



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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams

EMTE2

HP EMT Exit Exam V2

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EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

8

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

8 practice questions for Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams **EMTE2**, 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, **EMTE2**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

Licence

Free Mometrix practice demo. The complete question bank is available through a paid account.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following medications is the EMT authorized to assist the patient with administering under most state protocols for a suspected myocardial infarction with chest pain?

- ☐ A Albuterol
- ☒ B Nitroglycerin
- ☐ C Epinephrine auto-injector
- ☐ D Glucagon

ANSWER B

WHY Under many state EMS protocols, an EMT may assist a patient with their own prescribed nitroglycerin for chest pain suggestive of myocardial infarction, provided the patient meets specific indications and has no contraindications such as hypotension or recent PDE-5 inhibitor use. Albuterol, epinephrine, and glucagon are typically reserved for specific conditions such as bronchospasm, anaphylaxis, and severe hypoglycemia, respectively.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements best describes the appropriate use of emergency lights and sirens during an EMS response?

- ☐ A They should be used on every response to ensure the fastest arrival time
- ☒ B They are reserved for situations in which the patient may benefit from a faster response
- ☐ C They may be used at the discretion of the driver regardless of patient condition
- ☐ D They should be used only during interfacility transports

ANSWER B

WHY The use of lights and sirens should be reserved for situations in which a time-critical response or transport is medically justified. Routine use for every call increases the risk of collision for EMS personnel, the patient, and the public without proportionate clinical benefit. Their use is not based solely on driver discretion and is not limited to interfacility transfers.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient is described as 'dyspneic.' Which of the following best describes this clinical finding?

- ☒ **A** Difficulty breathing
- ☐ **B** Abnormally rapid heart rate
- ☐ **C** Bluish discoloration of the skin
- ☐ **D** Pain on inspiration

ANSWER A

WHY The suffix '-pnea' refers to breathing, and the prefix 'dys-' indicates difficult or abnormal, so 'dyspneic' means experiencing difficulty breathing. Tachycardia refers to a rapid heart rate, cyanosis refers to bluish discoloration, and pleuritic chest pain refers to pain on inspiration.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT is assessing a patient who is talking rapidly, has not slept for several days, and reports hearing a voice telling him he has special powers. The patient denies being a danger to himself or others. Which of the following is the most appropriate action for the EMT?

- ☐ **A** Restrain the patient to prevent self-harm
- ☐ **B** Leave the patient at the scene because he denies suicidal ideation
- ☒ **C** Maintain a calm demeanor, ensure safety, and transport for medical evaluation
- ☐ **D** Tell the patient that the voices are not real and to ignore them

ANSWER C

WHY Patients experiencing a psychiatric or behavioral emergency should be approached calmly, with reassurance and respect. A patient with altered mental status, hallucinations, or possible psychosis requires medical evaluation and transport; informed refusal criteria are not met. Restraint is only indicated when the patient poses a danger to themselves or others and requires specific protocols and documentation.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which component of blood is primarily responsible for carrying oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues?

- ☐ A Plasma
- ☒ B Red blood cells
- ☐ C White blood cells
- ☐ D Platelets

ANSWER B

WHY Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, the iron-based protein that binds oxygen in the lungs and transports it to peripheral tissues. Plasma is the liquid component of blood, white blood cells function in immunity, and platelets are involved in clotting.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT is preparing to administer oxygen to a patient via a non-rebreather mask. Which of the following flow rates is appropriate for this device?

- ☐ A 1 to 2 liters per minute
- ☐ B 4 to 6 liters per minute
- ☒ C 10 to 15 liters per minute
- ☐ D 20 to 25 liters per minute

ANSWER C

WHY A non-rebreather mask requires an oxygen flow rate of 10 to 15 liters per minute to maintain adequate reservoir bag inflation and deliver a high concentration of oxygen. Lower flow rates are appropriate for nasal cannulas (1-6 L/min), and very high rates are not used with standard oxygen delivery devices.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT receives an order from online medical direction that the EMT believes is contraindicated for the patient. Which of the following is the most appropriate action for the EMT to take?

- ☐ A Carry out the order immediately since medical direction has authority.
- ☐ B Refuse the order, document the refusal, and notify the receiving facility.
- ☒ C Communicate the concern to medical direction and follow their decision after clarification.
- ☐ D Ask a bystander to confirm the order is correct.

ANSWER C

WHY When an EMT believes an order may be inappropriate, the EMT should communicate concerns directly with medical direction and obtain clarification before acting. Orders may be withheld if they would cause harm, but the first step is always direct communication.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the primary rationale for using incident command system (ICS) terminology such as 'medical group supervisor' at an EMS scene?

- ☒ A It allows responders from many different agencies to communicate clearly and integrate operations under a unified structure
- ☐ B It satisfies billing requirements for documented supervisory oversight of patient care
- ☐ C It permits EMTs to perform interventions outside their normal scope of practice
- ☐ D It is required by federal law to be used on every EMS call

ANSWER A

WHY Standardized ICS terminology (A) is designed so that personnel from different agencies and jurisdictions can communicate unambiguously and work within a unified command structure at incidents with multiple patients, responders, or hazards. It is not a billing tool (B), it does not change the EMT scope of practice (C), and while ICS is widely adopted, its use is not mandated by federal law on every EMS call (D).