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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams

EMTE2

HP EMT Exit Exam V2

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

15

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

15 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

Original Mometrix demo. This free sample contains fewer questions than the full paid edition.

QUESTION 1

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).

QUESTION 2

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 3

SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT provides care using a smartphone application that transmits the patient's vital signs, ECG rhythm, and live video directly to a receiving emergency physician who guides treatment in real time. Which of the following best describes this practice?

- ☐ A On-scene physician presence
- ☒ B Telehealth/telemedicine with medical direction
- ☐ C Treatment rendered without any medical oversight
- ☐ D A quality-improvement audit

ANSWER B

WHY This scenario describes telehealth or telemedicine (mobile integrated health / community paramedicine-type practice) in which a physician provides real-time remote medical direction through digital communication (B). The physician is not physically present (A) but is actively directing care, so it is not uncontrolled practice (C) and is direct patient care rather than a retrospective audit (D).

QUESTION 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE

An EMT is assessing a patient with suspected diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). Which of the following signs and symptoms would be consistent with this condition? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Deep, rapid respirations (Kussmaul respirations)
- ☐ B Cool, clammy skin and profuse sweating
- ☒ C Fruity or acetone odor on the breath
- ☐ D Bradycardia and hypotension
- ☐ E Pinpoint pupils and respiratory depression

ANSWER A • C

WHY Patients with DKA commonly present with Kussmaul respirations (deep, rapid breathing) as a compensatory mechanism for metabolic acidosis, and a fruity or acetone odor on the breath due to the presence of ketones. Cool, clammy skin and profuse sweating are more characteristic of hypoglycemia; bradycardia and pinpoint pupils with respiratory depression are associated with opioid toxicity.

QUESTION 5

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 6

SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT is assisting with the delivery of a newborn. After the head is delivered, the EMT notes that the umbilical cord is wrapped around the baby's neck. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial action?

- ☐ A Clamp and cut the cord immediately
- ☒ B Attempt to slip the cord over the baby's head or shoulder
- ☐ C Apply firm pressure to the baby's head against the perineum
- ☐ D Transport immediately while keeping the mother in a supine position

ANSWER B

WHY If a nuchal cord is noted after the head is delivered, the EMT should attempt to gently slip the cord over the baby's head or shoulder. If the cord is too tight to be slipped over the head, it should be clamped in two places and cut between the clamps to allow delivery to proceed.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

An alert and oriented adult patient with a minor laceration refuses EMS transport after the bleeding has been controlled. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step?

- ☐ A Inform the patient that transport is mandatory by law and call for law enforcement
- ☒ B Document the refusal, ensure the patient understands the risks, and obtain a signature
- ☐ C Transport the patient against the patient's stated wishes
- ☐ D Leave the scene without documentation since the patient has refused care

ANSWER B

WHY A competent adult has the legal right to refuse care. The EMT must ensure the patient has been informed of the risks of refusal, that the patient has the capacity to understand those risks, and must thoroughly document the refusal including a signature when possible. Adult patients cannot be transported against their will without legal justification. Documentation is required even when care is refused.

QUESTION 8

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 9

SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT receives a radio order from medical direction to administer a medication. Under which of the following conditions may the EMT accept and carry out the order?

- ☐ A The medication is not approved under any state EMS protocol or standing order
- ☐ B The order is for a medication outside the EMT's scope of practice
- ☒ C The medication, route, and dosage are within the EMT's scope of practice and authorized by local protocol
- ☐ D The EMT has not received verification from medical direction

ANSWER C

WHY An EMT may only administer medications that are within the local EMS protocols or state-approved scope of practice, and only after proper authorization, which may include standing orders, direct verbal orders, or written protocols. Medications outside the EMT's scope, lack of verification, or orders inconsistent with established guidelines cannot be accepted. EMT-administered medications typically include oxygen, oral glucose, aspirin, prescribed inhalers or epinephrine auto-injectors, and nitroglycerin in certain protocols.

QUESTION 10

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are components of the primary assessment performed on every patient? (Choose two.)

- ☐ A Obtaining a SAMPLE history
- ☒ B Assessing airway, breathing, and circulation
- ☐ C Performing a detailed physical exam
- ☒ D Determining level of consciousness
- ☐ E Taking baseline vital signs

ANSWER B - D

WHY The primary assessment focuses on identifying and managing life-threatening conditions and includes forming a general impression, assessing level of consciousness, and evaluating airway, breathing, and circulation. Obtaining a SAMPLE history, performing a detailed physical exam, and taking baseline vital signs are components of the secondary assessment or ongoing assessment.

QUESTION 11

SINGLE CHOICE

According to the National EMS Scope of Practice Model, which of the following best describes the role of an EMT?

- ☐ A An advanced life support provider who can administer a wide range of emergency medications independently.
- ☒ B A basic life support provider who performs focused assessments and provides basic emergency care and transport.
- ☐ C A medical director who authorizes EMTs to perform interventions through written protocols.
- ☐ D A paramedic-level provider who performs advanced airway management and IV therapy.

ANSWER B

WHY The EMT functions at the basic life support level, performing patient assessments, providing basic emergency care such as CPR, oxygen administration, bleeding control, and immobilization, and transporting patients. Advanced interventions and independent medication administration fall outside the EMT scope under the National EMS Scope of Practice Model.

QUESTION 12

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 13

SINGLE CHOICE

An adult patient has warm, flushed skin, a heart rate of 128 beats per minute, and a blood pressure of 82/40 mmHg following a severe infection. Which type of shock is the EMT most likely to recognize?

- ☐ A Hypovolemic shock
- ☐ B Cardiogenic shock
- ☒ C Distributive (septic) shock
- ☐ D Obstructive shock

ANSWER C

WHY Warm, flushed (vasodilated) skin combined with tachycardia, hypotension, and a history of severe infection is the classic presentation of distributive shock, specifically septic shock (C). In hypovolemic and cardiogenic shock, the skin is typically cool, pale, and clammy due to peripheral vasoconstriction (A, B). Obstructive shock (D), such as from a tension pneumothorax or massive pulmonary embolism, also typically produces cool, pale, diaphoretic skin.

QUESTION 14

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the most appropriate radio communication technique when an EMT is transmitting a patient report to the receiving facility?

- ☐ A Speak quickly to keep the transmission brief
- ☐ B Use 10-codes for all patient information
- ☒ C Wait until the receiving facility acknowledges before transmitting the report
- ☐ D Lie about the patient's condition to expedite response

ANSWER C

WHY Best practice for EMS radio communication is to establish contact with the receiving facility and receive confirmation that they are ready to receive the report before transmitting patient information. Reports should be concise, accurate, use plain language rather than 10-codes for clinical information, and be provided at a clear, deliberate speaking rate. Falsifying patient information is unethical and illegal.

QUESTION 15

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.