

# Updated EMT Practice Exam Questions

## EMT Practice Test Questions and Answers(Latest Update 2023-2024)!

What is the rate of CPR in breaths and compressions? - ANSWER 6 breaths and 110 compressions in a minute

What is considered tachycardic for an adult? - ANSWER heart rate more than 100

What is considered bradycardic for an adult? - ANSWER Heart rate less than 60

When is nitroglycerin not advised to be administered? - ANSWER if the systolic blood pressure is less than 100

Where does blood flow after it leaves the left ventricle? - ANSWER it flows to the aortic arch

What medication is Erectile Dysfunction medications a contraindication? - ANSWER nitroglycerin

What is the parasympathetic system responsible for? - ANSWER slowing the heart rate and intestinal activity

What is the function of the carotid artery? - ANSWER it carries blood from the heart to the head

Are open ended or close ended questions better to ask? - ANSWER open ended questions; it avoids the yes/no answer

what delivers blood to the right atrium? - ANSWER the superior and inferior vena cava

What does diastolic blood pressure refer to? - ANSWER it refers to the pressure of the vessels during the relaxation phase; bottom of the blood pressure

What is TIA - ANSWER transient ischemic attack; this is where vessels in the brain are blocked for a few minutes

When do you change roles during CPR? - ANSWER every two minutes

What is another name for a heart attack? - ANSWER acute myocardial infarction

What does nitroglycerin do? - ANSWER nitroglycerin dilates the vessels to reduce the hearts preload

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## EMT Latest Cram Materials & EMT Answers Real Questions

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## NREMT Emergency Medical Technicians Exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

### NEW QUESTION # 23

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

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

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION # 24

You have consulted with on-line medical direction to terminate resuscitation of a 74-year-old female.

How should you inform her family of this decision?

- A. "She has died."
- **B. "She has passed."**
- C. "She is at peace."
- D. "She didn't make it."

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

EMS professionals are expected to use empathetic yet clear language when communicating a death. The phrase "She has passed" is both respectful and commonly accepted as an appropriate way to convey death compassionately without being overly clinical or harsh. "Died" may sound too blunt in an emotional moment, while "didn't make it" and "at peace" can feel vague or dismissive. Clear, empathetic communication is critical for patient dignity and family support during death notifications.

References:

National EMS Education Standards - Ethics, Communication, and Patient Advocacy NAEMT Guidelines for Death Notification in the Field Brady Emergency Care (13th ed.), Chapter: Special Situations and Emotional Support

### NEW QUESTION # 25

While responding to an emergency, a car is tailgating the ambulance. Which of the following actions should the EMT take?

- A. Pull over
- **B. Tap the brakes**
- C. Slow down
- D. Speed up

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In situations where a vehicle is tailgating an emergency unit, tapping the brakes briefly is a standard defensive driving maneuver to alert the driver behind to increase distance. It is less risky than slowing dramatically or pulling over, which could endanger crew or delay response.

Speeding up could reduce your reaction window or increase accident risk. EMS operators must follow safe driving practices per NFPA 1002 and DOT Emergency Vehicle Operation Guidelines.

References:

NREMT Operations Section - Driving and Scene Safety

NFPA 1002: Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications

U.S. DOT: Emergency Vehicle Operator Course (EVOC)

### NEW QUESTION # 26

Which of the following actions are appropriate management for two-rescuer pediatric basic life support? Select the three correct options.

- A. Compress at a rate of 180 per minute
- B. Compress the chest one-half the diameter of the chest
- C. Perform compressions at a ratio of 15:2
- D. Perform rescue breathing at a rate of 20 per minute
- E. Use the two-thumb-encircling-hands technique for infants
- F. Start CPR if the pulse rate is 72

**Answer: B,C,E**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

For pediatric BLS with two rescuers, current AHA Guidelines (2020) recommend:

\* Two-thumb encircling hands technique: Most effective for infants; provides consistent depth and control.

\* Compression ratio of 15:2: Enhances ventilation without compromising perfusion.

\* Compression depth: 1/3 of chest or approximately one-half the chest's depth.

CPR begins if pulse <60 bpm with signs of poor perfusion, not at 72 bpm. Rate of 180/min is excessive; ideal rate is 100-120/min.

References:

AHA BLS Provider Manual (2020) - Pediatric BLS Section

NREMT Cardiology & Resuscitation Module

Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) Guidelines

### NEW QUESTION # 27

A 42-year-old male states, "I can't breathe" after being shot in his upper thigh. Bystanders have applied direct pressure to his thigh and the bleeding is controlled. You should first

- A. Replace the bystander's dressing with sterile gauze
- B. Assess for other life-threatening injuries
- C. Administer oxygen
- D. Apply a tourniquet

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The patient's complaint of difficulty breathing is an airway/breathing issue and takes precedence over a controlled extremity bleed. The first action is to administer oxygen and evaluate respiratory effort.

Though reassessing the wound is important, oxygenation is the priority when airway compromise or respiratory distress is present.

Tourniquets are for uncontrolled bleeding, which is not the case here.

References:

NREMT Trauma Assessment Guidelines

National EMS Education Standards - Primary Assessment Priorities

Brady Emergency Care (13th ed.) - Chapter: Patient Assessment



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