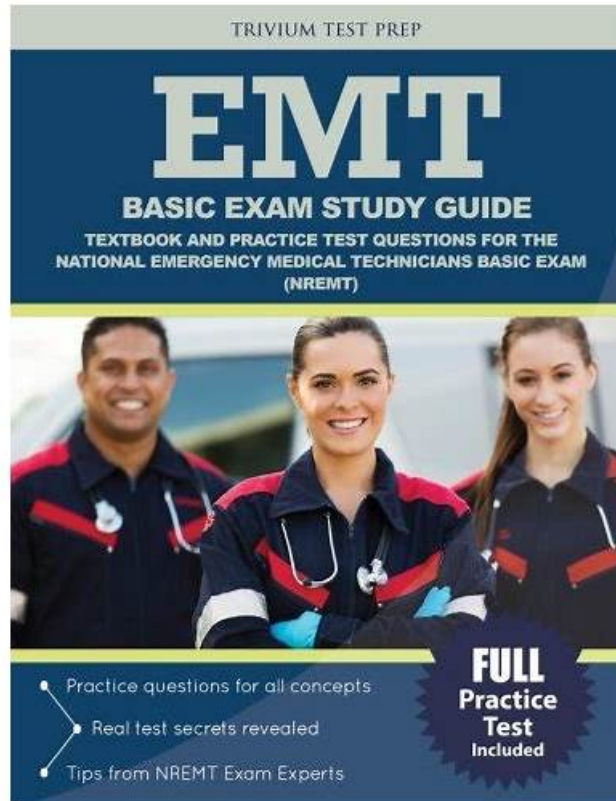


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NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

A 7-year-old patient is confused and disoriented. What should the EMT assess to rapidly determine the patient's condition? Select the three answer options that are correct.

- A. Disability
- B. Pallor
- C. Accessory muscle use
- D. Response to environment
- E. Mucous membranes
- F. Lung sounds

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

To rapidly determine a pediatric patient's condition, NREMT emphasizes the Pediatric Assessment Triangle (PAT), which allows EMTs to form a quick clinical impression without hands-on assessment. The PAT consists of appearance, work of breathing, and circulation to skin.

Option F (Response to environment) evaluates appearance, including interaction, awareness, and mental status-critical in a confused child.

Option E (Accessory muscle use) assesses work of breathing, identifying respiratory compromise through visible effort such as retractions or nasal flaring.

Option A (Pallor) reflects circulation to skin, helping identify poor perfusion or shock.

Options B, C, and D are part of more detailed assessments but are not part of the rapid initial determination emphasized by NREMT.

Using the PAT allows EMTs to quickly identify life-threatening problems and prioritize care.

NEW QUESTION # 40

What sound might indicate an upper airway obstruction in a patient?

- A. Bubbling
- B. Crowing
- C. Wheezing
- D. Rhonchi

Answer: B

Explanation:

Crowing, also known as stridor, is a high-pitched sound heard during inspiration and indicates upper airway obstruction, often caused by swelling, foreign body, or infection such as croup or epiglottitis.

Option D is correct.

Option A (Rhonchi) and B (Wheezing) are lower airway sounds.

Option C (Bubbling) suggests fluid in the airway, not obstruction.

NREMT emphasizes rapid recognition of stridor because upper airway obstruction can quickly become fatal.

NEW QUESTION # 41

In order for a plaintiff to recover damages in a lawsuit against an EMT, there must be a duty to perform, breach of duty, damage, and

- A. Malfeasance
- B. Abandonment
- C. Proximate causation
- D. Contributory neglect

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To establish negligence, four legal elements must be proven:

- * Duty to act- a legal obligation to provide care.
- * Breach of duty- failing to meet the standard of care.
- * Damages- harm occurred.
- * Proximate causation- the breach directly caused the damage.

"Proximate causation" means the EMT's action or inaction is closely linked to the harm suffered by the patient.

References:

NREMT Candidate Handbook - Legal and Ethical Guidelines

"Emergency Care" (13th ed., Limmer & O'Keefe) - Chapter: Medical, Legal, and Ethical Issues National EMS Education Standards - Professionalism and Ethics

NEW QUESTION # 42

What should you anticipate when you go in for a deposition?

- **A. Attorneys for all sides will be present.**
- B. No formal exhibits or documents will be allowed.
- C. An administrative law judge will hear the testimony.
- D. Your testimony will be informal and not admissible in court.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A deposition is a formal legal proceeding in which sworn testimony is taken prior to trial. NREMT education on EMS operations, documentation, and legal responsibilities emphasizes that EMTs may be required to participate in depositions as part of civil or criminal cases involving patient care.

Option C is correct because attorneys for all involved parties are typically present during a deposition.

These may include attorneys representing the plaintiff, defendant, EMS agency, or insurance providers. The EMT provides sworn testimony under oath, and the deposition may later be used in court.

Option A is incorrect because deposition testimony is admissible in court under many circumstances.

Option B is incorrect because depositions are not presided over by a judge; they are conducted by attorneys.

Option D is incorrect because exhibits such as patient care reports, protocols, or photographs may be introduced during a deposition.

NREMT stresses the importance of accurate documentation, professionalism, and honesty, as EMTs are legally accountable for their actions and statements.

NEW QUESTION # 43

A patient is having a stroke. Which of the following details are most important to report to the receiving hospital? Select the two answer options that are correct.

- A. Patient's family physician
- B. History of autoimmune disorder
- **C. Time of first signs or symptoms**
- D. Weight of the patient
- **E. Patient's denial of a headache**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

NREMT stroke management focuses on rapid identification and time-sensitive intervention, particularly for patients who may be eligible for thrombolytic therapy or endovascular treatment.

Option D (Time of first signs or symptoms) is critical. This determines the patient's eligibility for treatments such as tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), which must be administered within a defined time window.

Option C (Patient's denial of a headache) is also important because sudden, severe headache suggests hemorrhagic stroke, whereas its absence may support ischemic stroke. This information helps guide diagnostic urgency and treatment planning.

Option A is not immediately relevant prehospital.

Option B is administrative, not emergent.

Option E does not impact acute stroke management.

NREMT stresses the importance of early notification, accurate time history, and focused neurological reporting to improve stroke

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