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

1) If a patient with chest pain takes a daily aspirin, your service's medical director wants the EMT to contact an emergency department physician first before administering additional aspirin. The act of contacting the emergency department physician for permission to administer additional aspirin is an example of:
   A) off-line medical direction.  B) indirect medical control.
   C) quality improvement.  D) on-line medical direction.

2) You have arrived on the scene of a medical emergency and find a woman lying on the floor of a grocery store. As you approach her, you know that your first priority as an EMT is:
   A) personal safety.  B) public safety.
   C) patient care.  D) patient advocacy.

3) You work in a community that has an "enhanced" 911 system. Which one of the following is true about that system?
   A) The total response time for EMS rarely exceeds nine minutes.
   B) The location of the 911 call is displayed to the call taker.
   C) The fire department responds simultaneously with EMS.
   D) The EMS system uses both EMTs and paramedics.

4) The practice of protecting yourself from disease transmission through exposure to blood and other body fluids is referred to as:
   A) personal protective equipment.  B) standard precautions.
   C) body fluid precautions.  D) exposure control.

5) A distraught husband awoke to find his 26-year-old wife not breathing and cold to the touch. Since your assessment indicates that the woman has been dead for some time, you contact medical direction for authorization to forego resuscitation. The medical director agrees and the coroner is notified. At this point, your immediate responsibility becomes:
   A) returning to service.  B) providing supportive care to the husband.
   C) determining the cause of death.  D) establishing the time of death.
6) Which one of the following statements made by an EMT shows that he has an accurate understanding of hepatitis C?
   A) "It is important to get the hepatitis C vaccine to decrease my chance of contracting the disease if exposed."
   B) "Wearing gloves and washing hands are the best means by which to prevent the transmission of hepatitis C to healthcare workers."
   C) "Respiratory droplets are the primary means by which hepatitis C is transmitted, making a mask necessary."
   D) "Since hepatitis C is primarily transmitted in the spring and summer, more precautions are needed during this time."

7) Many states require EMTs to report which one of the following to law enforcement?
   A) Drug addiction and drug-related crimes   B) Refusal of EMS services
   C) Alcohol abuse and child abuse   D) Physical and mental abuse

8) In which one of the following situations would the Good Samaritan Law protect the EMT?
   A) The EMT forgets to provide oxygen to a patient with chest pain and the patient suffers a heart attack as a result.
   B) An off-duty EMT stops at the scene of an auto collision and provides proper care, but the patient dies.
   C) A paramedic orders an EMT to administer a medication that the EMT legally may not give, and the patient dies as a result.
   D) A patient is paralyzed from the waist down because an off-duty EMT did not take the appropriate measures in caring for him.

9) Your best protection when a patient refuses care or transport is to:
   A) inform the patient’s family physician of what happened.
   B) completely and thoroughly document the incident.
   C) contact the patient at a later time to see how he is doing.
   D) have your partner sign the refusal form as a witness.

10) When an EMS places his palm and all fingers in contact with an object being lifted, he is using the:
    A) power grip.   B) power lift.   C) lock grip.   D) squat grip.

11) Which one of the following instructions would you give to a new EMT who is preparing to use a squat lift to raise a patient secured to a stretcher?
    A) "Do not use the power grip when performing the squat lift."
    B) "Make sure to place your weaker leg slightly back."
    C) "Support yourself with your stronger leg and push up with your weaker one."
    D) "Make sure that you push yourself up with your stronger leg."

12) A patient suffering from critical injuries secondary to a motor-vehicle collision must be urgently removed from a car for immediate care and transport to the hospital. Prior to removing the patient from the vehicle, which one of the following must be done?
    A) Application of a cervical-spine immobilization collar
    B) Completion of the primary and secondary exams
    C) Completion of the primary assessment and vital signs
    D) Application of a vest-type immobilization device
13) Which one of the following descriptions best describes the anatomical position?
   A) Prone position with arms upward and palms facing upward
   B) Standing with the arms down at the side and palms facing forward
   C) Supine position with arms at the side and palms facing downward
   D) Upright and facing backward with the arms raised and legs straight

14) A patient has taken a medication that increases the activity of his sympathetic nervous system. Which one of the following signs and symptoms would the EMT expect to find?
   A) Low blood pressure
   B) Dilated pupils
   C) Dry and flushed skin
   D) Decreased heart rate

15) Which one of the following describes a dislocation of the elbow?
   A) Calaneal
   B) Acetabular
   C) Tibial
   D) Cubital
Chapter 2: Preparatory Quiz

Name___________________________________ Date __________________________

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

1) The EMT exhibits an accurate understanding of breathing when he states:
   A) "In between breaths, the epiglottis protectively closes over the trachea."
   B) "Respiration is best described as the process of moving air into and out of the body."
   C) "Inhalation requires energy, while exhalation for most patients is a passive process."
   D) "When a person inhales, carbon dioxide is drawn into the lungs, and when he exhales, oxygen leaves the body."

2) Which one of the following actions should you perform when attaching a therapy regulator to a new oxygen tank?
   A) Open the cylinder valve for one second prior to attaching the regulator.
   B) Lubricate the stem of the cylinder with oil prior to attaching the regulator.
   C) Stand the tank upright on the floor for two minutes prior to attaching the regulator.
   D) Tighten the regulator to the oxygen cylinder with an oxygen wrench.

3) Which one of the following statements made by an EMT shows he understands the use of the pocket mask?
   A) "The EMT must remove the oral airway and replace it with a nasal airway when ventilating with a pocket mask."
   B) "When using the pocket mask to ventilate a patient, the EMT must make sure that the reservoir bag is in place."
   C) "In comparison to the bag-valve mask, the pocket mask can deliver a just as good, if not better, tidal volume."
   D) "Although the pocket mask is very effective at ventilating a patient, the EMT is directly exposed to secretions from the patient."

4) While the EMT is inserting an oropharyngeal airway, the patient gags. The EMT should:
   A) use a tongue depressor to better place the oral airway.
   B) remove the airway and maintain the head tilt–chin lift.
   C) reattempt insertion using a smaller oropharyngeal airway.
   D) lubricate the oropharyngeal airway and reattempt insertion.

5) When using a therapy regulator, which one of the following can be readily observed?
   A) Concentration of oxygen received by the patient
   B) Temperature of oxygen in the cylinder
   C) Liters of oxygen remaining in the oxygen cylinder
   D) Flow rate of oxygen leaving the oxygen cylinder
6) You are teaching a group of firefighters who are in class to become Emergency Medical Responders. The topic is artificial ventilation with the bag–valve mask (BVM). Which one of the following points related to using the BVM should you emphasize? 
   A) The BVM is useless unless it is hooked to supplemental oxygen.
   B) The bag must be fully squeezed in order to give the proper amount of volume with each breath.
   C) It is better to ventilate too quickly as opposed to too slowly.
   D) Maintaining a good mask–to–face seal is difficult.

7) A 21–year–old female has overdosed on an unknown drug. She has snoring respirations and an intact gag reflex. She has weak respiratory effort and is slightly cyanotic. Given these assessment findings, your care should include:
   A) placement of an oropharyngeal airway.
   B) insertion of a nasal airway.
   C) transport in a lateral recumbent (recovery) position.
   D) oxygen via nonrebreather face mask.

8) A 52–year–old male with a brain tumor has gone into respiratory arrest. You assign the task of artificially ventilating the patient with the bag–valve mask to a new Emergency Medical Responder. How will you instruct him to ventilate the patient?
   A) Give the patient 24 breaths per minute, with special attention to allowing for adequate exhalation.
   B) Administer 10 breaths per minute, with each ventilation lasting 2 seconds.
   C) Give the patient 20 breaths per minute, with each breath lasting 1.5 seconds.
   D) Deliver one breath every 5 to 6 seconds, with each ventilation lasting one second.

9) You have arrived on the scene of an assault in which several people have been injured. You are directed to assist another crew with a patient who has been shot once. As you approach, you are told that the patient is apneic. You observe the patient being ventilated with a bag–valve mask while another EMT maintains her airway with the jaw–thrust maneuver. Based on your observation, where might you expect that this patient was shot?
   A) Abdomen    B) Leg    C) Head    D) Pelvis

10) Which one of the following patients should the EMT recognize as having an actual or potential occlusion of the upper airway?
    A) 45–year–old female with spasm of the bronchioles
    B) 78–year–old female with a large mucous plug in her bronchi
    C) 61–year–old male with a piece of fruit food stuck in his trachea
    D) 3–year–old male with a fever and swelling of the larynx

11) When a person’s diaphragm contracts and the intercostal muscles pull the ribs upward, which one of the following will occur?
    A) Pressure inside the chest will increase.    B) Oxygen will leave the body.
    C) Carbon dioxide will be exhaled.    D) Air will flow into the lungs.
12) When providing an in-service on ventilating the geriatric patient, you should emphasize which one of the following in regards to a patient who has dentures?
   A) It is always best to remove dentures regardless of whether they are loose or not.
   B) Loose appliances should be removed if they interfere with the airway or the seal between the mask and face.
   C) Removal of dentures enables the EMT to maintain a better face to mask seal.
   D) It is best to leave the top appliance in place, but remove the bottom one.

13) The EMT has just placed an oropharyngeal airway in a patient. By doing so, which one of the following has the EMT accomplished?
   A) Obtained a patent airway by preventing closure of the mouth
   B) Secured the tongue away from the back of the airway
   C) Minimized the risk of vomiting by closing off the esophagus
   D) Protected the airway from vomit or other secretions

14) Which one of the following statements about different sizes of oxygen cylinders is true?
   A) M tanks are the easiest to carry on the stretcher.
   B) D cylinders hold the most oxygen.
   C) H tanks are the smallest oxygen cylinders.
   D) G and E tanks have the same psi when full.

15) Which one of the following statements about airway management in the trauma patient is correct?
   A) Performing the head tilt-chin lift maneuver on a patient with a possible spinal injury could further injure or paralyze the patient.
   B) Research has shown that the jaw thrust is easier to perform and is therefore indicated for the more critical trauma patient.
   C) The jaw thrust is useful in the trauma patient, but only if he or she is complaining of head or neck pain.
   D) Trauma patients should always have their airway opened with the jaw-thrust while medical patients should receive the head tilt-chin lift.
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) You have been called to a bar full of intoxicated patrons for a 46-year-old man who fell off his stool, injuring his left arm. As you assess his arm, he screams in pain. Several of the patrons get angry and yell for you to give him something for pain. Someone in the back throws a bottle in your direction. What should you do next?
   A) Inform the angry patrons that you are a medical professional and will care for the patient as you see fit.
   B) Leave the scene and only return when police have made it safe to do so.
   C) Ignore the yelling and continue to care for the patient as you would anyone else with an extremity injury.
   D) Contact medical command for permission to give aspirin as a pain medication.

2) The EMT determines the medications a patient takes during which phase of the patient assessment?
   A) Chief complaint
   B) History
   C) Primary assessment
   D) OPQRST exam

3) You have been dispatched to an 89-year-old female patient who fell in her kitchen and was found by family members several hours later. Should something go awry on scene, which one of the following actions will provide you with the most safety?
   A) Notify dispatch that you are at the residence.
   B) Back the ambulance into the driveway at the residence.
   C) Ensure that the lights are on in the residence.
   D) Take a portable radio with you into the house.

4) You and your partner are first on the scene of a bleacher collapse at a local raceway. As you exit the ambulance, you note several patients seated around debris from the seats. In this situation, which one of the following actions would you perform first?
   A) Determine the number of patients.
   B) Determine the severity of injuries.
   C) Notify the local hospitals of a mass-casualty incident.
   D) Wait for a supervisor to arrive.

5) Your patient, who has a history of diabetes and previous heart attacks, fell down three stairs. His chief complaint is pain and deformity to his right wrist. How should the EMT classify him?
   A) Special needs patient
   B) Medical and trauma patient
   C) Medical patient
   D) Trauma patient
6) If a scene becomes unsafe after you have entered, you should first:
   A) call for assistance on the radio.
   B) notify the EMS supervisor and medical director.
   C) remove yourself and your crew from the scene.
   D) attempt to neutralize the threat.

7) During scene size-up, which one of the following pieces of information must the EMT identify?
   A) Best route to get to the call
   B) Need for additional personnel
   C) Status of the airway and breathing
   D) Patient’s level of consciousness

8) When would an EMT enter the scene of a crime to provide care to the patient?
   A) When the dispatcher informs the crew to enter
   B) When the EMS supervisor arrives on scene
   C) When the police leave the scene
   D) When all hazards have been addressed

9) A 40-year-old male patient has crashed his motorcycle. He complains of pain to his right leg.
   When palpating his leg, you are assessing for:
   A) sensation
   B) crepitation
   C) rigidity
   D) bruising

10) An Emergency Medical Responder informs you that a 59-year-old female is responsive to verbal stimuli. Which one of the following presentations should you expect?
    A) She is able to answer all questions appropriately when asked.
    B) She is awake, but having difficulty telling you her name and where she is.
    C) She cannot be awakened when her name is called.
    D) Her eyes are closed, but she will wiggle her fingers if told.

11) When assessing a critically injured patient, the EMT should detect which one of the following injuries or conditions when performing the secondary assessment?
    A) Bruising and tenderness to the abdomen
    B) Weak carotid pulse and clammy skin
    C) Inadequate respiratory effort
    D) Decreased level of consciousness

12) Which of the following physical findings is least consistent with an injured extremity?
    A) Contusions
    B) Burns
    C) Deformities
    D) Vomiting

13) Which one of the following statements made by an EMT shows he correctly understands capillary refill?
    A) "For a capillary refill test to be normal for a child, it must be assessed at room temperature and be less than two seconds."
    B) "A capillary refill of four or more seconds in any age patient indicates that he or she is well oxygenated."
    C) "Red flushed skin in the adult is a normal finding when assessing capillary refill."
    D) "Capillary refill is a reliable sign of perfusion in adults, but not as reliable in infants and children."
14) When performing a secondary assessment on an alert and oriented female with a deformed left leg, the EMT should:
   A) explain to the patient what you are doing before and during assessment.
   B) reassure the patient that she will be okay and the injury is nothing to worry about.
   C) inform the patient that if you assess her, she must submit to all treatment by EMS.
   D) describe to the patient your findings and injuries as you encounter them.

15) The EMT’s patient is a 45-year-old female with a severe headache. The EMT will perform which one of the following techniques when conducting her secondary assessment?
   A) Assess from head to toe, obtain SAMPLE history, and check blood pressure.
   B) Assess the head, re-evaluate vital signs, and continue emergency care.
   C) Reassess vital signs, open the airway, and obtain OPQRST information.
   D) Continue emergency care, obtain the chief complaint, and gather SAMPLE history.
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Knowing that muscular dystrophy affects the voluntary muscles, which one of the following patient problems should you expect to be a direct effect of the disease?
   A) Slow heart rate  B) Constipation  C) Vasodilation  D) Inability to walk

2) For a patient breathing in room air, the EMT would estimate the FiO₂ to be:
   A) 0.21.  B) 0.15.  C) 1.00.  D) 0.55.

3) Which one of the following is the best indication for the administration of oral glucose to a patient who has diabetes?
   A) Stroke  B) Chest pain  C) History of diabetes  D) Low blood sugar

4) You are treating a patient with severe chest pain and believe she is in cardiogenic shock. As such, which one of the following is most beneficial?
   A) Rapid transport with the patient supine  B) Application of the AED  C) Administration of nitroglycerin  D) High-flow oxygen

5) On scene, you find a two-year-old male in significant respiratory distress. He is responsive to verbal stimuli and exhibits noisy respirations through an open airway. His breathing is shallow at a rate of 44 breaths per minute. His pulse is rapid. Assessment of the skin shows it to be cool and diaphoretic with cyanosis to the extremities and around the mouth. What is the immediate priority for this patient?
   A) Apply oxygen through a pediatric nonrebreather mask.
   B) Start positive pressure ventilation.
   C) Insert an oropharyngeal airway.
   D) Move to the ambulance for immediate transport.

6) A TV reporter has been assigned to your ambulance for a ride-along. He is doing a segment on the local EMS services for EMS week. In your down time at the station, he tells you that his wife was diagnosed with atherosclerosis. He is unsure what the condition is and asks you to explain it to him. Which one of the following is the most appropriate response?
   A) "It affects the arteries of the heart and is caused by a heart attack."
   B) "It affects the veins in the body and is caused by untreated high blood pressure."
   C) "The walls of the coronary arteries lose elasticity, which can lead to a heart attack."
   D) "The coronary arteries become narrowed by fat deposits."
7) A male patient suffered the sudden onset of inability to talk and right-side weakness. Currently he is responsive to verbal stimuli and has the following vital signs: pulse 88, respirations 14 and adequate, and blood pressure 210/80. For transporting this patient to the hospital, in what position should you place him?
   A) Left lateral recumbent  B) Prone with head elevated
   C) Supine and immobilized to a long board  D) Supine with feet elevated

8) You have been called to a public bus station for a behavioral emergency. On scene you find a disheveled male patient in his forties sitting up against a wall. He is confused and incontinent. Bystanders state that he suddenly began to stumble around, shouting obscenities, and then fell to the ground spitting and shaking. From this description, the EMT should be suspicious of what condition?
   A) Generalized seizure  B) Syncopal episode
   C) Absence seizure  D) Diabetic reaction

9) You are reviewing a prehospital care report for a patient with altered mental status that occurred after he took too much insulin. Based on this information, you should assume that at the time of EMS contact, the patient’s blood sugar level was probably:

10) A patient informs you that he found out he is allergic to certain molds and was prescribed an epinephrine auto-injector. He asks you how the epinephrine will help him the next time he is exposed to mold. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate response?
    A) "It will provide antibodies to your body and give you temporary immunity."
    B) "It will quickly destroy the allergen in the mold."
    C) "It will cause the blood vessels to constrict and increase your blood pressure."
    D) "It will reverse the reaction by mimicking the parasympathetic nervous system in your body."

11) A 53-year-old female has intentionally taken a large amount of Valium. The EMT would recognize that the medication is being absorbed into the body through what structure?
    A) Large intestine  B) Small intestine  C) Stomach  D) Esophagus

12) Your medical director is providing an in-service on abdominal pain. He states there are several different categories of pain and asks if anyone can identify and describe visceral pain. Which response made by the EMT would be correct?
    A) "Visceral pain occurs when the peritoneum lining the abdomen becomes infected and causes a rapid increase in body temperature."
    B) "A patient with visceral pain typically describes the pain as 'aching' and has a hard time identifying its exact location."
    C) "Visceral pain is typically described as 'sharp' and occurs when a hollow organ has become infected."
    D) "The exact site of visceral pain is easily located by the patient and is typically associated with nausea and vomiting."

13) When providing oxygen to a patient with a core temperature of 95 degrees and adequate breathing, which one of the following is best?
    A) Positive pressure ventilation with warm oxygen
    B) Oxygen that is warmed and humidified via nonrebreather mask
    C) Humidified oxygen delivered through a nonrebreather face mask
    D) Warm but nonhumidified oxygen through a nonrebreather face mask
14) A diver has summoned 911 because after coming to the surface, he feels short of breath and "itchy" all over. Additionally, he complains of a headache. Assessment reveals a patent airway, adequate breathing, clear breath sounds, and the following vital signs: pulse 92, respirations 20, blood pressure 156/62, and SpO₂ at 96%. Proper care of this patient should include which one of the following?
   A) High-flow oxygen and epinephrine via Epi-pen
   B) Oxygen, epinephrine through an Epi-pen, and bronchodilator from an MDI
   C) High-concentration oxygen through a nonrebreather face mask
   D) Epinephrine through an Epi-pen, and immediate transport to the hospital

15) An EMT is transporting a restrained patient who is trying to spit on him. Which one of the following would the EMT be justified in doing?
   A) Placing a surgical mask over the patient’s mouth
   B) Repositioning the patient to a prone position so he cannot spit
   C) Placing a roll of gauze loosely into the patient’s mouth
   D) Releasing the restraints and forcing the patient out of the ambulance
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) A car has been hit head-on by another vehicle at a moderate rate of speed. Seatbelts were in place and the airbags deployed. The patient is complaining of chest pain. Quick observation reveals a bruise to his sternum. The EMT would immediately:
   A) lift the airbag and check the steering wheel.
   B) suspect an injury related to the airbag.
   C) deflate the airbag to get breath sounds.
   D) check the windshield for starring.

2) Which of the following best describes the goal of a trauma system?
   A) Providing all trauma patients with a complete battery of diagnostic tests and access to specialists
   B) Transporting as many patients as possible by air medical transportation
   C) Providing the highest level of care possible within a 10-minute transport time for all patients
   D) Getting the right patient to the right facility in the right amount of time

3) A patient has been stabbed with a knife at the fifth intercostal space on the right side of the chest. Assessment reveals him to be short of breath and coughing. Which of the following questions is it most important for the EMT to ask regarding the weapon?
   A) "Was the knife clean or dirty?"
   B) "Did the knife penetrate your chest easily?"
   C) "Did the person twist the knife?"
   D) "How long was the knife?"

4) You have arrived on the scene of an explosion in a warehouse used to store fertilizers. A paramedic, who has already triaged the nine patients involved, directs you to a young man sitting under a tree. The man states that he is having excruciating ear pain. The initial assessment and rapid trauma assessment reveal no obvious injuries. Given this presentation, the EMT would recognize which of the following?
   A) Inner ear damage caused by the noise of the explosion
   B) Ear damage caused by exposure to superheated air
   C) Secondary blast injury to the inner ear
   D) Primary phase blast injury to the inner ear
5) You are assessing a patient involved in a motorcycle accident. He states that he saw an oncoming car and "laid the bike down" to avoid an outright collision. He was wearing a helmet. Which of the following injuries would make sense given the action of the motorcyclist?
   A) Burn to the inside of the leg  
   B) Angulation to both femurs  
   C) "Road rash" to the entire body  
   D) Bilateral broken forearms

6) A patient with severe head and neck pain states that he was properly wearing his seatbelt when another car struck him from behind. As a knowledgeable EMT, you would realize that the complaint of:
   A) head and neck pain indicates that he was not wearing his seatbelt.  
   B) head and neck pain could occur when the seatbelt is properly worn.  
   C) head pain suggests that he was not wearing the seatbelt properly.  
   D) head and neck pain indicates that the lap belt was worn without the shoulder harness.

7) A patient sustained a crush injury after being struck with a baseball bat in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen. Assessment shows bruising to that area with instability noted to the rib cage. The EMT’s highest concern regarding this injury should be:
   A) abdominal contusion.  
   B) fractured ribs.  
   C) abdominal evisceration.  
   D) injury to the spleen.

8) Firefighters have pulled a middle–age male from a burning bedroom. The patient is unresponsive and has obvious deformity to his left ankle. His respirations are rapid, stridorous and shallow. Your partner inserts an oropharyngeal airway and begins ventilating the patient with a bag–valve–mask. Which one of the following actions would you perform next?
   A) Assess the patient's carotid pulse.  
   B) Instruct your partner to hyperventilate the patient.  
   C) Check the patient's breath sounds.  
   D) Find out how long the patient was in the burning structure.

9) Which one of the following statements about compartment syndrome is true?
   A) "It can be treated in the prehospital setting by applying warm packs and elevating the extremity."  
   B) "It describes swelling in the tissues that can result in the loss of an extremity."  
   C) "It is a life-threatening condition that will lead to death if not recognized and treated."  
   D) "It is commonly associated with bone fractures and can result in hemorrhagic shock if not treated."

10) A construction worker was accidentally shot with a nail gun. The nail penetrated the skull approximately one inch through the temporal region. Before your arrival, coworkers pulled the nail free. Based on the mechanism of injury, which one of the following signs or symptoms would provide the best evidence that the meningeal layers have been broken?
   A) Blood coming from the puncture wound  
   B) Crepitus of the skull at the injury site  
   C) Cerebral spinal fluid coming from the puncture wound  
   D) Swelling and deformity to the tissues at the injury site
11) A restrained driver of a car that struck another car from behind at a low rate of speed is your patient. She has a bruise to her forehead and complains of tingling in her left leg. She is lying on the side of the road and another EMT has taken manual in-line spinal stabilization. A quick scan of her as you approach indicates that she is in little to no distress. Which one of the following should you do first?
   A) Administer high-flow oxygen.  
   B) Palpate her cervical spine.  
   C) Check her breathing and radial pulse.  
   D) Perform a secondary assessment.

12) You have been called for an elderly female found by family members on the floor of her bathroom. She is unresponsive and has a bruise to the right side of her face. Her respirations are snoring and shallow. Her skin is cool and dry, and she is incontinent of urine. Her daughter tells you that the patient has a past medical history of stroke, COPD, and seizures. Which of the following would be most appropriate when managing this patient’s airway?
   A) Jaw-thrust maneuver  
   B) Suction  
   C) High-flow oxygen  
   D) Head tilt-chin lift

13) A 39-year-old male has been stabbed once in the anterior chest. When notifying the emergency department of the patient’s arrival, you inform them that the patient has suffered what type of injury?
   A) Evisceration  
   B) Flail chest  
   C) Open chest injury  
   D) Laceration

14) EMT care for an open chest wound and an abdominal evisceration are similar in that:
   A) air must be periodically released from both wounds.  
   B) both wounds can cause the trapping of air in the body.  
   C) occlusive dressings are placed over both wounds.  
   D) moist dressings are placed over both wounds.

15) An unrestrained female patient who was involved in a minor motor-vehicle collision refuses EMS care or transport. She is seven months pregnant and is alert and oriented. When asked, she denies any complaint. Your best action would be to:
   A) contact medical direction for instructions.  
   B) have her follow up with her obstetrician.  
   C) make contact with her obstetrician.  
   D) have the police witness her signing the refusal.
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) You are assessing a 6-year-old girl with possible pneumonia. She has labored breathing and a fever of 101°F. When you are assessing and classifying her respiratory status, which of the following signs would provide the strongest evidence that she is in decompensated or late respiratory failure?
   A) Respiratory rate of 36  B) Fever of 101°F  
   C) Nasal flaring  D) Altered mental status

2) After placing a small rock in her mouth, a 7-month-old girl begins to choke. You are on scene within minutes and find her unresponsive in her mother’s arms. You attempt to provide ventilation with the bag-valve mask, but are unsuccessful. Your next action would be to:
   A) administer five chest thrusts.  B) attempt ventilation with a pocket mask.  
   C) start cardiopulmonary resuscitation.  D) provide five abdominal thrusts.

3) You have arrived at the Emergency Department with a young child who you believe is the victim of child abuse. To which person would it be best to report your suspicion?
   A) Registered nurse  B) Hospital administrator  
   C) Emergency physician  D) Security guard

4) You have been called for a 2-week-old baby who is sick. Assessment reveals him to have a fever and rhonchi in the lungs. Which of the additional assessment findings would be most concerning to you given the age of this patient?
   A) Nasal passages occluded by mucus  B) Wet diaper in need of changing  
   C) Continual moaning and crying  D) Respiratory rate of 30 breaths per minute

5) You have been called to an apartment for a child who is sick. As you approach the 4-year-old boy, you note that he is sitting upright in his mother arms with his chin thrust forward. He has a very lethargic and sickly appearance and is drooling. His airway appears open and his breathing is adequate. His radial pulse is strong and his skin is hot to the touch. Which of the following interventions would be most appropriate in the care of this patient?
   A) Placing the boy supine for transport  B) Suctioning secretions from the back of the airway  
   C) Placement of an oropharyngeal airway  D) Provision of blow-by oxygen
6) An 8-year-old child was chasing his dog when he ran out into the street and was struck by a car. He is responsive to verbal stimuli and has an unstable pelvis and a bruise to the side of his face. His airway is open and his breathing is rapid and shallow. His radial pulse is rapid and weak and his skin is cool, moist, and diaphoretic. He also has burns and abrasions to his back after being thrown by the car onto the hot pavement. Based on these assessment findings, the EMT would treat the patient for what condition?
   A) Burn injuries  B) Head injury  C) Shock  D) Hypoxia

7) When he is assessing a 3-year-old child for possible injuries after the child fell down a flight of stairs, which of the following would raise the EMT’s suspicion that the child may be a victim of physical abuse?
   A) The child is fearful and appears malnourished.
   B) Bruises are found on his chest and abdomen.
   C) The child cries when you palpate his arm.
   D) Several bruises are located on his knees and shins.

8) What would be the minimally acceptable blood pressure for a 9-year-old girl who is suffering from a significant bleed from broken glass?
   A) 88 mmHg  B) 100 mmHg  C) 96 mmHg  D) 79 mmHg

9) You must assess the pupils of a 5-year-old who fell off a bed while playing. Which of the following statements would be most appropriate prior to performing this assessment?
   A) "I am going to use this light to look into your eyes."
   B) "I need to test your visual acuity by shining a light in your eyes."
   C) "I am going to look at your pupils with my light."
   D) "Open your eyes so that I can look at them."

10) The mother of a 4-month-old boy awoke to find him in his crib and not breathing. On scene, you are providing resuscitative care while the parents watch on in disbelief. Which of the following would be most appropriate regarding their presence in the room?
    A) Escort them to another part of the house despite them wanting to stay.
    B) Allow them to observe the resuscitation if they wish.
    C) Ask the parents to wait in the ambulance for transport.
    D) Move to the ambulance for continued resuscitation enroute.

11) You have arrived on the scene to help a child who is short of breath. The mother is screaming hysterically that her 3-year-old boy cannot breathe, making assessment of the patient very difficult. What should be your initial action in managing this situation?
    A) Quickly remove the child to the ambulance and assess while transporting.
    B) Have your partner talk to the mother while you assess the child.
    C) Inform the mother that you will call the police if she does not calm down.
    D) Summon the police to the residence to subdue the mother.
12) Which of the following statements made by the EMT is most appropriate regarding dealing with caregivers and children during a medical emergency?

A) "I tell the caregiver that everything will be okay so they are more calm and better able to help the child."
B) "It is best to separate the caregiver from the child so that a proper assessment and care can be given."
C) "I try to include the caregiver in all that I do with his or her child so that the child and caregiver are more comfortable."
D) "I include the caregiver in the care until I get the information that I need, then I remove the child to continue the assessment in the ambulance."

13) After you obtain a refusal at a residence in a neighborhood, a couple approaches the ambulance and inform you that they have concerns that a 6-year-old child may be being physically abused in a home two doors away. They state that they heard the child crying and what sounded like physical abuse occurring. In this situation, you would:

A) contact the police and wait in the ambulance until they arrive.
B) knock on the door and confront the parents about the complaint.
C) inform the couple that they must contact a child welfare agency.
D) attempt entry into the home to determine if the child is injured.

14) The increased pliability of the child's ribs makes him more prone to:

A) over inflation of the lungs.  B) rib fractures.
C) bruising of the lung.  D) cardiac arrest.

15) After the unsuccessful resuscitation of a 3-year-old boy who was shot by his mother's boyfriend, you find yourself extremely stressed and anxious over the call. You are having trouble sleeping and the resultant anxiety is affecting your home life. Which of the following should be your initial action, given this situation?

A) Make a resolution to perform better the next time.
B) Talk to a close friend about your feelings.
C) Resolve to find a profession outside of medicine.
D) Make a conscious effort not to think about the event.
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which one of the following is an unnecessary piece of equipment when your ALS partner initiates an IV on a patient?
   A) Bag of fluids   B) Syringe   C) Catheter   D) Tubing

2) If the ALS provider you were working with wanted to infuse as much fluid as possible in the shortest amount of time, which administration set should you use to assist?
   A) 20 drop/ml set   B) 15 drop/ml set   C) 60 drop/ml set   D) 10 drop/ml set

3) Which one of the following intravenous catheter sizes is most appropriate if you want to infuse a large amount of fluid on a trauma patient?
   A) 20 gauge   B) 14 gauge   C) 16 gauge   D) 22 gauge

4) While caring for a patient with congestive heart failure, your ALS partner asks you to set up equipment for intravenous access so he can administer medications to remove the fluid that has accumulated in the patient’s lungs. What administration set and catheter size seems most appropriate?
   A) Microdrip set with a 20-gauge catheter   B) Microdrip set with a 16-gauge catheter   C) Macrodrip set with a 16-gauge catheter   D) Macrodrip set with an 18-gauge catheter

5) For the acquisition of a 3-lead tracing, why is the skin cleansed, dried, and shaved of hair (if necessary) prior to applying the ECG electrodes?
   A) Because it makes the heart more responsive to defibrillatory shocks
   B) To enhance the conductivity between the electrode and the skin
   C) To decrease the amount of energy needed should the patient need defibrillated
   D) Because ECG monitoring is a sterile procedure

6) If the EMT fails to protect the sterility of the spike on the IV administration tubing while preparing equipment for starting an IV, what negative outcome is most likely to occur?
   A) Occlusion of the drip chamber   B) Clogging of the catheter
   C) Too slow IV flow rate   D) Infection in the patient
7) You are preparing for IV administration of fluids. When should the air be flushed from the intravenous tubing?
   A) Prior to the administration of intravenous medications into the patient
   B) Only after the IV catheter is properly placed in the vein of the patient
   C) After attaching the tubing to the IV bag, but prior to attaching the tubing to the IV catheter
   D) After the administration tubing is attached to the IV bag and the IV catheter

8) What is the name of the tubing that attaches to the IV bag and IV catheter, thereby allowing the fluid to flow into the body?
   A) Intracatheter tubing
   B) Intravenous flow tubing
   C) Flow control tubing
   D) Administration set

9) In an EMS system where both paramedics and EMTs work side by side, one benefit of having the EMT help to set up intravenous equipment is that it:
   A) decreases the working relationship between the EMT and ALS providers.
   B) diminishes the need for paramedics in an ALS system.
   C) allows the paramedic to focus on other ALS tasks.
   D) provides additional tasks that the EMT could perform.

10) The best way to avoid clinical and legal complications associated with assisting an ALS provider with intravenous skills is to:
    A) only assist with setting up IV equipment if the patient is not critically ill or injured.
    B) ask medical direction for approval each time prior to assisting with the equipment.
    C) only assist with setting up IV equipment if the patient is critically ill or injured.
    D) gain and maintain proficiency through knowledge and practice.

11) The EMT has retrieved all the correct equipment necessary to initiate an IV. Before assembling any equipment, what should the EMT do first?
    A) Remove the protective cap from the IV tubing spike.
    B) Open the outer wrapping of the intravenous catheter.
    C) Check the expiration date on the intravenous bag.
    D) Place the constricting band on the patient’s arm.

12) What is the function of the flow regulator?
    A) Increases or decreases the drop size of the IV fluid infusing
    B) Increases or decreases the flow rate of IV fluid
    C) Connects the IV bag to the patient
    D) Attaches the IV tubing to the IV catheter

13) While working with your ALS partner in establishing an IV on a critical patient, he asks you to set up the IV bag with a "microdrip" administration set. Which one of the following administration sets should you use?
    A) 20 drop/ml set
    B) 15 drop/ml set
    C) 60 drop/ml set
    D) 10 drop/ml set

14) After attaching the administration set to the intravenous fluid bag, how is the drip chamber initially filled?
    A) Open the flow control and let the drip chamber fill passively.
    B) Close flow control, and then squeeze the bag to force fluid into the drip chamber.
    C) Close the flow control, and then squeeze and release the drip chamber.
    D) Open the flow control and keep it positioned higher than the intravenous fluid bag.
15) An IV is properly established when the IV catheter is placed into the:
   A) venule.  B) capillary.  C) vein.  D) artery.