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## **EMT BASIC FINAL EXAM** **STUDY GUIDE**

### **Sympathetic nervous system**

fight or flight.(body more alert, pupils dilate, heart rate increases)

### **parasympathetic nervous system**

rest and digest.(pupils constrict, heart rate decreases)

### **scope of practice**

a set of regulations and ethical considerations that define the scope, or extent and limits, of the EMT's job

### **standard of care**

Written, accepted levels of emergency care expected by reason of training and profession; written by legal or professional organizations so that patients are not exposed to unreasonable risk or harm.

### **Negligence**

- duty to act
- breach of duty
- injury occurred
- proximate cause

### **medulla oblongata**

controls vital signs such as pulse, breathing, and BP

### **suction pressure**

30lpm; 300mmHg

### **nasal cannula**

1-6lpm(24-44%)

### **non-rebreather**

10-15lpm(60-80% O2)

### **BVM**

up to 15lpm(90-95 O2)

### **venturi mask**

typically used for COPD patients.(24, 28, 35, 40%)

### **infant respiration rate**

30-60 breaths/min

### **adult respiration rate**

12-20 breaths/minute

### **children respiration rate**

15-30 breaths/min

### **calculate pediatric BP: 12 year old male**

$80 + (\text{age} \times 2)$  then  $1/3$  of that

$80 + (12 \times 2) = 104$

$1/3$  of  $104 = 34$

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## **NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 45**

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

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

### **NEW QUESTION # 46**

What finding indicates that a mild airway obstruction has become a severe obstruction?

- A. Patient is able to speak
- **B. Ineffective cough**
- C. Vomiting
- D. Central cyanosis

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

NREMT distinguishes mild versus severe airway obstruction primarily by the patient's ability to move air. In a mild obstruction, the patient can cough forcefully, speak, and exchange air. A severe obstruction occurs when airflow is critically impaired.

Option A (Ineffective cough) is the key indicator that a mild obstruction has progressed to a severe one. An ineffective or silent cough means the patient can no longer generate enough airflow to clear the obstruction, placing them at imminent risk of hypoxia and cardiac arrest.

Option B is a late sign of hypoxia but does not define severity of obstruction.

Option C is not specific to airway obstruction severity.

Option D indicates a mild obstruction, not severe.

NREMT teaches that once a cough becomes ineffective, immediate airway intervention is required.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

What should you anticipate when you go in for a deposition?

- A. No formal exhibits or documents will be allowed.
- B. An administrative law judge will hear the testimony.
- C. Your testimony will be informal and not admissible in court.
- **D. Attorneys for all sides will be present.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A deposition is a formal legal proceeding in which sworn testimony is taken prior to trial. NREMT education on EMS operations, documentation, and legal responsibilities emphasizes that EMTs may be required to participate in depositions as part of civil or criminal cases involving patient care.

Option C is correct because attorneys for all involved parties are typically present during a deposition.

These may include attorneys representing the plaintiff, defendant, EMS agency, or insurance providers. The EMT provides sworn testimony under oath, and the deposition may later be used in court.

Option A is incorrect because deposition testimony is admissible in court under many circumstances.

Option B is incorrect because depositions are not presided over by a judge; they are conducted by attorneys.

Option D is incorrect because exhibits such as patient care reports, protocols, or photographs may be introduced during a deposition.

NREMT stresses the importance of accurate documentation, professionalism, and honesty, as EMTs are legally accountable for their actions and statements.

### NEW QUESTION # 48

A patient is having a stroke. Which of the following details are most important to report to the receiving hospital? Select the two answer options that are correct.

- A. Patient's family physician
- **B. Patient's denial of a headache**
- C. History of autoimmune disorder
- **D. Time of first signs or symptoms**
- E. Weight of the patient

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

NREMT stroke management focuses on rapid identification and time-sensitive intervention, particularly for patients who may be eligible for thrombolytic therapy or endovascular treatment.

Option D (Time of first signs or symptoms) is critical. This determines the patient's eligibility for treatments such as tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), which must be administered within a defined time window.

Option C (Patient's denial of a headache) is also important because sudden, severe headache suggests hemorrhagic stroke, whereas its absence may support ischemic stroke. This information helps guide diagnostic urgency and treatment planning.

Option A is not immediately relevant prehospital.

Option B is administrative, not emergent.

Option E does not impact acute stroke management.

NREMT stresses the importance of early notification, accurate time history, and focused neurological reporting to improve stroke outcomes.

### NEW QUESTION # 49

A 10-year-old patient is unresponsive in a park. What locations should the EMT use to assess for the presence of a pulse? Select the two answer options that are correct.

- **A. Femoral**
- B. Brachial
- C. Popliteal
- D. Radial
- **E. Carotid**

