

300-91W10
Emergency Medical Technician-Basic
Final Written Examination (August 2001)

1. When carrying a patient with the assistance of your partner, you should:
 - a. lift the patient with your strongest arm
 - b. use a cross-hand carry with locking grips
 - c. bend at the waist and knees and lift straight up
 - d. keep the weight of the patient as close to your body as possible

2. When lifting a patient from the ground, the lumbar region of your back should be:
 - a. relaxed and slightly rotated
 - b. locked in a natural curved-in position
 - c. locked in a natural curved-out position
 - d. relaxed in an outward curved position

3. The first step in cleaning and disinfecting contaminated medical equipment is to:
 - a. wash the equipment with soap and water
 - b. soak the equipment in water
 - c. soak the equipment in bleach
 - d. wash the equipment with a disinfectant

4. At the scene of a motor vehicle crash in which the patient appears to be trapped, you ensure that it is safe to approach the car. Your next priority is to:
 - a. request additional rescue equipment
 - b. evaluate the patient's safety
 - c. assess the patient's level of consciousness
 - d. gain access and enter the car

5. Which of the following statements is true concerning an adult patient's right to refuse EMS care?
 - a. anyone has the legal right to refuse medical care
 - b. documenting the refusal will be of no value
 - c. a competent patient may withdraw from medical care at any time
 - d. when in doubt, it is generally best to avoid providing care without consent

6. Of the following, which would provide the **best** protection for the EMT against contracting hepatitis B from a patient?
 - a. washing your hands after every call
 - b. placing a mask on all suspected hepatitis patients
 - c. disinfecting the ambulance with a bleach solution every day
 - d. ensuring that your hepatitis vaccination remains current

7. Upon arrival at the scene of an automobile accident, you find the driver lying on the side of the road. After you determine that he is unresponsive, you should next:
 - a. establish the patient's trauma score
 - b. check the patient's response to painful stimuli
 - c. open the airway with a modified jaw thrust
 - d. evaluate the presence of respirations

8. All of the following patients should receive a rapid trauma assessment **except** a:
 - a. 17 year old male complaining of pain in his lower leg after falling 8 feet from a tree
 - b. 7 year old male patient found unconscious outside his home
 - c. 46 year old passenger involved in a fatal car crash complaining of chest pain
 - d. 29 year old male complaining of left hip pain after being struck by a car

9. A 67-year-old male complains of “crushing chest pain”. He is conscious and alert with cool, clammy skin. The EMT should:
 - a. obtain a set of baseline vital signs
 - b. administer supplemental oxygen
 - c. administer nitroglycerin to the patient
 - d. attach an AED to the patient

10. When determining the patient’s respiratory status, it is best to:
 - a. look for cyanosis to the facial area and nail beds
 - b. determine the rate and force of the patient’s carotid pulse
 - c. listen to the patient’s chest with a stethoscope
 - d. look at the chest to evaluate adequate rise and fall

11. A middle age male, who appears to be intoxicated, has an elevated heart rate, clammy skin, and is vomiting. Initial management for this patient includes:
 - a. determining why he has an altered level of consciousness
 - b. suctioning his airway and placing him in a supine position
 - c. managing his airway and placing him in the recovery position
 - d. administering oral glucose as long as the patient can swallow

12. You discover a 40-year-old male on the floor of his bathroom. Your first step in the care of this victim should be to:
 - a. begin chest compressions
 - b. maintain an open airway
 - c. assess for a carotid pulse
 - d. determine his level of consciousness

13. When deciding whether or not to perform a rapid trauma assessment, your decision is based **mainly** upon the:
 - a. severity of the patient’s bleeding
 - b. status of the patient’s airway
 - c. initial blood pressure and pulse
 - d. mechanism of injury

14. When determining the nature of a patient’s illness, the EMT should:
 - a. ask questions that can be answered yes or no
 - b. ask questions while performing a detailed physical exam
 - c. always ask open-ended questions
 - d. perform a rapid assessment before talking to the patient

15. In order to determine whether or not it is safe to enter the scene of a motor vehicle accident, you should:
 - a. question bystanders at the scene as to what happened
 - b. be observant of the scene before you get out of the ambulance
 - c. wait for the police to arrive before entering the scene
 - d. listen to the dispatch information to see whether or not it is safe to enter
16. Before the EMT can assist a patient in taking a prescribed medication, he/she must first:
 - a. follow medical direction
 - b. perform a detailed physical exam
 - c. prepare for a rapid transport
 - d. attach an automated external defibrillator
17. When evaluating a male patient who complains of respiratory distress, you should:
 - a. perform a detailed history and physical exam
 - b. ask the patient if he has a prescribed inhaler
 - c. not give oxygen until you determine whether or not he is a smoker
 - d. determine whether or not the patient has nitroglycerin available
18. Before you can administer oral glucose to a patient who is a known diabetic, you should:
 - a. perform a detailed physical exam
 - b. take the patient to the ambulance and begin transport
 - c. evaluate whether or not the patient can swallow
 - d. take the blood pressure to ensure that it is at least 120/80
19. When arriving on the scene, when should the EMT initiate the mass casualty plan?
 - a. when it is found that there are more than three vehicles involved in the incident
 - b. when there are more patients than the EMT can effectively manage
 - c. when it is determined that at least half the patients are dead
 - d. when there are at least three critical patients
20. A patient who remains cyanotic during ventilation with a pocket mask should be managed with all of the following **except**:
 - a. performing abdominal thrusts to relieve gastric distention
 - b. ensuring that there is an adequate seal between the face and the mask
 - c. connecting supplemental oxygen to the pocket mask
 - d. repositioning the head with a jaw thrust maneuver
21. A patient with difficult or labored breathing is defined as having:
 - a. anoxia
 - b. dyspnea
 - c. hypoxia
 - d. apnea
22. A conscious child has a complete airway obstruction. The correct hand position for performing abdominal thrusts is:
 - a. at the umbilicus
 - b. above the xiphoid
 - c. at the level of the xiphoid
 - d. just above the umbilicus

23. A 35-year-old choking woman suddenly loses consciousness. After lowering her to the floor, you should:
- determine her level of consciousness
 - try to ventilate her with a pocket mask
 - administer 5 abdominal thrusts
 - perform a finger sweep of her mouth
24. While assessing an 18-year-old male who was shot in the chest, you note that his airway is open and his respirations are shallow at a rate of 34. When you expose his chest, you note a gunshot wound to the left anterior chest with bubbling blood coming from the wound. Your next action should be to:
- seal the wound with an occlusive dressing and assist ventilations
 - administer oxygen by a non-rebreather and assess the carotid pulse
 - seal the wound with your gloved hand and assess the carotid pulse
 - place an oral airway in the patient and cover the wound with a thick, bulky dressing
25. When assessing a victim who is suspected of having a complete airway obstruction, you should first:
- give the patient four back blows
 - ask the patient if he/she is choking
 - start cardiopulmonary resuscitation
 - assess the patient's skin for cyanosis
26. When ventilating a patient with a flow-restricted, oxygen powered ventilation device, the EMT should:
- depress the demand valve for a total of 3-5 seconds
 - turn off the relief valve to achieve higher airway pressure
 - trigger the demand valve until the chest rises adequately
 - not use a chin-lift while using this ventilation device
27. You are called to the scene of an unconscious patient who fell from the roof of a house. The correct method of opening the patient's airway is the:
- cricoid pressure
 - head-tilt/neck lift
 - head-tilt/chin lift
 - jaw thrust
28. When applying a non-rebreather mask to a patient with difficulty breathing, you should begin the oxygen flow rate at:
- 2 to 6 L/min
 - 7 to 8 L/min
 - 12 to 15 L/min
 - 16 to 20 L/min
29. When performing two-person bag-valve mask ventilation to an apneic patient, you should deliver the breaths:
- rapidly, while delivering the inspiratory volume over 2 seconds
 - rapidly, while delivering the volume over 3 full seconds
 - slowly, while delivering the inspiratory volume over 2 seconds
 - slowly, while delivering the volume until the pop-off valve releases

30. Of the following patients, which one is breathing **adequately**?
- a 55 year old female with a barrel chest, cyanosis and shallow breathing
 - a newborn with flaring of the nostrils and a respiratory rate of 30
 - an injured soccer player with retractions of the sternum and a respiratory rate of 32
 - a 16 year old male with tingling around the lips and a respiratory rate of 20
31. While performing abdominal thrusts on a person with a complete airway obstruction, it is most important to remember to:
- increase pressure with each abdominal thrust
 - make sure your hands are in the proper position on initial thrusts
 - thrust straight downward to ensure maximum pressure
 - avoid thrusting too hard for fear of causing injury to underlying organs
32. You are treating a young male with difficulty breathing. As you administer his prescribed inhaler, you should tell the patient to take a deep breath while depressing the inhaler and then:
- hold his breath for as long as he comfortably can
 - assume a supine position due to the side effects of the inhaler
 - cough forcefully to loosen any respiratory secretions
 - take the second dose of medication with a deep breath
33. You note that a 50-year-old female with difficulty breathing is unable to answer your questions. During exhalation, she makes a wheezing sound. Appropriate treatment for this patient should be to:
- insert a nasopharyngeal airway
 - have her breathe into a paper bag
 - apply 100% oxygen with a non-rebreather mask
 - try to visualize her airway for any foreign body obstructions
34. You are managing a victim who has sustained partial thickness burns to the chest, back and abdomen. These burns are classified as:
- intermediate
 - critical
 - minor
 - moderate
35. An area of scraped skin due to an injury is called a/an:
- abrasion
 - avulsion
 - incision
 - penetration
36. Which of the following patients should have the pneumatic antishock garment (PASG) applied and inflated?
- 22 year old male stabbed in the left anterior lower chest; breath sounds are decreased on the left; vital signs are BP 82/64, P 120 and thready, R 36
 - 58 year old female, who was struck by a truck; both femurs are deformed and she has a flail chest; vital signs are BP 70/systolic, P 124, R 32
 - 19 year old male who had a horse fall on him; pelvis is unstable and painful; vital signs are BP 80/systolic, P 140 and weak, R 26
 - 45 year old man involved in an head-on collision; his abdomen is distended; vital signs are BP 78/systolic, P 128 and weak, R 30

37. A 17-year-old patient has an open abdominal injury. The initial assessment reveals a five-inch laceration with a loop of bowel protruding. To appropriately manage this patient, the EMT should:
- cover the exposed organs with a dry, sterile dressing
 - cover the exposed organs with a moist, sterile dressing
 - replace the organs and apply a moist, sterile dressing
 - replace the exposed bowel and apply the pneumatic antishock garment
38. A patient who is displaying signs and symptoms of internal bleeding should be managed by:
- placing the patient in a comfortable position before transporting
 - providing full spinal immobilization prior to transporting
 - assessing the patient's blood pressure in a standing position
 - rapidly transporting the patient to an appropriate medical facility
39. At what point can manual stabilization of the patient's head be released when applying a spinal immobilization device?
- when the patient is removed from the wrecked vehicle
 - when your assessment reveals no tingling or numbness in the extremities
 - when the patient is fully secured to a long spine board
 - after a cervical collar has been applied to the patient
40. When determining whether or not to administer prescribed nitroglycerin to a patient, which of the following assessment findings are most important?
- the nature of pain and the patient's blood pressure
 - the quality of the patient's pulse and respiratory status
 - the patient's blood pressure and the quality of the pulse
 - the quality of the pulse and the respiratory status
41. You have delivered the first shock to a cardiac arrest patient with your AED. Your next step is to:
- analyze the rhythm
 - give two slow breaths
 - assess the carotid pulse
 - continue CPR for one minute
42. A 62-year-old male complains of chest pain. His vital signs are BP 90/70, P 114 and weak, R 22. The patient has a history of chest pain and has a prescription for nitroglycerin. When you contact medical control, the physician orders you to administer one nitroglycerin tablet and then transport the patient. You should:
- give the nitroglycerin and reassess the patient
 - ensure that you repeat the BP to the physician and ask if nitroglycerin is still appropriate
 - give the nitroglycerin but document that you thought the order was inappropriate
 - refuse to give the nitroglycerin and transport the patient to a different medical facility
43. When assessing the pulse in an unconscious 2 year old patient, you should use the:
- carotid artery
 - brachial artery
 - radial artery
 - femoral artery

44. A 45-year-old male patient is complaining of chest pain and has a prescription for nitroglycerin. Your first intervention should be to:
- give the patient his nitroglycerin
 - apply oxygen to the patient
 - attach the AED to the patient
 - provide transport immediately
45. You arrive at a local shopping mall where bystanders are performing CPR on a 56-year-old male. The bystanders stop CPR upon your arrival. Your next step is to:
- evaluate the mechanism of injury
 - tell your partner to resume CPR
 - verify that the patient is pulseless and apneic
 - attach the automated external defibrillator
46. Once you begin CPR, you may stop only when:
- an ALS team assumes care of the patient
 - a physician arrives on the scene
 - the patient's family tells you to stop
 - the patient's pulse does not return
47. You respond to the scene of a patient with a witnessed cardiac arrest where bystander CPR is in progress. Immediately upon arriving at the scene, you should:
- start two rescuer CPR and wait for an ALS ambulance
 - start two rescuer CPR and transport the patient immediately
 - call for a doctor to report to the scene at once
 - attach the AED and request ALS back-up if available
48. The majority of inappropriate shocks delivered to a patient with an automated external defibrillator are the result of:
- incorrect placement of the pads
 - error on the part of the rescuer
 - malfunction of the AED
 - wet skin
49. You are dealing with a near-drowning victim in swift water. Your primary concern is to:
- defibrillate the patient as soon as possible
 - attempt resuscitation while the patient is still in the water
 - ensure your own safety as well as that of your partners
 - immobilize the patient's cervical spine prior to removal from the water
50. You are managing a 14-year-old female who is having a seizure and whose teeth are clenched. The EMT should:
- protect the patient from injury and be prepared to suction and ventilate the patient when the seizure stops
 - insert an oropharyngeal airway in between the patient's teeth and protect the patient from injury
 - physically restrain the child and attempt to perform a jaw thrust maneuver to control the patient's airway
 - mechanically restrain the child and place a nasopharyngeal airway in order to assist ventilations

51. A 7-year-old child has ingested an unknown quantity of aspirin. You should:
- give one glass of milk
 - administer activated charcoal
 - give an albuterol inhaler
 - dilute the aspirin with water
52. A patient with anaphylaxis is administered epinephrine because of its physiologic effect of:
- increasing the heart rate
 - bronchodilation
 - vasodilation
 - increasing the strength of the heart's contractions
53. Bystanders advise you that a young male "took a lot of pills". When you assess him, you note that he withdraws from pain, is snoring and has warm, dry skin. Management of this patient includes:
- suctioning his oropharynx
 - administering high flow oxygen with a nasal cannula
 - inserting an oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway
 - giving oxygen at 4 L/min with a non-rebreather mask
54. Care for a patient who has suffered from moderate burns includes:
- BSI, maintaining the airway, rupturing any blisters that have formed and rapid transport
 - stopping the burning process, covering the burned area(s) with moist dressings, applying an antiseptic, and rapidly transporting
 - monitoring the airway, giving 100% oxygen, stopping the burning process, applying ice packs to the burned areas and rapid transport
 - body substance isolation, removing smoldering clothes from the patient, securing and monitoring the airway and transporting rapidly
55. Of the following, which is the most serious symptom or sign found in a patient with a heat-related illness?
- hot, dry skin
 - exhaustion and weakness
 - cool, clammy skin
 - visual disturbances
56. An unconscious patient with hypothermia is best managed by:
- rapidly rewarming the patient using chemical heat packs
 - carefully handling and transporting the patient
 - avoiding any form of rewarming until arrival at the hospital
 - immediately treating any frostbite that the patient may have
57. All of the following characteristics of a patient represent a potential for violence **except**:
- a threatening posture
 - a loud tone of voice
 - rapid, irregular movements
 - large body size and strength

58. A patient with anaphylactic shock will typically show symptoms and signs:
- that occur spontaneously
 - in the musculoskeletal system
 - in the skin, respiratory or cardiovascular systems
 - that have progressively worsened over a period of days
59. Your patient is a six-year-old who ingested a large amount of household cleaner approximately one hour ago. This patient is likely to experience all of the following signs or symptoms **except**:
- jaundice
 - nausea
 - breath odors
 - an altered level of consciousness
60. When providing rescue breathing for an infant, the proper rate is:
- 5 breaths per minute
 - 10 breaths per minute
 - 20 breaths per minute
 - 30 breaths per minute
61. Which of the following would indicate that an infant is in respiratory failure?
- audible wheezing with sternal retractions
 - facial cyanosis and a respiratory rate of 70
 - inspiratory stridor with nasal flaring
 - a respiratory rate of 40 with abdominal movements
62. An infant is unresponsive and your first attempt to ventilate is unsuccessful. You should:
- insert your finger into the mouth and sweep with a hooking motion
 - place the infant face down over your forearm and deliver back blows
 - reposition the infant's head and re-attempt to ventilate
 - place the infant supine and deliver chest thrusts
63. A warning of imminent delivery would be:
- crowning with contractions
 - irregular contractions
 - contractions every ten minutes
 - lower back pain with contractions
64. Capillary refill on an infant should be checked by:
- performing a visual check of the nail beds
 - squeezing the infant's thumb and counting for four seconds
 - checking a distal pulse because infants have poor perfusion to their hands/feet
 - observing for a return of color after squeezing the infant's hands
65. When preparing a mother for delivery, you should place her:
- lying on her side with her hips elevated
 - lying on her back with her knees bent and spread apart
 - kneeling in a head-down position
 - in a reclining position with her knees bent

66. The appropriate volume of ventilation delivered to a non-breathing infant is equal to:
- the volume that will cause the chest to rise
 - the volume of air that you can hold in your mouth
 - one-third of the volume of your lungs
 - one-half of the volume of your lungs
67. Of the following, which would make you most suspicious of child abuse?
- the child's story of the accident is the same as the parents description
 - a rather large bruise is discovered over the shin of a 5 year old boy
 - the history reported is inconsistent with the injuries that are found
 - a child who will readily tell you how the injury occurred
68. Correct management for a 3-year-old patient with respiratory distress includes:
- applying supplemental oxygen and ventilating if needed
 - ventilating the patient if the respirations fall below 12 per minute
 - administering a beta-agonist bronchodilator and applying a non-rebreather
 - placing an oral airway and administering oxygen with a bag-valve mask
69. You are treating a patient with chest pain and administer oxygen based upon prior written guidelines from your medical director. Your treatment is based upon:
- on-line medical direction
 - the medical practice act
 - the good samaritan act
 - protocols or standing orders
70. Of the following, which best represents proper communications with a patient?
- Asking the daughter of an 80-year-old man: "Why does your dad have so many bruises on him? Who has been hitting him?"
 - When speaking to a four-year-old child: "Hi, my name is David. I am an EMT and I would like to look at your cut."
 - When talking to an elderly male: Talking very loudly and saying, "Hello! I am the EMT that you called, what is the problem today?"
 - When speaking to a 30-year-old psychiatric patient: "So, you think that you are Abe Lincoln? Well Mr. President, let us take you to the hospital."
71. When completing a written patient care report, a major factor to consider is that it:
- cannot be added to or changed once it is completed
 - gives only the information as to what happened before the ambulance arrived
 - is a legal record of the EMT's assessment and treatment of the patient
 - must be coordinated with the reports of other emergency services on the scene
72. Of the following, which statement should **not** be written on your patient care form?
- at the scene, the patient acted drunk
 - the patient's brother stated that she is HIV positive
 - the patient stated that the prescribed inhaler did not relieve his shortness of breath
 - the patient was located in a house across the street from where the accident occurred

73. Communication with the receiving medical facility is important because it:
- allows the receiving staff to eliminate the triage process
 - establishes a bond between the EMT's and hospital staff
 - allows the receiving facility to adequately prepare for the patient's arrival
 - improves the speed with which the patient can be registered once he/she arrives
74. When the EMT is communicating with the patient, he/she should:
- call the patient by their first name to make them comfortable
 - be honest with the patient when asked a question
 - not answer questions that will increase the patient's stress
 - avoid direct eye contact with the patient because this may make them uncomfortable
75. When the EMT is responding to an emergency call, the most important information that he/she must know is:
- the nature of the call and its location
 - the location of the call with cross streets or other landmarks
 - how many injuries there are and what has been done at the scene
 - street address of the patient and the caller's telephone number

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