Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Upon arriving at the scene of an incident and determining that there are multiple patients, you should:
   A) begin immediate triage and care for all the patients.
   B) request additional resources before treating any patients.
   C) triage all patients first and then call for additional resources.
   D) call for help if at least two of the patients are critically injured.

2. A patient requires rapid transport to the hospital when:
   A) he or she requires care that can be provided only by a physician at the hospital.
   B) the patient's condition may deteriorate if he or she is *not* transported fairly quickly.
   C) EMS personnel are unable to give the patient adequate life-saving care in the field.
   D) traffic is extremely heavy and the patient's condition requires treatment by a physician.

3. Common signs or symptoms of stress include:
   A) increased appetite.
   B) heightened awareness.
   C) difficulty sleeping or nightmares.
   D) an increase in sexual drive.

4. Which organs are protected by the pelvis?
   A) Liver and spleen
   B) Reproductive organs
   C) Kidneys and gallbladder
   D) Stomach and gallbladder

5. Which of the following concepts is the first and most important when providing patient care?
   A) Render proper treatment
   B) Maintain your composure
   C) Above all else, do no harm
   D) Provide your care in good faith

6. Cardiogenic shock occurs when the heart:
   A) cannot pump enough blood to supply the needs of the body.
   B) pumps inadequately, causing blood to back up in the vessels.
   C) is damaged and unable to beat more than 60 times per minute.
   D) pumps against increased pressure within the circulatory system.

7. The spine consists of _____ vertebrae.
   A) 26
   B) 30
   C) 33
   D) 36

8. All of the following are signs of obvious death, *except*:
   A) decapitation.
   B) pulselessness.
   C) decomposition.
   D) dependent lividity.

9. Decreased circulation to a part of or all of the body will manifest with skin that is:
   A) blue.
   B) pale.
   C) yellow.
   D) cyanotic.

10. A patient is in the anatomic position when he or she is:
   A) standing facing you with arms to the side and palms touching the side of the lower extremities.
   B) lying down on his or her back with the arms at the sides and the palms facing downward.
   C) lying down on his or her side with the arms above the head and the hands clenched in a fist.
   D) standing facing you with arms at the sides and the palms of the hands facing outward.

11. An important step in managing your own stress is the ability to:
   A) ignore its signs and symptoms.
   B) recognize its signs and symptoms.
   C) eliminate all stressors in your life.
   D) project the stress toward others.

12. Factors that increase a person's vital signs include:
   A) young age.
   B) excess body weight.
   C) athletic conditioning.
   D) blood pressure medications.

13. The best way to avoid being accused of abandonment is to:
    A) allow only a physician to assume care of the patient.
    B) never leave a patient alone after you have begun care.
    C) always transfer care of a patient to a qualified bystander.
    D) confirm that anyone assuming care of the patient knows CPR.

14. 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

15. All of the following are functions of the skin, *except*:
    A) regulating body temperature.
    B) protecting against harmful substances.
    C) receiving information from the environment.
    D) producing sweat when body temperature falls.

16. When documenting the events of an emergency call, the EMR should include the:
    A) names of all personnel at the scene.
    B) treatment provided by the paramedics.
    C) diagnosis provided by the paramedics.
    D) treatment provided before EMS arrival.

17. The scene size-up and general impression of the patient may help you:
    A) rule out all life-threatening conditions.
    B) determine the patient's exact age and weight.
    C) determine whether the patient has experienced trauma or illness.
    D) identify hidden injuries that are life-threatening.

18. A fracture of a femur in a location farthest away from the hip is:
    A) distal.
    B) medial.
    C) superior.
    D) proximal.

19. In contrast to veins, arteries:
    A) return blood back to the heart under low pressure.
    B) carry blood away from the heart under high pressure.
    C) return blood back to the heart under high pressure.
    D) carry blood away from the heart under low pressure.

20. Which of the following statements regarding the acceptance stage of the grieving process is correct?
    A) The patient is satisfied with the situation during this phase.
    B) Acceptance is typically the first stage of the grieving process.
    C) The patient understands that the situation cannot be changed.
    D) It is often characterized by sadness, despair, and denial.

21. The primary function of the digestive system is to:
    A) prevent harmful substances from being absorbed into the blood.
    B) break down food into a form that can be carried to the body's cells.
    C) produce bile for release into the small intestine to help digest fats.
    D) create waste products that are eliminated from the body via the rectum.

22. Functions of the skeletal system include all of the following, *except*:
    A) supporting the body.
    B) protecting vital structures.
    C) producing red blood cells.
    D) facilitating strength and agility.

23. The central nervous system is composed of the:
    A) brain and spinal cord.
    B) spinal cord and its nerve fibers.
    C) region of the brain that regulates breathing.
    D) nerve fibers that extend throughout the body.

24. Reassessment begins by:
    A) obtaining vital signs.
    B) repeating the primary assessment.
    C) performing a head-to-toe examination.
    D) checking the effectiveness of your treatment.

25. When examining a trauma patient, you should:
    A) perform a secondary assessment before taking the patient's medical history.
    B) obtain at least two sets of vital signs before performing a secondary assessment.
    C) perform a secondary assessment after you have moved the patient to the ambulance.
    D) defer taking the patient's medical history until you have arrived at the hospital.

26. Which of the following is *not* a question that you would normally ask when obtaining a SAMPLE history?
    A) When did you last eat or drink anything?
    B) Are you taking any prescribed medications?
    C) What symptoms are you presently experiencing?
    D) Do any of your relatives have any medical problems?

27. Which of the following statements regarding arterial bleeding from an extremity is correct?
    A) Arterial bleeding is not as serious as capillary bleeding.
    B) Your first action should be to elevate the injured extremity.
    C) Arterial blood will surge from the wound with each heartbeat.
    D) This type of bleeding is easier to control than venous bleeding is.

28. Air is inhaled into the lungs when the diaphragm:
    A) relaxes and moves upward in the chest.
    B) contracts and moves downward in the chest.
    C) relaxes and moves downward in the chest.
    D) contracts and moves upward in the chest.

29. The respiratory system functions by:
    A) transporting oxygenated blood throughout the body.
    B) eliminating damaged blood cells from the body.
    C) bringing oxygen into the body and removing carbon dioxide.
    D) ensuring that an adequate amount of oxygen reaches the body's cells.

30. General treatment for shock includes:
    A) elevating the patient's head 6" to 12" (15.2 to 30.4 cm).
    B) giving the patient small sips of warm water.
    C) maintaining body temperature with blankets.
    D) definitively treating the cause of the shock.

31. In order to keep his or her certification current, the EMR must:
    A) meet with the medical director.
    B) attend continuing education classes.
    C) be evaluated by a senior paramedic.
    D) respond to at least five calls per month.

32. Documentation regarding patient care provided by the EMR should:
    A) be clear, concise, accurate, and readable.
    B) include no more than two sets of vital signs.
    C) remain on file for a maximum of 18 months.
    D) occur at the same time the patient is being treated.

33. 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.

34. Each shoulder girdle consists of the:
    A) clavicle, scapula, and humerus.
    B) first rib, clavicle, and scapula.
    C) scapula, humerus, and second rib.
    D) thoracic spine, clavicle, and scapula.

35. The purpose of the Good Samaritan law is to:
    A) encourage citizens to become EMRs.
    B) afford protection to EMS personnel who commit negligent acts.
    C) protect citizens from liability when rendering care in good faith.
    D) provide total immunity from being sued to all EMS professionals.

36. The first part of determining a conscious patient's level of responsiveness is to:
    A) introduce yourself to the patient.
    B) ask the patient why he or she called 9-1-1.
    C) gently shake the patient to elicit a response.
    D) pinch the trapezius muscle to elicit a response.

37. All of the following are upper airway structures, *except* the:
    A) larynx.
    B) alveoli.
    C) pharynx.
    D) epiglottis.

38. Which of the following statements is correct?
    A) The abdomen is on the posterior side of the body.
    B) The chest is located on the anterior side of the body.
    C) The thigh is proximal in relation to the patient's hips.
    D) An injured left foot is proximal to an injured left knee.

39. As an EMR, your most important consideration is:
    A) accessing the patient.
    B) ensuring your own safety.
    C) providing competent patient care.
    D) assisting paramedics at the scene.

40. Which of the following sets of vital signs is typical for an otherwise healthy adult?
    A) Blood pressure, 80/50 mm Hg; pulse, 130 beats/min; respirations, 30 breaths/min
    B) Blood pressure, 90/60 mm Hg; pulse, 110 beats/min; respirations, 26 breaths/min
    C) Blood pressure, 100/50 mm Hg; pulse, 90 beats/min; respirations, 24 breaths/min
    D) Blood pressure, 110/60 mm Hg; pulse, 70 beats/min; respirations, 16 breaths/min

41. When EMTs or paramedics arrive at the scene of an emergency, the EMR should:
    A) accompany the patient to the receiving medical facility.
    B) assume that his or her assistance will no longer be required.
    C) assist the EMTs in continuing the care that he or she initiated.
    D) obtain a signature from the EMT who is assuming patient care.

42. When dealing with a healthy patient, the first sign of MRSA may be:
    A) diarrhea.
    B) shaking
    C) cancer.
    D) a skin sore.

43. An EMR has a legal duty to act:
   A) even when outside of his or her response jurisdiction.
   B) if he or she encounters an emergency scene while not on duty.
   C) only if he or she is not paid by a fire department or rescue squad.
   D) while employed by an agency that designates you as an EMR.

44. During the primary assessment, you should:
   A) determine whether additional resources are needed.
   B) determine whether the scene is safe for you to enter.
   C) perform a comprehensive examination of the patient.
   D) identify and correct all life-threatening conditions.

45. To comply with the standard of care, the EMR must:
   A) treat the patient to the best of his or her ability and provide care that a reasonable, prudent person with similar training would provide under similar circumstances.
   B) provide prompt and competent care that is consistent with what is deemed appropriate by the paramedic in charge and that is clearly defined in the EMS system protocols.
   C) provide the same prompt and competent care that an individual with a higher level of training would have provided under the same or similar circumstances.
   D) treat the patient in a manner that is consistent with what is expected of the general public and that meets or exceeds the EMR's established scope of practice.

46. The purpose of the secondary assessment is to:
   A) rapidly identify and immediately correct any conditions that pose an imminent threat to the patient's life.
   B) diagnose the patient's condition and inform the incoming EMS unit of your physical examination findings.
   C) assess for non–life-threatening conditions after immediate life threats have been identified and corrected during the primary assessment.
   D) obtain the patient's vital signs to determine whether his or her condition is deteriorating or improving over a specific period of time.

47. The disease-causing agents that are spread through contact with blood or other secretions are called:
   A) viruses.
   B) bacteria.
   C) antigens.
   D) pathogens.

48. During your reassessment of a patient, you should:
    A) focus on signs that indicate the patient is improving.
    B) take the patient's vital signs at least every 20 minutes.
    C) ask the patient to remain quiet during the assessment.
    D) identify and treat changes in the patient's condition.

49. Which of the following most accurately describes negligence?
    A) Performance of care that does not meet the accepted standards
    B) Desertion of a patient who is still in need of emergency treatment
    C) Failure to respond to the scene of an emergency when dispatched
    D) Performing skills that are beyond your level of EMS certification

50. Roles and responsibilities of the EMR include all of the following, *except*:
    A) prompt and safe response to the scene.
    B) ensuring the safety of self and others.
    C) transporting the patient to the hospital.
    D) adequately assessing every patient.

Answer Key

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

45. A
46. C
47. D
48. D
49. A
50. C