

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams

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QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

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Send us three things and we will check it:

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QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A 45-year-old patient reports sudden onset of chest pain radiating to the left arm, accompanied by diaphoresis and shortness of breath. Which body system is primarily responsible for the radiating pain?

- ☐ A Musculoskeletal system due to referred muscle pain
- ☒ B Nervous system via the cardiac plexus of the sympathetic trunk
- ☐ C Respiratory system due to referred pleural pain
- ☐ D Digestive system due to esophageal referral

ANSWER B

WHY The nervous system is responsible for referred pain from the heart. Cardiac pain radiates to the left arm because the heart and the left arm share common nerve pathways through the sympathetic trunk and spinal cord segments (T1–T5), causing the brain to misinterpret the origin of the pain.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is a primary responsibility of the EMT during patient care?

- ☐ A Establishing a definitive diagnosis of the patient's condition
- ☐ B Performing advanced invasive procedures such as intubation
- ☒ C Providing basic emergency medical care and safe transport
- ☐ D Prescribing medications for the patient's condition

ANSWER C

WHY The EMT's primary responsibility is to provide basic emergency medical care and safe transport of the patient. EMTs are not trained or authorized to establish a definitive diagnosis, perform advanced invasive procedures (which are ALS-level skills), or prescribe medications.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Under the National EMS Scope of Practice Model, the EMT is authorized to perform which of the following interventions?

- ☐ A Manual defibrillation
- ☐ B Endotracheal intubation
- ☐ C Intravenous fluid administration
- ☒ D Administration of oral glucose

ANSWER D

WHY Administration of oral glucose is within the EMT scope of practice under the National EMS Scope of Practice Model. Manual defibrillation is reserved for EMRs in some models but is generally an ALS skill (paramedic), and endotracheal intubation and intravenous fluid administration are paramedic-level interventions.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A 32-year-old patient who is alert and oriented refuses EMS transport after sustaining a minor wrist injury. Which document best protects the EMT from legal liability in this situation?

- ☐ A A signed insurance authorization form
- ☒ B A written refusal of medical assistance (RMA) form
- ☐ C A verbal agreement witnessed only by the crew
- ☐ D A hospital admission record

ANSWER B

WHY A written refusal of medical assistance (RMA) form is the appropriate documentation to protect the EMT from liability when a competent adult refuses care. The form should be signed by the patient and witnessed. Verbal agreements are difficult to prove and provide minimal legal protection. Insurance forms and hospital records do not document refusal of EMS care.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

During respiration, which structure is primarily responsible for the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the air and the bloodstream?

- ☐ A Trachea
- ☐ B Bronchioles
- ☒ C Alveoli
- ☐ D Diaphragm

ANSWER C

WHY The alveoli are the tiny air sacs at the end of the bronchioles where gas exchange (oxygen and carbon dioxide) occurs between the alveolar air and the pulmonary capillaries. The trachea and bronchioles are airway passages, and the diaphragm is the primary muscle of ventilation, but it is the alveoli where actual gas exchange takes place.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

During the primary assessment of an unresponsive patient, the EMT should follow which sequence of evaluation steps?

- ☒ A Airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure
- ☐ B Circulation, airway, breathing, disability, exposure
- ☐ C Disability, airway, breathing, circulation, exposure
- ☐ D Airway, circulation, breathing, disability, exposure

ANSWER A

WHY The correct sequence for the primary assessment is Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disability, and Exposure (ABCDE). Airway is assessed first because an obstructed airway will cause death within minutes. Following the ABC sequence ensures life-threatening conditions are identified and managed in the correct priority order.

QUESTION 7

MULTIPLE CHOICE

An EMT is performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) on an adult patient in cardiac arrest. Which of the following are correct components of high-quality CPR? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Compressions at a rate of 100 to 120 per minute
- ☒ **B** Compressions at a depth of at least 2 inches (5 cm) but not greater than 2.4 inches (6 cm)
- ☐ **C** Pausing compressions for up to 30 seconds between cycles
- ☐ **D** Delivering rescue breaths without any chest compressions during initial CPR

ANSWER A • B

WHY High-quality CPR for an adult includes compressions at a rate of 100 to 120 per minute and a depth of at least 2 inches (5 cm) but not exceeding 2.4 inches (6 cm), per current AHA guidelines. Long pauses (more than 10 seconds) reduce coronary perfusion pressure, and rescue breaths alone are inadequate for adult cardiac arrest—compressions are the priority.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the most effective initial intervention for controlling severe external hemorrhage from a limb?

- ☐ **A** Applying a tourniquet proximal to the wound
- ☒ **B** Applying direct pressure with a sterile gauze pad
- ☐ **C** Elevating the limb above the level of the heart
- ☐ **D** Applying pressure to a proximal pressure point

ANSWER B

WHY Applying direct pressure with a sterile gauze pad to the wound is the most effective initial intervention for controlling severe external hemorrhage and is the first-line technique taught to EMTs. Tourniquets are used only when direct pressure is ineffective or impractical for limb wounds. Elevation and pressure points are secondary or adjunctive measures.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

An EMT is assessing a patient with a suspected anaphylactic reaction. Which findings would indicate anaphylaxis? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A Wheezing and stridor**
- ☐ **B Hypotension with tachycardia**
- ☐ **C Focal seizure activity without airway involvement**
- ☒ **D Urticaria with facial and tongue swelling**

ANSWER A • D

WHY Anaphylaxis typically presents with respiratory symptoms (wheezing, stridor due to upper airway swelling), skin findings (urticaria/hives), and mucosal swelling (face, lips, tongue). Hypotension and tachycardia are common but are not among the listed options. Focal seizure activity without airway involvement is not characteristic of anaphylaxis.