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QUESTION 1

Following the immobilization of an extremity fracture to the lower right arm, the paramedic should perform what step last?

- A. Ensuring the splint is applied tightly.
- B. Placing the hand in the position of function.
- C. Assessing presence of distal motor, sensory, and perfusion.
- D. Placing the immobilized extremity below the level of the heart

Correct Answer: C

The last part of immobilizing the arm fracture (or any suspected fracture for that matter), is the assessment of distal motor, sensory, and perfusion status. This is done to assure there was no additional trauma from the immobilization process, and to assure the splint was not put on incorrectly (for example an air splint inflated too high). If there is a loss in the motor, sensory, perfusion findings following immobilization, the paramedic should immediately reassess the splinting process and correct any errors.

QUESTION 2

This practice of protecting yourself and your patient from the transfer of bodily fluids is known as what

- A. Wearing Gloves
- B. Body Substance Isolation
- C. Universal Precautions
- D. Being Safe

Correct Answer: B

Body substance isolation is a practice of isolating all body substances (blood, urine, feces, tears, etc.) of individuals undergoing medical treatment, particularly emergency medical treatment of those who might be infected with illnesses such as HIV, or hepatitis so as to reduce as much as possible the chances of transmitting these illnesses

QUESTION 3

Your patient is a 32-year-old male who was complaining of a severe, crushing feeling in the center of his chest and shortness of breath that began while he was mowing his lawn 45 minutes prior to your arrival. He is now only responding to painful stimuli. Presently, his minute ventilation is still adequate, his pulse oximeter reads 95% on room air, and you find his skin to be pale, cool, and diaphoretic. What would be your initial action?

- A. 12- 15 liters oxygen by nonrebreather.
- B. 325 mg aspirin.
- C. 4-6 liters oxygen by nasal cannula.



D. Sublingual nitroglycerin.

Correct Answer: A

High flow oxygen would be indicated with extreme shortness of breath during the initial assessment, so long as ventilations are adequate. If the patient is breathing inadequately then positive pressure ventilation with oxygen should be immediately instituted.

QUESTION 4

When there is penetrating trauma there is a permanent cavity which is formed by the projectile contacting the tissues, how is a temporary cavity formed?

- A. By the twisting of the projectile
- B. By energy scrubbing off of the projectile
- C. The wadding entering the body
- D. Unspent gun powder

Correct Answer: B

When a projectile is traveling through space it is giving off energy as it pushes away the air molecules. When it impacts with human tissue kinetic energy is taken away from the projectile to the tissues. When this projectile is a high velocity missile the tissues which absorb this energy transfer is often damaged but not disrupted enough to be permanently damaged.

QUESTION 5

Which statement about disposable gloves is correct?

- A. You should remove gloves by grasping the ends of the fingers and pulling them off right side out.
- B. It is not necessary to wear gloves when suctioning or ventilating a patient with a bag-valve-mask device.
- C. Gloves protect both you and the patient from the transmission of infectious diseases.
- D. One pair of gloves is sufficient for any call, no matter how many patients there are.

Correct Answer: C

Because gloves protect both you and your patients, most protocols now call for EMTs to wear gloves for any patient contact. Remove gloves by pulling them off inside out, so you do not touch the soiled outer surface; change gloves for each new patient contact.

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