MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which of the following is NOT a normal response of a small child when approached by the EMT-B?
   A) Fear  
   B) Curiosity  
   C) Indifference  
   D) None of the above are normal responses

2) Which of the following is the most common cause of cardiac arrest in the pediatric patient?
   A) Hypoglycemia  
   B) Respiratory failure  
   C) Ventricular fibrillation  
   D) Congenital heart defects

3) Because infants and small children rely more heavily on the diaphragm for breathing, respiratory distress can be detected by observing which one of the following signs that is not prominent in adults?
   A) Bulging of the intercostal spaces  
   B) Use of the sternocleidomastoid muscles of the neck  
   C) Movement of the abdomen with respiratory effort  
   D) None of the above

4) The anterior fontanelle should be closed between the ages of _______ and _______. 
   A) 24 months; 36 months  
   B) 3 months; 6 months  
   C) 12 months; 18 months  
   D) 6 months; 10 months

5) Which of the following is a consideration in airway management in the pediatric patient?
   A) Keeping the nose clear of secretions  
   B) Using blind finger sweeps to clear a foreign body from the airway  
   C) The need to hyperextend the head to achieve an open airway  
   D) All of the above

6) Which of the following is an indication of shock in an infant or small child?
   A) Not producing wet diapers  
   B) Capillary refill greater than 2 seconds  
   C) Absence of tears when crying  
   D) All of the above

7) You are assessing a 2-year-old child whose mother states has had a fever for several hours. Which of the following signs are cause for concern?
   A) Respiratory rate of 28 per minute  
   B) Crying  
   C) Grunting at the end of expiration  
   D) Absence of nasal flaring with inhalation

8) Careful assessment and ongoing evaluation of the pediatric patient is critical for which of the following reasons?
   A) Most childhood injuries and illnesses are a result of abuse or neglect, which can be missed if the EMT-B is not thorough  
   B) A sick or injured child who initially appeared stable can deteriorate very rapidly  
   C) Signs of significant illness and injury may be subtle and easily overlooked  
   D) Both B & C
9) Artificial ventilations for a 5-year-old child should be provided at a rate of ______ per minute.
   A) 22–26  B) 28–32  C) 24–28  D) 12–20

10) Which of the following should increase your suspicion of child abuse?
    A) Bruises on the back and/or buttocks
    B) Indications of alcohol and/or drug abuse in the home
    C) Improperly healed fractures, resulting in deformity of extremities
    D) All of the above

11) Capillary refill should be assessed in which of the following age groups?
    A) Two years old and under  B) Under one-year-old
    C) Under 6 years old        D) Under 12 years old

12) Which of the following is NOT a cause of altered mental status in the pediatric patient?
    A) Traumatic brain injury
    B) Infection
    C) Dementia
    D) Diabetes

13) Which of the following is NOT a common cause of shock in infants and children?
    A) Dehydration
    B) Blood loss
    C) Heart failure
    D) Infection

14) Which of the following is true regarding the EMT-B’s approach to the pediatric patient?
    A) Scene safety is not an important consideration in the care of pediatric patients
    B) It is not possible to develop an initial impression of the pediatric patient without a detailed
        physical examination
    C) It is not necessary to wear BSI when dealing with pediatric patients
    D) It is not recommended that the EMT-B attempt to obtain a blood pressure on patients under
        three years old

15) Which of the following is NOT a component of the pediatric assessment triangle?
    A) Circulation
    B) Abdomen
    C) Appearance
    D) Breathing

16) A child who is 4 years old is generally categorized as a/an:
    A) School age child
    B) Preschooler
    C) Toddler
    D) Adolescent

17) Which of the following should be considered by the EMT-B as a result of a proportionally larger
    size of a small child’s head?
    A) Differences in positioning to maintain an open airway
    B) Adaptations in positioning for cervical spine immobilization
    C) Different injury patterns than in adults
    D) All of the above

18) Your patient is a 5-year-old male who developed sudden stridor while playing with some of his
    5-year-old cousin's toys. The patient is alert and anxious, producing stridor when he cries. His
    skin is pink and warm, and capillary refill is less than 2 seconds. Which of the following is
    appropriate in the management of this child?
    A) Back blows and chest thrusts
    B) Abdominal thrusts
    C) Transport the child sitting on his mother’s lap
    D) Attempt a finger sweep to remove the foreign body from the child's airway
19) Which of the following is an early sign of respiratory distress in an 18-month-old patient?  
A) Respiratory rate of 12  
B) Drowsiness  
C) Wheezing  
D) Heart rate of 60

20) Which of the following is the most common cause of seizures in infants and children?  
A) Poisoning  
B) Hypoxia  
C) Hypoglycemia  
D) Fever

21) For the EMT-B who has cared for a pediatric patient in tragic circumstances, which of the following would be an appropriate way of dealing with stress accompanying the experience?  
A) Get together with others who participated in the care of the child and unwind with some alcoholic beverages  
B) Talk to a compassionate co-worker who has had similar experiences in the past  
C) Put the incident out of your mind and don’t talk about it  
D) Venting your rage in a letter to the person responsible for the child’s circumstances

22) Which of the following is a sign of severe respiratory distress in a pediatric patient?  
A) Respiratory rate greater than 60  
B) Wheezing  
C) Decreased muscle tone  
D) All of the above

23) Which of the following is characteristic of a preschool age child?  
A) They may believe their injury is a punishment for being bad  
B) They don’t mind being separated from their parents  
C) They are not especially embarrassed or modest about body exposure  
D) They have few fears of anything

24) Your child is a 6-month-old male who began choking while his babysitter was feeding him some sliced peaches. The child has retractions of his intercostal muscles, is drowsy, and is grayish in color. Which of the following is the best intervention for this patient?  
A) Use of a flow-restricted oxygen powered ventilation device  
B) Begin back blows and chest thrusts  
C) Blow-by oxygen at 10 to 15 liters per minute  
D) Abdominal thrusts

25) In general, a child is considered an adolescent when he reaches the age of _______ years.  
A) 12  
B) 4  
C) 7  
D) 9

26) Your patient is a 2-year-old female who has suffered a seizure but does not have a previous history of seizures. The patient's father states that the child has been pulling at her ear and has had a fever. They were getting ready to leave for a doctor’s appointment when the child had a brief seizure. The patient is drowsy and has hot, flushed skin. Which of the following is recommended in the prehospital management of this patient?  
A) Sponge the child’s back and arms with rubbing alcohol  
B) Remove the child’s clothing down to underpants or diaper  
C) Place ice packs in the armpits, groin, and around the head  
D) Give the patient ice chips to suck
27) Your patient is a 3-year-old child who is in severe respiratory distress. She is cyanotic and responds only to painful stimuli. According to the patient’s mother, the child had complained of a sore throat earlier and has had a fever since early in the morning. Which of the following is the best course of action?
   A) Begin gentle ventilations with a bag-valve-mask and supplemental oxygen
   B) Perform abdominal thrusts and finger sweeps; attempt to ventilate
   C) Suction the airway
   D) Insert an oropharyngeal airway and begin bag-valve-mask ventilations with supplemental oxygen

28) Which of the following is the most common cause of death in children?
   A) Environmental emergencies
   B) Infectious disease
   C) Trauma
   D) Poisonings

29) Concerning aging, which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A) The systolic blood pressure tends to increase with age
   B) Many elderly patients have a high threshold for pain
   C) The diastolic blood pressure tends to rise with age
   D) Some elderly people have a low threshold for pain

30) Which of the following groups is most likely to be successful in a suicide attempt?
   A) Elderly men
   B) Teenagers
   C) Middle-aged men
   D) Young women

31) A diastolic blood pressure over ________ mmHg is considered hypertensive.
   A) 65
   B) 80
   C) 50
   D) 90

32) It is estimated that about ________ percent of the elderly population suffers from clinical depression.
   A) 25
   B) 10
   C) 1
   D) 50

33) Which of the following lung conditions is the fourth leading cause of death among the elderly?
   A) Pneumothorax
   B) Pneumonia
   C) Chronic bronchitis
   D) Tuberculosis

34) Your patient is an 80-year-old male complaining of lower back pain that radiates through to the abdomen. He describes the pain as “ripping” in nature. He is pale, diaphoretic, and anxious, and has a blood pressure of 210/100, a pulse of 112, and a respiratory rate of 20. Which of the following is most likely?
   A) Gall bladder disease
   B) Diverticulitis
   C) An abdominal aortic aneurysm
   D) Bowel obstruction

35) Which of the following is NOT a common cause of chest pain in the elderly?
   A) Pneumonia
   B) Angina
   C) Asthma
   D) Aneurysm

36) Which of the following is the likely result of diminished thyroid function in the elderly?
   A) Thin, dry, wrinkled skin
   B) Difficulty chewing and swallowing
   C) Increased toxicity of medications
   D) Decreased tolerance of heat and cold
37) When palpating the pulse of an elderly patient, you notice that there is an irregular pulsation without any kind of pattern or cycle to it. This is called:
   A) Heart failure
   B) Pulsus alternans
   C) Pulsus paradoxus
   D) An irregularly irregular pulse

38) Which of the following fractures is most common among elderly women due to falls?
   A) Proximal femur
   B) Mid-shaft femur
   C) Distal femur
   D) Pelvis

39) It is estimated that _______ percent of the elderly population lives in nursing homes.
   A) 5
   B) 15
   C) 10
   D) 25

40) Which of the following age groups is growing the most rapidly in the United States?
   A) 75 to 85
   B) 65 to 70
   C) 70 to 75
   D) Over 85

41) A segment of the body associated with a specific nerve coming from the spinal cord, along which shingles can appear, is called a:
   A) Zoster
   B) Dermatome
   C) Myelin sheath
   D) Motor unit

42) Which of the following questions is most helpful in distinguishing between normal age-related changes and the effects of an illness when assessing an elderly patient?
   A) How is the way you feel different today than compared with last week?
   B) When was the last time you had a bowel movement?
   C) How is your appetite?
   D) Are you taking your medications the way you are supposed to be taking them?

43) Which of the following is meant by the "1% Rule" of aging?
   A) About 1% of the population makes it to their 85th birthday
   B) About 1% of the population over age 65 has significant organ function decline
   C) Our organ systems lose about 1% of function per year beginning at age 30
   D) We lose about 1% of our memory capacity every year beginning at age 50

44) By the year 2040 it is estimated that at least one in every five persons will be at least _______ years of age.
   A) 75
   B) 65
   C) 90
   D) 50

45) Which of the following is important to remember when communicating with an elderly patient with a hearing impairment?
   A) You may need to shout in order for the patient to hear you
   B) Make sure the patient can see you when you are speaking to him
   C) It is not a worthwhile effort to try to get information from an elderly person with a hearing impairment
   D) Speak directly into the patient's ear

46) The use of a made-up experience to replace lost memories with imaginary ones is called:
   A) Hysteria
   B) Denial
   C) Confusion
   D) Confabulation

47) Of the older patients seen in the emergency department due to a fall, _______ percent will die within one year.
   A) 35
   B) 25
   C) 50
   D) 10
48) Which of the following is NOT a form of elder abuse or neglect?  
A) Financial  
B) Psychological  
C) Social  
D) Physical  

49) The elderly population is at least _______ times as likely to use the EMS system as patients in other age groups.  
A) 1/2  
B) 10  
C) 2  
D) 5  

50) Concerning herpes zoster, which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A) It may cause a severe headache  
B) It comes from the chicken pox virus  
C) It is also called shingles  
D) It is not contagious  

51) A typical fixed oxygen delivery system consists of all of the following EXCEPT:  
A) An 8,000 liter replacement cylinder  
B) A 3,000 liter reservoir  
C) A reducing valve and yoke  
D) A two-stage regulator  

52) Which of the following contributes most significantly to the occurrence of ambulance crashes?  
A) Size of the vehicle  
B) Time of day  
C) Speed of the vehicle  
D) Weather conditions  

53) Which of the following conditions is NOT a high priority for transport?  
A) A patient in shock  
B) Amputation of fingers distal to the metacarpals  
C) Glasgow coma scale score of 12  
D) Penetrating trauma to the thigh  

54) Safety studies have shown that drivers of other vehicles do not usually see or hear ambulances or other emergency vehicles until they are within _______ feet of it.  
A) 150 to 200  
B) 100 to 150  
C) 200 to 250  
D) 50 to 100  

55) Which of the following should be checked with the vehicle engine turned off?  
A) Warning lights  
B) Battery  
C) Windshield wiper operation  
D) Dash mounted gauges  

56) You are at the scene of a vehicle collision and have found that there is one patient who is in stable condition. At this point, the call can be categorized as:  
A) A non-incident  
B) No longer a true emergency  
C) An unfounded call  
D) Triaged  

57) In order to hold a patient securely, a patient-carrying device should have at least _______ straps.  
A) 3  
B) 5  
C) 1  
D) 2  

58) Tests have shown that _______ ambulance operators tend to speed up by 10 to 15 miles per hour when the siren is sounding.  
A) inexperienced  
B) privately employed  
C) younger  
D) None of the above  

59) Operators of emergency vehicles must drive with the safety of others in mind. This is known as driving:  
A) With emergency privilege  
B) Defensively  
C) As a public servant  
D) With due regard
60) Regarding ambulance warning devices, which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A) The use of strobes is controversial
   B) The large lights on the outermost corners of the ambulance box should blink alternately
   C) In most states it is illegal to drive at night with only one headlight
   D) Four-way flashers should not be used as emergency lights

61) Which of the following transport positions is indicated for the patient in shock?
   A) Left lateral recumbent
   B) Feet elevated 12 to 24 inches above the head
   C) Recumbent
   D) Sitting

62) Which of the following is TRUE concerning disinfection?
   A) High level disinfection destroys all sources of infection
   B) A solution of 1 part household bleach to 100 parts water is an effective disinfectant for healthcare purposes
   C) A low-level disinfectant will kill germs on ambulance floors and walls
   D) All of the above

63) The fixed suction unit in the ambulance should provide an air flow of at least _______ liters per minute at the end of the tubing.
   A) 10 B) 30 C) 15 D) 300

64) Which of the following is the primary reason why ambulances should have two oxygen supply systems?
   A) To provide oxygen to the patient in the event of vehicle breakdown
   B) To have a backup system in the event of failure of the primary system
   C) To provide oxygen to two patients at one time
   D) To ensure a supply of oxygen for long-distance transports

65) The process of combining the patient and patient-carrying device into a unit ready for moving and transporting the patient is called:
   A) Immobilizing B) Loading C) Packaging D) Wrapping

66) Which of the following is NOT essential equipment on an ambulance?
   A) Pediatric oxygen administration devices B) Portable oxygen tanks
   C) An automatic transport ventilator D) Portable suction unit

67) With a fixed suction system, a vacuum of at least _______ mmHg must be reached within _______ seconds of clamping the tubing.
   A) 200; 4 B) 300; 3 C) 300; 4 D) 200; 3

68) An oxygen system used for prehospital care should have a regular device capable of delivering at least _______ liters per minute of oxygen.
   A) 25 B) 12 C) 15 D) 10
69) Which of the following describes Fowler’s position?
   A) Sitting up
   B) Lying face down
   C) Lying on the left side with the hips and knees flexed
   D) Lying on the back with the feet elevated

70) Which of the following is a purpose for carrying sterilized aluminum foil on an ambulance?
   A) To keep a newborn warm
   B) To control major arterial bleeding
   C) To care for amputated parts
   D) None of the above

71) Upon arrival at the scene of a motor vehicle collision, you find a vehicle that is on fire. The fire is confined to the engine compartment and the hood is tightly closed. Which of the following is the best course of action?
   A) Wet the interior of the vehicle to keep the fire from spreading
   B) Use a long-handled pry-bar to open the hood and put out the fire with a fire extinguisher
   C) Let the fire burn and concentrate on extricating the patient
   D) Discharge a dry chemical fire extinguisher onto the patient’s clothing to protect him from the fire

72) Which of the following is the best protection for an EMT-B’s body during an extrication operation?
   A) Firefighting turnout coat
   B) A thick fireproof blanket draped around the shoulders
   C) Nylon jacket with asbestos lining
   D) A thick wool coat

73) Which of the following is a good choice for preventing further injury to a patient during auto extrication?
   A) A sheet
   B) Placing your body over the top of the patient
   C) A disposable blanket
   D) None of the above

74) Which of the following will allow the EMT-B to suspect a higher risk of internal injury in a motor vehicle collision?
   A) Weather conditions
   B) Bent steering wheel
   C) Time of day the accident occurred
   D) Flattened tires

75) If the steering wheel must be displaced during an extrication in which the airbag has not deployed, which of the following actions is recommended by airbag manufacturers?
   A) Firmly striking the hub of the steering wheel with a mallet to deactivate the airbag prior to displacing the steering wheel
   B) Disconnecting the battery cables
   C) Securing a long backboard across the steering wheel to deflect the airbag from the patient should it deploy
   D) No action is required; only frontal impact will deploy airbags

76) At which of the following points does the "golden hour" begin?
   A) Dispatch
   B) When the patient reaches surgery
   C) Time of the injury
   D) Arrival at the scene
77) You have arrived at the scene of a vehicle collision in which there are utility wires down around the vehicle. The three occupants appear dazed and other responding units have not yet arrived. Which of the following is the best course of action?
   A) Push the wires out of the way with a long pry-bar in order to access the patients
   B) Encourage the occupants to exit the vehicle by jumping free of the vehicle before touching the ground
   C) Stay at a distance and caution the occupants to stay inside the vehicle
   D) Cool the wires with large amounts of water to prevent a fire from starting

78) The EMT-B National Standard Curriculum provides which of the following specialized rescue training certifications?
   A) Hazardous materials                B) Vehicle
   C) Hydrodynamic                      D) None of the above

79) Which of the following is the highest priority during extrication?
   A) Maintaining the patient's airway
   B) Controlling major bleeding
   C) Ensuring your personal safety
   D) Gaining access to the patient

80) Which of the following is a common reason that EMT-Bs are struck by motor vehicles at the scene of motor vehicle collisions on roadways?
   A) Drivers who are angry at being delayed deliberately take out their frustrations on rescue workers
   B) Drivers are distracted by the scene of the collision and do not pay attention to what they are doing
   C) EMT-Bs often lose track of what they are doing and wander into traffic
   D) All of the above

81) An unresponsive patient is found sitting in the front seat of a vehicle with his legs pinned under the dash. Once his legs have been freed, which of the following methods should be used for removal of the patient?
   A) Kendrick extrication device
   B) Rapid take-down
   C) Rapid extrication technique
   D) Scoop stretcher

82) Which of the following human factors can lead to an increased risk of injury for an EMT-B at the scene of a vehicle collision?
   A) Careless attitude toward personal safety
   B) Physical problems that impede strenuous effort
   C) Lack of proficiency in the use of rescue tools
   D) All of the above

83) Which of the following phases of extrication follows the other three?
   A) Recognizing and managing hazards
   B) Gaining access to the patient
   C) Stabilizing the vehicle
   D) Immobilizing and extricating the patient

84) You have arrived at the scene of a motor vehicle collision to find that there are several critically injured patients. Which of the following should you do first?
   A) Begin to care for the patient closest to your vehicle
   B) Begin extrication of the most critically injured patient
   C) Begin triage of all patients before deciding on additional resources
   D) Call for additional rescue units and transporting ambulances
85) Once access to the patient is gained, which of the following is the next goal during an auto extrication?
   A) Extrication of the patient from the vehicle
   B) Initial assessment and rapid trauma exam
   C) Disentanglement of the patient
   D) Stabilization of the vehicle

86) Which of the following is an unsafe behavior that contributes to most injuries at the scene of vehicle collisions?
   A) Antagonizing bystanders
   B) Not wearing proper protective gear
   C) Using improvised tools
   D) Unknowingly walking into hazardous materials situations

87) Which of the following should be considered during the scene size up of a hazardous materials emergency?
   A) The properties and potential dangers of the substance
   B) Identification of the substance
   C) Potential for spread of the substance
   D) All of the above

88) In which of the following zones is the EMT-B expected to be staged at the scene of a hazardous materials incident?
   A) Ground zero   B) Hot zone   C) Cold zone   D) Warm zone

89) Which of the following actions may need to be taken by the EMT-B when treating and transporting hazardous materials patients?
   A) Wearing a gown, mask, and goggles to prevent secondary contamination
   B) Placing towels on the floor of the ambulance to soak up contaminated runoff water
   C) Wearing heavy cloth gloves
   D) Disposal of patient care equipment such as blood-pressure cuffs and backboards

90) Which of the following is NOT a desirable characteristic of the rehabilitation sector of a hazardous materials incident?
   A) Protected from weather elements
   B) Located in the warm zone
   C) Large enough to accommodate multiple rescue crews
   D) Allowance for rapid re-entry to the emergency operation

91) When seeking expert advice on how to proceed at a hazardous materials incident, which of the following information is important to provide?
   A) The amount of the substance involved
   B) Your background in chemistry
   C) Your level of EMS certification
   D) Both A & B

92) Which of the following is NOT an acceptable way of attempting to identify a hazardous material?
   A) Checking the material safety data sheet
   B) Use of binoculars to obtain information from the placard on a container
   C) Collecting a sample of the material for laboratory analysis
   D) Asking the driver of the tractor-trailer truck involved in the incident
93) You are on the scene of a mass casualty incident in which there are 50 patients from a bus roll- over. Incident command has been established and there are EMS, law enforcement, and rescue sectors established. You have just found that one of the bus passengers was carrying a suspicious package that is now leaking a white powder substance. Which of the following entities should you contact about this?
   A) Rescue sector officer  B) Incident commander
   C) EMS sector officer  D) Dispatch

94) Which of the following is NOT the role of the first arriving EMT-B at the scene of a possible hazardous materials emergency?
   A) Requesting special resources to respond
   B) Rescue any victims still in the area of the spill
   C) Establishing a safe zone
   D) Recognition of a hazardous materials emergency

95) Which of the following is a function of the rehabilitation sector in a hazardous materials incident?
   A) Performing medical assessment of rescue crews
   B) Providing for hydration of rescue crews
   C) Taking baseline vital signs before rescuers enter the operations area
   D) All of the above

96) Which of the following is a resource for specific actions to be taken by personnel dealing with a hazardous materials incident?
   A) Food and Drug Administration toll-free hotline
   B) Medical protocols
   C) Medical dictionary
   D) Emergency response guidebook

97) You are on the scene of a mass casualty incident in which the grandstand at a race track has collapsed. As the triage officer, you have encountered a 14-year-old male whose leg has been amputated above the knee. He is responsive to verbal stimuli, and he has an open airway, shallow rapid breathing, and a weak, rapid carotid pulse. This patient would be classified as a Priority ________ for treatment and transport.
   A) 1  B) 4  C) 3  D) 2

98) Which of the following is a feature of a good disaster plan?
   A) It has been practiced in mock disasters
   B) It is specific to the geographical location
   C) It is based on the availability of resources in a particular area
   D) All of the above

99) Which of the following agencies have developed regulations for dealing with hazardous materials emergencies?
   A) NAEMT and NHTSA  B) OSHA and EPA
   C) DOT and FCC  D) NHTSA and NRC

100) Which of the following is the most common type of multiple casualty incident that EMS providers will respond to?
    A) Outbreaks of influenza  B) Hazardous materials incidents
    C) Motor vehicle collisions  D) Structure fires
101) Which of the following does NOT have an impact on the behavior of a chemical in a mass casualty incident?
   A) The volatility of the agent
   B) The physical state of the agent
   C) Whether it was an intentional or accidental exposure
   D) Route of entry into the body

102) Which of the following is NOT generally recognized as a form of terrorist incident?
   A) Industrial sabotage
   B) Harassment
   C) Explosion
   D) Biological weapons

103) Which of the following is a type of chemical weapon?
   A) Bacterial toxin
   B) Plastic explosives
   C) A bomb containing radioactive material
   D) Vesicants

104) The current trend in international terrorism is that the motivation tends to be which of the following?
   A) Religion
   B) Environmental issues
   C) Politics
   D) Ethics

105) Which of the following best defines “domestic terrorism”?
   A) A politically motivated act of violence that occurs within the United States
   B) Acts of violence perpetrated by American citizens against the government of another country
   C) A small group of people directing violent acts at the population or government without foreign influence
   D) Interpersonal violence between family members

106) Which of the following features increases the appeal of an infectious agent for use in terrorist attacks?
   A) High infectivity
   B) Instability
   C) Low virulence
   D) All of the above

107) Which of the following may be a clue that an incident is the result of terrorist violence?
   A) Occurrence on the anniversary of a significant or symbolic historical event
   B) The function of the target
   C) The number of people present
   D) All of the above

108) Concerning the threat of nuclear devices used in terrorist attacks, which of the following is most likely?
   A) An improvised nuclear weapon
   B) The use of a radiological dispersal device
   C) Military nuclear device
   D) Sabotage of facilities for nuclear research

109) A terrorist incident may have features in common with which of the following types of incidents?
   A) Mass casualty
   B) Hazardous materials
   C) Infectious disease
   D) All of the above

110) An outbreak of which of the following illnesses would be LEAST likely to occur naturally?
   A) Venezuelan encephalitis
   B) Smallpox
   C) Anthrax
   D) Botulism
111) Which of the following is NOT a consideration in the general protection against agents used in terrorist attacks?
   A) Shielding from the agent  B) Distance from event
   C) Immunization  D) Duration of exposure

112) Which of the following would be an appropriate statement in gaining the cooperation of a pediatric patient during your assessment?
   A) "I'm sorry Nick, but you can't see mommy and daddy until you let me take your blood pressure."
   B) "Katie, this is my stethoscope. I can use it to hear what your breathing sounds like. Would you like to look at it for a minute?"
   C) "Joey, this is a splint that will help your arm feel better. I promise it won't hurt when I put your arm in it."
   D) "Big girls don’t cry, Emily. You’re a big girl, aren’t you?"

113) Which of the following is a concern when dealing with an adolescent patient?
   A) Physiologically, adolescents are very different from adults
   B) The adolescent patient will generally be more truthful about what happened in front of his parents than in front of his peers
   C) The adolescent patient fears permanent disfigurement from injuries
   D) Adolescents usually lack the sophistication to understand explanations of what you are doing and why

114) The tendency for a frightened child to act younger than his age is known as:
   A) Regression  B) Retreat  C) Retraction  D) Repression

115) A bulging fontanelle in a quietly resting child may be an indication of which of the following?
   A) Normal development  B) Fever
   C) Dehydration  D) Increased intracranial pressure

116) Which of the following is least common in a child struck by a vehicle?
   A) Abdominal injuries  B) Head injuries
   C) Chest injuries  D) Upper extremity injuries

117) Which of the following is NOT likely to be a cause of respiratory distress in a 2-year-old child?
   A) Foreign body airway obstruction  B) Emphysema
   C) A cold  D) Epiglottitis

118) Being a mandatory reporter of child abuse, if applicable in your state, means that you must report suspected abuse to which of the following parties?
   A) The registration clerk at the receiving hospital
   B) Your supervisor
   C) Law enforcement
   D) The patient’s family physician or pediatrician

119) All of the following are normal parental reactions to child suffering from a sudden life-threatening illness or injury EXCEPT:
   A) Indifference  B) Denial  C) Anger  D) Guilt
120) Occlusive dressings must be carried on an ambulance to treat which of the following injuries?
   A) Tension pneumothorax  B) Open pneumothorax  
   C) Amputations  D) Impaled object in the eye

121) Full immobilization of a trauma patient, including placing a cervical collar and securing the patient to a backboard, should take place at which of the following points in time?
   A) After checking for cervical range of motion  
   B) Prior to the initial assessment  
   C) Prior to moving the patient to the ambulance  
   D) Enroute to the hospital

122) Regarding the use of emergency sirens, which of the following is FALSE?
   A) You should assume that other drivers cannot hear the siren  
   B) The sound of the siren may increase the patient's anxiety  
   C) Dense shrubbery may block the sound of the siren  
   D) Ambulance operators are not affected by siren noise

123) Which of the following would be considered patient comfort supplies on an ambulance?
   A) Facial tissues  
   B) Nasal cannulas for oxygen administration  
   C) Stair chair  
   D) Long spine board

124) The placement for ambulance sirens is:
   A) In the vehicle grille  
   B) On the roof of the cab  
   C) On the rear corners of the patient compartment  
   D) Mounted on the hood

125) Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the emergency medical dispatcher?
   A) Providing medical direction to the responding units  
   B) Prioritizing calls that come in  
   C) Providing emergency instructions to the caller  
   D) Coordinating with other public safety agencies

126) The U.S. Department of Transportation has issued specifications for all of the following types of ambulances EXCEPT:
   A) Type II  
   B) Type III  
   C) Type I  
   D) Type IV

127) At which point should you complete your patient care report?
   A) As soon as you are free from patient duties  
   B) As soon as you arrive at the hospital  
   C) At the end of your shift  
   D) Enroute to the hospital

128) Which of the following provides the best protection for the EMT-B's hands during a vehicle rescue operation?
   A) Elbow-length chemical-proof gloves  
   B) Double-thickness latex gloves  
   C) Fabric work gloves with non-slip palms  
   D) Leather gloves
129) A 38-year-old male patient is the driver of a car that has collided with a cement bridge abutment at a moderate rate of speed. He is conscious and oriented and is complaining of severe neck pain. Your rapid trauma assessment reveals no other immediate concerns. Which of the following is the best method for extricating this patient?
A) A moldable aluminum back support  B) The Kendrick extrication device
C) Direct lift and carry to a long backboard  D) Rapid extrication

130) Which of the following is an important reason for controlling spectators at the scene of an extrication incident?
A) They may get injured  B) They may interfere with rescue efforts
C) Respect for the patient’s privacy  D) All of the above

131) Which of the following phases of extrication comes before the other three?
A) Sizing up the situation  B) Recognizing and managing hazards
C) Preparing for the rescue  D) Gaining access to the patient

132) Which of the following methods should the EMT-B use first to attempt to access a patient in a vehicle while awaiting arrival of a rescue crew?
A) Using a pry-bar to release the Nader pin in the door latch
B) Trying all of the vehicle’s doors to see if they will open
C) Using a spring-loaded punch to break the rear window
D) Using a heavy tool to break the window closest to the patient

133) You are at the scene of a motor vehicle collision in which a single vehicle has collided with a tree. You note that the driver’s side airbag has deployed. Which of the following is recommended by airbag manufacturers?
A) Use a portable fan to ventilate the car to remove the powder from the airbag
B) Cut away the fabric portion of the airbag to get it out of the way
C) Lift the airbag and inspect the steering wheel for damage
D) Sharply strike the front bumper to make sure the second airbag has deployed

134) Which of the following is the rule of thumb for determining the stability of a vehicle that has been involved in a collision?
A) It is stable if it is upright on all four wheels
B) It is stable if the transmission is in "Park" or the parking brake is on
C) It is stable if the ignition is turned off
D) It should only be considered stable after assessment by trained rescue personnel

135) In which of the following settings should the EMT-B be alert to the possibility of hazardous materials emergencies?
A) Manufacturing industries  B) Farm service agencies
C) Shipping ports  D) All of the above

136) You are beginning triage at the scene of a mass casualty incident in which a commuter train has derailed. Which of the following should you do first?
A) Identify all priority one patients
B) Do a quick pulse check on all patients at the scene
C) Announce that everyone who can get up and walk needs to go the parking lot of a nearby building
D) Check the airway status of all patients who appear to be not moving
137) Which of the following is NOT a mechanism of decontamination from hazardous materials?  
A) Disposing  B) Emulsifying  C) Deodorizing  D) Disinfecting

138) When responding to a multiple casualty incident, "staging" refers to which of the following?  
A) Keeping a log of all patients transported  B) Waiting in a designated location until called upon by the designated sector officer  
C) Setting up a triage center from the back of your ambulance  D) Staying on station until called upon to receive a patient

139) Which of the following are desirable characteristics of the "safe zone" in a hazardous materials incident?  
A) Downwind, uphill from the spill  B) Downwind, downhill from the spill  
C) Upwind, on the same level as the spill  D) Upwind, uphill from the spill

140) When grossly decontaminating a patient who is not wearing personal protective equipment in a hazardous materials incident, which of the following techniques should be used?  
A) A low-pressure decontamination shower  B) Sponging with a dilute solution of water and white vinegar  
C) A high pressure water jet system  D) Scrubbing with a long-handled brush

141) Which of the following is a consideration when responding to a terrorist incident?  
A) Crime scene considerations  B) The presence of booby-traps such as secondary explosive devices  
C) The presence of mass casualties  D) All of the above

142) The weaponization of agents is most effective when the agent can gain access through which of the following routes?  
A) Skin  B) Gastrointestinal tract  
C) Blood  D) Respiratory tract

143) Chemical cold packs are carried on the ambulance for treatment of which of the following?  
A) Snake bites  B) Abdominal pain  
C) Seizures  D) Musculoskeletal injuries

144) Which of the following devices is used for long-distance carries, high-angle, or off-road rescue?  
A) Stair chair  B) Reeve's stretcher  
C) Stokes stretcher  D) Scoop stretcher

145) The medical acronym EMD stands for which of the following?  
A) Emergency medical driver  B) Emergency medical doctor  
C) Emergency medical dispatch  D) Emergency medical director

146) Most state statutes allow an emergency vehicle operator to do which of the following on emergency calls?  
A) Exceed posted speed limits if life and property are not endangered  B) Be exempt from liability in the event of a collision  
C) Pass a stopped school bus with its red flashers on  D) Drive around lowered cross-arms at a railroad crossing
147) Which of the following measures can the EMT-B take to create a safer extrication scene?
   A) Setting up road flares around hazards such as spilled fuel
   B) Setting up road flares every 10 feet for a safe distance to divert traffic away from the collision
   C) Drop road flares from the ambulance as you are approaching the scene
   D) B & C

148) Which of the following should NOT be used to protect a patient during extrication?
   A) Industrial hearing protectors
   B) A respiratory mask
   C) Goggles
   D) Plastic blanket

149) Which of the following is the most common type of rescue across the United States?
   A) Water rescue
   B) Farm rescue
   C) Hazardous materials response
   D) Vehicle rescue

150) Which of the following is the key role of the EMT-B at the scene of an auto extrication?
   A) Safety officer
   B) Rescue technician
   C) Incident command
   D) Patient advocate

151) Which of the following is a principle of effective incident command?
   A) Police, fire, and EMS must establish separate command locations
   B) The command location must not be revealed to anyone on the scene
   C) Command is most effective when one person is responsible for not more than six other people
   D) None of the above

152) Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of an EMT-B at the scene of a hazardous materials emergency?
   A) Staying in the cold zone
   B) Treated injured patients
   C) Rehabilitation of the hazmat team
   D) Decontaminating injured victims

153) Which of the following personal protective items must be used by EMS personnel caring for patients in a hazardous materials emergency?
   A) HEPA mask
   B) Chemical permeable gloves
   C) Tyvek coveralls
   D) Structural firefighting gear

154) Which of the following is an advantage of removing the roof of a vehicle that has sustained major damage in a collision?
   A) It creates a large exit through which to remove the patient
   B) It makes the entire interior of the vehicle accessible
   C) The EMT-B can better access the patients
   D) All of the above

155) Which of the following best describes the importance of the EMT-B understanding the extrication process?
   A) To anticipate any dangerous steps in the extrication process
   B) To provide direction to the rescue technicians if they appear to be making errors
   C) To take over the extrication process if requested by the rescue technicians
   D) All of the above
156) You are on the scene of a riot following a decision in a controversial court case. A large group of people have set fire to vehicles, broken windows, and assaulted people in the area. Which of the following would be the best method of incident command?
   A) Singular command by fire service  B) Singular command by law enforcement
   C) Unified command  D) Singular command by EMS

157) You are just leaving the scene of a multiple casualty incident with two priority one patients. Which of the following is appropriate regarding communication?
   A) Notify the receiving hospital by cellular phone of the nature of the patients’ injuries
   B) Have dispatch relay your patient reports to the receiving facility
   C) Allow the transportation sector officer to notify the receiving facility
   D) Notify the receiving facility by radio of the nature of the patients’ injuries

158) Which of the following may be a source of ignition when an ambulance is parked off the roadway in a field of dried grass?
   A) Catalytic converter  B) Mobile radio
   C) Leaking coolant  D) Battery

159) Vehicle glass that is designed to break into small pieces rather than shattering into sharp fragments is called:
   A) Alloy glass  B) Leaded glass  C) Tempered glass  D) Plexiglass

160) The most basic level of hazardous materials training is the _______ level.
   A) awareness  B) specialist  C) operations  D) technician

161) Which of the following is NOT a phase of the extrication process?
   A) Disentanglement  B) Terminating the rescue
   C) Simplification  D) Gaining access to the patient

162) Which of the following is a common hazard associated with the inner circle of a typical auto extrication?
   A) Flying glass and metal fragments  B) Carbon monoxide poisoning
   C) Penetrating injury from extrication tools  D) A & C

163) Which of the following is adequate protection for the EMT-B’s head while at the scene of an auto extrication?
   A) A standard construction hardhat  B) A firefighting helmet
   C) A watch cap  D) A Nomex hood

164) Under which of the following conditions are safety vests with reflective trim effective in increasing the visibility of the EMT-B?
   A) On cloudy days  B) At night
   C) On sunny days  D) All of the above

165) Which of the following can serve as appropriate eye protection for an EMT-B on the scene of an extrication?
   A) Face conforming goggles  B) A plastic face shield of the type used for BSI
   C) Prescription eyeglasses  D) All of the above
166) Which of the following is a reason that the doors are removed rather than extricating patients through an open window?
   A) To allow for proper spinal immobilization
   B) To avoid being cut by glass
   C) To avoid criticism from bystanders
   D) All of the above

167) Which of the following should the EMT-B consider when protecting a patient during extrication?
   A) Noise
   B) Debris
   C) Weather
   D) All of the above

168) Which of the following is the first concern when you are caring for a patient who has been in a vehicle collision?
   A) Treating life-threatening injuries
   B) Preserving evidence, such as alcohol beverage bottles and vehicle positioning
   C) Your own safety
   D) Helping law enforcement get the driver’s name and insurance information

169) Which of the following is NOT an example of a specialty rescue team?
   A) Confined space
   B) Advanced cardiac life support
   C) High angle rescue
   D) Water rescue

170) Which of the following activities should NOT occur during the scene size up?
   A) Determining the extent of the patient’s entrapment
   B) Determining the mechanism of injury
   C) Providing airway management
   D) Determining the need for additional resources