



NREMT^{Q&As}

National Registry Emergency Medical Technician

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QUESTION 1

Food poisoning may be difficult in the field to diagnose due to its broad range of symptoms and time it takes to make the patient ill. All of the following are types of food borne illness except?

- A. Salmonella
- B. Champylobacter
- C. Encephalitis
- D. Escherichia coli (E. coli)

Correct Answer: C

Encephalitis is an infection of the brain usually viral in nature. All of the others are indeed food borne illnesses.

QUESTION 2

What is the following device ?

A device designed to facilitate the blind intubation of a patient. It consists of a cuffed double-lumen tube with one blind end. Inflation of the cuff allows the device to function as an endotracheal tube and closes off the esophagus, allowing ventilation and preventing reflux of gastric contents.

- A. Nasal Gastric Tube
- B. Dual Lumen Airway
- C. Endotracheal Tube
- D. Non Rebreather

Correct Answer: B

This device is also known as a Combi-Tube

QUESTION 3

While assessing the carotid and radial pulse in your unresponsive patient, you determine that the carotid pulse is weak and rapid, and the peripheral pulses are absent. What other clinical assessment finding would you expect to be present?

- A. An irregular rhythm of the pulse
- B. A decrease in the respiratory rate
- C. Cool and pale skin



D. An increase in arterial pressure

Correct Answer: C

Checking the central and peripheral pulses in the unresponsive patient will give the paramedic a rough estimate of peripheral perfusion. In this instance, where there is no peripheral pulse and a weak central pulse, the inference can be made that there is poor peripheral perfusion. Another expected finding in this patient then would be cool and pale skin from the diminished peripheral blood flow.

QUESTION 4

Which heart rhythm often converts to ventricular fibrillation?

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

Correct Answer: D

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

QUESTION 5

You find that your diabetic patient is hypoglycemic, you have oral glucose to give to the patient. You will give 15 grams of instant glucose to the following patients except?

- A. Conscious with blood sugar
- B. Semi conscious with gag reflex and the ability to swallow
- C. Semi conscious without the ability to swallow
- D. Conscious with an altered mental status and blood sugar of 80mg/dl

Correct Answer: C

The clinician should never give any patient who can not swallow anything by mouth, aspiration is a real risk. A patient with an altered mental status with a blood sugar of 80mg/dl should be given glucose to correct the mental status.

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