

EMT Valid Exam Camp - Valid EMT Exam Labs

**2024 /2025 VALID EMT FISDAP
FINAL PRACTICE EXAM WITH
CORRECT ANSWERS 100%**

✓
✓

A 4-Year-old female tracheostomy pt has pulled out her tracheostomy tube. The opening is partially obstructed with skin. You should

A. Use a soft tip catheter and suction until clear
B. Insert a nasal airway into stoma
C. Wipe the area clean and perform mouth to stoma ventilation
D. Cut the skin away from the stoma - CORRECT-ANSWERSUse a soft tip catheter and suction until clear

To protect yourself from injury when lifting a stretcher you should

A. keep the weight as close to your body as possible
B. use two additional ppl for the lift
C. lean forward toward the stretcher - CORRECT-ANSWERSkeep the weight as close to your body as possible

You are at the scene of a car crash. Which of the following would require rapid extrication?

A. your patient complains of blurred vision
B. you patient complains of arm tingling
C. there are multiple patients at the scene
D. your patient blocks access to a critical patient - CORRECT-ANSWERSyour patient blocks access to a critical patient *

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of RealExamFree EMT dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1oBjtQ0hhOLqqP_FrDiPH00e6tdlKCH-E

Opportunities are very important in this society. With the opportunity you can go further. However, it is difficult to seize the opportunity. Is your strength worthy of the opportunity before you? In any case, you really need to make yourself better by using our EMT training engine. With our EMT Exam Questions, you can equip yourself with the most specialized knowledge of the subject. What is more, our EMT study materials can help you get the certification. Imagine you're coming good future maybe you will make a better choice!

NREMT EMT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Trauma	- Traumatic injuries 1. Fractures and musculoskeletal injuries 2. Bleeding control and hemorrhage management
EMS Operations	- Operational procedures 1. Scene safety and management 2. Communication and documentation

Airway, Respiration & Ventilation	- Airway management 1. Basic airway adjuncts and techniques 2. Oxygen therapy and delivery systems
Cardiology & Resuscitation	- Cardiac emergencies 1. CPR and AED use 2. Shock management
Medical, Obstetrics & Pediatrics	- Medical emergencies 1. Obstetric and neonatal care basics 2. Respiratory, diabetic, and neurological emergencies

>>> EMT Valid Exam Camp <<<

EMT Pass-Sure Torrent - EMT Actual Braindumps & EMT Test Cram

Perhaps you have also seen the related training tools about NREMT certification EMT exam on other websites, but our RealExamFree has a pivotal position in the field of IT certification exam. RealExamFree research materials can 100% guarantee you to pass the exam. With RealExamFree your career will change and you can promote yourself successfully in the IT area. When you select RealExamFree you'll really know that you are ready to pass NREMT Certification EMT Exam. We not only can help you pass the exam successfully, but also will provide you with a year of free service.

NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q169-Q174):

NEW QUESTION # 169

Which of the following injuries occurs when the epidermis is damaged by a scraping force?

- A. Abrasion
- B. Laceration
- C. Puncture
- D. Avulsion

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Abrasion.

An abrasion is a superficial injury caused by scraping or rubbing force that damages the epidermis (outer layer of skin). This type of injury is commonly referred to as a "scrape" or "road rash." Why B is correct:

Abrasions occur when the skin is rubbed or scraped against a rough surface.

They involve only the epidermis and are usually superficial.

Minimal bleeding may occur, but the main concern is pain and risk of infection.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Avulsion # Involves tearing away of skin or tissue, often deeper and more severe C). Puncture # Caused by a sharp, pointed object penetrating the skin D). Laceration # A cut or tear in the skin, typically deeper than an abrasion Exact Extracts:

"An abrasion is a wound caused by scraping or rubbing of the skin."

"It involves damage to the epidermis."

"Abrasions are usually superficial but can be painful and prone to infection." References:

NREMT EMT Education Standards - Trauma (Soft Tissue Injuries)

National EMS Education Standards - Bleeding and Soft Tissue Injuries

NREMT Candidate Handbook - Trauma Care

NEW QUESTION # 170

An 83-year-old patient is unresponsive and lying on the floor. The patient has a large bruise and laceration on the forehead. The

patient's vital signs are BP 90/60 mmHg, P 126/min, and R 0. Which of the following conditions should the EMT most suspect?

- A. Open pneumothorax
- B. Spine injury
- C. Commotio cordis
- **D. Brain herniation**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This patient presents with severe head trauma, unresponsiveness, hypotension, tachycardia, and apnea (R = 0).

NREMT education stresses that apnea following head injury is a critical red flag for increased intracranial pressure (ICP) and potential brain herniation.

Option B is correct because brain herniation occurs when swelling or bleeding within the skull forces brain tissue downward, compressing the brainstem. Compression of the brainstem can result in loss of respiratory drive, explaining the absence of respirations. Elderly patients are at increased risk due to cerebral atrophy and fragile bridging veins.

Option A is possible but does not directly explain apnea.

Option C is associated with sudden cardiac arrest after chest impact, not head trauma.

Option D would present with respiratory compromise but not directly from a forehead injury.

NREMT emphasizes rapid airway management, ventilation, spinal precautions, and immediate transport for suspected brain herniation.

NEW QUESTION # 171

A 60-year-old patient has crushing, midsternal chest pain that began about 5 minutes ago with exercise. The patient has no prescription medications. The vital signs are BP 142/102 mmHg, P 90/min, R 16/min, and SpO₂ 95% on room air. What treatments should the EMT provide? Select the two answer options that are correct.

- A. Sublingual nitroglycerin administration
- B. Applying supplemental oxygen
- C. 12-lead acquisition and transmission
- **D. Aspirin administration**
- **E. Attaching AED pads**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are D. Aspirin administration and E. Attaching AED pads.

This patient is presenting with classic signs of acute coronary syndrome (ACS):

Crushing, midsternal chest pain

Onset with exertion

Age and risk profile

D). Aspirin administration is a priority intervention. Aspirin helps by inhibiting platelet aggregation and limiting clot formation in coronary arteries.

NREMT-aligned guidance states:

"Administer aspirin to patients with suspected cardiac chest pain."

E). Attaching AED pads is also correct because patients with suspected cardiac ischemia are at risk for sudden cardiac arrest.

Continuous cardiac monitoring (via AED pads or monitor) allows for rapid defibrillation if needed.

NREMT material emphasizes early readiness for deterioration:

"Be prepared to manage sudden cardiac arrest in patients with chest pain." Why the other options are incorrect:

A). Sublingual nitroglycerin administration: EMTs may only assist with nitroglycerin if it is prescribed to the patient. This patient has no prescription medications, so nitroglycerin is contraindicated.

B). 12-lead acquisition and transmission: This is typically an ALS (paramedic-level) intervention, not standard EMT scope in NREMT context.

C). Applying supplemental oxygen: The patient's SpO₂ is 95% on room air, which does not indicate hypoxia.

NREMT guidelines recommend oxygen only if SpO₂ is low or patient is in respiratory distress.

NREMT guidance:

"Oxygen should be administered based on patient need, not routinely."

Exact Extracts:

"Administer aspirin to patients with suspected cardiac chest pain."

"Oxygen should be given only if the patient is hypoxic or shows signs of respiratory distress."

"Be prepared for cardiac arrest in patients with suspected myocardial infarction." References:

NREMT EMT Education Standards - Cardiology / Acute Coronary Syndrome

NREMT National Continued Competency Program (NCCP) - Cardiac Emergencies Standard EMT Text (aligned with NREMT):
Cardiovascular Emergencies

NEW QUESTION # 172

A 15-year-old patient is unresponsive following an assault. The patient has a stab wound on the chest, which is gurgling. The vital signs are BP 76/48 mmHg, P 146/min, R 26/min, and SpO₂ 90% on room air.

Which of the following types of shock is the most likely cause of the patient's presentation?

- A. Distributive
- B. Cardiogenic
- C. Obstructive
- D. Hypovolemic

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Based on NREMT standards):

This patient has signs of penetrating chest trauma, severe hypotension, tachycardia, and respiratory distress. A gurgling chest wound suggests an open pneumothorax, which can progress to tension pneumothorax.

Option C (Obstructive shock) is correct because air trapped in the chest can compress the heart and great vessels, preventing adequate cardiac output.

Option A is less likely because although blood loss may be present, the chest injury suggests impaired circulation due to pressure.

Option B involves pump failure, not trauma-related compression.

Option D involves abnormal vessel dilation, not mechanical obstruction.

NREMT emphasizes rapid recognition of obstructive shock and immediate intervention with occlusive dressings and rapid transport.

NEW QUESTION # 173

In order for a plaintiff to recover damages in a lawsuit against an EMT, there must be a duty to perform, breach of duty, damage, and

- A. Contributory neglect
- B. Malfeasance
- C. Proximate causation
- D. Abandonment

Answer: C

Explanation:

To establish negligence, four legal elements must be proven:

* Duty to act - a legal obligation to provide care.

* Breach of duty - failing to meet the standard of care.

* Damages - harm occurred.

* Proximate causation - the breach directly caused the damage.

"Proximate causation" means the EMT's action or inaction is closely linked to the harm suffered by the patient.

References:

NREMT Candidate Handbook - Legal and Ethical Guidelines

"Emergency Care" (13th ed., Limmer & O'Keefe) - Chapter: Medical, Legal, and Ethical Issues National EMS Education Standards - Professionalism and Ethics

NEW QUESTION # 174

.....

You can find features of this NREMT EMT prep material below. All smart devices are suitable to use NREMT EMT pdf dumps of RealExamFree. Therefore, you can open this NREMT EMT real dumps document and study for the NREMT EMT test at any time from your comfort zone. These EMT Dumps are updated, and RealExamFree regularly amends the content as per new changes in

Valid EMT Exam Labs: <https://www.realexamfree.com/EMT-real-exam-dumps.html>

- 2026 Latest RealExamFree EMT PDF Dumps and EMT Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1oBjfQ0hhOLqqP_FrDiPH00e6tdIKCH-E