

EMC 340

Practice Test [unedited] for Unit Test # 1
SAMPLE QUESTIONS and Study Guide

If which of the following terms best describes the first paramedics of the 1970's

- A. **technician**
- B. pre hospital emergency practitioner
- C. orderly
- D. field attendant

The term describing the severity of the patient's condition is called

- A. parity
- B. Multi parity
- C. Tenacity
- D. **Acuity**
- E. Proclivity
- F. Depravity

Paramedics a final determination the patients most likely primary problem is known as the:

Field **diagnosis**

Differential diagnosis

Chief complaint

Improvisation

Standing Order

Which the following is NOT a level of patient acuity

Life-threatening condition

Not life-threatening condition

Potential **not life-threatening** condition

Potential life-threatening condition

Which patient acuity level presents the greatest challenge to the paramedics critical thinking skills

Life-threatening condition

Not life-threatening condition

Potential life-**threatening** condition

Potential not life-threatening condition

Which the following terms represents a flow chart of patient care procedures

Protocols

Standing Order

Algorithm

Special care enhancement

Care plan

The policy of administering nitroglycerin to cardiac chest pain patient is an example of that:

Protocols

Standing Order

Algorithm

Special care enhancement

Care plan

The policy by which nitroglycerin can be administered to cardiac chest pain patient without a physician's order is an example of a(n):

Protocols

Standing Order

Algorithm

Special care enhancement

Care plan

The basic major disadvantage to use of protocols and standing orders is that they:

Atypical patients

Often did not permit **adapting** to patient to a patient in a presentation

Only cover multiple disease ideologies

Address only

Know of the above

That data processing style that focuses on the most important aspect of a critical situation is:

A reflective

Impulsive

Divergent

Convergent

Anticipatory

Which the following is NOT a step in the critical decision making process

A. Forming a concept

B. Interpreting the data

C. Applying the principles

D. **Summarizing** the results

E. Evaluating the interventions

Which the following is NOT an element of the six Rs of critical decision making?

Reading the scene

Researching the management plan

Reacting

Reading the patient

Reevaluating

Of the physical examination techniques used in the pre hospital setting, which one is the least invasive ?

Inspection

Palpation

Percussion

Auscultation

Usually, which of these techniques is performed first during the physical examination

Inspection

Palpation

Percussion

Auscultation

The pressure of the blood within the blood vessels while the tentacles are relaxing is known as the:

Korotkoff blood pressure

Systolic blood pressure

Diastolic blood pressure

Asystolic blood pressure

Atrial blood pressure

The diastolic blood pressure represents a measure of:

Systemic **vascular** resistance

Cardiac output

Blood this paucity

Left mid curricular strengthen contraction

Blood volume

Which to the following is **most** likely to influence the patient's blood pressure

Anxiety

Eating

Smoking

Time of day

The 1st responder reports to you that the patient has no pulse. The most likely cardiac rhythm will be:

Heart block

Ventricular tachycardia

Ventricular fibrillation

Atrial fibrillation

Usually, high blood pressure is defined as a blood pressure > :

120/80

140/90

160/90

180/100

200/100

If the patient has VS : H R:82; RR:14; BP:144/96,

Then this patient has a pulse pressure of:

A. 14

- B. 40
- C. 48
- D. 96
- E. 120

In a positive the tilt test, what V S change in is positive and for hypovolemia :

- A . a BP drop of **15** mmHg
- B. a BP rise of the 15 mmHg
- C. H R drop of the > 25/min.
- D. H R drop of 15/min.

Which of the following is considered the best pulse. For determining pulse in a small child:

- A. Brachial
- B. Radial
- C. Carotid
- D. Popliteal

The BP , of the should be inflated to what level beyond the point at which the patient's radial pulse disappears?

- A. 10 mmHg
- B. 20 mmHg
- C. 30 mmHg
- D. 40 mmHg
- E. 120 mmHg

The reason for inflation to of the above level is:

- A. To prevent Korotkoff sounds
- B. To prevent a false elevation of DBP
- C. To prevent the auscultatory gap
- D. To prevent misinterpretation of SBP

The normal body temperature by mouth is:

- A. 36⁰ C (97 degrees)
- B. 37 C (98.6)
- C. 38 degrees (100.0)
- D. 39 (102.4)

The normal rectal temperature is:

- A. What degree (F) degree lower than oral temperature
- B. One degree higher than oral temperature
- C. Use the same as oral temperature
- D. Is the same as axillary temperature

A bluish discoloration are around the orbit some of the eyes and behind the ears is suggestive of:

- A. Stroke
- B. Skull **fracture**
- C. Brain injury
- D. Brain infection

And muscular area around the colored portion of the eye that constricts and dilates to regulate light falling on the retina is called

- A. Conjunctiva
- B. Lens
- C. fundus
- D. Fovea
- E. **Ciliary** muscle

The dilation of the pupil with in a patient with no other symptoms and with both pupils being reactive is likely to be due to:

- A. glaucoma
- B. narcotic overdose
- C. brain injury
- D. Mushroom overdose
- E. Anisocoria

In the above patient, the finding of an red painful eye with one fixed and dilated pupil (the other pupil is normal) would be most suggested of

- A. pontine hemorrhage
- B. Narcotic overdose
- C. atropine overdose
- D. Acute glaucoma

What % of the population is said to have one pupil slightly larger than the other

- A. 0.01%
- B. 0.1%
- C. 10%
- D. 20%

This structure lies anterior with to the sternocleidomastoid muscle

Trachea
Clavicle
Cricoid cartilage
External jugular vein
Internal jugular vein

This structure lies to inferior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle

Hyoid bone
Trapezius muscle
Clavicle
External jugular vein
Internal jugular vein

The best route to for the critical Care Paramedic to it access the above structure is to insert the needle in the middle of the

- Anterior triangle
- Posterior triangle
- Middle triangle
- Sternocleidomastoid muscle

If an individual has a visual field defect that allows normal vision only of what is right in front of his nose (bitemporal hemi - blindness), you would expect a lesion of the optic track to be at:

- The retinal artery
- The optic nerve coming off of the eye itself
- The optic chiasm
- Occipital (visual) cortex

Which one of the following cranial nerves (CN) is NOT necessary for extraocular eye movements (E O M)

- CN II
- CN III
- CN IV
- CN V
- CN VI

One cause of increased intracranial pressure that a paramedic may encounter would be:

- Hypovolemia
- hypothermia
- Hypothyroidism
- Hypertension, malignant

The physical diagnostic finding that the emergency department paramedic may utilize in the above patient is observation of:

- Battle's sign
- Cullin's sign
- Glucose positive fluids from the ear
- Inability to locate optic disc (blurry and indistinct)

The above the positive finding is best observed in the ED by means of using

- Inspection
- Palpation
- Blood pressure cuff
- Glucometer
- Ophthalmoscope

Fixed and dilated pupils in and unresponsive patients would be least likely to be associated with:

- Atropine overdose
- Severe hypoxia

Stroke [C V A]
Narcotic overdose

The combination of shortness of breath , chest pain , neck vein distension , H R:132 , regular; BP: 78/56 would most likely be associated with which one of the following:

Narcotic overdose
Acute glaucoma
Atrial fibrillation
Tension pneumothorax
Simple pneumothorax

All the following typically cause neck vein distension , low blood pressure, a rapid heartbeat EXCEPT :

C H F
Increased intracranial pressure
Tamponade
Tension pneumothorax

If the radial pulse is accent, the presence of a federal pulse suggest asystolic blood pressure of that least:

50 mmHg
60 mmHg
70 mmHg
80 mmHg
100 mmHg

The presence of a radial pulse would suggest that the S B P is at least:

50 mmHg
60 mmHg
70 mmHg
80 mmHg
100 mmHg

If the femoral pulses absent the presence of a carotid BP would suggest that the systolic BP would be at least:

40 mmHg with
50 mmHg
60 mmHg
70 mmHg
80 mmHg

In the mnemonic " A M P L E ," the P stands for:

Number of pregnancies
Present illness
past medical illnesses
Post prandial
Posthumous

The physical diagnostic technique of touching and feeling is called:

Inspection

Palpation
percussion
Auscultation

A device used for with measuring the amount of hemoglobin saturation:
sphygmomanometer

Glucometer
Hemoglobinometer
Pulse oximeter

In the mnemonic " C A, B, C , D , E," the D stands for:

Deformity
Disability
Distress
Disorderly
Disastrous

The amount of air that washes in and out of the lungs in one movement is called:

Inspiratory volume
expiratory volume
tidal volume
Minute volume

In the adult patient, bradycardia is defined as a heart rate:

Less than 100
greater than 100
less than 80
greater than 80
less than 60

In the adult patient, tachycardia is defined as a heart rate of

Less than 100
greater than 100
less than 80
greater than 80
greater than 140

Study Guide (time mgt. suggestion)

Syllabus	topic	questions	difficulty	weight
02	New paramedic professional	1%	1	1
03	Workplace learning	2%	1	2
04	Assessment approach	5%	1	5
05	Interviewing techniques	6%	3	18
06	and challenges			

07	Comprehensive PE	2%	1	2
08	Clinical data analysis	8 %	5	40
09	Clinical decision making	6 %	2	12
10	Initial PE / VS	3%	1	3
11	Respirations	8 %	1	10
12	Pulse	10%	2	20
13	BP	15% 1 15		
14	Quick checks	3%	1	3
15	EMS history	2%	2	4
16	PE (secondary) overview	3 %	1	5
17	Head	2 %	1	2
18	Eyes	10%	2	20
19	ENT	2%	2	4
20	Neck	12%	1	15

Totals	~ 81%	see abv.	see abv.
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