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QUESTION 1

The correct flow of blood through the heart and lungs is...?

- A. Inferior/superior vena cavae, right atrium, right ventricle, lungs, left atrium, left ventricle, aorta
- B. Aorta, left atrium, left ventricle, lungs, right atrium, right ventricle, Inferior/superior vena cavae
- C. Inferior/superior vena cavae, right atrium, right ventricle, aorta, lungs, left atrium, left ventricle
- D. Right atrium, right ventricle, Inferior/superior vena cavae, lungs, aorta, left ventricle, left atrium

Correct Answer: A

Blood enters the heart through the Inferior/superior vena cavae, to the right atrium, then the right ventricle. It then goes to the lungs through the pulmonary vein, returning through the left atrium, then the left ventricle, leaving through the aorta.

QUESTION 2

EMS will be set up in which zone during a HazMat incident?

- A. Hot zone
- B. Warm zone
- C. Luke warm zone
- D. Cold zone

Correct Answer: D

The EMS crew is not protected with the appropriate personal protective gear to operate in the hot or warm zones. Patients must be decontaminated thoroughly prior to the EMS sector taking over care of the patient. There are not exceptions here, the potential of exposure to the hazardous material is too great.

QUESTION 3

As the head of the Quality Assurance Committee for your service, you review all patient care reports prior to passing them on to the medical director. On one trip sheet, you note the following narrative: Patient states that he cannot move his bowels and has had abdominal pain for three weeks. Patient also states that he has had a fever and took too Tylenol tablets this morning, but then became nauseated. What advice would you give the paramedic regarding this report?

- A. Have the EMT-B do all of the documenting.
- B. Make up abbreviations for any words he is unsure of how to spell.
- C. Only document what you know how to spell.
- D. Get a dictionary and look up any questionable words when documenting.



Correct Answer: D

Proper spelling is critical to prehospital documentation. Documentation containing spelling mistakes looks unprofessional and can cast doubt on the quality of care provided. Therefore, it is best to advise the paramedic to use a dictionary and look up any and all words that he is unsure of how to spell. Having the EMT-Basic document the advanced level care is inappropriate. However, it would not be inappropriate to have the EMT read over the documentation to point out spelling errors. Making up abbreviations for words the paramedic is unsure of how to spell can create additional confusion and is not considered good practice. Just documenting the aspects of patient care for which the paramedic is comfortable with spelling creates incomplete documentation and is likewise inappropriate.

QUESTION 4

Your patient is a 62-year-old man with a history of heart disease. He is experiencing chest pain. Your first action should be to:

- A. Place the pads for the automated external defibrillator on his chest.
- B. Begin CPR while preparing the automated external defibrillator.
- C. Ask him if he has taken his nitroglycerin, and if not, offer to assist him.
- D. Place him in a comfortable position and administer high-flow oxygen.

Correct Answer: D

Your first action would be to administer oxygen and place the patient in a comfortable position; next, if not contraindicated, you would request permission to administer nitroglycerin. You should first obtain a set of vital signs to ensure he is not in cardiogenic shock. Never put defibrillator pads onto a conscious patient with a pulse; this procedure is contraindicated. AED pads are not serving the same function as the electrodes used by ALS providers to monitor the heart rhythm.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following patients encountered would the paramedic most likely benefit from critical incident stress management?

- A. Death of a 4-year-old male patient from a fall.
- B. Death of an 30-year-old male who was intoxicated while driving.
- C. Death of a 43-year-old female from an explosion.
- D. Death of an 82-year-old female from a suicide.

Correct Answer: A

Death of a child is often a reason for a paramedic to need CISM. In addition a death of a coworker, an extreme threat to the paramedic, or any other significant incident may also be reasons for CISM. What is most important however, is that the recognition of stress and poor coping on the part of the provider is more important than assuming the use of CISM should be guided by the nature of the call.

**QUESTION 6**

Which of the following patients would be most appropriate for triage to a non-trauma center?

- A. 67-year-old female who was electrocuted by a 220 volt electrical outlet
- B. 19-year-old male involved in a single car MVC at a rate of 25 miles per hour
- C. 25-year-old female with a 1-inch laceration on her thigh
- D. 14-year-old male who fell 11 feet out of a tree, landing on his back

Correct Answer: C

Of the 4 choices, the patient with a laceration on her thigh has an isolated injury and can be effectively managed by a non-trauma center. The other 3 patients require a more thorough assessment and therefore should be evaluated at a trauma center.

QUESTION 7

"In the heart, which valve is located between the right atrium and right ventricle?"

- A. Bicuspid Valve
- B. Tricuspid Valve
- C. Aortic Valve
- D. Pulmonic Valve

Correct Answer: B

The Tricuspid Valve is located BETWEEN the RIGHT ATRIUM and RIGHT VENTRICLE

QUESTION 8

After releasing care of a possible child abuse victim over to the emergency department staff, you are having a discussion with another ambulance crew who was not present at the incident. As you are describing your suspicion that the child's mother is the perpetrator of child abuse, you are overheard by one of the child's family members. What legal violation have you possibly committed?

- A. Libel
- B. Malfeasance
- C. Negligence
- D. Slander

Correct Answer: D

Slander is the act of injuring a person's character, name, or reputation by making a false or malicious statement with malicious intent or reckless disregard for the falsity of the statement. If you had put the statement into writing, that would



constitute possible Libel. Negligence is a deviation from accepted standards of care. Malfeasance is a form of negligence involving the performance of a wrongful or unlawful act.

QUESTION 9

When you arrive at the receiving facility you must transfer care to the ED staff. By giving a report to the attending nursing staff about the past medical history the patients complaint assessment and interventions you have just allowed for what?

- A. Continuity of care
- B. Quantum of care
- C. Prime directive
- D. Quality transfer of care

Correct Answer: A

Giving report to the receiving facility's staff allows for continuity of care and continued care. This not only allows for a more speedy response by the receiving facility but eliminates unneeded repeated assessments and evaluations.

QUESTION 10

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.

QUESTION 11

An often fatal complication of diabetes, which is also the fist 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 12

The anatomy of the airway consists of the upper and the lower airway. The upper airway starts at the mouth and Nares and ends at the _____?

- A. Thyroid cartilage
- B. Epiglottis
- C. Cricoid cartilage
- D. Vocal cords

Correct Answer: C

The airway is divided into two different anatomical locations; the upper airway and lower airway. The upper airway starts where air enters the body, nose (Nares) and the mouth. Air will pass through the nose and is filtered and warmed before passing through the remainder of the upper airway and entering the lower airway. The upper airway ends at the Cricoid cartilage, the distal end of the larynx. The Thyroid cartilage is located at the proximal end of the larynx.

QUESTION 13

The single largest cause of death for Americans is/are:

- A. Coronary heart disease.
- B. Chronic obstructive airway disease.
- C. Cancer.
- D. Traumatic injuries.

Correct Answer: A

Coronary heart disease, also known as coronary artery disease (CAD), is the number one threat to American health, killing an estimated 466,000 persons annually. While some predisposition to coronary heart disease is non-modifiable, many of the risk factors are behaviors that can be changed (e.g., obesity, sedentary lifestyle, and smoking). While chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, and traumatic injuries represent major health problems, they do not claim lives on the magnitude that does coronary heart disease.

QUESTION 14

When dealing with a patient who has suffered an injury to the back of his head, what part of the brain you should suspect will be affected?



- A. Frontal
- B. Occipital
- C. Parietal
- D. Temporal

Correct Answer: B

The Occipital region of the brain is located in the posterior (rear) area of the brain and is the most likely to be injured by trauma to the back of the head.

QUESTION 15

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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