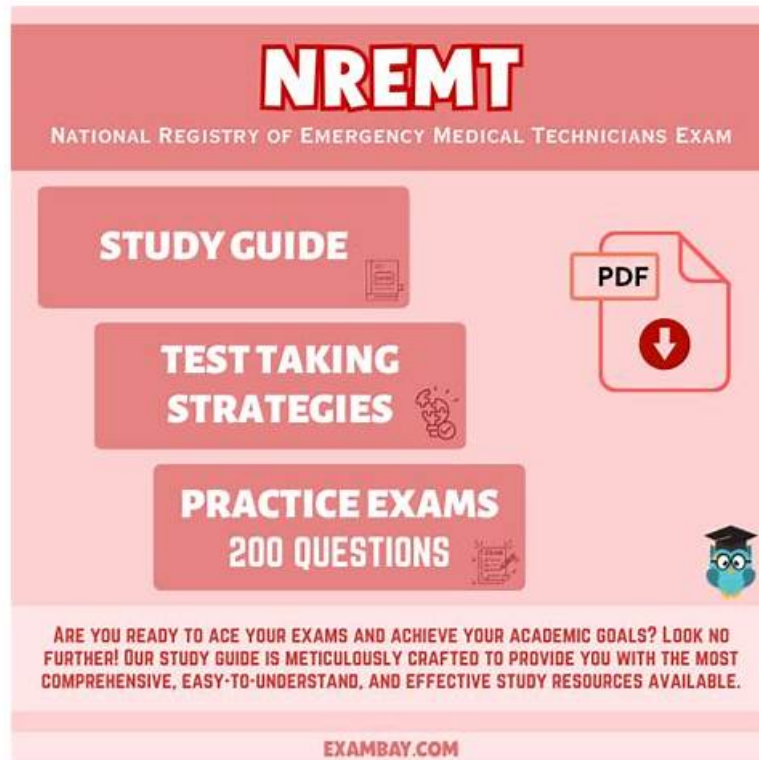


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## NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

### NEW QUESTION # 33

A 9-year-old patient who was injured in an MCI is brought to the treatment area with a delayed triage tag. Which of the following

signs or symptoms would the EMT expect to find? Select the three correct options.

- A. Respiratory rate of 16
- B. Mottled skin
- C. Palpable pulses being present
- D. Follows simple commands
- E. Ability to ambulate
- F. Breathing only after opening the airway

**Answer: C,D,E**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In pediatric START or JumpSTART triage, a "delayed" status is appropriate if the child is breathing adequately, has palpable pulses, and follows commands. The respiratory rate of 16 is normal for a 9-year-old, and being able to walk also supports the "delayed" tag.

"Mottled skin" and "breathing only after airway opening" would more likely lead to "immediate" or even "expectant" categories depending on associated symptoms.

References:

JumpSTART Pediatric MCI Triage Algorithm

National EMS Education Standards - Triage

PALS Provider Manual (American Heart Association)

#### NEW QUESTION # 34

A 32-year-old female has a history of dysmenorrhea, abdominopelvic pain, and pain when having a bowel movement. She has not been sexually active in 8 months. Her symptoms are most likely caused by

- A. Premature menopause
- B. Endometrial tissue growing outside the uterus
- C. An infection that is either bacteria or a virus
- D. Spontaneous abortion

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

These symptoms are classic for endometriosis, where endometrial tissue grows outside the uterus.

Symptoms often include:

- \* Pelvic pain
- \* Painful menstruation (dysmenorrhea)
- \* Painful bowel movements or intercourse

Spontaneous abortion does not apply here due to lack of pregnancy. Premature menopause is rare at this age and presents differently. Infection is less likely in the absence of recent sexual activity or fever.

References:

NREMT Medical - Gynecologic Emergencies

ACOG Guidelines on Endometriosis

National EMS Education Standards - OB/GYN Emergencies

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

What characteristics of the pediatric airway are different from the adult airway?

- A. Proportionately larger tongue and proportionately larger occiput
- B. Proportionately smaller tongue and proportionately smaller occiput
- C. Proportionately smaller tongue and proportionately larger occiput
- D. Proportionately larger tongue and proportionately smaller occiput

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Compared to adults, pediatric patients have:

- \* Appropriately larger tongue, which increases the risk of airway obstruction
- \* Larger occiput, which causes natural neck flexion when lying supine, potentially occluding the airway. This anatomical difference is why EMS providers often use a shoulder roll instead of a head tilt to maintain a neutral airway in infants and toddlers.

References:

NREMT Pediatric Airway Management Standards

AHA PALS Manual - Pediatric Anatomy and Airway Considerations

National EMS Education Standards - Pediatric Assessment and Airway Anatomy

### NEW QUESTION # 36

A 19-year-old patient has received multiple stab wounds. The patient is unresponsive. The vital signs are BP 82/60, P 116, R 28, and SpO<sub>2</sub> 86%. Which substance would the EMT expect to increase in the patient's body?

- **A. Lactic acid**
- B. Sodium bicarbonate
- C. Water
- D. Carbon dioxide

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The patient is in hypoperfusion (shock) from blood loss. In shock states, tissues are deprived of oxygen, leading to anaerobic metabolism, which produces lactic acid as a byproduct. This causes metabolic acidosis, which is a critical sign of systemic oxygen debt.

Carbon dioxide rises with respiratory failure, but lactic acid is a more specific indicator of cellular hypoxia.

References:

NREMT Medical Emergencies: Shock

Brady Emergency Care, Chapter: Shock and Resuscitation

Advanced EMT Curriculum - Pathophysiology of Shock

### NEW QUESTION # 37

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, P 126, and R 0. Which of the following conditions should the EMT most suspect?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Given fall with head trauma and absent respirations, the most concerning cause is spinal injury, particularly a cervical spine fracture.

A high cervical injury (C1-C4) can paralyze the diaphragm, leading to apnea despite a beating heart.

Brain herniation can also depress respirations but often presents with unequal pupils, posturing, and Cushing's triad (not described here). Commotio cordis is sudden cardiac arrest from blunt chest trauma (not head).

Open pneumothorax affects chest mechanics, not directly linked here.

References:

NREMT Trauma Skills - Spinal Assessment

Brady Emergency Care (13th ed.), Chapter: Spine Injuries

National EMS Education Standards - CNS Trauma and Spinal Immobilization

### NEW QUESTION # 38

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