

EMR Unit 1

Monday, February 29, 2016
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Exam Unit 1

Name _____

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

- 1) As an EMR, you should be able to- 1) _____
 - A) Perform advanced airway procedures.
 - B) Assess *electrocardiograms* (ECGs or EKGs).
 - C) Provide basic emergency care.
 - D) Insert *intravenous* (IV) devices.

- 2) You arrive at the scene of an emergency. Which of the following should you do first? 2) _____
 - A) Ensure your safety and the safety of bystanders.
 - B) Approach the patient carefully.
 - C) Summon more advanced medical personnel.
 - D) Determine any life-threatening conditions.

- 3) Which body system is composed of a complex group of body systems responsible for fighting disease? 3) _____
 - A) Respiratory system
 - B) Endocrine system
 - C) Immune system
 - D) Digestive system

- 4) Malaria is a disease that is primarily transmitted by which of the following? 4) _____
 - A) Vector-borne transmission
 - B) Contaminated blood
 - C) Respiratory droplets
 - D) Contaminated food

- 5) Which of the following is an example of an engineering control? 5) _____
 - A) Disinfecting equipment
 - B) Avoiding splashing of infectious materials
 - C) Placing needles in puncture-resistant containers
 - D) Using biohazard containers

- 6) Which of the following is an example of infection transmission by droplet transmission? 6) _____
 - A) Having infected blood splash into the eyes
 - B) Inhaling particles from an infected person's cough
 - C) Touching a soiled dressing of an infected patient
 - D) Touching an infected person's body fluids

- 7) The following are steps to remove disposable gloves safely. Which action should you do first? 7) _____
 - A) Hold the glove in the palm of the remaining gloved hand.
 - B) Pull the glove off, inside out.
 - C) Pinch the palm side of one glove near the wrist.
 - D) Slip two fingers under the glove at the wrist.
 - E) Pull the glove off so that it is inside out.

- 8) By following standardized procedures when providing care, you are following- 8) _____
 A) Medical direction. B) Scope of practice.
 C) Standing orders. D) Protocols.
- 9) A patient gives you permission to provide care. This is known as- 9) _____
 A) Consent. B) Morals.
 C) Ethics. D) Confidentiality.
- 10) Good Samaritan laws generally protect people from legal liability when providing care in an emergency if they do which of the following? 10) _____
 A) Offer help in the hopes of being reimbursed for services.
 B) Act in good faith within the scope of their training.
 C) Tell the patient that they have a reasonable level of skill.
 D) Obtain verbal consent from the patient.
- 11) You are providing emergency care to a patient when he suddenly tells you to stop and leave him alone. Which of the following should you do first? 11) _____
 A) Continue to provide the necessary care until law enforcement arrives.
 B) Have a bystander watch the patient while you go to notify medical direction.
 C) Acknowledge the patient's statement, stopping care immediately.
 D) Explain to the patient why he needs the care.
- 12) Any body part that is toward the midline of the body is called- 12) _____
 A) Lateral. B) Medial. C) Inferior. D) Proximal.
- 13) Which of the following is least likely considered a vital organ? 13) _____
 A) Kidneys B) Brain C) Heart D) Lungs
- 14) You check a patient's pulse and find it to be very fast. Which prefix is appropriate to describe this? 14) _____
 A) Hypo- B) Hyper- C) Brady- D) Tachy-
- 15) You respond to an emergency involving a patient who was struck in the abdomen by a baseball bat. You should suspect possible injuries to which of the following? 15) _____
 A) Liver B) Lungs C) Ribs D) Bladder
- 16) A patient has sustained a musculoskeletal injury involving the structure that attaches muscle to bone. Which structure would this be? 16) _____
 A) Tendons B) Connective tissue
 C) Ligaments D) Fibers
- 17) When using proper body mechanics, which of the following actions is the most appropriate? 17) _____
 A) Use the muscles in your back for strength.
 B) Maintain a low center of gravity.
 C) Always move backward rather than forward.
 D) Twist your body as you lift the patient.

- 18) You suspect that your patient has a head, neck or spinal injury but needs to be moved. Which technique is most appropriate to use? 18) _____
- A) Blanket drag
 - B) Firefighter's drag
 - C) Shoulder drag
 - D) Ankle drag
- 19) Which of the following is considered battery? 19) _____
- A) Telling a patient that you will need to restrain him if he does not settle down
 - B) Checking the pulse of a patient who has just told you that he or she does not want treatment
 - C) Providing emergency care to a patient who is unconscious
 - D) Performing a procedure that you are not trained to do
- 20) You suspect that an unconscious patient has a spinal injury and you need to leave the patient to summon more advanced medical personnel. The patient is breathing and has a pulse. You should place this patient in- 20) _____
- A) A position of comfort.
 - B) A prone position.
 - C) The modified H.A.IN.E.S recovery position.
 - D) The supine position.

Answer Key

Testname: EMR UNIT 1

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) D
- 6) B
- 7) C
- 8) D
- 9) A
- 10) B
- 11) C
- 12) B
- 13) A
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) A
- 17) B
- 18) A
- 19) B
- 20) C

- 9) Which of the following best reflects the purpose of an ongoing assessment? 9) _____
 A) Identify critical, life-threatening injuries.
 B) Identify changes in the patient's condition.
 C) Provide a means of communication with arriving personnel.
 D) Further assess signs and symptoms of an injury.
- 10) Which of the following is an example of a chief complaint? 10) _____
 A) The patient fell from a height of 6 feet.
 B) The patient last drank water 1 hour ago.
 C) "I was having some really severe pain in my chest."
 D) "I have a history of high blood pressure."
- 11) You are performing a secondary assessment of a patient with a medical condition who is unresponsive. Which of the following should you do first? 11) _____
 A) Perform a rapid medical assessment.
 B) Obtain a SAMPLE history from family.
 C) Consider the need for advanced life support.
 D) Assess baseline vital signs.
- 12) Which respiratory rate leads you to suspect that a 10-year-old child is not breathing adequately? 12) _____
 A) 24 breaths per minute
 B) 30 breaths per minute
 C) 36 breaths per minute
 D) 18 breaths per minute
- 13) When performing a detailed physical exam, which area should you examine first? 13) _____
 A) Shoulders B) Head C) Abdomen D) Chest
- 14) When arriving at an emergency scene, you should first ensure the safety of- 14) _____
 A) The general scene. B) The patient.
 C) Bystanders. D) Yourself.
- 15) Which of the following should lead you to suspect that a patient is most likely experiencing severe bleeding? 15) _____
 A) The blood clots with direct pressure. B) The pulse rate is irregular.
 C) Blood is spurting from a wound. D) The skin is pale but warm.
- 16) You are assessing the skin for signs of perfusion. Which of the following is least helpful with this assessment? 16) _____
 A) Intactness B) Moisture
 C) Color D) Temperature
- 17) Which of the following findings should lead you to determine that a patient's airway is open? 17) _____
 A) The patient is unable to speak. B) The patient's chest fails to rise and fall.
 C) The patient is crying uncontrollably. D) The patient has no pulse.
- 18) Which of the following breathing rates should you identify as abnormal for an adult? 18) _____
 A) 8 breaths per minute B) 20 breaths per minute
 C) 12 breaths per minute D) 16 breaths per minute

- 19) While assessing the pulse rate of a patient, you count the number of beats over a period of 30 seconds, finding it to be 35. The pulse rate is- 19) _____
A) 105 bpm. B) 70 bpm. C) 35 bpm. D) 140 bpm.
- 20) You are performing a primary assessment. After obtaining a general impression of the patient, which of the following should you do next? 20) _____
A) Assess the patient's *level of consciousness* (LOC).
B) Evaluate the patient's airway.
C) Scan for severe bleeding.
D) Assess the patient's breathing and pulse.

Answer Key

Testname: EMR UNIT 2

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) A
- 5) C
- 6) C
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) C
- 12) C
- 13) B
- 14) D
- 15) C
- 16) A
- 17) C
- 18) A
- 19) B
- 20) A

EMR Unit 3 & 4

Monday, February 29, 2016
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Exam Unit 3 & 4

Name _____

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

- 1) Your assessment reveals that a patient has aspirated. Which of the following does this indicate? 1) _____
 - A) The patient exhibits high-pitched whistling sounds on inhalation.
 - B) The patient's body cells are receiving an insufficient supply of oxygen.
 - C) The patient has inhaled a foreign substance into his lungs.
 - D) The patient's respiratory rate has increased, most likely due to anxiety.

- 2) Which of the following is least likely to cause a mechanical airway obstruction? 2) _____
 - A) Tongue
 - B) A chunk of food
 - C) Vomitus
 - D) Loose dentures

- 3) Which of the following should you interpret as differentiating respiratory arrest from respiratory distress? 3) _____
 - A) Absence of breathing
 - B) Light-headedness
 - C) Pale skin
 - D) Wheezing sounds

- 4) Which respiratory rate leads you to suspect that a 10-year-old child is not breathing adequately? 4) _____
 - A) 36 breaths per minute
 - B) 24 breaths per minute
 - C) 30 breaths per minute
 - D) 18 breaths per minute

- 5) Which of the following is most important to keep in mind when performing a finger sweep? 5) _____
 - A) Checking for foreign matter in the throat
 - B) Ensuring that the patient is unconscious
 - C) Making sure that the appropriate device is available
 - D) Ensuring that the patient is conscious

- 6) Which of the following is most appropriate when performing the jaw-thrust (without head extension) maneuver to open the airway? 6) _____
 - A) Maintaining pressure on the forehead
 - B) Tilting the head back
 - C) Sliding the fingers under the angles of the jawbone
 - D) Lifting the chin in an upward motion

- 7) An open and clear airway is crucial because- 7) _____
 - A) It is necessary to maintain a pulse and circulation.
 - B) It can lead to cardiac arrest that results from an irregular rhythm.
 - C) The person may die from lack of oxygen entering the body.
 - D) Artificial ventilations would be necessary to sustain life.

- 8) Which of the following should you do first when inserting an oral airway? 8) _____
 - A) Open the patient's mouth.
 - B) Ensure the patient is unconscious.
 - C) Insert the airway itself.
 - D) Select the proper sized airway.

- 9) Limit suctioning the mouth of a child patient to no more than— 9) _____
 A) 20 seconds. B) 5 seconds. C) 15 seconds. D) 10 seconds.
- 10) You determine the proper size for an OPA by measuring from the earlobe to which location? 10) _____
 A) Corner of the patient's mouth B) Side of the patient's chin
 C) Middle of the patient's lips D) Bridge of the patient's nose
- 11) You are attempting to dislodge a foreign body from a conscious patient who is choking. The patient then becomes unconscious. Which of the following should you do next? 11) _____
 A) Open the mouth. B) Perform a finger sweep.
 C) Attempt to reopen the airway. D) Gently lower the patient to the ground.
- 12) When suctioning the mouth of a patient, which of the following is the most appropriate action? 12) _____
 A) Measure the distance from the patient's earlobe to the tip of the nose.
 B) Insert the suction tip as far back into the throat as possible.
 C) Apply suction while withdrawing the tip in a sweeping motion.
 D) Suction for at least 20 seconds each time.
- 13) Which of the following is a contraindication for the use of a *nasopharyngeal airway* (NPA)? 13) _____
 A) Respiratory distress B) Chest trauma
 C) Skull fracture D) Cardiac arrest
- 14) Which statement most accurately reflects a variable-flow-rate oxygen system? 14) _____
 A) The flow rate has a high or low setting.
 B) The flow rate can be adjusted for use with different delivery devices.
 C) The system is already pre-assembled.
 D) It is less practical than other types of systems.
- 15) When using a non-rebreather mask to administer emergency oxygen, set the flowmeter in *liters per minute* (LPM) at which setting? 15) _____
 A) 6 to 15 B) 15 or more C) 1 to 6 D) 10 to 15
- 16) Another term used to denote a heart attack is— 16) _____
 A) Hypertension. B) *Ventricular fibrillation* (V-fib).
 C) *Myocardial infarction* (MI). D) Acute coronary syndrome.
- 17) Cardiac arrest in children most commonly results from which of the following? 17) _____
 A) Underlying heart disease B) Blow to the chest
 C) Respiratory emergencies D) Multiple trauma
- 18) Which of the following is the most common heart rhythm associated with sudden cardiac arrest? 18) _____
 A) Atrial fibrillation B) V-fib
 C) *Ventricular tachycardia* (V-tach) D) Normal sinus rhythm

- 19) While assessing a patient at an emergency scene, you suspect that the patient is having a heart attack. Which of the following would be the least appropriate action? 19) _____
- A) Summon more advanced medical personnel.
 - B) Tell someone to get the AED.
 - C) Have the patient stop any activity and rest.
 - D) Begin CPR immediately.
- 20) A patient has experienced a sudden cardiac arrest. Which of the following is the most common abnormal heart rhythm that could be causing the patient's condition? 20) _____
- A) V-fib
 - B) V-tach
 - C) Atrial fibrillation
 - D) Normal sinus rhythm

Answer Key

Testname: EMR UNIT 3 AND 4

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) C
- 8) B
- 9) D
- 10) A
- 11) D
- 12) C
- 13) C
- 14) B
- 15) D
- 16) C
- 17) C
- 18) B
- 19) D
- 20) A

EMR Unit 5

Monday, February 29, 2016
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Exam Unit 5

Name _____

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

- 1) Which of the following involves a defect in insulin production or action? 1) _____
A) Stroke B) Aneurysm C) Aphasia D) Diabetes
- 2) You are called to the scene of an emergency. The patient reports that she "passed out" for a few seconds. You should identify this as which of the following? 2) _____
A) Sepsis B) Fainting C) Seizure D) Epilepsy
- 3) A patient has a history of seizures and reports seeing a strange sight just before the seizure. You should identify this as indicating which phase? 3) _____
A) Aura B) Post-ictal C) Clonic D) Tonic
- 4) You are assessing an older adult for signs and symptoms associated with a stroke using the FAST mnemonic. Which finding reflects the "T" in the mnemonic? 4) _____
A) Drooling was observed from the left side of the patient's mouth.
B) The onset of symptoms occurred about 1 hour ago.
C) The patient is able to repeat words clearly and correctly.
D) The patient is unable to keep left arm raised.
- 5) Which of the following statements best describes stroke? 5) _____
A) It has a sudden onset and rapid disappearance of symptoms.
B) It results in irreversible brain damage each time.
C) A disruption of blood flow to a part of the brain, which may cause permanent damage to brain tissue.
D) It is a temporary episode due to reduced blood flow to the brain.
- 6) You suspect that a patient you are called to see is experiencing a stroke. Which of the following helps support your suspicion? 6) _____
A) Clear speech
B) Pupils that are equal in size
C) One arm drifting downward when raised
D) Absence of facial drooping
- 7) You are providing care to a patient with altered mental status who is barely conscious. Which of the following is the least appropriate action? 7) _____
A) Continue to provide an ongoing assessment of the patient.
B) Gather information from bystanders
C) Ensure that the patient's airway is open.
D) Offer the patient a glass of water.

- 8) You suspect that a patient has alcohol poisoning. Which of the following should you most likely find? 8) _____
 A) Bloodshot eyes B) Difficulty arousing patient
 C) Excitability D) Moist, flushed skin
- 9) A patient experiences carbon monoxide poisoning. You understand that this poison has entered the body by which route? 9) _____
 A) Inhalation B) Absorption C) Injection D) Ingestion
- 10) You are called to the scene of an emergency in which a child was bitten by a venomous snake. You suspect poisoning by which route? 10) _____
 A) Absorption B) Injection C) Ingestion D) Inhalation
- 11) Upon arrival at an emergency scene, you suspect substance abuse. Which of the following is a priority? 11) _____
 A) Summoning more advanced medical personnel
 B) Securely restraining the patient
 C) Identifying the exact substance and dose that was involved
 D) Maintaining the patient's body temperature
- 12) You arrive at an emergency scene and notice a strong smell of sulfur. You notice a patient lying unconscious inside the building. Which of the following should you do first? 12) _____
 A) Get the patient out of the building.
 B) Administer emergency oxygen.
 C) Open the patient's airway.
 D) Call for specialized services for assistance.
- 13) Which term is used to describe the loss of adequate amounts of fluid in the body's tissues? 13) _____
 A) Dehydration B) Radiation C) Anaphylaxis D) Evaporation
- 14) You arrive on the scene of an emergency in which a 45-year-old man has inadvertently spilled some concentrated dry powdered weed killer on his arms and hands. He is complaining of severe burning and itching of his skin. The area is red and irritated. Which of the following should you do first? 14) _____
 A) Scrub the area vigorously with soap and water.
 B) Tell the patient to apply a topical antihistamine agent.
 C) Rinse the area with copious amounts of tap water.
 D) Brush the material off with a gloved hand.
- 15) Which of the following is the most important to keep in mind when responding to an emergency involving suspected substance abuse? 15) _____
 A) Information from bystanders will help to identify the problem.
 B) It is essential to identify the substance that is involved.
 C) You would base your actions on the findings of your assessment.
 D) Vomiting is induced for most situations.

- 16) You suspect that a patient is experiencing heat exhaustion. Which of the following helps to confirm your suspicions? 16) _____
- A) Slow, bounding pulse
B) High blood pressure
C) Cool, pale skin
D) Deep breathing
- 17) When providing care to a patient with severe hypothermia, which of the following is the first priority? 17) _____
- A) Getting the patient out of the cold
B) Administering emergency oxygen
C) Performing a primary assessment
D) Slowly rewarming the patient
- 18) Water rescue personnel summon you to an emergency scene. A child was stung by a jellyfish while swimming at the beach. Which of the following is the most appropriate for you to do? 18) _____
- A) Apply ammonia to the area.
B) Flush the injured part in vinegar.
C) Apply meat tenderizer to the area.
D) Rinse the area with fresh water.
- 19) When dealing with a patient who is experiencing a behavioral emergency, which of the following is the most appropriate to establish rapport? 19) _____
- A) Touch the patient on the shoulder.
B) Avoid making eye contact with the patient.
C) Speak directly to the patient
D) Tell the patient that everything will be fine.
- 20) Which of the following is the priority when caring for a child who may have been abused? 20) _____
- A) Confronting the child's caretaker
B) Notifying local law enforcement
C) Caring for the child's injuries
D) Reporting your findings to the authorities

Answer Key

Testname: EMR UNIT 5

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) B
- 5) C
- 6) C
- 7) D
- 8) B
- 9) A
- 10) B
- 11) A
- 12) D
- 13) A
- 14) D
- 15) C
- 16) C
- 17) A
- 18) B
- 19) C
- 20) C

EMR Unit 6.1

Monday, February 29, 2016
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Exam Unit 6.1

Name _____

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

- 1) Which of the following is another term for shock? 1) _____
A) Sepsis B) Anaphylaxis C) Hypoperfusion D) Dilation
- 2) You notice that a patient's skin color is ashen. This is due to which of the following? 2) _____
A) Abnormal dilation of the blood vessels B) Reduced blood flow to the skin
C) Decreased blood flow to the vital organs D) The heart beating too rapidly
- 3) You expect a patient to experience airway constriction with which type of shock? 3) _____
A) Cardiogenic B) Septic C) Anaphylaxis D) Neurogenic
- 4) Which of the following should you *not* do for a patient experiencing shock? 4) _____
A) Give the patient a drink.
B) Administer emergency oxygen, if available.
C) Cover the patient with a blanket.
D) Take steps to minimize blood loss.
- 5) A patient is showing signs and symptoms of shock. Which of the following should you do first? 5) _____
A) Ensure an open airway.
B) Talk to the patient in a reassuring manner.
C) Immobilize broken bones.
D) Prevent loss of body heat.
- 6) A patient has an open and sucking chest wound. You should apply which type of dressing? 6) _____
A) Trauma dressing B) Roller bandage
C) Adhesive compress D) Occlusive dressing
- 7) Which of the following is the least appropriate reason for applying a dressing to an open wound? 7) _____
A) To prevent contamination of the open wound
B) To control the bleeding from the wound
C) To obscure the wound from the patient's view
D) To absorb any drainage that might be present
- 8) You are attempting to control external bleeding. Which of the following should you do first? 8) _____
A) Apply direct pressure to the wound.
B) Cover the wound with a dressing.
C) Check for circulation beyond the injury.
D) Secure the dressing with a roller bandage.

- 9) You arrive at the scene of an emergency and complete your primary assessment of a patient. You notice what looks like a bone protruding from an open and bleeding wound on the patient's lower leg. Which of the following should you do? 9) _____
- A) Apply direct pressure immediately above the open wound.
 - B) Pack the area around the wound with sterile gauze.
 - C) Raise the lower leg above the level of the heart.
 - D) Apply a tourniquet to the leg to constrict the vessels.
- 10) A patient has fallen off a step ladder. During the fall his chest hit the side of the ladder. You suspect that he may be experiencing internal bleeding. Which of the following helps support your suspicions? 10) _____
- A) Slow bounding pulse
 - B) Cough with blood
 - C) Slow breathing
 - D) Warm flushed skin
- 11) When providing care to a patient who is experiencing serious internal bleeding due to a blow to the pelvis, which action is the initial priority? 11) _____
- A) Keeping the patient as active as possible
 - B) Elevating the patient's lower extremities about 12 inches
 - C) Applying direct pressure to the injured area
 - D) Summoning more advanced medical personnel
- 12) You have used direct pressure to an open bleeding wound and have applied sterile dressings and a bandage. You now notice that blood has soaked through the initial dressings and bandage. Which of the following should you do next? 12) _____
- A) Elevate the area above the level of the heart.
 - B) Replace the soaked dressings and bandage with new ones.
 - C) Reapply direct pressure over the wet dressings at the site.
 - D) Add additional dressings and another bandage and continue applying direct pressure.
- 13) A patient sustained an injury to the skin from exposure to chemical radiation. You should identify this injury as which of the following? 13) _____
- A) Burn
 - B) Puncture wound
 - C) Avulsion
 - D) Laceration
- 14) You arrive at the scene of an emergency in which a 35-year-old man caught his hand in the blades of a lawn mower. Two of his fingers are completely severed, and a third finger is partially severed and is hanging loosely. You should identify the partially severed finger as which of the following? 14) _____
- A) Crush injury
 - B) Laceration
 - C) Amputation
 - D) Avulsion
- 15) You have located the severed fingers of the 35-year-old man described in the previous question. You should- 15) _____
- A) Place the fingers on ice in a sealed container.
 - B) Put the fingers into a brown paper bag for transport.
 - C) Wrap them in saline-soaked sterile gauze.
 - D) Have a bystander pour ice water onto the fingers continuously.

- 16) You are providing care to a patient with a thermal burn injury. The patient has been removed from the source of the burn. You prepare to act, focusing on which of the following as the priority? 16) _____
A) Cooling the burned area B) Covering the burned area
C) Maintaining body temperature D) Minimizing shock
- 17) A patient has sustained burns when she accidentally spilled a pot of boiling water on her hands. You should classify these burns as which of the following? 17) _____
A) Electrical B) Thermal C) Chemical D) Radiation
- 18) When providing care to a minor open wound, which of the following should you do first? 18) _____
A) Place a sterile dressing over the wound.
B) Apply direct pressure until the bleeding stops.
C) Irrigate the wound.
D) Clean the wound with soap and water.
- 19) You arrive on the scene of a collapsed building. One of the workers is trapped in the debris. His right leg is caught between two large pieces of cinderblock. You should identify this as which type of injury? 19) _____
A) Puncture wound B) Crush injury
C) Avulsion D) Amputation
- 20) Your physical exam reveals that a burn patient has visible burns around his mouth and portions of his face. You should be alert for which of the following? 20) _____
A) Airway obstruction B) Infection
C) Head injury D) Severe fluid loss

Answer Key

Testname: EMR UNIT 6.1

- 1) C
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) A
- 6) D
- 7) C
- 8) B
- 9) B
- 10) B
- 11) D
- 12) D
- 13) A
- 14) D
- 15) C
- 16) A
- 17) B
- 18) A
- 19) B
- 20) A

- 10) A patient with a fractured arm asks you why you are applying ice. Which response is the most appropriate? 10) _____
- A) "It keeps the bones together better."
 - B) "It increases the amount of internal bleeding."
 - C) "It helps to keep the swelling down."
 - D) "It helps to keep you from moving around."
- 11) You have splinted a patient's leg. Which statement by the patient is a cause of concern? 11) _____
- A) "I can feel you touching my toes."
 - B) "My toes look pink."
 - C) "My toes feel like they are numb."
 - D) "I can wiggle my toes."
- 12) A patient has an injury to the elbow. You should check the pulse at which location? 12) _____
- A) Brachial artery
 - B) Femoral artery
 - C) Carotid artery
 - D) Radial artery
- 13) Which statement best describes the spinal cord? 13) _____
- A) It is a hollow shell that contains the brain.
 - B) It consists primarily of nerve cells running from the skull base to the lower back.
 - C) It contains the special sense organs, brain, mouth and related structures.
 - D) It is a series of vertebrae from the base of the skull to the coccyx.
- 14) You suspect that a patient has a head injury after bystanders report that he fell off a ladder from the second story of a home. The patient is breathing. Which of the following is the priority action? 14) _____
- A) Opening the patient's airway
 - B) Performing a primary assessment
 - C) Sizing up the scene
 - D) Stabilizing the patient's head and neck
- 15) You need to stabilize a patient's head and neck. The patient's head is turned sharply to the right. Which of the following should you do? 15) _____
- A) Maintain the head in the position found.
 - B) Apply a cervical collar.
 - C) Place one hand on the side of the patient's head.
 - D) Ensure the patient's head is facing forward.
- 16) You and your partner are on the scene of an emergency. You are providing manual stabilization to a patient with a suspected head and neck injury. Suddenly the patient begins to vomit. Which of the following should you do? 16) _____
- A) Quickly wipe the vomit from the patient's mouth with a sterile gauze pad.
 - B) Perform a finger sweep of the patient's mouth with one of your hands.
 - C) Release the manual stabilization and immediately turn the patient's head to the side.
 - D) Call to your partner to assist you in log rolling the patient while maintaining manual stabilization.
- 17) Which of the following is appropriate when providing care to a patient who has a foreign body in his eye? 17) _____
- A) Use your gloved finger to touch the eyeball.
 - B) Advise the patient not to blink.
 - C) Flush the eye gently with water.
 - D) Encourage the patient to rub his eye vigorously.

- 18) You arrive at the scene of an industrial accident where one of the employees has sustained an injury: a piece of glass has entered his eye. Which of the following is the most appropriate action? 18) _____
- A) Placing a foam cup over the top of the object
 - B) Applying a sterile pressure dressing over the eye
 - C) Attempting to remove the piece of glass from the eye
 - D) Using a sterile gauze pad to encircle the object in the eye
- 19) When should you expect a cervical collar to be applied? 19) _____
- A) Once in-line stabilization has been completed
 - B) After immobilizing the patient on a backboard
 - C) Before in-line stabilization
 - D) After completing the primary assessment
- 20) You are preparing to secure a patient's body to a backboard. You should secure the patient's hands in which location? 20) _____
- A) Above his head
 - B) At shoulder level
 - C) At each side
 - D) In front of his body

Answer Key

Testname: EMR UNIT 6.2

- 1) D
- 2) D
- 3) A
- 4) B
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) D
- 8) C
- 9) C
- 10) C
- 11) C
- 12) D
- 13) B
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) D
- 17) C
- 18) D
- 19) A
- 20) D

EMR Unit 7

Monday, February 29, 2016
3:23 PM

Exam Unit 7

Name _____

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

- 1) During labor, the cervix enlarges or stretches. This is called- 1) _____
A) Dilation. B) Dropping. C) Lightening. D) Engagement.
- 2) The expulsion of the mucous plug results in which of the following? 2) _____
A) Braxton-Hicks contractions B) Bloody show
C) Rupture of the membranes D) Crowning
- 3) Which statement best describes labor? 3) _____
A) Rhythmic uterine contractions with cervical dilation leading to birth
B) Birth of the baby with separation and delivery of the placenta
C) Complete dilation of the cervix as the baby moves through the birth canal
D) The rapid development of the embryo into a fetus after implantation
- 4) Which of the following is the primary function of the placenta? 4) _____
A) It allows movement through the birth canal.
B) It cushions the fetus in the uterus.
C) It permits forcible contractions during labor.
D) It provides oxygen and nutrients to the fetus.
- 5) You are providing care to a pregnant woman in labor. As you inspect the area, you notice that the baby's head is crowning but there is a small loop of rope-like tissue coming out of the vaginal opening. Which of the following should you do immediately? 5) _____
A) Have the woman assume a knee-chest position
B) Refrain from touching or pulling on the baby.
C) Insert your gloved index and middle finger in a "V" into the vagina.
D) Massage the woman's abdomen gently.
- 6) Which of the following leads you to suspect that birth is imminent? 6) _____
A) Contractions are about 2 minutes apart.
B) Contractions are about 4 minutes apart.
C) The woman's abdomen is soft and relaxed.
D) The woman reports no urge to push.
- 7) Which of the following is the most appropriate way to stimulate breathing in a newborn? 7) _____
A) Position the newborn with the head lower than his or her chest.
B) Suction the nose and mouth with a bulb syringe.
C) Use a finger to flick the soles of the baby's feet.
D) Gently tap or slap the baby's upper back.
- 8) Which APGAR score supports that the newborn is ready for routine care? 8) _____
A) 2 B) 4 C) 8 D) 6

- 9) Which of the following is the most appropriate action when providing care to the newborn? 9) _____
 A) Supporting the newborn's buttocks and legs when handling
 B) Clearing the nose of secretions before clearing the mouth
 C) Placing the newborn on the side with the head elevated above the trunk
 D) Wrapping the newborn in a clean warm towel or blanket after drying
- 10) Which of the following is the most appropriate to assist in controlling the mother's bleeding after birth? 10) _____
 A) Telling the mother to spread her legs wide apart
 B) Clamping the umbilical cord
 C) Inserting a large gauze pad into the vagina
 D) Placing a sanitary pad over the vagina
- 11) Which of the following refers to a viral infection in children that is associated with a barking cough? 11) _____
 A) Asthma
 B) Epiglottitis
 C) Croup
 D) Reye's syndrome
- 12) Which of the following most accurately describes a seizure? 12) _____
 A) A condition in which the child demonstrates difficulty breathing.
 B) A condition involving irregular electrical activity in the brain.
 C) A condition involving a combination of symptoms in infants younger than 1 year.
 D) A condition in which only a high fever causes rhythmic jerking.
- 13) A preschooler has fallen from a 3-foot wooden fence. You arrive on the scene and notice blood on his jeans and on the ground. His mother says that a piece of the fence cut into his thigh. The child is alert and sobbing. You should be alert for signs and symptoms of which of the following? 13) _____
 A) Shock
 B) Infection
 C) Respiratory distress
 D) Airway obstruction
- 14) Which of the following leads you to suspect that a child has a partial airway obstruction? 14) _____
 A) High-pitched wheezing
 B) Cyanosis
 C) Inability to cough
 D) Loss of consciousness
- 15) Which of the following is the most appropriate to do to help cool a child with a high fever? 15) _____
 A) Rub the child's skin vigorously with rubbing alcohol.
 B) Remove any excess clothing or blankets.
 C) Place the child in a tub of ice water.
 D) Sponge the child with cold tap water.
- 16) Which of the following is required to report child abuse? 16) _____
 A) Suspicion of possible abuse
 B) Identification of the reporter by name
 C) Verbal acknowledgement by the abuser
 D) Actual demonstrated evidence of abuse

- 17) Which of the following is the most appropriate to remember when assessing and providing emergency care to an older adult? 17) _____
- A) Clear, slow, calm explanations are important.
 - B) Dentures rarely interfere with the patency of the airway.
 - C) The older adult's skin requires less gentle handling because it toughens with aging.
 - D) Significant pressure is needed when giving ventilations.
- 18) When providing care to a child with autism, which of the following is the most appropriate? 18) _____
- A) Use touch to communicate with the child.
 - B) Use verbal explanations of emotions.
 - C) Tell the child to look at you directly.
 - D) Expect the child to exhibit age-appropriate behaviors.
- 19) Which of the following statements best describes the older adult population? 19) _____
- A) Age-related changes are limited primarily to the senses and nervous system.
 - B) Assessment of an older adult requires a different approach than for a younger adult.
 - C) They account for a large segment of the population requiring care.
 - D) The number of aging individuals has dramatically decreased over the last few years.
- 20) Which of the following is a priority when assessing a geriatric patient? 20) _____
- A) Breathing and pulse
 - B) Sensory function
 - C) Heart and lungs
 - D) Mental status

Answer Key

Testname: EMR UNIT 7

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) D
- 5) A
- 6) A
- 7) C
- 8) C
- 9) D
- 10) D
- 11) C
- 12) B
- 13) A
- 14) A
- 15) B
- 16) A
- 17) A
- 18) B
- 19) C
- 20) A

EMR Unit 8

Monday, February 29, 2016
3:21 PM

Exam Unit 8

Name _____

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

- 1) Which of the following is inappropriate for ensuring vehicle safety? 1) _____
 - A) Leaving the key in the ignition of a running vehicle
 - B) Monitoring vehicles whether in or out of service
 - C) Turning the vehicle off before exiting it
 - D) Tracking the use of ambulances and rescue vehicles

- 2) The safe and appropriate removal of a patient trapped in a motor vehicle or dangerous situation is called- 2) _____
 - A) Extrication.
 - B) Complex access.
 - C) Chocking.
 - D) Cribbing.

- 3) When responding to the scene of an emergency involving a patient who requires extrication, which of the following is your primary responsibility as an *emergency medical responder* (EMR)? 3) _____
 - A) Providing care to the patient
 - B) Managing the scene
 - C) Identifying the need for specialized equipment
 - D) Performing the extrication

- 4) Which statement best describes simple access? 4) _____
 - A) The process of reaching a patient without using specialized tools
 - B) A method of reaching a patient trapped in a motor vehicle
 - C) A method for positioning yourself far enough away from a hazardous scene
 - D) The process of using specialized tools to reach a patient

- 5) You arrive on the scene of an emergency involving a motor-vehicle collision. The vehicle is on its side, fluid is leaking from the rear and smoke is coming from under the hood of the vehicle. The driver and another passenger appear to be pinned in the vehicle. Which of the following should you do first? 5) _____
 - A) Try to get the victims to open the window.
 - B) Ensure your personal safety.
 - C) Attempt to stabilize the vehicle.
 - D) Determine the number of victims involved.

- 6) To ensure personal safety when responding to situation involving a possible extrication, which equipment is the least essential to have available? 6) _____
 - A) Heavy, protective gloves
 - B) Wood blocks or wedges
 - C) Protective helmet with chin strap
 - D) Protective eyewear

- 7) You are using the "rule of thumb" to determine a safe position from an emergency. The emergency most likely involves- 7) _____
 - A) Unstable vehicles.
 - B) *Hazardous materials* (HAZMATs).
 - C) Fire.
 - D) A motor-vehicle collision.

- 8) When providing care to a patient who is being extricated, which of the following is the least appropriate? 8) _____
- A) Asking the patient if he or she is ready as each step takes place
 - B) Explaining to the patient what he or she might hear during the process
 - C) Keeping the patient uncovered in order to monitor the patient's condition
 - D) Assisting him or her in focusing on what you are saying rather than other activities
- 9) Which statement best describes a *hazardous material* (HAZMAT)? 9) _____
- A) Any liquid or gas material other than gasoline
 - B) A substance that poses a threat to an individual's health and safety
 - C) Vapor clouds that appear at the scene of an emergency incident
 - D) A chemical that is toxic to the body if inhaled
- 10) You have been selected to assist in a presentation about *hazardous materials* (HAZMATs) to a local group of *emergency medical responders* (EMRs). As you prepare for this presentation, you research information about identifying and properly handling HAZMATs. Which of the following should you be most likely using? 10) _____
- A) *The Emergency Response Guidebook*
 - B) *The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health* (NIOSH)
 - C) *Material Safety Data Sheets* (MSDSs)
 - D) National Fire Protection Association
- 11) You arrive at the safety zone established for a *hazardous material* (HAZMAT) incident. This zone is most likely- 11) _____
- A) On ground that is higher than the scene.
 - B) Downwind from the scene.
 - C) Downhill from the scene.
 - D) In a gully or valley away from the scene.
- 12) The term "*hazardous material* (HAZMAT)" refers to which of the following? 12) _____
- A) The possibility of a reaction if a substance is exposed to another substance
 - B) The probability that a substance is poisonous
 - C) The degree to which a substance may ignite or catch fire
 - D) The possible risk to health, safety or property if the substance is not contained
- 13) A patient tagged with which triage color requires immediate transportation to a medical facility? 13) _____
- A) Red
 - B) Yellow
 - C) Black
 - D) Green
- 14) When performing primary triage, you should expect to complete this task for each patient within which timeframe? 14) _____
- A) 30 seconds
 - B) 45 seconds
 - C) 60 seconds
 - D) 15 seconds
- 15) Assessment of a patient reveals partial- and full-thickness burns over 90 percent of the body, including the patient's head and neck. The patient is not breathing, even after multiple attempts to open and clear the airway. You should classify this patient as which of the following? 15) _____
- A) Deceased/non-salvageable/expectant
 - B) Immediate
 - C) Delayed
 - D) Hold

- 16) You are using the START system for assessment. Which of the following should you assess first? 16) _____
A) Perfusion status B) Ability to get up and walk
C) Mental status D) Respiratory status
- 17) You classify a patient as "immediate" if the respiratory rate is- 17) _____
A) 34 breaths per minute. B) 16 breaths per minute.
C) 28 breaths per minute. D) 22 breaths per minute.
- 18) Which of the following is considered a small-scale *multiple-casualty incident* (MCI)? 18) _____
A) A flood affecting an urban area B) A fire in an apartment complex
C) A hurricane affecting a seaside resort D) A home fire involving a family of five
- 19) Which of the following is the least helpful in containing the spread of the virus? 19) _____
A) Voluntarily quarantining of infected individuals at home
B) Treating possible and confirmed cases with antibiotics
C) Using social distancing within the community and workplace
D) Isolating individuals who are probably infected
- 20) Which of the following characterize a confined space? 20) _____
A) Wide entrance and exit
B) Always below ground level
C) Appropriate for continuous human occupancy
D) Limited access

Answer Key

Testname: EMR UNIT 8

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) B
- 7) B
- 8) C
- 9) B
- 10) A
- 11) A
- 12) D
- 13) A
- 14) A
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) A
- 18) D
- 19) B
- 20) D