

**WVMHST EMTM**  
**TEST QUESTIONS**  
**2019 MODULE 3**

(Instructor Objective is for Discussion after the written test)

1. Ways in which the EMR can prevent and reduce unnecessary stress include all of the following, **except**:

- A. learning to recognize the signs and symptoms of stress.
- B. adjustments in lifestyle to include stress-reducing activities.
- C. being aware of the resources and services that are available.
- D. frequent exposure to stress-causing situations to train the mind.

Chapter 2, Page 17

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the emotional aspects of emergency care encountered by patients, patients' families, and emergency medical responders (EMRs).

2. Common signs or symptoms of stress include:

- A. excessive eating.
- B. heightened awareness.
- C. insomnia or nightmares.
- D. an increase in sexual drive.

Chapter 2, Page 19

**Instructor Objective:** List six signs and symptoms of stress.

3. Which of the following infectious diseases would be the *least* likely to be spread by the airborne droplet route?

- A. Influenza
- B. Tuberculosis (TB)
- C. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- D. Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

Chapter 2, Page 23

**Instructor Objective:** Describe three routes of disease transmission.

4. Which of the following statements regarding the hepatitis B virus is correct?

- A. Hepatitis B is far more contagious than HIV is.
- B. Indirect contact with blood spreads hepatitis B.
- C. There is no effective vaccine against hepatitis B.
- D. Hepatitis B is usually spread via the droplet route.

Chapter 2, Page 23

**Instructor Objective:** Describe three routes of disease transmission.

5. Which of the following immunizations and tests are recommended for EMS providers?

- A. Tetanus prophylaxis, hepatitis B vaccine, and TB skin testing
- B. Hepatitis C vaccine, HIV prophylaxis, and annual TB skin testing
- C. West Nile virus vaccine, tetanus prophylaxis, and hepatitis B vaccine
- D. TB skin testing, hepatitis A vaccine, and prophylactic antibiotics

Chapter 2, Page 25

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the standard precautions for preventing infectious diseases from airborne and blood-borne pathogens.

6. You are dispatched to a patient with an altered mental status. Your initial action should be to:

- A. perform a physical examination.
- B. ensure that the patient's airway is open.
- C. assess the scene for safety hazards.
- D. determine if the patient is a diabetic.

Chapter 10, Page 204

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the general approach to a medical patient.

7. A patient with an altered mental status has experienced:
- A. a gradual decrease in his or her respirations.
  - B. a sudden loss of consciousness from a low blood pressure.
  - C. an event that has caused him or her to become combative or violent.
  - D. a gradual or sudden decrease in his or her level of responsiveness.

Chapter 10, Page 204

**Instructor Objective:** Explain the causes, signs, symptoms, and treatment of a patient with altered mental status.

8. When assessing a patient's mental status, it is *most* important to consider:
- A. the patient's initial level of consciousness and any changes that may have occurred.
  - B. that an altered mental status is most often the result of a severe head injury.
  - C. that confused patients are typically alert and oriented to person, place, and time.
  - D. that all patients with an altered mental status will require rescue breathing.

Chapter 10, Page 204

**Instructor Objective:** Explain the causes, signs, symptoms, and treatment of a patient with altered mental status.

9. Which of the following statements regarding seizures is correct?
- A. All seizures cause the patient's entire body to shake.
  - B. Absence seizures typically result from a high fever.
  - C. Generalized seizures generally last between 1 and 2 minutes.
  - D. Seizures are rarely associated with a loss of consciousness.

Chapter 10, Page 204

**Instructor Objective:** Explain the causes, signs, symptoms, and treatment of a patient with seizures.

10. You arrive at a scene shortly after a 39-year-old diabetic patient's seizure has stopped. The patient is unconscious, and an ambulance staffed by two EMTs is en route to the mine. You should:

- A. protect the patient from injury.
- B. assess for a pulse and support breathing.
- C. place the patient in the recovery position.
- D. observe the patient and wait for the EMTs.

Chapter 10, Page 205

**Instructor Objective:** Explain the causes, signs, symptoms, and treatment of a patient with seizures.

11. A 60-year-old man complains of severe chest pressure that feels like a vise around his chest. His skin is cool and moist, and he is short of breath and very anxious. The patient tells you that he has taken three nitroglycerin tablets, but the pain has not been relieved. You should:

- A. contact your medical director and obtain permission to give up to three more nitroglycerin tablets.
- B. assume that he is having a heart attack and arrange for prompt transport to an appropriate medical facility.
- C. ask the patient to walk around to help relieve his anxiety and then reassess him to see if he still has pain.
- D. suspect that he has angina pectoris, reassure him that you are there to help him, and activate the EMS system.

Chapter 10, Page 207

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs, symptoms, and initial treatment of a patient with a heart attack.

12. The hormone that enables sugar carried by the blood to move into individual cells is called:

- A. glucose.
- B. insulin.
- C. glucagon.
- D. fructose.

Chapter 10, Page 213

**Instructor Objective:** Explain the causes of diabetes.

13. Hypoglycemia occurs when the:

- A. diabetic patient eats an excessive amount of sugar.
- B. level of sugar in the blood is elevated significantly.
- C. body does not produce an adequate supply of insulin.
- D. body has enough insulin but not enough blood glucose.

Chapter 10, Page 213

**Instructor Objective:** Explain the causes of diabetes.

14. You respond to the scene of a known diabetic patient. Her co-worker tells you that she was fine earlier in the day, but then suddenly began acting strange. He further tells you that she took her insulin but did not eat. The patient is conscious but confused. Her skin is pale, moist, and cool, and her pulse is weak and rapid. After ensuring a patent airway and adequate breathing, you should:

- A. give her a tube of oral glucose if available.
- B. suspect that she is experiencing diabetic coma.
- C. administer oxygen and place her on her left side.
- D. withhold sugar until responding paramedics arrive.

Chapter 10, Page 213

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the initial treatment of a patient with hypoglycemia.

15. A foreman requests medical assistance for a 22-year-old scoop operator suspected of substance abuse. The patient is conscious but clearly confused. His speech is slurred and he appears to be drunk. You should:

- A. ask the patient if he has a history of diabetes.
- B. look for alcohol containers in the patient's car.
- C. suspect that the patient abuses heroin frequently.
- D. assume that the patient is having a severe stroke.

Chapter 10, Page 213

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia.

16. If you are not sure whether a conscious patient is experiencing hypoglycemia or diabetic coma, you should:

- A. avoid giving any sugar.
- B. determine if the pulse is fast.
- C. administer a sugar substance.
- D. look for a medical identification bracelet.

Chapter 10, Page 214

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the initial treatment of a patient in a diabetic coma.

17. Much of the emergency care you provide to a patient who has been poisoned is based on the:

- A. route by which the poison entered the body.
- B. reason why the poisoning incident occurred.
- C. specific type of poison involved in the incident.
- D. signs and symptoms the patient is experiencing.

Chapter 11, Page 221

**Instructor Objective:** Define poison.

18. You are on scene with a patient who ingested a poisonous substance and are unable to contact the poison control center. You should:

- A. make one attempt to induce vomiting.
- B. dilute the poison by giving the patient water.
- C. instruct the patient to drink one liter of milk.
- D. position the patient supine in case vomiting occurs.

Chapter 11, Page 222

**Instructor Objective:** Explain how to treat a patient who has ingested a poison.

19. Activated charcoal works by:

- A. binding to the poison.
- B. causing the patient to vomit.
- C. reversing the effects of the poison.
- D. facilitating digestion of the poison.

Chapter 11, Page 223

**Instructor Objective:** Explain how to treat a patient who has ingested a poison.

20. Inhaling relatively small quantities of carbon monoxide can result in severe poisoning because:

- A. carbon monoxide molecules expand significantly after they enter the bloodstream.
- B. carbon monoxide combines with red blood cells 200 times more readily than oxygen does.
- C. carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless gas that cannot be detected easily.
- D. carbon monoxide is extremely irritating to the mucous linings of the respiratory system.

Chapter 11, Page 224

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs and symptoms of inhaled poisons.

21. Anaphylactic shock is characterized by:

- A. itching, a rapid pulse, high blood pressure, and anxiety.
- B. hives, a rapid pulse, low blood pressure, and unconsciousness.
- C. rapid facial swelling followed immediately by cardiac arrest.
- D. red streaks to the face, a weak pulse, and extreme hyperactivity.

Chapter 11, Page 226

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs and symptoms of injected poisons.

22. The supply man was bitten on the left leg by an unknown type of snake. Your assessment reveals that the affected area is swollen and tender to the touch. The patient is sweating profusely and is nauseated. Responding paramedics have not arrived at the scene. In addition to keeping the patient calm, you should:

- A. apply a tourniquet below the area of the bite and elevate the affected extremity at least 10" (25.4 cm).
- B. gently wash the bite area, splint the affected extremity, and place it below the level of the heart.
- C. have the patient lie down, elevate the affected extremity, and update the responding paramedics.
- D. advise the paramedics that antivenom will be needed, apply ice to the bite area, and splint the affected extremity.

Chapter 11, Page 227

**Instructor Objective:** Explain how to treat a patient who has been injected with a poison.

23. It is *most* important that you never assume that an apparently intoxicated person is drunk because:

- A. alcoholism is a disease and you must be respectful of the patient.
- B. people who are alcoholics are extremely sensitive to their disease.
- C. you will likely be sued if you do so and the patient was not drunk.
- D. a serious illness or injury can mimic alcohol intoxication.

Chapter 11, Page 230

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs and symptoms of alcohol abuse and withdrawal.

24. A patient who has used amphetamines or cocaine would *most* likely present with:

- A. restlessness, irritability, and talkativeness.
- B. hallucinations and reduced pain sensitivity.
- C. a slow pulse rate and slow, shallow breathing.
- D. signs that are identical to alcohol intoxication.

Chapter 11, Page 231

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs and symptoms of a drug overdose caused by amphetamines, opioids, hallucinogens, and inhalants.

25. Common factors that contribute to negative behavioral changes include all of the following, *except*:

- A. low blood sugar levels.
- B. serious injury to a loved one.
- C. use of mind-altering substances.
- D. decreased responsibility at work.

Chapter 12, Page 240

**Instructor Objective:** List the five factors that may contribute to behavioral emergencies.

26. The *most* important assessment skill to use when caring for a patient with a behavioral emergency is:

- A. effective communication.
- B. interpretation of vital signs.
- C. gathering of medical history data.
- D. a basic knowledge of psychiatry.

Chapter 12, Page 241

**Instructor Objective:** Explain the role of an emergency medical responder (EMR) in caring for a patient experiencing a behavioral emergency.

27. Redirection is a technique used to:

- A. show a person that you understand what he or she is saying.
- B. focus a patient's attention on the immediate situation or crisis.
- C. distract a person's attention so that you can perform a procedure.
- D. focus a patient's attention away from the immediate situation or crisis.

Chapter 12, Page 243

**Instructor Objective:** Explain the following communication skill: redirection.

28. If you are unable to withdraw from an unsafe scene, your *first* action should be to:

- A. attempt to remain calm.
- B. avoid making threatening moves.
- C. avoid turning your back on the patient.
- D. tell the patient that you are there to help.

Chapter 12, Page 246

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the EMR's role in dealing with an armed or potentially violent patient.

29. High air temperatures reduce the body's ability to:

- A. preserve body heat.
- B. cool itself by radiation.
- C. lose heat through evaporation.
- D. generate heat through shivering.

Chapter 13, Page 256

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient experiencing heat exhaustion.

30. Heatstroke is *most* accurately defined as a condition in which:

- A. the patient's body temperature is at least 104°F (40°C).
- B. the body's sweating mechanism is overwhelmed.
- C. a drop in blood pressure leads to irreversible shock.
- D. the body produces more sweat than it can evaporate.

Chapter 13, Page 256

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient experiencing heatstroke.

31. Frostbite can occur in a short period of time, depending on the:

- A. patient's resting pulse rate.
- B. temperature and wind speed.
- C. part of the body that is exposed.
- D. humidity at the time of exposure.

Chapter 13, Page 257

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient experiencing frostbite.

32. Which of the following statements regarding hypothermia is *not* correct?

- A. Shivering is an early sign of hypothermia.
- B. Hypothermia is not exclusive to wintry weather.
- C. Late hypothermia often causes unresponsiveness.
- D. As hypothermia progresses, the pulse rate increases.

Chapter 13, Page 259

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient experiencing hypothermia.

33. During your primary assessment of a 21-year-old river dock employee who was rescued from the water, you note that he is unresponsive, is not breathing, and has water draining from the side of his mouth. You should:

- A. carefully turn him onto his side.
- B. begin rescue breathing at once.
- C. assess for the presence of a pulse.
- D. dry off the patient to keep him warm.

Chapter 13, Page 261

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the treatment of a patient who sustained a submersion injury.

34. You arrive at pit area of a surface mine where a man was struck by lightning. Bystanders have moved the patient to an area of safety. Your primary assessment reveals that he is unresponsive, is not breathing, and does not have a pulse. You should:

- A. immobilize his spine.
- B. begin one-rescuer CPR.
- C. assess him for skin burns.
- D. immediately attach the AED.

Chapter 13, Page 262

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the treatment of a patient who has been struck by lightning.

35. Which of the following *most* accurately describes shock?

- A. Massive internal bleeding
- B. Cardiovascular system collapse
- C. Excess carbon dioxide removal
- D. Failure of the respiratory system

Chapter 14, Page 269

**Instructor Objective:** List signs and symptoms of shock.

36. Any time you approach a patient with a soft-tissue injury, your *most* immediate priority should be to:

- A. cover the injury.
- B. control all bleeding.
- C. ensure a patent airway.
- D. take standard precautions.

Chapter 14, Page 270

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the principles of treatment for open soft-tissue injuries.

37. Which of the following blood components interacts with other substances in the blood to form clots that help stop bleeding?

- A. Plasma
- B. Platelets
- C. Red blood cells
- D. White blood cells

Chapter 14, Page 271

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the function and relationship among the following parts of the circulatory system, including the fluid (blood).

38. What occurs when blood pools in the capillaries instead of circulating throughout the circulatory system?

- A. The pulse rate falls.
- B. The skin reddens.
- C. Breathing decreases.
- D. Blood pressure falls.

Chapter 14, Page 272

**Instructor Objective:** Explain how shock is caused by pump failure, pipe failure, and fluid loss.

39. As shock progresses in severity, breathing becomes:

- A. deep and rapid.
- B. rapid and shallow.
- C. slow and irregular.
- D. deep and irregular.

Chapter 14, Page 273-274

**Instructor Objective:** List signs and symptoms of shock.

40. Signs and symptoms of internal bleeding include all of the following, **except**:

- A. flushed, moist skin.
- B. vomiting of blood.
- C. rapid, shallow breathing.
- D. bleeding from the rectum.

Chapter 14, Page 276

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the treatment for shock caused by fluid loss.

41. You are attempting to control severe bleeding from a laceration behind a patient's knee. You have applied direct pressure to the wound and elevate the leg, but it continues to bleed severely. You should:

- A. elevate both of the patient's legs.
- B. apply pressure to the femoral artery.
- C. apply a tourniquet proximal to the knee.
- D. apply a pressure dressing to the wound.

Chapter 14, Page 278

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the indications for use of a tourniquet.

42. Research has indicated that a tourniquet can be left in place for up to \_\_\_ hours without causing additional damage to an injured limb.

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

Chapter 14, Page 279

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the indications for use of a tourniquet.

43. A roof bolter operator was struck on the upper arm with a drill steel. He is in severe pain and is holding his arm against his chest. Your assessment reveals a large contusion and swelling at the injury site. You should:

- A. suspect an underlying fracture.
- B. manipulate his arm to elicit pain.
- C. apply direct pressure to the injury.
- D. advise him to see his family physician.

Chapter 14, Page 282

**Instructor Objective:** List the four types of soft-tissue injuries.

44. Which of the following statements regarding puncture wounds is correct?

- A. Puncture wounds may cause significant internal injury despite minimal external bleeding.
- B. Puncture wounds are exclusively caused by knives and cause significant external bleeding.
- C. Puncture wounds are typically associated with minimal internal injuries and severe external bleeding.
- D. Most puncture wounds occur to the head and neck and are usually caused by something impaled in the patient's body.

Chapter 14, Page 282

**Instructor Objective:** List the four types of soft-tissue injuries.

45. Shortly after applying a dressing to and bandaging a large laceration on a patient's forearm, the patient begins to complain that his fingers are numb. You check his radial pulse and note that it is absent. You should:

- A. remove the bandage and dressing and recheck his radial pulse.
- B. remove the bandage and reapply it without disturbing the dressing.
- C. lower the patient's arm to reestablish blood flow back to his hand.
- D. arrange for prompt transport so that circulation can be reestablished.

Chapter 14, Page 286

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the principles of treatment for open soft-tissue injuries.

46. When treating a patient with chemical burns to the eyes, you should flush the eyes with water for at least \_\_\_\_ minutes.

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20

Chapter 14, Page 296

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the signs, symptoms, possible complications, and treatment associated with chemical burns.

47. Which organs and structures are protected by the pelvis?

- A. The reproductive organs and the organs in the lower abdominal cavity
- B. The liver and spleen and the organs in the lower abdominal cavity
- C. The organs in the upper abdominal cavity and the spleen
- D. The liver and spleen and the female reproductive organs

Chapter 15, Page 306

**Instructor Objective:** Discuss the anatomy and function of the musculoskeletal system.

48. You should splint an injured elbow in the position in which it is found because:

- A. this will make it easier for the physician to read the x-ray.
- B. any movement of the elbow causes the patient severe pain.
- C. severe muscle spasms will prevent movement of the elbow.
- D. moving the elbow can cause nerve or blood vessel damage.

Chapter 15, Page 316

**Instructor Objective:** Describe how to splint the following injury: elbow injury.

49. If you see cerebrospinal fluid draining from the ear of a patient with a head injury, you should:

- A. pack the ear with sterile gauze.
- B. not attempt to stop the drainage.
- C. immediately contact a physician.
- D. notify responding EMS personnel.

Chapter 15, Page 329

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the treatment of head injuries.

50. After you have manually stabilized a conscious patient's head and neck, it is important to:

- A. open the airway with the head tilt–chin lift maneuver.
- B. maintain support until the entire spine is fully immobilized.
- C. suction his or her mouth for no longer than 30 seconds.
- D. not let go of the head until the cervical collar is applied.

Chapter 15, Page 331

**Instructor Objective:** Describe the treatment of spinal injury.

2019 Module 3  
ANSWERS

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