



# NREMT<sup>Q&As</sup>

National Registry Emergency Medical Technician

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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.

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### QUESTION 2

You are in charge of devising an ambulance deployment plan for the EMS system within your community.

Your goal is to minimize response times while simultaneously using all of the EMS resources in an efficient and cost effective manner.

As such, which of the following information would be most valuable in formulating a plan?

- A. Location of previous ambulance collisions
- B. Time and location of calls over last 5 years
- C. Average age of the population
- D. Socioeconomic status of neighborhoods

Correct Answer: B

Determining the time and location of calls over the past five years is critical, since analysis may reveal patterns to which the appropriate number of EMS resources can be matched. If an increase in the number of motor vehicle collisions is seen during morning rush hour, additional units can be deployed to strategic locations so that they can readily access future incidents. Socioeconomic status may be linked to call volume and time, but by itself is not the best criterion for location of resources. Location of previous ambulance collisions is important data, and should be used to minimize collisions, not locate ambulances. While the average age of the population provides a larger picture of the medical needs of the community, as a whole it is not the best factor in dictating the deployment of resources.

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### QUESTION 3

You are called to a local industrial complex for a potential hazardous materials incident. The dispatcher reports to you that approximately 30 workers have been affected and that several workers have been overcome by fumes. The



specialized hazardous materials response team has been dispatched but will arrive approximately 20 minutes after your ambulance. Upon arrival, you are met at the gate by a worker who points to a large white tank next to the building which is the apparent source of the contamination. On the side of the tank you see a multi-colored NFPA 704 symbol with a number four (4) located within the blue diamond, a number one (1) located within the red diamond, a number one (1) located within the yellow diamond, and no indicator located within the white diamond. You are immediately approached by a crowd of approximately fifteen workers who state that they were exposed to fluid which was leaking from the tank. What is your next immediate action?

- A. Begin to triage the patients and obtain baseline vital signs
- B. Mix a weak bleach solution and tell the victims to use it to decontaminate their exposed skin
- C. Have the patients remove their clothing and begin to rinse them with water
- D. Ask the patients to remain in a single location until the hazardous materials team arrives

Correct Answer: C

Based upon the fact that the substance involved has already been identified as posing a significant health hazard, time cannot be wasted prior to initiation of field expedient gross decontamination. The universal decontaminating solution is water, and no time should be wasted in beginning to rinse any potential contamination away with it. Removal of the outer layer of clothing will immediately reduce the level of contamination on the victims. It is unreasonable to expect that the victims will wait for the hazardous materials team to arrive and begin decontamination. At no time should EMS personnel jeopardize their own safety by performing physical assessment or obtaining vital signs from potentially contaminated victims. Although weakened bleach solutions are sometimes used for decontamination, water is the best choice when the exact contaminating agent is unknown.

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#### QUESTION 4

You are transporting a trauma patient, and notice their condition starts to deteriorate. What do you do?

- A. Stop the ambulance and begin CPR
- B. Tell your partner to drive faster; you need to get this patient to the hospital now
- C. Reassess your patient
- D. Call medical control

Correct Answer: C

Any time you have a patient whose condition worsens, you should always reassess them.

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#### QUESTION 5

When managing an open fracture, you should do which of the following?

- A. Cover the exposed bone ends with a moist sterile dressing.
- B. Provide mild manual traction to restore distal circulation.
- C. Leave the wound exposed if there is no massive bleeding from the area.



D. Apply a pressure dressing to prevent blood loss.

Correct Answer: A

When bone is exposed, care must be taken to prevent further injury and infection. A good rule of thumb for the use of moist, sterile dressings is as follow: If the protruding part is normally on the inside of the body, cover it with a moist sterile dressing. Do not attempt to reinsert or reduce the exposed bone back into the body.

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