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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UAE Ministry Of Health And Prevention

EMT

Emergency Med Technician

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

ISSUED

September 4, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for UAE Ministry Of Health And Prevention **EMT**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **EMT**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

An Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) arrives at the scene of a 58-year-old male complaining of chest pain. Which of the following is the FIRST priority action for the EMT?

- ☐ A Obtain a detailed past medical history from the patient.
- ☐ B Perform a focused assessment and administer aspirin according to local protocol.
- ☒ C Assess scene safety and then evaluate airway, breathing, and circulation (ABCs).
- ☐ D Immediately transport the patient to the nearest hospital without further assessment.

ANSWER C

WHY The very first priority for any EMT at any emergency scene is scene safety, followed by the primary assessment of airway, breathing, and circulation (the ABCs). Detailed history (A) follows the primary assessment. Aspirin administration (B) is appropriate only after the primary assessment identifies a cardiac-related complaint, and only under medical direction when the ABCs are intact. Immediate transport without assessment (D) is inappropriate for a stable patient with chest pain and bypasses the primary assessment.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

A 34-year-old female is experiencing a severe asthma attack with audible wheezing and an SpO₂ of 88%. Which oxygen delivery device and flow rate is MOST appropriate for this patient?

- ☐ A Nasal cannula at 2–4 L/min
- ☐ B Simple face mask at 5–10 L/min
- ☒ C Non-rebreather mask at 10–15 L/min
- ☐ D Bag-valve-mask at 15 L/min with reservoir attached

ANSWER C

WHY For a patient in respiratory distress with hypoxemia (SpO₂ 88%), a non-rebreather mask at 10–15 L/min delivers the highest concentration of oxygen (up to 90–100%) among simple devices and is the appropriate choice. A nasal cannula at 2–4 L/min (A) delivers only 24–40% oxygen and is inadequate for severe distress. A simple face mask at 5–10 L/min (B) delivers 40–60% oxygen and is also insufficient. A bag-valve-mask (D) is reserved for apneic or inadequately breathing patients and is not appropriate for a patient who is still breathing adequately.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

During the primary assessment, the EMT uses the AVPU scale to evaluate a patient's level of consciousness. A patient who responds to verbal stimuli but appears confused falls into which AVPU category?

- ☐ A Alert
- ☒ B Verbal
- ☐ C Painful
- ☐ D Unresponsive

ANSWER B

WHY The AVPU scale stands for Alert, Verbal (responsive to verbal stimuli), Painful (responsive only to painful stimuli), and Unresponsive. A patient who responds to verbal stimuli, even if confused, is classified as 'V' on the AVPU scale. 'A' is reserved for fully alert and oriented patients. 'P' is for response only to painful stimuli. 'U' is for no response to any stimuli.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A 27-year-old male has sustained multiple long-bone fractures in a motor vehicle collision. He is restless, has a rapid and weak pulse, cool and pale skin, and rapid respirations. These findings are MOST consistent with which type of shock?

- ☐ A Cardiogenic shock
- ☒ B Hypovolemic shock
- ☐ C Neurogenic shock
- ☐ D Anaphylactic shock

ANSWER B

WHY The patient's history of trauma with significant blood loss, combined with restlessness (early altered mental status), weak and rapid pulse (compensatory tachycardia), cool/pale skin (peripheral vasoconstriction), and tachypnea is the classic presentation of hypovolemic shock. Cardiogenic shock (A) typically presents with crackles and JVD. Neurogenic shock (C) presents with warm, dry skin and hypotension with bradycardia. Anaphylactic shock (D) presents with airway compromise, hives, and wheezing following allergen exposure.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT is performing CPR on a 65-year-old male in cardiac arrest. After attaching an AED, the device analyzes the rhythm and advises a shock. Which of the following is the correct sequence of actions?

- ☐ **A** Apply conducting pads, analyze rhythm, ensure all rescuers are clear, deliver the shock, resume CPR immediately.
- ☐ **B** Apply conducting pads, deliver shock, ensure all rescuers are clear, analyze rhythm, resume CPR immediately.
- ☒ **C** Apply conducting pads, ensure all rescuers are clear, analyze rhythm, deliver the shock, resume CPR immediately.
- ☐ **D** Analyze rhythm, apply conducting pads, ensure all rescuers are clear, deliver the shock, resume CPR immediately.

ANSWER C

WHY The proper sequence when operating an AED is: (1) turn on the device and apply the pads, (2) ensure no one is touching the patient during rhythm analysis, (3) allow the AED to analyze the rhythm, (4) if a shock is advised, ensure everyone is clear again and deliver the shock, (5) immediately resume CPR beginning with chest compressions. AEDs must analyze the rhythm before delivering a shock, and the operator must verify that no one is in contact with the patient at the moment of both analysis and shock delivery to prevent injury.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A 40-year-old conscious and alert male refuses treatment and transport after a minor fall. He denies injury and states he does not want to go to the hospital. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate action for the EMT?

- ☐ A Restrain the patient and transport him anyway because he may have hidden injuries.
- ☒ B Document the refusal, have the patient sign a refusal-of-care form, and advise him to call back if symptoms develop.
- ☐ C Leave immediately without documentation since the patient is alert and competent.
- ☐ D Call medical direction and obtain authorization to force transport.

ANSWER B

WHY A conscious, alert, and mentally competent adult has the legal right to refuse care (informed refusal). The EMT must ensure the patient is competent, fully inform him of the risks of refusal, document the refusal thoroughly, and have the patient sign a refusal-of-care form. The EMT should also advise the patient to call back if symptoms develop or worsen. Forcing transport on a competent adult (A, D) is both unethical and illegal. Leaving without documentation (C) fails to meet the standard of care and can have legal consequences.

QUESTION 7

MULTIPLE CHOICE

An EMT is treating a long-distance runner at the finish line of a marathon who appears confused, is sweating heavily, and has hot, flushed skin. Which of the following signs and symptoms would be consistent with heat stroke? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Altered mental status or unconsciousness
- ☒ **B** Core body temperature of 39°C (102.2°F) or higher
- ☐ **C** Profuse, generalized sweating with pale and clammy skin
- ☐ **D** Painful muscle cramps in the calves relieved with rest
- ☐ **E** Slow and bounding pulse with elevated blood pressure

ANSWER A - B

WHY Heat stroke is characterized by altered mental status (A) and a core body temperature typically 40°C (104°F) or higher, though temperatures of 39°C and above are concerning and indicate impending heat stroke. (B) is therefore consistent with heat stroke. Profuse sweating with pale, clammy skin (C) and painful muscle cramps (D) are features of heat exhaustion and heat cramps, not heat stroke. Heat stroke is more often associated with hot, dry skin or only minimal sweating. A slow and bounding pulse (E) is not typical; heat stroke usually presents with tachycardia.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A construction worker has a severe arterial bleed from a partially amputated lower arm. The direct pressure with a sterile gauze pad and elevation have failed to control the bleeding. Which of the following is the NEXT most appropriate intervention?

- ☒ **A** Apply a tourniquet 2–3 inches proximal to the wound and note the time of application.
- ☐ **B** Apply a second gauze pad directly on top of the first with continued firm pressure.
- ☐ **C** Use hemostatic powder on the wound before applying direct pressure.
- ☐ **D** Wait for advanced life support arrival before doing anything further.

ANSWER A

WHY When direct pressure and elevation fail to control life-threatening extremity hemorrhage, a tourniquet should be applied 2–3 inches (5–7.5 cm) proximal to the wound and tightened until bleeding stops. The time of application must be documented and communicated to receiving staff. Adding more gauze (B) is unlikely to stop severe arterial bleeding once direct pressure has failed. Hemostatic powders (C) are generally used for wounds in areas where a tourniquet cannot be applied, not as a substitute when direct pressure alone fails. Waiting for ALS (D) is inappropriate because uncontrolled arterial hemorrhage is an immediate life threat requiring intervention.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT is suctioning an unresponsive patient who has vomited. What is the MAXIMUM recommended suction time to minimize hypoxia and risk of aspiration?

- ☐ **A** 5 seconds for adults, 10 seconds for infants and children
- ☒ **B** 10 seconds for adults, 5 seconds for infants and children
- ☐ **C** 30 seconds for adults, 15 seconds for infants and children
- ☐ **D** 60 seconds for all age groups

ANSWER B

WHY Suctioning should be limited to no more than 10 seconds in adults and 5 seconds in infants and children to prevent hypoxia and other complications such as bradycardia, especially in pediatric patients. Suctioning should be performed while withdrawing the catheter with a twisting motion, and the patient should be pre-oxygenated when possible.