

New NREMT EMT Test Voucher, Valid EMT Study Guide

NREMT Advanced-EMT Study Guide

Initial Assessment: B-SMNAC - BSI (body substance isolation);

- Scene Safety;
- Mechanism of Injury (MOI)/Nature of Illness (NOI);
- Number of Patients;
- Assistance (additional units, Fire, Police, etc.);
- C-spine (and/or C-collar)

Initial Assessment: G-CAAT - General Impression;

- Chief Complaints, Life Threats (hemorrhage);
- AVPU;
- ABC's (airway, breathing, circulation);
- Transport Decision (Load and Go or Stay and Play)

Components of General Impression - ASSS-FLOP-VD;

- Apparent state of health;
- Skin color, obvious lesions;
- Signs of distress;
- Sexual development;
- Facial expressions;
- Level of consciousness;
- Odors;
- Posture, Motor, Gait;
- Vital statistics;
- Dress, Grooming, Hygiene

Components of AVPU - Alert;

- responds to Verbal stimuli;
- responds to Painful stimuli;
- Unresponsive

Secondary Assessment: OPQRST-I - (especially for Respiratory and Cardiac patients);

- Onset;
- Provocation/Palliation;
- Quality;
- Radiation;
- Scale/Severity;
- Time;
- Interventions

What is OPQRST? - a mnemonic for remembering the questions to ask when assessing the patient's chief complaint or major symptoms

Onset - When and how did the symptom begin?

P.S. Free & New EMT dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ValidExam: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Te9poTLCX7ZA_jsSjkISRerZiRYVS_g

The policy of "small profits" adopted by our company has enabled us to win the trust of all of our EMT customers, because we aim to achieve win-win situation between all of our customers and our company. And that is why even though our company has become the industry leader in this field for so many years and our EMT Exam Materials have enjoyed such a quick sale all around the world we still keep an affordable price for all of our customers and never want to take advantage of our famous brand.

ValidExam is one of the most reliable platforms to get actual NREMT EMT dumps. It offers the latest and valid real Emergency Medical Technicians Exam (EMT) exam dumps. The product of ValidExam is available in NREMT EMT PDF, EXAM CODE desktop practice exam software, and web-based Emergency Medical Technicians Exam (EMT) practice test.

>> New NREMT EMT Test Voucher <<

Valid EMT Study Guide - EMT Valid Exam Online

Are you racking your brains for a method how to pass NREMT EMT exam? NREMT EMT certification test is one of the valuable certification in modern IT certification. Within the last few decades, IT got a lot of publicity and it has been a necessary and desirable part of modern life. NREMT certification has been well recognized by international community. So, most IT people want to improve their knowledge and their skills by NREMT certification exam. EMT test is one of the most important exams and the certificate will bring you benefits.

NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

A 3-year-old female choked while eating a hot dog and then became unresponsive. You should first

- A. Begin chest compressions
- B. Deliver two rescue breaths
- C. Check her carotid pulse
- D. Perform a head tilt-chin lift maneuver

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to Pediatric Basic Life Support (PBLIS) guidelines by the American Heart Association (AHA), when a child becomes unresponsive due to foreign body airway obstruction (FBAO), the immediate next step is to begin chest compressions. This is done before checking the airway or giving breaths because the airway is presumed obstructed. The compressions may dislodge the object.

After 30 compressions, open the airway and check for visible objects. If none are seen, attempt rescue breaths.

This protocol reflects the high risk of complete airway blockage in children with sudden collapse following a choking episode.

References:

AHA PALS and BLS Provider Manual (2020), Pediatric FBAO Algorithm

NREMT Cognitive Exam Blueprint - Pediatric Airway Obstruction

National EMS Education Standards (2011) - Pediatric Emergencies

NEW QUESTION # 55

A 27-year-old patient reports trouble breathing after being struck by a car. Which of the following findings are indicative of a possible chest wall injury? Select the three answer options that are correct.

- A. Epigastric distension
- B. Occipital depression
- C. Clavicle deformity
- D. Jugular vein distention
- E. Subcutaneous emphysema
- F. Unequal rise and fall

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Clavicle deformity suggests potential rib or thoracic trauma. Unequal chest rise may indicate a flail segment, pneumothorax, or hemothorax. Subcutaneous emphysema, the presence of air under the skin, is a classic finding in pneumothorax or tracheobronchial injury.

Occipital depression is not chest related; epigastric distension is a GI symptom; and jugular vein distention would suggest tension pneumothorax or cardiac tamponade, which are more advanced complications.

References:

NREMT Trauma Assessment Guidelines

National EMS Education Standards - Chest Injuries

AAOS Emergency Care and Transportation (11th ed.), Chapter: Chest and Abdominal Trauma

NEW QUESTION # 56

A 70-year-old patient has a sudden onset of difficulty breathing with throat and chest tightness after working outside. The EMT auscultates bilateral wheezes. The vital signs are BP 60/44, P 128, R 28, and SpO₂ 90% on room air. Which of the following treatments should the EMT administer?

- A. Epinephrine auto-injector
- B. Patient's metered-dose inhaler

- C. Positive pressure ventilations
- D. Sublingual nitroglycerin

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The symptoms and vital signs (wheezing, hypotension, high pulse rate, respiratory distress) are strongly indicative of anaphylaxis, which is a life-threatening allergic reaction. Bilateral wheezing and hypotension further confirm systemic involvement. The first-line treatment is intramuscular epinephrine, which:

- * Reverses bronchospasm (via beta-2 adrenergic effects)
- * Raises blood pressure (via alpha-1 vasoconstriction)
- * Improves airway tone and reduces mucosal edema

A metered-dose inhaler may help in mild bronchospasm but is insufficient during anaphylactic shock.

Positive pressure ventilations are a secondary measure if respiratory failure occurs. Nitroglycerin is contraindicated due to low BP.

References:

NREMT Medical/Obstetrics/Gynecology Guidelines - Allergic Reactions

AHA ACLS Provider Manual (2020), Section on Anaphylaxis

National EMS Education Standards - Immune System Emergencies

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which of the following would potentially complicate patient care during a helicopter transport?

- **A. Position of the patient's head within the aircraft**
- B. Maintaining 98% oxygen saturation
- C. Use of air splints to immobilize fractures
- D. Increase in the atmospheric humidity

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The position of the patient's head within the aircraft affects access to airway management and crew maneuverability. If the head is oriented away from providers or toward a non-accessible bulkhead, this can delay critical interventions (airway suctioning, ventilations).

Use of air splints, maintaining oxygen saturation, or environmental humidity are not major complications relative to physical positioning and in-cabin access limitations.

References:

NREMT EMS Operations - Air Medical Transport

NAEMSP (National Association of EMS Physicians): Air Medical Guidelines EMS Helicopter Safety Protocols - FAA Advisory Circulars

NEW QUESTION # 58

When treating a patient suspected of having tuberculosis, you should

- A. Place a HEPA respirator on the patient
- B. Wear a surgical mask before treating the patient
- **C. Place a surgical mask on the patient**
- D. Notify the Centers for Disease Control

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

For suspected or confirmed tuberculosis (TB), the EMT should place a surgical mask on the patient, not a HEPA respirator. Surgical masks are used to contain droplets from the patient and reduce airborne transmission.

The EMT should wear an N95 or HEPA respirator to protect against inhaling airborne particles. Notification to the CDC is not the EMT's responsibility - that falls to public health officials.

References:

www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

P.S. Free 2025 NREMT EMT dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ValidExam: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Te9poTLCX7ZA_jsSjkISRerZiRYVS_g