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1. You are treating a patient who has chest pain. She tells you she has an automatic implanted cardiac defibrillator. While performing your secondary assessment, she becomes unresponsive, apneic, and pulseless. You should...

- a. wait for her defibrillator to respond.
- b. begin chest compressions and attach your AED.
- c. contact medical control for orders.
- d. begin chest compression but do not connect your AED.

2. A 3 year old female has difficulty breathing after she swallowed a piece of hard candy, which lodged in her throat. What abnormal sounds should you expect to hear on auscultation?

- a. Rales
- b. Stridor
- c. Snoring
- d. Wheezes



3. For the medication contained in a metered-dose inhaler to provide relief of asthma symptoms, it must come in contact with the...

- a. oral mucosa.
- b. trachea and main bronchi.
- c. bronchioles.
- d. alveoli.

4. A 54 year old female complained of difficulty breathing before becoming unresponsive. You attempted to place an oropharyngeal airway, but she started gagging. In which position should you position her?

- a. Prone
- b. Supine
- c. Semi-Fowler's
- d. Laterally recumbent

5. An unresponsive 36 year old female patient was found in the hallway of an office complex, moaning slightly. Her breathing is adequate, and she appears to have lost bladder control. After administering oxygen, you observe her mental status improving. You should suspect her presentation was most likely caused by...

- a. stroke.
- b. seizure.
- c. hypoglycemia.
- d. myocardial infarction.

6. A 33 year old male has rapid, shallow respiration and a history of chronic bronchitis and heart failure. His skin is pale. He is sitting in a chair but cannot keep his head upright. You should first...

- a. assess his SpO2 level.
- b. administer oxygen by venturi mask.
- c. administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask.
- d. assist his ventilation with a BVM.



7. Your patient is experiencing right-sided heart failure. You should expect an accumulation of fluid in the...

- a. alveoli.
- b. periphery.
- c. pulmonary vein.
- d. coronary arteries.

8. Which of the following is the most likely indicator your patient suffers from emphysema?

- a. Use of home oxygen
- b. Use of multiple metered-dose inhalers
- c. Increased anterior-posterior chest diameter
- d. Productive cough with a change in sputum color

9. A multiple trauma patient does not have a radial pulse but has a carotid pulse. You should suspect...

- a. hypoperfusion.
- b. an injury to the aortic arch.
- c. bilateral extremity fractures.
- d. pre-existing vascular problems in his extremities.

10. A trauma patient cannot feel anything from the nipple level down. You should suspect the injury to the spinal cord is at...

- a. C7.
- b. T1.
- c. T4.
- d. T10.



11. A patient has full-thickness burns to the anterior torso and the anterior surface of both arms. The total body surface area burned is

- a. 18%
- b. 22.5%
- c. 27%
- d. 36%

12. You are assessing a patient who has blunt chest trauma. You auscultate diminished sounds over the left side of his chest. Which of the following should lead you to suspect hemothorax over pneumothorax?

- a. Difficulty breathing
- b. Distended neck veins
- c. Hyporesonance to percussion
- d. Diminished sounds are in the apex of the lung

13. Your patient is hypotensive. Which of the following is most likely to cause this condition?

- a. Increased heart rate
- b. Increased stroke volume
- c. Decreased vasomotor tone
- d. Decreased parasympathetic nervous system activity

14. While in the ambulance reassessing a patient who has a splinted tibia and fibula fracture, you can't palpate a distal pulse in the injured extremity. The patient did have a distal pulse before the application of the splint. You should

- a. Loosen the splint slightly
- b. Attempt to manipulate the extremity
- c. Request an advanced life support intercept
- d. Assume the pulse is present but masked by swelling



15. You are treating a 19 year old female who has a penetrating chest injury. She is anxious and has vital signs that indicate shock. Which of the following signs indicate she may have cardiac tamponade?

- a. Distended jugular veins
- b. Widening pulse pressure
- c. Absent lung sounds on the left
- d. Different quality between the left and right radial pulses

16. You are preparing to transport an 86 year old male who has an altered mental status to the hospital. Nursing home staff tell you they suspect he has an infection. His temperature does not appear to be elevated. This is likely because...

- a. geriatric patients have an increased basal body temperature.
- b. geriatric patients have less efficient temperature-regulating mechanisms.
- c. the immune systems of geriatric patients are hyperresponsive to infection.
- d. the infections most commonly seen in geriatric patients don't present with fever.

17. A patient attached to a home ventilator appears to be restless, and you hear the ventilator alarm going off. You observe some cyanosis on the patient's fingers and lips. The caretaker tells you he just suctioned the patient. What initial action should be taken for this patient?

- a. Ask the caretaker if he can fix the ventilator
- b. Determine if there is a backup ventilator
- c. Disconnect the ventilator and administer supplemental oxygen
- d. Disconnect the ventilator and assist his ventilations with a BVM

18. You arrive as a father assisted in the unexpected birth of his daughter. The baby wasn't expected for another week, and she appears limp and has minimal movement. The baby has cyanosis in her torso and extremities. You observe rapid breathing, and her pulse is 52. You should first...

- a. dry and warm the baby.
- b. administer blow-by oxygen.
- c. ventilate the baby with a neonate BVM.
- d. begin chest compressions and ventilate the baby with a neonate BVM.



19. The parents of a 2 year old female tell you she has difficulty breathing and hasn't been feeding well. Which of the following signs are most indicative of a serious condition?

- a. Limp appearance
- b. Expiratory wheezing
- c. Accessory muscle use
- d. Previous unsuccessful use of a prescribed inhaler

20. Your patient has just injected a drug that his friends believe was heroin. Which of the following vital signs most suggests the drug was actually heroin?

- a. A pulse rate of 82
- b. An irregular pulse rate of 180
- c. A respiratory rate of 8
- d. A respiratory rate of 42

21. You observe an umbilical cord protruding from the vagina of a female who is full term. The most significant problem that accompanies this condition is...

- a. fetal hypoxia.
- b. fetal hemorrhage.
- c. maternal hypoxia.
- d. maternal hemorrhage.

22. Which of the following conditions is most likely during pregnancy?

- a. Placental abruption
- b. Placenta previa
- c. Prolapsed cord
- d. Preterm labor



23. You are treating an injury to the right knee due to a motorcycle collision. There is severe hemorrhage from the extremity at the site of deformity. You should...

- a. apply direct pressure over the site.
- b. apply direct pressure over the right femoral artery in the inguinal fold.
- c. splint the fracture in the position of function.
- d. apply a tourniquet to the right thigh.

24. You are performing CPR on a pulseless patient. He vomits copious amounts of fluid that can't be cleared in 15 seconds. You should...

- a. stop suctioning and ventilate for 30 seconds.
- b. stop suctioning and ventilate for 2 minutes.
- c. continue suctioning until the pharynx is clear of vomit.
- d. continue CPR and do not ventilate.

25. You and your partner are preparing to transport a 56 year old male who has hand pain. The patient tells you he wants to sit on the bench seat instead of the stretcher. Your partner states, "Sure, that's fine." You should...

- a. accept the wishes of your partner.
- b. allow the patient to sit on the bench but use a seat belt.
- c. talk to your partner after the call and express your disagreement.
- d. tell your partner you are uncomfortable transporting the patient on the bench seat.

Answer Key



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Additional Resources

Questions	Answers
1.	B
2.	B
3.	C
4.	D
5.	B
6.	D
7.	B
8.	C
9.	A
10.	C
11.	C
12.	C
13.	C
14.	A
15.	A
16.	B
17.	D
18.	A
19.	A
20.	C
21.	A
22.	D
23.	D
24.	C
25.	D

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