



Quiz 1 EMT-Basic Refresher

1. Please explain the difference between implied consent and expressed consent.

2. Please explain what is meant by “on line” medical control.

3. Please list 3 steps you can take to help manage chronic stress in your life.

4. Please describe how the following diseases are spread, and list the precautions you can take to protect yourself from them.

HIV/AIDS:

Hepatitis B and C:

Tuberculosis:

10. What does "SAMPLE" stand for:

S = _____

A = _____

M = _____

P = _____

L = _____

E = _____

1. **What is the reaction to death or dying where the patient questions “Why me?”**
 - a. anger
 - b. denial
 - c. bargaining
 - d. depression

2. **Families of EMTs may have negative reactions to the job. Which of the following is NOT a common cause?**
 - a. the EMT’s unavailability to participate in certain social activities
 - b. the EMT’s requirement to work some holidays and weekends
 - c. the family member’s inability to understand emotional reactions to calls
 - d. the family member’s own frequent involvement in EMS activities

3. **What is the purpose of the CISD process:**
 - a. Investigate the events of a call
 - b. Help diffuse the psychological trauma
 - c. Create a chain of events for documentation
 - d. Critique the call

4. **What are organisms that cause infection, such as viruses and bacteria?**
 - a. pathogens
 - b. toxins
 - c. antigens
 - d. antibodies

5. **What consent is based on the theory that the unconscious patient would approve of life-saving treatment?**
 - a. expressed
 - b. mutual
 - c. implied
 - d. assumed

6. **What does stopping the treatment of a patient without assuring the continuation of treatment constitute?**
 - a. negligence
 - b. assault
 - c. abandonment
 - d. breach of duty

7. **How should the EMT-B conduct him/herself at a crime scene?**
 - a. Proceed with care, disturbing the scene only as needed
 - b. Delay care until police have photographed the scene
 - c. Use the phone at the scene rather than your radio to contact police
 - d. Protect the scene by closing all open doors and windows

- 8. Which of the following situations would NOT require a report to law-enforcement authorities?**
- a. child and elderly abuse
 - b. gunshot wounds
 - c. sexual assault
 - d. medical emergencies
- 9. When lifting a patient, how might you help assure your own safety?**
- a. Always wear a back brace
 - b. Keep the weight as far away from your body as possible
 - c. Use your legs, not back, to lift
 - d. Never lifting a patient who is heavier than you
- 10. How should you perform an emergent move of a patient who is on the ground?**
- a. Use one rescuer on each extremity
 - b. Use a spine board and strap him/her down
 - c. Pull on his/her clothing at the neck and shoulder area
 - d. All of the above
- 11. What is the likely position of comfort for a patient with difficulty breathing?**
- a. Lying flat on his stomach
 - b. Lying flat on his back
 - c. Sitting up in the tripod position
 - d. Lying flat on his back with his legs elevated
- 12. Which of the following is an effective method for improving how you communicate with your patient?**
- a. Stand above the patient
 - b. Use eye contact
 - c. Use medical terms
 - d. Talk loudly
- 13. Which of the following is important when communicating with the hospital about a patient's condition?**
- a. Speak quickly to avoid long air times
 - b. Give the total medical history so they are prepared
 - c. Talk slowly and clearly so the hospital understands
 - d. Only call the hospital if your patient is not breathing
- 14. Scenario: A 40-year-old male patient is unresponsive. You should check for which of the following signs of inadequate breathing?**
- a. insufficient rate
 - b. insufficient tidal volume
 - c. labored effort
 - d. all of the above

- 15. What is the leading cause of nontraumatic death in infants and children?**
- a. severe allergic reactions
 - b. cardiac problems
 - c. nervous system problems
 - d. respiratory problems
- 16. What is a slow pulse in an infant or small child experiencing breathing difficulty?**
- a. A serious late sign
 - b. A good sign
 - c. Normal and usually brief
 - d. Also seen in adults
- 17. How is respiratory minute volume calculated?**
- a. Tidal volume x respiratory rate
 - b. Heart rate + respiratory rate
 - c. Respiratory rate x 2 minutes
 - d. Respiratory depth x chest-wall excursion
- 18. Which of the following is NOT a sign or symptom of an allergic reaction?**
- a. itchy, watery eyes
 - b. slow pulse
 - c. headache
 - d. runny nose
- 19. Why do patients suffering from allergic reactions have difficulty breathing?**
- a. Allergens use up oxygen molecules
 - b. Allergens destroy the respiratory drive in the brain
 - c. Tissues in the respiratory system swell
 - d. The cardiac rhythm is disturbed
- 20. Epinephrine, when administered as a medication, dilates the bronchioles. What does this do for the patient suffering an allergic reaction?**
- a. It constricts the bronchioles and slows respirations
 - b. It helps open the airways and improve breathing
 - c. It dilates the blood vessels and decreases the blood pressure
 - d. All of the above
- 21. What is the action of nitroglycerin?**
- a. It relaxes or dilates blood vessels
 - b. It increases the heart's workload
 - c. It reduces the amount of blood in veins
 - d. It increases the patient's blood pressure

- 22. How does the pathophysiology of angina differ from that of AMI?**
- a. AMI results from partial occlusion of the pulmonary arteries & angina results from complete occlusion
 - b. Angina is caused by partial occlusion of the coronary arteries & AMI is caused by complete occlusion
 - c. AMI is caused by atherosclerosis & angina is not
 - d. Anginal episodes typically last < 15 minutes & AMI pain lasts longer.
- 23. What is the cause of cardiogenic shock?**
- a. Vascular dilation
 - b. Failure to administer PPV
 - c. The heart lacks enough power to force blood through the arteries
 - d. There is insufficient circulating blood volume to generate an adequate BP
- 24. What is the concentration of oxygen a nonrebreather mask at the proper liter flow can deliver?**
- a. 20% to 30%
 - b. 40% to 50%
 - c. 60% to 70%
 - d. 80% to 90%
- 25. A patient suffering COPD may have developed a “hypoxic drive” in which low oxygen levels stimulate the body to breathe. In the prehospital setting, what should you provide for a COPD patient who is suffering chest pain or breathing difficulty?**
- a. Oxygen should be administered as to any other patient, regardless of concerns about hypoxic drive
 - b. Oxygen should be withheld because administering it could wipe out the patient’s drive to breathe
 - c. Oxygen should be administered, but at a lower-than-normal flow rate
 - d. Oxygen should be administered, but for no longer than 30 seconds at a time