1. **Which of the following is NOT determined in a scene size-up?**
   a. Chief complaint
   b. Mechanism of injury
   c. Potential hazards to the EMS crew
   d. The need for additional resources

2. **At what point is the scene size-up complete?**
   a. When crashed vehicles have been stabilized
   b. At the end of the call
   c. Upon stabilization of the c-spine
   d. When the number of patients has been determined

3. **As you are assessing a 32-year-old asthmatic woman who has called EMS due to difficulty breathing, her husband enters the home through a back door and shouts, "Get your hands off her; she doesn't need your help. She needs to be taught a lesson about her smart mouth." Which of the following is the best course of action?**
   a. Attempt to remove the patient from the home and continue treatment en route to the hospital.
   b. Continue assessment and respond that the patient is sick and needs medical attention.
   c. Leave the scene and patient, then notify police.
   d. Let the husband know that his behavior is inappropriate, and if it continues you will call for the police.

4. **Your patient, a 29-year-old female, was the front seat passenger in a vehicle that was struck in the passenger's side door by another vehicle that ran a red light. Which of the following is most likely to have occurred?**
   a. The patient impacted the steering wheel with her chest, causing a fracture of the sternum.
   b. The patient took the "down and under" pathway, causing trauma to her lower extremities.
   c. The patient's body was pushed forcefully out from under her head, causing injury to the cervical spine.
   d. The patient took the "up and over" pathway, striking her head on the windshield.

5. **When considering the potential for injury from a fall, which of the following is LEAST important?**
   a. The height of the fall
   b. The type of surface onto which the patient fell
   c. Whether the patient struck anything with his body on the way down
   d. The patient's weight

6. **Which of the following situations will NOT require additional resources at the scene?**
   a. A patient with emphysema who is on oxygen therapy at home
   b. A call for a sick person at home during which an odor of natural gas is detected
   c. A call to a manufacturing plant where a worker has his hand caught in a machine
   d. A 300-pound woman complaining of back pain

7. **A fall is considered severe anytime the patient has fallen from a height more than ________ time(s) the height of the patient.**
   a. three
   b. one
   c. five
   d. six
Exam #2 - Patient Assessment

Name:

8. You should have a keen awareness that there may be injuries based on your scene size-up. This is known as which of the following?
   a. Nature of illness
   b. Law of inertia
   c. Mechanism of injury
   d. Index of suspicion

9. Which of the following is the purpose of the primary assessment?
   a. To detect and treat immediately life-threatening problems
   b. To find all of the patient's signs and symptoms
   c. To discover trends of improvement or deterioration in the patient's condition
   d. To detect dangers to the patient and/or EMS crew

10. You are at the scene where a 19-year-old female college student has been drinking large quantities of alcohol throughout the evening. On your arrival, the patient is lying on her back, has vomited, and has slow, wet sounding respirations. Which of the following should you do next?
    a. Determine the respiratory rate.
    b. Check for carotid and radial pulses.
    c. Assist respirations with a bag-valve-mask device.
    d. Open the patient's airway using a head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver.

11. What BEST defines the immediate sense of the patient's degree of distress, formulated from the patient's immediate environment, appearance, and chief complaint?
    a. General impression
    b. Primary assessment
    c. Scene size-up
    d. Secondary assessment

12. Which of the following describes the chief complaint?
    a. The reason why the patient summoned EMS
    b. The events immediately preceding the call for EMS
    c. The overall impression of the patient's condition
    d. All of the above

13. A patient whose mental status can be described as "verbal" is able to:
    a. tell you his or her name, his or her location, and what day it is.
    b. respond only to a stimulus such as the EMT rubbing his sternum with his knuckles.
    c. talk spontaneously and respond to the EMT's questions.
    d. respond to speaking or shouting by opening the eyes.

14. Which of the following is a good indication of an open airway?
    a. The patient is crying loudly.
    b. The patient is speaking clearly.
    c. The patient is alert.
    d. All of the above

15. Which of the following is NOT assessed during the "Breathing" phase of the primary assessment?
    a. Determining the depth of respiration
    b. Counting the respiratory rate
    c. Determining the presence of respirations
    d. Obtaining a pulse oximetry reading
16. You have arrived on the scene at a high school football field where a 17-year-old male is lying on the ground. He is unresponsive and cyanotic, and he is making obvious respiratory effort without moving adequate amounts of air. Which of the following should be done first?
   a. Assist ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device and supplemental oxygen.
   b. Open the patient's airway using a manual maneuver.
   c. Apply high-concentration oxygen by nonrebreather mask.
   d. Insert a nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal airway.

17. In the primary assessment, which of the following is NOT an acceptable method of assessing the patient's circulatory status?
   a. Assessing the patient's skin color
   b. Taking a blood pressure reading
   c. Checking a radial pulse
   d. Looking for serious bleeding

18. What is a normal capillary refill time in a pediatric patient?
   a. 3 seconds
   b. 1 minute
   c. 5 seconds
   d. 2 seconds

19. Which of the following is completed first during the primary assessment?
   a. Determining transport priority
   b. Assessing mental status
   c. Opening the airway
   d. Forming a general impression

20. During the primary assessment of an unresponsive infant, which pulse should be palpated?
   a. Brachial
   b. Carotid
   c. Umbilical
   d. Radial

21. Your patient is a 33-year-old man who has been ejected from his vehicle during a high-speed collision. During your general assessment it is discovered that he is not moving, does not appear to have adequate respiration, and has suffered a large amount of external bleeding. Which of the following should be done first?
   a. Control the bleeding with direct pressure.
   b. Open the airway.
   d. Check the patient's carotid pulse.

22. Which of the following represents the correct order of assessment for the EMT during the primary assessment from start to end?
   a. General impression, mental status, airway, breathing, circulation, patient priority
   b. Mental status, general impression, airway, breathing, circulation, patient priority
   c. Patient priority, general impression, mental status, airway, breathing, circulation
   d. None of the above
Exam #2 - Patient Assessment

Name:

23. Which of the following patients is a high priority for transport?
   a. An adult male with dull abdominal pain
   b. An adult male with sharp lower back pain
   c. An adult male with a headache
   d. An adult male with difficulty breathing

24. The first set of vital sign measurements obtained are often referred to as which of the following?
   a. Baseline vital signs
   b. Normal vital signs
   c. Standard vital signs
   d. None of the above

25. A patient with a pulse rate of 120 beats per minute is considered which of the following?
   a. Dyscardic
   b. Normocardic
   c. Tachycardic
   d. Bradycardic

26. Where do baseline vital signs fit into the sequence of patient assessment?
   a. Ongoing assessment
   b. At primary assessment
   c. At secondary assessment
   d. At the patient's side

27. You are assessing a 55-year-old male complaining of chest pain and have determined that his radial pulse is barely palpable. You also determine that there were 20 pulsations over a span of 30 seconds. Based on this, how would you report this patient's pulse?
   a. Pulse 20, weak, and regular
   b. Pulse 20 and weak
   c. Pulse 40 and weak
   d. Pulse 40, weak, and irregular

28. Which of the following is a normal respiratory rate for an adult at rest?
   a. 12 breaths per minute
   b. 10 breaths per minute
   c. 24 breaths per minute
   d. 22 breaths per minute

29. Slight movement of the chest during respiration is usually indicative of which of the following?
   a. Labored breathing
   b. Normal breathing
   c. Noisy breathing
   d. Shallow breathing

30. The increase in the work of breathing is reported as:
   a. labored breathing.
   b. troubled breathing.
   c. nosey breathing.
   d. obstructed breathing.
31. The term cyanosis is used when the patient's skin color is noted to be which of the following characteristics?  
   a. Yellow  
   b. Blue-gray  
   c. Very pale  
   d. Flushed

32. When the EMT checks the pupils he or she is checking for what three things?  
   a. Movement, gaze, and equality  
   b. Color, equality, and reactivity  
   c. Reactivity, gaze, and equality  
   d. Size, equality, and reactivity

33. What is the normal response of the pupils when exposed to bright light?  
   a. Fluttering  
   b. Dilation  
   c. Constriction  
   d. No effect

34. The method of taking blood pressure by using a stethoscope to listen to the characteristic sounds produced is called:  
   a. auscultation.  
   b. articulation.  
   c. palpation.  
   d. pulsation.

35. In a blood pressure reading of 120/80, the 120 is measuring what body process?  
   a. Diastolic blood pressure; when the left ventricles contract and the blood is forced into the arteries  
   b. Systolic blood pressure; when the right ventricles contract and the blood is forced into the veins  
   c. Systolic blood pressure; when the left ventricles contract and the blood is forced into the arteries  
   d. Systolic blood pressure; when the left ventricles contract and the blood is forced into the veins

36. Vital signs should be reassessed every ________ minutes for a stable patient.  
   a. 15  
   b. 10  
   c. 5  
   d. 20

37. The abbreviation mmHg indicates that the blood pressure is measured by which of the following comparisons?  
   a. Minimum heart rate  
   b. Millimeters of mercury  
   c. Millimeters of water  
   d. Atmospheric pressure

38. An oxygen saturation of 97 percent is considered which of the following?  
   a. Severe hypoxia  
   b. Normal  
   c. Hypoxia  
   d. Significant hypoxia
39. **An inaccurate oxygen saturation reading can result in all of the following EXCEPT:**
   a. carbon monoxide inhalation.
   b. a patient that smokes cigarettes.
   c. a patient wearing fingernail polish.
   d. All of the above

40. **Upon assessment of your patient, you notice that he has cool, sweaty skin. This finding is best described as which of the following?**
   a. A diagnosis
   b. A sign
   c. A complaint
   d. A symptom

41. **You respond to a 30-month-old patient who has passed out. Is the patient's blood pressure important to your treatment and why?**
   a. Yes, blood pressure must be taken on everyone because without it we cannot impact the patient's field management.
   b. No, blood pressure taken on children younger than age 3 can cause damage to the tender tissues of the arm that could lead to hypertension in later life.
   c. Yes, blood pressure can be taken on children because it is the only way we can understand the patient's condition.
   d. No, blood pressure taken on children younger than age 3 is difficult and has little impact on the patient's field management.

42. **Recording and documenting your patient's first set of vital signs is very important because, when combined with reassessments, it allows you to do which of the following?**
   a. Make an accurate diagnosis of the patient's illness.
   b. Compare your patient's condition with other patients' conditions.
   c. Discover trends and changes in the patient's condition.
   d. Fill in all of the blanks on the patient care report form.

43. **Your patient has a rapid, regular, and thready pulse. Which of the following is a possible cause of this finding?**
   a. Exertion
   b. Shock
   c. Fright
   d. All of the above

44. **Your patient is in late stages of liver failure and has requested to be transported to the emergency department. You take your body substance isolation and move him to your cot and notice his skin is warm and dry with a yellow color. Your radio report to the hospital should state your patient is: **
   a. flushed.
   b. mottled.
   c. jaundiced.
   d. cyanotic.
45. Your patient has been hit in the arm with a baseball during practice. He is alert and oriented, complaining of pain to his left arm with obvious black discoloration of the skin. What type of assessment is called for in this situation?
   a. Rapid trauma exam
   b. Detailed physical exam
   c. Area exam
   d. Focused exam

46. In which of the following circumstances is manual stabilization of the cervical spine ALWAYS necessary?
   a. Trauma above the level of the clavicles
   b. Blunt trauma
   c. Trauma to the lower extremities
   d. Penetrating trauma

47. What is the sound or feel of broken bones rubbing against each other called?
   a. Emesis
   b. Decapitation
   c. Osteomyelitis
   d. Crepitation

48. What term describes a surgical incision in the neck that is held open by a metal or plastic tube through which a patient can breathe or be placed on a ventilator?
   a. Cricothyroidotomy
   b. Stoma
   c. Tracheotomy
   d. Tracheopharyngeal fistula

49. The patient was a driver in a lateral impact motor vehicle collision. During the assessment of his chest, the EMT notes a segment of the chest wall moving in the opposite direction from the rest of the chest. Which of the following BEST describes this finding?
   a. A flutter segment
   b. Tension pneumothorax
   c. Paradoxical movement
   d. Intercostal retractions

50. Your patient was struck in the chest with a baseball bat during a bar fight. A crackling or crunching sensation that is felt when air escapes from its normal passageways and is trapped under the skin is called:
   a. friction rub.
   b. crepitus.
   c. infiltration.
   d. subcutaneous emphysema.

51. What does distention refer to when describing your patient's abdomen?
   a. Larger than normal
   b. Softer than normal
   c. Harder than normal
   d. Having a sunken-in appearance
52. The term *priapism* means ________ and may be found in injuries of the ________.
   a. unequal pupils; brain
   b. a painful muscle spasm; spine
   c. abnormal pulsation; abdomen
   d. a persistent penile erection; spine

53. Which of the following is a significant mechanism of injury?
   a. Gunshot wound of the forearm
   b. A fall from 10 feet
   c. Vehicle collision of less than 20 mph
   d. Partial thickness burn of the lower leg

54. You are assessing a 76-year-old male patient that has been involved in a fall from a standing position. You have completed the scene size-up and primary assessment. What should you do next?
   a. Focused history assessment
   b. Ongoing assessment
   c. Secondary assessment
   d. Reassessment

55. In medical terms, bruises are known as which of the following?
   a. Hematoma
   b. Discoloration
   c. Blemish
   d. Contusion

56. Mr. Hughes is a 49-year-old man complaining of chest pain. To find out about the quality of his chest pain, which of the following questions is most appropriate?
   a. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the worst, how would you rate your level of pain?
   b. Does anything make the pain worse?
   c. Can you describe how the pain in your chest feels?
   d. Are you having pain anywhere besides your chest?

57. When using the memory aid OPQRST, which of the following questions would help you find out about P?
   a. What is your primary complaint?
   b. Are you having any pain?
   c. Do you have any past medical history?
   d. Does anything make the pain better or worse?

58. When using the memory aid SAMPLE, which of the following questions would help you find out about S?
   a. How severe is your pain?
   b. Does your pain feel sharp or stabbing in nature?
   c. Are you feeling sick to your stomach?
   d. What is bothering you today?

59. When using the memory aid SAMPLE, which of the following would you do to determine L?
   a. Look at the patient's pupils.
   b. Ask, "When was the last time you took your medicine?"
   c. Listen to the patient's lung sounds.
   d. Ask, "When was the last time you had anything to eat or drink?"
Exam #2 - Patient Assessment

Name:

60. **On which of the following patients should a reassessment be performed?**
   a. All patients, after lifesaving interventions
   b. A patient with chest pain
   c. A patient with a gunshot wound
   d. A patient having difficulty breathing

61. **What is the first step in the reassessment process?**
   a. Secondary assessment
   b. Primary assessment
   c. Vital signs
   d. Focused history and physical exam

62. *Your patient is a 24-year-old female who swallowed a handful of pills of unknown type. Although she was initially alert and oriented with no complaints, you note that she is now beginning to slur her words and is becoming progressively lethargic. What is the highest priority in dealing with this patient?*
   a. Checking the patient's pupil size and reactivity to light
   b. Finding out exactly what she took
   c. Maintaining an open airway
   d. Notifying the receiving facility of the change in mental status

63. **________ is reassessing and recording findings of the reassessment so they can be compared to earlier findings.**
   a. CQI
   b. Trending
   c. Averaging
   d. Analysis

64. **You are transporting a 30-year-old male who has been shot in the chest. He is suffering from a sucking chest wound and has a decreased level of consciousness. How often should you perform a reassessment?**
   a. Every 30 minutes
   b. Every 5 minutes
   c. Every 15 minutes
   d. Every 10 minutes

65. **Which of the following is included in the reassessment?**
   a. Taking vital signs
   b. Repeating the primary assessment
   c. Repeating the focused assessment
   d. All of the above

66. **You are transporting a victim of domestic violence, a 25-year-old female, who was struck on the head several times with a baseball bat. On the scene, she was responsive to verbal stimuli and was bleeding profusely from an open head wound. During transport the patient becomes unresponsive. Which of the following should you do next?**
   a. Primary assessment
   b. Secondary assessment
   c. Detailed physical exam
   d. Vital signs and SAMPLE history
67. **You are alone in the back of the ambulance, where you are ventilating an apneic patient. Which of the following is the BEST way to manage the reassessment?**
   a. Have your partner stop the ambulance every 5 minutes to help you perform a reassessment.
   b. Stay on the scene and request additional help so you'll have someone to perform a reassessment.
   c. Continue ventilating the patient during transport and skip the reassessment.
   d. Stop ventilating the patient every 5 minutes so you can perform a reassessment.

68. **During reassessment you notice that your patient is making gurgling sounds. Which of the following should you do immediately?**
   a. Assist ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device.
   b. Place the patient in the recovery position.
   c. Suction the airway.
   d. Increase the amount of oxygen being delivered to the patient.

69. **The traditional approach to diagnosis in medicine is patient assessment, list of possible causes, further evaluation, consideration of the results of the evaluation, and which of the following?**
   a. Narrow the list of causes
   b. Develop a new list of possible causes
   c. Form a hypothesis
   d. None of the above

70. **While developing a diagnosis, when should the EMT treat the life threats found in the primary assessment?**
   a. When a threat is found
   b. After the differential diagnosis
   c. After the EMS diagnosis
   d. At the end of the primary assessment

71. **An analytical process that can help a person think through a problem in an organized and efficient manner is known as which of the following?**
   a. Sequential thinking
   b. Critical thinking
   c. Organizational thinking
   d. Efficient thinking

72. **A description of a patient's condition that assists a clinician in further evaluation and treatment is known as which of the following?**
   a. Red flag
   b. Critical thinking
   c. Diagnosis
   d. Clinical decision

73. **A list of potential diagnoses compiled early in the patient's assessment is known as which of the following?**
   a. Emergency medical diagnosis
   b. Assessment-based diagnosis
   c. Differential diagnosis
   d. Traditional diagnosis
Name:

74. **Which of the following BEST describes a base station?**
   a. A two-way radio at a fixed site
   b. A device used to receive and then amplify transmissions that must be carried over long distances
   c. A two-way radio mounted in a vehicle
   d. A two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip

75. **Which of the following BEST describes a repeater?**
   a. A two-way radio that is mounted in a vehicle
   b. A two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip
   c. A device that receives and amplifies a signal that must be carried over long distances
   d. A two-way radio at a fixed site

76. **Which of the following agencies assigns and licenses radio frequencies?**
   a. The United States Department of Transportation
   b. The Transportation Security Administration
   c. The Federal Trade Commission
   d. The Federal Communications Commission

77. **Which of the following is NOT considered a principle of proper radio usage in EMS?**
   a. Speak with your lips 2 to 3 inches from the microphone.
   b. Speak as quickly as possible.
   c. Use plain English.
   d. Make sure the radio is on before speaking.

78. **During your radio report to the hospital, which of the following pieces of information should NOT be relayed?**
   a. Patient's age
   b. Baseline vital signs
   c. Patient's name
   d. Patient's status

79. **Which of the following is NOT part of a medical radio report?**
   a. Estimated time of arrival
   b. Address at which the patient was located
   c. Unit identification
   d. Patient's response to medical care provided

80. **When giving a radio report to the hospital, which of the following should be stated first?**
   a. The patient is complaining of chest pain.
   b. The patient has taken nitroglycerin.
   c. The patient is a 55-year-old male.
   d. The patient is having a heart attack.

81. **You have received an order from medical direction that you feel would be detrimental to your patient. Which of the following should you do?**
   a. Politely question the physician.
   b. Carry out the order but document that you disagreed with it.
   c. Contact your supervisor for advice.
   d. Call a different hospital for orders.
82. **Medical direction has requested that you administer 70 grams of activated charcoal to an overdose patient. Which of the following should you do next?**
   a. Document the order in writing before carrying it out.
   b. Repeat the order back to the physician to make sure you understood correctly.
   c. Administer the medication without delay.
   d. Prepare the medication and then call the hospital back to re-confirm the order.

83. **You are treating a patient with a possible fractured ankle. The patient appears to be in a lot of pain and is uneasy. As you are getting ready to splint the patient's leg, he asks you if it is going to hurt. Which of the following is the BEST response?**
   a. "If you're stressed out like this, it's going to hurt a lot more."
   b. "Relax, this is not a painful procedure."
   c. "I will do my best, but it may hurt while we put the splint on."
   d. "It doesn't matter, we have to do it anyway."

84. **You are on the scene of an adult male in cardiac arrest. The patient's wife is upset and is asking you if her husband is going to be okay. How should you answer the patient's wife?**
   a. "Your husband is in cardiac arrest and people usually do not survive in these circumstances."
   b. "Please wait in the other room. We'll let you know as soon as we know something."
   c. "Your husband's heart has stopped. We're doing everything we can."
   d. "Yes, he will be fine."

85. **Which of the following is part of the minimum data set developed by the U.S. DOT for purposes of data collection in conducting research?**
   a. Patient's insurance coverage
   b. Amount charged for ambulance services
   c. Patient's name
   d. Time of arrival at the patient's location

86. **The portion of the patient care report in which the EMT writes his description of the patient's presentation, assessment findings, treatment, and transport information is called the:**
   a. text.
   b. data set.
   c. deposition.
   d. narrative.

87. **Which of the following is NOT an objective element of documented patient information?**
   a. Position in which the patient was found
   b. Patient's complaint of nausea
   c. Patient's blood pressure
   d. Patient's age

88. **Which of the following is NOT an appropriate statement for the EMT to make on a patient care report?**
   a. The patient complains of difficulty breathing.
   b. The patient had wheezes that were audible without using a stethoscope.
   c. The patient has a history of asthma.
   d. The patient was having an asthma attack.
89. **Which of the following can be correctly noted as a chief complaint?**
   a. The patient had a respiratory rate of 44.
   b. The patient was confused.
   c. The patient stated that she felt sick.
   d. The patient was found sitting in the driver's seat of a full-size sedan.

90. **Where should the details of a refusal of treatment be recorded?**
   a. In the refusal of treatment section
   b. In the narrative
   c. Nowhere; a patient care report is not needed for refusals
   d. Both A and B

91. **Which of the following is NOT an appropriate use of patient care report information?**
   a. To conduct research
   b. To provide EMS personnel with education and quality assurance
   c. For billing and insurance purposes
   d. For referral to Alcoholics Anonymous or similar social services

92. **In which of the following circumstances is a fully documented patient care report NOT necessary?**
   a. A patient is treated but not transported.
   b. Multiple patients come from an office building evacuation.
   c. A patient says that someone else called EMS and he does not want any assistance.
   d. A fully documented patient care report is required for all of the above.

93. **Which of the following is NOT appropriate to document on your patient care report?**
   a. The patient's attitude
   b. The patient's mental status
   c. The patient's race
   d. All should be documented

94. **Which of the following information on a patient care report is NOT considered run data?**
   a. Chief complaint
   b. Other EMS units on the scene
   c. Location of the call
   d. Time of arrival at the receiving facility

95. **Which of the following BEST describes not finding a sign or symptom that you would expect to find under the circumstances?**
   a. Pertinent negative
   b. Chief negative
   c. False negative
   d. Double negative

96. **The patient's impression of what is wrong with him is which of the following types of information?**
   a. Objective
   b. Biased
   c. Subjective
   d. Prejudiced
Exam #2 - Patient Assessment

Name:

97. **Which of the following questions will most likely illicit your patient's chief complaint?**
   a. What made you call 911 this evening?
   b. Do you have any medical problems?
   c. How have you been feeling lately?
   d. Have you been drinking today?

98. **You enter a room to find a 16-year-old female sitting upright in a chair with her back straight and her arms supporting her. She is having a hard time talking to you. You should suspect:**
   a. abdominal pain.
   b. chest discomfort.
   c. allergic reaction.
   d. respiratory distress.

99. **You are approaching a young adult male lying supine on the ground with snoring respirations. You should:**
   a. open his airway with a jaw-thrust maneuver.
   b. insert an oropharyngeal airway.
   c. insert a nasopharyngeal airway.
   d. ventilate with a bag-valve mask.

100. **You are approaching a young adult male lying supine on the ground with his eyes closed. You should:**
    a. open his airway.
    b. ask him if he is okay.
    c. expose his chest.
    d. feel for a pulse.