

Module 4 Practice Test

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

- 1) How does nitroglycerin decrease the level of chest pain that a patient experiences?
 - A) It constricts the blood vessels, forcing the toxic lactic acid out of the heart.
 - B) It dilates the blood vessels, allowing more blood flow to wash away the toxic lactic acid.
 - C) It constricts the blood vessels, forcing more blood into the heart muscle.
 - D) It dilates the blood vessels, allowing more blood to enter the heart muscle.

- 2) You are on the scene of a 44-year-old female patient who has attempted suicide by taking all 30 pills of her antidepressant medication at once. You are ordered by medical control to administer activated charcoal. How will activated charcoal reduce the effects of the medication?
 - A) Activated charcoal will coat the intestines, preventing absorption.
 - B) Activated charcoal will inactivate the patient's stomach acid.
 - C) Activated charcoal will cause the patient to vomit the medication.
 - D) Activated charcoal will bind to the medication, reducing absorption.

- 3) An EMT is on the scene of a 48-year-old male patient complaining of chest pain. He has nitroglycerin prescribed and available. After performing the primary and secondary assessments, the EMT contacts medical control and is ordered to assist the patient in taking his nitroglycerin. Carefully, the EMT performs the "five rights" and checks the expiration before administering the medication. The patient states the medicine is not helping his pain. The patient also states he does not have a headache. Reassessment of the patient's vital signs shows no change in blood pressure. The EMT suspects the nitro is not working because the:
 - A) medication was somehow rendered inert.
 - B) medication is not nitroglycerin.
 - C) EMT only gave one tablet instead of two.
 - D) medication is expired.

- 4) What is the first step in giving aerosol medications?
 - A) Complete the primary assessment and take vital signs.
 - B) Determine that the inhaler actually belongs to the patient.
 - C) Contact medical control to receive permission to give the medication.
 - D) Make sure the patient is suffering from asthma, emphysema, or bronchitis.

- 5) What is the *most important* medication that should be administered to a patient experiencing chest pain with difficulty breathing?
 - A) Albuterol
 - B) Oxygen
 - C) Aspirin
 - D) Nitroglycerin

- 6) When should the EMT most likely expect to hear wheezes in a patient complaining of shortness of breath secondary to an asthma attack?
 - A) In between breaths
 - B) While breathing out
 - C) While holding his breath
 - D) While breathing in

- 7) While caring for a 3-year-old child, you should be concerned if his respiratory rate exceeds _____ breaths per minute.
 - A) 24
 - B) 16
 - C) 20
 - D) 30

- 8) You are responding to a 54-year-old female patient in respiratory distress. The patient is on home oxygen by nasal cannula at 1 lpm. The patient has diminished lung sounds bilaterally with wheezes. She appears malnourished and has a barrel chest. What condition do you suspect?
- A) Asthma
B) Congestive heart failure
C) Bronchitis
D) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- 9) A patient who has shallow, slow, irregular gasping breaths is said to have _____ respirations.
- A) Cheyne-Stokes
B) central neurogenic
C) agonal
D) Kussmaul's
- 10) You are called to the scene of a 45-year-old nonsmoker male with a history of asthma in respiratory distress. You find him lying supine on the couch. The patient is lethargic but can answer all your questions appropriately. He is diaphoretic, and complains of being cold, coughing, and having difficulty breathing for the past 3 days. His vital signs are blood pressure of 110/70, heart rate of 116, respiratory rate of 24, oxygen saturation of 93%, and temperature of 100.6°F. You hear rhonchi in the left lobes and he is coughing up yellow-tinged sputum. What condition do you suspect?
- A) COPD
B) Pneumonia
C) Asthma
D) Silent myocardial infarction
- 11) Which of the following is the EMT's role in caring for a patient with chest pain?
- A) Provide automatic external defibrillation.
B) Make an interpretation of the patient's cardiac rhythm.
C) Determine the cause of the patient's chest pain.
D) Treat the patient as though he were having a heart attack.
- 12) Which of the following is NOT a reason that an AED may indicate that there is "no shock advised?"
- A) The patient is in ventricular fibrillation or pulseless ventricular tachycardia.
B) The patient's heart rhythm is normal.
C) The patient has organized electrical activity in the heart but no pulse.
D) The patient's heart has no electrical activity; he is "flat line," or in asystole.
- 13) Which of the following BEST describes the EMT's intended role in the ideal provision of emergency cardiac care?
- A) Early defibrillation
B) Early advanced cardiac life support
C) Early CPR
D) Early notification
- 14) Automatic defibrillation is NOT appropriate in most cases of infant cardiac arrest due to which of the following?
- A) The energy delivered by the AED would not be effective on an infant.
B) AEDs cannot effectively determine rhythms on patients weighing less than 20 pounds.
C) Ventricular fibrillation is not the primary cause of cardiac arrest in the pediatric patient.
D) None of the above
- 15) The most common medical emergency for the diabetic is hypoglycemia, or low blood sugar. Which one of the factors below is NOT a cause of hypoglycemia?
- A) Takes too much insulin
B) Reduces sugar intake by eating too much
C) Vomits a meal
D) Overexercises or overexerts himself

- 16) Which of the following is the role of glucose in the body?
- A) It assists the pancreas in the manufacture of insulin.
 - B) It allows the body to use insulin.
 - C) It provides energy for brain cells and other cells in the body.
 - D) It is an essential building block for body tissues, such as muscle and bone.
- 17) Your patient is a 70-year-old man whose wife called EMS because her husband began exhibiting unusual behavior. Upon your arrival you introduce yourself to the patient, who responds, "Not until nine o'clock." This phenomenon is BEST described as:
- A) unresponsive to verbal stimuli.
 - B) disorientation to time.
 - C) receptive aphasia.
 - D) expressive aphasia.
- 18) The signs and symptoms of a transient ischemic attack (TIA) may last up to:
- A) 6 hours.
 - B) 1 hour.
 - C) 24 hours.
 - D) 30 minutes.
- 19) Which of the following is the result of histamine and other chemicals in the body during anaphylaxis?
- A) Urticaria occurs due to fluid being shunted from the skin, causing dehydration of tissue.
 - B) Blood vessels constrict, capillaries become leaky, and bronchoconstriction occurs.
 - C) Bronchodilation occurs, blood vessels dilate, and swelling appears in areas around the vocal cords.
 - D) Capillaries become leaky, bronchoconstriction occurs, and swelling appears in areas around the vocal cords.
- 20) Which of the following is a trade name for an epinephrine auto-injector?
- A) Epi-Pen®
 - B) Anajector®
 - C) AllerPen®
 - D) Autodrenalin®
- 21) You are treating a 28-year-old female who is 34 weeks pregnant. She has a history of bee sting anaphylaxis and was stung by a bee while in the garden. She is having severe respiratory distress and her blood pressure is 72/50 mmHg. Which of the following is the BEST option for the EMT?
- A) Do not administer the Epi-Pen® under any circumstances.
 - B) Transport rapidly, bypassing the emergency department and taking the patient directly to the obstetrics unit of the hospital.
 - C) Immediately administer the patient's Epi-Pen®.
 - D) Administer the Epi-Pen® only on the advice of medical control.
- 22) You respond to the county jail for a 48-year-old inmate arrested two days ago for public intoxication. Guards state the patient is a known alcoholic and "frequent flier." The guards state that for several hours the patient was "acting crazy" and seeing "bugs on the walls." The patient then began seizing and they called for an ambulance. You notice the patient is no longer seizing, diaphoretic, or confused. What condition do you suspect?
- A) Acute episode of paranoid schizophrenia
 - B) Alcohol poisoning
 - C) Delirium tremens
 - D) LSD abuse
- 23) It is a chilly fall morning and you are called to an RV campground for three patients who are complaining of headache, dizziness, and nausea. Your primary assessment reveals that they are cyanotic and have an altered mental status. You suspect:
- A) food poisoning.
 - B) snake bite.
 - C) bee sting.
 - D) carbon monoxide poisoning.

- 24) How does carbon monoxide cause toxic effects?
- A) Prevents red blood cells from carrying oxygen
 - B) Causes red blood cells to clump together
 - C) Prevents the blood from clotting
 - D) Prevents red blood cells from releasing carbon dioxide
- 25) Pain that originates in an organ, such as the intestines, is called _____ pain.
- A) visceral
 - B) parietal
 - C) acute
 - D) referred
- 26) Which of the following is of greatest concern for the EMT in the prehospital care of a woman with vaginal bleeding?
- A) Monitoring for hypovolemic shock
 - B) Finding out if the patient is currently sexually active
 - C) Preventing infection
 - D) Obtaining a thorough gynecological history
- 27) Which of the following statements concerning behavioral emergencies is *true*?
- A) Emotional outbursts are considered behavioral emergencies.
 - B) A person with a behavioral emergency is mentally ill.
 - C) The person with a behavioral emergency requires prolonged institutionalization.
 - D) It may be difficult to determine what behavior is abnormal for a given person in a given situation.
- 28) Your patient is a 15-year-old female who has not 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?
- A) Ask that the patient be given a tranquilizer injection prior to transport.
 - B) Refuse to transport the patient without a police escort.
 - C) Have a female EMT attend to the patient.
 - D) Transport the patient, but do not speak to her or perform an assessment.
- 29) Two chronic medical conditions that dialysis patients frequently have in addition to kidney failure are _____ and _____.
- A) heart failure; stroke
 - B) blood clots; COPD
 - C) hypertension; diabetes
 - D) high cholesterol; cerebral aneurysms
- 30) There are two main types of dialysis, hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. The main difference between them is hemodialysis:
- A) filters the urine and peritoneal dialysis filters the blood.
 - B) filters the blood and peritoneal dialysis filters the urine.
 - C) is usually done at a special facility and peritoneal dialysis is usually done at home.
 - D) is usually done at home and peritoneal dialysis is usually done at a special facility.
- 31) Nitroglycerin is indicated for which of the following chief complaints?
- A) Decreased level of consciousness
 - B) Difficulty breathing
 - C) Headache
 - D) Chest pain

- 32) Why should EMTs study pharmacology?
- A) As an EMT, you will be trusted to administer medications in emergency situations; many of these may be lifesaving, but there is potential to do harm.
 - B) As an EMT, you will be trusted to administer medications in emergency situations, although many of these may do nothing but give the patient false hope.
 - C) An EMT must know the sources, characteristics, and effects of each medication that the physician may prescribe.
 - D) An EMT must know the manufacturer, sources, characteristics, and effects of every medication that has been prescribed to the patient.
- 33) Which of the following is a benefit of using small-volume nebulizers for the treatment of respiratory problems?
- A) The patient can easily carry this equipment in a purse or pocket.
 - B) They allow greater exposure of the patient's lungs to the medication.
 - C) Nebulized medications have fewer side effects than aerosolized medications from an inhaler.
 - D) They will work even when the patient's ventilations are inadequate.
- 34) Which of the following BEST defines inadequate breathing?
- A) Breathing that is insufficient to sustain life
 - B) Breathing slower than normal
 - C) Breathing faster than normal
 - D) Wheezing noises when breathing
- 35) You are on the scene of a 68-year-old male patient complaining of severe chest pain for the last 20 minutes. He has a previous history of myocardial infarction and states it feels "just like the last time." You have applied oxygen and assisted him in administering aspirin and nitroglycerin with no reduction in the chest pain. Your nearest facility is 5 minutes away, a Level III Trauma Center is 10 minutes away, and a hospital with cardiac catheterization capabilities is 20 minutes away. The patient is requesting to be transported to his cardiologist's hospital, which is 30 minutes away. Which hospital is the best destination?
- A) The trauma center
 - B) The nearest hospital with cardiac catheterization
 - C) The hospital the patient requests
 - D) The nearest facility
- 36) Your patient is a 44-year-old male with a history of diabetes. He is lying on the living room floor, unresponsive to all stimuli. He has a respiratory rate of 12 breaths per minute, heart rate of 112 beats per minute, and is pale and sweaty. Which of the following should you do to treat this patient?
- A) Encourage the patient's family to administer his insulin.
 - B) Place the patient in the recovery position to protect the airway and place oral glucose solution under the patient's tongue.
 - C) Place the patient in the recovery position, administer oxygen, and monitor his airway status.
 - D) Apply oral glucose solution to a tongue depressor and insert it between the patient's cheek and gums.
- 37) Which of the following would you expect to hear when auscultating the lungs of a patient having an anaphylactic reaction?
- A) Wheezing
 - B) Clear, adequate air movement
 - C) Coarse-sounding rhonchi
 - D) Fine, wet crackles or rales
- 38) By what route does nitroglycerin spray enter the body?
- A) Absorption
 - B) Injection
 - C) Ingestion
 - D) Inhalation

- 39) You respond to a 75-year-old female who is complaining of epigastric pain that feels like heartburn and radiates to the right shoulder. Her vital signs are stable and she has a previous history of myocardial infarction. She has prescription nitroglycerine tablets. An ALS unit is en route. After performing a physical examination and applying oxygen by nasal cannula, you should:
- A) apply the AED and prepare for imminent cardiac arrest from a myocardial infarction.
 - B) transport the patient in the Trendelenburg position for shock.
 - C) contact medical control regarding the administration of the patient's nitroglycerin.
 - D) cancel the ALS unit: this is just gallstones and BLS can transport.
- 40) As an EMT, it is important that you be able to do all of the following *except*:
- A) provide counseling and advice to patients with personal problems.
 - B) ensure your safety and that of others at the scene.
 - C) deal with a wide variety of emotions and behaviors.
 - D) control your own emotions when dealing with patients who say upsetting things to you.
- 41) How would you define anemia?
- A) A lack of a normal number of red blood cells in the circulation
 - B) The loss of the kidneys' ability to filter the blood and remove toxins and excess fluid from the body
 - C) The process by which toxins and excess fluid are removed from the body by a medical system independent of the kidneys
 - D) An inherited disease in which a genetic defect in the hemoglobin results in abnormal structure of the red blood cells
- 42) Which of the following instructions should you give to a patient whom you are about to assist with administering epinephrine?
- A) This is not pleasant tasting, but it is important that you drink all of it.
 - B) I am going to inject medication into your thigh.
 - C) Open your mouth and lift your tongue so I can spray this medication under your tongue.
 - D) Insert the mouthpiece and inhale deeply as you depress the canister.
- 43) Your patient is a 24-year-old woman with asthma who is struggling to breathe and is very agitated. She has cyanosis of her lips and nail beds, and is cool and clammy to the touch. When you attempt to assist her ventilations with a bag-valve-mask device, she becomes combative and repeatedly pushes the mask away from her face. Which of the following is the BEST option?
- A) Begin transport immediately and contact medical control for advice.
 - B) Wait for the patient's level of consciousness to decrease so that she can no longer resist your attempts to ventilate.
 - C) Use a nasal cannula to administer supplemental oxygen.
 - D) Have your partner restrain the patient's hands so you can ventilate her.
- 44) You respond to the scene of a 56-year-old obese female complaining of respiratory distress. She states that she has been feeling weak and a "little sick" for the past two days but the respiratory distress has been getting progressively worse for the past several hours. She states she has "heart problems," suffers from high blood pressure, and takes a "water pill." She is afebrile and has coarse crackles (rales) bilaterally. What is most likely the cause of her respiratory distress?
- A) Congestive heart failure
 - B) Influenza
 - C) Aortic aneurysm
 - D) Pneumonia

- 45) Which of the following is the LEAST important question in obtaining the history of a seizure patient in the prehospital setting?
- A) What was the patient doing before the seizure?
 - B) Does the patient have a family history of seizures?
 - C) Did the patient lose control of his bladder?
 - D) How did the patient behave during the seizure?
- 46) Your patient is a 7-year-old girl who was prescribed an antibiotic for an ear infection. After 4 days on the antibiotic, the patient is experiencing hives and itching on her face, throat, and neck. Which of the following should you do?
- A) Provide supportive care and monitor the patient's condition during transport to the hospital.
 - B) Advise the parents to call the pediatrician for a different antibiotic.
 - C) Advise the parents that these symptoms are related to the ear infection and the antibiotic will take care of these symptoms if taken as directed.
 - D) Immediately administer Epi-Pen Jr.®
- 47) Which of the following is NOT a way in which poisons can access the body?
- A) Absorption
 - B) Radiation
 - C) Inhalation
 - D) Injection
- 48) You respond to the scene of a 50-year-old male complaining of severe abdominal pain. He has a history of alcohol and drug abuse. His vital signs are stable and he presents with epigastric pain that radiates to the back. He has guarding and point tenderness in the upper quadrants. You suspect:
- A) myocardial infarction.
 - B) gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).
 - C) pancreatitis.
 - D) cholecystitis.
- 49) Your patient is exhibiting bizarre and aggressive behavior; he starts shouting and becomes violent. He has extra strength and appears insensitive to pain. Drug paraphernalia is visible on-scene. This behavior is known as:
- A) intoxication reaction.
 - B) excited delirium.
 - C) chemical delirium.
 - D) sensory excitement.
- 50) What is continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis?
- A) A gravity exchange process for peritoneal dialysis in which a bag of dialysis fluid is raised above the level of an abdominal catheter to fill the abdominal cavity and lowered below the level of the abdominal catheter to drain the fluid out
 - B) A type of dialysis that is performed while walking
 - C) A gravity exchange process for peritoneal dialysis in which a bag of dialysis fluid is lowered below the level of an abdominal catheter to fill the abdominal cavity and raised above the level of the abdominal catheter to drain the fluid out
 - D) A mechanical process for peritoneal dialysis in which a machine fills and empties the abdominal cavity of dialysis solution

Answer Key

Testname: MODULE 4 PRACTICE 13E

- 1) D
- 2) D
- 3) A
- 4) B
- 5) C
- 6) B
- 7) D
- 8) D
- 9) C
- 10) B
- 11) D
- 12) A
- 13) A
- 14) C
- 15) B
- 16) C
- 17) C
- 18) C
- 19) D
- 20) A
- 21) D
- 22) C
- 23) D
- 24) A
- 25) A
- 26) A
- 27) D
- 28) C
- 29) C
- 30) C
- 31) D
- 32) A
- 33) B
- 34) A
- 35) B
- 36) C
- 37) A
- 38) A
- 39) C
- 40) A
- 41) A
- 42) B
- 43) A
- 44) A
- 45) B
- 46) A
- 47) B
- 48) C
- 49) B
- 50) A