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

1) Which of the following best describes a base station?  
   A) Two-way radio at a fixed site  
   B) Device used to receive and then amplify transmissions that must be carried over long distances  
   C) Two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip  
   D) Two-way radio mounted in a vehicle

2) Which of the following best describes a mobile radio?  
   A) Two-way radio at a fixed site  
   B) Two-way radio that is mounted in a vehicle  
   C) A device that receives and amplifies signals that must be sent over a long distance  
   D) Two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip

3) Which of the following best describes a portable radio?  
   A) Two-way radio at a fixed site  
   B) A device that receives and amplifies signals that must be sent over long distances  
   C) Two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip  
   D) Two-way radio that is mounted in a vehicle

4) Which of the following best describes a repeater?  
   A) A two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip  
   B) A two-way radio that is mounted in a vehicle  
   C) A two-way radio at a fixed site  
   D) A device that receives and amplifies a signal that must be carried over long distances

5) You are treating a 32-year-old man who is deaf. You need to find out why he called for an ambulance. What is the best way to communicate with this patient?  
   A) Make sure the patient can see your lips when you speak  
   B) Call for an interpreter to meet you at the hospital  
   C) Use hand gestures to pantomime what you are trying to say  
   D) Speak very loudly in case he has a little hearing

6) Which of the following agencies assigns and licenses radio frequencies?  
   A) The Transportation Security Administration  
   B) The United States Department of Transportation  
   C) The Federal Communications Commission  
   D) The Federal Trade Commission
7) Which of the following may vary from locality to locality?  
   A) Terms used to acknowledge a radio transmission  
   B) When a radio report is required  
   C) Terminology for expressing the priority level of the transport or response mode  
   D) All of the above

8) Which of the following is NOT considered a principle of proper radio usage in EMS?  
   A) Use plain English  
   B) Speak as quickly as possible  
   C) Make sure the radio is on before speaking  
   D) Speak with your lips 2 to 3 inches from the microphone

9) During your radio report to the hospital, which of the following pieces of information should NOT be relayed?  
   A) Baseline vital signs  
   B) Patient’s status  
   C) Patient’s age  
   D) Patient’s name

10) How many parts does a medical radio report have?  
    A) 12  
    B) 5  
    C) 10  
    D) 8

11) Which of the following is NOT part of a medical radio report?  
    A) Estimated time of arrival  
    B) Patient’s response to medical care provided  
    C) Address at which patient was located  
    D) Unit identification

12) Which of the following information does NOT need to be provided to the dispatcher?  
    A) Estimated time of arrival at hospital  
    B) When you arrive at the hospital  
    C) Which hospital you are transporting to  
    D) When you depart from the hospital

13) Which of the following tasks should be performed first upon arriving at the scene of an emergency?  
    A) Locate the patient  
    B) Begin the initial assessment  
    C) Advise dispatch that you have arrived on the scene  
    D) Identify all potential hazards

14) When giving a radio report to the hospital, which of the following should be stated first?  
    A) The patient is having a heart attack  
    B) The patient is complaining of chest pain  
    C) The patient has taken nitroglycerin  
    D) The patient is a 55-year-old male
15) Which of the following is NOT appropriate for inclusion in the radio report to the receiving hospital?
   A) Name of the patient's health insurance provider
   B) The patient's mental status
   C) Pertinent past illnesses
   D) Physical exam findings

16) You have received an order from medical direction that you feel would be detrimental to your patient. Which of the following should you do?
   A) Call a different hospital for orders
   B) Question the physician
   C) Carry out the order but document that you disagreed with it
   D) Contact your supervisor for advice

17) Medical direction has requested that you administer 70 grams of activated charcoal to an overdose patient. Which of the following should you do next?
   A) Document the order in writing before carrying it out
   B) Administer the medication without delay
   C) Repeat the order back to the physician to make sure you understood correctly
   D) Prepare the medication and then call the hospital back to re-confirm the order

18) Which of the following does NOT need to be communicated to the dispatch center?
   A) You are stopping to get lunch
   B) You are staged and awaiting arrival of law enforcement
   C) You have arrived on the scene
   D) You have arrived at the hospital

19) You are treating a patient with a possible fractured ankle. The patient appears to be in a lot of pain and is uneasy. As you are getting ready to splint the patient's leg, he asks you if it is going to hurt. Which of the following is the best response?
   A) "If you're stressed out like this it's going to hurt a lot more."
   B) "It doesn't matter, we have to do it anyway."
   C) "Relax, this is not a painful procedure."
   D) "I will do my best, but it may hurt while we put the splint on."

20) You are responding to a nursing home for an 85-year-old patient complaining of difficulty breathing. How would you initiate contact with this patient?
   A) Pick up the patient's wrist and begin taking her pulse
   B) Place yourself at eye-level, identify yourself, and ask the patient what she would like to be called
   C) Sit on the foot of the bed and ask the patient what's up
   D) Stand near the head of the bed and shout to make sure the patient can hear you
21) Which of the following is NOT an appropriate way of dealing with a patient who does not speak the same language as you do?
   A) Use a manual that provides translation
   B) Contact dispatch for assistance in finding a translator
   C) Avoid communicating with the patient so there is no misunderstanding of your intentions
   D) Use an interpreter

22) You are on the scene of an adult male in cardiac arrest. The patient's wife is upset and is asking you if her husband is going to be okay. How should you answer the patient's wife?
   A) "Your husband is in cardiac arrest and people usually do not survive in these circumstances."
   B) "Please wait in the other room. We'll let you know as soon as we know something."
   C) "Yes, he will be fine."
   D) "Your husband's heart has stopped. We're doing everything we can, but we don't know what will happen yet."

23) Which of the following best describes the importance of effective communication of patient information in the verbal report?
   A) Changes in the patient's condition can be communicated
   B) Patient treatment can be based on this information
   C) Additional information that was not given in the radio report can be provided
   D) All of the above

24) Which of the following best describes the position you should take when dealing with a cooperative patient who is sitting in a chair?
   A) Stand behind the patient's chair
   B) Sit or kneel at the same level as the patient
   C) Sit on the floor at the patient's feet
   D) Stand next to the chair

25) You are attempting to place a non-rebreather on a patient who is experiencing difficulty breathing. The patient is anxious and does not want the mask on his face. Which of the following is the best course of action?
   A) Document that the patient was uncooperative and refused oxygen
   B) Tell the patient the mask is for his benefit and you will restrain him if necessary to place it on him
   C) Explain the importance of oxygen and ask the patient to at least try to leave the mask on, but that if he can't tolerate it you can try another method
   D) Tell the patient he will soon become unconscious without the mask and then you will be able to place it on him

26) Your elderly male patient tells you his name is Joe Smith. Which of the following is the best way to address him?
   A) Sir
   B) Mr. Smith
   C) Smitty
   D) Joe

27) Your patient is a 5-year-old complaining of abdominal pain. Which of the following is NOT beneficial in establishing effective communication with him?
   A) Ask the parents to leave the room
   B) Tell the truth
   C) Make eye contact
   D) Get down on the patient's level
28) You have an urgent transmission you need to make to the dispatch center. Which of the following is the appropriate way to communicate this?
   A) Interrupt less urgent radio traffic to get your message across
   B) Listen to the frequency first to avoiding stepping on another transmission
   C) Speak loudly to convey the urgency of the message
   D) Use the phrase, "Attention, attention, I have priority traffic."

29) Which of the following is appropriate when communicating patient information to the hospital?
   A) Give a complete medical history to ensure the emergency department is prepared
   B) Provide the patient's last name and social security number so the emergency department staff can request the patient's medical record before he arrives
   C) Avoid extraneous information that does not assist the emergency department staff in preparing to receive the patient
   D) Speak quickly to get all of the information in without monopolizing radio air time

30) 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?
   A) The patient's level of consciousness and chief complaint
   B) Patient's medications
   C) Patient's past medical history
   D) The length of time you have been on the scene

31) For which of the following reasons is it NOT appropriate to give a patient's name over the radio?
   A) It is a violation of the patient's privacy and confidentiality
   B) The radio transmission may be heard by others not involved in the patient's care
   C) It is not pertinent to patient care
   D) All of the above

32) After giving your radio report to the hospital, your patient loses consciousness. Which of the following should you do next?
   A) Notify dispatch of a change to emergent transport mode
   B) Reassess the patient
   C) Immediately notify the hospital of a change in patient priority
   D) None of the above

33) You are transporting a city councilman to the hospital after he injured his shoulder playing basketball at his gym. His left shoulder is swollen, deformed, and bruised. There is pain and tingling when the patient attempts to use his hand. He has a pulse of 92, a respiratory rate of 20, and a blood pressure of 132/88. Which of the following should NOT be included in the radio report?
   A) How the injury occurred
   B) Vital signs
   C) Notifying the hospital to have extra security for a VIP
   D) The appearance of the shoulder
34) You have received the following order from medical control: Administer one tablet of nitroglycerin under the patient's tongue. Which of the following is the best response?
   A) "Roger, order received."
   B) "Order received. One nitroglycerin tablet under the patient's tongue."
   C) "Copy. Administering medication now."
   D) "Clear. Will advise of any changes in patient's condition."

35) Which of the following statements regarding eye contact with a patient is NOT true?
   A) It shows you are interested in the patient
   B) Eye contact is always appropriate
   C) It shows you are attentive
   D) It shows you are confident

36) Which of the following is part of the minimum data set developed by the US DOT for purposes of data collection in conducting research?
   A) Patient's insurance coverage
   B) Patient's name
   C) Amount charged for ambulance services
   D) Time of arrival at the patient

37) The portion of the patient care report in which the EMT writes his description of the patient's presentation, assessment findings, treatment, and transport information is called the:
   A) Narrative
   B) Deposition
   C) Text
   D) Data set

38) Which of the following is NOT an objective element of documented patient information?
   A) Position in which patient was found
   B) Patient's age
   C) Patient's complaint of nausea
   D) Patient's blood pressure

39) Which of the following should be documented as subjective patient information?
   A) Symptoms
   B) Description of the surroundings
   C) Medications
   D) Signs

40) Which of the following is NOT an appropriate statement for the EMT to make on a patient care report?
   A) The patient has a history of asthma
   B) The patient was having an asthma attack
   C) The patient had wheezes that were audible without using a stethoscope
   D) The patient complains of difficulty breathing

41) To which of the following individuals can a patient care report be given without prior written authorization?
   A) Anyone in the patient's family
   B) No one
   C) Emergency department triage nurse
   D) Anyone in the patient's family who is over the age of 18
42) Which of the following can be correctly noted as a chief complaint?
   A) The patient stated that she felt sick
   B) The patient was found sitting in the driver’s seat of a full-size sedan
   C) The patient was confused
   D) The patient had a respiratory rate of 44

43) Where should the details of a refusal of treatment be recorded?
   A) In the refusal of treatment section
   B) In the narrative
   C) A & B
   D) Refusals do not require a patient care report

44) Which of the following is the correct manner for making a correction on a patient care report?
   A) Use typing correction fluid to cover up the error and write over it
   B) Blacken out the entire error and draw an arrow to the correct information
   C) Draw a single line through the error and initial it
   D) Get a credible witness to co-sign your patient care report

45) Which of the following does NOT need to be documented regarding a patient refusal of treatment?
   A) The patient’s mental status
   B) That you advised the patient to call back if he changed his mind
   C) That you informed the patient of the consequences of refusing care
   D) Any insulting remarks the patient made to you

46) Which of the following is NOT an appropriate use of patient care report information?
   A) Referral to Alcoholics Anonymous, support groups for domestic abuse, and similar social
      services
   B) Billing and insurance
   C) To conduct research
   D) Education and quality assurance for EMS personnel

47) In which of the following circumstances is a fully documented patient care report NOT necessary?
   A) There are multiple patients from an office building evacuation
   B) A patient who says that someone else called EMS and he does not want any assistance
   C) A patient who is transported but refuses to give any identifying information
   D) A patient who is treated but not transported

48) Which of the following are possible consequences of using medical terminology about which you
    are unsure of the meaning in your patient care report?
   A) Negative impact on patient care
   B) Loss of credibility
   C) Embarrassment
   D) All of the above
49) Upon being dispatched, your dispatcher states the time, “1816 hours.” Which of the following is acceptable when documenting your time of arrival on the scene?
   A) Use the clock in the ambulance to establish the arrival time
   B) Rely on the dispatcher for the accurate time of arrival
   C) Check your watch as you pull up to the scene
   D) Estimate the amount of time it took you to get from your starting location to the scene

50) Under which of the following circumstances is it acceptable to use plain English, rather than medical terminology, in your patient care report?
   A) When you are uncertain of the meaning of the term
   B) When you are uncertain as to the spelling of the term
   C) When your meaning can be made clearer by avoiding unnecessary technical jargon
   D) All of the above

51) Which of the following is NOT appropriate to document on your patient care report?
   A) The patient’s mental status
   B) The patient’s skin color
   C) The patient’s attitude
   D) The patient’s race

52) An EMT who writes an untrue statement about a patient that damages that patient’s reputation can be sued by the patient for:
   A) Being unprofessional
   B) Libel
   C) Slander
   D) Negligence

53) 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?
   A) State that you are unable to comply with the request due to patient confidentiality
   B) Get permission from medical control
   C) Provide the documentation if the individual shows proper identification
   D) Ask the patient if it is alright with her if you provide the individual with a copy of the patient care report

54) Patient data includes all of the following EXCEPT:
   A) Mechanism of injury
   B) The nature of the dispatch
   C) The patient’s medications
   D) The patient’s chief complaint

55) Which of the following information on a patient care report is NOT considered run data?
   A) Location of the call
   B) Time of arrival at the receiving facility
   C) Chief complaint
   D) Other EMS units on the scene
56) Which of the following is the most common situation in which an EMT may be liable?
   A) Failing to get the receiving physician’s signature on the patient care report
   B) Inaccurate recording of times and mileage
   C) Failure to document all of a patient’s medications on the patient care report
   D) Patient refusal of treatment and transport

57) Which of the following pieces of legislation applies to use of information on a patient care report?
   A) COBRA       B) HIPAA       C) EMTALA      D) FERPA

58) Medical documentation is an important part of the patient care process for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
   A) Provides the media with information about the patient's condition
   B) Contributes data for research
   C) Provides evidence of care provided
   D) Detecting trends in the EMS system

59) Which of the following is NOT a reason for routine review of patient care reports in a quality improvement program?
   A) Assess conformity to patient care standards
   B) Satisfy requirements of the shift supervisor
   C) Review excellent patient care
   D) Review poor patient care

60) An objective statement made in a prehospital patient care report meets all of the following criteria EXCEPT:
   A) Can be verified       B) Measurable       C) Biased         D) Observable

61) Which of the following should NOT be included in a patient care report?
   A) Pertinent negative findings
   B) The patient's subjective statements
   C) Chief complaint
   D) Radio codes

62) The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requires ambulance services to do all of the following EXCEPT:
   A) Report child abuse
   B) List personnel who may read patient care reports
   C) Place patient care reports in a locked box
   D) Safeguard patient confidentiality

63) Not finding a sign or symptom that you would expect to find under the circumstances is called a:
   A) Double negative
   B) Pertinent negative
   C) Chief negative
   D) False negative

64) Which of the following should be placed in quotes in the patient care report?
   A) Mechanism of injury
   B) Patient’s expressed consent
   C) List of patient’s medications
   D) Chief complaint
65) The patient's impression of what is wrong with him is which of the following types of information?  
A) Subjective  B) Objective  C) Prejudiced  D) Biased

66) The U.S. Department of Transportation has issued specifications for all of the following types of  
ambulances EXCEPT:  
A) Type II  B) Type III  C) Type I  D) Type IV

67) Which of the following describes Fowler's position?  
A) Sitting up  B) Lying face down  C) Lying on the left side with the hips and knees flexed  D) Lying on the back with the feet elevated

68) Which of the following devices is used for long-distance carries, high-angle, or off-road rescue?  
A) Stair chair  B) Reeve's stretcher  C) Stokes stretcher  D) Scoop stretcher

69) Which of the following is the primary reason why ambulances should have two oxygen supply  
systems?  
A) To provide oxygen to the patient in the event of vehicle breakdown  
B) To have a backup system in the event of failure of the primary system  
C) To provide oxygen to two patients at one time  D) To ensure a supply of oxygen for long-distance transports

70) An oxygen system used for prehospital care should have a regular device capable of delivering at  
least ________ liters per minute of oxygen.  
A) 10  B) 25  C) 15  D) 12

71) The fixed suction unit in the ambulance should provide an air flow of at least ________ liters per  
minute at the end of the tubing.  
A) 300  B) 30  C) 10  D) 15

72) With a fixed suction system, a vacuum of at least ________ mmHg must be reached within  
_______ seconds of clamping the tubing.  
A) 300; 3  B) 200; 4  C) 300; 4  D) 200; 3

73) Occlusive dressings must be carried on an ambulance to treat which of the following injuries?  
A) Tension pneumothorax  B) Open pneumothorax  
C) Impaled object in the eye  D) Amputations

74) The medical acronym EMD stands for which of the following?  
A) Emergency medical driver  B) Emergency medical doctor  
C) Emergency medical dispatch  D) Emergency medical director

75) Safety studies have shown that drivers of other vehicles do not usually see or hear ambulances or  
other emergency vehicles until they are within ________ feet of it.  
A) 100 to 150  B) 200 to 250  C) 150 to 200  D) 50 to 100
76) The placement for ambulance sirens is:
   A) In the vehicle grille
   B) On the roof of the cab
   C) On the rear corners of the patient compartment
   D) Mounted on the hood

77) Tests have shown that ______ ambulance operators tend to speed up by 10 to 15 miles per hour when the siren is sounding.
   A) inexperienced
   B) younger
   C) privately employed
   D) None of the above

78) Regarding the use of emergency sirens, which of the following is FALSE?
   A) Dense shrubbery may block the sound of the siren
   B) You should assume that other drivers cannot hear the siren
   C) The sound of the siren may increase the patient’s anxiety
   D) Ambulance operators are not affected by siren noise

79) Regarding ambulance warning devices, which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A) The use of strobes is controversial
   B) The large lights on the outermost corners of the ambulance box should blink alternately
   C) Four-way flashers should not be used as emergency lights
   D) In most states it is illegal to drive at night with only one headlight

80) The process of combining the patient and patient-carrying device into a unit ready for moving and transporting the patient is called:
   A) Loading
   B) Immobilizing
   C) Packaging
   D) Wrapping

81) In order to hold a patient securely, a patient-carrying device should have at least ______ straps.
   A) 3
   B) 2
   C) 1
   D) 5

82) Which of the following transport positions is indicated for the patient in shock?
   A) Left lateral recumbent
   B) Feet elevated 12 to 24 inches above the head
   C) Recumbent
   D) Sitting

83) Which of the following conditions is NOT a high priority for transport?
   A) Glasgow coma scale score of 12
   B) Amputation of fingers distal to the metacarpals
   C) Penetrating trauma to the thigh
   D) A patient in shock

84) Which of the following would be considered patient comfort supplies on an ambulance?
   A) Facial tissues
   B) Nasal cannulas for oxygen administration
   C) Stair chair
   D) Long spine board
85) A typical fixed oxygen delivery system consists of all of the following EXCEPT:
   A) An 8,000 liter replacement cylinder  B) A reducing valve and yoke
   C) A two-stage regulator         D) A 3,000 liter reservoir

86) Which of the following is NOT essential equipment on an ambulance?
   A) Portable suction unit  B) Portable oxygen tanks
   C) An automatic transport ventilator  D) Pediatric oxygen administration devices

87) Chemical cold packs are carried on the ambulance for treatment of which of the following?
   A) Abdominal pain  B) Seizures
   C) Snake bites         D) Musculoskeletal injuries

88) Which of the following is a purpose for carrying sterilized aluminum foil on an ambulance?
   A) To keep a newborn warm  B) To control major arterial bleeding
   C) To care for amputated parts  D) None of the above

89) Most state statutes allow an emergency vehicle operator to do which of the following on emergency calls?
   A) Exceed posted speed limits if life and property are not endangered
   B) Drive around lowered cross-arms at a railroad crossing
   C) Be exempt from liability in the event of a collision
   D) Pass a stopped school bus with its red flashers on

90) Which of the following contributes most significantly to the occurrence of ambulance crashes?
   A) Time of day  B) Size of the vehicle
   C) Speed of the vehicle         D) Weather conditions

91) Operators of emergency vehicles must drive with the safety of others in mind. This is known as driving:
   A) Defensively  B) With emergency privilege
   C) As a public servant         D) With due regard

92) Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the emergency medical dispatcher?
   A) Providing medical direction to the responding units
   B) Coordinating with other public safety agencies
   C) Prioritizing calls that come in
   D) Providing emergency instructions to the caller

93) You are at the scene of a vehicle collision and have found that there is one patient who is in stable condition. At this point, the call can be categorized as:
   A) An unfounded call  B) No longer a true emergency
   C) A non-incident         D) Triaged
94) Full immobilization of a trauma patient, including placing a cervical collar and securing the patient to a backboard, should take place at which of the following points in time?
   A) Enroute to the hospital
   B) After checking for cervical range of motion
   C) Prior to moving the patient to the ambulance
   D) Prior to the initial assessment

95) At which point should you complete your patient care report?
   A) As soon as you are free from patient duties
   B) As soon as you arrive at the hospital
   C) At the end of your shift
   D) Enroute to the hospital

96) Which of the following should be checked with the vehicle engine turned off?
   A) Warning lights
   B) Battery
   C) Windshield wiper operation
   D) Dash mounted gauges

97) Which of the following is TRUE concerning disinfection?
   A) A solution of 1 part household bleach to 100 parts water is an effective disinfectant for healthcare purposes
   B) High level disinfection destroys all sources of infection
   C) A low-level disinfectant will kill germs on ambulance floors and walls
   D) All of the above

98) Which of the following is the most common type of rescue across the United States?
   A) Farm rescue
   B) Hazardous materials response
   C) Water rescue
   D) Vehicle rescue

99) Which of the following is NOT a phase of the extrication process?
   A) Disentanglement
   B) Gaining access to the patient
   C) Simplification
   D) Terminating the rescue

100) Which of the following is a common reason that EMT-Bs are struck by motor vehicles at the scene of motor vehicle collisions on roadways?
    A) Drivers who are angry at being delayed deliberately take out their frustrations on rescue workers
    B) Drivers are distracted by the scene of the collision and do not pay attention to what they are doing
    C) EMT-Bs often lose track of what they are doing and wander into traffic
    D) All of the above
101) Which of the following is an unsafe behavior that contributes to most injuries at the scene of vehicle collisions?
   A) Using improvised tools
   B) Not wearing proper protective gear
   C) Antagonizing bystanders
   D) Unknowingly walking into hazardous materials situations

102) Which of the following is the highest priority during extrication?
   A) Controlling major bleeding
   B) Maintaining the patient's airway
   C) Ensuring your personal safety
   D) Gaining access to the patient

103) The EMT-B National Standard Curriculum provides which of the following specialized rescue training certifications?
   A) Hydrodynamic
   B) Vehicle
   C) Hazardous materials
   D) None of the above

104) Which of the following is NOT an example of a specialty rescue team?
   A) Confined space
   B) Advanced cardiac life support
   C) High angle rescue
   D) Water rescue

105) Which of the following phases of extrication comes before the other three?
   A) Gaining access to the patient
   B) Sizing up the situation
   C) Preparing for the rescue
   D) Recognizing and managing hazards

106) Which of the following phases of extrication follows the other three?
   A) Recognizing and managing hazards
   B) Stabilizing the vehicle
   C) Gaining access to the patient
   D) Immobilizing and extricating the patient

107) Which of the following activities should NOT occur during the scene size up?
   A) Determining the extent of the patient's entrapment
   B) Determining the mechanism of injury
   C) Providing airway management
   D) Determining the need for additional resources

108) Which of the following is a reason that the doors are removed rather than extricating patients through an open window?
   A) To allow for proper spinal immobilization
   B) To avoid criticism from bystanders
   C) To avoid being cut by glass
   D) All of the above

109) Which of the following will allow the EMT-B to suspect a higher risk of internal injury in a motor vehicle collision?
   A) Time of day the accident occurred
   B) Bent steering wheel
   C) Weather conditions
   D) Flattened tires
110) At which of the following points does the "golden hour" begin?  
A) When the patient reaches surgery  
B) Arrival at the scene  
C) Time of the injury  
D) Dispatch  

111) An unresponsive patient is found sitting in the front seat of a vehicle with his legs pinned under the dash. Once his legs have been freed, which of the following methods should be used for removal of the patient?  
A) Rapid take-down  
B) Scoop stretcher  
C) Rapid extrication technique  
D) Kendrick extrication device  

112) Which of the following best describes the importance of the EMT–B understanding the extrication process?  
A) To anticipate any dangerous steps in the extrication process  
B) To provide direction to the rescue technicians if they appear to be making errors  
C) To take over the extrication process if requested by the rescue technicians  
D) All of the above  

113) You are at the scene of a motor vehicle collision in which a single vehicle has collided with a tree. You note that the driver's side airbag has deployed. Which of the following is recommended by airbag manufacturers?  
A) Use a portable fan to ventilate the car to remove the powder from the airbag  
B) Sharply strike the front bumper to make sure the second airbag has deployed  
C) Lift the airbag and inspect the steering wheel for damage  
D) Cut away the fabric portion of the airbag to get it out of the way  

114) A 38-year-old male patient is the driver of a car that has collided with a cement bridge abutment at a moderate rate of speed. He is conscious and oriented and is complaining of severe neck pain. Your rapid trauma assessment reveals no other immediate concerns. Which of the following is the best method for extricating this patient?  
A) Rapid extrication  
B) The Kendrick extrication device  
C) Direct lift and carry to a long backboard  
D) A moldable aluminum back support  

115) You have arrived at the scene of a motor vehicle collision to find that there are several critically injured patients. Which of the following should you do first?  
A) Begin triage of all patients before deciding on additional resources  
B) Begin to care for the patient closest to your vehicle  
C) Begin extrication of the most critically injured patient  
D) Call for additional rescue units and transporting ambulances  

116) Which of the following human factors can lead to an increased risk of injury for an EMT–B at the scene of a vehicle collision?  
A) Careless attitude toward personal safety  
B) Physical problems that impede strenuous effort  
C) Lack of proficiency in the use of rescue tools  
D) All of the above
117) Which of the following can serve as appropriate eye protection for an EMT-B on the scene of an extrication?
   A) Face conforming goggles
   B) Prescription eyeglasses
   C) A plastic face shield of the type used for BSI
   D) All of the above

118) Which of the following is the best protection for an EMT-B’s body during an extrication operation?
   A) Firefighting turnout coat
   B) A thick fireproof blanket draped around the shoulders
   C) A thick wool coat
   D) Nylon jacket with asbestos lining

119) Which of the following provides the best protection for the EMT-B’s hands during a vehicle rescue operation?
   A) Fabric work gloves with non-slip palms
   B) Elbow-length chemical-proof gloves
   C) Double-thickness latex gloves
   D) Leather gloves

120) Which of the following is a common hazard associated with the inner circle of a typical auto extrication?
   A) Flying glass and metal fragments
   B) Penetrating injury from extrication tools
   C) Carbon monoxide poisoning
   D) A & C

121) Which of the following is adequate protection for the EMT-B’s head while at the scene of an auto extrication?
   A) A standard construction hardhat
   B) A Nomex hood
   C) A firefighting helmet
   D) A watch cap

122) Under which of the following conditions are safety vests with reflective trim effective in increasing the visibility of the EMT-B?
   A) On cloudy days
   B) On sunny days
   C) At night
   D) All of the above

123) Which of the following is an advantage of removing the roof of a vehicle that has sustained major damage in a collision?
   A) It creates a large exit through which to remove the patient
   B) It makes the entire interior of the vehicle accessible
   C) The EMT-B can better access the patients
   D) All of the above

124) Once access to the patient is gained, which of the following is the next goal during an auto extrication?
   A) Disentanglement of the patient
   B) Initial assessment and rapid trauma exam
   C) Extrication of the patient from the vehicle
   D) Stabilization of the vehicle
125) Which of the following is the key role of the EMT-B at the scene of an auto extrication?
   A) Rescue technician  B) Incident command
   C) Safety officer  D) Patient advocate

126) Which of the following is the first concern when you are caring for a patient who has been in a vehicle collision?
   A) Treating life-threatening injuries
   B) Helping law enforcement get the driver's name and insurance information
   C) Your own safety
   D) Preserving evidence, such as alcohol beverage bottles and vehicle positioning

127) Which of the following is an important reason for controlling spectators at the scene of an extrication incident?
   A) They may get injured  B) Respect for the patient's privacy
   C) They may interfere with rescue efforts  D) All of the above

128) Which of the following measures can the EMT-B take to create a safer extrication scene?
   A) Setting up road flares around hazards such as spilled fuel
   B) Setting up road flares every 10 feet for a safe distance to divert traffic away from the collision
   C) Drop road flares from the ambulance as you are approaching the scene
   D) B & C

129) Upon arrival at the scene of a motor vehicle collision, you find a vehicle that is on fire. The fire is confined to the engine compartment and the hood is tightly closed. Which of the following is the best course of action?
   A) Use a long-handled pry-bar to open the hood and put out the fire with a fire extinguisher
   B) Discharge a dry chemical fire extinguisher onto the patient's clothing to protect him from the fire
   C) Let the fire burn and concentrate on extricating the patient
   D) Wet the interior of the vehicle to keep the fire from spreading

130) You have arrived at the scene of a vehicle collision in which there are utility wires down around the vehicle. The three occupants appear dazed and other responding units have not yet arrived. Which of the following is the best course of action?
   A) Stay at a distance and caution the occupants to stay inside the vehicle
   B) Encourage the occupants to exit the vehicle by jumping free of the vehicle before touching the ground
   C) Cool the wires with large amounts of water to prevent a fire from starting
   D) Push the wires out of the way with a long pry-bar in order to access the patients

131) Which of the following may be a source of ignition when an ambulance is parked off the roadway in a field of dried grass?
   A) Catalytic converter  B) Leaking coolant
   C) Battery  D) Mobile radio
132) Which of the following is the rule of thumb for determining the stability of a vehicle that has been involved in a collision?
   A) It is stable if the transmission is in “Park” or the parking brake is on
   B) It is stable if it is upright on all four wheels
   C) It is stable if the ignition is turned off
   D) It should only be considered stable after assessment by trained rescue personnel

133) Which of the following is a good choice for preventing further injury to a patient during auto extrication?
   A) A disposable blanket
   B) A sheet
   C) Placing your body over the top of the patient
   D) None of the above

134) Which of the following should the EMT–B consider when protecting a patient during extrication?
   A) Weather
   B) Noise
   C) Debris
   D) All of the above

135) Which of the following should NOT be used to protect a patient during extrication?
   A) Goggles
   B) A respiratory mask
   C) Industrial hearing protectors
   D) Plastic blanket

136) Which of the following methods should the EMT–B use first to attempt to access a patient in a vehicle while awaiting arrival of a rescue crew?
   A) Using a pry-bar to release the Nader pin in the door latch
   B) Trying all of the vehicle’s doors to see if they will open
   C) Using a heavy tool to break the window closest to the patient
   D) Using a spring-loaded punch to break the rear window

137) Vehicle glass that is designed to break into small pieces rather than shattering into sharp fragments is called:
   A) Plexiglass
   B) Alloy glass
   C) Tempered glass
   D) Leaded glass

138) If the steering wheel must be displaced during an extrication in which the airbag has not deployed, which of the following actions is recommended by airbag manufacturers?
   A) Firmly striking the hub of the steering wheel with a mallet to deactivate the airbag prior to displacing the steering wheel
   B) Disconnecting the battery cables
   C) No action is required; only frontal impact will deploy airbags
   D) Securing a long backboard across the steering wheel to deflect the airbag from the patient should it deploy

139) Which of the following agencies have developed regulations for dealing with hazardous materials emergencies?
   A) NHTSA and NRC
   B) OSHA and EPA
   C) DOT and FCC
   D) NAEMT and NHTSA
140) The most basic level of hazardous materials training is the _______ level.
   A) awareness  B) operations  C) specialist  D) technician

141) In which of the following settings should the EMT-B be alert to the possibility of hazardous materials emergencies?
   A) Farm service agencies  B) Shipping ports
   C) Manufacturing industries  D) All of the above

142) Which of the following are desirable characteristics of the "safe zone" in a hazardous materials incident?
   A) Downwind, uphill from the spill  B) Downwind, downhill from the spill
   C) Upwind, on the same level as the spill  D) Upwind, uphill from the spill

143) Which of the following is NOT the role of the first arriving EMT-B at the scene of a possible hazardous materials emergency?
   A) Requesting special resources to respond
   B) Rescue any victims still in the area of the spill
   C) Recognition of a hazardous materials emergency
   D) Establishing a safe zone

144) In which of the following zones is the EMT-B expected to be staged at the scene of a hazardous materials incident?
   A) Warm zone  B) Hot zone  C) Cold zone  D) Ground zero

145) Which of the following should be considered during the scene size up of a hazardous materials emergency?
   A) Identification of the substance
   B) Potential for spread of the substance
   C) The properties and potential dangers of the substance
   D) All of the above

146) Which of the following is NOT an acceptable way of attempting to identify a hazardous material?
   A) Asking the driver of the tractor-trailer truck involved in the incident
   B) Checking the material safety data sheet
   C) Collecting a sample of the material for laboratory analysis
   D) Use of binoculars to obtain information from the placard on a container

147) Which of the following is a resource for specific actions to be taken by personnel dealing with a hazardous materials incident?
   A) Food and Drug Administration toll-free hotline
   B) Medical dictionary
   C) Medical protocols
   D) Emergency response guidebook
148) When seeking expert advice on how to proceed at a hazardous materials incident, which of the following information is important to provide? 
   A) The amount of the substance involved  
   B) Your level of EMS certification 
   C) Your background in chemistry  
   D) Both A & B

149) Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of an EMT-B at the scene of a hazardous materials emergency? 
   A) Rehabilitation of the hazmat team  
   B) Staying in the cold zone 
   C) Treated injured patients  
   D) Decontaminating injured victims

150) Which of the following is NOT a desirable characteristic of the rehabilitation sector of a hazardous materials incident? 
   A) Large enough to accommodate multiple rescue crews 
   B) Located in the warm zone 
   C) Allowance for rapid re-entry to the emergency operation 
   D) Protected from weather elements

151) Which of the following is a function of the rehabilitation sector in a hazardous materials incident? 
   A) Performing medical assessment of rescue crews 
   B) Taking baseline vital signs before rescuers enter the operations area 
   C) Providing for hydration of rescue crews 
   D) All of the above

152) Which of the following actions may need to be taken by the EMT-B when treating and transporting hazardous materials patients? 
   A) Wearing heavy cloth gloves 
   B) Placing towels on the floor of the ambulance to soak up contaminated runoff water 
   C) Wearing a gown, mask, and goggles to prevent secondary contamination 
   D) Disposal of patient care equipment such as blood-pressure cuffs and backboards

153) Which of the following personal protective items must be used by EMS personnel caring for patients in a hazardous materials emergency? 
   A) Chemical permeable gloves  
   B) HEPA mask  
   C) Tyvek coveralls  
   D) Structural firefighting gear

154) Which of the following is NOT a mechanism of decontamination from hazardous materials? 
   A) Disposing  
   B) Emulsifying  
   C) Deodorizing  
   D) Disinfecting

155) When grossly decontaminating a patient who is not wearing personal protective equipment in a hazardous materials incident, which of the following techniques should be used? 
   A) A low-pressure decontamination shower  
   B) Scrubbing with a long-handled brush 
   C) Sponging with a dilute solution of water and white vinegar 
   D) A high pressure water jet system
156) Which of the following is the most common type of multiple casualty incident that EMS providers will respond to?
   A) Hazardous materials incidents          B) Structure fires
   C) Motor vehicle collisions               D) Outbreaks of influenza

157) Which of the following is a feature of a good disaster plan?
   A) It has been practiced in mock disasters
   B) It is specific to the geographical location
   C) It is based on the availability of resources in a particular area
   D) All of the above

158) You are on the scene of a riot following a decision in a controversial court case. A large group of people have set fire to vehicles, broken windows, and assaulted people in the area. Which of the following would be the best method of incident command?
   A) Singular command by law enforcement
   B) Singular command by fire service
   C) Unified command
   D) Singular command by EMS

159) Which of the following is a principle of effective incident command?
   A) The command location must not be revealed to anyone on the scene
   B) Police, fire, and EMS must establish separate command locations
   C) Command is most effective when one person is responsible for not more than six other people
   D) None of the above

160) You are on the scene of a mass casualty incident in which there are 50 patients from a bus roll-over. Incident command has been established and there are EMS, law enforcement, and rescue sectors established. You have just found that one of the bus passengers was carrying a suspicious package that is now leaking a white powder substance. Which of the following entities should you contact about this?
   A) Dispatch
   B) Incident commander
   C) EMS sector officer
   D) Rescue sector officer

161) When responding to a multiple casualty incident, "staging" refers to which of the following?
   A) Setting up a triage center from the back of your ambulance
   B) Waiting in a designated location until called upon by the designated sector officer
   C) Staying on station until called upon to receive a patient
   D) Keeping a log of all patients transported

162) You are on the scene of a mass casualty incident in which the grandstand at a race track has collapsed. As the triage officer, you have encountered a 14-year-old male whose leg has been amputated above the knee. He is responsive to verbal stimuli, and he has an open airway, shallow rapid breathing, and a weak, rapid carotid pulse. This patient would be classified as a Priority _______ for treatment and transport.
   A) 1          B) 2          C) 4          D) 3
163) You are beginning triage at the scene of a mass casualty incident in which a commuter train has derailed. Which of the following should you do first?
   A) Check the airway status of all patients who appear to be not moving
   B) Do a quick pulse check on all patients at the scene
   C) Announce that everyone who can get up and walk needs to go the parking lot of a nearby building
   D) Identify all priority one patients

164) You are just leaving the scene of a multiple casualty incident with two priority one patients. Which of the following is appropriate regarding communication?
   A) Have dispatch relay your patient reports to the receiving facility
   B) Notify the receiving hospital by cellular phone of the nature of the patients’ injuries
   C) Allow the transportation sector officer to notify the receiving facility
   D) Notify the receiving facility by radio of the nature of the patients’ injuries
Answer Key
Testname: MISCELLANEOUSTOPICS

1) A
2) B
3) C
4) D
5) A
6) C
7) D
8) B
9) D
10) A
11) C
12) A
13) C
14) D
15) A
16) B
17) C
18) A
19) D
20) B
21) C
22) D
23) D
24) B
25) C
26) B
27) A
28) B
29) C
30) A
31) D
32) B
33) C
34) B
35) A
36) D
37) A
38) C
39) A
40) B
41) C
42) A
43) C
44) C
45) D
46) A
47) A
48) D
49) B
50) D
Answer Key
Testname: MISCELLANEOUSTOPICS

51) C
52) B
53) A
54) B
55) C
56) D
57) B
58) A
59) B
60) C
61) D
62) A
63) B
64) D
65) A
66) D
67) A
68) C
69) C
70) C
71) B
72) C
73) B
74) C
75) D
76) A
77) A
78) D
79) B
80) C
81) A
82) C
83) B
84) A
85) A
86) C
87) D
88) A
89) A
90) C
91) D
92) A
93) B
94) C
95) A
96) B
97) C
98) D
99) C
100) B
Testname: MISCELLANEOUSTOPICS

101) B
102) C
103) D
104) B
105) C
106) D
107) C
108) A
109) B
110) C
111) C
112) A
113) C
114) B
115) D
116) A
117) A
118) A
119) D
120) A
121) A
122) D
123) D
124) B
125) D
126) C
127) D
128) B
129) C
130) A
131) A
132) D
133) D
134) D
135) D
136) B
137) C
138) B
139) B
140) A
141) D
142) C
143) B
144) C
145) D
146) C
147) D
148) A
149) D
150) B
Answer Key
Testname: MISCELLANEOUSTOPICS

151) D
152) D
153) C
154) C
155) A
156) C
157) D
158) C
159) C
160) C
161) B
162) A
163) C
164) C