

**EMT**

Chapter 12 Review

1. A seizure patient is having what kind of medical emergency?
  - A. Respiratory
  - B. Cardiovascular
  - C. Neurologic
  - D. Immunologic

**Answer: C**

**Rationale:** Neurologic emergencies involve the brain and may be caused by a seizure, stroke, or fainting (syncope).

1. A seizure patient is having what kind of medical emergency?

A. Respiratory

**Rationale:** Respiratory emergencies include asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis.

B. Cardiovascular

**Rationale:** Cardiovascular emergencies include heart attack and congestive heart failure.

1. A seizure patient is having what kind of medical emergency?

C. Neurologic

**Rationale:** Correct answer

D. Immunologic

**Rationale:** Allergic reactions are a type of immunologic emergency.

2. If an injury distracts an EMT from assessing a more serious underlying illness, he has suffered from:
- A. tunnel vision.
  - B. index of suspicion.
  - C. virulence.
  - D. a trauma emergency.

**Answer: A**

**Rationale:** As an EMT, you should use the dispatch information to guide your initial response, but do not get locked into a preconceived idea of the patient's condition strictly from what the dispatcher tells you. Tunnel vision occurs when you become focused on one aspect of the patient's condition and exclude all others, which may cause you to miss an important injury or illness.

2. If an injury distracts an EMT from assessing a more serious underlying illness, he has suffered from:

A. tunnel vision.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

B. index of suspicion.

**Rationale:** The index of suspicion is your awareness and concern for potentially serious underlying and unseen injuries or illness.



2. If an injury distracts an EMT from assessing a more serious underlying illness, he has suffered from:

C. virulence.

**Rationale:** Virulence is the strength or ability of a pathogen to produce disease.

D. a trauma emergency.

**Rationale:** Trauma emergencies involve injuries resulting from physical forces applied to the body.

3. If a “frequent flier” calls 9-1-1 because of a suspected head injury, you should NEVER:

- A. take the call seriously; don’t waste your time or resources on such a caller.
- B. perform a primary assessment; he called for a head injury last week, and it wasn’t serious.
- C. assume you know what the problem is; every case is different, and you don’t want to miss a potentially serious problem.
- D. treat the patient with respect; he is probably lying.

**Answer: C**

**Rationale:** You are obligated as a medical professional to refrain from labeling patients and displaying personal biases. Never assume that you know what the problem is, even when you are treating patients who frequently call for EMS. This attitude could result in missing a serious condition.

3. If a “frequent flier” calls 9-1-1 because of a suspected head injury, you should NEVER:

A. take the call seriously; don’t waste your time or resources on such a caller.

**Rationale:** Never assume you know the patient’s problem before you arrive; you should treat every patient equally.

B. perform a primary assessment; he called for a head injury last week, and it wasn’t serious.

**Rationale:** You should perform a primary assessment on every patient.

3. If a “frequent flier” calls 9-1-1 because of a suspected head injury, you should NEVER:

C. assume you know what the problem is; every case is different, and you don’t want to miss a potentially serious problem.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

D. treat the patient with respect; he is probably lying.

**Rationale:** It is important that you maintain a professional, calm, nonjudgmental demeanor at all times.

4. If your medical patient is not in critical condition, how long should you spend on scene?
- A. 10 minutes or less
  - B. 30 minutes
  - C. 2 hours
  - D. However long it takes to gather as much information as possible

**Answer: D**

**Rationale:** In many cases, the time on scene may be longer for medical patients than for trauma patients. If the patient is not in critical condition, you should gather as much information as possible from the scene so that you can transmit that information to the physician at the emergency department.

4. If your medical patient is not in critical condition, how long should you spend on scene?

A. 10 minutes or less

**Rationale:** Critical patients always need rapid transport. The time on scene should be limited to 10 minutes or less.

B. 30 minutes

**Rationale:** There is no set time limit for noncritical patients.



4. If your medical patient is not in critical condition, how long should you spend on scene?

C. 2 hours

**Rationale:** There is no set time limit for noncritical patients.

D. However long it takes to gather as much information as possible

**Rationale:** Correct answer

5. Your patient is having respiratory difficulty and is not responding to your treatment.

What is the best method of transport?

- A. Without lights and sirens, to the closest hospital
- B. With lights and sirens, to the closest hospital
- C. Air transport, to a special facility located 30 miles away
- D. The patient does not need to be transported.

**Answer: B**

**Rationale:** Patients with respiratory difficulty generally require high-priority transport, especially if they do not respond to your initial treatment. If a life-threatening condition exists, the transportation should include lights and sirens. In this case, it is appropriate to select the closest hospital with an emergency department as your destination.

5. Your patient is having respiratory difficulty and is not responding to your treatment. What is the best method of transport?

A. Without lights and sirens, to the closest hospital

**Rationale:** Respiratory difficulty is considered a high priority and requires lights and sirens en route to the hospital.

B. With lights and sirens, to the closest hospital

**Rationale:** Correct answer

5. Your patient is having respiratory difficulty and is not responding to your treatment. What is the best method of transport?

C. Air transport, to a special facility located 30 miles away

**Rationale:** Respiratory difficulty does not require a special facility; the closest hospital with an ED should suffice.

D. The patient does not need to be transported.

**Rationale:** All high-priority patients should be rapidly transported.

6. When assessing a patient with an infectious disease, what is the first action you should perform?
- A. Size up the scene and take standard precautions.
  - B. Obtain a SAMPLE history.
  - C. Hand the patient off to a paramedic.
  - D. Cover your mouth and nose with your hand.

**Answer: A**

**Rationale:** The assessment of a patient suspected to have an infectious disease should be approached much like any other medical patient. First, the scene must be sized up and standard precautions taken. Always show respect for the feelings of the patient, family members, and others at the scene.

6. When assessing a patient with an infectious disease, what is the first action you should perform?

A. Size up the scene and take standard precautions.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

B. Obtain a SAMPLE history.

**Rationale:** You must always ensure your own safety before assessing the patient.



6. When assessing a patient with an infectious disease, what is the first action you should perform?

C. Hand the patient off to a paramedic.

**Rationale:** EMTs are qualified to assess patients with infectious diseases.

D. Cover your mouth and nose.

**Rationale:** This action is not necessary; most diseases are transmitted via blood or bodily fluids. Remain calm and be respectful.

7. Your patient believes he has hepatitis and is now exhibiting signs of cirrhosis of the liver. He most likely has:
- A. hepatitis A.
  - B. hepatitis B.
  - C. hepatitis C.
  - D. hepatitis D.

**Answer: C**

**Rationale:** Cirrhosis of the liver develops in 50% of patients with chronic hepatitis C.

7. Your patient believes he has hepatitis, and is now exhibiting signs of cirrhosis of the liver. He most likely has:

A. hepatitis A.

**Rationale:** Cirrhosis of the liver is not an indication.

B. hepatitis B.

**Rationale:** Cirrhosis of the liver is not an indication.

7. Your patient believes he has hepatitis, and is now exhibiting signs of cirrhosis of the liver. He most likely has:

C. hepatitis C.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

D. hepatitis D.

**Rationale:** Cirrhosis of the liver is not an indication.

8. Your patient is complaining of fever, headache, stiffness of the neck, and red blotches on his skin. He most likely has:
- A. tuberculosis.
  - B. hepatitis B.
  - C. SARS.
  - D. meningitis.

**Answer: D**

**Rationale:** Patients with meningitis will have signs and symptoms such as fever, headache, stiff neck, and altered mental status. Patients with meningococcal meningitis often have red blotches on their skin; however, many patients with forms of meningitis that are not contagious also have red blotches.

8. Your patient is complaining of fever, headache, stiffness of the neck, and red blotches on his skin. He most likely has:

A. tuberculosis.

**Rationale:** These are not indications of tuberculosis.

B. hepatitis B.

**Rationale:** These are not indications of hepatitis B.



8. Your patient is complaining of fever, headache, stiffness of the neck, and red blotches on his skin. He most likely has:

C. SARS.

**Rationale:** These are not indications of SARS.

D. meningitis.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

9. What should you do if you are exposed to a patient who is found to have pulmonary tuberculosis?

- A. Get the BCG vaccine.
- B. Get a tuberculin skin test.
- C. Undergo serious therapy.
- D. No precautions need to be taken.

**Answer: B**

**Rationale:** If you are exposed to a patient who is found to have pulmonary tuberculosis, you will be given a tuberculin skin test. This simple skin test determines whether a person has been infected with *M tuberculosis*.

9. What should you do if you are exposed to a patient who is found to have pulmonary tuberculosis?

A. Get the BCG vaccine.

**Rationale:** The BCG vaccine is only rarely used in the United States. A tuberculin skin test should be sufficient.

B. Get a tuberculin skin test.

**Rationale:** Correct answer

9. What should you do if you are exposed to a patient who is found to have pulmonary tuberculosis?

C. Undergo serious therapy.

**Rationale:** Serious therapy is not necessary; a tuberculin skin test should be sufficient.

D. No precautions need to be taken.

**Rationale:** A tuberculin skin test is recommended.

10. All of the following are factors that increase the risk for developing MRSA, EXCEPT:
- A. antibiotic therapy.
  - B. prolonged hospital stays.
  - C. exposure to an infected patient.
  - D. close contact with wild birds.

**Answer: D**

**Rationale:** Factors that increase the risk for developing MRSA include antibiotic therapy, prolonged hospital stays, a stay in intensive care or a burn unit, and exposure to an infected patient. Close contact with wild birds is a factor that may increase the risk of acquiring avian flu.

10. All of the following are factors that increase the risk for developing MRSA, EXCEPT:

A. antibiotic therapy.

**Rationale:** This is a factor.

B. prolonged hospital stays.

**Rationale:** This is a factor.

C. exposure to an infected patient.

**Rationale:** This is a factor.

D. close contact with wild birds.

**Rationale:** Correct answer