

EMT-1 Refresher Answer Sheet

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EMT Refresher Pretest

1. A 45-year-old male patient is experiencing chest discomfort. After placing him in a position of comfort, your next action should be to:
 - (a) ventilate the patient with a nonrebreather mask at 15 liters per minute.
 - (b) ventilate the patient with the bag-valve-mask at 15 liters per minute.
 - (c) administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 15 liters per minute.
 - (d) administer oxygen by the nasal cannula at 6 liters per minute.
2. An automated external defibrillator (AED) will shock which of the following rhythms?
 - (a) Sinus rhythm.
 - (b) Asystole.
 - (c) Ventricular fibrillation.
 - (d) Pulseless electrical activity.
3. The most common electrical rhythm disturbance that results in sudden cardiac arrest is called:
 - (a) pulseless electrical activity.
 - (b) ventricular fibrillation.
 - (c) ventricular tachycardia.
 - (d) asystole.
4. When using an AED, all of the following are appropriate methods for minimizing inappropriate shocks EXCEPT:
 - (a) practicing frequently.
 - (b) annual replacement of the AED.
 - (c) following local protocols.
 - (d) moving a cardiac arrest patient out of the rain before applying the AED.
5. You should apply an AED to:
 - (a) adult patients experiencing chest discomfort.
 - (b) adult patients with significant traumatic injuries.
 - (c) adult patients without respirations or a pulse.
 - (d) adult patients with low blood pressure.
6. The right ventricle pumps blood into the:
 - (a) body, via the aorta.
 - (b) lungs, via the pulmonary vein.
 - (c) lungs, via the pulmonary artery.
 - (d) left atrium.
7. A 56-year-old female patient complains of mild chest discomfort. You should:
 - (a) decide what type of heart problem it might be.
 - (b) decide whether or not the patient has a heart problem.
 - (c) maintain a high index of suspicion for cardiac compromise.
 - (d) apply the AED.
8. The EMT-B should request prehospital advanced cardiac life support for the care of the cardiac arrest patient because:
 - (a) ACLS interventions provide for higher survival rates.
 - (b) EMT-Bs must have prehospital ACLS present to perform defibrillation.
 - (c) only paramedics can transport cardiac arrest patients.
 - (d) EMT-Bs are not adequately trained to manage cardiac arrests.

9. Touching the patient when the AED is analyzing the rhythm:
 - (a) is acceptable with any modern defibrillator.
 - (b) is indicated to maintain cardiac compressions.
 - (c) is indicated to maintain artificial ventilation.
 - (d) can cause the AED to misinterpret a rhythm.
10. A bystander is doing CPR when you arrive. You size up the scene, practice body substance isolation, and begin your initial assessment by having the bystander:
 - (a) verify pulselessness.
 - (b) continue CPR.
 - (c) stop CPR so that you can assess for breathing and circulation.
 - (d) tell you the medical history of the patient.
11. Where should you place your hands when using the head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver to open an unconscious patient's airway?
 - (a) On the nose, with the fingertips pinching it closed, and under the neck.
 - (b) On the nose, with the fingertips pinching it closed, and on the forehead.
 - (c) On the forehead with the other hand under the neck.
 - (d) On the forehead with the fingertips of the other hand under the lower jaw.
12. Your patient is found lying on the ground after falling off a roof. She is unconscious and apneic. Which method should you use to open the patient's airway?
 - (a) Head-tilt, chin-lift.
 - (b) Modified jaw-thrust.
 - (c) Head-tilt only.
 - (d) Head-tilt, neck-lift.
13. When performing the modified jaw-thrust maneuver to open your patient's airway, which of the following steps is not correct?
 - (a) Stabilize the patient's cervical spine with your forearms.
 - (b) Rest your elbows on the same surface as the patient.
 - (c) Tilt the head by applying gentle pressure to the forehead.
 - (d) Use your index fingers to push the angles of the lower jaw forward.
14. Your unconscious patient has blood in his airway. You should:
 - (a) use a suction unit to immediately clear the airway.
 - (b) apply oxygen using a nonrebreather mask at 15 liters per minute.
 - (c) use a bag-valve-mask to clear the airway.
 - (d) perform a finger sweep to remove the blockage.
15. Which of the following is true in regards to using a pocket mask to ventilate a non-breathing patient?
 - (a) There is direct contact between the rescuer and the patient's mouth.
 - (b) Oxygen cannot be connected to the mask.
 - (c) A one-way valve prevents exhaled air from contacting the rescuer.
 - (d) Oxygen levels of 100% may be achieved.
16. You are ventilating an apneic trauma patient using the jaw-thrust maneuver and a bag-valve-mask. You should:
 - (a) tilt the head as far as it can go.
 - (b) use your ring and little fingers to bring the jaw upward.
 - (c) kneel at the patient's side.
 - (d) not need an airway adjunct in this case.

17. Using a reservoir with a bag-valve-mask system will allow delivered oxygen levels to increase to approximately:
 - (a) 70%.
 - (b) 80%.
 - (c) 90%.
 - (d) 100%.
18. You are adequately ventilating a patient with a bag-valve-mask when the patient's:
 - (a) skin color turns cyanotic.
 - (b) chest rises.
 - (c) abdomen rises.
 - (d) pulse rate decreases.
19. The head of a newborn infant has just delivered. You should:
 - (a) suction the baby's mouth and nostrils with a bulb syringe.
 - (b) push down on the baby's upper shoulder to facilitate the rest of the delivery.
 - (c) push up on the baby's lower shoulder to facilitate the rest of the delivery.
 - (d) ventilate the baby with a pediatric bag-valve-mask and high flow oxygen.
20. A sign or symptom of a predelivery emergency is:
 - (a) the mother's skin is dry.
 - (b) profuse vaginal bleeding.
 - (c) the presence of a "bloody show."
 - (d) a contraction every 20 minutes.
21. Seizures related to pregnancy generally occur during the:
 - (a) first trimester.
 - (b) second trimester.
 - (c) third trimester.
 - (d) active part of labor.
22. Your patient has experienced a spontaneous abortion or miscarriage. You should:
 - (a) remove any tissues from the vagina.
 - (b) discard any expelled tissues.
 - (c) place a sanitary napkin in the vagina.
 - (d) treat the mother for shock.
23. The patient is said to be "crowning" when the:
 - (a) placenta separates from the uterine wall.
 - (b) placenta is formed in an abnormal location.
 - (c) umbilical cord presents at the vaginal opening.
 - (d) baby's head is visible at the vaginal opening.
24. A 30 year-old female is experiencing labor. Which of the follow questions should you ask when deciding whether to begin immediate transport or prepare for imminent delivery?
 - (a) How close are your labor contractions?
 - (b) What do your contractions feel like?
 - (c) Are you taking prenatal vitamins?
 - (d) Who is your doctor?
25. Your pregnant patient is experiencing contractions. She feels like she needs to move her bowels. This may indicate that:
 - (a) birth is still some time away.
 - (b) birth is imminent.
 - (c) she is going into shock.
 - (d) the baby is still very high in the birth canal.

26. You can assess a pregnant patient's uterine contractions by placing your gloved hand on:
- her abdomen below the naval.
 - her abdomen above the naval.
 - the right side of her abdomen.
 - the left side of her abdomen.
27. A 23-year-old pregnant female is bleeding profusely from her vagina. All of the following actions are appropriate EXCEPT:
- providing high concentration oxygen.
 - placing a sanitary napkin inside the vagina.
 - replacing pads as they become soaked.
 - rapid transport to the hospital.
28. A pregnant female who is about to delivery a baby should be positioned:
- on her right side with legs apart.
 - in a sitting position on the stretcher.
 - in the knee-chest position.
 - supine with knees drawn up and spread apart.
29. A 45-year-old patient is breathing at a rate of 32 times per minute, with shallow respirations. He is altered, and his skin signs are cool, cyanotic and diaphoretic. You should:
- Provide oxygen at 6 liters per minute using a nasal cannula.
 - Provide oxygen at 12 liters per minute using a nonrebreather mask.
 - Provide artificial ventilation with a BVM and high flow oxygen.
 - Place the patient into the left lateral "recovery" position.
30. A 45-year-old female patient is breathing at a rate of 22 times per minute, with adequate tidal volume. She is alert but her skin signs are cool, pale and diaphoretic. You should:
- Provide oxygen at 6 liters per minute using a nasal cannula.
 - Provide oxygen at 12 liters per minute using a nonrebreather mask.
 - Provide artificial ventilation with a BVM and high flow oxygen.
 - Place the patient into the left lateral "recovery" position.
31. A 70-year-old female patient is complaining of shortness of breath. She has a history of emphysema. You should:
- withhold oxygen, since these patients do not respond to oxygen.
 - withhold oxygen, because you could eliminate the hypoxic drive.
 - administer oxygen, because in most cases the hypoxic drive will not be a problem.
 - withhold oxygen because these patients become apneic if they receive high flow oxygen.
32. The correct way to select the proper size oropharyngeal airway is to measure the distance from the:
- corner of the mouth or level of the teeth to the angle of the jaw.
 - nose to the tip of the earlobe.
 - corner of the mouth to the nose.
 - nose to the tip of the chin.
33. 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.
34. During the management of a cardiac arrest, the AED gives a "No Shock Indicated" message. Which of the following statements will most likely prompt this condition?
- The patient's rhythm is asystole.
 - The AED has detected that the patient has a pulse.
 - The patient is in ventricular tachycardia.
 - The patient is in ventricular fibrillation.

35. A 64-year-old female has just collapsed in cardiac arrest in front of you. You are alone and have an AED. After your initial assessment you should give two ventilations then:
- (a) analyze the rhythm, and deliver a shock if indicated.
 - (b) begin chest compressions for two minutes.
 - (c) analyze the rhythm, then begin chest compressions.
 - (d) call medical control, and begin chest compressions only if directed.
36. A patient who has been resuscitated from a cardiac arrest is:
- (a) at a high risk of going back into arrest.
 - (b) not likely to go into arrest again.
 - (c) less likely to arrest if shocked at least six times.
 - (d) less likely to arrest after three shocks.
37. External bleeding that is profuse and spurting with each heartbeat, is from a/an:
- (a) artery.
 - (b) vein.
 - (c) capillary.
 - (d) any of the above.
38. Which of the following signs may indicate shock?
- (a) A blood pressure of 120/80.
 - (b) A pulse rate of 78.
 - (c) A respiration rate of 18.
 - (d) Cool, pale skin.
39. A 17-year-old patient is experiencing difficulty breathing and abdominal pain after being struck with a bat in his left lower quadrant. He is alert, cool and diaphoretic, with a tachycardic heart rate. You should provide oxygen using a:
- (a) nonrebreather mask at 15 liters per minute.
 - (b) nasal cannula at 6 liters per minute.
 - (c) nasal cannula at 2 liters per minute.
 - (d) nonrebreather mask at 8 liters per minute.
40. The last vital sign to change in a patient going into shock is:
- (a) an increased pulse rate.
 - (b) a decreased blood pressure.
 - (c) an increased respiration rate.
 - (d) cool, clammy, pale skin.
41. Which of the following sign or symptom is NOT associated with hypoperfusion?
- (a) Nausea.
 - (b) Increased pulse rate.
 - (c) Decreased blood pressure.
 - (d) Diarrhea.
42. Your first priority when dealing with a patient in shock is to:
- (a) maintain an open airway.
 - (b) control external hemorrhage.
 - (c) assess the carotid pulse.
 - (d) administer high concentration oxygen.
43. Which of the following signs or symptoms might you expect to see in a patient suffering from hypothermia?
- (a) Confused behavior.
 - (b) Excessive mucous production.
 - (c) Blood tinged sputum.
 - (d) Burning or itching in the underarms.

44. Emergency care for the early local cold injury includes:
- (a) gently massaging affected area.
 - (b) preventing the affected area from any further cold exposure.
 - (c) covering affected area with cold moist dressings.
 - (d) forcing the patient to drink hot fluids.
45. Your patient is a 76-year-old male. It is a hot summer day and he lives in a trailer without air conditioning. He complains of weakness and cramps in his legs and abdomen. Emergency care includes all of the following EXCEPT:
- (a) giving the patient oxygen by nonrebreather mask.
 - (b) placing patient in a bathtub with cool water.
 - (c) applying moist towels over cramped muscles.
 - (d) putting patient in supine position with legs elevated.
46. You should suspect a heat-related emergency if the patient:
- (a) has constricted pupils.
 - (b) complains of leg cramps after running several miles.
 - (c) has breath which smells following strenuous exercise like nail polish remover.
 - (d) complains of "itchy" skin on a warm summer day.
47. While providing artificial ventilation to a 14-year-old near-drowning patient, you feel resistance in the airway. You suspect the cause of the resistance is that:
- (a) the trachea is too short.
 - (b) there is water in the stomach.
 - (c) the patient has chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
 - (d) the epiglottis is swollen, causing an obstruction.
48. All of the following conditions are common causes of behavioral emergencies EXCEPT:
- (a) low blood sugar.
 - (b) lack of oxygen.
 - (c) head trauma.
 - (d) an allergic reaction.
49. It is important to recognize signs of EARLY respiratory distress in a child. Signs of early respiratory distress include:
- (a) audible wheezing.
 - (b) decreased heart rate.
 - (c) breathing rate of 22.
 - (d) altered mental status.
50. An 11-month-old, crying female has swallowed a piece of a hot dog. She is coughing and you can hear high-pitched sounds coming from the throat. You should:
- (a) administer back blows and chest thrusts.
 - (b) perform a blind finger sweep to attempt removal of the object.
 - (c) provide high concentration oxygen by blow-by mask.
 - (d) provide ventilations by bag-valve-mask and oxygen.
51. A 5-year-old male is experiencing severe respiratory distress. He is altered with poor skin signs. You should:
- (a) assist ventilations with a pediatric bag-valve-mask and supplemental oxygen.
 - (b) perform blind finger sweeps to attempt removal of an obstruction.
 - (c) provide oxygen by pediatric nonrebreather mask.
 - (d) provide oxygen by the blow-by method.

52. Which of the following signs and symptoms may indicate shock in children?
- (a) An alert mental state.
 - (b) Increased urine output.
 - (c) Excessive tear production.
 - (d) Cool, clammy skin.
53. If a preschool child suffers an injury you should keep in mind that, in all likelihood, she:
- (a) is not frightened of you as a rescuer.
 - (b) does not mind being undressed for a physical exam.
 - (c) does not mind being separated from her parents.
 - (d) thinks that she is being punished for being bad.
54. Adolescent patients tend to have all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:
- (a) they want their parents to be present during examination.
 - (b) they are modest and embarrassed about having clothing removed.
 - (c) they prize their dignity and want to be talked to as if they are adults.
 - (d) they are especially fearful of permanent injury and disfigurement.
55. One anatomical difference between infants and adults is that:
- (a) infants have a slower respiratory rate.
 - (b) infants have a smaller surface area relative to body mass.
 - (c) infants have brain tissues that are thinner and softer.
 - (d) infants have a more protected spleen and liver.
56. Why is an infant more likely to suffer an airway obstruction than an adult?
- (a) An infant's ribs are less flexible than an adult.
 - (b) The shape of the infant's head will cause the neck to flex when child is supine.
 - (c) The adult has a relatively larger tongue compared to an infant.
 - (d) The adult has a relatively smaller airway compared to the infant.
57. Your 18-month-old patient is experiencing respiratory distress. Which of the following conditions is NOT a likely cause of the difficulty in breathing?
- (a) A partial foreign body obstruction.
 - (b) The flu.
 - (c) Epiglottitis.
 - (d) COPD.
58. A sign of early respiratory distress in the pediatric patient is:
- (a) an increased blood pressure.
 - (b) an increased heart rate.
 - (c) flush warm skin.
 - (d) a decreased breathing rate.
59. Your 4-year-old male patient has swallowed a marble. He is conscious, but you cannot hear air exchange or feel air coming from the mouth. You should:
- (a) begin CPR.
 - (b) provide oxygen by pediatric nonrebreather.
 - (c) deliver back blows and chest thrusts.
 - (d) administer abdominal thrusts.
60. A 2-year-old patient is in severe respiratory distress. Her skin is mottled, and she does not respond to verbal or physical stimulus. You should:
- (a) administer oxygen by the blow-by method.
 - (b) assist her ventilations with a bag-valve-mask and supplemental oxygen.
 - (c) administer blind finger sweeps to attempt removal of an obstruction.
 - (d) provide oxygen by pediatric nonrebreather mask.

61. When applying defibrillation pads what should you do for the patient with a hairy chest?
- (a) Press the pads lightly on the chest.
 - (b) Quickly shave some of the hair away.
 - (c) Apply pads to right and left shoulders.
 - (d) Apply pads to patient's back.
62. While transporting a 65-year-old female who is experiencing chest pain, she becomes unconscious, pulseless, and apneic. You and your partner should immediately:
- (a) contact medical control for direction.
 - (b) drive faster to the hospital.
 - (c) administer CPR for two minutes, then apply AED pads to the patient's chest and shock.
 - (d) begin CPR immediately and use the AED as soon as it is safe to do so.
63. All of the following are indications for the use of nitroglycerin EXCEPT:
- (a) the patient has a history of cardiac problems.
 - (b) the patient complains of chest pain.
 - (c) the systolic blood pressure is less than 90.
 - (d) the patient's physician has prescribed nitroglycerin.
64. Which of the following statements would be considered a contraindication for the use of nitroglycerin?
- (a) "I am having chest pain."
 - (b) "I have a history of heart problems."
 - (c) "I get a headache when I take nitroglycerin."
 - (d) "My face gets swollen and I have trouble breathing when I receive nitroglycerin."
65. When should you check the readiness of an AED?
- (a) Each shift.
 - (b) Once a week.
 - (c) Every 90 days.
 - (d) Annually.
66. A blood clot that is attached to the inner wall of an artery, obstructing some or all blood flow through the artery, is called a:
- (a) coronary impasse.
 - (b) hemobolus.
 - (c) thrombus.
 - (d) hemocoagulant.
67. The left atrium:
- (a) receives blood from the veins of the body.
 - (b) receives blood from the pulmonary veins.
 - (c) pumps blood to the lungs.
 - (d) pumps blood to the body.
68. The major blood vessel in the thigh that carries oxygen rich blood to the leg is called the:
- (a) femoral vein.
 - (b) femoral artery.
 - (c) brachial vein.
 - (d) brachial artery.
69. The blood vessel that carries oxygen-poor blood to the right atrium is the:
- (a) posterior tibia.
 - (b) internal jugular vein.
 - (c) vena cava.
 - (d) aorta.

70. The increased pressure on arterial walls produced when the left ventricle contracts is the:
- (a) systolic pressure.
 - (b) arterial pressure.
 - (c) diastolic pressure.
 - (d) residual pressure.
71. When the environment is dark, the pupil will:
- (a) dilate to allow more light in.
 - (b) dilate to allow less light in.
 - (c) constrict to allow more light in.
 - (d) constrict to allow less light in.
72. The bladder of a blood pressure cuff should be centered over the:
- (a) carotid artery.
 - (b) radial artery.
 - (c) brachial artery.
 - (d) femoral artery.
73. While evaluating your 56-year-old male patient with chest discomfort, he suddenly collapses and becomes unconscious. He is apneic and pulseless. Which of the will most likely reverse this condition?
- (a) Provide high flow oxygen with a nonrebreather mask.
 - (b) Begin chest compressions at a rate of 80 beats per minute.
 - (c) Begin the process of defibrillating a patient with an AED.
 - (d) Ventilate the patient with a pocket mask and supplemental oxygen.
74. You should apply the AED pads to your patient when:
- (a) he is complaining of trouble breathing.
 - (b) he appears confused and “out of it.”
 - (c) he is pulseless and apneic.
 - (d) he is unconscious and vomiting.
75. Your patient is in cardiac arrest. Your AED states “no shock advised” when you activate it. Your next action should be to:
- (a) turn off the AED and resume CPR.
 - (b) take off the AED pads and check for pulses.
 - (c) resume CPR for two minutes and then allow the AED to analyze again.
 - (d) contact medical control.
76. An AED should deliver a shock in which of the following situations?
- (a) The patient’s rhythm is flat line.
 - (b) The patient has a pulse.
 - (c) The heart has organized electrical activity.
 - (d) The patient’s rhythm is ventricular fibrillation.
77. After delivering one shock with the AED, your cardiac arrest patient is breathing adequately with a pulse. What should you do next?
- (a) Deliver second shock to assure patient does not arrest again.
 - (b) Provide artificial ventilation with high concentration oxygen and transport.
 - (c) Give high concentration oxygen by nonrebreather mask and transport.
 - (d) Check pulse and deliver two more shocks.
78. A 65-year-old female is complaining of chest pressure, difficulty breathing, and is pale. She presents supine in bed. What should you do before sitting her up?
- (a) Check her blood pressure to make sure it is adequate.
 - (b) Do nothing; sit her up right away.
 - (c) Help the patient administer her own nitroglycerin tablets.
 - (d) Check her pupils to make sure they are reactive.

79. A 70-year-old male is complaining of chest pain and shortness of breath. He is alert, with pale, cool, and sweaty skin. His pulse is 100, blood pressure of 136/64, and respirations of 24. Upon auscultation you can hear crackles in the lung fields. Which of the following actions would be appropriate?
- (a) Have the patient lie flat because he could be in shock.
 - (b) Provide oxygen at 2 liters per minute using a nasal cannula.
 - (c) Administer nitroglycerin that is prescribed to the patient's wife.
 - (d) Have the patient sit up to assist with his breathing effort.
80. The best way to minimize injuries to yourself when lifting a patient is by:
- (a) wearing a back brace.
 - (b) keeping the weight as far away from your body as possible.
 - (c) using your legs to do the lifting, not your back.
 - (d) never lifting a patient over your own weight.
81. When lifting a patient, you should try to:
- (a) communicate clearly with your partner.
 - (b) twist your back while lifting.
 - (c) use your arms and back as much as possible.
 - (d) wait until your partner lifts first.
82. Your medical patient is experiencing clinical signs of shock. You should:
- (a) lay the patient flat on his/her stomach.
 - (b) lay the patient flat on his/her back.
 - (c) sit the patient up.
 - (d) lay the patient flat on his/her back with his/her legs elevated.
83. Performing a rapid trauma assessment identifies:
- (a) all sites of bleeding.
 - (b) life-threatening conditions.
 - (c) all fracture sites.
 - (d) any threat that will require surgical interventions.
84. A 14-year-old female is unconscious after a 15-foot fall off a ladder. When evaluating her chest during a rapid trauma assessment, you should assess for:
- (a) paradoxical motion.
 - (b) jugular vein distention.
 - (c) softness.
 - (d) distention.
85. A 36-year-old male is a restrained passenger in a car crash. He complains of pain to his right leg. While assessing his leg, you palpate for:
- (a) distention.
 - (b) deformity.
 - (c) defasciculation.
 - (d) debridement.
86. A 20-year-old female has been shot in the abdomen. You should inspect and palpate her posterior region for:
- (a) vein distention.
 - (b) paradoxical motion.
 - (c) muscular spasms.
 - (d) tenderness to the spine.

87. A 12-year-old female fell while skating. She did not strike her head and is alert, and she is complaining of pain to the left wrist. How should you assess this patient?
- (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) Complete only the initial and on-going assessment.
88. A 20-year-old female patient complains of leg and hip pain after falling off a 20-foot ladder. You should conduct:
- (a) a focused physical exam.
 - (b) a rapid trauma assessment.
 - (c) an OPQRST on the pain only.
 - (d) a detailed physical exam.
89. You are assessing an awake, alert patient complaining of abdominal pain. He denies any trauma. When conducting a focused history and physical exam, what should you do first?
- (a) Conduct a rapid physical exam.
 - (b) Obtain baseline vital signs.
 - (c) Gather the history of the present illness.
 - (d) Question the patient about past medical problems.
90. During your focused history and physical exam of an unresponsive patient, you should first:
- (a) obtain vital signs then gather OPQRST from the patient.
 - (b) conduct a rapid physical assessment then obtain vital signs.
 - (c) gather a SAMPLE history then OPQRST from the family.
 - (d) request ALS support and begin a detailed head to toe exam.
91. Baseline vital signs in the unresponsive medical patient include the patient's:
- (a) past medical history.
 - (b) signs and symptoms.
 - (c) blood pressure.
 - (d) allergies.
92. You just completed a rapid physical exam on an unresponsive 65-year-old female patient. Your next action should be to:
- (a) take a history of the present illness.
 - (b) gather a SAMPLE history.
 - (c) perform a focused physical exam.
 - (d) obtain baseline vital signs.
93. What should you do for the cardiac arrest patient found in the rain?
- (a) Perform one rapid defibrillation, then move patient inside.
 - (b) Defibrillate three times, then move patient inside.
 - (c) Move patient out of the rain.
 - (d) Perform one rapid defibrillation, then start CPR if pulseless.
94. You should not suction a patient's airway for longer than 15 seconds because:
- (a) the patient's tongue may be injured.
 - (b) the suction unit's battery may drain too quickly.
 - (c) the patient will become hypoxic during this time.
 - (d) you may cause the patient to vomit

Questions 95 through 100 refer to the following scenario:

You respond to a dispatch of an “unknown medical” event. The location is in an upper-class residential neighborhood. As you arrive on the scene, you notice a large house with well maintained landscaping. You are greeted at the door by an elderly gentleman who motions you to step inside. You are directed to the rear of the house, where an elderly woman presents to you sitting on the bed. She appears to be in severe respiratory distress.

95. What should you do first?
 - (a) Perform a global assessment to determine if she is “big sick” or “little sick”.
 - (b) Immediately place the patient on a nasal cannula.
 - (c) Assess for scene hazards.
 - (d) Get the patient’s name and date of birth, before she gets any worse.

96. After completing your first task, what should you do next?
 - (a) Establish the patient’s baseline vital signs.
 - (b) Establish a SAMPLE history.
 - (c) Perform an initial assessment.
 - (d) Perform a focused assessment.

97. When should you place the patient on oxygen?
 - (a) After the focused assessment.
 - (b) During the initial assessment.
 - (c) After taking baseline vital signs.
 - (d) After medical command gives you permission.

98. Which of the following signs would you assess for first?
 - (a) Lung sounds.
 - (b) Abdominal tenderness.
 - (c) Presence of pedal pulses.
 - (d) Swelling in her fingers.

99. Which of the following questions would you NOT ask during your OPQRST of the present illness?
 - (a) When did begin having trouble breathing?
 - (b) Does anything else cause you pain or discomfort?
 - (c) Does anything make the breathing easier or worse?
 - (d) Do you have any respiratory problems?

100. After a few minutes of supplemental oxygen therapy the patient states that she feels much better. What would you do now?
 - (a) Discontinue the oxygen, since she feels better.
 - (b) Perform a reassessment of her vital signs.
 - (c) Have her sign a refusal of care form.
 - (d) Contact her private physician.