

CHAPTER 9 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Which of the following is *not* a vital sign?
 A. pulse
 B. mental status
 C. respiration
 D. blood pressure
- _____ 2. You should obtain the first vital signs:
 A. during the scene size-up.
 B. during the focused history and physical exam.
 C. during the beginning of the initial assessment.
 D. immediately after determining responsiveness.
- _____ 3. The vital sign that is least useful in adults is:
 A. skin color.
 B. capillary refill.
 C. pupillary reaction.
 D. blood pressure.
- _____ 4. The patient that you would expect to have the slowest at-rest pulse rate is a(n):
 A. child.
 B. adult man.
 C. athlete.
 D. elderly woman.
- _____ 5. An EMT-B should be most concerned with a pulse rate maintained above:
 A. 60 beats per minute.
 B. 80 beats per minute.
 C. 100 beats per minute.
 D. 120 beats per minute.
- _____ 6. In case of shock or later stages of blood loss, an EMT-B would expect the pulse to be:
 A. rapid, strong, and bounding.
 B. rapid and thready.
 C. slow.
 D. absent.
- _____ 7. The first pulse taken by an EMT-B on patients one year and older is the:
 A. carotid pulse.
 B. radial pulse.
 C. femoral pulse.
 D. pedis dorsalis pulse.
- _____ 8. If an EMT-B has trouble finding the radial pulse on a conscious patient, he or she should first:
 A. try the other side of the same wrist.
 B. press more gently.
 C. use the thumb to palpate the pulse.
 D. try the wrist on the other arm.
- _____ 9. A rapid pulse, or any pulse over 100 beats per minute, is called:
 A. tachycardia.
 B. bradycardia.
 C. diastolic.
 D. systolic.
- _____ 10. The act of breathing out is called:
 A. inhalation.
 B. exhalation.
 C. respiration.
 D. inspiration.
- _____ 11. In cases of children and infants, an EMT-B can expect to find the highest normal respiration rates in a(n):
 A. adolescent.
 B. preschooler.
 C. infant.
 D. newborn.
- _____ 12. All of the following are signs of labored breathing except:
 A. nasal flaring.
 B. retractions.
 C. grunting.
 D. palpitations.

- _____ 13. The respiratory sound that points toward medical problems such as asthma is:
- A. snoring.
 - B. wheezing.
 - C. gurgling.
 - D. crowing.
- _____ 14. The respiratory sound that indicates a patient might need suctioning is:
- A. crowing.
 - B. wheezing.
 - C. snoring.
 - D. gurgling.
- _____ 15. The skin color that indicates poor circulation is:
- A. pale.
 - B. mottling.
 - C. flushed.
 - D. jaundiced.
- _____ 16. The skin color that indicates inadequate breathing or heart function is:
- A. pink.
 - B. cyanotic.
 - C. mottling.
 - D. pale.
- _____ 17. For skin to be called “clammy,” it must be:
- A. moist and warm.
 - B. cool and dry.
 - C. damp.
 - D. cool and moist.
- _____ 18. When checking pupils, an EMT-B should look for all of the following except:
- A. size.
 - B. equality.
 - C. reactivity.
 - D. color.
- _____ 19. In cases of stroke or head injury, the pupils are likely to be:
- A. dilated.
 - B. constricted.
 - C. unequal.
 - D. nonreactive.
- _____ 20. A normal systolic blood pressure for a 40-year-old female would be:
- A. 90.
 - B. 100.
 - C. 130.
 - D. 140.
- _____ 21. When deflating the cuff of a sphygmomanometer, the “systolic” blood pressure is the:
- A. first sound.
 - B. last sound.
 - C. dullest sound.
 - D. most muffled sound.
- _____ 22. High blood pressure is associated with all of the following except:
- A. fright.
 - B. exertion.
 - C. emotional distress.
 - D. blood loss.
- _____ 23. On unstable patients, an EMT-B should take vital signs every:
- A. 20 minutes.
 - B. 15 minutes.
 - C. 10 minutes.
 - D. 5 minutes.
- _____ 24. In distinguishing signs from symptoms, an example of a symptom would be:
- A. chest pain.
 - B. slow pulse.
 - C. retractions.
 - D. cyanosis.
- _____ 25. The “L” in SAMPLE stands for:
- A. length of illness.
 - B. last doctor’s visit.
 - C. length of chief complaint.
 - D. last oral intake.