**More questions like these can be found here:** <https://miningquiz.com/First_Responder/>

**The Human body**

9. Which is composed of the brain and spinal cord?

1. Perfusion nervous system
2. Autonomic nervous system
3. Central nervous system
4. Peripheral nervous system

**Intro to Medical Care**

4. When does patient care begin the EMS system?

1. With dispatch of responder
2. Arrival of first responder
3. Initial phone call
4. Arrival at hospital

9. What is "behind the scenes" medical direction called?

1. In-line
2. Off-line
3. Under-line
4. On-line

**Lifting and moving patients**

5. Which type of stretcher device can be maneuvered through tight spaces?

A.) Stair chair

B.) Wheeled stretcher

C.) Portable stretcher

D.) Flexible stretcher

14. Where should the stretcher be placed when performing the direct ground lift?

A.) Middle setting

B.) Lowest setting

C.) Highest setting

D.) Mid-high setting

**Legal and ethical issues**

8. Which is considered a common source of lawsuits filed against EMT's?

A.) Low level of care

B.) Unprofessional behavior

C.) Ambulance collisions

D.) Aggressive driving

15. Which is a federal law that protects the privacy of patient-specific health care information and provides the patient with control over how this information is used?

A.) FICCA

B.) HIPPA

C.) UHOPA

D.) NIOSH

**Scene size-up**

9. Which is something that needs to be observed when getting close to the collision scene?

A.) Odors such as gasoline

B.) Downed power lines

C.) Escaped hazardous materials

D.) Collision-related power outage

11. Where should an ambulance park when there are gases or fumes that may rise?

A.) Uphill

B.) Around block

C.) Downhill

D.) Same level

**Initial Assessment**

6. What should be done additionally in children to assess circulation?

A.) Evaluate skin temperature

B.) Check capillary refill

C.) Look at skin condition

D.) Take the pulse

7. What is the first thing that needs to be assessed when performing the initial assessment of a patient?

A.) Airway access

B.) Breathing

C.) Bleeding

D.) Mental status

**Well being of the EMT**

1. Which type of reaction is often associated with large catastrophic events?

1. Burnout
2. Delayed
3. Finite
4. Acute

4. What should be done before reentering a dangerous area?

1. Cleared of victims
2. Armed with a gun
3. Secured by police
4. Fitted with armor

**Vital signs and history**

2. What pulse rate would be an indication that the patient needs immediate transport?

A.) Above 80

B.) Above 120

C.) Above 100

D.) Above 150

10. What is the average systolic pressure reading for children between 3 and 5 years of age?

A.) 82

B.) 99

C.) 114

D.) 105

**Abdominal Emergencies**

1. Which organ is responsible for storing bile before it is released into the intestine?

1. Appendix
2. Stomach
3. Gallbladder
4. Pancreas

12. Which quadrant is the pain in with appendicitis?

1. Left lower
2. Right upper
3. Right lower
4. Left upper

**Patient Assessment**

4. What is the second thing that needs to be done when conducting the focused history and physical exam on a unresponsive medical patient?

A.) Gather SAMPLE history

B.) Obtain baseline vital signs

C.) Gather history of present illness

D.) Conduct rapid physical exam

11. Which term should not be used when asking family members about medications that patient may be taking?

A.) Medications

B.) Drugs

C.) Therapies

D.) Medicines

**Trauma Assessment**

6. Which is NOT a place that needs to be focused on when inspecting the inside of the vehicle?

A.) Dashboard

B.) Steering wheel

C.) Console

D.) Pedals

9. Which item is examined in the detailed physical exam that is NOT done in the rapid trauma assessment?

A.) Face

B.) Head

C.) Neck

D.) Chest

**Cardiac Emergencies**

3. What is it that causes most of the cardiac emergencies?

A.) Reduced supply of blood to the brain

B.) Reduced supply of blood to the heart

C.) Increased supply of blood to the brain

D.) Increased supply of blood to the heart

23. Which is NOT generally a sign or symptom of cardiac compromise?

A.) Sudden onset of nausea

B.) Unconsciousness

C.) Difficulty breathing

D.) Abnormal pulse

**Communications**

6. How long after pressing the talk button should the EMT-B wait before speaking when using a radio system?

A.) 5 seconds

B.) 7 seconds

C.) 3 seconds

D.) 1 second

11. Which is a two-way radio that is at a fixed site such as a dispatch station?

A.) Mobile radio

B.) Base station

C.) Portable radio

D.) Repeater

**Diabetic Emergencies**

1. Which drop of blood should be used when testing a patient's blood sugar level?

A.) Third

B.) Second

C.) First

D.) Fourth

6. What is the most commonly used drug that causes syncope?

A.) Alcohol

B.) Nicotine

C.) Speed

D.) Marijuana

**Documentation**

2. What is each individual box on the prehospital care report called?

A.) Data component

B.) Data set

C.) Data element

D.) Data fact

14. Which type of information should be included in the narrative section of the prehospital care report?

A.) All subjective information

B.) All objective information

C.) No objective information

D.) No subjective information

**Allergic Reactions**

6. With which exposure does the allergic reaction occur?

A.) Fourth

B.) Third

C.) First

D.) Second

9. How long after administering an epinephrine injection should the patient be reassessed?

A.) 5 minutes

B.) 3 minutes

C.) 2 minutes

D.) 4 minutes

**Behavioral Emergencies**

7. How far away from a psychiatric patient should you stand as a minimum?

A.) 6 feet

B.) 5 feet

C.) 4 feet

D.) 3 feet

9. Which is NOT generally a sign of a patient experiencing emergency?

A.) Panic or anxiety

B.) Unusual speech patterns

C.) Aggressive behavior

D.) Well-kept appearance

**Bleeding and Shock**

2. How high should the legs be elevated when there is no chance of spinal injury and treating for shock?

A.) 8 to 16 inches

B.) 2 to 8 inches

C.) 2 to 10 inches

D.) 8 to 12 inches

4. Which is considered a late sign of shock?

A.) Altered mental status

B.) Decreasing blood pressure

C.) Pale, cool, clammy skin

D.) Increased capillary refill

**Environmental Emergencies**

2. What is the first thing that needs to be done when treating a patient for injected toxins?

1. Treat for shock
2. Call medical direction
3. Remove the stinger
4. Remove jewelry

8. Which is NOT generally seen as a sign or symptom of a snakebite?

1. Vision problems (dim or blurred)
2. Slow pulse and rapid breathing
3. Pain and swelling in the area of the bite
4. Drowsiness or unconsciousness

**Musculoskeletal Injuries**

8. What position should the knee be splinted in when it is found bent?

1. Bent
2. Twisted
3. Rounded
4. Straight

17. What is the maximum amount of traction that should be applied when using a Sager unipolar splint?

1. 15 pounds
2. 25 pounds
3. 20 pounds
4. 30 pounds

**Obstetrics and Gynecology**

1. What level should the baby be held at until the umbilical cord stops pulsating?

A.) Mother's heart level

B.) Mother's vaginal level

C.) Mother's face level

D.) Mother's knee level

4. How long after the decision to delay transport should you wait before contacting medical direction to request permission to transport?

A.) 30 minutes

B.) 10 minutes

C.) 20 minutes

D.) 40 minutes

**Poisoning and Overdose**

2. What part of the body needs to be concerned with when dealing with absorbed poisons?

A.) Brain

B.) Stomach

C.) Lungs

D.) Skin

4. What does carbon monoxide act upon in the body?

A.) White blood cells

B.) Brain tissue

C.) Lung tissue

D.) Red blood cells

**Soft-Tissue Injuries**

3. What are scrapes and scratches that damage the outer layer of the skin called?

A.) Abrasion

B.) Puncture

C.) Laceration

D.) Contusion

11. What color change is generally present on the skin with a full-thickness burn?

A.) Charred white

B.) Blue

C.) Red

D.) Deep red

**Advanced Airway Management**

6. What is the cartilage at the lower portion of the larynx?

1. Carina
2. Trachea
3. Cricoid
4. Thyroid

13. Which size nasogastric tube is needed for an infant?

* 1. 10.0 French
	2. 12.0 French
	3. 14.0 French
	4. 8.0 French

**Ambulance Operations**

1. What should be carried on the ambulance to dilute poisons?

A.) Drinking water

B.) Glucose paste

C.) Rubbing alcohol

D.) Activated charcoal

17. Which of the following can be used to kill all forms of microbial life?

A.) Lysol

B.) Cidex Plus

C.) Windex

D.) Bleach

**Response to Terrorism**

3. How long after the eclipse period with anthrax does death occur?

A.) 4 to 5 days

B.) 3 to 4 days

C.) 5 to 6 days

D.) 2 to 3 days

17. What is the primary harm from a nuclear explosion?

A.) Chemical

B.) Radiological

C.) Thermal

D.) Psychological

**Gaining Access**

3. Which window should be broken when attempting to reach a front passenger?

1. Windshield
2. Front passenger
3. Rear driver
4. Rear passenger

5. Which is considered a severe threat at a collision scene?

1. Broken glass
2. Slippery road
3. Inclement weather
4. Spilled fuel

**Geriatric Patients**

3. What is the fourth leading cause of death in the elderly?

A.) Heart attack

B.) Stroke

C.) Pneumonia

D.) Angina

10. What is the chief complaint of an elderly patient who is having a heart attack?

A.) Chest pain

B.) Shortness of breath

C.) Abdominal pain

D.) Dizziness

**Infants and Children**

4. What is the approximate blood volume of a newborn?

A.) More than 24 ounces

B.) 2-liters

C.) Less than 12 ounces

D.) 4 liters

9. Which is NOT a sign of shock in an infant?

A.) Rising blood pressure

B.) Delayed capillary refill

C.) Weak, thready pulse

D.) Lack of vitality

**Head and Spine Injury**

6. What should be done to control bleeding with a scalp injury?

A.) Apply direct pressure

B.) Elevate the head

C.) Use pressure points

D.) Lower the head

18. Which is a major sign of a brain injury?

A.) Battle's sign

B.) Blurred vision

C.) Personality change

D.) One eye appears sunken

**Special Operations**

4. Which hazard class includes gases?

A.) Class 2

B.) Class 4

C.) Class 3

D.) Class 5

14. What is the first step taken when decontaminating a victim wearing PPE?

A.) Rinse from head down

B.) Remove the PPE

C.) Scrub suit with a brush

D.) Scrub body with a brush