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QUESTION 1

You are dispatched to 123 Somewhere Rd to a call for an injured woman as you approach the door or the home a man answers opens the door and tells you "this is none of your business" and to "get out of here". What is the correct course of action in this case.

- A. Return to the ambulance and tell dispatch that the patient has refused care
- B. Reason with the man and explain that the women may need medical attention
- C. Return to the ambulance drive a safe distance away and call for the police to help
- D. Barge past the man and help the woman in the home

Correct Answer: C

As an EMT you should never place yourself in harms way, if you feel a situation may be dangerous you should always wait for assistance from the police.

QUESTION 2

An intervention for someone who is apneic would be?

- A. Oropharyngeal Airway
- B. BVM Mask
- C. Intubation
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Some one who is apneic is not breathing there fore any or all of the above would be correct interventions to help this patient.

QUESTION 3

You arrive to find the patient actively seizing. What is your primary concern with this patient?

- A. What type of seizure is the patient having:
- B. Past medical history
- C. Last seizure
- D. Airway

Correct Answer: D

When a patient is actively seizing all muscles are contracting erratically with out coordination so there are



ineffective respirations. Plus with every muscle contracting there is an increase in oxygen demand so the patient will be in oxygen debt.

Also there may be a partial or complete airway obstruction.

QUESTION 4

A 65-year-old male with terminal brain cancer calls 911 for shortness of breath. The patient has a Do Not Resuscitate order. What should you do for this patient?

- A. Discuss the situation with the family and try to persuade them not to have the patient transported.
- B. Administer oxygen and transport the patient to the most appropriate emergency room.
- C. Contact medical direction about administering oxygen and not transporting the patient.
- D. Contact the patient's oncologist for directions on the patient's care.

Correct Answer: B

The patient has the right to comfort care even if he is a DNR. This means that the patient has the right to receive oxygen and medications for pain. The patient has the right to make his own medical decisions unless his family has the medical power of attorney to decide if the patient is transported. Patients have the right to die with dignity.

QUESTION 5

You have been called to the top of a mountain resort for a patient that is complaining of a sudden onset of shortness of breath and coughing. Your assessment of the patient reveals an anxious patient with basilar crackles in his lungs. The patient's vital signs include a heart rate of 136, respirations of 28, and a blood pressure of 176/94 mmHg. What is your field diagnosis of this patient?

- A. High altitude pulmonary edema
- B. New onset congestive heart failure
- C. Pneumonia
- D. High altitude congestive heart failure

Correct Answer: A

High-altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE) usually occurs in an unacclimatized individual who rapidly ascends to an altitude that exceeds 8,000 feet. HAPE develops as a result of increased pulmonary pressure and hypertension caused by changes in blood flow at high altitudes.