

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

- 1) Which of the following patients may have a prescription medication with which you may assist him or her in administering? 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) A patient with a history of asthma or another breathing problem  
B) A patient with a history of epilepsy  
C) A patient with a history of premature labor who is having contractions  
D) A patient who has taken an overdose of prescribed medication
  
- 2) Your patient is an unresponsive 35-year-old female with a history of diabetes. Which of the following should be performed in your rapid physical exam? 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Check the extremities for signs of injury      B) Palpate the abdomen  
C) Listen to breath sounds      D) All of the above
  
- 3) Which of the following patient histories should cause you to ask if the patient carries medication with which you can assist him/her for emergency treatment of his/her problem? 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) A patient with a history of seizures  
B) A pregnant woman with a history of pre-term labor  
C) A patient with a history of severe allergy to bee stings  
D) A patient with a history of stroke
  
- 4) When using the memory aid SAMPLE, which of the following would you do to determine "L"? 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Ask, "When was the last time you had anything to eat or drink?"  
B) Listen to the patient's lung sounds  
C) Ask, "When was the last time you took your medicine?"  
D) Look at the patient's pupils
  
- 5) Your patient is a 45-year-old man complaining of chest pain. He has no prior history and has not taken any medications. Which of the following sets of blood pressure measurements, taken at 10 minute intervals, should lead you to conclude that the patient's condition is deteriorating? 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 150/94, 148/90, 134/84      B) 140/88, 160/90, 148/84  
C) 122/84, 126/80, 120/82      D) 110/70, 102/62, 90/56
  
- 6) Where might you find a patient's medical alert identification jewelry? 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Bracelet      B) Ankle bracelet  
C) Necklace      D) All of the above
  
- 7) A patient tells you that he has a prescription for nitroglycerin. Which of the following medical problems should you suspect? 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Heart problem      B) Depression      C) Asthma      D) Infection
  
- 8) In the assessment of a responsive medical patient, which of the following will provide you with the most important information? 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Baseline vital signs      B) Focused physical exam  
C) Detailed physical exam      D) The patient's medical history

- 9) For which of the following patients would a focused physical exam be appropriate? 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A 28-year-old man complaining of a rash on his legs
  - B) An 80-year-old woman who could not be awakened from her nap
  - C) A 45-year-old male with slurred speech, weakness and a headache
  - D) A 36-year-old female who is drowsy and confused
- 10) For a responsive medical patient who does not have a prior medical history, which of the following is the first step you would take to obtain medical information about the patient? 10) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Perform a focused physical examination
  - B) Obtain the patient's vital signs
  - C) Ask family members or bystanders what happened
  - D) Find out more about the patient's complaint
- 11) Your patient is a 51-year-old male who does not respond to your voice or the shaking of his shoulder. Which of the following should be done next? 11) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A focused physical exam
  - B) Obtain baseline vital signs
  - C) A rapid head-to-toe exam
  - D) Open the airway with a head-tilt chin-lift
- 12) After assisting Mrs. Peterson take two of her nitroglycerin tablets, she states her chest pain is completely gone. She has just informed you that she does not wish to be transported to the hospital. Which of the following should you do next? 12) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Attempt to find out why she does not wish to go to the hospital
  - B) Have her sign a waiver or release of liability and return to service
  - C) Have a family member keep an eye on her and call 911 if the pain returns
  - D) Transport her under the assumption that she is not competent to consent
- 13) Your patient is an unresponsive 40-year-old woman. Which of the following should you do first? 13) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Ask her husband if she has any known allergies
  - B) Immediately request advanced life support
  - C) Take her blood pressure
  - D) Perform a rapid physical exam
- 14) For which of the following patients is a focused physical examination appropriate? 14) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A 30-year-old male with a history of diabetes and who is found unresponsive by his son
  - B) A 19-year-old female with a history of epilepsy and who is found responsive to painful stimuli only by her roommate
  - C) A 70-year-old male with dementia whose caretaker called because he "didn't seem like himself today"
  - D) A 25-year-old female with a history of asthma and who is complaining of difficulty breathing
- 15) In which of the following patients should you check for the possibility of spinal injury? 15) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A responsive patient with no history of injury who is complaining of a headache and neck pain
  - B) An unresponsive patient found in her bed with no obvious injury
  - C) An unresponsive diabetic who appears to have fallen down
  - D) All of the above

- 16) Mr. Hughes is a 49-year-old man complaining of chest pain. To find out about the quality of his chest pain, which of the following questions is most appropriate? 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Are you having pain anywhere besides your chest?
  - B) Does anything make the pain worse?
  - C) On a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the worst, how would you rate your level of pain?
  - D) Can you describe how the pain in your chest feels?
- 17) When using the memory aid SAMPLE, which of the following questions would help you find out about "S"? 17) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) How severe is your pain?
  - B) Does your pain feel sharp or stabbing in nature?
  - C) Are you feeling sick to your stomach?
  - D) What is bothering you today?
- 18) Your patient is a 15-year-old female complaining of shortness of breath. Which of the following is NOT appropriate during the focused exam? 18) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Listening to her breath sounds
  - B) Looking at the use of her neck muscles
  - C) Checking her pupils for reactivity to light
  - D) Looking at her nail beds
- 19) When using the memory aid OPQRST, which of the following questions would help you find out about "P"? 19) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) What is your primary complaint?
  - B) Does anything make the pain better or worse?
  - C) Are you having any pain?
  - D) Do you have any past medical history?
- 20) In which of the following locations would you look for a Vial-of-Life? 20) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Bedside table
  - B) Refrigerator
  - C) Medicine cabinet
  - D) All of the above
- 21) Which of the following methods should be used to have a patient rate the amount of pain he is having? 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Have the patient rate the pain on a scale of 1 (least) to 10 (worst)
  - B) Ask the patient to state whether the pain is mild, moderate, severe, or unbearable
  - C) Use the memory aid "AVPU"
  - D) Use the memory aid "DCAP"
- 22) Mrs. Butler is a 66-year-old woman who is complaining of chest pain. Which of the following questions would be best in helping you determine if the pain is radiating? 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Does anything make the pain better or worse?
  - B) Are you having pain in your arm?
  - C) Are you having pain anywhere besides your chest?
  - D) Are you experiencing any other symptoms?
- 23) Mr. Green is complaining of severe difficulty breathing after being stung by a bee. His wife states he has had reactions to bee stings before, but not quite this severe. Which medications should you specifically ask him about? 23) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) An inhaler
  - B) Nitroglycerine tablets
  - C) Antihistamines
  - D) An epinephrine auto-injector

- 24) Your patient is a 66-year-old man complaining of a headache for the past two days. Which of the following should be done during a focused physical examination? 24) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Taking the patient's blood pressure                      B) Palpating the abdomen  
C) Inspecting the scalp    D) Listening to breath sounds
- 25) Which of the following questions would be the most useful question in obtaining the history of the present illness of a patient with a complaint of chest pain? 25) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Does this pain make you think you're having a heart attack?  
B) Would you say the pain is crushing and heavy?  
C) How would you describe the way the pain feels?  
D) Has anyone in your family ever had pain like this?
- 26) In which of the following places should you expect to find a "Vial of Life" sticker? 26) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Headboard of the bed    B) Window closest to the main door  
C) On the inside of a cupboard door                              D) Bathroom mirror
- 27) Reassessing and recording findings of the ongoing assessment so they can be compared to earlier findings is known as which of the following? 27) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Trending                      B) Analysis                      C) CQI                      D) Averaging
- 28) On which of the following patients should an ongoing assessment be performed? 28) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Difficulty breathing patient                      B) Chest pain patient  
C) Gunshot wound patient                              D) All of the above
- 29) You are alone in the back of the ambulance, where you are ventilating an apneic patient. Which of the following is the best way to manage the ongoing assessment? 29) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Have your partner stop the ambulance every 5 minutes to help you perform an ongoing assessment  
B) Stop ventilating the patient every 5 minutes so you can perform an ongoing assessment  
C) Stay on the scene and request additional help so you'll have someone to perform an ongoing assessment  
D) Continue ventilating the patient during transport and skip the ongoing assessment
- 30) Your patient is a 23-year-old male with a stab wound to the abdomen. You have bandaged the wound and are transporting the patient to a trauma center. During your assessment, you note that the bandage has become soaked with blood. What should your priority be with this patient? 30) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Control the bleeding  
B) Check the patient's blood pressure  
C) Place the patient in the Trendelenburg position  
D) Notify the receiving facility that the patient has developed arterial bleeding
- 31) As you arrive at the emergency department with an unresponsive trauma patient, the nurse asks for your trending assessment. Why is this information important to the nurse? 31) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) So she can determine if you understand the assessment process  
B) So she can critique your technique of taking vital signs  
C) So she can evaluate whether or not the patient is improving  
D) So she can evaluate the quality of care you provided

- 32) At what point should the ongoing assessment be performed? 32) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Upon completing patient interventions      B) Prior to treating life-threatening injuries  
 C) Upon arrival at the hospital                      D) Prior to the detailed assessment
- 33) Your patient is a 24-year-old female who swallowed a handful of an unknown type of pills. 33) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Although she was initially alert and oriented with no complaints, you note that she is now beginning to slur her words and is becoming progressively lethargic. What is the highest priority in dealing with this patient?  
 A) Finding out exactly what she took  
 B) Maintaining an open airway  
 C) Checking the patient's pupil size and reactivity to light  
 D) Notifying the receiving facility of the change in mental status
- 34) Which of the following does NOT explain the purpose of immediately documenting vital signs 34) \_\_\_\_\_  
 once they are obtained?  
 A) It may be difficult to recall the vital signs accurately later on  
 B) You will be able to report the vital signs accurately when contacting the receiving facility  
 C) You will be able to compare each set of vital signs with the previous ones to detect trends in the patient's condition  
 D) Failure to record the vital signs immediately is considered falsifying the medical record
- 35) Your patient is a 55-year-old man whom you are transporting due to a complaint of chest pain. 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The patient is anxious and agitated. Which of the following steps would NOT be appropriate when performing an ongoing assessment on this patient?  
 A) Tell him his anxiety is only going to make matters worse so he needs to relax  
 B) Tell the patient his feelings are understandable  
 C) Explain to the patient what you are doing  
 D) Be confident in performing your ongoing assessment
- 36) During the ongoing assessment, breathing should be assessed for which of the following? 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Retraction of the sternum                              B) Rhythm  
 C) Rate and quality    D) All of the above
- 37) Which of the following is NOT a purpose of trending? 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Allows the EMT-B to assess the effects of interventions  
 B) Allows the hospital staff to see how the patient's condition has changed over time  
 C) Allows the EMT-B to determine if the patient's condition is improving or deteriorating  
 D) Provides a basis for allowing the patient to refuse care and transportation
- 38) Your patient's initial vital signs were a pulse of 120 that was weak, a blood pressure of 90/50, and a 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
 respiratory rate of 24. After 15 minutes, you note that the patient now has a weak pulse of 100, a blood pressure of 110/60, and a respiratory rate of 20. Which of the following can you conclude from this information?  
 A) The patient will survive  
 B) You can transport the patient to a lower level trauma center  
 C) The patient's condition may be improving  
 D) The baseline vital signs were inaccurate

- 39) As you are transporting a conscious patient you notice that his breathing has become labored. What action should you take based on this information? 39) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Notify the receiving facility
  - B) Continue ongoing assessments
  - C) Ensure a patent airway and adequate oxygenation
  - D) All of the above
- 40) Your patient is a 22-year-old college student complaining of abdominal pain. She is alert and oriented, although somewhat uncomfortable. Which of the following should be your first action? 40) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Palpate the patient's abdomen for tenderness and guarding
  - B) Ask the patient to describe the pain and find out if she has other complaints
  - C) Perform a rapid head-to-toe physical examination
  - D) Take the patient's roommate aside and ask about the patient's medical history
- 41) Immediately following a rapid physical exam on an unresponsive medical patient, which of the following should you do next? 41) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Find out who the patient's doctor is
  - B) Obtain baseline vital signs
  - C) Check the scene for medications
  - D) Perform a focused physical exam
- 42) You have just arrived on the scene where a 25-year-old woman is unresponsive to voice and painful stimuli. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of EMT-B actions? 42) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Head-tilt/chin-lift, rapid physical exam, baseline vital signs
  - B) Obtain baseline vital signs, get a history from bystanders, perform a focused physical exam
  - C) Check for a pulse, obtain a SAMPLE history, perform a rapid physical exam
  - D) Place the patient in recovery position, obtain blood pressure, look for medical alert jewelry
- 43) For a patient without a previous history of chest pain, which of the following questions would be most useful in obtaining the history of a patient with a complaint of chest pain? 43) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Does this pain make you think you're having a heart attack?
  - B) Has anyone in your family had pain like this?
  - C) How would you describe the way the pain feels?
  - D) Would you say the pain is crushing and heavy?
- 44) You are transporting a victim of domestic violence, a 25-year-old female, who was struck on the head several times with a baseball bat. On the scene she was responsive to verbal stimuli and was bleeding profusely from an open head wound. During transport the patient becomes unresponsive. Which of the following should you do next? 44) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Focused history and physical exam
  - B) Initial assessment
  - C) Vital signs and SAMPLE history
  - D) Detailed physical exam
- 45) Which of the following does NOT need to be checked by the EMT-B during the ongoing assessment of a trauma patient? 45) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Whether or not oxygen is still flowing through the non-rebreather mask
  - B) Whether or not bandages have become blood soaked
  - C) Whether or not the patient's bladder is full
  - D) Whether or not the abdomen has become distended

- 46) You are transporting a 30-year-old male who has been shot in the chest. He is suffering from a sucking chest wound and has a decreased level of consciousness. How often should you perform an ongoing assessment? 46) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Every 5 minutes B) Every 15 minutes  
 C) Every 30 minutes D) Every 10 minutes
- 47) You are transporting a 20-year-old soccer patient who injured his ankle during a match. His injury appears to be isolated and he has no significant past medical history. You should perform an ongoing assessment on this patient every \_\_\_\_\_ minutes. 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) 10 B) 30 C) 15 D) 5
- 48) Which of the following techniques should be used to reassess the circulation of a young child or infant? 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Checking capillary refill time  
 B) Palpating the carotid pulse  
 C) Using a pulse oximeter  
 D) Listening to heart sounds with your stethoscope
- 49) Which of the following is included in the ongoing assessment? 49) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Taking vital signs B) Repeating the focused assessment  
 C) Repeating the initial assessment D) All of the above
- 50) During ongoing assessment you notice that your patient is making gurgling sounds. Which of the following should you do immediately? 50) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Suction the airway  
 B) Place the patient in the recovery position  
 C) Assist ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device  
 D) Increase the amount of oxygen being delivered to the patient
- 51) During your ongoing assessment you note that oxygen is not filling the reservoir bag on the non-rebreather you have placed on the patient. Which of the following should you check? 51) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The liter flow of the oxygen  
 B) The connection between the regulator and the supply tubing  
 C) The amount of oxygen in the tank  
 D) All of the above
- 52) Which of the following is NOT a consideration for the EMT-B when performing an ongoing assessment? 52) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The patient's feelings B) The patient's wishes  
 C) Tone of voice used in questioning D) Distance to the hospital

Exam

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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