1. The purpose of defibrillation is to:
   a. stop the chaotic, disorganized contraction of the cardiac cells.
2. Subcutaneous injections deliver the medication:
   a. between the skin and the muscle
3. Patients with tuberculosis pose the greatest risk for transmitting the disease when they:
   a. cough.
4. You are dispatched to the residence of an Asian family for a child with a high fever. When you assess the child, you note that he has numerous red marks on his back. The child’s parents explain that these marks represent coining—a traditional Asian healing practice in which hot coins are rubbed on the back. You should:
   a. document this on your patient care report and advise the emergency department staff of what the child’s parents told you.
5. Peritonitis may result in shock because:
   a. fluid shifts from the bloodstream into body tissues.
6. You respond to a residence for a patient with a severe leg injury following an accident with a chainsaw. When you arrive, you find the patient, a 44-year-old male, lying supine in the backyard. He has a partial amputation of his right lower leg that is actively bleeding. The patient is conscious and breathing adequately; however, he is restless and his skin is diaphoretic. You should:
   a. apply direct pressure to the wound.
7. Which of the following statements regarding oxygenation and ventilation is correct?
   a. In mines or confined places, where oxygen levels are low, ventilation may continue despite adequate oxygenation.
8. General treatment for a woman with vaginal bleeding and shock following sexual assault includes all of the following, EXCEPT:
   a. carefully removing any foreign bodies from the vagina.
9. You are dispatched to a convenience store, where the clerk sustained a laceration to the side of his neck during a robbery attempt. During your assessment, you note bright red blood spurting from the laceration. You should:
   a. apply direct pressure above and below the wound.
10. Which of the following conditions would MOST likely cause the pupils to remain significantly constricted?
    a. overdose of an opiate drug
11. An infant with a total blood volume of 800 mL would start showing signs of shock when as little as ______ of blood is lost.
    a. 100 mL
12. Whenever possible, a female sexual assault victim should be:
    a. given the option of being treated by a female EMT.
13. Cardiogenic shock may result from all of the following, EXCEPT:
    a. increased preload
14. CPR should be initiated when:
    a. a valid living will is unavailable.
15. You respond to the residence of a 70-year-old male who complains of weakness and severe shortness of breath. His wife tells you that he is a dialysis patient, but has missed his last two treatments. After applying high-flow oxygen, you auscultate his lungs and hear diffuse rhonchi. The patient is conscious, but appears confused. His blood pressure is 98/54 mm Hg, his pulse rate is 120 beats/min and irregular, and his respirations are 24 breaths/min and labored. You should:
    a. leave him in a sitting position, keep him warm, and prepare for immediate transport.
16. You have inserted an oral airway and are ventilating an apneic woman with a bag-mask device. She suddenly begins regurgitating large amounts of vomit. You should:
   a. roll her onto her side and remove the oral airway.

17. A generalized seizure is characterized by:
   a. severe twitching of all the body's muscles.

18. In addition to obtaining a SAMPLE history and asking questions related to the chief complaint, what else should you inquire about when assessing a patient with a potentially infectious disease?
   a. recent travel

19. You respond to a residence for a patient who is "not acting right." As you approach the door, the patient, a 35-year-old male, begins shouting profanities at you and your partner while holding a baseball bat. The man is confused and diaphoretic, and is wearing a medical identification bracelet. You should:
   a. retreat at once and call law enforcement.

20. At the onset of an acute asthma attack, patients commonly experience difficulty breathing and:
   a. expiratory wheezing.

21. A patient with an altered mental status is:
   a. not thinking clearly or is incapable of being aroused.

22. Which of the following organs lies in the retroperitoneal space?
   a. Which of the following organs lies in the retroperitoneal space?

23. Ketone production is the result of:
   a. fat metabolization when glucose is unavailable.

24. Assessing the blood pressure and oxygen saturation of a patient with a behavioral crisis should be performed:
   a. if doing so will not worsen his or her emotional distress.

25. During your assessment of a 6-month-old male with vomiting and diarrhea, you note that his capillary refill time is approximately 4 seconds. From this information, you should conclude that his:
   a. peripheral circulation is decreased.

26. Substance abuse is MOST accurately defined as:
   a. knowingly misusing a substance to produce a desired effect.

27. A patient without a history of seizures experiences a sudden convulsion. The LEAST likely cause of this seizure is:
   a. epilepsy.

28. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of epinephrine?
   a. decreases heart rate and blood pressure

29. When a woman presents with abdominal pain or other vague symptoms, the EMT is often unable to determine the nature of the problem until he or she:
   a. has gathered patient history information.

30. The term "behavioral crisis" is MOST accurately defined as:
   a. any reaction that interferes with activities of daily living or is deemed unacceptable by others.

31. Blood that is ejected from the right ventricle:
   a. flows into the pulmonary arteries.

32. A 3-year-old female ingested several leaves from a plant in the living room. The child's mother is not sure what type of plant it is, stating that she bought it simply because it was pretty. After completing your initial assessment of the child, you should:
   a. contact the regional poison control center.

33. DTs is a syndrome associated with withdrawal from:
   a. alcohol.
34. Diabetic ketoacidosis occurs when:
   a. insulin is not available in the body.
35. Esophageal varices MOST commonly occur in patients who:
   a. drink a lot of alcohol.
36. The energy of a moving object is called:
   a. kinetic energy.
37. A 62-year-old man with a history of congestive heart failure presents with severe respiratory distress and an oxygen saturation of 82%. When you auscultate his lungs, you hear widespread rales. He is conscious and alert, is able to follow simple commands, and can only speak in two- to three-word sentences at a time. You should:
   a. apply a continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) device, monitor his blood pressure, and observe him for signs of improvement or deterioration.
38. The proper depth of chest compressions on a 9-month-old infant is:
   a. one third the diameter of the chest or about 1½”.
39. After applying a pressure dressing to a laceration on a patient’s arm, you notice that blood is slowly beginning to saturate it. You should:
   a. place additional dressings over the wound.
40. An abdominal evisceration:
   a. occurs when organs protrude through an open wound.
41. A hematoma develops when:
   a. large blood vessels beneath the skin are damaged.
42. When caring for a patient who takes numerous medications, it is best to:
   a. take all of the patient's medications with you to the hospital and document them on your patient care report.
43. Anaphylaxis is MOST accurately defined as a(n):
   a. extreme allergic reaction that may affect multiple body systems.
44. An absence seizure is also referred to as a:
   a. petit mal seizure.
45. Which of the following statements regarding penetrating injuries is correct?
   a. External bleeding may be minimal but internal injuries can be extensive.
46. Your unit is dispatched to the county jail for an intoxicated inmate. Upon arrival, you find the patient, a 33-year-old male, lying supine in a jail cell. He is responsive to painful stimuli only and has slow, shallow respirations. You should be MOST concerned that this patient
   a. may vomit and aspirate.
47. After assisting your patient with his or her nitroglycerin, you should:
   a. reassess the blood pressure within 5 minutes to detect hypotension.
48. Which of the following organs is NOT part of the digestive system?
   a. kidney
49. Bleeding from the nose following head trauma:
   a. is a sign of a skull fracture and should not be stopped.
50. Patients develop septic shock secondary to:
   a. poor vessel function and severe volume loss.
51. When caring for a female patient who has been sexually assaulted, you should:
   a. place any bloodstained clothing or other articles in separate paper bags.
52. Pain that moves from its point of origin to another body location is said to be:
   a. radiating.
53. Alkalosis is a condition that occurs when:
   a. blood acidity is reduced by excessive breathing.
54. Together, the right and left lungs contain how many lobes?
   a. five
55. How does positive-pressure ventilation affect cardiac output?
   a. It increases intrathoracic pressure, which decreases venous return to the heart and causes a decrease in cardiac output.
56. When the level of arterial carbon dioxide rises above normal:
   a. respirations increase in rate and depth.
57. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea (PND), rales, and dependent edema are clinical indicators of:
   a. congestive heart failure.
58. With the flowmeter set at 6 L/min, the nasal cannula will deliver up to _______ oxygen.
   a. 44%
59. You should suspect that a patient is experiencing respiratory failure if he or she:
   a. has bradycardia and diminished muscle tone.
60. People at risk for suicide include all of the following, EXCEPT:
   a. married males older than 30 years.
61. Neurogenic shock occurs when:
   a. failure of the nervous system causes widespread vasodilation.
62. The diastolic pressure represents the:
   a. minimum amount of pressure that is always present in the arteries.
63. The AED is MOST advantageous to the EMT because:
   a. it delivers prompt defibrillation to patients with ventricular fibrillation.
64. An acute myocardial infarction (AMI) occurs when:
   a. myocardial tissue dies secondary to an absence of oxygen.
65. A 27-year-old male was stabbed in the chest during a disagreement at a poker game. As you approach him, you see that a knife is impaled in his chest. Before you make physical contact with the patient, it is MOST important to:
   a. follow standard precautions.
66. The ability of cardiac muscle cells to contract spontaneously without a stimulus from a nerve source is called:
   a. automaticity.
67. Injury to a hollow abdominal organ would MOST likely result in:
   a. leakage of contents into the abdominal cavity.
68. What Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score would you assign to a patient who responds to painful stimuli, uses inappropriate words, and maintains his or her arms in a flexed position?
   a. 8
69. An organ or tissue may be better able to resist damage from hypoperfusion if the:
   a. body's temperature is considerably less than 98.6°F (37.0°C).
70. Angina pectoris occurs when:
   a. myocardial oxygen demand exceeds the supply.
71. Nitroglycerin relieves cardiac-related chest pain by:
   a. dilating the coronary arteries and improving cardiac blood flow.
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72. _________ pressure is the pressure exerted by a liquid and occurs when blood is moved through the artery at relatively high pressures.
   a. Hydrostatic

73. With regard to the three collisions that occur during a motor vehicle crash, which of the following statements regarding the first collision is correct?
   a. It is the most dramatic part of the collision and may make extrication difficult.

74. Patients with full-thickness (third-degree) burns generally do not complain of pain because:
   a. the nerve endings have been destroyed.

75. When caring for a patient with documented hypoglycemia, you should be MOST alert for:
   a. a seizure.

76. A nasopharyngeal airway is inserted:
   a. with the bevel facing the septum if inserted into the right nare.

77. All of the following will help minimize the risk of gastric distention when ventilating an apneic patient with a bag-mask device, EXCEPT:
   a. increasing the amount of delivered tidal volume

78. The "Golden Period" begins when an injury occurs and ends when:
   a. the patient receives definitive care.

79. Epinephrine is indicated for patients with an allergic reaction when:
   a. wheezing and hypotension are present.

80. After receiving online orders from medical control to perform a patient care intervention, you should:
   a. repeat the order to medical control word for word.

81. Bleeding from soft-tissue injuries to the face is MOST effectively controlled with:
   a. direct pressure using dry, sterile dressings.

82. Common signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction include all of the following, EXCEPT:
   a. drying of the eyes

83. The most basic functions of the body, such as breathing, blood pressure, and swallowing, are controlled by the:
   a. brain stem.

84. Signs and symptoms of a sympathomimetic drug overdose include:
   a. tachycardia.

85. A 37-year-old male is having a severe allergic reaction to penicillin. He does not have an epinephrine auto-injector and your protocols do not allow you to carry epinephrine on the ambulance. How should you proceed with the treatment of this patient?
   a. Administer oxygen, transport at once, and request a paramedic intercept.

86. The adult epinephrine auto-injector delivers ______ mg of epinephrine, and the pediatric auto-injector delivers ______ mg.
   a. 0.3, 0.15

87. In contrast to insulin shock, diabetic coma:
   a. can only be corrected in the hospital setting.

88. Burns are classified according to:
   a. depth and extent

89. In contrast to the sympathetic nervous system, the parasympathetic nervous system:
   a. slows the heart and respiratory rates.

90. Which of the following body systems or components is the LEAST critical for supplying and maintaining adequate blood flow to the body?
a. the filtering of blood cells in the spleen

91. During your assessment of a patient with a head injury, you note that he opens his eyes when you pinch his trapezius muscle, is mumbling, and has his arms curled in toward his chest. You should assign him a GCS score of:
   a. 7

92. The foreign substance responsible for causing an allergic reaction is called a(n):
   a. allergen.

93. An EMT would MOST likely be held liable for abandonment if he or she:
   a. did not make provisions for continued care of an injured patient.

94. The MOST significant risk factor for a hemorrhagic stroke is:
   a. hypertension.

95. Diabetes is MOST accurately defined as a(n):
   a. disorder of carbohydrate metabolism.

96. The phenomenon of pressure waves emanating from the bullet, causing damage remote from its path, is known as:
   a. cavitation.