

EMT Basic Final Exam

1. The basis for most EMT-B training programs is the EMS standards and training developed by the

- A. American Red Cross (ARC).
- B. American Heart Association (AHA).
- C. United States Department of Transportation (DOT).
- D. National Institute of Health (NTH).

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ANS C. United States Department of Transportation (DOT).

2. An EMT-B can inspire patient confidence and cooperation by

A. transporting the patient from the scene to a hospital.

- B. providing patient care without regard for his own personal safety.
 - C. telling the patient that everything will be all right.
 - D. being pleasant, cooperative, sincere, and a good listener.
- ANS** D. being pleasant, cooperative, sincere, and a good listener.

3. If an on-duty EMT-B fails to provide the standard of care and if this failure causes harm or injury to the patient, the EMT-B may be accused of

- A. assault.
- B. abandonment.
- C. negligence.
- D. breach of promise. **ANS** C. negligence.

4. A conscious and mentally competent adult patient has the right to refuse care. This refusal must be and documented.

- A. implied
- B. actual
- C. involuntary
- D. informed **ANS** D. informed

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5. The EMT-B can treat and transport an unconscious patient because of the legal consideration known as consent.

- A. applied
- B. implied
- C. triage
- D. immunity **ANS** B. implied

6. A child falls off the trampoline at elementary school and twists her ankle. Since the parents are not present, the child's consent is

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A. not needed.

B. actual.

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C. implied.

D. meaningless. **ANS** C. implied.

7. _____ help protect the off-duty EMT-B from lawsuits when stopping at the scene of a collision to offer assistance.

A. Professional associations

B. Blanket insurance policies

C. Good Samaritan laws

D. Abandonment laws **ANS** C. Good Samaritan laws

8. Each of the following is the responsibility of an EMT-B at a hazardous material incident except

A. entering hazmat scenes with SCBA.

B. protecting yourself and others.

C. recognizing potential problems.

D. notifying hazardous materials response

team. **ANS** A. entering hazmat scenes with

SCBA.

9. The form of infection control that assumes that all body fluids should be considered potentially infectious is

A. infectious disease.

B. body substance isolation.

C. immunity.

D. universal precautions. **ANS** B. body substance isolation.