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QUESTION 1

An often fatal complication of diabetes, which is also the first indication of diabetes in many young patients?

- A. Hypo glycemia
- B. Hypertension
- C. Cardiovascular disease
- D. Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)

Correct Answer: D

Often the first signs and symptoms of diabetes on set is diabetic Ketoacidosis. When there is no fuel, glucose, for the cells to burn the cells will burn fat and protein which does not burn clean. The incomplete combustion produce acids which are not cleared and build up which can be fatal if not treated aggressively. Hypertension and cardiovascular disease are long term complications of diabetes.

QUESTION 2

Your patient has indicated fear about his illness, stating that he is afraid that he may die. This has made the interview difficult, as you have been unable to get the patient to give you many details regarding his symptoms or the events preceding them. Which of the following techniques is an acceptable method to focus the interview and get the needed information?

- A. Repeat back to the patient whatever relevant information you have obtained, and then ask him for further information.
- B. Reassure the patient by telling him everything will be fine.
- C. Sternly tell the patient that he must focus and tell you what you need to know.
- D. Decrease the physical distance between you and the patient, and relay to him that he may get worse if you can't obtain the needed information.

Correct Answer: A

Repeating your understanding of the situation back to the patient is useful in helping them realize what relevant information they have not yet revealed. It is typically not advisable to take an authoritarian role with a patient, as this may add to their emotional distress and worsen their communication ability. It is also not a good idea to give patients false assurances, such as telling them that they will be fine. Decreasing the physical distance can be intimidating to the patient, as can telling them that they may worsen if you can't get the necessary information. Both of these techniques will increase patient apprehension and will likely have a negative impact on communication.

QUESTION 3

An AED is used to treat patients in: A. Ventricular Fibrillation

- B. Asystole



- C. Pulseless Electrical Activity
- D. Acute Myocardial Infarction

Correct Answer: A

An AED is used to treat pulseless, apneic patients in ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia.

QUESTION 4

Of the two types of energy transfer, which type would a Motor Vehicle crash (MVC) with frontal impact, non-restrained driver with bent steering wheel and spidered windshield?

- A. High velocity penetrating
- B. Decelerating
- C. Low velocity penetrating
- D. Blunt

Correct Answer: D

Blunt trauma is just not getting stabbed or shot. Blunt trauma is any injury which is caused by something sticking the human body and having energy transferred to the human body. Blunt trauma can be caused by decelerating injury like a front end impact of a car against a tree.

QUESTION 5

You are called to the scene of a car versus tree accident. Upon arrival, you find the car to be engulfed in flames, with fire showing from underneath the hood and inside the passenger compartment. You can see that the operator of this vehicle is unconscious and slumped over the steering wheel. Which of the following is your first priority?

- A. Ensuring safety of any by-standers
- B. Ensuring safety of the fire department
- C. Effecting immediate rescue of the patient
- D. Ensuring safety of you and your partner

Correct Answer: D

While all of the answers listed are considered priorities in this scenario, the safety of yourself and your crew must always come first. Your primary responsibility is always to ensure the safety of yourself and your crew. Once this is completed, then the focus can turn to the extrication and management of the patient. Always stay attentive to the scene, however, as things may suddenly change for the worse.