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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Airways and Breathing	42
Topic 2, Cardiology	45
Topic 3, Trauma	45
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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following situations illustrates implied consent?

- A. You splint the broken arm and leg of a 6-year-old girl with her mother's permission.
- B. You care for a cardiac patient who asks you to help him take a dose of nitroglycerin.
- C. You arrive at the scene of a car crash, and the injured driver says, "Please help my child first."
- D. You provide life support to a man who was found unconscious by bystanders who called EMS.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Implied consent means that, because your adult patient cannot give consent to treatment, you act without it.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following routes of entry is the most common cause of anaphylactic reaction?

- A. Contact
- B. Ingestion
- C. Inhalation
- D. Injection

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Injection is the most common way an allergen will be exposed to a patient, medicine being injected by a syringe, insects stinging and animal bites

QUESTION NO: 3

You arrive to find the patient actively seizing. What is your primary concern with this patient?

- A. What type of seizure is the patient having:
- B. Past medical history
- C. Last seizure

D. Airway

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

When a patient is actively seizing all muscles are contracting erratically with out coordination so there are ineffective respirations. Plus with every muscle contracting there is an increase in oxygen demand so the patient will be in oxygen debt. Also there may be a partial or complete airway obstruction.

QUESTION NO: 4

Maximum amount of time that may pass while attempting an intubation.

- A. 10 Seconds
- B. 30 Seconds
- C. 1 minutes
- D. 10 Minutes

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

If you are unsuccessful at your intubation you should always cease your attempt after 30 seconds, allow for patient to be hyperventilated and attempt it again.

QUESTION NO: 5

When arriving at the scene of a possible hazardous materials incident, you would identify hazards by:

- A. Thoroughly investigating the scene yourself.
- B. Interviewing victims and bystanders.
- C. Scanning with binoculars from a safe distance.
- D. Assisting law enforcement officers in the search.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Never enter a scene where hazardous materials are present until you have verified that the scene is safe. Use binoculars to survey the scene from a distance in order to identify hazardous materials placards. Consider victims and bystanders contaminated and take appropriate precautions.

QUESTION NO: 6

A danger of using a rigid suction catheter with infants and young children is that stimulating the back of the throat can:

- A. Cause changes in the heart rhythm.
- B. Be ineffective in suctioning.
- C. Lead to immediate vomiting.
- D. Cause the tongue to fall into the airway.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

When using a rigid catheter to suction infants and small children, take care not to touch the back of the throat, since stimulation here can cause bradycardia due to stimulation of the vagus nerve.

QUESTION NO: 7

What is the best way to handle an amputated extremity?

- A. Pack it in ice
- B. Wrap it in plastic and place on ice
- C. Wrap it in sterile dressings and keep it cool with ice
- D. Place it in a container filled with saline solution

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

You want to wrap in sterile dressing to prevent infection and keep it cool with ice. You never want to place the part directly on ice, this could cause it to freeze or become frostbitten. The care given to the patient, and the amputated part, are critical in the success of reattachment.

QUESTION NO: 8

A 45-year-old male patient is experiencing chest discomfort. After placing him in his position of comfort, your next action should be to:

- A. Ventilate the patient with a nonrebreather mask at 15 liters per minute.
- B. Ventilate the patient with the bag-valve mask at 15 liters per minute.
- C. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 15 liters per minute.

D. Administer oxygen by the nasal cannula at 6 liters per minute.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

There is no information to indicate that the patient requires ventilatory support. Any patient experiencing chest discomfort should receive the highest possible concentration of oxygen.

QUESTION NO: 9

When you arrive at the receiving facility you must transfer care to the ED staff. By giving a report to the attending nursing staff about the past medical history the patients complaint assessment and interventions you have just allowed for what?

- A. Continuity of care
- B. Quantum of care
- C. Prime directive
- D. Quality transfer of care

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Giving report to the receiving facility's staff allows for continuity of care and continued care. This not only allows for a more speedy response by the receiving facility but eliminates unneeded repeated assessments and evaluations.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which heart rhythm often converts to ventricular fibrillation?

- A. Asystole
- B. Ventricular tachycardia
- C. Atrial fibrillation
- D. Atrial tachycardia

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Ventricular tachycardia often converts to ventricular fibrillation, a life-threatening heart rhythm that the AED is designed to correct.

QUESTION NO: 11

Expansion of the stomach caused by too forceful ventilation pressures, which causes excess air to enter the stomach instead of the lungs.

- A. Inflation
- B. Gastric Distention
- C. Gastric Bypass
- D. Evisceration

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Gastric Distention should be avoided as it often leads to vomiting and aspiration of said emesis.

QUESTION NO: 12

During completion of your patient care report, you write the following statement, The patient was obviously intoxicated and intentionally uncooperative. Subjective statements such as this can open the paramedic up to which of the following legal charges?

- A. Res ipsa loquitur
- B. Libel
- C. Malfeasance
- D. Slander

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Libel is the act of injuring a patient's character through written statements. Documenting personal opinion and derogatory statements expose the paramedic to Libel. Slander is similar to Libel, but refers to false or malicious statements made verbally. Malfeasance is defined as breach of duty by performing a wrongful or unlawful act. Res ipsa loquitur is a legal doctrine sometimes used in support of negligence claims.

QUESTION NO: 13

You are assessing a 32-year-old male complaining of abdominal pain and weakness. The patient informs you that he has Addison's disease as a result of steroid use as a teenager. No lifethreatening conditions are noted to the airway, breathing, or circulation. Vital signs are pulse 110 beats per minute, respirations 16 per minute, blood pressure 110/72 mmHg, and SpO₂ 98% on room air. Given the patient's past medical history, you would:

- A. Administer Activated Charcol.

- B. Administer Oral Glucose.
- C. Contact ALS.
- D. Check the blood glucose level.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Always check the blood glucose level of any patient with adrenal insufficiency.

QUESTION NO: 14

The normal heart rate for an infant under the age of 1 is:

- A. 140 – 160
- B. 120 – 140
- C. 100 – 120
- D. 80– 100

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The normal heart rate for a newborn is 140 – 160 and an infant's is 120 – 140 beats per minutes. Children between the ages of 1-6 have a heart rate of 100 – 120, while children over the age of 6 have a heart rate of 80 – 100 BPM.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which statement about patient confidentiality is correct?

- A. Patients who are cared for in a public place lose their right to confidentiality.
- B. The right to confidentiality does not apply to minors or to wards of the state.
- C. The patient who signs a statement releasing confidential information relinquishes all rights to privacy.
- D. A patient must sign a written release before any confidential information can be disclosed.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Patient information can be released only if the patient has signed a specific consent form.