



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

National Registry Emergency Medical Technician

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**QUESTION 1**

This type of seizure activity is absent of large muscle contractions, often just starring off in space.

- A. Petit mal
- B. Febrile
- C. Focal motor
- D. Grand mal

Correct Answer: A

Petit mal seizures are generally thought of as absence of seizure activity. They usually present with the young patient starring off in space with little to no muscle contractions. Petit mal seizures are generally short in nature and there is usually no postictal period, the patient just wakes up and realizes that something happened.

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**QUESTION 2**

You've arrived at the scene of what appears to be a domestic dispute over child molestation. You are asking a 5-year-old child about elimination habits. What word would be best to use when questioning this child?

- A. 'Pee-Pee'
- B. Urination
- C. Micturation
- D. Deltrusion

Correct Answer: A

A 5-year-old will not understand urination, micturation or deltrusion. The best term to use in this instance is "pee-pee." (This is a good example where the paramedic needs to correlate life span development and effective communication knowledge.)

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**QUESTION 3**

Two large tubes that bring air two and from the lungs.

- A. Bronchi
- B. Larynx
- C. Diaphragm
- D. Ronchi

Correct Answer: A



The Trachea leads to the Bronchi which leads into the Bronchiolitis.

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#### QUESTION 4

You have responded to a local residence of a 37-year-old male who had lacerated his leg while using a chainsaw in the back of his house. Prior to your arrival, the patient's wife, who is a nurse, applied pressure to the wound and has the patient in Trendelenburg position. Your assessment of the patient reveals him to be responsive to painful stimuli with a weak carotid pulse and the blood pressure unobtainable. There is a massive amount of blood surrounding the patient on the ground. The wife tells you that the wound is arterial and the injury occurred about 10 to 15 minutes ago. In addition to oxygen therapy, what are your treatment priorities for this patient?

- A. Continue applying direct pressure to the wound and call for ALS support.
- B. Apply an arterial tourniquet and call for ALS support.
- C. Apply an arterial tourniquet and call for ALS support.
- D. Continue applying direct pressure to the wound and transport.

Correct Answer: A

Direct pressure and fluids are this patient's best chance for survival and prevention of decompensated shock. ALS should be activated to administer fluids as soon as possible

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#### QUESTION 5

It is necessary to wear a mask and eye protection when

- A. Transporting a patient.
- B. Suctioning a patient.
- C. Splinting a closed injury.
- D. Administering oxygen.

Correct Answer: B

Wear a mask and eye protection when there is a high probability of splattering, such as when suctioning a patient.

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#### QUESTION 6

Your patient is a 16-year old male, who fell approximately 15 feet. This call should be considered:

- A. Not a traumatic emergency
- B. A traumatic emergency, that requires airlifting the patient to the nearest level 1 trauma center
- C. A significant mechanism of injury
- D. Not a significant mechanism of injury



Correct Answer: D

At the age of 16, medically, this patient is considered an adult and therefore, a fall less than 20 feet in height is not considered a significant mechanism of injury.

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#### QUESTION 7

The clinician's best role in the assessment and treatment of a Stroke patient is rapid recognition and transport to a stroke center. What is window of opportunity from the onset of symptoms and treatment?

- A. any time before symptoms resolve
- B. three hours
- C. in the first 24 hours
- D. once you have a stroke there is no chance to fix it

Correct Answer: B

Anytime there is a blockage not allowing blood flow the quicker blood flow is returned the better the results. It is well established if tPa is infused within three hours of onset of symptoms there is a greater chance that all deficits will resolve without lasting effects.

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#### QUESTION 8

Your patient is a 22 year old male with an object impaled in the right side of his chest, just below the shoulder. After assessing that the object is not blocking his airway, what is the best course of action for this patient.

- A. Remove the object by pushing it through the same direction as it entered
- B. Remove the object by pulling it back out the way it entered.
- C. Cut the object close to the patient in order to control the bleeding and transport the patient
- D. Stabilize the object in place, control the bleeding and transport

Correct Answer: D

The only time you want to remove an impaling object is when it is obstructing the airway, as doing so may cause uncontrolled bleeding and even death. Cutting the object will cause the object to move and could result in further injury.

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#### QUESTION 9

Which medication that will open bronchioles and increase effectiveness of breathing is typically used to treat a patient with shortness of breath?

- A. Bronchodilators
- B. Bronchoconstrictors



- C. Anti-Inflammatory
- D. Pneumodialator

Correct Answer: A

Bronchodilators are used to dilate or widen the bronchioles allowing air to more easily flow through them. A common bronchodilator is Albeuterol.

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#### QUESTION 10

Which of the following situations illustrates implied consent?

- A. You splint the broken arm and leg of a 6-year-old girl with her mother's permission.
- B. You care for a cardiac patient who asks you to help him take a dose of nitroglycerin.
- C. You arrive at the scene of a car crash, and the injured driver says, "Please help my child first."
- D. You provide life support to a man who was found unconscious by bystanders who called EMS.

Correct Answer: D

Implied consent means that, because your adult patient cannot give consent to treatment, you act without it.

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#### QUESTION 11

You are dispatched to 123 Somewhere Rd to a call for an injured woman as you approach the door or the home a man answers opens the door and tells you "this is none of your business" and to "get out of here". What is the correct course of action in this case.

- A. Return to the ambulance and tell dispatch that the patient has refused care
- B. Reason with the man and explain that the women may need medical attention
- C. Return to the ambulance drive a safe distance away and call for the police to help
- D. Barge past the man and help the woman in the home

Correct Answer: C

As an EMT you should never place yourself in harms way, if you feel a situation may be dangerous you should always wait for assistance from the police.

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#### QUESTION 12

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 embolus
- 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.

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### QUESTION 13

In any traumatic event where there is tissue damage which is bleeding, the bleeding needs to be controlled. Which is the proper steps to bleeding control?

- A. Direct pressure, elevation, tourniquet, digital pressure
- B. Direct pressure, digital pressure, elevation, tourniquet
- C. Tourniquet, elevation, pressure dressing, direct pressure
- D. Direct pressure, pressure dressing, tourniquet

Correct Answer: B

Direct pressure stops 90% of all bleeding. If direct pressure does not work in the first minute or two digital pressure points, compress the artery proximal to the bleeding, elevation and finally a tourniquet if not controlled or excessive bleeding.

Pressure dressings should only be used once bleeding has stopped.

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### QUESTION 14

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 is 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.

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### QUESTION 15

Patients commonly describe heart attack pain as which of the following characteristic?

- A. Like "pins and needles"
- B. Crushing or squeezing
- C. Intermittent (comes and goes)
- D. Less severe than indigestion

Correct Answer: B

Myocardial pain is often difficult to determine because it can take on many different characters; however, patients most commonly (over 40% of the time) describe the pain of a myocardial infarction as a crushing, squeezing, pressure that radiates outward to the arms and upper back.

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