

GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Practice Exam

Rev. 12/8/09

Instructions: This practice test is designed to identify your areas of strength and weakness before taking the National Registry exam. Complete this practice test in one sitting as if it were an in-class exam. Do not use your text or any other resources to answer the questions. Consider each question carefully before selecting your answer. When you are finished, grade and summarize the exam using the information provided.

1. The terms occipital, parietal, and frontal refer to which part of the body?
 - a. the chest.
 - b. the cranium.
 - c. the pelvis.
 - d. the spine.

2. An unconscious patient may not be able to control his own airway due to:
 - a. collapse of the esophagus.
 - b. the diaphragm being paralyzed.
 - c. a strong gag reflex.
 - d. the tongue blocking the airway.

3. When delivering a baby you should:
 - a. position your gloved hands at the vaginal opening.
 - b. pull on the baby's head to assist delivery of the shoulders.
 - c. use a battery powered suction unit to clear the baby's mouth and nose.
 - d. wear gloves and eye protection only.

4. Which of the following is a reason for assuring that a patient is pulseless and apneic when using the automated external defibrillator?
 - a. some unresponsive patients have a pulse.
 - b. patients without a pulse may still be breathing.
 - c. patients with a pulse should still be connected to the AED.
 - d. the AED can assess pulses for the EMT.

5. A grand mal seizure is characterized as:
 - a. a visual disturbance.
 - b. contracted and tense muscles.
 - c. full body muscle spasms that alternate with relaxation.
 - d. a period of confusion, fatigue, and headache.

6. During the initial assessment of your patient, which of the following signs would indicate that the patient's airway may be closed?
 - a. your patient is talking freely.
 - b. your patient is crying.
 - c. your patient is unable to speak.
 - d. your patient is wheezing.

7. Consent from legal guardians is needed to treat minors unless they are emancipated or:
 - a. an emancipated sibling is present.
 - b. there is a life-threatening emergency.
 - c. the minor consents.
 - d. the police order treatment.

8. Which of the following is one way a body loses heat?
 - a. invective.
 - b. induction.
 - c. conduction.
 - d. transduction.

9. The purpose of the plastic bag contained in the obstetric kit is to carry:
 - a. sanitary napkins.
 - b. the placenta after it is delivered.
 - c. oxygen tubing.
 - d. the meconium.

10. An appropriate method to use when determining if a patient is responsive to a painful stimulus is:
 - a. pinching the patient's shoulder.
 - b. applying pressure to the eyeball.
 - c. screaming in the patient's ear.
 - d. asking the patient if he hurts anywhere.

11. One sign of spine injury is priapism, which is:
 - a. lack of sensation to the distal extremities.
 - b. persistent erection of the penis.
 - c. cramping of the fingers and toes.
 - d. loss of bladder control.

12. The goal of quality improvement in automated defibrillation is to:
 - a. find problems and document them.
 - b. improve patient outcomes.
 - c. decrease the number of continuing education hours.
 - d. decrease the need for medical direction.

13. General rules of splinting include:
 - a. attempting to push protruding bones back into place.
 - b. splinting of all injuries individually prior to transport.
 - c. not using extra padding, as this may decrease the effectiveness of the splint.
 - d. checking for motor ability, sensory response, and circulation before and after splinting.

14. Epinephrine is indicated for anaphylaxis because it:
 - a. will likely cause increased peripheral vasodilation.
 - b. will likely cause increased peripheral vasoconstriction.
 - c. will likely increase bronchoconstriction.
 - d. will likely slow the heart rate.

15. Your patient is experiencing an allergic reaction after a bee sting. She is complaining of breathing difficulty. Vital signs are normal. You should:
 - a. begin a detailed assessment.
 - b. assist the patient with her friend's epinephrine auto-injector.
 - c. give oxygen by non-rebreather mask.
 - d. begin positive pressure ventilation

16. Findings that should lead you to suspect internal hemorrhage include:
 - a. mechanism of injury and vitals.
 - b. medical history and allergies.
 - c. respiratory distress and wheezes.
 - d. slurred speech and headache.

17. A blood vessel with thick, muscular walls that carries blood away from the heart is a(n):
 - a. artery.
 - b. capillary.
 - c. vein.
 - d. venule.

18. Emergency medical care of an unresponsive non trauma patient with stable vitals includes placing the patient:
 - a. supine, with legs elevated.
 - b. supine, with head elevated.
 - c. in the recovery position.
 - d. prone.

19. Which of the following is an action of activated charcoal?
 - a. causes the patient to vomit the poison.
 - b. acts as an antidote during a poisonous ingestion.
 - c. dilutes poisons.
 - d. prevents certain poisons from being absorbed.

20. A leaf-shaped valve that prevents food from entering the trachea is the:
 - a. pharynx.
 - b. epiglottis.
 - c. larynx.
 - d. bronchi.

21. A 50-year-old female patient has chronic bronchitis. The initial assessment finds her breathing rate is 6 times per minute and her skin is cool and clammy to the touch. Your next action should be to:
 - a. administer oxygen by nasal cannula at 15 lpm.
 - b. assist respirations with positive pressure ventilations and supplemental oxygen.
 - c. administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 15 lpm.
 - d. place the patient in sitting position, and reassess breathing.

22. During your scene size-up, indications that your patient has a chronic respiratory disease include:
 - a. open windows even in cool weather.
 - b. over-the-counter cough medicines.
 - c. oxygen tubing and concentrators.
 - d. ashtrays.

23. The pressure on the walls of the artery when the left ventricle contracts is the:
 - a. systolic pressure.
 - b. arterial pressure.
 - c. diastolic pressure.
 - d. residual pressure.

24. Which of the following would be considered a minor mechanism of injury for a child:
 - a. a penetrating head wound.
 - b. a car v. bicycle accident.
 - c. a vehicle accident, child unrestrained.
 - d. a ground level fall.

25. Crowning occurs when the:
 - a. placenta separates from the uterine wall.
 - b. umbilical cord presents at the vaginal opening.
 - c. baby's head is visible at the vaginal opening.
 - d. placenta is formed in an abnormal location.

26. If bleeding from an open soft tissue injury cannot be controlled with direct pressure and elevation, you should use a(n):
 - a. tourniquet.
 - b. pressure point.
 - c. occlusive dressing.
 - d. ice pack.

27. Your newborn patient is breathing 48 times per minute and her pulse rate is 110. You notice facial cyanosis. You should:
 - a. deliver oxygen with a pediatric nasal cannula at 10 to 15 liters per minute.
 - b. begin positive pressure ventilation.
 - c. start chest compressions.
 - d. administer blow-by oxygen.

28. The AED is indicated for which of the following cardiac patients?
 - a. an 80-year-old female in cardiac arrest.
 - b. a 6-month-old drowning victim.
 - c. an 11-year-old trauma patient with hypotension and tachycardia.
 - d. an unresponsive 8-year-old diabetic patient.

29. Cooling which affects the entire body is called:
 - a. hyperthermia.
 - b. frostnip.
 - c. hypothermia.
 - d. frostbite.

30. The upper extremities include the:
 - a. ulna and radius.
 - b. humerus and calcaneous bones.
 - c. phalanges and tibia.
 - d. patella and radius.

31. The technique for inserting a nasopharyngeal airway includes:
 - a. lubricating the airway with a petroleum-based product.
 - b. use of only rigid, clear plastic airways.
 - c. keeping your patient's head in a neutral position.
 - d. facing the bevel of the airway towards the septum.

32. You should perform an ongoing assessment to determine if:
 - a. there are any changes in the patient's condition.
 - b. you are going to transport.
 - c. you will leave the patient with family members.
 - d. you have completed all items on the patient care report.

33. Your patient is a 44-year-old female with a history of alcoholism who has been sunbathing. Your assessment reveals hot, dry skin; a weak, rapid pulse; and a decreased level of responsiveness. Management of this patient includes:
- placing a dry sheet over her body.
 - giving her water to drink.
 - rapid cooling.
 - conservation of body heat.
34. Which of the following conditions is a common cause of abnormal behavior?
- allergic reaction.
 - hyperoxygenation.
 - chest pain.
 - low blood sugar.
35. As you insert an oropharyngeal airway into your patient, he begins to gag. You should:
- attempt to reinsert the airway.
 - remove the airway.
 - restrain your patient and hold the airway in.
 - contact medical control for direction.
36. Proper technique in suctioning your patient's airway includes:
- suctioning all the way down the airway.
 - hyperventilating the patient before and after suctioning.
 - forcing the suction tip down the airway as far as it will go.
 - applying suction for 20-30 seconds continuously.
37. Treatment for your patient who was bitten by a venomous snake should include:
- applying hot packs to the wound site.
 - massaging the area around the envenomation.
 - applying a light constricting band above the wound.
 - continuous monitoring of swelling and distal circulation.
38. What is the usual dose of activated charcoal for a 5-year-old child?
- 50 grams.
 - 1 gram activated charcoal/kg of body weight.
 - 12.5 grams activated charcoal/kg of body weight.
 - 25 to 50 grams.
39. You are treating a patient with severely inadequate breathing. To administer the highest concentration of oxygen, you would use:
- a nasal cannula at 6 lpm flow.
 - a nasal cannula at 15 lpm flow.
 - a nonrebreather mask at 6 lpm flow.
 - a nonrebreather mask at 15 liters/minute flow.
40. A reliable way to assess breathing in an unconscious patient is to:
- check skin color.
 - check the pupils.
 - watch for chest rise.
 - check capillary refill.

41. You are treating a trauma patient with no significant mechanism of injury. The initial assessment reveals no life threatening conditions. During the focused physical exam, you should:
 - a. assess just the areas that the patient tells you are painful.
 - b. assess every body part from head to toe.
 - c. focus on just the patient's airway and cervical spine.
 - d. expose the patient to assess for hidden injuries.

42. Positive pressure ventilation in an adult is adequate when:
 - a. the chest rises and falls with each ventilation.
 - b. there is resistance felt when squeezing the bag-valve mask.
 - c. the ventilation rate is 10 per minute.
 - d. the ventilation rate is 25 times per minute.

43. Which of the following is most likely with a significant isolated closed head injury?
 - a. equal pupils.
 - b. hypotension.
 - c. altered LOC.
 - d. dyspnea.

44. The helmet worn by a motorcyclist involved in a crash should be removed:
 - a. immediately regardless of assessment findings.
 - b. if the helmet is snug and provides little or no movement.
 - c. if you cannot access the airway.
 - d. if the patient is complaining neck pain.

45. A 62-year-old female patient complains of severe abdominal pain. While completing a SAMPLE history, she tells you she is not currently being treated by a physician for this problem and takes no medications. You should:
 - a. transport patient to the hospital and provide your findings to the emergency department staff.
 - b. transport the patient only if there is evidence the patient is in shock.
 - c. advise the patient to consult her doctor.
 - d. call and speak to her physician for advice.

46. The onset of which of the following signs indicates decompensated shock?
 - a. Pale skin.
 - b. Hypotension.
 - c. Tachycardia
 - d. Restlessness

47. Backup of fluid in the lungs due to congestive heart failure (CHF) typically results from failure of which of the following:
 - a. right side of the heart.
 - b. blood vessels.
 - c. left side of the heart.
 - d. lungs.

48. A possible side effect of nitroglycerin administration is:
 - a. depression.
 - b. hypertension.
 - c. euphoria.
 - d. hypotension.

49. A diabetic with an altered mental status and a blood glucose of 50 mg/dL may be a candidate for:
- nitroglycerine.
 - acetylsalicylic acid.
 - insulin.
 - oral glucose.
50. During assessment of a responsive medical patient, you use the memory device "OPQRST." What does the letter "P" stand for in this memory aid?
- provocation of symptom.
 - pulse.
 - pertinent past history.
 - pain.
51. If you observe meconium during childbirth, you should:
- stimulate the infant immediately.
 - avoid suctioning.
 - avoid stimulating the infant before suctioning.
 - instantly perform CPR.
52. A detailed physical exam is performed only:
- on the trauma patient who is unresponsive.
 - on the medical patient who is responsive.
 - on a trauma patient without a significant mechanism of injury.
 - after life-threatening conditions are managed.
53. The largest organ of the body is the:
- skin.
 - liver.
 - small intestine.
 - brain.
54. Management for a child experiencing an upper airway obstruction due to blood and teeth includes:
- suctioning.
 - refraining from placing anything in the mouth.
 - applying a nonrebreather mask, then suctioning.
 - artificial ventilation, then suctioning.
55. You should resume CPR immediately following how many shocks from the AED?
- one.
 - two.
 - three.
 - three for adults, one for children.
56. Which of the following would be considered a disadvantage in using a pocket mask to ventilate a non-breathing patient?
- there is direct contact with the patient's mouth.
 - it is harder to use than a BVM.
 - there is no one way valve on pocket masks.
 - you cannot deliver high concentration oxygen.

57. What should you do for the cardiac arrest patient found in the rain?
- perform one rapid defibrillation, then move patient inside.
 - defibrillate three times, then move patient inside.
 - move patient out of the rain, and dry the patient's chest before using the AED.
 - perform one rapid defibrillation, then start CPR if the patient remains pulseless.
58. Which of the following is the correct way to use the bulb syringe when managing a newborn's airway?
- compress the syringe after placing it in baby's mouth and nose.
 - compress the syringe before placing it in baby's mouth and nose.
 - compress the syringe and suction only the nose.
 - compress the syringe and suction only the mouth.
59. Cardiac compromise refers to:
- the heart's ability to function properly during a respiratory emergency.
 - any kind of problem with the heart.
 - the right atrium's receiving blood from the body's veins.
 - the left ventricle's receiving blood from the pulmonary veins.
60. Which of the following is true of multiple births?
- the newborns might not share the same placenta.
 - multiple birth babies are typically larger than single birth babies.
 - complications are less likely with multiple births.
 - the mother will always be aware she is carrying multiples.
61. Which of the following is a contraindication for use of a prescribed inhaler?
- the patient is experiencing inadequate breathing.
 - the patient has a prescribed hand-held inhaler.
 - medical direction gives authorization.
 - the inhaler is recently expired.
62. You are caring for a 52-year-old unconscious male patient who was the passenger in a vehicle struck by a semi-truck. He has an open head wound and bruising to the chest and abdomen. His respirations are 28 per minute and his pulse is 140 per minute. His skin is very cool and clammy. Your choice for extricating this patient is:
- full immobilization with a short spine board.
 - full immobilization with a KED.
 - rapid extrication.
 - using only the chest straps on the short spine board.
63. The left atrium receives oxygenated blood from the:
- vena cava.
 - aorta.
 - interventricular septum.
 - pulmonary veins.
64. Which of the following is a typical sign or symptoms of severe hypothermia?
- tachycardia.
 - hyperactivity.
 - depressed vital signs.
 - warm, flushed skin.

65. Your patient is a 32-year-old female complaining of lower leg pain. She is alert and oriented and her respirations are 16. There are no obvious injuries you can see at first glance. What should you do next?
- request additional resources.
 - start high concentration oxygen.
 - assess her lower leg.
 - tell her to contact her physician.
66. If your patient's airway contains blood, vomitus, or secretions:
- use a suction unit to immediately clear the airway.
 - your patient will still be able to breathe adequately.
 - use artificial ventilations to clear the airway.
 - perform a finger sweep to remove the blockage.
67. Your patient is a 76-year-old male. He lives in a trailer without air conditioning. He is alert, with warm, flushed skin. He complains of weakness and cramps in his legs and abdomen. Emergency care should include:
- placing the patient in a bathtub with cold water.
 - removing the patient to a cooler environment.
 - applying hot packs over cramped muscles.
 - referring the patient to adult protective services and leave.
68. A 7-year-old female patient has ingested drain cleaner. She has burns around her mouth. Her breathing is adequate. Treatment should include:
- administering activated charcoal.
 - administering syrup of Ipecac.
 - identifying the specific antidote for the toxin.
 - flushing the patient's mouth with water.
69. What is the dosage of epinephrine for an infant or child suffering from an allergic reaction?
- 1 mg.
 - 0.3 mg.
 - 0.15 mg.
 - 5 mg.
70. SuperChar™, InstaChar™, and Actidose™ are different brands of the medication known by the generic name of:
- epinephrine.
 - narcan.
 - atropine.
 - activated charcoal.
71. Your adult male patient is unresponsive with a weak, rapid pulse. His skin is warm and dry. Breaths are deep and rapid. His breath smells like nail polish remover. He may be suffering:
- a diabetic emergency.
 - congestive heart failure.
 - chronic bronchitis.
 - generalized cold emergency.
72. How do you assess distal circulation on a young infant or child?
- check for nasal flaring.
 - check for capillary refill.
 - flick the feet.
 - feel for a femoral pulse.

73. A 16-year-old female patient has ingested an unknown quantity of sleeping pills. She is conscious, but refuses emergency care. Her mother is present. You should:
- seek permission for treatment from the mother.
 - have the mother witness the refusal of treatment form and report your action to the dispatcher.
 - contact law enforcement and have the patient arrested.
 - have the girl sign a refusal of care form since she is an emancipated minor.
74. One of the most reliable signs of spinal injury in a conscious patient is:
- pain with movement.
 - pain without movement.
 - paralysis of the extremities.
 - unequal pupils.
75. Which of the following conditions is most likely to cause an altered level of consciousness:
- chest pain.
 - exercised induced dyspnea
 - burn injury.
 - stroke.

THE END. Proceed to grading instructions.

KEY: Practice Test

#	Answer	Module	#	Answer	Module
1.	b	Prep	48.	d	Medical
2.	d	Airway	49.	d	Medical
3.	a	Peds	50.	a	Assessment
4.	a	Medical	51.	c	Peds
5.	c	Medical	52.	d	Assessment
6.	c	Assessment	53.	a	Prep
7.	b	Prep	54.	a	Peds
8.	c	Medical	55.	a	Medical
9.	b	Peds	56.	d	Airway
10.	a	Assessment	57.	c	Medical
11.	b	Trauma	58.	b	Peds
12.	b	Medical	59.	b	Medical
13.	d	Trauma	60.	a	Peds
14.	b	Medical	61.	d	Medical
15.	c	Medical	62.	c	Trauma
16.	a	Trauma	63.	D	Prep
17.	a	Prep	64.	c	Medical
18.	c	Medical	65.	C	Assessment
19.	d	Medical	66.	a	Airway
20.	b	Prep	67.	b	Medical
21.	b	Medical	68.	d	Peds
22.	c	Assessment	69.	c	Medical
23.	a	Prep	70.	d	Medical
24.	d	Peds	71.	a	Medical
25.	c	Peds	72.	b	Peds
26.	a	Trauma	73.	a	Medical
27.	d	Peds	74.	c	Trauma
28.	a	Medical	75.	d	Medical
29.	c	Medical			
30.	a	Prep			
31.	d	Airway			
32.	a	Assessment			
33.	c	Medical			
34.	d	Medical			
35.	b	Airway			
36.	b	Airway			
37.	d	Medical			
38.	b	Medical			
39.	d	Airway			
40.	c	Airway			
41.	a	Trauma			
42.	a	Medical			
43.	c	Trauma			
44.	C	Trauma			
45.	a	Assessment			
46.	b	Trauma			
47.	c	Medical			

**GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
EMT Program
Practice Test Summary**

GRADING INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Grade the test using the answer key. Divide the **total number of correct answers** by 75. This will give you your percentage on the practice test.
2. Next, determine how many questions you got **correct** for each module. The answer key will tell you which module each question is assigned to.
3. Use the scale below to determine your percentage by module. This will identify areas of probable strength and weakness.

MODULE	NUMBER CORRECT / TOTAL	YOUR %
Prep	No. correct out of 8 =	
Airway	No. correct out of 8 =	
Assessment	No. correct out of 8 =	
Medical	No. correct out of 30 =	
Trauma	No. correct out of 10 =	
Peds	No. correct out of 11 =	

PREP / AIRWAY / ASSESSMENT

- 4 of 8 = 50%
- 5 of 8 = 63%
- 6 of 8 = 75%
- 7 of 8 = 88%

MEDICAL

- 20 of 30 = 67%
- 21 of 30 = 70%
- 22 of 30 = 73%
- 23 of 30 = 77%
- 24 of 30 = 80%
- 25 of 30 = 83%
- 26 of 30 = 87%
- 27 of 30 = 90%
- 28 of 30 = 93%
- 29 of 30 = 97%

PEDS

- 5 of 11 = 45%
- 6 of 11 = 55%
- 7 of 11 = 64%
- 8 of 11 = 73%
- 9 of 11 = 81%
- 10 of 11 = 91%