

Pediatrics/OBGYN Practice

Test Handout

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1. Polydipsia, polyphagia, and polyuria are all symptoms of which of the following?

- A: Hypoglycemia.
- B: Insulin shock.
- C: Hyperglycemia.
- D: Cerebral hypoglycemia.

2. What does the first A in APGAR represent?

- A: Airway.
- B: Activity.
- C: Alertness.
- D: Appearance.

3. Choose the MOST common feeling a patient may experience during a reassessment (ongoing exam).

- A: Annoyance.
- B: Anger.
- C: Depression.
- D: Acceptance.

4. Which of the following are you checking when you assess the upper airway during the primary (initial) assessment?

- A: Sounds of snoring.
- B: Sounds of wheezing.
- C: Equal chest rise and fall.
- D: Breathing rate and effort.

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5. At a normal car accident scene with no apparent hazards, how far away from the scene should you park your vehicle?
 - A: 0-50 feet.
 - B: 50-100 feet.
 - C: 100-150 feet.
 - D: 150-200 feet.

6. You are responding to an incident involving multiple cars. While you are about a quarter of a mile away, which of the following presents the greatest probable hazard?
 - A: Bystanders.
 - B: Hazardous materials.
 - C: Downed power lines.
 - D: Other responding emergency units.

7. Why should we contact medical direction early in the pre-hospital management of a poisoning or overdose patient, even prior to transporting?
 - A: So the hospital can give you information regarding the expected effects of the poison.
 - B: The hospital will need additional time to prepare for a poisoning or overdose patient.
 - C: Some substances can be minimized or neutralized with common household substances.
 - D: So the hospital can acquire the antidote in a timely fashion so that it is available when you arrive.

8. Rescuers are preparing a radio report to the receiving hospital of a 65-year-old male complaining of difficulty breathing. After the hospital has acknowledged their presence and given permission to begin the report, the NEXT sentence should be:
 - A: Repeating unit and provider identification.
 - B: A brief history of the event prior to the call for help.
 - C: Estimated time of arrival and patient's chief complaint.
 - D: Patient's past medical history and response to care.

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9. What would be your priority when you find vomit in the mouth of a supine, unconscious trauma patient?
- A: Check to see if the patient has a pulse.
 - B: Logroll the patient on her side and clear the vomit.
 - C: Place a c-collar and backboard the patient prior to movement.
 - D: Continue with your assessment to find all life-threatening injuries.
10. If your patient has cold and clammy skin, which of the following should you MOST likely suspect?
- A: Fever.
 - B: Hypoxia.
 - C: Heat exposure.
 - D: Hypoperfusion or shock.
11. Which of the following is true regarding pad placement on an adult patient in cardiac arrest?
- A: One electrode is applied over the right breast near the clavicle.
 - B: One electrode is placed directly on the breast bone.
 - C: Apply the negative electrode to the scapula area.
 - D: Pads are placed immediately after determining unresponsiveness.
12. While reviewing your prehospital care report, you find there is a statement that is a mistake. What should you do to correct it?
- A: Scribble over the false section and write it differently, then submit an incident report reflecting the event.
 - B: Draw a straight line through the false section and rewrite that section accurately.
 - C: Rewrite the entire run form and destroy the original.
 - D: Leave it as originally written and submit as is.

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13. Which of the following are the MOST appropriate body substance isolation precautions in preparation for childbirth?
- A: Gloves only.
 - B: Gloves and shoe covers.
 - C: Gloves, gowns, and shoe covers.
 - D: Gloves, gown, and goggles.
14. You are preparing to transport an unresponsive stroke patient to the emergency department. Which of the following would be the BEST position to place this patient in for transport?
- A: Recovery position.
 - B: Supine position.
 - C: Fowler's position.
 - D: Trendelenburg position.
15. You are a non-transporting unit treating a 5-year-old who fell off a roof and struck his head on the way down. What treatment suggestion would you consider MOST useful?
- A: Avoid using an oxygen mask, as he will likely resist it being used.
 - B: Remember to elevate the feet of the patient to reduce swelling of the brain.
 - C: Use padding along the side of the patient when immobilizing to a standard backboard.
 - D: Place the patient on his side until transport arrives to prevent complications from vomiting.
16. While caring for a 2-year-old-female toddler that has "croup" you have witnessed the child in respiratory distress. The child has a frequent loud, barking cough. The child is sitting up, leaning forward, and develops cyanosis when coughing. She has anterior retractions. Her respiratory rate is 52 and pulse is 148. As you monitor the child closely, your biggest concern is for the onset of:
- A: Cardiac arrest.
 - B: Respiratory failure.
 - C: Additional infection.
 - D: Additional viral illness.

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17. A 57-year-old-female patient says she takes Metformin for her medical problem. She claims she drank too many beers and had too much food to eat today and that is why she doesn't feel well. "Her pills aren't doing her any good" she claims. Most likely the medical condition the patient is referring to is:
- A: Obesity.
 - B: Diabetes.
 - C: Alcoholism.
 - D: Hypoglycemia.
18. The scene safety determination is done for which of the following reasons?
- A: To rapidly determine if the scene is safe.
 - B: To determine major immediate life threats.
 - C: To quickly determine if an emergency move is necessary.
 - D: To determine which assessment approach to perform next.
19. What is the primary concern for a patient in the postictal phase of a seizure?
- A: Assessing the patient.
 - B: Protecting the airway.
 - C: Preventing further injury.
 - D: Loosening restrictive clothing.
20. The lay public often believes "cardiac arrest" and "heart attack" mean the same thing. The difference is that with a heart attack, your heart is:
- A: Doing just fine.
 - B: Circulating blood.
 - C: No longer functioning.
 - D: Experiencing fibrillation.

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21. Which of the following would be the appropriate care for a patient with inadequate breathing?
- A: Ventilate with room air.
 - B: Place him on a nasal cannula.
 - C: Apply high-concentration oxygen.
 - D: Ventilate with supplemental oxygen.
22. You are called to the scene of an unresponsive patient found in a closed garage. Which of the following would present the greatest immediate potential threat to the rescuer's safety?
- A: A curious onlooker.
 - B: Unseen hazards in the garage.
 - C: A dog in the fenced-in backyard.
 - D: The anxious family member who called 911.
23. You are treating a 10-month-old patient that you suspect is choking on a button. The child is responsive but apneic. After administering 5 back blows, you should immediately:
- A: Deliver 5 chest thrusts to clear the airway.
 - B: Perform a finger sweep to clear the throat of any debris.
 - C: Look in the patient's mouth with a jaw-lift maneuver.
 - D: Attempt to ventilate the infant with a bag-valve-mask.
24. During transport of a cardiac arrest victim whom you have revived, his heart stops beating again. After confirming he is pulseless, you should IMMEDIATELY:
- A: Initiate the automated external defibrillator sequence for immediate defibrillation.
 - B: Start compressions as you direct your partner to stop the vehicle.
 - C: Begin rescue ventilations.
 - D: Place an airway device.

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25. What action must an EMS provider take when a 16-year-old patient tells you a relative has sexually assaulted him?
- A: Ask for specific details and ask why he believes that he was assaulted.
 - B: Have the police respond to the scene before you transport to the emergency room.
 - C: Notify the emergency room staff of his statement and fill out the required paperwork.
 - D: Contact child protective services by telephone and anonymously report this situation.
26. You and your partner are preparing to deliver a baby. The patient tells you this is her first pregnancy and she is frightened. Choose the BEST reason for asking the patient if she wants you to contact a relative or friend to be with her.
- A: It will protect the rescuers from civil liability later.
 - B: Relatives can serve as legal witnesses for the EMS run form.
 - C: If needed, relatives or friends could assist with the delivery.
 - D: Calling a friend or relative could comfort the patient.
27. According to the 2015 AHA Guidelines, the proper depth of compression for an adult victim of cardiac arrest is?
- A: 5 to 6 cm.
 - B: 2 to 3 inches.
 - C: At least 2 inches.
 - D: One-third to one-half the thickness of the chest.
28. Which of the following reasons explains why we modify our behavior when treating a patient with a behavioral emergency?
- A: We may make a borderline patient suicidal.
 - B: Treating the patient in a hurry can make the situations worse.
 - C: You need to take time so that the hospital can prepare for the patient.
 - D: The underlying cause of behavioral emergencies is psychological.

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29. Your unit has been called out into the woods to care for a hunter that was found lost and disoriented. It takes you almost an hour to walk to him. You treat him for hypothermia but find his fingers and toes have signs of frostbite. He states he can walk out of the woods so that you do not need to pull him on your sled. You decide that the best option is to:
- A: Let him walk out of the woods.
 - B: Let him walk part way and ride part way out.
 - C: Move him gently to the sled and pull him out.
 - D: Wait until a motorized vehicle can come for him.
30. A 60-year-old female complains of nausea and back/jaw pain. She has been prescribed nitroglycerin in the past. Select the assessment finding that would be a contraindication for assisting with administration of nitro.
- A: Heart rate of 100.
 - B: Respirations of 20.
 - C: Blood pressure of 88/42.
 - D: Complaint of nausea.
31. Of the following components of a radio report to the hospital, which should occur FIRST?
- A: Baseline vitals.
 - B: Chief complaint.
 - C: Physical findings.
 - D: Emergency care provided.
32. If your patient has cyanosis, which of the following should you MOST likely suspect?
- A: Fever.
 - B: Hypoxia.
 - C: Hypoperfusion or shock.
 - D: Poor cardiac circulation.

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33. The BEST explanation of a bloody show during pregnancy is:
- A: The delivery of the placenta after a baby has been born.
 - B: A small mixture of blood and mucous that precedes delivery.
 - C: A large flow of bright red fluid indicating the placenta has ruptured.
 - D: The tearing of the tissue between the vagina and the rectum during delivery of a large baby.
34. Being classified as an adolescent would indicate the person fall into what age group?
- A: 6-18 years-old.
 - B: 6-12 years old.
 - C: 12-15 years old.
 - D: 13-18 years old.
35. You are assessing a patient who has just been stung by a bee. The patient has a history of allergies to bee stings. He is complaining of a swollen tongue, watery eyes, runny nose, rapid heart rate, flushed skin, and hives. Which sign or symptom indicates the patient's airway may become compromised?
- A: Flushed skin and hives.
 - B: Rapid heart rate.
 - C: Swollen tongue.
 - D: Runny nose.
36. How should you determine the responsiveness of an infant?
- A: By shouting loudly.
 - B: By performing a sternal rub.
 - C: By flicking the soles of the feet.
 - D: By pinching between the thumb and the forefinger.

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37. Following assessment of an unresponsive patient, you have determined the patient is a high priority. After you have addressed the life-threatening problems, what do you do next?
- A: A rapid secondary assessment (rapid physical survey).
 - B: A complete secondary assessment (detailed exam).
 - C: A modified secondary assessment (focused exam).
 - D: Delay any further assessment and transport.
38. After an EMS run, your partner suggests you write down vital signs differently than the ones obtained. What is the BEST reason to write the vital signs down accurately?
- A: If the vitals are inaccurate, it puts the rest of the document in question.
 - B: Criminal charges can be filed against the providers if the vitals are found to be false.
 - C: Vital signs are a critical data set required for insurance billing.
 - D: It will impact the treatment given by the emergency department.
39. Which of the following would be the best term to describe that a patient has infection in both ears?
- A: Ocularoitis.
 - B: Bilateralitis.
 - C: Infected otitisitis.
 - D: An infection in both ears.
40. Which of the following signs would indicate a lower airway respiratory problem?
- A: Stridor.
 - B: Snoring.
 - C: Crackles.
 - D: Gurgling.

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41. How should you position an unconscious patient who is paralyzed on the right side as a result of a stroke?
- A: Fowler's.
 - B: Semi Fowler's.
 - C: Left lateral recumbent.
 - D: Right lateral recumbent.
42. You have just positioned a patient complaining of chest pain on the EMS stretcher. The patient will MOST likely prefer which position for transport?
- A: Tri-pod.
 - B: Semi-fowler's.
 - C: Lying supine.
 - D: Trendelenburg.
43. You are communicating with some bystanders and requesting that they move back from the scene. Which of the following would demonstrate appropriate communication skills in this situation?
- A: Use medical and formal terminology.
 - B: Tell them a hazard exists, even if one does not.
 - C: Stand with a closed stance and above them if possible.
 - D: Put one of the bystanders in charge to move the people back.
44. You are called to the scene of a 58-year-old male complaining of severe chest pain. Which statement BEST describes why you should assist the patient with delivery of his own nitroglycerin?
- A: You have training to assist him.
 - B: There is very little risk to taking nitroglycerin.
 - C: The patient will die if you do not help him take it.
 - D: This is one of the medications you would carry on an ambulance.

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45. What is the principal reason you should wear gloves when placing a nitro tablet under a patient's tongue?
- A: To be in the habit of always wearing gloves.
 - B: You may cause the patient to get an infection.
 - C: You may absorb some of the nitro through your skin.
 - D: You may reduce the amount of nitro the patient is receiving.
46. Pick the BEST example of trending.
- A: Checking pupil reaction during transport.
 - B: Three blood pressure readings over 15 minutes.
 - C: Collecting medications and allergies.
 - D: Two pulse checks within 2 minutes.
47. Which of the following would represent the typical systolic blood pressure (50th percentile) for a two (2) year old?
- A: 108 mm/Hg.
 - B: 94 mm/Hg.
 - C: 84 mm/Hg.
 - D: 74 mm/Hg.
48. You are called to the scene of a patient in respiratory distress who is now unresponsive to verbal stimuli and snoring. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate action for this case?
- A: Insert an OPA.
 - B: Insert a NPA.
 - C: Apply suction.
 - D: Insert an ETDLA.

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49. Where should the three drapes in an obstetrical kit be placed?
- A: Under the buttocks, below the vaginal opening, and across the lower abdomen.
 - B: Under the buttocks, at the end of the stretcher, and behind the abdomen.
 - C: Behind the head, at the end of the stretcher, and across the abdomen.
 - D: Beneath the vaginal opening, across the abdomen, and on the floor of the ambulance.
50. Identify the TRUE statement regarding the anatomy of a pediatric patient versus an adult.
- A: An adult's airway occludes easier than a child's does.
 - B: The ribs of a child are considered more rigid.
 - C: Children's windpipes are more soft and flexible.
 - D: An adult's pupils react faster to light and darkness.
51. Which of the following would BEST represent a trade name for aspirin?
- A: ASA.
 - B: Aspirin USP.
 - C: Bayer.
 - D: Tylenol.
52. Which of the following would lead you to suspect that a patient is going to have an allergic or anaphylactic reaction involving swelling of the airway and blood vessel dilation?
- A: A slow development of signs and symptoms after a first exposure.
 - B: A second exposure after a previous reactive incident where the body formed antibodies.
 - C: The first time a person is exposed he has hives, itchy eyes, and a runny nose.
 - D: A development of diarrhea two days after eating a substance the patient was allergic to.

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53. You are called to a private home to care for a 16-year-old-female who was found passed out on the bathroom floor but now has regained consciousness. She is cool and pale, with sweaty skin. Her pulse is 128, BP is 86/44, and respirations are 22 and shallow. She will not answer questions with her mother in attendance. After getting the mother out of the area, the patient states she has had heavy vaginal bleeding while on the toilet. This started just today. The condition that needs the most urgent treatment with this patient is:
- A: Abortion.
 - B: Hypovolemia.
 - C: Hypothermia.
 - D: Pelvic Inflammatory Disease.
54. You arrive at the scene where a child has ingested a bottle of children's chewable vitamins. The mother says she stuck her finger down the child's throat and made him vomit. She says she could see a large number of vitamin material in the vomit. She comments that she no longer feels the child needs to go to the hospital and EMS is no longer needed. What would you advise the mom at this time?
- A: The child can be taken to the private physician.
 - B: Not to worry, vitamins are not toxic to children.
 - C: The child should be taken to the emergency department.
 - D: The mother can just monitor the child for next few hours.
55. As you are examining an expectant patient, you discover that the infant's legs and buttocks are already delivered. What is the name for this type of presentation?
- A: Limb.
 - B: Breech.
 - C: Cephalic.
 - D: Transverse.
56. Guidelines and recommendations for AED use are set by which group or agency?
- A: Your employer.
 - B: The state EMS office.
 - C: American Heart Association.
 - D: National Association of Emergency Physicians.

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57. During an ambulance inspection, which of the following medications would MOST likely be found on a standard basic life support ambulance?
- A: Oral glucose.
 - B: Syrup of ipecac.
 - C: Nitroglycerin.
 - D: Insulin.
58. Rescuers are performing CPR on a 78-year-old male. It appears the patient is likely going to die and his family is there with you. How should you deal with the family during this call?
- A: Consider allowing the family in the bedroom during treatment.
 - B: Ask the family to help you with CPR so they are part of the call.
 - C: Distract them with questions that are related to the patient's history.
 - D: Tell the family that the patient probably died in his sleep and is in heaven now.
59. The scene you have responded to is a dialysis unit. The nurse in charge tells you the patient has fluid in his lungs following a lengthy dialysis today. As you prepare the patient for transport to the emergency department, what position would you expect to transport him in?
- A: Lying flat.
 - B: Feet elevated.
 - C: Sitting straight up.
 - D: Level but on his side.
60. The privilege or permission to use an AED on an ambulance is granted and supervised by:
- A: American Heart Association.
 - B: State EMS authority.
 - C: Federal government.
 - D: Medical directors.

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61. Which of the following is true regarding the delivery of the placenta?
- A: It usually takes the placenta about 20 minutes to deliver.
 - B: You should delay transport until the placenta has delivered.
 - C: You should have the newborn nurse to facilitate placental delivery.
 - D: You should gently massage the uterus to facilitate placental delivery.
62. Rescuers have just restored circulation to a 72-year-old patient who was in cardiac arrest. The patient's vital signs are B/P 112/70, P 54, Resp. 12. What treatment will MOST likely benefit this patient if he is semi-responsive?
- A: Assisting the patient with his own nitroglycerin tablets.
 - B: Contacting medical control for advice on the best position for transport.
 - C: Requesting advance life support assistance during transport to the emergency department.
 - D: Transporting the patient in the prone position on a stretcher and monitoring the airway closely.
63. Identify which of the following would MOST likely require online medical support.
- A: Pediatric patient choking.
 - B: Hazardous materials spill.
 - C: Psychiatric patient hallucinating.
 - D: Diabetic patient refusing transport.
64. What type of poisoning should you suspect when your patient presents with slow pulse, excessive salivation and sweating, nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing, and constricted pupils
- A: Aspirin.
 - B: Insecticide.
 - C: Antihistamine.
 - D: Acetaminophen.

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65. You have a patient who is alert, has an open airway, is breathing adequately, has a normal pulse, and whose skin is normal. He has just fallen out of a three-story window and you have a bad gut feeling. Which assessment should you perform NEXT?
- A: Rapid trauma assessment.
 - B: Focused patient assessment.
 - C: Detailed, ongoing examination.
 - D: Sample history and baseline vitals.
66. In the case of a behavioral emergency, which of the following would be a physiological cause?
- A: Aspirin overdose.
 - B: Low blood sugar.
 - C: Reaction to stress.
 - D: Loss of a loved one.
67. At the scene of a multi-vehicle collision, you are attempting to evaluate a young teen-age boy who was a belted backseat passenger. He has no obvious external injuries. The driver of this vehicle is severely injured. As you question the boy, he does not respond to your questions but continues to rock back and forth in his seat. He also avoids any eye contact. As you attempt to take vital signs he pushes you away. One issue to consider with this child is that he:
- A: Has a head injury.
 - B: Is in a state of shock.
 - C: Has some autistic disorder.
 - D: Has chest and abdominal injuries.
68. The female urinary system includes which organ?
- A: The cervix.
 - B: The vagina.
 - C: The uterus.
 - D: The urethra.

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69. Experts advise that the biggest advantage of using an automated external defibrillator is:
- A: Bystanders can operate them with no instruction.
 - B: They are capable of delivering a shock within a minute or less.
 - C: Medical direction and supervision is no longer required for use.
 - D: The machine will be “error free” and there isn’t any risk of injury.
70. A quality improvement review process of AED use in a particular EMS system is being performed. The auditor will look at which of the following after every cardiac arrest case?
- A: Voice recordings and EKGs in memory.
 - B: EKGs in memory and witness testimony.
 - C: Witness testimony and written reports.
 - D: Written reports and medical history.
71. While treating a victim of a snowmobile accident, the patient begins to shiver. After immobilizing the patient to a backboard, you should:
- A: Allow the patient to drink warm liquid slowly.
 - B: Actively warm the patient with heat packs.
 - C: Apply an automated external defibrillator.
 - D: Rub the extremities to improve circulation.
72. The GREATEST value of a properly trained emergency medical dispatcher (EMD) to an EMS system is:
- A: EMDs provide better documentation of times and data from a call.
 - B: EMDs provide the 911 caller with reassurance that help is on the way.
 - C: EMDs define quality improvement standards for the EMS system.
 - D: EMDs provide life-saving instruction prior to EMS arrival.

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73. Infants found in cardiac arrest are usually in arrest as a result of:
- A: Massive hemorrhagic complications.
 - B: Improper immobilization techniques.
 - C: Complications from breathing problems.
 - D: An irregular heartbeat like ventricular tachycardia.
74. EMS is called to evaluate a 2-month-old infant that is sick as a result of hypoxia. The infant appears blue and is becoming sleepy. What should you expect the infant's pulse to be?
- A: Absent.
 - B: Normal.
 - C: Slower than normal.
 - D: Higher than normal.
75. During an EMS run, it is necessary for you to report "on the scene" to the Emergency Medical Dispatcher (EMD). Identify the MOST important reason for doing this.
- A: This information confirms to the EMD that you have arrived at a request for help.
 - B: It allows the EMD to confirm your radios work in the area of this particular call.
 - C: It relays information to the hospital that they should expect a patient soon.
 - D: It notifies everyone within the EMS that you are no longer available for another call.
76. You have a patient who was ejected from a vehicle and all other variables are equal. Which of the following motor vehicle crashes will yield the greatest potential for injury and or death?
- A: Rollover.
 - B: Head-on.
 - C: Rotational.
 - D: Side-impact.

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77. What is the MOST valuable reason for completing an AED checklist at the beginning of a shift?
- A: To inventory parts and inspect equipment.
 - B: To document the energy the machine will deliver.
 - C: To assure you have an AED at the beginning of your shift.
 - D: To comply with medical control quality assurance procedures.
78. A three-year-old child was found wandering in a neighborhood park. You are called to evaluate and most likely, transport the child to the hospital. You see that the child has old bruises in multiple areas of his body along with burn scars. These are present on all limbs, the back and abdomen. You suggest to the police that the best explanation for these injuries is:
- A: Child abuse.
 - B: A clumsy child.
 - C: Parental neglect.
 - D: Emotional abuse.
79. While completing an EMS run form, you are coaxed to hurry up and finish your report so that your crew may return to the station for lunch. Identify the BEST reason for taking your time when writing a run report.
- A: It is the only means of communicating critical information to the hospital staff .
 - B: It is the best way to relay past medical history information to the nurses and physicians.
 - C: Omission of a fact or component will likely result in a poor outcome for the patient.
 - D: It is our legal means of documenting what and when something occurred during a call.
80. Which of the following is a standard, acceptable abbreviation for use in the medical field?
- A: FTD.
 - B: ASA.
 - C: CP.
 - D: CO.

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81. What is the main problem when pulmonary edema is present?
- A: The chest wall gets fatigued and cannot expand.
 - B: Alveoli collapse when there is fluid around them.
 - C: Oxygen cannot diffuse through fluid in the alveoli.
 - D: Fluid in the alveoli begins an inflammatory response.
82. How many rescuers is the preferred number to take down a combative patient?
- A: 2.
 - B: 5.
 - C: 8.
 - D: 12.
83. Dispatch is relaying information about a call to a large office building in the center of town. They first received one call about a woman with headache and violent vomiting. Now they tell you they have received at least ten calls to this same address with victims having the same symptoms. What is the best information for you to relay back to dispatch regarding this call? Have dispatch tell:
- A: Police to respond first.
 - B: Callers to meet the ambulance outside.
 - C: The fire department to enter the scene first.
 - D: A medical control physician to respond to the scene.
84. An elderly person refuses to perform personal hygiene and change into clean clothes. This should be considered a form of:
- A: Senility.
 - B: Neglect.
 - C: Elder abuse.
 - D: Emotional abuse.

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85. A BLS ambulance responds to a two-car motor vehicle crash, which involved a minivan skidding into the rear end portion of a parked police car. Which injuries are MOST likely to be found by the rescuer if the police officer was wearing his seatbelt when hit?
- A: Blunt trauma to the abdominal/pelvic area.
 - B: An open skull injury from the steering wheel.
 - C: Internal bleeding from his spleen rupturing.
 - D: Cervical spine trauma from a whiplash type injury.
86. You are at the scene of an MVC where you are caring for a patient that most likely broke his neck when he was thrown from the vehicle. The patient has no movement or sensation in his arms or his legs. The patient is conscious and alert when you arrived, but now he is starting to be irritable and moving his head while you are trying to stabilize him. The patient keeps saying "air, I need air". Because this patient has no leg or arm movement, it is possible that he:
- A: Is having a panic attack.
 - B: Is not moving his diaphragm.
 - C: Is bleeding out somewhere and needs oxygen.
 - D: Is experiencing some paralysis of his rib muscles.
87. Which of the following would require a report to law enforcement or some other state agency?
- A: A mistake in treatment.
 - B: Suspected child or elder abuse.
 - C: An incident involving an injury to the patient.
 - D: An employee exposure to an airborne pathogen.
88. After successfully resuscitating a cardiac arrest victim, which of the following common complications will you see that will require your immediate attention?
- A: Seizures.
 - B: Vomiting.
 - C: Sneezing.
 - D: Dyspnea.

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89. You are defibrillating with an AED. Self-adhesive pads help improve defibrillation performance because of which of the following?
- A: Allowing for energy to be delivered over a longer period of time.
 - B: Preventing the heart from going into asystole.
 - C: Decreasing electrical conduction to heart muscle.
 - D: Reducing electrical arc risks.
90. When a patient has a history of developing hives following a bee sting, there is a concern with a new sting incident that:
- A: More hives will develop each time.
 - B: The patient will adjust to the reaction and not care for it.
 - C: The patient will itch the skin open increasing risk of infection.
 - D: Each reaction is worse than the last and could develop into anaphylaxis.
91. You are assessing a 6-year-old choking victim and determine he is apneic. Your partner has completed 5 abdominal thrusts, the child has become unresponsive, and your partner is unclear on what to do next. What should you suggest?
- A: Tell him to turn the victim on his side and perform a blind finger sweep.
 - B: Advise him to now perform 5 back blows in the middle of the shoulders.
 - C: Begin compressions and remember to look in the mouth before ventilating.
 - D: Attempt to ventilate with a bag-valve-mask device or pocket mask.
92. Which of the following is the proper way to open the airway?
- A: Hyperextension and jaw-lift with an infant.
 - B: A head-tilt, chin-lift of an adult trauma patient.
 - C: Hyperextension and chin-lift of a pediatric patient.
 - D: Neutral head placement and chin-lift with an infant.

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93. What care should you provide a patient who is adequately breathing but unresponsive?

- A: Continue assessment without any intervention.
- B: Assist ventilations with a bag-valve-mask.
- C: Provide low-concentration oxygen.
- D: Provide high-concentration oxygen.

94. How does an agency minimize challenges with AED battery failure?

- A: Test the battery monthly.
- B: Inspect the defibrillator at the start of each shift.
- C: Purchase four spare backup batteries for every unit.
- D: Calibration evaluations are performed every 30 days.

95. What is the primary reason we administer an inhaler?

- A: To calm and reassure the patient.
- B: To increase the patient's heart rate.
- C: To provide immediate bronchodilation.
- D: To decrease upper and lower airway secretions.

96. When is it appropriate to place a gloved hand into the birth canal during an abnormal delivery?

- A: Nuchal cord.
- B: Prolapsed cord.
- C: Limb presentation.
- D: Transverse presentation.

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97. You are dispatched to a candy store in the mall for an 8-year-old with wheezing and coughing. She denies eating anything from the store and reports that she is going to vomit. She has an expiratory wheeze, reddened eyes, and her vitals are slightly elevated. As you begin treatment, you believe the problem to be:
- A: Onset of possible viral illness.
 - B: A behavioral upset over candy.
 - C: Some type of emotional response.
 - D: Reaction to peanut dust in the store.
98. The goal for treating ingestion of toxins is to prevent the toxin from reaching which of the following?
- A: The stomach.
 - B: The brain.
 - C: The small intestine.
 - D: The liver.
99. Your patient has refused treatment and transportation. You have documented the assessment results, obtained the patient and witness signatures, explained possible problems of refusing treatment and transport, and indicated that the patient could call you again if needed. What else should be included?
- A: The patient's billing information.
 - B: All methods used to persuade the patient to go.
 - C: The hospital where you would have taken the patient.
 - D: The outcome had the patient accepted treatment and transport.
100. What is the standard dose of epinephrine in an auto-injector for an adult?
- A: 0.15 mg.
 - B: 0.3 mg.
 - C: 0.5 mg.
 - D: 1.0 mg.

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101. During your assessment of a patient having an allergic reaction, you find out he has a history of some type of heart problem. Which step should be done FIRST for the treatment of his problem today if you were allowed to do any of these skills?
- A: Assistance with administration of his Epi auto-injector.
 - B: Administration of an antidote orally to counteract the reaction.
 - C: Administration of oxygen via a high-concentration device.
 - D: Application of a tourniquet above a possible bee sting site.
102. According to the 2015 AHA Guidelines, the rate of compressions for an adult victim of cardiac arrest is:
- A: At least 100.
 - B: Greater than 100.
 - C: Anywhere between 100 and 120.
 - D: As fast as you can.
103. During transport, rescuers determine a secondary assessment should be done on a trauma patient. What is the BEST reason for the rescuers to have delayed completing the secondary assessment until now?
- A: The patient was considered potentially unstable while on scene.
 - B: Protocol requires that detailed assessment be done during transport.
 - C: The patient likely refused treatment and assessment until transport.
 - D: The rescuers suspect the patient's airway and breathing is becoming compromised.
104. After completing a rapid secondary assessment (rapid medical exam) on an unconscious patient who was exposed to excessive heat, you determine the patient requires rapid cooling. Which of the following conditions would require this type of intervention?
- A: Heat exhaustion.
 - B: Hypothermia.
 - C: Heat stroke.
 - D: Heat cramps.

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105. You have a 26-year-old male who has a chief complaint of pain in the lower posterior lateral back that radiates to his genitals. He indicates he has had this pain before. Which of the following would be the BEST way to assess his current condition?
- A: Performing a rapid medical assessment.
 - B: Doing a DCAP-BTLS assessment of the affected area.
 - C: Asking him about his current medications and allergies.
 - D: Asking him to compare this pain to the last time he had it.
106. Which of the following unresponsive patients are breathing inadequately and are in need of assisted breathing?
- A: A 27-year-old male breathing at 12 times per minute and very shallow.
 - B: A 4-year-old female breathing at 30 times per minute at a normal volume.
 - C: A 6-month-old infant breathing at 30 times per minute at a normal volume.
 - D: A 38-year-old female breathing at 28 times per minute at a normal volume.
107. A BLS or AEMT ambulance crew has just shocked a patient for a 3rd time with an AED and ALS has yet to arrive. What should the rescuers do if they determine that paramedics are delayed and will take 15 more minutes to arrive on scene?
- A: Allow the AED to go through another series of defibrillation.
 - B: Immediately prepare for transport and contact medical control.
 - C: Turn off the AED, as it surely will cause harm if it was to shock again.
 - D: Allow the AED to shock continuously until ALS takes over patient care.
108. Which of the following programs would have the greatest impact in a community?
- A: HIV awareness.
 - B: Tuberculosis screening.
 - C: CPR and AED training.
 - D: Splinting and bandaging training.

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109. Which of the following is the BEST reason for collecting data from EMS run reports?
- A: To help assess the safety risks to EMS workers.
 - B: It can help identify trends in EMS treatment.
 - C: To create award/recognition programs.
 - D: It assures proper billing is completed.
110. Which of the following would be unanticipated as an acute cause for alteration in a patient's behavior?
- A: Physical factors.
 - B: Chemical factors.
 - C: Reaction to stress.
 - D: Mental retardation.
111. You are called to assess a four-year-old child with a fever. The child is also complaining of a headache and stiff neck. The child is covered with a large, purple rash on the face. The child has a history of a ventriculoperitoneal shunt. Which of the following should you suspect?
- A: Chicken pox.
 - B: Influenza.
 - C: Measles.
 - D: Meningitis.
112. You are treating a 26-year-old male with bradycardia who is in respiratory arrest. There are no signs of trauma as you begin ventilations. You suspect an opioid overdose. Assuming you are authorized to provide any of these, which of the following should you administer according to the 2015 AHA Guidelines?
- A: Atropine
 - B: Epinephrine
 - C: Glucagon
 - D: Naloxone

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113. Why should you evaluate scene safety yourself even when the police have secured the scene?
- A: Your arrival may anger the patient or bystanders.
 - B: The police are less at risk regarding safety issues.
 - C: The police are not as well trained regarding scene safety.
 - D: The scene may have changed since the police first arrived.
114. What is the term used to describe the female reproductive system?
- A: Entero.
 - B: Gyne.
 - C: Gastro.
 - D: Utero.
115. You are attempting to ventilate a near drowning/submersion patient who was just pulled from the water. Your ventilation efforts are unsuccessful. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?
- A: The lungs are full of fluid.
 - B: The stomach is full of water.
 - C: The larynx is having a spasm.
 - D: The airway has a foreign object.
116. You are treating a hunter who broke his leg while hunting. By which of the following methods will an increase in wind chill cause an increase in heat loss?
- A: Respiration.
 - B: Conduction.
 - C: Convection.
 - D: Radiation.

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117. Which of the following is your biggest concern regarding the delivery of twins?
- A: One of the infants may be a breech presentation.
 - B: You should pay special attention to keeping the infants warm.
 - C: The delivery will be especially difficult due to the size of the infants.
 - D: You should not clamp the cord of the first child until the second child is delivered.
118. You have arrived on the scene of a suspected heart attack patient and you have just completed your scene size-up. Select the BEST reason for completing a primary assessment right away.
- A: It helps you decide if the scene is safe and secure.
 - B: It guides you down a path to determine if this is truly a heart attack or not.
 - C: It identifies any other complaints that may have a higher priority than a heart attack.
 - D: It quickly identifies life-threatening problems that require immediate attention and cannot be overlooked.
119. An ambulance crew is advised that ALS support is delayed indefinitely due to poor road conditions. If the patient remains in cardiac arrest, the BLS crew should:
- A: Contact ALS for guidance on how to proceed.
 - B: Consider terminating resuscitation efforts.
 - C: Transport to the hospital without waiting.
 - D: Contact an EMS helicopter for assistance.
120. At the conclusion of a primary assessment, what is the principal reason we determine the priority of the patient?
- A: To let the hospital know the patient's condition.
 - B: To determine if we need to immediately transport.
 - C: To determine which hospital we should transport the patient to.
 - D: To communicate with the patient that we are caring for them.

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121. What is the name of the tissue that covers the outside of the lungs?
- A: Parietal pleura.
 - B: Visceral pleura.
 - C: Peri-pulmonary sac.
 - D: Parenchymal tissue.
122. During examination of a male patient with back and jaw pain, you discover the new onset of an irregular heart beat. Select the statement that BEST describes your findings?
- A: It is a normal finding for a cardiac patient and not a cause for concern.
 - B: The patient is at risk of going into cardiac arrest and he may require CPR.
 - C: Irregular heartbeats indicate the patient currently has a respiratory problem.
 - D: Back and jaw pain with irregular heartbeats indicate high blood pressure issues.
123. Police call you to a location for a 47-year-old patient who is displaying unusual behavior according to his family. The patient has been displaying violent, aggressive behavior towards family and strangers. The police would like EMS to rule out any medical problems. What would you expect to be the most common cause of behavioral emergencies such as this one?
- A: Alcohol.
 - B: Hypoxia.
 - C: Infection.
 - D: Electrolyte imbalance.
124. You and your partner are preparing to use an AED for a patient in cardiac arrest. You have turned on a machine that is capable of analyzing rhythms while compressions are occurring, attached the electrodes, and just pressed the analyze button. What should you do NEXT?
- A: Verify no pulse.
 - B: Provide ventilations.
 - C: Shock the patient.
 - D: Continue compressions.

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125. You are assessing a patient with no obvious injuries whose car struck a tree head-on at 60 mph. Which of the following BEST explains how the mechanism of injury affects your patient assessment and treatment?
- A: As the patient has no obvious injuries, she is probably fine.
 - B: Seat belts and airbags will prevent injuries in this mechanism.
 - C: We should always suspect injuries regardless of the mechanism.
 - D: Given the mechanism, you should suspect internal injuries not readily apparent.
126. The presence of jugular venous distention (JVD) is found by easily observed jugular veins when the patient is:
- A: In a supine position.
 - B: Sitting straight upright.
 - C: Sitting at a 45-degree angle.
 - D: In a slight head-down, legs-elevated position
127. Which of the following procedures MUST be performed when dealing with a patient found unresponsive and face down in a pool?
- A: Manual stabilization of head.
 - B: The Heimlich maneuver.
 - C: Deep nasal suctioning.
 - D: Active rewarming.
128. You are caring for an unstable, underwater submersion event victim that occurred in the winter. Which of the following would you expect to find during your reassessment (ongoing exam)?
- A: Red rash around the neck.
 - B: Signs of hypothermia.
 - C: Pursed lip breathing.
 - D: Unequal pupils.

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129. You are called to an area in a section of the city where a lot of homeless people live. There is a young woman huddled into a corner between buildings and she is screaming. She will not let anyone come near her and is refusing any treatment or transport. There are cuts and newly forming bruises on her face. You and the police are concerned this person has been sexually assaulted. The best way to handle this situation would be to:
- A: Call in a female sexual assault counselor.
 - B: Try to find someone in the area that knows her.
 - C: Observe her until she is ready to be transported.
 - D: Get enough personnel to forcefully take her to the ambulance.
130. During which age classifications does peer pressure begin to shape the child's belief structure?
- A: Adolescent.
 - B: Preschool.
 - C: School age.
 - D: Infant.
131. Caring for a patient with a systemic allergic reaction, you find the patient has generalized itching, some redness in the face, and some burning in the eyes. The patient believes he is reacting to some seafood that was not supposed to be in the Asian soup he just finished. Why should you recommend the patient be transported to the Emergency Department?
- A: To protect you from potential liability issues.
 - B: There is a significant potential for the allergic response to increase.
 - C: Benadryl has been proven to be ineffective in cases of seafood allergies.
 - D: The Emergency Department is best at dealing with mild allergic reactions.
132. Your patient has just experienced a very difficult birth. Which of the following would be the best term to use to document this situation?
- A: Dys-birth.
 - B: Distotia.
 - C: Noxious birth.
 - D: A difficult birth.

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133. The head of the baby has just delivered. Which of the following should you do NEXT?
- A: Clamp and cut the umbilical cord.
 - B: Suction the mouth and nose, if secretions are present.
 - C: Dry the head and cover with a cap to prevent heat loss.
 - D: Pull the baby's head up to clear and deliver the shoulders.
134. While off-duty having lunch at a restaurant with your family, you see an elderly customer coughing and turning red in the face. You go to the person and ask if he is choking. You can see he is having more trouble breathing, as he shakes his head "no" and states "asthma". You are aware that this patient would benefit from:
- A: Oral glucose.
 - B: A glass of water.
 - C: A bronchodilator.
 - D: An auto-injector of Epi.
135. In order to properly determine changes (trending) with the stable trauma patient, you should:
- A: Do a complete primary assessment (initial assessment) every 4-5 minutes.
 - B: Frequently repeat the rapid secondary assessment (rapid trauma survey).
 - C: Repeat a thorough, reassessment (ongoing assessment) every 15 minutes.
 - D: Ask SAMPLE history questions again and repeat OPQRST.
136. Cardiac arrest in children and infants is most commonly caused by:
- A: Hemorrhagic shock.
 - B: Bradydysrhythmias.
 - C: Respiratory compromise.
 - D: Myocardial infarction.

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137. What are you listening for when you first assess breathing during the primary (initial) assessment?
- A: Crepitus and pleural rub.
 - B: Lung sounds to assess volume.
 - C: Lung sounds for equality and moisture.
 - D: Air leaving the airway and inappropriate noises.
138. What actions should you take to prepare for an imminent delivery? This pregnant female is full term and this is her third child.
- A: Create an area that is sterile and free of any germs.
 - B: Instruct her to lie on her side when she has an urge to push.
 - C: Tell the patient to use the bathroom while you are setting up.
 - D: Have the patient remove her pants and cover her legs with a sheet.
139. Which of these is a part of the pediatric assessment triangle?
- A: Activity.
 - B: Appearance.
 - C: Grimace.
 - D: Pulse.
140. What is the name of the phase of a generalized seizure right after a patient has stopped seizing?
- A: Aura.
 - B: Tonic.
 - C: Clonic.
 - D: Postictal.

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141. Which of the following is unrecognized as a reason for providing efficient and effective radio traffic?
- A: To educate the public.
 - B: To provide for our safety.
 - C: To receive orders from medical control.
 - D: To allow the receiving facility to prepare.
142. Which of the following would suggest to you that a patient is at an increased risk of suicide?
- A: Sudden improvement from depression.
 - B: Thought about death after seeing an autopsy.
 - C: An 8-year-old who is being held back in school.
 - D: Just received a job promotion he was expecting.
143. You observe a 4-year-old patient who is dyspneic and who has a loud, harsh voice, and a raspy cough. As you continue your assessment, the child has an increased effort to breathe and intercostal muscle retractions. What condition do you suspect?
- A: Complete airway obstruction.
 - B: Carbon monoxide exposure.
 - C: Epiglottitis.
 - D: Croup.
144. Which of the following is the term used to describe a patient with a bleeding disorder?
- A: Hemiplegia.
 - B: Hemophilia.
 - C: Leukemia.
 - D: Lymphoma.

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145. Which of the choices below best represents the reason we give aspirin to patients we suspect of having a heart attack?
- A: Platelet aggregation inhibitor.
 - B: Thrombolytic agent.
 - C: Blood thinner.
 - D: Analgesic.
146. Which of the following is your greatest concern regarding a newborn who was born prematurely?
- A: Keeping the infant warm.
 - B: Performing an APGAR assessment.
 - C: Placing the infant on a non-rebreather.
 - D: Suctioning the nose and then the mouth with a flexible suction catheter.
147. In the pregnant female, what is the name of the organ that holds the fetus?
- A: Uterus.
 - B: Cervix.
 - C: Placenta.
 - D: Amniotic sac.
148. Choose the medication the EMT can assist a patient in administering.
- A: Nitroglycerin.
 - B: 50% Dextrose.
 - C: Syrup of ipecac.
 - D: Simple forms of insulin.

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149. A patient complains of a headache and other vague discomfort. How would EMS providers show a patient they genuinely care about him during the call?
- A: Explain to the patient what you think is wrong with him today.
 - B: Listen to the patient carefully and explain all of your procedures.
 - C: Tell the patient you know what he is feeling, as you were sick last week.
 - D: Insist that the patient try to be more specific about his complaints.
150. Which of the following would be a method to calm a patient with a behavioral emergency?
- A: Take your time and listen to him.
 - B: Try to interview the patient by yourself.
 - C: Get close and touch the shoulder to show you care.
 - D: If he is having hallucinations, state you see them as well.
151. Why is it important for us to use an accurate and synchronous clock in our documentation?
- A: Inaccurate times may cause your paycheck to be off.
 - B: Inaccurate times can be used against you later in court.
 - C: The hospital staff needs to know the exact time vitals were taken.
 - D: The insurance company will not reimburse the call if the times are off.
152. At a private residence you are evaluating a 2-year-old child that has a respiratory illness. You know this is the time of year for a lot of respiratory viruses to be seen in children. The mother states that the child sounds like her throat is swollen. The child hasn't wanted to eat or drink today and has had a low-grade fever for three days. Why is this type of respiratory illness in children more significant than it is in adults?
- A: They are so hard to diagnose.
 - B: Swelling can close the airway.
 - C: They have weak immune systems.
 - D: There are fewer medications to treat them with.

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153. During treatment of a homeless person who says he is sick, a pastor walks up and asks how your patient is doing. He says he knows the individual and is wondering if he is okay. Your BEST response would be:
- A: HIPAA and other confidentiality guidelines do not allow you to tell him what the patient's problem is.
 - B: Ask the pastor for his credentials and then ask the patient if you can tell him what is going on.
 - C: Tell the priest the patient is just fine and that he will have to move on down the street.
 - D: Allow the pastor to speak directly to the patient if the patient agrees.
154. Which of the following should be left out of a patient care report?
- A: Your opinions.
 - B: Patient age and sex.
 - C: Objective information.
 - D: What the patient thinks is wrong.
155. While awaiting ALS transport, you begin a reassessment (ongoing assessment) of your patient. Which of the following is specifically included in the ongoing assessment?
- A: Calling for additional help.
 - B: Asking SAMPLE history questions.
 - C: Checking any treatments or interventions.
 - D: Assessing the nature of illness/mechanism of injury.
156. You are called to a patient complaining of chest pain and trouble breathing. Which of the following would be the BEST reason an EMT should assist a patient with nitroglycerin?
- A: History of any heart disease.
 - B: He complains of a headache.
 - C: The patient has difficulty breathing.
 - D: The patient is prescribed nitroglycerin.

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157. Which of the following settings should rescuers consider the MOST unsafe scene?
- A: A home with slippery stairs due to ice.
 - B: A suicidal patient with a small pocketknife in her hand.
 - C: An apartment with cockroaches and other insects around.
 - D: A heavily intoxicated patient threatening to kill everyone.
158. Identifying the need and requesting additional help to the scene as soon as possible will be an important action because:
- A: It increases the visibility at the scene of an accident.
 - B: The greater the number of trained rescuers, the better.
 - C: It decreases the amount of time the patient will be on scene.
 - D: It decreases the frustration experienced by the units providing assistance.
159. You are called to a patient who is hallucinating and is thinking about killing himself. Which action should a rescuer consider cruel?
- A: Applying restraints to immobilize the patient to a stretcher.
 - B: Telling the patient you hear voices too, when you do not.
 - C: Calling for transport to the hospital against the patient's wishes.
 - D: Putting a disposable mask on the patient who is spitting and crying.
160. You are responding to a call where a 55-year-old-male has the chief complaint of "severe heartburn". You know that this symptom is misleading and quite often it is related to:
- A: Stroke.
 - B: Heart attack.
 - C: Cardiac arrest.
 - D: Internal bleeding.

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161. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause of stridor?
- A: Fluid in the back of the throat.
 - B: A narrowing of the upper airway.
 - C: A narrowing of the lower airway.
 - D: The tongue partially blocking the airway.
162. Which of the following is typically used to represent the term blood?
- A: Erythro.
 - B: Hemo.
 - C: Lympho.
 - D: Leuko.
163. During delivery of a newborn, the umbilical cord becomes wrapped around the neck. Which of the following is the best way to manage this?
- A: Clamp and cut the cord immediately.
 - B: Gently lift the cord over the baby's head.
 - C: Transport the infant to the nearest obstetric facility.
 - D: Request medical control permission for a caesarean section.
164. Activated charcoal is typically prepared and used in which form?
- A: Gel.
 - B: Spray.
 - C: Fine powder.
 - D: Suspension.
165. Other than cost, what is the BEST reason for having an AED without a monitor screen on it?
- A: A screen prevents easy maintenance.
 - B: A screen is an unnecessary distraction.
 - C: A screen is not allowed under federal law.
 - D: A screen reduces the reliability of the machine.

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166. Why do we administer nitroglycerin to a patient with chest pain?
- A: To relieve chest pain.
 - B: To reduce the blood pressure.
 - C: To thin the blood clot from the coronary artery.
 - D: To increase circulation to the affected area of the heart.
167. As you are taking your stretcher out from the emergency department to your unit, a woman is seen assisting a man out of the car. As you move to assist the man, he collapses into your arms. His skin is mottled and he is wheezing audibly. The wife says she thinks her husband is having a heart attack after receiving a bee sting. Your partner approaches with an EpiPen to administer to the patient. The IM epinephrine most likely will be ineffective because:
- A: His heart may not be pumping.
 - B: It doesn't work on large people.
 - C: Too much histamine is in his system.
 - D: The peripheral circulation is shut down.
168. When administering medications, we always go through the "five rights". These are the right patient, the right medication, the right dose and route. The one not mentioned would be the right:
- A: Drug manufacturer.
 - B: Color of medication.
 - C: Food intake preceding medication.
 - D: Time of day, time before expiration.
169. You have a patient with hives, itching, watery eyes, and a runny nose. He denies difficulty breathing and his vital signs are normal. Which of the following BEST describes this patient's condition?
- A: Inhalation poisoning.
 - B: Mild allergic reaction.
 - C: Anaphylactic reaction.
 - D: Severe allergic reaction.

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170. On an EMS run, your partner asks you to explain why you called for the police for the "crazy" woman on Liberty Street who was just suicidal. What is the BEST reason for calling the police on a psychiatric problem?
- A: You needed them to secure a knife on the scene.
 - B: You anticipated the patient could be violent or dangerous.
 - C: To serve as a witness in case the patient accuses you of wrongdoing.
 - D: To protect the patient's civil rights in the event you had to restrain her.
171. An EMS provider is trying to determine if all of the organs are being perfused adequately. Which finding would suggest the pediatric patient's perfusion is adequate?
- A: Strong peripheral pulses.
 - B: The infant has a dry diaper.
 - C: Arms that are cool and pale.
 - D: Delayed capillary refill.
172. You are called to the scene of a trauma involving a female who is 9 months pregnant and in labor. She was cut in her radial artery and you have controlled the bleeding. Her pulse is 98, respirations are 26 and shallow, blood pressure is 100/70, her skin is slightly pale, and she is anxious. Which of the following is your primary concern?
- A: Providing low-concentration oxygen.
 - B: Providing her with high-concentration oxygen.
 - C: Placing her in a Trendelenburg position to treat for shock.
 - D: Assisting with normal delivery as her signs are appropriate for her condition.
173. During assessment of a patient with an altered mental status, which treatment or assessment must be your HIGHEST priority?
- A: Administering of instant glucose.
 - B: Maintaining an open, patent airway.
 - C: Assessing for any traumatic injuries.
 - D: Contacting medical control authority.

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174. While completing a reassessment (ongoing exam), your patient can't understand why you need to check his vitals again. Choose why you should suggest the patient reconsider allowing you to continue your assessment.
- A: It will help you decide if a different treatment is necessary.
 - B: Vital signs help establish how stable a patient is and predict how he will be later.
 - C: Every provider must complete a reassessment every 10 minutes during transport.
 - D: The reassessment may help you discover any errors or omissions that may have occurred.
175. You have completed a patient assessment on a 65-year-old confused male patient. Which piece of historical information would be most important to pass along to other health care providers who will be providing transport?
- A: Takes coumadin.
 - B: Takes vitamin B12.
 - C: Had cancer as a child.
 - D: Has financial challenges.
176. One of the most common reasons for CPR to be unsuccessful is when:
- A: The compressions are too fast.
 - B: The compressions are too deep.
 - C: The ventilations are too shallow.
 - D: The interruptions are too frequent.
177. Identify the signs and symptoms of a narcotic overdose.
- A: Seizures, headaches, and blurry vision.
 - B: Respiratory depression, paranoia, and hypotension.
 - C: Increased respirations, tachycardia, and dilated pupils.
 - D: Confusion, one-sided weakness, headaches, and tachycardia.

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178. Which of the following must exist in order to administer oral glucose?
- A: The patient is awake and able to protect her airway.
 - B: The patient has suspected diabetic ketoacidosis.
 - C: The patient has documented hypoglycemia.
 - D: The patient is in insulin shock.
179. Which of the following is a pre-delivery emergency?
- A: Nuchal cord.
 - B: Prolapsed cord.
 - C: Placenta previa.
 - D: Limb presentation.
180. Your protocol for a patient with chest pain, who appears to be having a heart attack, is to give aspirin. Whether you are using the patient's aspirin, or some that you carry, you must use caution and possibly discuss with medical control if the patient is already taking:
- A: Lasix.
 - B: Sildenafil.
 - C: Coumadin.
 - D: Nitroglycerin.
181. How could you start evaluating important vital signs on a newborn infant in the dark?
- A: Lay a hand across the baby's chest.
 - B: Attempt to find a pulse in the arm.
 - C: Lay a finger under the baby's nose.
 - D: Stimulate the baby to get them to cry.

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182. Which of the following is the principal reason we perform a rapid secondary (rapid trauma) assessment?
- A: To identify internal injuries.
 - B: To quickly identify all injuries.
 - C: To quickly identify immediate life threats.
 - D: To determine the patient's neurological status.
183. You are assessing a 1-year-old you suspect has a fever. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate method of checking the temperature?
- A: Feeling the forehead.
 - B: Feeling the extremities.
 - C: Using an oral thermometer.
 - D: Using a rectal thermometer.
184. What is the ratio for two-rescuer CPR when treating a 4-year-old in arrest?
- A: 3 to 1.
 - B: 5 to 1.
 - C: 15 to 2.
 - D: 30 to 2.
185. When you arrive on the scene where CPR is being performed on a cardiac arrest victim, you find the person who is performing ventilations is doing so at about 30 per minute. Which of the following would be the best method for correcting this situation and guaranteeing that the ventilations are being delivered correctly?
- A: Suggest to the rescuer his rate is too fast.
 - B: Offer to take over ventilations from this rescuer.
 - C: Order all CPR to stop and state a new crew is taking over the CPR.
 - D: Explain to rescuers that rapid ventilation does not allow the heart to fill.

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186. Which of the following ideas is critical to remember when attempting to clear an airway obstruction on a 3-month-old infant?
- A: Be sure to tilt the head back several times before performing any back blows.
 - B: Sweeping your finger in the patient's mouth is forbidden unless you see something.
 - C: The timing of how chest thrusts and back slaps are delivered is not important.
 - D: 3-month-old infants require a combination of chest and back thrusts for success.
187. During a long-distance transfer of a 10-year-old patient struggling to breathe, you find him becoming quieter and acting tired. He seems like he is beginning to go to sleep. What should the provider think of this behavior?
- A: This is a normal behavior of a 10-year-old during a long transfer.
 - B: He is now beginning to compensate for the high CO₂ levels.
 - C: He is becoming more comfortable with his surroundings.
 - D: His condition is worsening and this could be a grave sign.
188. Which of the following is correct regarding a patient care report?
- A: It is a legal document that can be subpoenaed.
 - B: The entire report is available to the service for education.
 - C: You should not document any mistakes in patient care here.
 - D: Under the "Freedom of Information Act" it is available to the public.
189. Where should you palpate for a pulse in an unconscious adult trauma patient during your primary assessment?
- A: Radial.
 - B: Carotid.
 - C: Brachial.
 - D: Femoral.

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190. What is the first thing you should focus your attention on when you approach a trauma scene?
- A: Scene safety.
 - B: Number of patients.
 - C: Mechanism of injury.
 - D: Need for additional assistance.
191. You arrive on scene to find an adult complaining of difficulty breathing. Breathing rate is 20 times per minute with adequate volume. His lung sounds are clear and equal without accessory muscle usage. His color is normal and his pulse oximeter reading is 100% on room air. How would you describe this patient's respiratory status?
- A: Adequate.
 - B: Inadequate.
 - C: Respiratory failure.
 - D: Respiratory distress.
192. You arrive to find an unresponsive 48-year-old female. You have determined she is unconscious, apneic, has a weak pulse, and you observe cyanosis. Which of these finding is a contraindication for AED application?
- A: Apnea.
 - B: Weak pulse.
 - C: Cyanosis.
 - D: Unconsciousness.
193. You have a newborn who is blue in the hand but pink centrally, pulse is 80, respirations are 10, movement is weak, and he has a slight facial grimace when you flick the feet. What would the APGAR score be for this newborn?
- A: 4.
 - B: 5.
 - C: 6.
 - D: 7.

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194. You are called to care for an elderly obese woman who is found on the floor in the grocery store. She appears alert, but confused when questioned. No one appears to be with the woman, and no one saw her fall. Her skin is cool, clammy, and her pulse is weak and rapid. You ask her if she takes any medicine, or if she has any medical problems, and she repeats multiple times, "the sugars". It is also hard to understand the woman, as she does not appear to have any teeth. You should suspect your patient is:
- A: Diabetic and hypoglycemic.
 - B: Diabetic and hyperglycemic.
 - C: Hypertensive and having a stroke.
 - D: Overheated and having heat stroke.
195. How does a court view the written EMS run report?
- A: It relays the rescuer's impressions of the call.
 - B: The report is only valuable for billing purposes.
 - C: It documents exactly what happened during a call.
 - D: It must serve as notes for the provider during testimony.
196. You have a patient who has just eaten a salad that had peanut oil in it and he is allergic to peanuts. He is complaining of severe difficulty breathing and you are hearing wheezing and some stridor. Which of the following is your MOST important intervention?
- A: Administering activated charcoal.
 - B: Assisting the patient's ventilations.
 - C: Clearing the airway with abdominal thrusts.
 - D: Administering epinephrine by way of auto-injector.
197. In which of the following allergic reaction patients would the immediate use of an auto-injector MOST likely be indicated?
- A: A patient with respiratory distress.
 - B: A patient with hives and a runny nose.
 - C: A patient with a headache and flushed skin.
 - D: A patient with a history of allergies but no symptoms.

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198. Which of the following would be a contraindication for giving oral glucose?
- A: Unconsciousness.
 - B: History of stroke.
 - C: Prior heart attacks.
 - D: Difficulty speaking.
199. You work with a small community EMS/Rescue department. You and two other EMTs are the first on scene to a crash where a vehicle has hit a tree and then gone down into a ravine. You slip and slide on wet leaves as you go down into the ravine and discover you cannot get back out. You find 4 unresponsive young men in the vehicle. As your partner continues the triage, what additional resources should you request from dispatch?
- A: A licensed medical helicopter.
 - B: Additional rescue personnel and additional EMS transport.
 - C: Notify all neighboring departments to respond to the scene.
 - D: Call around to other departments to see if they have personnel available.