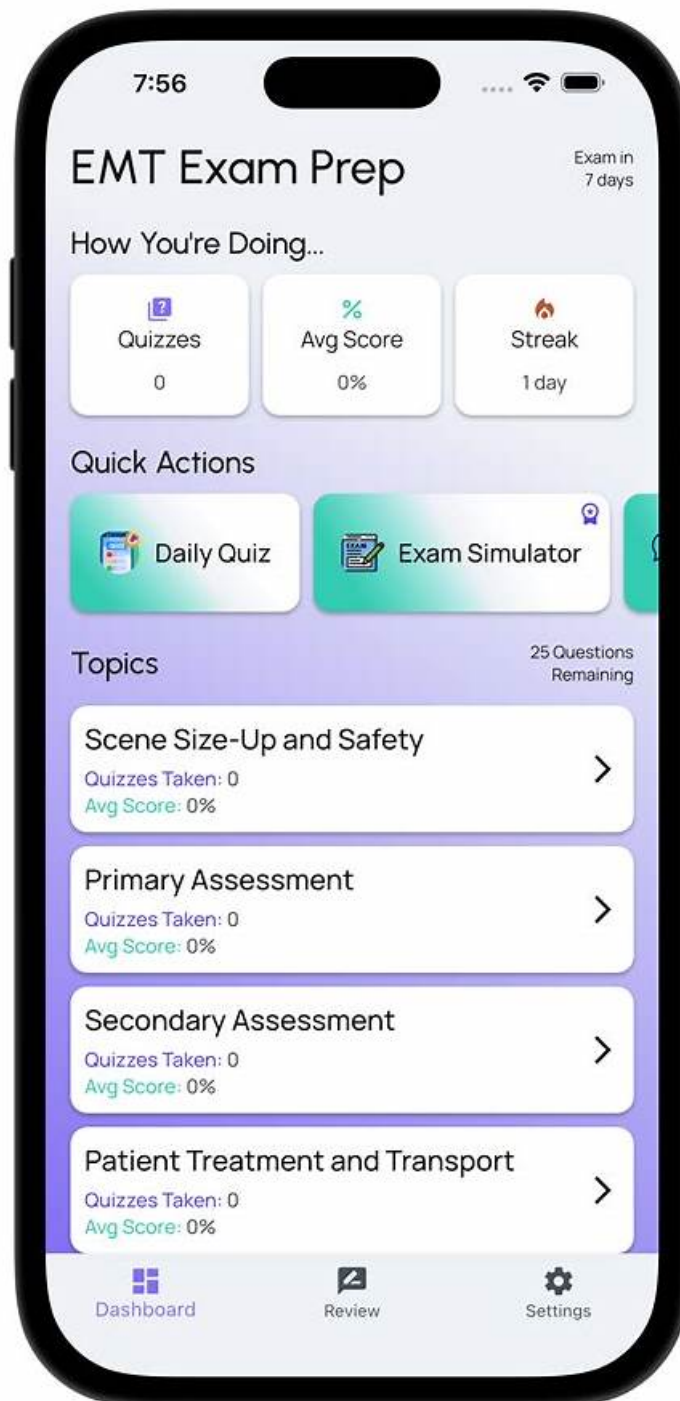


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NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q190-Q195):

NEW QUESTION # 190

While performing an initial scene size-up at a motor vehicle collision, what should the EMT determine? Select the three answer options that are correct.

- A. If entrapment occurred
- B. Severity of the patients
- C. Total number of patients
- D. Site for loading injured patients
- E. Which patients have died
- F. Mechanisms of injury

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

The correct answers are A. Mechanisms of injury, B. If entrapment occurred, and D. Total number of patients.

During the scene size-up, the EMT performs an initial overview to ensure safety and gather critical information before patient contact. NREMT guidelines emphasize specific elements that must be identified early.

Key components of scene size-up include:

1. Mechanism of Injury (MOI) (A):

- * Helps predict potential injuries based on how the incident occurred
- * Essential for determining severity and treatment priorities

2. Entrapment (B):

- * Determines whether patients are physically trapped
- * Helps anticipate need for extrication resources and delays in care

3. Number of Patients (D):

- * Critical for determining if additional resources are needed
- * Helps identify potential mass-casualty incidents (MCI)

NREMT-aligned references state:

- * "Scene size-up includes determining the mechanism of injury."
- * "Identify the number of patients and need for additional resources."
- * "Determine if extrication or special rescue is required."

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * C. Severity of the patients This is determined during the primary assessment, not initial scene size-up
- * E. Which patients have died Not part of initial size-up priorities
- * F. Site for loading injured patients This is part of incident management/transport decisions, not initial size-up Exact Extracts

(NREMT-aligned EMT educational references):

- * "Determine the mechanism of injury or nature of illness."
- * "Determine the number of patients."
- * "Assess the need for additional resources and extrication."

Clinical Priority Summary:

Scene size-up focuses on environmental awareness and resource needs, specifically MOI, patient count, and entrapment, making A,

B, and D correct.

References:

NREMT EMT Education Standards - EMS Operations (Scene Size-Up)

NREMT National Continued Competency Program (NCCP)

AAOS Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured (NREMT-aligned)

NEW QUESTION # 191

A 20-year-old patient has shortness of breath and audible wheezes that began suddenly. Urticaria is present.

The vital signs are BP 82/48, P 104, R 24, and SpO₂ 91% on room air. Which of the following interventions should the EMT perform next?

- A. Administer epinephrine.
- B. Give nebulized albuterol.
- C. Immediately transport.
- D. Apply high-flow oxygen.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Administer epinephrine.

This patient is experiencing anaphylactic shock, a life-threatening allergic reaction.

Key findings indicating anaphylaxis:

- * Sudden onset respiratory distress (wheezing)
- * Urticaria (hives) # hallmark allergic reaction
- * Hypotension (BP 82/48) # indicates shock
- * Hypoxia (SpO₂ 91%)

Why B is correct:

- * Epinephrine is the first-line, life-saving treatment for anaphylaxis.
- * It works by:
 - * Bronchodilation (improves wheezing)
 - * Vasoconstriction (raises blood pressure)
 - * Reduces airway swelling
- * It must be given immediately when anaphylaxis is suspected.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Nebulized albuterol # Helps wheezing but does not treat shock or airway swelling
- * C. High-flow oxygen # Important, but not definitive treatment; epinephrine takes priority
- * D. Immediate transport # Necessary, but life-saving intervention must occur first Exact Extracts:
 - * "Epinephrine is the first-line treatment for anaphylaxis."
 - * "Anaphylaxis presents with respiratory distress, hypotension, and hives."
 - * "Immediate administration of epinephrine is critical."

References:

NREMT EMT Education Standards - Medical Emergencies (Allergic Reactions) National EMS Education Standards - Anaphylaxis

Management NREMT Candidate Handbook - Patient Care

NEW QUESTION # 192

A 23-year-old patient reports loss of appetite, vomiting, fatigue, and joint pain. The patient has yellow sclera and right upper quadrant pain. Which of the following conditions is most likely the cause of the signs and symptoms?

- A. Diverticulitis
- B. Viral hepatitis
- C. Appendicitis
- D. Cholecystitis

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Viral hepatitis.

Key findings in this scenario:

- * Loss of appetite (anorexia)

- * Vomiting
- * Fatigue
- * Joint pain (arthralgia)
- * Yellow sclera (jaundice)
- * Right upper quadrant (RUQ) pain

Why Viral Hepatitis is correct:

Viral hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver and commonly presents with:

- * Jaundice (yellowing of sclera/skin)
- * RUQ abdominal pain
- * Fatigue and malaise
- * Nausea/vomiting and loss of appetite
- * Joint pain (especially early in disease)

NREMT-aligned references state:

- * "Hepatitis commonly presents with jaundice, fatigue, and right upper quadrant pain."
- * "Patients may also report nausea, vomiting, and anorexia."

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Diverticulitis# Typically causes left lower quadrant pain, not jaundice
- * B. Appendicitis# Causes right lower quadrant pain, not jaundice or systemic liver signs
- * D. Cholecystitis# Causes RUQ pain, but jaundice and systemic symptoms (joint pain, fatigue) are more consistent with hepatitis

Exact Extracts (NREMT-aligned EMT educational references):

- * "Jaundice is a hallmark sign of liver dysfunction."
- * "Hepatitis presents with RUQ pain, nausea, vomiting, and fatigue."
- * "Patients may have systemic symptoms such as malaise and joint pain." Clinical Priority Summary:

The presence of jaundice, RUQ pain, and systemic symptoms strongly indicates viral hepatitis, making C the correct answer.

References:

NREMT EMT Education Standards - Medical Emergencies (Gastrointestinal/Hepatic) NREMT National Continued Competency Program (NCCP) AAOS Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured (NREMT-aligned)

NEW QUESTION # 193

A 52-year-old patient is in cardiac arrest. During CPR, the patient begins to groan. There is a strong carotid pulse at a rate of 67. Which of the following actions should the EMT perform next?

- A. Initiate rapid transport.
- B. Hyperventilate the patient.
- C. Assess ventilatory adequacy.
- D. Place the patient on a long backboard.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Assess ventilatory adequacy.

This scenario indicates that the patient has achieved Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC):

- * Presence of a strong carotid pulse (rate 67)
- * Patient is groaning, indicating some level of neurological responsiveness At this point, the patient is no longer in cardiac arrest, so CPR should be stopped and the EMT must immediately reassess Airway and Breathing.

According to NREMT-aligned resuscitation priorities:

- * After ROSC, providers must "reassess airway, breathing, and circulation"
- * The next step is to determine if the patient is breathing adequately and provide ventilatory support if needed Why C is correct:
- * Even though the patient has a pulse, breathing may still be inadequate
- * Groaning does not equal effective breathing

* The EMT must immediately evaluate ventilatory status and assist respirations if necessary Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Initiate rapid transport: Transport is important but comes after stabilization of airway and breathing
- * B. Hyperventilate the patient: Hyperventilation is harmful and not indicated; proper ventilation must first be assessed
- * D. Place the patient on a long backboard: Not relevant to the immediate life threat and no trauma is indicated Exact Extracts

(NREMT-aligned EMT educational references):

- * "If a pulse returns, reassess airway and breathing immediately."
- * "Ensure adequate ventilation in patients with spontaneous circulation."
- * "Do not assume adequate breathing-assess ventilatory status."

Clinical Priority Summary:

Once ROSC occurs, the EMT must immediately reassess ABCs, with priority on airway and breathing, making assessment of

ventilatory adequacy the next critical step.

References:

NREMT EMT Education Standards - Cardiology & Resuscitation

NREMT National Continued Competency Program (NCCP) - Cardiac Arrest Management AHA Guidelines for CPR and ECC (aligned with NREMT standards)

NEW QUESTION # 194

A 21-year-old patient has difficulty swallowing. The patient is leaning forward and drooling. The skin is hot to the touch. The vital signs are BP 128/82 mmHg, P 116/min, R 22/min, and SpO₂ 94% on room air. What should the EMT do for this patient? Select the two correct options.

- A. Transport the patient in the recovery position
- **B. Transport the patient in a position of comfort**
- C. Place the patient on CPAP
- **D. Suction the airway**
- E. Administer humidified oxygen

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

This patient is showing signs of epiglottitis or a serious upper airway obstruction- drooling, difficulty swallowing, fever, and tripod positioning.

EMT actions should include:

- * Position of comfort to avoid airway agitation
- * Gentle suctioning if secretions threaten airway

Do not force the patient to lie flat, as this may worsen airway compromise. CPAP and humidified oxygen may be considered in hospital care but not as first-line interventions during prehospital airway management in epiglottitis.

References:

NREMT Airway Management Guidelines - Upper Airway Obstruction

National EMS Education Standards - Respiratory Emergencies

AAOS Emergency Care and Transportation (11th ed.) - Chapter on Airway and Breathing Emergencies

NEW QUESTION # 195

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