

EMT Test Dump, Exam EMT Syllabus

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Exam Outline

Content Categories	Percentage of Examination	Adult/Pediatric Contents
1. Airway Respiration and Ventilation	18%-22%	85%/15%
2. Cardiology and Resuscitation	22%-26%	85%/15%
3. Trauma	13%-17%	85%/15%
4. Medical; Obstetrics and Gynecology	25%-29%	85%/15%
5. EMS Operations	10%-14%	N/A

Time limit: 120 minutes

Total questions: 70-120

Question Format: Multiple-choice

Exam Delivery: Computer-adaptive (CAT)

Mometrix TEST PREPARATION

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There is a salary of Test Prep EMT Professional

The Average Salary of a Test Prep EMT Expert in

- Europe - 31358 EURO
- India - 2606432 INR
- United State - 34320 USD
- England - 27504 POUND

There are the Problems in taking the Test Prep EMT Exam

The NREMT focuses on many technologies that's why it is getting more and more fame in the Medical sector within a short span. Therefore by this increases the difficulty of passing the NREMT exam. Candidates should pass the NREMT in order to survive in the Medical field. Pass4SureQuiz provides latest and valid NREMT Certified questions. This **Test Prep EMT exam dumps** have been verified and reviewed by the EMT professionals and experts. Pass4SureQuiz provides what others won't provide you. Pass4SureQuiz **Test Prep EMT exam dumps** have the latest and verified questions which will be asked in the real exam. Pass4SureQuiz offers you authentic NREMT questions. Apart from this we also provide the Test Prep EMT Practice Test which includes all the practice questions for the NREMT exam, **Test Prep EMT exam dumps** that will ensure 100% passing surety and the simple user interface of NREMT practice test. Our hired professionals who passed their EMT well contribute to making **Test Prep EMT exam dumps** updated with NREMT new questions to ensure candidates to clear their NREMT certification at first attempt. Candidates can achieve the best result in the NREMT they need to experience the types of NREMT question they will be asked to answer and prepare for the NREMT test from **Test Prep EMT exam dumps** for each and every topic.

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If you want to pass exam and get the related certification in the shortest time, the EMT EMT study materials from our company will be your best choice. Although there are a lot of same study materials in the market, we still can confidently tell you that our EMT Study Materials are most excellent in all aspects. With our experts and professors' hard work and persistent efforts, the EMT study materials from our company have won the customers' strong support in the past years.

There are Candidates must know the topics before they start of preparation.

Our Test Prep EMT Exam Dumps will include the following topics:

- Cardiology and Resuscitation 19%
- Medical / Obstetrics / Gynecology 28%
- Trauma 21%
- EMS Operations 12%
- Airway, Respiration, and Ventilation 20%

NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

A 38-year-old patient is unconscious with slow, shallow, and gasping breaths. The patient is not moving. What should the EMT perform first?

- A. Perform a secondary assessment
- B. Check a carotid pulse
- C. Assess the airway
- D. Auscultate breath sounds

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In any unresponsive patient, the first step is to assess and open the airway to determine patency and identify obstruction or inadequate breathing.

Gasping respirations (agonal) are not effective; they require BVM ventilator support. The airway must be open before checking for a pulse or performing auscultation. A secondary assessment is performed only after primary survey and stabilization.

References:

AHA BLS Provider Manual (2020) - Unresponsive Patient Algorithm

NREMT Airway Skills - Primary Assessment

National EMS Education Standards - Airway, Breathing, Circulation (ABC) Sequence

NEW QUESTION # 11

An unresponsive 79-year-old female has agonal respirations. You should

- A. Open her airway and suction until clear
- B. Open her airway and ventilate her with a BVM
- C. Begin chest compressions
- D. Check for a pulse

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Agonal respirations are not effective breathing and can mimic gasping or snorting. They often occur in cardiac arrest. However, before initiating chest compressions, the EMT must confirm pulselessness by checking a carotid pulse for no more than 10 seconds (AHA 2020 BLS Guidelines).

Only after pulse confirmation (or absence) should compressions begin. Suctioning or ventilating is premature unless a pulse is found.

References:

NEW QUESTION # 12

A 65-year-old patient with a history of angina reports chest pain and shortness of breath after playing golf. The patient stated the pain began one hour ago and has not stopped with rest. The vital signs are BP 86/64, P 112, R 22, and SpO₂ 89% on room air. Which of the following actions should the EMT do next?

- A. Administer CPAP
- **B. Obtain a 12-lead ECG**
- C. Give nitroglycerin
- D. Provide nebulized albuterol

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

This is a high-risk cardiac event due to unstable angina or possible myocardial infarction. The EMT should:

* Administer oxygen if SpO₂ is <94%

* Avoid nitroglycerin if systolic BP is <90 mmHg

* Obtain a 12-lead ECG to identify ST-elevation MI (STEMI) and transmit it if trained and authorized CPAP is indicated for pulmonary edema, and albuterol is for bronchospasm, neither of which applies here.

References:

AHA ACLS and BLS Guidelines - ACS Management

NREMT Cardiology Guidelines - Chest Pain/MI

National EMS Education Standards - Cardiovascular Emergencies and ECG Recognition

NEW QUESTION # 13

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

Answer: A

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

Brady Emergency Care, Chapter: Shock and Resuscitation

Advanced EMT Curriculum - Pathophysiology of Shock

NEW QUESTION # 14

A 26-year-old patient has an altered mental status. Family advises that the patient has diabetes. The patient's skin is pale, cool, and clammy. What, if anything, can the EMT infer about the patient's glucose level based on the patient's presentation?

- **A. The patient's blood sugar is most likely low.**
- B. The patient's blood sugar cannot be inferred.
- C. The patient's blood sugar is most likely high.

