Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Comprehensive Patient Assessment

1. Which is NOT a cause of a sluggish pupil reaction to light stimulus?
p. 182

A.) Drugs
B.) Hypercarbia
C.) Hypoxia
*D.) Anisocoria

2. What is the first thing that needs to be done in a head-to-toe evaluation?
p. 178

*A.) Palpate the head
B.) Examine the ears
C.) Examine the nares
D.) Inspect the eyes

3. Which type of examination is non-invasive and non-endangering to the patient?
p. 177

A.) Palpation
B.) Auscultation
*C.) Inspection
D.) Percussion

4. How long does the initial assessment generally take?
p. 170

*A.) 2 minutes
B.) 6 minutes
C.) 14 minutes
D.) 10 minutes

5. Which patient should have more than one mechanism used to determine circulatory effectiveness?
p. 173

*A.) 63 year old
B.) 2 year old
C.) 10 year old
D.) 6 month old

6. Which item is NOT included in the secondary assessment of the patient?
p. 175

A.) Vital signs
*B.) Glasgow coma scale
C.) Patient history
D.) Head-to-toe evaluation

7. Which condition is blood pressure NOT good at evaluating?
p. 191

A.) Stress
B.) Heat stroke
*C.) Shock
D.) Hypertensive crisis

8. Which term describes skin that is reddening?
p. 176

*A.) Erythema
B.) Cyanosis
C.) Pallor
D.) Jaundice

9. Which type of pain comes on when the palpating hands are suddenly removed from the abdomen?
p. 187

A.) Grey Turner's sign
B.) Cullen's sign
C.) Presacral edema
*D.) Rebound tenderness

10. Which part of assessing the circumstances of the present illness deals with what the patient was doing when the
problem began?
p. 197

A.) Time
B.) Severity
*C.) Onset
D.) Provocation

11. Which type of vibration upon percussion would indicate a possible tension pneumothorax?
p. 178

A.) Solid
*B.) Hollow
C.) Sharp
D.) Dull

12. What color is cerebral spinal fluid when it leaks from the ear?
p. 182

A.) Yellow
B.) Brown
*C.) Clear
D.) Red

13. Which sound indicates laryngeal obstruction?
p. 172

A.) Apnea
B.) Wheezing
C.) Snoring
*D.) Stridor

14. What is the reason that the paramedic was called out?
p. 196

A.) Present patient history
B.) Secondary complain
C.) Past medical problems
*D.) Chief complaint

15. Which is NOT a sign of vascular compromise to an extremity?
p. 189

A.) Slow capillary refill
*B.) Warm extremity
C.) Absent pulse
D.) Ashen skin

16. What is generally the last thing to be examined with the head-to-toe examination?
p. 189

A.) Head and neck
B.) Abdomen
C.) Extremities
*D.) Posterior body

17. What is the patient's problem called in the event of a trauma?
p. 168

*A.) Mechanism of injury
B.) Nature of the injury
C.) Cause of injury
D.) Effect of the injury

18. Which acronym should be used when determining the patient's mental status?
p. 173

A.) ALRT
*B.) AVPU
C.) AMEN
D.) ACPL

19. Which temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) can brain cells die and seizures occur?
p. 194

A.) 103
*B.) 105
C.) 99
D.) 101

20. What odor coming from the mouth can be indicative of a lower-bowel obstruction?
p. 183

*A.) Fecal
B.) Alcohol
C.) Urine
D.) Acidic

21. What is an acceptable range for an adult radial pulse?
p. 172

A.) 75-140 bpm
*B.) 50-120 bpm
C.) 30-70 bpm
D.) 85-160 bpm

22. Which item is NOT a minimum detail that needs to be transmitted to the receiving hospital?
p. 200

A.) Baseline vital signs
B.) Emergency care given
C.) Patient's chief complaint
*D.) Patient's name and race

23. What should be palpated in the face?
p. 182

*A.) Facial bones
B.) Cartilage areas
C.) Soft tissues
D.) Do not palpate the face

24. What is the percentage of blood occupied by red blood cells?
p. 195

A.) Hemostat
*B.) Hematocrit
C.) Hemoglobin
D.) Hemotension

25. What part of assessing a patient deals with how the patient describes the pain?
p. 197

*A.) Quality
B.) Severity
C.) Radiation
D.) Onset

26. How long should the respiration rate be determined over?
p. 192

A.) 15 seconds
*B.) 30 seconds
C.) 60 seconds
D.) 45 seconds

27. Which term is used to describe fluid in the abdominal cavity?
p. 187

A.) Umbilicus
B.) Peritoneum
*C.) Ascites
D.) Edema

28. What time frame should the paramedic inquire about in regards to food or drink?
p. 199

A.) 72 hours
B.) 48 hours
*C.) 24 hours
D.) 36 hours

29. What length of transport time would lead the paramedic to remove a patient's contact lens?
p. 183

A.) 12 minutes
B.) 8 minutes
*C.) 15 minutes
D.) 5 minutes

30. What height of a fall is considered significant for an infant?
p. 169

A.) 8 feet
B.) 4 feet
C.) 6 feet
*D.) 10 feet

31. Which is generally related to increasing intracranial pressure?
p. 186-187

A.) Turner's respirations
B.) Cullen's respirations
*C.) Biot's respirations
D.) Kussmaul's respirations

32. What level on the Glasgow Coma Scale indicates coma?
p. 191

A.) 10
B.) 9
*C.) 7
D.) 8

33. What is generally the first thing a patient will lose orientation to whose level of consciousness is dropping?
p. 189

A.) Person
B.) Self
*C.) Time
D.) Place

34. Which term describes normal breath sounds?
p. 186

A.) Effusion
B.) Rhonchi
C.) Rales
*D.) Vesicular

35. What is something that a rape victim should NOT do before examination?
p. 188

A.) Talk about it
B.) Remain calm
C.) Cry or lament
*D.) Shower or bathe

36. What should be looked at to determine if air is being moved?
p. 170

*A.) Chest
B.) Arms
C.) Stomach
D.) Head

37. When the patient can move the paramedic's hand away to stop a painful stimuli, what is this movement called?
p. 190

*A.) Purposeful
B.) Purposeless
C.) Meaningless
D.) Meaningful

38. Which is NOT considered a significant mechanism of injury for an adult?
p. 169

A.) High-speed vehicle collision
B.) Motor vehicle-pedestrian
*C.) Fall over 10 feet in height
D.) Unresponsive or altered mental status

39. How often should the minor injury patient be re-assessed after the first few 5 minute assessments?
p. 200

*A.) Every 10-15 minutes
B.) Every 25-30 minutes
C.) Every 15-20 minutes
D.) Every 20-25 minutes

40. Which area should be focused on when examining a trauma patient due to hidden injuries?
p. 176

A.) Leg
B.) Feet
C.) Arm
*D.) Abdomen

41. Which position of the patient allows for jugular vein distention?
p. 184

A.) Lithotomy
B.) Lateral recumbent
C.) Prone
*D.) Suspine

42. What is the evaluation of a patient to detect a possible medical problem?
p. 166

A.) Patient enlistment
B.) Patient query
*C.) Patient assessment
D.) Patient examination

43. What is the difference between the systolic and diastolic readings?
p. 192

*A.) Pulse pressure
B.) Venous pressure
C.) Brachial pressure
D.) Arterial pressure

44. Which vital sign is of little use in the prehospital care setting?
p. 191

*A.) Body temperature
B.) Blood pressure
C.) Pulse
D.) Respiration

45. What color sputum indicates congestive heart failure?
p. 183

A.) Brown
B.) Green
*C.) Pink
D.) Yellow

46. Which piece of the body is NOT generally exposed to look for life-threatening injury?
p. 173

A.) Pelvis
*B.) Feet
C.) Chest
D.) Neck

47. What should be done en route to the scene?
p. 167

A.) Listen music on the radio
B.) Discuss previous similar calls
*C.) Review dispatch information
D.) Meditate to prepare

48. What term means there is blood in the thoracic cavity?
185)
p.

A.) Pneumothorax
B.) Pleura
*C.) Hemothorax
D.) Excursion

49. Which piece of the physical exam involves examination by touch?
p. 177

A.) Auscultation
B.) Percussion
C.) Inspection
*D.) Palpation

50. Who should be masked as a minimum if the patient shows signs of a respiratory disease?
p. 168

A.) Commander
B.) Bystanders
C.) Paramedic
*D.) Patient

51. What is the normal pulse rate range for adults?
p. 192

*A.) 60-80
B.) 40-60
C.) 80-100
D.) 20-40

52. Which item is NOT included in the primary assessment of the trauma patient?
p. 203

A.) Airway and breathing
B.) Look for disability
C.) Expose for critical injuries
*D.) Head-to-toe evaluation

53. What condition should the trachea be in if there is no injury to it or obstruction?
p. 184

A.) Midline and free moving
*B.) Midline and stationary
C.) To the right and free moving
D.) To the left and stationary

54. What is the first step in assessment?
p. 167

A.) Perform evaluation
*B.) Scene size-up
C.) Package the patient
D.) Transport the patient

55. What oxygen saturation range is acceptable?
p. 195

A.) 81%-85%
*B.) 96%-100%
C.) 86%-90%
D.) 91%-95%

56. Which trauma patient can be stabilized on scene before transport?
p. 174

A.) Respiratory difficulties
B.) Indications of developing shock
*C.) Minor facial lacerations
D.) Central nervous system deficit

57. Which indicates spinal cord interruption in male patients?
p. 188

A.) Effusion
B.) Ascites
*C.) Priapism
D.) Clubbing

58. How long after the injury should the critical trauma patient have surgery to achieve the best outcome?
p. 174

A.) 1 1/2 hours
B.) 1/2 hour
*C.) 1 hour
D.) 2 hours