

NREMT EMT Dumps PDF - EMT Pass Leader Dumps

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? -

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of ITExamDownload EMT dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wVERVrIFZqtrDfH1LHmxGM5CCil5dmzB>

Candidates all around the globe use their full potential only to get NREMT EMT certification. Once the candidate is a NREMT certified, he gets multiple good career opportunities in the NREMT sector. To pass the EMT Certification Exam a candidate needs to be updated and reliable Emergency Medical Technicians Exam (EMT) prep material. There is a ton of EMT prep material available on the internet.

There are advantages of Getting the Test Prep EMT Exam Certification

- Benefits generally include medical, dental, and vision insurance, as well as vacation, sick leave, and retirement plans.
- Emergency medical technicians who work for the fire department or the police generally enjoy the same benefits as the fire department or the police.

>> NREMT EMT Dumps PDF <<

EMT Pass Leader Dumps & New EMT Exam Simulator

If you buy our EMT study materials you will pass the EMT test smoothly and easily. We boost professional expert team to organize and compile the EMT training materials diligently and provide the great service which include the service before and after the sale,

the 24-hours online customer service and refund service. Our EMT real quiz boasts 3 versions and varied functions to make you learn comprehensively and efficiently. The learning of our study materials costs you little time and energy and we update them frequently. questions: Emergency Medical Technicians Exam in detail please look at the introduction of our product as follow.

NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

A 23-year-old male fell down a flight of stairs, struck his head, and briefly lost consciousness. He opens his eyes when you ask him questions, knows his name, but doesn't know where he is or what happened.

He is able to squeeze your hands on command. What is his Glasgow Coma Score?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- **D. 3**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Use the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) to calculate:

* Eye Opening (E): Opens to speech = 3

* Verbal Response (V): Confused but appropriate words = 4

* Motor Response (M): Obeys commands = 6 Total = 3 + 4 + 6 = 13

However, the question states he opens eyes to voice, knows name (orientation to person), and follows commands- this would mean:

* Eye = 3

* Verbal = 5 (Oriented to person, but disoriented to place/time)

* Motor = 6

Correct Total: 14

References:

NREMT Trauma Guidelines - Neurological Assessment

Glasgow Coma Scale - CDC and AHA Standards

AAOS Emergency Care Textbook - Head Injury Chapter

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which of the following is the most reliable indicator of effective respiration in a patient?

- A. Pulse oximetry reading
- B. Respiratory rate
- C. Skin color
- **D. Mental status**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Mental status reflects perfusion and oxygen delivery to the brain, which is highly sensitive to hypoxia and hypercapnia. Even if respiratory rate and SpO₂ are normal, altered mental status suggests ineffective gas exchange or hypoperfusion.

Pulse oximetry may be falsely normal in CO poisoning or poor perfusion. Skin color is subjective and not as sensitive or specific as neurological status.

References:

NREMT Assessment Standards - Airway & Neurological Assessment

AHA BLS Manual - Recognition of Effective Ventilation

Brady Emergency Care (13th ed.) - Patient Assessment and Respiratory Emergencies

NEW QUESTION # 53

A 40-year-old patient is unresponsive following an electrical injury. What is the most likely cause of the patient's mental status?

- A. Seizure
- B. Internal bleeding
- C. Nerve damage
- **D. Cardiac dysrhythmia**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Based on NREMT standards):

Electrical injuries commonly disrupt the heart's electrical conduction system. NREMT teaching emphasizes that cardiac dysrhythmias are the leading cause of unresponsiveness following electrical exposure, even when external burns appear minor.

Option A is correct because electrical current can induce lethal dysrhythmias such as ventricular fibrillation or asystole, resulting in sudden loss of consciousness.

Option B is incorrect because internal bleeding is not a primary consequence of electrical injury.

Option C may occur but does not typically cause immediate unresponsiveness.

Option D is less likely than cardiac involvement and is not the most common cause.

NREMT stresses continuous cardiac monitoring and rapid transport for all electrical injury patients due to the high risk of sudden cardiac arrest.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Heat exhaustion is most frequently associated with

- A. Bradycardia
- **B. Hypovolemia**
- C. Hypertension
- D. Altered mental status

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Heat exhaustion results from prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures, leading to fluid and electrolyte loss (especially sodium and water), causing hypovolemia. This can result in:

- * Tachycardia
- * Weakness
- * Dizziness
- * Profuse sweating

Unlike heat stroke, mental status is typically preserved in heat exhaustion. Hypertension and bradycardia are not characteristic.

References:

NREMT Environmental Emergencies Module

National EMS Education Standards - Heat-Related Illnesses

AAOS Emergency Care (11th ed.), Chapter: Environmental Emergencies

NEW QUESTION # 55

Activation of the EMS system begins with

- **A. Recognition**
- B. Dispatch
- C. Response
- D. Notification

Answer: A

Explanation:

The EMS system is activated when an emergency is recognized by a bystander, patient, or first responder.

NREMT describes EMS activation as a sequence that begins with recognizing an emergency and then accessing the system.

Option D (Recognition) is correct because without recognition, no call for help occurs.

Option C (Notification) follows recognition.

Option B (Dispatch) occurs after notification.

