

EMT Valid Exam Notes | EMT Reliable Exam Simulations

EMT CHEAT SHEET

1. Scene Size-up a. Personal Protective Equipment b. Scene safe c. Mechanism of injury/Nature of illness d. Number of patients e. Help, call for ALS if needed f. Spinal precautions	2. Initial Assessment General Impression/Rapid scan (treat life threats) Position/Signs/Activity Responsiveness "Hey, Hey are you okay?" (AVPU) (1) Alert (2) Verbal stimulus (3) Painful Stimulus (4) Unresponsive Expose the patient and (ABCD) Airway assessment (open, OPA) Breathing assessment (chest rise, BVM, O2, injury) Circulation assessment (bleeding, pulse, skin, shock) Determine Patient Priority
3A. Rapid Focused Physical and History (MEDICAL) a. Evaluate chief complaint (OPQRST) (1) Onset (2) Provocation (3) Quality (4) Radiation (5) Severity (6) Time b. Rapid focused history (SAMPLE) (1) Signs (2) Allergies (3) Medications (4) Pertinent medical history (5) Last oral intake (6) Event c. Rapid focused physical exam (1) Head (2) Neck (3) Chest (4) Pelvis (5) Abdomen (TRDG) - Tenderness Rigidity Distention Guarding (6) Extremities (7) Back d. Baseline vitals (BP, P, R, Pox, Gluc) e. On-going assessment (Stable=15, Unstable=5) 1. Repeat initial exam 2. Repeat vital signs & compare to baseline vitals 3. Recheck what was found during focused exam 4. Recheck interventions	3B. Rapid Physical and History (TRAUMA) a. Rapid focused history (SAMPLE) (if possible) (1) Signs (2) Allergies (3) Medications (4) Pertinent medical history (5) Last oral intake b. Rapid head-to-toe physical exam (using DCAPBLSTIC) (1) Head & Face (2) Neck (3) Chest (4) Pelvis (5) Abdomen (TRDG) - Tenderness Rigidity Distention Guarding (6) Extremities (7) Back Signs of Trauma Deformities Contusions Abrasions Punctures/Penetrations/Paradoxical movement Burns Lacerations Swelling Tenderness Instability Crepitus c. Baseline vitals (BP, P, R, Pox, Gluc, LOC) d. On-going assessment (Stable=15, Unstable=5) 1. Repeat initial exam 2. Repeat vital signs & compare to baseline vitals 3. Recheck what was found during head-to-toe exam 4. Recheck interventions

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There are advantages of Getting the Test Prep EMT Exam Certification

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

There is the guide to get ready for the Test Prep EMT Exam

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Obviously, at certificate-questions.com, we give certification practice exams and exam dumps, as we think that practice exams are the most important thing an expert can do when preparing for a certification exam (in the IT certification area or otherwise).

When you start preparing for the certification exam, there are some basic but powerful methods that allow you to identify everything in your preparation. Many experts prepare the certification from books, so they are dissatisfied if unfortunately, they fail in the exam. The fact is that understanding the root of the information is only a tiny part of the preparation that most individuals have to pass the certification exams.

No one likes failure, mostly in such complex fields where certification requires a lot of research, planning and attention. A single attempt is so tough that it could even break the nerves of the students. Our exam dumps are so valid and best which will able you to pass your NREMT 77-420 without any pain.

Smart Candidates who want to build a solid foundation in all exam topics and related technologies usually combine video lectures with study models to reap the benefits of both but there is one crucial preparation tool as often overlooked by most candidates the practice exams.

>> EMT Valid Exam Notes <<

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Our product is revised and updated according to the change of the syllabus and the latest development situation in the theory and the practice. The EMT exam torrent is compiled elaborately by the experienced professionals and of high quality. The contents of EMT guide questions are easy to master and simplify the important information. It conveys more important information with less answers and questions, thus the learning is easy and efficient. The language is easy to be understood makes any learners have no obstacles. The EMT Test Torrent is suitable for anybody no matter he or she is in-service staff or the student, the novice or the experience people who have worked for years. The software boosts varied self-learning and self-assessment functions to check the results of the learning.

How can you ready for Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) Exam

For Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) Exam, there is a study guide

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT): Get our quick guide if you don't have time to read all the page.

The National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians, or NREMT, is a nonprofit organization that helps maintain the skills, knowledge, and abilities of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) in the United States. Although you probably know the important role EMUs play in our society, you may not be familiar with the proof required to become an emergency medical technician. NREMT manages a wide range of professional emergency medical tests, including First Aid, First Aid (EMR), First Aid Technicians (EMT), Advanced First Aid Technicians (AEMT), EMT -Intermediate / 99 (EMT- I / 99) and paramedics. Although the exams vary by type of emergency responder, they cover all the general knowledge and skills necessary to provide emergency medical services. In this guide, we'll cover everything you need to know about the EMT exam, including study tips, test content, scoring, the best NREMT practice exam, and much more.

NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

A 44-year-old patient with diabetes feels weak and dizzy. The EMT provides oral glucose and transports the patient to the hospital,

where the patient recovers. The EMT tells their partner they did not provide the patient with a blanket because they felt the patient was wasting their time. What best describes the action the EMT took?

- A. Battery
- B. Breach of ethics
- C. Breach of duty
- **D. Negligence**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Negligence occurs when an EMT:

- * Has a duty to act
- * Breaches that duty (e.g., by withholding basic care like warmth)
- * Causes harm or risk of harm
- * Establishes causation

The EMT's failure to treat the patient with respect and dignity - even if the patient improved - still constitutes negligence, especially if tied to a discriminatory or dismissive attitude.

References:

NREMT Ethics & Legal Guidelines - Duty and Negligence

National EMS Education Standards - Professional Conduct

Brady Emergency Care (13th ed.), Chapter: Legal and Ethical Responsibilities

NEW QUESTION # 58

When assessing an unresponsive diabetic patient, a finding that is most helpful to differentiate between hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia is

- A. Rate and depth of breathing
- B. Rate and quality of the pulse
- C. Pupillary response
- **D. Skin color**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an unresponsive diabetic patient, EMTs must rapidly determine whether the cause is hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) because immediate management priorities differ.

According to NREMT education, skin signs are the most reliable and quickly observable indicator when a blood glucose reading is not immediately available.

Hypoglycemia typically presents with cool, pale, and diaphoretic skin due to a sympathetic nervous system response. In contrast, hyperglycemia often presents with warm, dry skin, reflecting dehydration and lack of insulin-mediated glucose uptake.

Option D is correct because skin color and condition provide the most useful differentiation in the field.

Option A may help identify diabetic ketoacidosis (Kussmaul respirations) but is not the most consistent finding.

Option B is unreliable and nonspecific.

Option C may vary but does not clearly distinguish between the two conditions.

NREMT emphasizes treating unresponsive diabetics as hypoglycemic until proven otherwise, while using skin findings to guide clinical suspicion.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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

Answer: B,C,D

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 # 60

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. Notify the Centers for Disease Control
- **D. Place a surgical mask on the patient**

Answer: D

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:

CDC Guidelines for TB Exposure in Prehospital Settings

NREMT Infectious Disease Control Protocols

National EMS Education Standards - Airborne Pathogens and PPE Use

NEW QUESTION # 61

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: A

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:

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