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Vendor:Medical Tests

Exam Code:NREMT

Exam Name:National Registry Emergency Medical
Technician

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

You are transporting an unconscious patient. How often should you check their vitals?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 2-3 minutes
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 15 minutes

Correct Answer: A

When transporting an unconscious patient you should check their vitals every 5 minutes.

QUESTION 2

This type of seizure activity is absent of large muscle contractions, often just starring off in space.

- A. Petit mal
- B. Febrile
- C. Focal motor
- D. Grand mal

Correct Answer: A

Petit mal seizures are generally thought of as absence of seizure activity. They usually present with the young patient starring off in space with little to no muscle contractions. Petit mal seizures are generally short in nature and there is usually no postictal period, the patient just wakes up and realizes that something happened.

QUESTION 3

Of the two types of energy transfer, which type would a Motor Vehicle crash (MVC) with frontal impact, non-restrained driver with bent steering wheel and spidered windshield?

- A. High velocity penetrating
- B. Decelerating
- C. Low velocity penetrating
- D. Blunt

Correct Answer: D

Blunt trauma is just not getting stabbed or shot. Blunt trauma is any injury which is caused by something sticking the human body and having energy transferred to the human body. Blunt trauma can be caused by decelerating injury like a

front end impact of a car against a tree.

QUESTION 4

It is necessary to wear a mask and eye protection when

- A. Transporting a patient.
- B. Suctioning a patient.
- C. Splinting a closed injury.
- D. Administering oxygen.

Correct Answer: B

Wear a mask and eye protection when there is a high probability of splattering, such as when suctioning a patient.

QUESTION 5

Your patient is an 80-year old male with shortness of breath. Which of the following could your patient be suffering from?

- A. Congestive heart failure
- B. A myocardial infarction
- C. Cardiac compromise
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Geriatric patients do not always present the clear-cut signs and symptoms of cardiac problems. With the limited information given, this patient could be suffering from any of the above cardiac conditions, plus a wide variety of pulmonary illnesses as well.

QUESTION 6

The normal heart rate for a newborn is:

- A. 140 - 160
- B. 120 - 140
- C. 100 - 120
- D. 80 - 100

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

Status epilepticus is a seizure that:

- A. Lasts longer than 5 minutes.
- B. Is experienced only on one side of the body.
- C. Produces apnea.
- D. Begins again after one seizure stops without the patient regaining consciousness.

Correct Answer: D

Status epilepticus is defined as a seizure that lasts longer than 10 minutes or a seizure that begins again after one seizure stops without that patient regaining consciousness. It is a dire medical emergency, as the patient may sustain bone fractures, airway occlusion, and possible death.

QUESTION 8

Statements from patients are used as assessment tools, which of the following statements about stroke symptoms should cause the clinician to use a higher index of suspicion?

- A. This is the worst head ache I have ever had.
- B. This head ache is behind my right eye.
- C. My head is throbbing.
- D. Bright light causes my head to hurt worse.

Correct Answer: A

"This is the worst head ache I have ever had." this statement should not be ignored or considered to be dramatic, it should cause the clinician to modify their assessment to include a hemorrhagic stroke in their differential. All of the other statements do classify the intensity of their head ache and it may not rule out a stroke, however the statement of the worst head ache should alert you to the possibility of a more acute finding.

QUESTION 9

You are called to a nursing home for a patient with swelling to her legs. Upon arrival, you find a 76-year-old patient sitting in a wheelchair. Assessment confirms pitting edema to both lower legs. You are able to palpate a dorsalis pedis pulse bilaterally. Her skin is warm, pink, and dry. Her lungs are clear bilaterally. Which of the following conditions do you suspect?

- A. Deep vein thrombosis.
- B. Bilateral acute arterial occlusion.

- C. Atherosclerosis.
- D. Chronic CHF.

Correct Answer: D

Edema to the legs or sacrum are often a result of right-sided congestive heart failure. Often, there may also be jugular vein distention and ascites present as well. The most common cause of right-sided heart failure is left-sided heart failure; therefore, you may also note signs and symptoms of left-sided heart failure such as a dry, hacking cough, or coughing up pink frothy sputum, shortness of breath, orthopnea, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, and fatigue

QUESTION 10

As the head of the Quality Assurance Committee for your service, you review all patient care reports prior to passing them on to the medical director. On one trip sheet, you note the following narrative: Patient states that he cannot move his bowels and has had abdominal pain for three weeks. Patient also states that he has had a fever and took too Tylenol tablets this morning, but then became nauseated. What advice would you give the paramedic regarding this report?

- A. Have the EMT-B do all of the documenting.
- B. Make up abbreviations for any words he is unsure of how to spell.
- C. Only document what you know how to spell.
- D. Get a dictionary and look up any questionable words when documenting.

Correct Answer: D

Proper spelling is critical to prehospital documentation. Documentation containing spelling mistakes looks unprofessional and can cast doubt on the quality of care provided. Therefore, it is best to advise the paramedic to use a dictionary and look up any and all words that he is unsure of how to spell. Having the EMT-Basic document the advanced level care is inappropriate. However, it would not be inappropriate to have the EMT read over the documentation to point out spelling errors. Making up abbreviations for words the paramedic is unsure of how to spell can create additional confusion and is not considered good practice. Just documenting the aspects of patient care for which the paramedic is comfortable with spelling creates incomplete documentation and is likewise inappropriate.

QUESTION 11

Food poisoning may be difficult in the field to diagnose due to its broad range of symptoms and time it takes to make the patient ill. All of the following are types of food borne illness except?

- A. Salmonella
- B. Campylobacter
- C. Encephalitis
- D. Escherichia coli (E. coli)

Correct Answer: C

Encephalitis is an infection of the brain usually viral in nature. All of the others are indeed food borne illnesses.

QUESTION 12

Your patient has a laceration to the right leg which has intersected the femoral artery. You have applied direct pressure to the wound, but it continues to soak through the bandages. What should you do next.

- A. Apply a tourniquet
- B. Elevate the Leg
- C. Remove the old bandage and apply new ones
- D. Apply pressure to the pressure point just above the injury

Correct Answer: B

Elevating the leg above the heart can help control bleeding. IF that fails the next step would be to use a pressure point. When applying bandages you should not remove the old ones, just apply the new ones over the old ones.