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QUESTION 1

While responding ambulances are particularly at risk of collisions in these areas?

- A. Pulling out of their bay
- B. Freeway driving
- C. Intersections
- D. Arriving on scene

Correct Answer: C

Cars sitting at intersections may block the view of the ambulance operator and can not see other cars approaching. Cars approaching the intersection when the light is changing may not want to stop and accelerates through or cars sitting at a stop light might not be paying attention will accelerate without looking

QUESTION 2

"You are dispatched to a 75-year old female patient who is complaining of extreme chest pain, and trouble breathing. This patient is a high-capacity chain-smoker, and over-weight. Which of the following is most susceptible to be present?"

- A. Coronary Artery Disease
- B. Pulmonary Edema
- C. Pulseless Electrical Activity
- D. Ventricular Fibrillation

Correct Answer: A

With this patient you could suspect many things, however the best choice is coronary artery disease.

QUESTION 3

You are at the scene of an MVA, in which there are three patients, all of which have minor visible injuries. Two are refusing treatment and the last is complaining of neck and back pain. How should you proceed?

- A. Treat all three patients, they are visibly injured and need medical attention
- B. Obtain signed refusals from the first two patients then proceed to the third
- C. Treat the third patient, nothing else is needed for the other two
- D. Have your partner obtain refusals from the two patients who refused treatment, while you treat the last patient.

Correct Answer: D



All patient refusals must be an informed refusal and in writing. If you treat all three patients even though they refused you are guilty of battery

QUESTION 4

The inability to move enough air required for adequate perfusion is what?

- A. Respiratory Arrest
- B. Respiratory Failure
- C. Cardiac Failure
- D. Pleurisy

Correct Answer: B

Respiratory failure is a medical term for inadequate gas exchange by the respiratory system. Respiratory failure can be indicated by observing a drop in O2 saturation and breathing rate / quality.

QUESTION 5

En route to the hospital, you intubate the patient. During your assessment of tube placement, you hear wheezing in the upper lung fields. What is most likely causing this wheezing?

- A. Inhalation injury to the upper airway
- B. Inhalation induced cardiac wheezing
- C. Inhalation induced asthma attack
- D. Inhalation injury to the lower airway

Correct Answer: A

An inhalation injury inferior to the glottis can result in wheezing and bronchospasm. An inhalation injury superior to the glottis can cause a hoarse voice and stridor. Inhalation of the byproducts of combustion can cause wheezing but this would still be classified as an inhalation injury to the lower airway.

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