

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

- 1) An EMT or other person authorized by a physician to administer medications acts as the _____ 1) _____
agent of the physician.
A) designated B) personal C) certified D) authorized
- 2) Which of the following groups developed the earliest documented emergency medical service? 2) _____
A) Native Americans B) Mayans
C) The French D) The Egyptians
- 3) The three "Rs" of reacting to danger include all of the following EXCEPT: 3) _____
A) Recover B) Radio C) Re-evaluate D) Retreat
- 4) Which of the following best describes the purpose of CISD? 4) _____
A) Bringing to the public's attention the stressful roles of public safety personnel
B) Reducing psychological trauma
C) Identifying individuals who are not emotionally capable of handling EMS roles and responsibilities
D) Re-enacting the call to confront stressors
- 5) Which of the following information may be important to law enforcement officers investigating a crime scene? 5) _____
A) What you touched at the scene B) How you gained access to the scene
C) What the patient may have said to you D) All of the above
- 6) Which of the following is NOT required to prove a claim of negligence against an EMT? 6) _____
A) The patient suffered harm as a result of what the EMT did or did not do
B) The patient was in fear of bodily harm at the time of the incident
C) The EMT had a duty to act
D) The EMT failed to act according to the standard of care
- 7) With regard to anatomical locations, which of the following is NOT true? 7) _____
A) The mouth is proximal to the nose
B) The ears are located on the lateral aspect of the head
C) The foot is distal to the knee
D) The umbilicus is located on the ventral aspect of the body

- 8) The blood vessels surrounding the alveoli are: 8) _____
 A) Arteries B) Veins C) Arterioles D) Capillaries
- 9) For a patient without a possibility of spinal injury, which of the following carries should be used to move him from a bed to a stretcher? 9) _____
 A) Extremity carry B) Direct ground lift
 C) Direct carry D) Extremity lift
- 10) When placing all fingers and the palm in contact with the object being lifted, you are using which of the following? 10) _____
 A) Power grip B) Power lift C) Lock grip D) All of the above
- 11) Which of the following muscles, not used in normal breathing, are used to assist respiration by patients with difficulty breathing? 11) _____
 A) Intercostal muscles B) Diaphragm
 C) Neck muscles D) Pulmonary muscles
- 12) You are ventilating a 55-year-old male patient with a stoma. Which of the following is NOT necessary? 12) _____
 A) Head-tilt chin-lift B) Having suction available
 C) Maintaining a seal around the stoma D) Supplemental oxygen
- 13) At what point is the scene size-up completed? 13) _____
 A) When initial patient contact is made
 B) At the end of the call
 C) When crashed vehicles have been stabilized
 D) When the number of patients has been determined
- 14) As you arrive at the scene of a house fire, a very upset man screams at you to help his young son, who is trapped under a piece of burning wood on the ground. Which of the following should you do first? 14) _____
 A) Size-up the scene before acting
 B) Perform an initial assessment on the patient
 C) With the father's help, grab the boy by the arms and pull him from underneath the wood
 D) Use a blanket to put out the fire on the piece of wood
- 15) Which of the following is NOT part of the general impression? 15) _____
 A) The patient's past medical history B) The patient's age
 C) The position in which the patient is found D) The patient's facial expression

- 16) During the initial assessment of an infant, which pulse should be palpated? 16) _____
A) Umbilical B) Carotid C) Radial D) Brachial
- 17) Which one of the following is NOT a term the EMT-B would use to describe the sound of a patient's breathing? 17) _____
A) Gurgling B) Wheezing
C) Huffing and puffing D) Snoring
- 18) Which one of the following methods should be used by the EMT-B to assess a patient's pupils? 18) _____
A) Shine your penlight into each eye
B) Have the patient follow your finger with his eyes as you move it back and forth
C) Hold your index finger about 12 inches from each eye and slowly move it toward the eye
D) Ask the patient how many fingers you are holding up
- 19) Which of the following is NOT a cause of abdominal distention? 19) _____
A) Blood B) Dehydration C) Air D) Fluid
- 20) Which of the following terms can be defined as the process of keying in on the most medically important issues of a trauma patient? 20) _____
A) Focused history and physical exam B) Detailed physical exam
C) Primary survey D) Secondary survey
- 21) Mrs. Butler is a 66-year-old woman who is complaining of chest pain. Which of the following questions would be best in helping you determine if the pain is radiating? 21) _____
A) Are you experiencing any other symptoms?
B) Does anything make the pain better or worse?
C) Are you having pain anywhere besides your chest?
D) Are you having pain in your arm?
- 22) Where might you find a patient's medical alert identification jewelry? 22) _____
A) Necklace B) Bracelet C) Ankle bracelet D) All of the above
- 23) Your patient is a 23-year-old male with a stab wound to the abdomen. You have bandaged the wound and are transporting the patient to a trauma center. During your assessment, you note that the bandage has become soaked with blood. What should your priority be with this patient? 23) _____
A) Control the bleeding
B) Notify the receiving facility that the patient has developed arterial bleeding
C) Place the patient in the Trendelenburg position
D) Check the patient's blood pressure

- 24) During ongoing assessment you notice that your patient is making gurgling sounds. Which of the following should you do immediately? 24) _____
- A) Suction the airway
 - B) Assist ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device
 - C) Place the patient in the recovery position
 - D) Increase the amount of oxygen being delivered to the patient
- 25) Which of the following may vary from locality to locality? 25) _____
- A) Terminology for expressing the priority level of the transport or response mode
 - B) Terms used to acknowledge a radio transmission
 - C) When a radio report is required
 - D) All of the above
- 26) You have an urgent transmission you need to make to the dispatch center. Which of the following is the appropriate way to communicate this? 26) _____
- A) Interrupt less urgent radio traffic to get your message across
 - B) Listen to the frequency first to avoid stepping on another transmission
 - C) Use the phrase, "Attention, attention, I have priority traffic."
 - D) Speak loudly to convey the urgency of the message
- 27) Which of the following is NOT an objective element of documented patient information? 27) _____
- A) Patient's age
 - B) Patient's blood pressure
 - C) Patient's complaint of nausea
 - D) Position in which patient was found
- 28) Which of the following is NOT an appropriate use of patient care report information? 28) _____
- A) Referral to Alcoholics Anonymous, support groups for domestic abuse, and similar social services
 - B) Education and quality assurance for EMS personnel
 - C) Billing and insurance
 - D) To conduct research
- 29) Which of the following describes the sublingual route of medication administration? 29) _____
- A) The medication is injected under the skin
 - B) The medication is breathed into the lungs, such as from an inhaler
 - C) The medication is placed under the tongue
 - D) The medication is swallowed whole, not chewed

- 30) A contraindication to a medication is: 30) _____
- A) The way in which a drug causes its effects
 - B) A reason why you should give a medication to a patient
 - C) A reason why you should avoid giving a medication to a patient
 - D) An unintended action of the drug
- 31) Which of the following is a benefit of using small volume nebulizers for the treatment of respiratory problems? 31) _____
- A) They will work, even when the patient's ventilations are inadequate
 - B) They allow greater exposure of the patient's lungs to the medication
 - C) The patient can easily carry this equipment in a purse or pocket
 - D) Nebulized medications have fewer side effects than aerosolized medications from an inhaler
- 32) Your patient is a 62-year-old female complaining of pressure in the center of her chest and difficulty "catching her breath." She is alert and oriented with an irregular pulse at 90 beats per minute, respirations of 24 per minute, and a blood pressure of 160/92. Which of the following would be the best position of transport for this patient? 32) _____
- A) Sitting up on the cot
 - B) Supine with legs flat
 - C) Supine with legs elevated
 - D) Recovery position
- 33) Which of the following questions may help the EMT-B in the assessment of the patient with abdominal pain? 33) _____
- A) Do you have any allergies to foods or medicines?
 - B) Do you have any medical problems, such as diabetes or heart problems?
 - C) What medications are you taking?
 - D) All of the above
- 34) Which of the following is a typical cause of seizures? 34) _____
- A) Asthma
 - B) Chest pain
 - C) Fever
 - D) Administration of glucose to a hyperglycemic patient
- 35) Which of the following is NOT a sign or symptom of an allergic reaction involving the skin? 35) _____
- A) Hives
 - B) Flushing
 - C) Cyanosis
 - D) Itching
- 36) Your patient is a 23-year-old male who is unresponsive in the restroom of a bar. His respirations are slow and shallow, he has a heart rate of 50, he is sweating profusely, and he has constricted pupils. Which of the following substances is most likely responsible for the patient's condition? 36) _____
- A) PCP
 - B) Ecstasy
 - C) Heroin
 - D) LSD

- 37) Which of the following factors does NOT influence the severity of hypothermia? 37) _____
- A) Pre-existing illness
 - B) Clothing
 - C) Age
 - D) Family history of hypothermia
- 38) Which of the following factors suggest that a patient is at risk for suicide? 38) _____
- A) Recent emotional trauma
 - B) Alcohol and drug abuse
 - C) Sudden improvement in depression
 - D) All of the above
- 39) Normal maternal blood loss due to delivery of an infant does not exceed: 39) _____
- A) 250 cc
 - B) 100 cc
 - C) 500 cc
 - D) 1000 cc
- 40) Your patient is a 68-year-old female complaining of extreme abdominal pain and vomiting. Which of the following questions is most pertinent in determining important information about your patient? 40) _____
- A) How long have you had these symptoms?
 - B) Have you ever had a heart attack?
 - C) Do you have any allergies?
 - D) Do you have a family history of abdominal pain?
- 41) Which of the following is the correct sequence for controlling external bleeding? 41) _____
- A) Direct pressure, elevation, pressure point compression, tourniquet
 - B) Rinse with alcohol, direct pressure, pressure point compression, tourniquet
 - C) Direct pressure, ice, pressure point compression, elevation
 - D) Direct pressure, elevation, pressure point compression, pressure dressing and bandage
- 42) Which of the following is NOT appropriate in caring for a patient with closed soft tissue injuries and a significant mechanism of injury? 42) _____
- A) Splint any swollen, deformed extremities
 - B) Rule out the possibility of internal bleeding
 - C) Anticipate vomiting
 - D) Even if the patient has normal vital signs, treat for shock if you think there are internal injuries

- 43) A suspected musculoskeletal injury of the shoulder is best managed by which of the following techniques? 43) _____
- A) Using a long-arm air splint
 - B) Using an upper extremity traction splint
 - C) Placing the arm in a sling and using a triangular bandage to secure it to the torso
 - D) Two long padded board splints placed on either side of the extremity, extending from the shoulder to the wrist
- 44) Which of the following may be a hazard of an improperly fitting cervical collar? 44) _____
- A) Allows flexion of the neck
 - B) Allows hyperextension of the neck
 - C) Prevents the patient from opening his mouth
 - D) All of the above
- 45) Your patient is a 16-year-old female driver of a vehicle that left the highway and struck a tree. She was not restrained, although her air bag deployed. The patient is awake, responds to verbal stimuli, has pale, cool skin and is shivering. She complains of pain in both of her lower extremities. The patient has clear, equal bilateral breath sounds, her abdomen is soft and non-tender to palpation. The patient's respiratory rate is 20 and her radial pulse is 100. Which of the following is the most appropriate for this patient? 45) _____
- A) Apply a cervical collar, splint the lower extremities before moving the patient, remove the patient onto a long backboard, apply high flow oxygen enroute to the nearest trauma center
 - B) Apply high flow oxygen by non-rebreather, apply a cervical collar, rapidly extricate the patient onto a long backboard, splint the lower extremities, transport to the closest appropriate hospital
 - C) Apply a cervical collar, place the patient in a short spinal immobilization device, remove the patient from the vehicle onto a long backboard, and perform a detailed physical exam
 - D) Apply high flow oxygen, apply a cervical collar, rapidly extricate the patient using a short spinal immobilization device, secure the patient to a long backboard and transport to the closest trauma center
- 46) Your child is a 6-month-old male who began choking while his babysitter was feeding him some sliced peaches. The child has retractions of his intercostal muscles, is drowsy, and is grayish in color. Which of the following is the best intervention for this patient? 46) _____
- A) Blow-by oxygen at 10 to 15 liters per minute
 - B) Begin back blows and chest thrusts
 - C) Use of a flow-restricted oxygen powered ventilation device
 - D) Abdominal thrusts
- 47) Concerning herpes zoster, which of the following statements is NOT true? 47) _____
- A) It is also called shingles
 - B) It comes from the chicken pox virus
 - C) It may cause a severe headache
 - D) It is not contagious

- 48) Operators of emergency vehicles must drive with the safety of others in mind. This is known as driving: 48) _____
A) Defensively B) With emergency privilege
C) As a public servant D) With due regard
- 49) Which of the following should the EMT-B consider when protecting a patient during extrication? 49) _____
A) Debris B) Noise C) Weather D) All of the above
- 50) Which of the following is a resource for specific actions to be taken by personnel dealing with a hazardous materials incident? 50) _____
A) Medical protocols
B) Food and Drug Administration toll-free hotline
C) Medical dictionary
D) Emergency response guidebook
- 51) The current trend in international terrorism is that the motivation tends to be which of the following? 51) _____
A) Religion B) Ethics
C) Environmental issues D) Politics
- 52) Centralized coordination of emergency medical access, transportation and care is called: 52) _____
A) Resource management B) An emergency preparedness plan
C) A trauma system D) Central deployment
- 53) Which of the following terms is used to mean a person who has committed a crime? 53) _____
A) Penetrator B) Persecutor C) Prosecutor D) Perpetrator
- 54) Which of the following situations best illustrates the act of abandonment by the EMT? 54) _____
A) The EMT resuscitates a patient who has a DNR order signed by his physician
B) An EMT begins care of a patient, then turns the patient over to a paramedic
C) An EMT transports a patient to the emergency department and has the patient wait in the waiting room, but does not tell anyone the patient is there
D) An EMT who is off-duty sees a motor vehicle collision with probable injuries but does not stop to help

- 55) Which of the following best describes the anatomical position? 55) _____
- A) Supine with arms crossed over the chest and knees slightly bent
 - B) Standing, facing forward, with the arms at the side, palms forward
 - C) Standing in profile with the hands on the hips
 - D) Standing, facing forward, with arms raised above the head
- 56) Which of the following should you use when you want to move a patient from a wheelchair to a stretcher? 56) _____
- A) Clothing lift
 - B) Extremity lift
 - C) Modified direct lift
 - D) Ground transfer
- 57) You are ventilating a 3-year-old near-drowning patient. Signs that your ventilations are adequate include all of the following EXCEPT: 57) _____
- A) Increasing level of responsiveness
 - B) The patient begins to exhibit retraction of the muscles between the ribs
 - C) There is improvement in the patient's skin color
 - D) Heart rate increases to normal
- 58) Which of the following situations requires action by the EMT during scene size-up? 58) _____
- A) The sound of a barking and growling dog upon approaching the door to a residence
 - B) A vehicle collision involving a tractor-trailer that has a placard indicating it is carrying a corrosive substance
 - C) A bystander who is smoking a cigarette at the scene of a vehicle collision
 - D) All of the above
- 59) Which of the following techniques is used when formulating the general impression? 59) _____
- A) Listening for unusual sounds
 - B) Looking for visual clues
 - C) Detecting odors
 - D) All of the above
- 60) Recording and documenting your patient's first set of vital signs is very important because when combined with ongoing assessments, it allows you to do which of the following? 60) _____
- A) Compare your patient's condition with other patients' conditions
 - B) Fill in all of the blanks on the patient care report form
 - C) Make an accurate diagnosis of the patient's illness
 - D) Discover trends and changes in the patient's condition

- 61) Which of the following is NOT a purpose of a rapid trauma assessment? 61) _____
- A) To detect injuries that may become life-threatening
 - B) To focus care on specific injuries
 - C) To assess the extent of injuries
 - D) To provide a basis for care during transport
- 62) After assisting Mrs. Peterson take two of her nitroglycerin tablets, she states her chest pain is completely gone. She has just informed you that she does not wish to be transported to the hospital. Which of the following should you do next? 62) _____
- A) Attempt to find out why she does not wish to go to the hospital
 - B) Transport her under the assumption that she is not competent to consent
 - C) Have a family member keep an eye on her and call 911 if the pain returns
 - D) Have her sign a waiver or release of liability and return to service
- 63) On which of the following patients should an ongoing assessment be performed? 63) _____
- A) Difficulty breathing patient
 - B) Chest pain patient
 - C) Gunshot wound patient
 - D) All of the above
- 64) When giving a radio report to the hospital, which of the following should be stated first? 64) _____
- A) The patient is complaining of chest pain
 - B) The patient has taken nitroglycerin
 - C) The patient is having a heart attack
 - D) The patient is a 55-year-old male
- 65) You have responded to a call at a government office building. One of the office workers became very upset during a fire drill and experienced an episode of difficulty breathing. As your partner is speaking with the patient, who is not sure she wants to be transported, an individual wearing civilian clothes approaches you and states she is a security guard in the building. She asks you for the "yellow copy" of your patient care report. Which of the following should you do? 65) _____
- A) State that you are unable to comply with the request due to patient confidentiality
 - B) Provide the documentation if the individual shows proper identification
 - C) Get permission from medical control
 - D) Ask the patient if it is alright with her if you provide the individual with a copy of the patient care report
- 66) The patient with a heart condition is often prescribed: 66) _____
- A) An epinephrine auto-injector
 - B) Non-aspirin pain relievers such as Tylenol
 - C) Ventolin
 - D) Nitroglycerin

- 67) Your patient is a 24-year-old woman with asthma who is struggling to breathe and is very agitated. She has cyanosis of her lips and nail beds, and is cool and clammy to the touch. Upon attempting to assist her ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device, she becomes combative and repeatedly pushes the mask away from her face. Which of the following is the best option? 67) _____
- A) Use a nasal cannula to administer supplemental oxygen
 - B) Begin transport immediately and contact medical control for advice
 - C) Wait for the patient's level of conscious to decrease so that she can no longer resist your attempts to ventilate
 - D) Have your partner restrain the patient's hands so you can ventilate her
- 68) Which of the following would be the result of an obstruction in a branch of the pulmonary artery? 68) _____
- A) Blood is not pumped to the brain
 - B) Blood cannot return from the lungs
 - C) Blood is not pumped to the lung
 - D) Blood cannot return from the brain to the heart
- 69) Which of the following is NOT true concerning abdominal pain in geriatric patients? 69) _____
- A) The elderly have a decreased ability to perceive pain
 - B) The causes of abdominal pain in the elderly are rarely serious
 - C) The elderly person may not be able to give a specific description of the pain
 - D) Medications may mask signs of shock associated with an abdominal complaint
- 70) The death of brain tissue due to deprivation of oxygen because of a blocked or ruptured artery in the brain is known as a/an: 70) _____
- A) Stroke
 - B) Aphasia
 - C) Transient ischemic attack
 - D) Seizure
- 71) Within what period of time should the EMT-B expect the anaphylaxis patient to respond to the administration of epinephrine? 71) _____
- A) Within 15 to 30 seconds
 - B) Within 2 minutes
 - C) Within 20 minutes
 - D) Within 10 minutes

- 72) You have just arrived on the scene of an agricultural business and see three men coming out of a building, choking and holding their heads. One of the men tells you there are two workers still inside. What should you do next? 72) _____
- A) Cover your nose and mouth with a wet towel and check on the status of the two workers inside the building
 - B) Evaluate the three men and administer high flow oxygen, then help them get a safe distance away from the scene
 - C) Call for additional help and stay a safe distance away from the scene
 - D) Get the assistance of the men who made it out of the building to prevent delay in finding the workers inside
- 73) Which of the following conditions does NOT worsen the effects of heat loss? 73) _____
- A) Shock
 - B) Generalized infection
 - C) Gastric reflux disease
 - D) Alcohol intoxication
- 74) Concerning behavioral emergencies, which of the following statements is true? 74) _____
- A) It is relatively easy to determine if the underlying cause of a behavioral emergency is related to drug abuse
 - B) Only a licensed psychiatrist can apply crisis management techniques with a patient having a behavioral emergency
 - C) A diabetic problem may mimic signs of a behavioral emergency
 - D) A patient who does not respond to crisis management techniques must be restrained for transport to a psychiatric facility
- 75) Which of the following best describes the function of the first stage of labor? 75) _____
- A) Rupture of the amniotic sac
 - B) Thinning and dilation of the cervix
 - C) Expulsion of the placenta
 - D) Expulsion of the fetus through the birth canal
- 76) Your patient is a homeless woman in her thirties. She has refused treatment from you the past two nights after passersby saw her sleeping in a doorway with nighttime temperatures in the 20s and called 9-1-1. Tonight, you are unable to awaken the patient and she does not respond to painful stimulus. She is breathing shallowly about six times per minute. Her skin is cold and you cannot palpate a radial pulse, but the patient has a weak carotid pulse of about 44. Which of the following should you suspect? 76) _____
- A) Hypothermia
 - B) Hypoglycemia
 - C) Narcotic overdose
 - D) All of the above

- 77) Your patient is a 12-year-old boy who ran his arm through a glass window and has an 8 inch laceration on his anterior forearm. You have applied a pressure dressing and bandage, but these have become saturated due to continued bleeding. Which of the following should you do now? 77) _____
- A) Remove the pressure dressing and bandage, apply an ice pack to the wound, and bandage it in place with an elastic bandage
 - B) Apply additional dressing material, bandage it in place, and apply pressure to the brachial artery
 - C) Remove the pressure dressing and bandage, apply direct pressure with your gloved hand, and elevate the arm
 - D) Apply additional dressing material, bandage it in place, and elevate the extremity
- 78) Which of the following is a consideration in determining the severity of a burn? 78) _____
- A) Other illness or injuries the patient may have
 - B) Body surface area involved in the burn
 - C) The type of agent that caused the burn
 - D) All of the above
- 79) Which of the following is an injury to the musculature of an extremity? 79) _____
- A) Fracture
 - B) Strain
 - C) Luxation
 - D) Sprain
- 80) Which of the following injuries is considered an indirect brain injury? 80) _____
- A) Depressed skull fracture with cerebral penetration by bone fragments
 - B) Cerebral laceration
 - C) Gunshot wound to the head
 - D) Concussion
- 81) Your patient is a 27-year-old female passenger of a vehicle that left the highway and rolled over several times before coming to a rest on its top. The driver, her husband, was ejected and crushed by the vehicle and is dead at the scene. The patient is conscious, alert and complaining of pain in her right arm and shoulder. She has a laceration to her forehead with moderate bleeding but denies loss of consciousness. A rapid trauma exam reveals nothing else significant. The patient has a respiratory rate of 20, pulse of 88, and blood pressure of 124/80. Which of the following best describes and explains the priority level of this patient? 81) _____
- A) Low, she is in stable condition with normal vital signs and no signs of life-threatening injuries
 - B) High, she was in a roll-over collision and exposed to the same forces that caused ejection and death of another passenger
 - C) High, she needs to be transported before she realizes her husband is dead
 - D) High, she is in shock from internal bleeding

- 82) Which of the following is NOT a normal response of a small child when approached by the EMT-B? 82) _____
- A) Curiosity B) Fear
C) Indifference D) None of the above are normal responses
- 83) A diastolic blood pressure over _____ mmHg is considered hypertensive. 83) _____
- A) 80 B) 50 C) 65 D) 90
- 84) Which of the following contributes most significantly to the occurrence of ambulance crashes? 84) _____
- A) Size of the vehicle B) Weather conditions
C) Speed of the vehicle D) Time of day
- 85) Which of the following will allow the EMT-B to suspect a higher risk of internal injury in a motor vehicle collision? 85) _____
- A) Weather conditions B) Bent steering wheel
C) Time of day the accident occurred D) Flattened tires
- 86) Which of the following is the most common type of multiple casualty incident that EMS providers will respond to? 86) _____
- A) Outbreaks of influenza B) Hazardous materials incidents
C) Motor vehicle collisions D) Structure fires
- 87) Which of the following is a consideration when responding to a terrorist incident? 87) _____
- A) Crime scene considerations
B) The presence of booby-traps such as secondary explosive devices
C) The presence of mass casualties
D) All of the above
- 88) Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the EMT-B? 88) _____
- A) Lifting and moving patients B) Reading EKGs
C) Transfer of care D) Scene safety
- 89) Which of the following is the primary reason for changing gloves between contact with one patient and the next? 89) _____
- A) To avoid destroying evidence
B) To minimize the possibility of latex allergy
C) To properly account for the items charged to each patient's account
D) To prevent spreading infection to the next patient

- 90) Sharing a patient's medical history with a person not involved in his care without written legal authorization by the patient to do so is considered: 90) _____
- A) Slander
B) Libel
C) A breach of confidentiality
D) Negligence
- 91) The outermost layer of the skin is the: 91) _____
- A) Epidermis
B) Adipose tissue
C) Dermis
D) Subcutaneous tissue
- 92) When moving a patient down an incline, which part of the body should be first? 92) _____
- A) Head
B) Left side
C) Right side
D) Feet
- 93) Which of the following colors identifies an oxygen cylinder? 93) _____
- A) Black
B) Green
C) Orange
D) Blue
- 94) You are on the scene of an explosion at a suspected methamphetamine manufacturing operation. You and your partner are the first to arrive and note two middle-aged men and a woman on the front lawn with burns and cuts on their faces and arms. The fire department is en route. Which of the following resources should NOT be requested by the EMT during the scene size-up? 94) _____
- A) The state fire marshall
B) The gas company
C) One or two additional ambulances
D) Law enforcement
- 95) Your patient is a 42-year-old woman who fell a couple of feet from a ladder and is complaining of pain in her ankle. Which of the following are you unable to determine from the information given? 95) _____
- A) Transport priority
B) General impression
C) Chief complaint
D) Airway status
- 96) Which one of the following is NOT an element of the SAMPLE history? 96) _____
- A) Medications
B) Allergies
C) Personal physician
D) Last meal
- 97) Which of the following statements regarding treatment of the injured child is NOT true? 97) _____
- A) The cervical collar should rest just below the mastoid process
B) Padding may need to be placed under a child's shoulders to keep the head in a neutral position
C) An improperly sized cervical collar can easily cause airway obstruction
D) A child's airway is narrower than an adult's

- 98) Your patient is a 51-year-old male who does not respond to your voice or the shaking of his shoulder. Which of the following should be done next? 98) _____
- A) Obtain baseline vital signs
 - B) A focused physical exam
 - C) A rapid head-to-toe exam
 - D) Open the airway with a head-tilt chin-lift
- 99) At what point should the ongoing assessment be performed? 99) _____
- A) Upon completing patient interventions
 - B) Prior to treating life-threatening injuries
 - C) Upon arrival at the hospital
 - D) Prior to the detailed assessment
- 100) Your patient is a 43-year-old woman with chest pain. You have called the communications center and asked for an ALS unit to be dispatched to your location. While en route, the ALS unit calls you for a report. Which information is most important to the ALS unit at this time? 100) _____
- A) The patient's level of consciousness and chief complaint
 - B) Patient's medications
 - C) The length of time you have been on the scene
 - D) Patient's past medical history

Answer Key

Testname: BLSFORMEDICCLASS1

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) A
ID: ec10 1-29 | 24) A
ID: ec10 12-20 | 47) D
ID: ec10 32-19 | 70) A
ID: ec10 19-20 | 93) B
ID: ec10 6-24 |
| 2) C
ID: ec10 1-3 | 25) D
ID: ec10 13-7 | 48) D
ID: ec10 33-26 | 71) B
ID: ec10 20-29 | 94) A
ID: ec10 7-18 |
| 3) A
ID: ec10 2-26 | 26) B
ID: ec10 13-28 | 49) D
ID: ec10 34-37 | 72) C
ID: ec10 21-19 | 95) A
ID: ec10 8-31 |
| 4) B
ID: ec10 2-45 | 27) C
ID: ec10 14-3 | 50) D
ID: ec10 35-9 | 73) C
ID: ec10 22-8 | 96) C
ID: ec10 9-34 |
| 5) D
ID: ec10 3-18 | 28) A
ID: ec10 14-11 | 51) A
ID: ec10 36-2 | 74) C
ID: ec10 23-13 | 97) A
ID: ec10 10-42 |
| 6) B
ID: ec10 3-9 | 29) C
ID: ec10 15-14 | 52) A
ID: ec10 1-17 | 75) B
ID: ec10 24-7 | 98) D
ID: ec10 11-4 |
| 7) A
ID: ec10 4-8 | 30) C
ID: ec10 15-12 | 53) D
ID: ec10 2-25 | 76) D
ID: ec10 25-16 | 99) A
ID: ec10 12-2 |
| 8) D
ID: ec10 4-31 | 31) B
ID: ec10 16-31 | 54) C
ID: ec10 3-11 | 77) D
ID: ec10 26-18 | 100) A
ID: ec10 13-30 |
| 9) C
ID: ec10 5-27 | 32) A
ID: ec10 17-10 | 55) A
ID: ec10 4-1 | 78) D
ID: ec10 27-37 | |
| 10) A
ID: ec10 5-9 | 33) D
ID: ec10 18-11 | 56) B
ID: ec10 5-28 | 79) B
ID: ec10 28-11 | |
| 11) C
ID: ec10 6-5 | 34) C
ID: ec10 19-38 | 57) B
ID: ec10 6-30 | 80) D
ID: ec10 29-26 | |
| 12) A
ID: ec10 6-31 | 35) C
ID: ec10 20-8 | 58) D
ID: ec10 7-19 | 81) B
ID: ec10 30-6 | |
| 13) B
ID: ec10 7-2 | 36) C
ID: ec10 21-45 | 59) D
ID: ec10 8-5 | 82) C
ID: ec10 31-15 | |
| 14) A
ID: ec10 7-22 | 37) D
ID: ec10 22-11 | 60) D
ID: ec10 9-36 | 83) D
ID: ec10 32-12 | |
| 15) A
ID: ec10 8-6 | 38) D
ID: ec10 23-16 | 61) B
ID: ec10 10-48 | 84) C
ID: ec10 33-25 | |
| 16) D
ID: ec10 8-27 | 39) C
ID: ec10 24-25 | 62) A
ID: ec10 11-12 | 85) B
ID: ec10 34-12 | |
| 17) C
ID: ec10 9-10 | 40) A
ID: ec10 25-2 | 63) D
ID: ec10 12-1 | 86) C
ID: ec10 35-18 | |
| 18) A
ID: ec10 9-19 | 41) A
ID: ec10 26-16 | 64) D
ID: ec10 13-14 | 87) D
ID: ec10 36-4 | |
| 19) B
ID: ec10 10-32 | 42) B
ID: ec10 27-29 | 65) A
ID: ec10 14-18 | 88) B
ID: ec10 1-35 | |
| 20) A
ID: ec10 10-1 | 43) C
ID: ec10 28-23 | 66) D
ID: ec10 15-8 | 89) D
ID: ec10 2-4 | |
| 21) C
ID: ec10 11-8 | 44) D
ID: ec10 29-41 | 67) B
ID: ec10 16-11 | 90) C
ID: ec10 3-13 | |
| 22) D
ID: ec10 11-22 | 45) B
ID: ec10 30-5 | 68) C
ID: ec10 17-4 | 91) A
ID: ec10 4-49 | |
| 23) A
ID: ec10 12-6 | 46) B
ID: ec10 31-19 | 69) B
ID: ec10 18-13 | 92) A
ID: ec10 5-30 | |

Exam

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