

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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Question #32 Section 5

Which statement about disposable gloves is correct?

- A. You should remove gloves by grasping the ends of the fingers and pulling them off right side out.
- B. It is not necessary to wear gloves when suctioning or ventilating a patient with a bag-valve-mask device.
- C. Gloves protect both you and the patient from the transmission of infectious diseases.
- D. One pair of gloves is sufficient for any call, no matter how many patients there are.

Answer: C

Because gloves protect both you and your patients, most protocols now call for EMTs to wear gloves for any patient contact. Remove gloves by pulling them off inside out, so you do not touch the soiled outer surface; change gloves for each new patient contact.

Question #33 Section 5

EMTs should wear high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) respirators when they are in contact with patients who have which of the following?

- A. HIV or AIDS
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Open wounds
- D. Hepatitis B

Answer: B

High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) respirators are worn when in contact with patients who have airborne infections, such as tuberculosis. HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B are both blood borne pathogens. Contaminants from open wounds would also be blood borne.

Question #34 Section 5

In which of the following situations should you call for immediate assistance?

- A. You must care for two critical patients with gunshot wounds.

- B. Your patient is a 26-year-old woman in active labor.
- C. Your patient is a child with fever who has had a brief seizure.
- D. Your partner is needed to stabilize the cervical spine.

Answer: A

You could make the argument that you need additional help in the management of each of these situations; however, the one with the most critical need is when you must care for more than one critical patient. Both patients with gunshot wounds need immediate attention, so you should call for backup.

Question #35 Section 5

When arriving at the scene of a possible hazardous materials incident, you would identify hazards by:

- A. Thoroughly investigating the scene yourself.
- B. Interviewing victims and bystanders.
- C. Scanning with binoculars from a safe distance.
- D. Assisting law enforcement officers in the search.

Answer: C

Never enter a scene where hazardous materials are present until you have verified that the scene is safe. Use binoculars to survey the scene from a distance in order to identify hazardous materials placards. Consider victims and bystanders contaminated and take appropriate precautions.

Question #36 Section 5

What is the first thing you should do after receiving orders from the medical direction physician?

- A. Carry out the orders immediately.
- B. Repeat the orders exactly as you heard them.
- C. Question anything you did not understand.
- D. Document the orders in your report.

Answer: B

To avoid misunderstanding, always repeat medical orders exactly as you heard them. Once you have done that, you can question any order you do not understand or about which you are unclear. When you complete your written patient care report, you should include the order in your report.

Question #37 Section 5

Which of the following represents proper communication with the patient?

- A. When talking to a 12-year-old: "Do you want to hold your Mommy's hand while I bandage you?"
- B. When talking to an intoxicated 27-year-old man: "Get up. You are intoxicated and are not injured."
- C. When talking to a 75-year-old woman: "Ma'am, we think you should go to the hospital to make sure you're OK. Will you come with us?"
- D. When talking to a 4-year-old child: "I think you've fractured your femur. We'll stabilize you here and transport you to the hospital for surgery."

Answer: C

Speak respectfully to all patients regardless of intoxication or mental impairment; when talking to a child, consider his or her developmental level.

Question #38 Section 5

What is the correct procedure for handling a used airway?

- A. Discard it in a biohazard trash container.
- B. Clean it with alcohol foam and dry it off.
- C. Disinfect it with bleach and water solution.

- D. Sterilize it in an autoclave or boiling water.

Answer: A

The common procedure is to safely dispose of used airways.

Question #39 Section 5

Which statement about a patient's right to refuse care is correct?

- A. A child who is old enough to understand danger is old enough to refuse care and transport.
- B. An adult patient who is of sound mind and understands the consequences can refuse treatment.
- C. No one can authorize treatment or transport for any other individual, regardless of his or her age.
- D. EMTs should leave immediately whenever a patient says that he or she will refuse care.

Answer: B

An adult of sound mind can refuse treatment, but the EMT should first make an effort to clearly explain the consequences; refusal of treatment should be documented in writing.

Question #40 Section 5

The purpose of incident management systems is to provide:

- A. A clear chain of command in case of legal liability.
- B. A means of evaluating the EMS system's response to an event.
- C. An orderly method for communications and decision making.
- D. A training program for First Responders.

Answer: C

An incident management system is a coordinated system of procedures that allows for smooth operations at the scene of an emergency.

Question #41 Section 5

Which statement about patient confidentiality is correct?

- A. Patients who are cared for in a public place lose their right to confidentiality.
- B. The right to confidentiality does not apply to minors or to wards of the state.
- C. The patient who signs a statement releasing confidential information relinquishes all rights to privacy.
- D. A patient must sign a written release before any confidential information can be disclosed.

Answer: C

Patient information can be released only if the patient has signed a specific consent form.

Question #42 Section 5

To be effective, hand washing should continue for at least

- A. 1–2 minutes.
- B. 45–50 seconds.
- C. 25–30 seconds.
- D. 10–15 seconds.

Answer: D

Rub your hands together vigorously with soap for at least 10 to 15 seconds, then rinse in running water.

Question #43 Section 5

It is necessary to wear a mask and eye protection when

- A. Transporting a patient.

- B. Suctioning a patient.
- C. Splinting a closed injury.
- D. Administering oxygen.

Answer: B

Wear a mask and eye protection when there is a high probability of splattering, such as when suctioning a patient.

Question #44 Section 5

Which of the following situations illustrates implied consent?

- A. You splint the broken arm and leg of a 6-year-old girl with her mother's permission.
- B. You care for a cardiac patient who asks you to help him take a dose of nitroglycerin.
- C. You arrive at the scene of a car crash, and the injured driver says, "Please help my child first."
- D. You provide life support to a man who was found unconscious by bystanders who called EMS.

Answer: D

Implied consent means that, because your adult patient cannot give consent to treatment, you act without it.

Question #45 Section 5

When your patient does not speak English, it is best to:

- A. Avoid speaking to the patient, so you are not misunderstood.
- B. Write down everything you do, and have the patient sign it.
- C. Try to find a relative or bystander who can interpret.
- D. Refuse the call and request a bilingual EMT.

Answer: C

When your patient does not speak English, try to find an interpreter, and be especially careful to avoid misunderstandings. Try using sign language and gestures until an interpreter can be found.

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