

EMT Basic Final Exam Test Bank

1. Most EMT training programs are based on standards developed by the:

- A. American Red Cross (ARC)
- B. American Heart Association (AHA)
- C. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
- D. National Institutes of Health (NIH) **ANS: C**

2. An EMT can inspire patient confidence and cooperation by:

- A. Transporting the patient from the scene to a hospital
- B. providing patient care without regard for the EMT's own personal safety
- C. Telling the patient that everything will be okay
- D. Being pleasant, cooperative, sincere, and a good listener **ANS: D**

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

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

4. You are treating a conscious and mentally competent adult patient who wants to refuse your care and transport to the hospital. This refusal must be _____ and documented.

- A. implied
- B. actual
- C. Involuntary
- D. informed **ANS: D**

5. The EMT is authorized to treat and transport an unconscious patient because of the legal consideration known as _____ consent

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

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6. A child fell off the ladder of a sliding board at a park and twisted her ankle. The parents are not present, but the child agrees to care. The child's consent is:

- A. actual
- B. implied
- C. meaningless **ANS: C**

7. In some states, _____ help to protect the off-duty EMT from lawsuits when the stop 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**

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

A. Infectious disease

B. Standard Precautions

C. immunity

D. universal precautions **ANS: B**

9. When lifting an injured patient, the EMT should:

A. Keep the back loose and knees locked

B. twist or attempt to make moves other than the lift

C. use the leg muscles to do the lift

D. try not to talk to his or her partner **ANS: C**

10. All of the following are ways in which an EMT can avoid a potential back injury EXCEPT:

A. Pushing, rather than pulling, a load

B. Keeping the back locked in while lifting

C. Keeping the arms straight when pulling

D. Pushing or pulling from a kneeling position if the weight is below waist level **ANS: C**

11. An emergency move is required in all of the following situations EXCEPT when:

- A. the scene is hazardous
- B. care of life-threatening conditions requires repositioning
- C. other patients who have life threats must be reached
- D. The patient is unconscious **ANS: D**

12. A method of lifting and carrying a patient in which one EMT slips his or her hands under the patient's armpits and grasps the wrists while another EMT grasps the patient's knees is called the:

- A. Direct ground lift
- B. Extremity lift
- C. Draw-sheet method
- D. direct carry method **ANS: B**

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13. Your patient is a medical patient with a suspected drug overdose. He is lying supine on your stretcher, and you have been maintaining his airway. When moving him from the ambulance stretcher to the hospital stretcher, you will probably use the:

- A. cradle carry
- B. modified draw-sheet method