

01	A	B	C	D	E
02	A	B	C	D	E
03	A	B	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	E
05	A	B	C	D	E
06	A	B	C	D	E
07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E

14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E

27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Test Center Exam

HPPAR

Health Professions Paramedic

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Elsevier Test Center Exam **HPPAR**, 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, **HPPAR**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are appropriate prehospital interventions for a patient with suspected acute coronary syndrome? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Administer aspirin 160 to 325 mg chewed, if no contraindication
- ☐ **B** Administer nitroglycerin sublingual before establishing IV access in all patients
- ☒ **C** Provide oxygen only if the patient is dyspneic or SpO₂ is below 94%
- ☐ **D** Administer morphine 10 mg IV bolus as the first-line analgesic

ANSWER A • C

WHY Chewed aspirin (160-325 mg) is indicated for ACS patients without contraindication. Supplemental oxygen is no longer routine; it is reserved for hypoxemic or dyspneic patients (typically SpO₂ < 94%). Nitroglycerin should not precede IV access evaluation, and morphine is no longer first-line analgesia for ACS.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which medication is the first-line drug of choice for a patient in cardiac arrest with confirmed ventricular fibrillation after the third defibrillation and a dose of epinephrine?

- ☒ **A** Amiodarone
- ☐ **B** Lidocaine
- ☐ **C** Magnesium sulfate
- ☐ **D** Sodium bicarbonate

ANSWER A

WHY Per current ACLS guidelines, amiodarone is the preferred antiarrhythmic for shock-refractory VF/pVT after epinephrine. Lidocaine is an acceptable alternative if amiodarone is unavailable, but amiodarone remains first-line.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

During the primary assessment of a trauma patient, the paramedic should identify and immediately manage which of the following?

- ☐ A Detailed head-to-toe exam
- ☒ B Life-threatening injuries to airway, breathing, and circulation
- ☐ C Baseline vital signs and SAMPLE history
- ☐ D Mechanism of injury and nature of illness

ANSWER B

WHY The primary assessment focuses on identifying and correcting immediate threats to airway, breathing, and circulation. A detailed physical exam, vital signs, and history are part of the secondary assessment; mechanism of injury is part of scene size-up.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

In an adult patient in respiratory arrest, which bag-valve-mask ventilation rate is most appropriate when an advanced airway is NOT in place?

- ☐ A 8 to 10 breaths per minute
- ☒ B 10 to 12 breaths per minute
- ☐ C 14 to 16 breaths per minute
- ☐ D 20 to 30 breaths per minute

ANSWER B

WHY For an adult in respiratory arrest without an advanced airway, current AHA guidelines recommend one breath every 6 seconds, or approximately 10 to 12 breaths per minute, with continuous chest compressions. The rate of 8-10 is used when an advanced airway is in place during CPR.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A 55-year-old male collapses in front of family. The AED analyzes and advises a shock for ventricular fibrillation. After delivering the shock, what is the next immediate action?

- ☐ A Check for a pulse for up to 10 seconds
- ☒ B Resume high-quality CPR beginning with chest compressions
- ☐ C Analyze the rhythm a second time
- ☐ D Provide two rescue breaths before compressions

ANSWER B

WHY After a shock is delivered, the rescuer should immediately resume CPR beginning with chest compressions. Pulse checks are not performed; the AED will prompt rhythm reanalysis after 2 minutes of CPR.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

During a precipitous delivery, the umbilical cord is observed wrapped around the baby's neck. After attempting to slip it over the head without success, what is the most appropriate next action?

- ☐ A Clamp and cut the cord immediately
- ☐ B Continue delivery with the cord clamped
- ☒ C Place two clamps on the cord and cut between them
- ☐ D Delay delivery until arrival at the hospital

ANSWER C

WHY If a nuchal cord cannot be slipped over the baby's head, the paramedic should clamp the cord in two places and cut between the clamps to allow delivery to continue. Clamping and cutting without proper technique or delaying delivery can worsen fetal hypoxia.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the most reliable indicator of respiratory distress in an infant?

- ☐ A Respiratory rate above 60 breaths per minute
- ☒ B Presence of nasal flaring and intercostal retractions
- ☐ C Capillary refill time greater than 2 seconds
- ☐ D Absence of audible breath sounds

ANSWER B

WHY Visible signs such as nasal flaring, retractions, head bobbing, and grunting are reliable indicators of significant respiratory distress in infants. While tachypnea is important, retractions are a more specific sign of increased work of breathing.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with sudden unilateral weakness, slurred speech, and facial droop that resolved prior to EMS arrival. Vital signs are within normal limits. What is the most likely field impression?

- ☐ A Stroke (CVA)
- ☒ B Transient ischemic attack (TIA)
- ☐ C Hypoglycemia
- ☐ D Bell's palsy

ANSWER B

WHY A transient neurological deficit that resolves spontaneously is characteristic of a TIA. A stroke typically presents with persistent deficits. Blood glucose should always be checked to rule out hypoglycemia, and Bell's palsy affects only the face, not motor strength or speech.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

In a START triage situation, a patient who is not breathing after the airway is opened is tagged with which color?

- ☐ A Red (Immediate)
- ☐ B Yellow (Delayed)
- ☐ C Green (Minor)
- ☒ D Black (Deceased/Expectant)

ANSWER D

WHY In START triage, a patient who fails to breathe after the airway is opened is classified as deceased/expectant (Black). Limited resources are directed to those with a chance of survival.