

Latest Test EMT Experience - EMT Test Engine Version

West Coast EMT Final Exam Test Latest Update 2025/2026 Questions and Answers

1. **You have an AMA patient who is refusing transport. What should you be doing?:** When a patient is AMA, they first must be A/O 4x to show that they are alert and oriented and able to make their own decisions. You must inform them of all the possible risks that come with not being transported (such as death).

During documentation, make sure the patient signs the AMA to prove they do not need transport (and to not get sued). DOCUMENT EVERYTHING

2. **All information in a PCR needs to be confidential. Why?:** Patient confidentiality due to HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability)

3. **What is supra ventricular tachycardia (SVT)?:** irregularly fast or erratic heart-beat (arrhythmia) that affects the upper heart chambers

4. **The physical act of moving air into and out of the lungs is called::** ventilation

5. **Which of the following is the MOST common cause of airway obstruction in the unresponsive patient?:** the tongue

6. **What should a normal patient's capillary refill be?:** less than 2 seconds

7. **After you determine a patient is unconscious, what is the next step?:** Begin CPR and begin respiratory support (ie maintain their ABCs)

After compressions, ventilate and repeat cycle until ALS arrives

8. **When a patient has signs of poor perfusion, what do you do next?:** Provide high-flow O2 via BVM

Keep patient warm Rapid transport

9. **A 67-year-old female with severe chest pain becomes unresponsive, pulse- less, and apneic during transport. You should::** stop the ambulance, begin CPR, and attach the AED as soon as possible.

10. **What is an aneurysm?:** Defined as a swelling within a brain artery due to weakening of the artery wall

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NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

During a mass casualty incident, a patient has an open tibia and fibula deformity. Using START triage, in which of the following priorities should the EMT place the patient?

- A. Minimal
- B. Emergent
- **C. Delayed**
- D. Immediate

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The START (Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment) system classifies patients based on ability to walk, respirations, perfusion, and mental status. A patient with an open fracture who can breathe adequately, has a pulse, and follows commands is categorized as "Delayed".

Immediate (Red) is reserved for those who cannot walk and have life-threatening conditions, such as compromised airway or severe bleeding.

References:

U.S. Department of Health START Triage Protocol

FEMA MCI Guidelines

Brady Emergency Care (13th ed.) - Chapter on MCI and Incident Management

NEW QUESTION # 18

What are possible complications of using continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)? Select the two correct options.

- **A. Feeling of suffocation**
- **B. Hypotension**
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Bronchospasms
- E. Myocardial infarction

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

CPAP works by delivering continuous positive pressure to keep alveoli open and improve oxygenation.

However, complications include:

* Hypotension: Due to reduced venous return and cardiac preload

* Feeling of suffocation: Common psychological reaction to a tight-fitting mask and forced airflow. It is used to treat, not cause, pulmonary edema. It does not induce bronchospasm or myocardial infarction.

References:

NREMT Airway & Ventilation Guidelines

National EMS Education Standards - Noninvasive Positive Pressure Ventilation AAOS EMT Textbook (11th ed.), CPAP and Respiratory Distress Management

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following signs and symptoms indicate dehydration in an infant? Select the three correct options.

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hypertension
- **C. Poor skin turgor**

- D. Sunken fontanelles
- E. Flushed, dry skin
- F. Delayed capillary refill

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Dehydration signs in infants include:

- * Poor skin turgor (elasticity)
- * Sunken fontanelles (indicative of fluid loss)
- * Delayed capillary refill (>2 seconds)

Flushed skin is more common in fever or heat illness, not dehydration. Hypotension, not hypertension, is associated with dehydration in late stages.

References:

NREMT Pediatric Assessment and Fluid Emergencies

PALS Provider Manual - Dehydration in Infants

AAOS Emergency Care (11th ed.) - Pediatric Emergency Chapter

NEW QUESTION # 20

A law enforcement officer requests that you place the clothes from a sexual assault victim in a bag for transport to the hospital. Which type of bag should you use?

- A. Paper
- B. Plastic
- C. Cloth
- D. Polypropylene

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In cases of sexual assault, preserving evidence integrity is critical. Clothing or other forensic evidence must be placed in paper bags. Plastic or non-breathable materials can trap moisture, promoting mold or degradation of evidence like DNA or bodily fluids.

This approach follows chain-of-custody protocols used by law enforcement and medical facilities for handling forensic material.

References:

NREMT EMS Operations - Evidence Preservation and Forensics

U.S. Department of Justice: "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations" National EMS Education Standards - Legal and Ethical Principles

NEW QUESTION # 21

A 19-year-old patient has received multiple stab wounds. The patient is unresponsive. The vital signs are BP 82/60, P 116, R 28, and SpO2 86%. Which substance would the EMT expect to increase in the patient's body?

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Lactic acid
- C. Water
- D. Sodium bicarbonate

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The patient is in hypoperfusion (shock) from blood loss. In shock states, tissues are deprived of oxygen, leading to anaerobic metabolism, which produces lactic acid as a byproduct. This causes metabolic acidosis, which is a critical sign of systemic oxygen debt.

Carbon dioxide rises with respiratory failure, but lactic acid is a more specific indicator of cellular hypoxia.

References:

NREMT Medical Emergencies: Shock

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