



NREMT^{Q&As}

National Registry Emergency Medical Technician

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QUESTION 1

Cardiac arrest in children is most often caused by:

- A. Chest trauma.
- B. Respiratory compromise.
- C. Hypovolemia.
- D. Irregular rhythm.

Correct Answer: B

The most common complication causing pediatric cardiac arrest is inadequate breathing or other respiratory compromise.

QUESTION 2

Your patient is a 35-year-old trauma victim who is not breathing. You are unable to open the airway by means of the jaw thrust and suctioning. You should:

- A. Attempt a mouth-to-mask ventilation.
- B. Use the head-tilt/chin-lift technique.
- C. Ventilate with a bag-valve-mask unit.
- D. Insert an airway through a tracheostomy.

Correct Answer: B

Although the head-tilt/chin-lift is not ordinarily used on trauma patients because it interferes with spinal immobilization and alignment, opening the airway takes priority over all other considerations. Be sure to document your actions in the patient care report.

QUESTION 3

While responding ambulances are particularly at risk of collisions in these areas?

- A. Pulling out of their bay
- B. Freeway driving
- C. Intersections
- D. Arriving on scene

Correct Answer: C

Cars sitting at intersections may block the view of the ambulance operator and can not see other cars approaching.



Cars approaching the intersection when the light is changing may not want to stop and accelerates through or cars sitting at a stop light might not be paying attention will accelerate without looking

QUESTION 4

Arriving on scene of any allergic reaction what is the clinicians first concern regarding the patient?

- A. What caused the reaction
- B. Is the airway swelling and respiratory effort
- C. Will I get stung
- D. Are there hives

Correct Answer: B

Airway edema and bronchial constriction/ edema (reactive airway) should be the first concern for the EMT to attend. With out an airway the patient will die, with out the ability to ventilate the patient then the patient will become hypoxic which may cause brain damage and death.

QUESTION 5

A 65-year-old male with terminal brain cancer calls 911 for shortness of breath. The patient has a Do Not Resuscitate order. What should you do for this patient?

- A. Discuss the situation with the family and try to persuade them not to have the patient transported.
- B. Administer oxygen and transport the patient to the most appropriate emergency room.
- C. Contact medical direction about administering oxygen and not transporting the patient.
- D. Contact the patient's oncologist for directions on the patient's care.

Correct Answer: B

The patient has the right to comfort care even if he is a DNR. This means that the patient has the right to receive oxygen and medications for pain. The patient has the right to make his own medical decisions unless his family has the medical power of attorney to decide if the patient is transported. Patients have the right to die with dignity.

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