

LF HIGH SCHOOL

EMT Basic Course

Test # 1

1. Which of the following agencies is the federal source for the model EMT scope of practice and education standards?
 - A. Department of Health and Human Services
 - B. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
 - C. Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - D. Department of Transportation

2. Which of the phases of being an emergency health care provider is continuous?
 - A. Continuing medical education
 - B. Teaching EMS courses
 - C. Pursuing an advanced degree
 - D. Completing weekly drug screening in EMS courses

C. Pursuing an advanced degree D. Completing weekly drug screening

3. This act of legislation protects people with disabilities from being denied access to programs and services that are provided by state or local governments.
 - A. Ryan White Act
 - B. Marchman Act
 - C. Equal Rights Amendment
 - D. Americans with Disabilities Act

4. What is the primary role of the EMT?
 - A. Provide appropriate medical care
 - B. Diagnose the patient's condition
 - C. Ensure personal safety
 - D. Provide transport to the closest hospital

5. Which of the following is an example of secondary prevention?
 - A. Cardiac arrest management
 - B. Administering vaccines
 - C. Teaching pool safety when finding someone who slipped and fell near a pool by running
 - D. Teaching safety in schools

6. The roles and responsibilities of an EMT include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. performing a patient assessment.
 - B. upholding medical and legal standards.
 - C. providing legal advice to patients.
 - D. ensuring and protecting patient privacy
7. An example of teamwork and diplomacy is:
 - A. using your persona to project a sense of personal superiority to patients.
 - B. being able to communicate while giving respect to the listener.
 - C. acknowledging that others are not in high regard or importance.
 - D. delegating multiple tasks only occasionally to ensure efficiency and safety.
8. Professional attributes include which of the following?
 - A. Integrity, relying only on one's self, taking charge
 - B. Blaming others, ignoring team members, lying
 - C. Honest behavior; a clean, well-groomed persona; respecting others
 - D. Placing your needs above the patient's care, listening to your patient, performing multiple tasks safely.
9. What standard precautions should your partner have taken with this patient?
 - A. Gloves only
 - B. Gloves and surgical mask
 - C. Gloves and HEPA mask
 - D. Gloves, mask, and gown
10. If your partner becomes infected with this patient's illness, what type of transmission would this occur through?
 - A. Vector-borne
 - B. Foodborne
 - C. Indirect contact
 - D. Airborne
11. Because your partner did not use standard precautions, he has potentially been exposed to an infectious disease. What should he do?
 - A. Ignore it because the risk of contamination is small.
 - B. Report it to the hospital staff so they can isolate the patient.

- C. Report it to the infection control officer.
 - D. Sanitize any equipment that was in contact with the patient.
12. On the basis of your partner's actions, what is he most likely experiencing?
- A. Acute stress reaction
 - B. Cumulative stress reaction
 - C. Posttraumatic stress disorder
 - D. Delayed stress reaction
13. Which of the following signs and symptoms are NOT usually associated with stress?
- A. Headaches
 - B. Risk taking
 - C. Night sweats
 - D. Isolation
14. How can you help your partner to manage his stress?
- A. Suggest that he relax and have a few drinks after his shifts.
 - B. Suggest a vacation.
 - C. Suggest that the supervisor give him time off.
 - D. Suggest that he participate in physical activity away from the workplace.
15. Which of the following is NOT a recommended way to manage stress?
- A. Alcohol
 - B. Exercise
 - C. Proper diet
 - D. Sleep
16. Once your ambulance is dispatched to an emergency, you have an obligation to respond. This is known as:
- A. scope of practice.
 - B. duty to act.
 - C. breach of duty.
 - D. mandatory reporting.
17. Upon arrival at the scene, your partner began assessing vital signs without talking to the patient. This demonstrates:
- A. effective interpersonal communication.
 - B. patient advocacy.

- C. failure to obtain consent.
 - D. breach of duty.
18. Suppose your partner had introduced himself and asked permission to examine the patient. If the patient nodded and extended his arm, this would be considered:
- A. mature consent.
 - B. implied consent.
 - C. informed consent.
 - D. expressed consent.
19. What is the best way to care for your patient once he tells you he does not want to go to the hospital?
- A. Let him know how important it is that he accept transport to the hospital.
 - B. Ask him to sign a refusal form, releasing you from liability.
 - C. Order him to go to the hospital against his wishes.
 - D. Encourage him to call 9-1-1 again if his condition worsens.
20. While caring for this patient, you hear a neighbor cry for help; a child is drowning just around the corner. You and your partner leave, telling the patient you must respond to this incident and will send another ambulance for him as soon as possible. This decision is an example of:
- A. triage.
 - B. abandonment.
 - C. patient advocacy.
 - D. duty to act
21. On another call that day, your patient consented to treatment and transport after you told her she could be experiencing a serious medical emergency. This is an example of:
- A. scope of practice.
 - B. implied consent.
 - C. serving in the patient's best interest.
 - D. an EMS field impression.