMS calls. Luckily, your call volume has been low with no serious calls since the infant cardiac arrest you both worked last month. You ask him if anything is bothering him and he states he is fine in every way. He states that he has been going to the bars lately to relax and invites you to come along for some drinks after work. Choose the best answer for this situation.
- A) Your partner is suffering from acute stress reaction and you should recommend to him that he seek professional counseling.
 - B) Your partner is suffering from a cumulative stress reaction. This is a natural response and he should be fine in a few days.
 - C) Your partner is suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and you should go to the bar with him to provide moral support and talk with him.
 - D) Your partner is suffering from a delayed stress reaction and you should recommend that he seek professional counseling.
- 37) You observe a coworker telling a terminal cancer patient and her family, "Everything will be okay." Making false reassurances is considered:
- A) professional and discreet.
 - B) caring and supportive.
 - C) naive and uncompassionate.
 - D) ambiguous and uncertain.

- 38) What type of move should the EMT use to move a patient who is in a car that has started to burn?
- A) Emergency move
 - B) Urgent move
 - C) No attempt to move
 - D) Non-urgent move
- 39) Urgent moves are required when:
- A) rapid transport is necessary.
 - B) there are no life threats and conditions are stable.
 - C) an emergency move is not possible.
 - D) performed for treatment of life threats along with precautions for spinal injuries.
- 40) Which of the following requires training, policies, and procedures related to storing, accessing, and sharing patient information?
- A) HIPAA
 - B) COBRA
 - C) HIAPA
 - D) EMTALA
- 41) You and your newly hired EMT partner arrive on the scene of a bicycle collision at the local community park. One cyclist stands by and says that she has no injuries. The other is lying on his side on the bike path, guarding his ribs and holding the lower part of his left leg. Your partner kneels next to the man, introduces herself, and asks, "Can you ambulate?" The patient looks up, confused and in obvious pain. "Can you ambulate? You know ...walk?" Your partner says, a little louder. After transporting the patient, you discuss the call with your partner and suggest that she avoid using medical terms unnecessarily when talking with patients. She seems insulted and says, "Why?" What would you say?
- A) You should say that you are an experienced EMT and since she is new, she should just take your advice and apply it.
 - B) Tell her that the point of communicating with patients and other providers is so there is clear understanding; using medical terms when not necessary can cause confusion.
 - C) Explain that using large words and medical terms can be seen as being egotistical, which can alienate both patients and other providers.
 - D) Tell her that the general public isn't smart enough to understand medical terminology and that all communication must be "dumbed down" when talking to patients.

- 42) Your unit has arrived on the scene of a multiple vehicle collision where several vehicles have rear-ended each other. You are directed by the incident commander to care for a 23-year-old female in the first vehicle. The firefighter on-scene holding manual spinal immobilization indicates that her primary complaint is back pain from her head whipping back and forth from the impact. Your understanding of the anatomy of the spinal column and vertebrae suggests that this type of mechanism of injury results in frequent injuries to which part of the spinal column?
- A) Cervical spine
 - B) Sacral spine
 - C) Thoracic spine
 - D) Lumbar spine
- 43) A written authorization for an EMS provider to perform a particular skill in a specific situation is a(n):
- A) standard of care.
 - B) standing order.
 - C) direct medical order.
 - D) on-line protocol.
- 44) Which of the following terms is best defined as "a state of physical and/or psychological arousal to a stimulus?"
- A) Stress
 - B) Eustress
 - C) Distress
 - D) Homeostasis
- 45) Which of the following is another name for the squat-lift position?
- A) Power lift
 - B) Power grip
 - C) Weight-lifter technique
 - D) Direct carry
- 46) 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 there was proximate causation.
 - B) The EMTs are not negligent because the EMTs have no control over the patient's medical condition.
 - C) The EMTs are not negligent because the patient signed the refusal form.
 - D) The EMTs are negligent because the patient died.

- 47) With regard to anatomical locations, which of the following is NOT true?
- A) The mouth is proximal to the nose.
 - B) The foot is distal to the knee.
 - C) The umbilicus is located on the ventral aspect of the body.
 - D) The ears are located on the lateral aspect of the head.
- 48) Which of the following terms describes the heart muscle's ability to generate its own electrical impulses?
- A) Conductivity
 - B) Contractility
 - C) Automaticity
 - D) Irritability
- 49) What is NOT one of the common settings that an EMT may work in?
- A) Ambulance services
 - B) Rural/wilderness settings
 - C) Hospitals
 - D) Fire departments
- 50) 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 incident because it is the law and you could be fined a large sum of money for failing to report the exposure.
 - C) Report the exposure. Failure to report the exposure may result in you not receiving financial compensation for a potential line-of-duty injury.
 - 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.

Answer Key

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- 1) D
Page Ref: 13
- 2) C
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- 3) B
Page Ref: 7
- 4) B
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- 5) A
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- 6) B
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- 7) D
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- 8) B
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- 9) C
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- 10) A
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- 11) C
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- 12) D
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- 13) A
Page Ref: 41
- 14) D
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- 15) B
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- 16) B
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- 17) B
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- 18) A
Page Ref: 67
- 19) B
Page Ref: 57
- 20) B
Page Ref: 64
- 21) A
Page Ref: 94-95
- 22) A
Page Ref: 81-82
- 23) B
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Answer Key

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- 24) C
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- 25) B
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- 26) C
Page Ref: 106
- 27) D
Page Ref: 104
- 28) D
Page Ref: 107
- 29) D
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- 30) A
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- 31) D
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- 34) A
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- 36) D
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- 37) C
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- 38) A
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- 39) D
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- 40) A
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- 41) B
Page Ref: 102
- 42) A
Page Ref: 120
- 43) B
Page Ref: 13
- 44) A
Page Ref: 44-45
- 45) A
Page Ref: 55
- 46) A
Page Ref: 88

Answer Key

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- 47) A
Page Ref: 105
- 48) C
Page Ref: 122
- 49) C
Page Ref: 11
- 50) A
Page Ref: 37