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QUESTION 1

You have responded for a 17 year-old male who has had a sudden onset of shortness of breath. During your evaluation of the patient, he tells you that he has a history of Marfan's syndrome. The patient is dyspneic and has decreased lung sounds on the left side of his chest. What do you think is the most likely cause of this patient's shortness of breath?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Spontaneous pneumothorax
- D. Congenital lung disease

Correct Answer: C

A common complication seen in the patient with Marfan's syndrome is a spontaneous pneumothorax. Marfan's syndrome is a connective tissue disorder that results in weak organ and tissue structure. Along with spontaneous pneumothoraces, they are also more likely to develop aortic aneurysms.

QUESTION 2

The two-flap valve located on the left side of the heart is the:

- A. Bivalve
- B. Aortic valve
- C. Bicuspid valve
- D. Pulmonary Valve

Correct Answer: C

The two-flap valve is called the mitral valve, also known as the bicuspid valve. The three-flap valve is the tricuspid valve.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following ventilatory techniques is likely to yield the LOWEST tidal volumes?

- A. One person bag-valve-mask
- B. Two person bag-valve-mask
- C. Flow restricted oxygen powered ventilatory device
- D. Mouth-to-mask

Correct Answer: A

With both mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-mask ventilation, it is relatively easy to maintain a good seal with the patient's mouth, allowing for delivery of adequate tidal volumes. Likewise, two person bag-valve-mask techniques dedicate one



rescuer solely to ensuring adequate mask seal and the second rescuer to squeeze the ventilation bag with two hands (again allowing for adequate tidal volumes to be delivered). One person bag-valve-mask usage is a difficult technique to master, as the single rescuer must maintain a manual airway maneuver, an adequate mask seal, and squeeze the bag simultaneously.

QUESTION 4

The normal heart rate for a child over the age of 6 is:

- A. 140- 160
- B. 120- 140
- C. 100- 120
- D. 80- 100

Correct Answer: D

The normal heart rate for a newborn is 140- 160 and an infant's is 120- 140 beats per minutes. Children between the ages of 1-6 have a heart rate of 100- 120, while children over the age of 6 have a heart rate of 80- 100 BPM

QUESTION 5

Diabetic Ketoacidosis has the following signs and symptoms; Acetone on breath, dry skin, poor skin turgor, altered mental status, confusion, thirst and frequent urination. What other symptoms are associated with DKA?

- A. Normal mental status
- B. Appearance of intoxication
- C. Tremors
- D. Diaphoresis

Correct Answer: B

Due to the hyperglycemic state the kidneys try to diereses the glucose out of the blood stream the more dehydrated the patient becomes. As the blood becomes thicker and thicker the lower the cardiac output and the harder the heart has to work. With the excess glucose and incomplete combustion from other fuel sources the brain is impaired as if the patient is intoxicated.

QUESTION 6

Any penetrating missile traveling over 2,000ft/sec would be classified as?

- A. Low velocity
- B. Medium velocity
- C. High velocity



D. Decelerating

Correct Answer: C

Any projectile which is traveling greater than 2,000ft/sec in indeed high velocity and carry with it high potential for kinetic energy transfer. These would be a rifle rounds which can deliver a large projectile over long distances with devastating consequences.

QUESTION 7

Anaphyltic shock is a form of distributive shock where the blood vessels _____?

A. Militate

B. Constrict

C. Leak

D. Semipermeable

Correct Answer: A

Due to the chemical release from the immune system bronchioles constrict and blood vessels to dilate dropping the blood pressure. Capillaries become permeable and leak a little causing hives to form on the skin. Distributive shock is difficult to recognize in the field, heart rate remains relatively low, skin is flushed due to the dilatation of the blood vessels.

QUESTION 8

You arrive on scene of a patient who fell from a ladder. Which of the following information is NOT an important factor in care of the patient.

A. Height of the ladder

B. Distance the patient fell from

C. Surface the patient landed on D. What part of the body hit first

Correct Answer: A

The height of the ladder is unimportant in your assessment may not have been at the top of the ladder when he fell.

QUESTION 9

Which chamber of the heart pumps oxygen-rich blood out to the body tissues?

A. Right atrium

B. Right ventricle

C. Left atrium



D. *Left ventricle

Correct Answer: D

Oxygen-rich blood reaches the left atrium from the lungs via the pulmonary veins; then, the left ventricle pumps it out to the rest of the body.

QUESTION 10

Research shows that most of the cases of inappropriately delivered shocks from an AED have been caused by:

- A. Mechanical interference.
- B. Improperly charged batteries.
- C. Malfunctioning electrodes.
- D. Human error.

Correct Answer: D

Almost all documented cases of inappropriate shocks have been attributed to human error, such as using the AED in a moving vehicle or operating it on a patient with a pulse.

QUESTION 11

Which statement about a patient's right to refuse care is correct?

- A. A child who is old enough to understand danger is old enough to refuse care and transport.
- B. An adult patient who is of sound mind and understands the consequences can refuse treatment.
- C. No one can authorize treatment or transport for any other individual, regardless of his or her age.
- D. EMTs should leave immediately whenever a patient says that he or she will refuse care.

Correct Answer: B

An adult of sound mind can refuse treatment, but the EMT should first make an effort to clearly explain the consequences; refusal of treatment should be documented in writing.

QUESTION 12

You are performing rescue breaths using an Ambu bag attached to 100% O₂, after several breaths you notice the patient's O₂ saturation has dropped significantly. What should you do next?

- A. Increase the rate of respirations
- B. Reposition the patient's head
- C. Change the seal on the mask



D. Remove the oral airway from the patients mouth

Correct Answer: B

This is a sign that you are not getting effective respirations, you should reposition the patient head using the head tilt / chin lift or jaw thrust maneuver and attempt respirations against.

QUESTION 13

"You are dispatched to a 50-year old male patient who is having cardiac issues. Which of the following will occur if the patients heart is beating too fast, or too slow? "

- A. He will begin to vomit
- B. He may become unconscious
- C. He will have a seizure
- D. He will begin to get very agitated

Correct Answer: B

If this patients becomes to bradycardic or tachicardic, they may go unconscious due to inadequate perfusion

QUESTION 14

There are two types of cerebral vascular accident, CVA, (Stroke), the most common is an ischemic stroke. What is the other type?

- A. Transient ischemic attack
- B. Hemorrhagic
- C. Thrombotic
- D. Embolic

Correct Answer: B

The second type of cerebral vascular accident is a ,hemorrhagic stroke, a bleed. Thrombotic and embolic stroke are all clots or ischemic strokes where the blood flow is stopped by a clot. A transient ischemic attack is most often referred as a mini stroke, a prelude to a full on CVA.

QUESTION 15

What airway opening maneuver should be used on a man that has fallen off a ladder and is suffering from respiratory distress?

- A. Head Tilt - Chin Lift
- B. Intubation



C. Bite Block

D. Jaw Thrust

Correct Answer: D

The "Jaw Thrust" maneuver should be used to open the airway of any patient who has suffered a traumatic injury

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