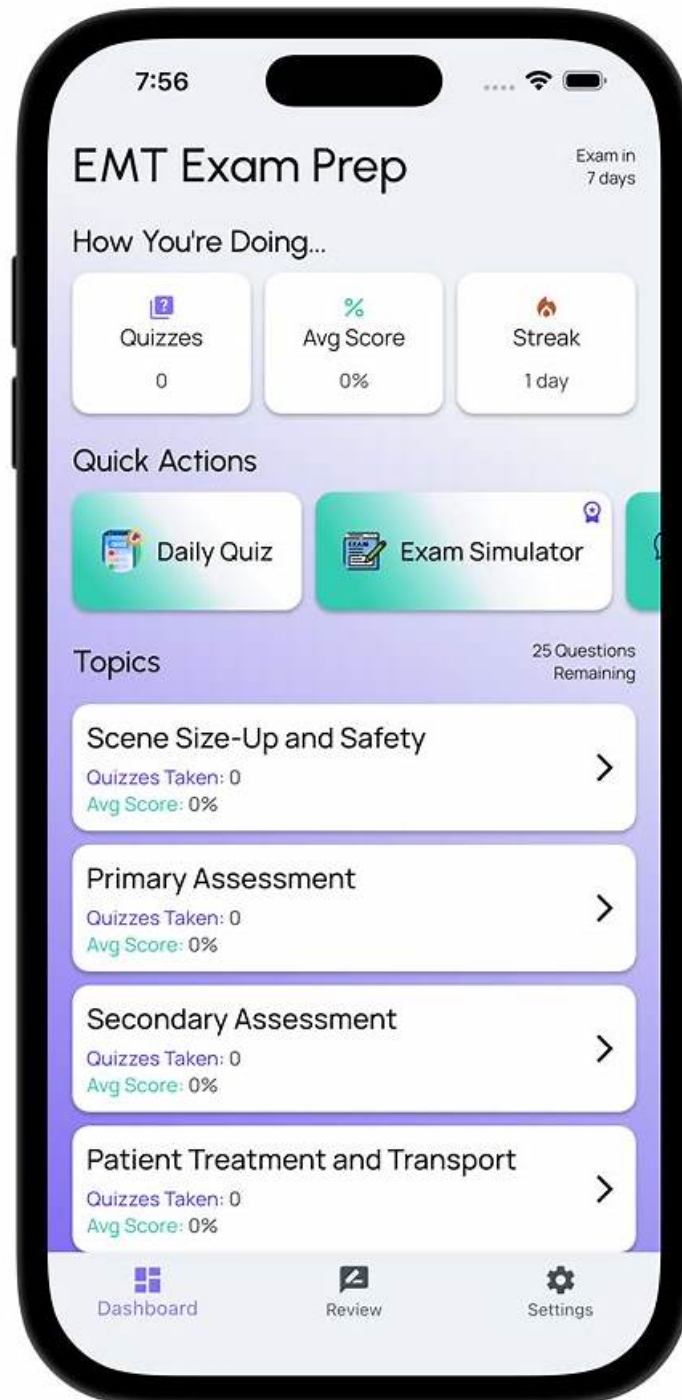


EMT Unterlage, EMT Examengine



P.S. Kostenlose 2026 NREMT EMT Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ZertSoft verfügbar:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=14BKPILDpK8ich0iY2vZsk4yDAbb4OGgU>

Die echten und originalen Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu EMT (Emergency Medical Technicians Exam) bei ZertSoft wurden verfasst von unseren NREMT-Experten mit den Informationen von EMT (Emergency Medical Technicians Exam) aus dem Testcenter wie PROMETRIC oder VUE.

ZertSoft genießt schon guten Ruf auf dem IT-Prüfungssoftware Markt Deutschlands, Japans und Südkoreas. Wenn es für Sie das erste Mal, unsere Marke zu hören, können Sie zuerst auf unserer Webseite die Demos der NREMT EMT gratis probieren. Dann

können Sie das kundenorientierte Design von uns ZertSoft erkennen und die ausführliche Deutungen empfinden. Wenn auch die Unterlagen der NREMT EMT schon am neuesten sind, werden wir immer weiter die Aktualisierungssituation überprüfen. Innerhalb einem Jahr nach Ihrem Kauf, bieten wir Ihnen gratis immer weiter die neueste Version von NREMT EMT Prüfungssoftware.

>> EMT Unterlage <<

EMT Examengine & EMT Trainingsunterlagen

Um keine Reue und Bedauern in Ihrem Leben zu hinterlassen, sollen Sie jede Gelegenheit ergreifen, um das Leben zu verbessern. Haben Sie das gemacht? Die Fragenkataloge zur NREMT EMT Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft helfen den IT-Fachleuten, die Erfolg erzielen wollen, die NREMT EMT Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Um den Erfolg nicht zu verpassen, machen Sie doch schnell.

NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam EMT Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q164-Q169):

164. Frage

A 10-year-old patient has a closed angulated deformity of the right leg after falling out of a tree. What action should the EMT take first?

- A. Realign the deformed extremity.
- B. Assess for distal circulation.
- C. Perform a rapid trauma assessment.
- **D. Perform manual cervical stabilization.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The correct answer is D. Perform manual cervical stabilization.

Key Concept: Mechanism of Injury (MOI) and Priorities

This patient fell out of a tree, which is a significant mechanism of injury. Any fall from height raises concern for:

Spinal injury (especially cervical spine)

Multisystem trauma

Why D is correct:

According to NREMT trauma priorities:

Spinal motion restriction is initiated immediately when a significant MOI is present. The first action upon patient contact is to stabilize the cervical spine manually. NREMT-aligned guidance states:

"Manual cervical stabilization should be initiated immediately in patients with suspected spinal injury."

"Falls from height are high-risk mechanisms requiring spinal precautions." Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Assess for distal circulation. Important, but comes after addressing life threats and spinal stabilization. B). Realign the extremity. Done later if needed, after initial stabilization and assessment. C). Perform a rapid trauma assessment. Occurs after cervical spine stabilization is initiated. Exact Extracts (NREMT-aligned EMT educational references):

"Begin manual stabilization of the cervical spine immediately."

"High-risk mechanisms include falls from height."

"Address life threats first before focusing on isolated extremity injuries." Clinical Priority Summary:

Because this is a high-risk fall, the EMT must immediately protect the cervical spine, making D the correct answer.

References:

NREMT EMT Education Standards - Trauma (Spinal Motion Restriction)

NREMT National Continued Competency Program (NCCP)

AAOS Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured (NREMT-aligned)

165. Frage

A 9-year-old patient who was injured in an MCI is brought to the treatment area with a delayed triage tag. Which of the following signs or symptoms would the EMT expect to find? Select the three correct options.

- A. Breathing only after opening the airway
- B. Respiratory rate of 16
- **C. Ability to ambulate**

- D. Mottled skin
- E. Palpable pulses being present
- F. Follows simple commands

Antwort: C,E,F

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In pediatric START or JumpSTART triage, a "delayed" status is appropriate if the child is breathing adequately, has palpable pulses, and follows commands. The respiratory rate of 16 is normal for a 9-year-old, and being able to walk also supports the "delayed" tag.

"Mottled skin" and "breathing only after airway opening" would more likely lead to "immediate" or even "expectant" categories depending on associated symptoms.

References:

JumpSTART Pediatric MCI Triage Algorithm

National EMS Education Standards - Triage

PALS Provider Manual (American Heart Association)

166. Frage

A choking patient becomes unresponsive. What should the EMT perform next? Select the two correct options.

- A. Check for a pulse
- B. Open mouth
- C. Begin chest compressions
- D. Do not ventilate until the foreign body is removed
- E. Position the patient in recovery and administer back blows

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

If a choking patient becomes unresponsive, EMTs should:

* Check for a pulse

* Begin chest compressions if no pulse is found. Chest compressions can help dislodge the object. After compressions, the airway should be opened and inspected. Back blows are not appropriate for unconscious patients.

Ventilation is attempted after clearing the airway or if no object is seen. Do not withhold compressions waiting for object removal.

References:

AHA BLS Provider Manual (2020) - Foreign Body Airway Obstruction Algorithm NREMT Airway Skills Sheet - Obstructed

Airway National EMS Education Standards - Respiratory and Airway Management

167. Frage

Which of the following actions are steps for inserting a nasopharyngeal airway? Select the two answer options that are correct.

- A. Follow the base of the tongue during insertion.
- B. Lubricate the distal tip.
- C. Place the device in the larger nostril.
- D. Insert the bevel away from the septum.
- E. Measure from the corner of the mouth to the tip of the ear.

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

The correct answers are D. Place the device in the larger nostril and E. Lubricate the distal tip.

Proper insertion of a nasopharyngeal airway (NPA) follows specific steps outlined in NREMT-aligned airway management guidelines.

Correct Steps:

1. Choose the larger nostril (D):

* The NPA should be inserted into the nostril with better airflow (larger nostril) to reduce resistance and trauma.

* This improves ease of insertion and patient comfort.

2. Lubricate the distal tip (E):

- * The airway must be lubricated with a water-soluble lubricant before insertion.
- * This minimizes friction and reduces the risk of nasal mucosal injury or bleeding.

NREMT-aligned references state:

- * "Insert the NPA into the larger nostril when possible."
- * "Lubricate the airway prior to insertion."

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Measure from the corner of the mouth to the tip of the ear # Incorrect
- * This measurement is used for an oropharyngeal airway (OPA), not an NPA.
- * NPA is measured from nose to earlobe.
- * B. Follow the base of the tongue during insertion # Incorrect
- * This applies to OPA insertion, not NPA.
- * NPA is inserted along the floor of the nasal passage.
- * C. Insert the bevel away from the septum # Incorrect
- * The bevel should face toward the septum (medially), not away.

Exact Extracts (NREMT-aligned EMT educational references):

- * "Measure NPA from the nostril to the earlobe."
- * "Lubricate the airway before insertion."
- * "Insert into the larger nostril if possible."
- * "Advance gently along the nasal floor."

Clinical Priority Summary:

Correct NPA insertion requires proper nostril selection and lubrication, making D and E the correct answers.

References:

NREMT EMT Education Standards - Airway, Respiration & Ventilation

NREMT National Continued Competency Program (NCCP)

AAOS Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured (NREMT-aligned)

168. Frage

Which of the following techniques are appropriate for examining a patient with an acute abdomen? Select the two correct options.

- A. Press softly if the abdomen has a pulsating mass
- B. Palpate the abdomen prior to auscultation
- C. Begin palpation with the most painful quadrant
- **D. Visualize the abdomen before palpation**
- **E. Lie the patient supine with legs flexed**

Antwort: D,E

Begründung:

In patients with acute abdominal pain, you must first inspect (visualize) for distension, discoloration, or masses before touching. Palpation always begins away from the most painful area. The patient should be in a supine position with knees flexed to relax the abdominal muscles and ease the exam.

Palpating a pulsating mass could rupture an abdominal aortic aneurysm and is contraindicated.

References:

NREMT Cognitive Exam Blueprint - Medical Emergencies

Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured (AAOS, 11th ed.) - Chapter: Abdominal and GI Emergencies EMT-B

National Standard Curriculum, Module: Medical Emergencies

169. Frage

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Die NREMT EMT Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine der wertvollsten zeitgenössischen Zertifizierungsprüfung. In den letzten Jahrzehnten ist die Computer-Ausbildung schon ein Fokus geworden. Sie ist ein notwendiger Bestandteil der Informations-Technologie im IT-Bereich. So legen viele IT-fachleute diese Prüfung ab, um ihr Wissen zu erweitern und einen Durchbruch in allen Bereichen zu verschaffen. Und unsere Fragen und Antworten zur NREMT EMT Zertifizierungsprüfung sind genau das, was sie brauchen. Dennoch ist es schwer, diesen Test zu bestehen. Wählen Sie die entsprechende Abkürzung, um Erfolg zu garantieren. Wählen Sie ZertSoft, kommt der Erfolg auf Sie zu. Die Fragen und Antworten zur NREMT EMT Zertifizierung von ZertSoft werden von den IT-Eliten nach ihren Erfahrungen und Praxien bearbeitet und haben die Zertifizierungserfahrung von mehr als zehn Jahren.

