

Name _____

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

- 1) Reducing the pain of a marine animal sting can be accomplished by rinsing the affected area with: 1) _____
A) Sterile saline solution B) Cold water
C) Gasoline or kerosene D) Rubbing alcohol
- 2) You are enjoying some time at the beach on your day off when you hear a swimmer crying for help. As you spot the swimmer about 30 feet from shore, she cries out again but appears to be getting weaker. Although there is no lifeguard on duty, there is a row boat and a ring buoy available. Assuming you do NOT know how to swim, which of the following should you do FIRST? 2) _____
A) Use the buoy to float out to the swimmer
B) Call for help and try to throw the buoy to the swimmer
C) Row the boat out to the swimmer
D) Find someone who can swim to try to swim out and save the victim
- 3) Heat exhaustion is a form of shock caused by loss of: 3) _____
A) Water B) Electrolytes
C) Sodium chloride D) All of the above
- 4) You arrive on the scene to find a scuba diver on board a boat slumped over in the captain's chair with frothy blood in his mouth. The captain states that the diver was down no more than 15 feet when he ascended rapidly and called for help. Which of the following is most likely? 4) _____
A) The bends B) Decompression sickness
C) Caisson's disease D) Air embolism
- 5) Which of the following terms describes the temperature of the surrounding air? 5) _____
A) Ambient temperature B) Wind chill index
C) Shell temperature D) Core temperature
- 6) The term "blanching" used to describe localized cold injury means the tissue has turned _____ 6) _____
in color.
A) black B) white or lighter C) blue or purple D) red
- 7) Heat cramps occur due to loss of: 7) _____
A) Magnesium B) Sodium chloride
C) Water and potassium D) Water
- 8) Which of the following is often associated with water-related emergencies? 8) _____
A) Hypothermia B) Alcohol use
C) Cardiac arrest D) All of the above
- 9) Which of the following is NOT a classification of localized cold injury? 9) _____
A) Hypothermia B) Late frostbite C) Frostnip D) Frostbite

- 10) To rescue someone who has fallen through the ice, which of the following is the best device? 10) _____
A) A ladder B) A ring buoy
C) A flat-bottomed aluminum boat D) A jet-ski
- 11) When the body is in water, it loses heat _____ times faster than when it is in still air. 11) _____
A) 100 B) 10 C) 25 D) 2
- 12) Which of the following increases a scuba diver's risk of decompression sickness? 12) _____
A) Flying within several hours after a dive
B) Diving on a full stomach
C) Taking cold or sinus medications prior to a dive
D) Breathing 100% oxygen prior to a dive
- 13) The purpose of a constricting band after a venomous snake bite is to impede the flow of: 13) _____
A) Venom B) Lymph C) Arterial blood D) A & C
- 14) Which of the following spiders can cause a characteristic wound with a bite that is often painless? 14) _____
A) Sheet web spider B) Black widow spider
C) Argiope spider D) Brown recluse spider
- 15) Which of the following terms refers to a localized cold injury with a clear line of demarcation of its limits? 15) _____
A) Immersion foot B) Late frostbite C) Deep frostnip D) Early frostnip
- 16) Which of the following does NOT make infants and children more prone to hypothermia? 16) _____
A) Little body fat B) Inefficient metabolism
C) Small muscle mass D) Large body surface area
- 17) The term "gangrene" means tissue _____. 17) _____
A) discoloration B) death C) infection D) damage
- 18) Applying an external source of heat to the patient's body to rewarm him is called _____ 18) _____
rewarming.
A) peripheral B) endogenous C) central D) active
- 19) Which of the following is NOT acceptable for treatment of a snake bite? 19) _____
A) Application of ice
B) Cutting and suctioning out the venom
C) Constricting bands above and below the bite
D) None of the above are acceptable treatments
- 20) Which of the following is caused by trapped nitrogen gas in the tissues due to a rapid ascent from a scuba dive? 20) _____
A) Pulmonary embolism B) Nitrogen narcosis
C) Decompression sickness D) "Squeeze" injuries of the ear and sinuses

- 21) Where should a constricting band be placed to reduce lymphatic flow after a venomous snake bite? 21) _____
A) Two inches above the bite
B) Two inches below the bite
C) Two inches above and two inches below the bite
D) None of the above; constricting bands should not be used
- 22) Which of the following signs would you NOT expect to see in a patient suffering from severe hypothermia? 22) _____
A) Skin cool to touch
B) Shivering
C) Numbness
D) Drowsiness
- 23) In which of the following situations would a person lose heat by conduction? 23) _____
A) Breathing
B) Sitting on cold metal bleachers at a football game
C) Wearing wet clothing in windy weather
D) Going outside without a coat on a cold but calm day
- 24) Which of the following is acceptable in the management of a patient stung by a honey bee? 24) _____
A) Elevate the affected site above the level of the heart to reduce swelling
B) Soak the affected area in warm water
C) Remove jewelry from any affected limbs
D) Pull the stinger out using tweezers
- 25) In which of the following ways does the body produce heat in response to cold? 25) _____
A) Burning fewer calories
B) Excreting more urine
C) Shivering
D) Increasing the respiratory rate
- 26) Regarding drowning in adults, which of the following statements is true? 26) _____
A) Colder water improves survival in salt water drowning but not in fresh water drowning
B) The colder the water, the better the chances of survival in either salt or fresh water drowning
C) The warmer the water, the better the chances of survival in salt water drowning
D) Water temperature makes no difference in the chances of survival in either salt water or fresh water drowning
- 27) Rough handling of a patient with severe hypothermia may result in which of the following? 27) _____
A) Seizures
B) Rewarming shock
C) Heart attack
D) Ventricular fibrillation
- 28) Your patient is a 24-year-old man who smoked a cigarette dipped in formaldehyde and then went outside with no shoes on and walked in the snow for about an hour. He has deep local cold injuries to both feet. Which of the following should be included in your management of this patient? 28) _____
A) Massage the feet briskly
B) Breaking blisters before wrapping both feet in sterile dressings
C) Have the patient sit with his feet lower than the rest of his body
D) Gradually rewarming both feet
- 29) Which of the following conditions does NOT worsen the effects of heat loss? 29) _____
A) Alcohol intoxication
B) Shock
C) Gastric reflux disease
D) Generalized infection

- 30) To assess skin temperature for a possibly hypothermic patient, you should place the back of your hand against the patient's: 30) _____
A) Inner wrist B) Abdomen C) Forehead D) Cheek
- 31) When submerged in water, biological death may be delayed if the water temperature is below _____ degrees Fahrenheit. 31) _____
A) 50 B) 98.6 C) 70 D) 32
- 32) You arrive on the scene and find an unresponsive homeless man lying in the alleyway clutching a wine bottle. He is wearing a long-sleeved shirt, but does not have pants on. His skin feels cold to the touch. The week's temperatures have not been above 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Which of the following should you do immediately after ensuring the patient has an adequate airway? 32) _____
A) Provide manual stabilization of the cervical spine
B) Begin passive rewarming
C) Check the pulse
D) Apply the AED
- 33) The process in which heat is lost from the body as currents of water pass over it is called: 33) _____
A) Convection B) Condensation
C) Exposure D) Hydrodynamic cooling
- 34) When resuscitating a hypothermic patient in cardiac arrest, resuscitation attempts must continue until the patient: 34) _____
A) Has been ventilated for at least 30 minutes with an oropharyngeal airway in place
B) Has been defibrillated a total of nine times
C) Has been rewarmed
D) Has developed rigor mortis
- 35) The effect of wind chill can create problems for which of the following? 35) _____
A) Non-metallic objects B) Living tissue
C) Automobile engines D) All of the above
- 36) Of the following venomous snakes, which one usually has the highest incidence of a "dry bite"? 36) _____
A) Water moccasin B) Copperhead
C) Coral snake D) Massasauga rattlesnake
- 37) Which of the following describes the condition of having an abnormally high body temperature? 37) _____
A) Heat shock B) Hyperdynamic state
C) Septic shock D) Hyperthermia
- 38) Most radiant heat is lost through which part of the body? 38) _____
A) The head B) The buttocks
C) The hands & feet D) The torso
- 39) Which of the following would you expect to see in a patient with severe hypothermia? 39) _____
A) Rapid respirations B) Tachycardia
C) Irrational behavior D) Loss of muscle tone

- 40) Which of the following must be treated by the EMT-B if present in a patient with an apparent behavioral emergency? 40) _____
A) Severe clinical depression B) Hypoglycemia
C) Acute alcohol intoxication D) Suicidal ideology
- 41) Which of the following factors suggest that a patient is at risk for suicide? 41) _____
A) Recent emotional trauma B) Alcohol and drug abuse
C) Sudden improvement in depression D) All of the above
- 42) You have responded to a call about a "psychiatric patient" to find a 24-year-old woman talking to herself in her home. She is rocking back and forth and you can see from a distance that she is perspiring profusely. You also see an empty medication bottle on the floor. She does not acknowledge your presence. When you attempt to speak to her, she continues to talk to herself as if you were not there. Which of the following should be included in your actions at the scene? 42) _____
A) Shake the patient's shoulder to check for responsiveness to physical stimuli
B) Look through the house with your partner to try to find some clues to the patient's problem
C) Ensure that law enforcement is responding and wait for their arrival
D) Distract her so your partner can look around the house
- 43) Which of the following statements concerning people who have made prior suicide attempts is true? 43) _____
A) They should be allowed to sign a release if their injuries are not serious
B) They are at increased risk for subsequent successful suicide
C) They are usually just making a cry for help but do not want to die
D) They do not require psychological counseling like a person who is truly depressed
- 44) You are on the scene of a possible overdose. You find a 30-year-old man pacing about his living room. There is evidence of illicit drug use and the apartment is in disarray. The patient seems agitated and nervous. Attempts at calming the patient should include which of the following? 44) _____
A) Stand still with your arms crossed to instill a sense of control and authority
B) Sit close to him with your arm around his shoulders to show that you are truly concerned
C) Speak quickly to give the patient all of the important information without delay
D) Repeating part of what the patient is saying to show that you are listening to him
- 45) Management of the suicidal patient includes all of the following EXCEPT: 45) _____
A) SAMPLE history
B) Communication
C) Leaving the patient with a responsible adult guardian
D) Physical examination
- 46) When a person acts in a manner that is unacceptable to himself or those around him, this would be considered a: 46) _____
A) Psychosomatic reaction B) Behavioral emergency
C) Mental illness D) Psychotic episode
- 47) Which of the following may cause a patient to exhibit abnormal behavior? 47) _____
A) Gastroenteritis B) Hypoxia
C) Allergic reaction D) All of the above

- 48) Which of the following is appropriate when assessing an emotionally disturbed patient? 48) _____
A) Establish eye and verbal contact
B) Avoid arguing with the patient
C) Let the patient know you are in control, not him
D) Both A & B
- 49) Which of the following statements concerning behavioral emergencies is true? 49) _____
A) Emotional outbursts are considered behavioral emergencies
B) It may be difficult to determine what behavior is abnormal for a given person in a given situation
C) A person with a behavioral emergency is mentally ill
D) The person with a behavioral emergency requires prolonged institutionalization
- 50) Which of the following traumatic conditions would NOT account for signs and symptoms of a behavioral emergency? 50) _____
A) Chest trauma
B) Brain injury
C) Internal hemorrhage
D) A fractured lumbar vertebra
- 51) When a patient or bystander at the scene of an emergency displays fear, anger, or grief, this is known as: 51) _____
A) Catharsis
B) Neurosis
C) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
D) Stress reaction
- 52) As an EMT-B, it is important that you be able to do all of the following EXCEPT: 52) _____
A) Control your own emotions when dealing with patients who say upsetting things to you
B) Ensure your safety and that of others at the scene
C) Provide counseling and advice to patients with personal problems
D) Deal with a wide variety of emotions and behaviors
- 53) Your patient is a 15-year-old female who has been diagnosed with a personality disorder. She has no history of violent behavior. The staff at her residential care facility wants her to be transported for evaluation of a possible urinary tract infection. Which of the following is the best way to handle this situation? 53) _____
A) Have a female EMT-B attend to the patient
B) Transport the patient, but do not speak to her or perform an assessment
C) Ask that the patient be given a tranquilizer injection prior to transport
D) Refuse to transport the patient without a police escort
- 54) Which of the following is the best defense for an EMT-B when facing allegations of misconduct from a mentally ill patient? 54) _____
A) Making sure you and your partner get your stories straight before talking to anyone
B) Accurate and complete documentation, supported by a third party witness
C) Hiring a background investigator to discredit the accuser
D) A clean employment record and lack of a criminal background
- 55) Which of the following does NOT indicate that a patient may be about to become violent? 55) _____
A) Tense body posture or clenched fists
B) Profane language
C) Loud voice and rapid pacing
D) Crying

- 56) Which of the following medical conditions may be the underlying cause of an apparent behavioral emergency? 56) _____
- A) Hypoglycemia
 - B) Mental illness
 - C) Stroke
 - D) All of the above
- 57) Your patient is a 24-year-old male who is severely depressed. He tells you that he can't "handle the pressure" anymore and that he wants to die. He is refusing transport. Which of the following is the best decision regarding this patient? 57) _____
- A) Respect the patient's wishes: he is alert and oriented and capable of giving consent
 - B) Contact the patient's family to find out what their wishes are
 - C) Leave the scene and allow law enforcement to handle the situation
 - D) Transport the patient against his will with the assistance of law enforcement
- 58) Which of the following communication strategies should be used in dealing with a patient with a behavioral emergency? 58) _____
- A) Stay 2 to 3 inches from the patient at all times to make him feel secure
 - B) Show deep sympathy for the patient's predicament and let him know he can't control the things that are happening to him
 - C) Interrupt the patient if he appears to be going off on a tangent about something not concerning the immediate situation
 - D) None of the above
- 59) Which of the following is acceptable when managing the patient with a behavioral emergency? 59) _____
- A) Sit as close to the patient as you can to reassure him that you will not abandon him
 - B) Go along with the patient's hallucinations or false beliefs
 - C) Make supportive statements such as, "That must have been very hard for you."
 - D) Allow family members to confront the patient about his behavior
- 60) Which of the following findings would be helpful in differentiating between a closed head injury and a behavioral emergency? 60) _____
- A) Irrational behavior
 - B) Combativeness
 - C) Unequal pupils
 - D) Confusion
- 61) Once you have established with reasonable certainty that your patient is suffering from a behavioral emergency, which of the following is the best course of action? 61) _____
- A) Begin intense individual counseling with the patient
 - B) There is no need to assess for medical conditions if the patient does not have a history of past medical problems
 - C) Attempt to determine if there is a possible physical cause for the patient's behavior
 - D) Establish the best way to restrain the patient before he has the opportunity to become violent
- 62) Which of the following should NOT be included in documentation of an incident involving a patient with a behavioral emergency? 62) _____
- A) Your observations of the patient's surroundings at the scene
 - B) Description of the patient's behavior
 - C) Your actions
 - D) Whether or not you think the patient is mentally ill

- 63) You are on the scene where a 23-year-old female has attempted suicide by cutting her forearms with a razor. She is sitting in the front yard and has lost a large amount of blood. She is conscious and holding a small razor blade, and tells you to get away from her. Which of the following should NOT be done? 63) _____
- A) Call law enforcement for assistance
 - B) Use BSI
 - C) Sneak up behind her while your partner distracts her so you can get the razor blade away from her
 - D) Keep bystanders away from the patient
- 64) Your patient is a 22-year-old male who has ingested a large amount of alcohol and is vomiting. He is conscious but uncooperative. He allows you to examine him but refuses transport to the hospital. Which of the following is the best action? 64) _____
- A) Find a relative or neighbor to come over and stay with the patient
 - B) Obtain a witnessed refusal
 - C) Contact medical control for further advice
 - D) Stay with the patient until he has stopped vomiting
- 65) According to co-workers, your 25-year-old female patient suddenly began acting aggressively and being verbally abusive. She tells you she is "starving" and you notice that she is pale and diaphoretic. Which of the following would be an appropriate general impression? 65) _____
- A) Alcoholic intoxication
 - B) Sudden onset of schizophrenia
 - C) An underlying physical illness
 - D) None of the above
- 66) When managing a patient who may hurt himself or others, you should do all of the following except: 66) _____
- A) Keep bystanders a safe distance away
 - B) Make sure only you and the patient are in the room
 - C) Retreat if the patient becomes threatening
 - D) Watch for sudden changes in the patient's behavior
- 67) Which of the following actions is appropriate for the EMT-B to take when managing a patient with a behavioral emergency? 67) _____
- A) Quickly perform a head to toe exam and transport without delay
 - B) Find out if the patient's insurance covers psychiatric treatment
 - C) Calm and reassure the patient
 - D) Establish control of the situation by a show of force
- 68) Your patient is a 37-year-old male sitting on the kitchen floor. His wife is attempting to talk with him, but he does not look at her or answer. He is fidgeting and has apparently thrown some dishes against the wall. What should your first consideration be? 68) _____
- A) Stay a safe distance away
 - B) Ask the wife to step outside with you so you can get information from her
 - C) Ask the wife to step into the other room so you can speak with the patient alone
 - D) Quickly check the patient's carotid pulse
- 69) Which of the following is NOT an acceptable method or adjunct in restraining a patient? 69) _____
- A) Placing a surgical mask over the patient's face to prevent spitting
 - B) Hog-tying the patient
 - C) Securing all four limbs with leather restraints
 - D) Restraining the patient face-down

- 70) A premature infant is one who is born prior to the _____ week of pregnancy. 70) _____
A) 40 B) 28 C) 37 D) 34
- 71) The temporary organ of pregnancy, which functions to supply the developing fetus with oxygen and nutrients, is called the: 71) _____
A) Cervix B) Amnion C) Placenta D) Uterus
- 72) Which of the following is NOT advisable following complete birth of the infant? 72) _____
A) Dry the infant and wrap him in a blanket
B) Keep the infant at the level of the mother's vagina until the cord is clamped and cut
C) Hold the infant by the ankles to allow the airway to drain
D) Place the infant with his head slightly lower than his body
- 73) All of the following are signs of adequate breathing and circulation in the newborn EXCEPT: 73) _____
A) Vigorous crying B) Heart rate greater than 100
C) Relaxation of the extremities D) Cyanosis of only the hands and feet
- 74) You are assessing a 27-year-old female who is 9 months pregnant with her first child. She has been having contractions for the past six hours and as you are about to assist her to your cot, she asks you wait because she feels the need to use the bathroom first. Which of the following is the best course of action? 74) _____
A) Advise the mother that this could be an indication that the baby is ready to be born and you need to check to see if the baby's head is visible
B) Allow her to use the bathroom as it will make transport, and also delivery, more comfortable
C) Advise the mother that this could be a sign of a serious complication, have her lie on her left side, apply high-flow oxygen and transport immediately
D) Tell the mother she needs to be transported immediately and using the bathroom will have to wait until she arrives at the hospital
- 75) Which of the following is true concerning a stillborn baby? 75) _____
A) Infants born in cardiopulmonary arrest should not be resuscitated
B) Resuscitation must always be attempted
C) The death may occur weeks prior to delivery
D) The parents should never be allowed to see the baby, especially if it has begun to deteriorate
- 76) Which of the following describes the normal appearance of amniotic fluid? 76) _____
A) Thin, greenish-yellow in color B) Thick, greenish-black in color
C) Clear and colorless D) Containing blood and mucus
- 77) The baby is born during the _____ stage of labor. 77) _____
A) ninth B) second C) first D) third
- 78) Which of the following is NOT relevant in determining whether or not delivery is imminent for a woman in labor? 78) _____
A) Asking how long ago the contractions began
B) Phoning the patient's obstetrician for advice
C) Finding out how many pregnancies the patient has had
D) Determining if the patient feels as if she needs to move her bowels

- 79) When clamping the umbilical cord, the clamp closest to the baby should be approximately _____ inch(es) from the infant's body. 79) _____
A) 1 B) 12 C) 7 D) 3
- 80) Which of the following is of most concern to the EMT-B in delivery of an infant with meconium stained amniotic fluid? 80) _____
A) Being prepared to suction the infant immediately before he takes a breath
B) Vigorously rubbing the infant's back immediately upon delivery to stimulate breathing
C) Checking for fever
D) None of the above
- 81) You have assisted in the delivery of a full-term infant by suctioning the mouth and nose as the head was delivered and again following complete delivery. The infant is not yet breathing. Which of the following is the correct sequence of interventions? 81) _____
A) Begin bag-valve-mask ventilations, suction the airway with a rigid tonsil tip, begin CPR
B) Rub the infant's back, tap the bottom of his foot, begin bag-valve-mask ventilations, check the pulse
C) Transport without further intervention
D) Perform a series of back-blows and chest thrusts interposed with mouth to mouth ventilation
- 82) Supine hypotensive syndrome can be avoided by placing the mother in which of the following positions for transport? 82) _____
A) Tilted slightly onto the right side
B) On her hands and knees with her hips elevated
C) Supine with the head lower than the hips
D) Lying on her left side
- 83) If assisting in a prehospital delivery while off-duty, which of the following would be the best choice for tying or clamping the umbilical cord? 83) _____
A) A clothespin B) A section of wire coat hanger
C) A pair of shoelaces D) White cotton thread
- 84) An infant's birth weight is considered low if it is less than _____ pounds. 84) _____
A) 5.5 B) 2.5 C) 3.5 D) 4.5
- 85) Which of the following is of greatest concern in the prehospital care of a woman with vaginal bleeding? 85) _____
A) Obtaining a thorough gynecological history
B) Monitoring for hypovolemic shock
C) Finding out if the patient is currently sexually active
D) Preventing infection
- 86) In which of the following situations should the mother be transported immediately? 86) _____
A) Delivery is not imminent and there is about 500 cc of painless, bright red bleeding
B) The infant's arm is the presenting part
C) The mother experiences a severe, tearing sensation in her abdomen during labor and the outline of the fetus can be felt through the abdominal wall
D) All of the above

- 87) Which of the following is a common sign of a pre-delivery emergency? 87) _____
A) Contractions become more intense and closer together
B) Profuse vaginal bleeding
C) The placenta fails to deliver within 20 minutes of birth of the infant
D) Rupture of the amniotic sac
- 88) If the baby's head is delivered with the amniotic sac still intact, which of the following is appropriate? 88) _____
A) Use the scissors in the obstetrics kit to cut the sac away from the baby's head
B) Use your fingers to tear the sac away from the baby's face
C) Call medical control before taking action
D) Leave the sac intact until the entire body is delivered
- 89) Which of the following should be done when the infant's head has delivered? 89) _____
A) Suction the mouth
B) Suction the nose
C) Check to see if the umbilical cord is around the neck
D) All of the above
- 90) The muscular organ in which a baby develops during pregnancy is called the: 90) _____
A) Placenta
B) Uterus
C) Fetal membrane
D) Amniotic sac
- 91) Which of the following best describes the function of the first stage of labor? 91) _____
A) Rupture of the amniotic sac
B) Thinning and dilation of the cervix
C) Expulsion of the placenta
D) Expulsion of the fetus through the birth canal
- 92) Your patient is a 28-year-old man whose roommate couldn't wake him this morning. Which of the following should you do first? 92) _____
A) Check for a pulse
B) Administer 10 to 15 liters per minute of oxygen
C) Check for unresponsiveness
D) Assess the airway
- 93) Your patient is a 68-year-old male with severe abdominal pain. He is pale and diaphoretic, has a weak, rapid radial pulse, and is awake, but can't seem to answer your questions. Your exam reveals a pulsating mass in his lower abdomen. Which of the following is NOT appropriate? 93) _____
A) Handle the patient very gently
B) Notify the emergency department that you are transporting a critical patient
C) Call for an ALS unit to meet you enroute to the hospital, if feasible
D) Ask your more experienced partner to confirm the presence of the pulsatile mass

- 94) You have been called to a college dormitory for a sick person. On your arrival you find a 20-year-old male who is highly agitated and has very warm, moist skin, a heart rate of 120, respirations of 24, and a blood pressure of 132/90. He says that he is nauseated and feels like his "heart is going to jump out of his chest." Your partner lets you know that one of the student's roommates told him the patient took some kind of "uppers," but he doesn't know how many. Before contacting medical control, which of the following should you find out? 94) _____
- A) Whether or not the patient's parents will consent for treatment
 - B) Whether the patient has ever done something like this before
 - C) Whether the substance was in pill or capsule form
 - D) When the substance was taken
- 95) Your patient is a 17-year-old female with a history of seizures. The patient's mother witnessed her having a seizure that lasted longer than normal, and called EMS. The patient is now unresponsive, has copious amounts of oral secretions, and has a respiratory rate of 24 with adequate depth. Which of the following is the best sequence of intervention for airway management? 95) _____
- A) Oropharyngeal airway, suction, supine position, oxygen
 - B) Suction, nasopharyngeal airway, oxygen, place in recovery position
 - C) Suction, nasopharyngeal airway, oxygen, supine position
 - D) Oxygen, recovery position, oropharyngeal airway, suction
- 96) Your patient is a 51-year-old diabetic woman complaining of a severe headache, nausea, and vomiting, and she is requesting to be transported to the emergency department. Which of the following is the best course of action? 96) _____
- A) Educate the patient about the fact that people with true emergencies may have to go without medical care in cases like this, when the ambulance is not really needed
 - B) Advise the patient to take an over-the-counter pain reliever and lie down in a darkened room with a cool washcloth on her head
 - C) Assess the patient's vital signs, obtain a focused history and physical exam, and transport
 - D) Have the patient drink some orange juice with sugar added and sign a refusal form
- 97) You are on the scene where a 42-year-old male is complaining of weakness. The patient is thin but has a markedly distended abdomen. He is alert and oriented; his skin has a very yellow appearance, as do the whites of his eyes. Which of the following will give you the most information about the patient's condition? 97) _____
- A) Focused exam
 - B) Initial assessment
 - C) SAMPLE history
 - D) Chief complaint
- 98) You are standing by at the high school gym when suddenly a player collapses. You find that he is unresponsive, is not breathing, and does not have a pulse. Which of the following should you do first? 98) _____
- A) Check the patient's blood pressure and administer oxygen
 - B) Two to three minutes of CPR followed by AED application
 - C) Apply the AED and follow its commands
 - D) Check with medical control before using the AED

- 99) Your patient is a 68-year-old female complaining of extreme abdominal pain and vomiting. Which of the following questions is most pertinent in determining important information about your patient? 99) _____
- A) How long have you had these symptoms?
 - B) Do you have any allergies?
 - C) Have you ever had a heart attack?
 - D) Do you have a family history of abdominal pain?
- 100) Your patient is a 38-year-old male with no prior medical history, but he has had a seizure at work. He is now slow to respond to questions and is complaining of a headache. Which of the following information would be most useful in determining how to treat this patient? 100) _____
- A) Performing a detailed physical exam
 - B) Applying the AED
 - C) Determining if he is allergic to any medications
 - D) Checking the patient's vital signs
- 101) You are called on a cold late Sunday afternoon in January for a report of a heart attack in the garage behind a residence. As you pull into the drive of the residence, a middle aged woman frantically indicates that you should follow her behind the house. She leads in through the overhead garage door. Her husband is lying on his left side in front of his work bench. You notice how warm it is inside the garage and that there is an odor of kerosene. The patient is responsive to painful stimuli, has vomited, and has warm, dry skin with normal color. There are no signs of injury, and the patient has no past medical history. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the patient's condition? 101) _____
- A) Carbon monoxide poisoning
 - B) Hyperthermia
 - C) Seizure
 - D) Heat stroke
- 102) Your patient is a homeless woman in her thirties. She has refused treatment from you the past two nights after passersby saw her sleeping in a doorway with nighttime temperatures in the 20s and called 9-1-1. Tonight, you are unable to awaken the patient and she does not respond to painful stimulus. She is breathing shallowly about six times per minute. Her skin is cold and you cannot palpate a radial pulse, but the patient has a weak carotid pulse of about 44. Which of the following should you suspect? 102) _____
- A) Narcotic overdose
 - B) Hypothermia
 - C) Hypoglycemia
 - D) All of the above
- 103) Your patient is a 54-year-old man with a history of emphysema. He is extremely short of breath and can speak only two or three words at a time. The patient has used his inhaler three times in the last hour without any improvement. You do not hear any wheezing in the patient's lung fields, and his breath sounds are very shallow and distant sounding. Which of the following should you do first? 103) _____
- A) Contact medical control
 - B) Begin transportation of the patient
 - C) Assist the patient in taking another dose of his medication
 - D) Place a non-rebreather mask on the patient with 12 to 15 liters per minute of oxygen

- 104) Your patient is a 64-year-old man who is confused, has slurred speech and is complaining of a headache. He is an insulin dependent diabetic, and has a history of high blood pressure and heart disease. Of the following, which would be LEAST likely to give you important information about the patient's current condition? 104) _____
- A) Checking the pupils
B) Taking the blood pressure
C) Looking for swelling in the ankles
D) The patient's blood sugar level
- 105) Your patient is a 55-year-old cab driver who was found unresponsive in the driver's seat of his vehicle, which has been parked in front of a hotel for about 45 minutes. The patient is unresponsive; has snoring respirations at 12 per minute; is cool, pale and diaphoretic; has a heart rate of 58; and has a blood pressure of 170/104. Which of the following is NOT helpful in finding out the underlying cause of the patient's condition? 105) _____
- A) Blood glucose level determination
B) Scene survey
C) Pulse oximetry
D) Checking the pupils
- 106) Your patient is a 50-year-old woman with a history of an irregular heart beat. She has experienced a sudden onset of sharp chest pain and difficulty breathing. The patient's husband says that he has some nitroglycerin tablets and suggests that you give one to his wife to see if it helps her chest pain. What is the best course of action? 106) _____
- A) Check the patient's blood pressure first, then administer the nitroglycerin
B) Place the patient on 15 liters per minute of oxygen and administer the nitroglycerin
C) Place the patient on 12 to 15 liters per minute of oxygen, begin transport
D) Contact medical control before taking any action
- 107) Your patient is a 26-year-old female who is 7 months pregnant and has a history of bee sting anaphylaxis. Her husband called 9-1-1 after the patient was stung on the forearm by a bee. She is awake and you can hear her wheezing without the use of your stethoscope. Her skin is flushed and diaphoretic. She has a pulse of 124 and a blood pressure of 72/54. The patient's husband has just found the epinephrine autoinjector the patient keeps in her purse. Which of the following is the best course of action? 107) _____
- A) Assist the patient in administering the epinephrine and have her lie on her left side
B) Place the patient supine due to her hypotension, administer high flow oxygen and begin transport
C) Advise the patient against using the epinephrine due to her pregnancy, administer high flow oxygen, and have the patient lie supine due to her hypotension
D) Have the patient lie on her left side, administer high flow oxygen and consult medical control
- 108) Your patient is a 35-year-old man with a history of alcohol and IV drug abuse. On this night you find him in the alley smelling of alcohol and vomit. As you approach him he becomes wild and verbally abusive and tries to strike you in the face. Which of the following is a possible cause of the patient's condition? 108) _____
- A) Brain injury
B) Low blood sugar
C) Intoxication
D) All of the above
- 109) Which of the following is the most significant way in which our bodies cool themselves? 109) _____
- A) Radiation
B) Vasoconstriction
C) Respiration
D) Perspiration

- 110) For which of the following reasons are newborns, infants, and the elderly more readily affected by the heat than other age groups? 110) _____
A) Poor ability to regulate body temperature B) Inadequate salt intake
C) Increased body mass D) Faster metabolism
- 111) In a hypothermic patient the coldest blood is found in the: 111) _____
A) Intestines B) Head C) Heart & lungs D) Extremities
- 112) A patient who is lying on cold ground is losing heat by what mechanism? 112) _____
A) Shivering B) Convection C) Radiation D) Conduction
- 113) Your patient is a 44-year-old female with a history of alcoholism. She has been walking around at an outdoor fair on a hot, sunny day. She is disoriented to time, has hot, dry skin and appears to be generally weak. Which of the following is the appropriate sequence of treatment for this patient? 113) _____
A) Get as much ice as possible from the food vendors at the fair and place the patient in a large container of ice, apply oxygen by non-rebreather mask
B) Give oxygen by non-rebreather mask, remove heavy clothing, place cold packs on her neck, armpits and groin
C) Give oxygen by non-rebreather mask, have the patient sip a sports drink or electrolyte solution, remove heavy clothing, place cold packs on her neck, armpits and groin
D) Have the patient drink an electrolyte solution or sports drink and apply cold packs to her neck, armpits and groin
- 114) Which of the following occurs when gasses leave a damaged lung in a diving accident and enter the bloodstream? 114) _____
A) Arterial thrombosis B) Arterial gas embolism
C) Hyperbaric arterial injury D) Arterial blood gasses
- 115) Which of the following is acceptable in the treatment of localized cold injury? 115) _____
A) Gradual warming of the affected area
B) Rubbing the affected area with snow
C) Encourage the patient to use the affected part
D) Massage of the affected area
- 116) Your patient is a 1-year-old child who was left in a car with the windows rolled up for an unknown amount of time. The child is unresponsive to all stimuli. Which of the following should you do FIRST? 116) _____
A) Open the airway, insert an oropharyngeal airway and assist respirations with a bag-valve-mask device
B) Spray the patient with water and allow the fan in the ambulance to blow cool air over her
C) Remove the patient's clothing and wet her down liberally with rubbing alcohol
D) Immerse the patient in a bathtub of cold water
- 117) Heat stroke occurs due to: 117) _____
A) Extreme dilation of all the blood vessels
B) Heat induced swelling of brain tissue
C) Failure of temperature regulation mechanisms
D) Blockage of blood flow to the brain

- 118) In a patient with extreme hypothermia who appears to be in cardiac arrest, you should assess the pulse for: 118) _____
A) 15 to 20 seconds B) 5 to 10 seconds
C) 20 to 30 seconds D) 30 to 45 seconds
- 119) Which of the following factors does NOT influence the severity of hypothermia? 119) _____
A) Pre-existing illness B) Clothing
C) Age D) Family history of hypothermia
- 120) Which of the following is acceptable when actively rewarming a hypothermic patient? 120) _____
A) Encouraging the patient to exercise
B) Warming the patient as quickly as possible
C) The use of humidified oxygen
D) Giving coffee or brandy to drink
- 121) When responding to an attempted suicide, which of the following is the EMT-B's primary concern? 121) _____
A) Determining whether or not the patient suffers from clinical depression
B) Contacting law enforcement since suicide is illegal
C) Personal safety
D) Managing the patient's airway
- 122) When providing emergency care to an aggressive or hostile patient, what is the highest priority? 122) _____
A) Calming the patient down
B) Performing a scene size up
C) Finding out if the patient is oriented to person, time, and place
D) Checking the patient for possible physical causes of the behavior
- 123) Concerning behavioral emergencies, which of the following statements is true? 123) _____
A) Only a licensed psychiatrist can apply crisis management techniques with a patient having a behavioral emergency
B) It is relatively easy to determine if the underlying cause of a behavioral emergency is related to drug abuse
C) A diabetic problem may mimic signs of a behavioral emergency
D) A patient who does not respond to crisis management techniques must be restrained for transport to a psychiatric facility
- 124) Which of the following statements regarding behavioral emergencies is NOT true? 124) _____
A) Differences in culture may initially appear to be abnormal behaviors to the EMT-B
B) Apparent behavioral emergencies may be due to an underlying medical cause
C) Patients experiencing a behavioral emergency are not always dangerous to themselves or others
D) It would be unusual to find a person with schizophrenia outside a mental health facility
- 125) When restraining a patient, which of the following is NOT a consideration? 125) _____
A) The patient's size & strength
B) How to position the patient
C) How many people are available to carry out the required actions
D) The patient's informed consent

- 126) Which of the following statements concerning forcible restraint of patients is true? 126) _____
A) This is normally considered to be within the jurisdiction of law enforcement
B) This is necessary only with mentally ill individuals
C) It causes irreparable emotional harm to most patients
D) It is easily accomplished by two EMTs with a good plan
- 127) Which of the following situations generally allows the EMT-B to transport a patient with a behavioral emergency against his or her wishes? 127) _____
A) A family member gives consent and is willing to accompany the patient
B) The patient's insurance company agrees to pay, even though the patient has not given consent
C) The patient is a threat to himself or others
D) The patient's personal physician gives you permission
- 128) Which of the following patients would be considered to be at the highest risk for suicide? 128) _____
A) A 35-year-old female who has a child with a serious illness
B) A 22-year-old man who has lost his job and is getting divorced
C) A married, 30-year-old man who has just learned that his employer is transferring him to a different state
D) A 44-year-old woman who has just recovered from a serious illness
- 129) Concerning attempted suicide, which of the following statements is true? 129) _____
A) All suicide attempts must be taken seriously, even if the method seems insincere
B) Attempted suicide is a matter for law enforcement, not EMS
C) Truly suicidal patients nearly always leave a note
D) There is always an indication that a suicide attempt is imminent
- 130) Which of the following describes a breech presentation? 130) _____
A) The infant presents buttocks first
B) The infant presents face first
C) The infant presents with both feet first
D) Both A & C
- 131) Which of the following is the correct technique to check for crowning in the assessment of a woman in labor? 131) _____
A) Place your hand on the mother's abdomen, just above the umbilicus and check for the firmness of the uterus during contractions
B) Cover her with a sheet, have her remove her underwear, wait for a contraction, and then visualize the vaginal opening
C) Ask the woman to "push" or "bear down" as you inspect the vaginal opening
D) None of the above
- 132) Which of the following best describes placenta previa? 132) _____
A) The loss of a pregnancy prior to the 20th week of gestation
B) The umbilical cord is the presenting part
C) The placenta is implanted over the opening of the cervix
D) The placenta prematurely separates from the uterine wall

- 133) When caring for a premature baby, which of the following is appropriate? 133) _____
- A) Encouraging family members to hold the infant
 - B) Wrapping the infant in a blanket, covering his head, and keeping the temperature in the ambulance between 90 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit
 - C) Deeply suctioning the airway with a rigid tonsil-tip
 - D) Applying high-flow oxygen with a neonatal non-rebreather
- 134) Which of the following conditions should be present before the umbilical cord is cut? 134) _____
- A) The cord is no longer pulsating
 - B) The infant is breathing on its own
 - C) It is clamped in two places
 - D) All of the above
- 135) Which of the following may result from a woman in her third trimester of pregnancy lying in a supine position? 135) _____
- A) The mother's body will attempt to compensate for shock
 - B) Maternal hypotension
 - C) Fetal compromise
 - D) All of the above
- 136) Which of the following is true of premature infants? 136) _____
- A) They can easily develop hypothermia
 - B) They are more susceptible to infection
 - C) They are at risk for respiratory difficulty
 - D) All of the above
- 137) Your patient is a 44-year-old female complaining of lower left quadrant abdominal pain for four days. This morning, the patient says, she actually felt better and the pain went away for awhile, but now it is worse than ever, and when she got up to go lie down in the bedroom she nearly "passed out." Upon questioning, your patient says that she takes birth control pills but has no significant past medical history and is in good health. You further learn that the patient feels much better when she lies on her side with her legs drawn up, and that she is also having some pain in her left shoulder. She rates this pain as an 8 out of 10 and, in fact, she does look quite uncomfortable and anxious. The patient's pulse is 92, her blood pressure is 112/72, and her respiratory rate is 20. Which of the following will help you determine the transport priority of this patient? 137) _____
- A) Checking pulse oximetry
 - B) Seeing if her pulse goes up and her blood pressure goes down when she goes from a lying to a standing position
 - C) Checking the blood glucose level
 - D) Performing a detailed physical exam
- 138) Your patient is a 48-year-old dentist who collapsed while performing a root canal procedure. His dental hygienist used an AED located in the medical building and delivered one shock before the machine reported "no shock indicated." The patient now has a radial pulse at a rate of 70, has spontaneous respirations at 16 per minute, and is responsive to verbal stimuli. Which of the following should NOT be part of the assessment and treatment for this patient? 138) _____
- A) Perform a detailed physical examination
 - B) Provide oxygen by non-rebreather
 - C) Apply your AED and re-analyze to see if a shock is indicated
 - D) Get a SAMPLE history

- 139) The technique for central rewarming requires the application of heat to which of the following areas of the patient's body? 139) _____
A) Chest, back, neck & armpits B) Lateral chest, neck, armpits & groin
C) Head, neck, chest & groin D) Head, neck, chest & back
- 140) Localized cold injury occurs due to vasoconstriction and _____. 140) _____
A) chemical imbalance in the tissues B) loss of calcium
C) ice crystal formation in the tissues D) blood clots
- 141) When actively rewarming a frostbitten extremity in warm water, you should change the water when the temperature falls below _____ degrees Fahrenheit. 141) _____
A) 90 B) 110 C) 100 D) 80
- 142) Which of the following types of snake is NOT a pit viper? 142) _____
A) Water moccasin B) Coral snake
C) Rattlesnake D) Copperhead
- 143) Allowing a patient's body temperature to increase by preventing further heat loss is called _____. 143) _____
A) active rewarming B) core rewarming
C) passive rewarming D) natural rewarming
- 144) If the baby's umbilical cord is noted to be wrapped around his neck after the head is delivered, which of the following should be done? 144) _____
A) Try to slip the cord over the baby's head and shoulder
B) Transport emergently without further intervention
C) Immediately cut the cord prior to delivering the body
D) Clamp the cord in two places but do not cut it until the body is delivered
- 145) Your patient is a female infant who has just been delivered three weeks before her due date. She is breathing adequately, has a heart rate of 140 and has cyanosis of her face and chest. Which of the following is the best intervention? 145) _____
A) Place oxygen tubing near the infant's face at a flow rate of 10 to 12 liters per minute
B) Place a neonatal non-rebreather on the infant's face
C) Begin CPR with a compression rate of 120/minute
D) Perform ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device and supplemental oxygen
- 146) Which of the following is the correct way to time the frequency of contractions in the pregnant woman? 146) _____
A) From the end of one contraction to the beginning of the next
B) From the beginning of a contraction to the end of the same contraction
C) Count the number of contractions in a 15 minute period and multiply by 4
D) From the beginning of one contraction to the beginning of the next
- 147) Which of the following is a cause of gynecological emergencies? 147) _____
A) Soft tissue trauma to the external genitalia
B) Disorders of the female reproductive organs
C) Sexual assault
D) All of the above

- 148) Which of the following best describes the term "crowning"? 148) _____
A) A discharge of bloody mucus
B) The bag of waters ruptures
C) Complete dilation of the cervix
D) The presenting part of the baby is visible at the vaginal opening
- 149) When assisting with a delivery in the field, which of the following should be done as the head begins to emerge from the vagina? 149) _____
A) Apply gentle pressure to the head with your gloved hand
B) Check for crowning
C) Advise the mother not to push or strain
D) All of the above
- 150) A baby developing inside the mother's womb is called a/an: 150) _____
A) Fetus B) Chorion C) Neonate D) Infant
- 151) Which of the following is NOT part of a basic obstetrics kit? 151) _____
A) A packet of suture material B) Surgical scissors
C) A baby blanket D) Umbilical cord clamps
- 152) Normal maternal blood loss due to delivery of an infant does not exceed: 152) _____
A) 1000 cc B) 100 cc C) 500 cc D) 250 cc
- 153) Which of the following is recommended in controlling maternal bleeding following delivery? 153) _____
A) Massaging the uterus until it is firm and grapefruit-sized
B) Allowing the infant to nurse, if possible
C) Direct pressure with a sanitary napkin over any perineal lacerations
D) All of the above
- 154) Seizures due to complications of pregnancy generally occur: 154) _____
A) Before the mother even knows she is pregnant
B) In the second trimester
C) In the first trimester
D) Late in pregnancy
- 155) When delivering a baby you should do all of the following EXCEPT: 155) _____
A) Placing your fingers in the armpit to assist with delivery of the shoulders
B) Suctioning the mouth first, then the nose
C) Having someone stay at the mother's head if possible
D) Positioning your gloved hands at the vaginal opening
- 156) Which of the following is true concerning trauma in the pregnant woman? 156) _____
A) Even minor blows to the abdomen commonly cause fetal demise
B) The increase in blood volume during pregnancy makes shock an unlikely cause of death
C) She may lose up to 35% of her blood volume before exhibiting signs of shock
D) The mother's body will preferentially protect the life of the fetus over that of the mother

- 157) Which of the following is indicated in the prehospital management of a prolapsed umbilical cord? 157) _____
- A) Use your gloved hand to push the umbilical cord back up through the cervix
 - B) Immediately clamp the cord in two places and cut it between the clamps
 - C) Place the mother in a head-down position with pillows under her hips
 - D) Encourage the mother to push forcefully in order to speed delivery
- 158) Which of the following is true concerning prehospital delivery of twins? 158) _____
- A) There are always two placentas
 - B) The infants will probably be smaller than a single infant and need special attention in keeping them warm
 - C) This is a true emergency and cannot be managed outside the hospital setting
 - D) The umbilical cord of the first infant must not be cut until the second infant is born
- 159) Which of the following procedures should be performed by the EMT-B during delivery of the placenta? 159) _____
- A) Gentle traction on the umbilical cord
 - B) Applying firm downward pressure on the uterus
 - C) Collecting the placenta in a plastic bag
 - D) All of the above

Study Guide Chapters 22, 23, 24 and 25

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