

EMT認定資格 & EMTリンクグローバル



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当社CertJukenの設立以来、私たちはEMT試験資料に大規模な人材、資料、および財源を投入してきました。そして今まで、私たちは間違いなく全世界に研究資料を紹介し、幸運を求めるすべての人々を作るという大胆な考えを持っていますより良い機会は、彼らの人生の価値を実現するためのアクセス権を持っています。したがって、当社のEMT練習問題は、試験に合格し、より良い未来を勝ち取るのに役立ちます。また、常に先駆的な精神を持ち続け、あなたの道を歩むプロジェクトに積極的に取り組みます。

最近、NREMT EMT試験に合格するのは重要な課題になっています。同時に、EMT資格認証を受け入れるのは傾向になります。EMT試験に参加したい、我々CertJukenのEMT練習問題を参考しましょう。弊社は1年間の無料更新サービスを提供いたします。あなたがご使用になっているとき、何か質問がありましたらご遠慮なく弊社とご連絡ください。

>> EMT認定資格 <<

正確的-効率的なEMT認定資格試験-試験の準備方法EMTリンクグローバル

お客様にEMT試験ダンプをよりよく理解していただくために、当社はお客様に試用版を提供します。また、トレイルバージョンは無料です。トレイルバージョンはお客様にデモを提供します。つまり、お客様はEMT試験トレントのデモを無料で学習できます。EMTテストクイズを使用する場合、当社の製品は優れた品質であり、他の製品と比較することはできないことを十分に知っていると思われます。躊躇しないで、EMTテストクイズを購入してください！

NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam 認定 EMT 試験問題 (Q11-Q16):

質問 # 11

Following insertion of an oropharyngeal airway in an unresponsive 1-year-old male, he develops cyanosis and bradycardia. You should

- A. Remove the airway and ventilate him
- B. Continue ventilation with the airway in place
- C. Start CPR if his heart rate falls below 100
- D. Increase the ventilation rate to 40-60

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In infants, improper insertion of an OPA (oropharyngeal airway) can stimulate the vagus nerve, leading to bradycardia or even complete airway obstruction. If cyanosis and bradycardia develop after OPA insertion, immediate removal and resumption of ventilations with a bag-valve mask is critical.

The OPA must be properly sized and inserted only in patients without a gag reflex. Ventilations alone often reverse vagally induced bradycardia.

References:

NREMT Psychomotor Skills - Pediatric Airway

American Heart Association PALS Provider Manual (2020)

Brady Emergency Care (13th ed.) - Pediatric Airway Management

質問 # 12

A mountain climber tells you that he came down from a hike because he was coughing up blood. You should suspect

- A. Pulmonary embolism
- B. Neoplasm
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Spontaneous pneumothorax

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Hemoptysis (coughing up blood) in a physically active person, such as a mountain climber, strongly suggests a pulmonary embolism (PE), particularly due to:

* Dehydration

* Prolonged exertion or immobility

* High altitude increasing clot risk

Symptoms may include:

* Shortness of breath

* Chest pain

* Tachypnea

* Hemoptysis

Pulmonary edema generally causes pink frothy sputum and is more associated with heart failure. Neoplasm (lung cancer) is possible but much less acute in onset. Spontaneous pneumothorax causes dyspnea and pleuritic chest pain but not typically hemoptysis.

References:

NREMT Medical Assessment - Pulmonary and Hematologic Emergencies

AAOS EMT Textbook - Chapter: Respiratory Emergencies

CDC Guidelines - High-Risk Conditions for Pulmonary Embolism

質問 # 13

When using the SALT method for triage, which of the following interventions should the EMT perform during the individual assessment step?

- A. Insertion of airway adjuncts, bleeding control, and moving patients to the triage area
- B. Bleeding control, opening the airway, and administering two rescue breaths for pediatric patients
- C. Assessing respirations, administering two rescue breaths, and assessing patient mentation
- D. Completing first responder scorecards to track patients

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SALT (Sort, Assess, Lifesaving interventions, Treatment/Transport) is a mass casualty triage method recommended by the CDC and the National Association of EMS Physicians (NAEMSP). During the

"Assess" step, responders:

* Check respirations

* Provide lifesaving interventions such as rescue breaths if the patient is not breathing but has a pulse

* Evaluation (e.g., ability to follow commands)

Airway adjuncts and full transport do not happen at this stage. Scorecards and pediatric-specific modifications are addressed later in the protocol.

References:

NREMT EMS Operations - Mass Casualty and Triage Guidelines

CDC SALT Mass Casualty Triage Guidelines

National EMS Education Standards - Disaster Response

質問 # 14

During a mass casualty incident, a patient has an open tibia and fibula deformity. Using START triage, in which of the following priorities should the EMT place the patient?

- A. Minimal
- **B. Delayed**
- C. Emergent
- D. Immediate

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The START (Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment) system classifies patients based on ability to walk, respirations, perfusion, and mental status. A patient with an open fracture who can breathe adequately, has a pulse, and follows commands is categorized as "Delayed".

Immediate (Red) is reserved for those who cannot walk and have life-threatening conditions, such as compromised airway or severe bleeding.

References:

U.S. Department of Health START Triage Protocol

FEMA MCI Guidelines

Brady Emergency Care (13th ed.) - Chapter on MCI and Incident Management

質問 # 15

Which of the following conditions would most likely result in pulmonary edema? Select the two correct options.

- A. Aortic dissection
- **B. Left-sided heart failure**
- **C. Hypertensive crisis**
- D. Severe anaphylaxis
- E. Increased oncotic pressure

正解: B、C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pulmonary edema is caused by fluid accumulation in the alveoli, impairing gas exchange. It is typically due to:

* Left-sided heart failure: Blood backs up into the pulmonary circulation

* Hypertensive crisis: Increases hydrostatic pressure in the lungs

Anaphylaxis causes vasodilation and bronchospasm, not fluid overload. Increased oncotic pressure would retain fluid in capillaries - the opposite of edema.

References:

NREMT Medical Module - Respiratory and Cardiovascular Integration

AHA ACLS Guidelines - Congestive Heart Failure

AAOS EMT Textbook - Pathophysiology of Pulmonary Edema

質問 # 16

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