

EMT FINAL EXAM 3 LATEST VERSIONS (VERSION A, B AND C) 2023-2024 ACTUAL EXAM COMPLETE 400 QUESTIONS AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS WITH RATIONALES| ALREADY GRADED A+

EMT FINAL EXAM VERSION A

A patient who takes an occasional gasping breath after their heart has stopped has:

- A: agonal respirations.
- B: ataxic respirations.
- C: apneic respirations.
- D: hypoxic respirations. - ANSWER- A: agonal respirations.

Rationale: Agonal respirations are shallow, inadequate respirations that occur after the heart has stopped.

When inserting a nasopharyngeal airway, it is important to do all the following except:

- A: Measure the size from the tip of the nose to the earlobe.
- B: Ensure that the bevel faces the septum when inserting into the right nare.
- C: Insert with a constant rotating motion.
- D: Lubricate the airway with a water-based lubricant. - ANSWER- C: Insert with a constant rotating motion.

Rationale: The device should be rotated 180 degrees if placed in the left nare, and not at all in the right nare.

If a D-sized oxygen cylinder contains 300 L of oxygen and is at 2,000 PSI at the start of call, the best estimate for the amount of time a patient can receive 15 L/min with a nonrebreathing mask is:

A: 10 minutes.

B: 20 minutes.

C: 30 minutes.

D: 40 minutes. - ANSWER- B: 20 minutes.

Rationale: 20 minutes. This can be calculated either by dividing 15 L/min into 300 L, for a result of 20 minutes, or by using the psi constant for a D cylinder, which is 0.16. The calculation would then be $(2,000 - 200) \times 0.16 / 15 \text{ L/min} = 19.2$, which is approximately 20 minutes.

Properly performed suctioning of a patient may still cause:

A: hypoxia.

B: vomiting.

C: gastric distention.

D: aspiration. - ANSWER- B: vomiting.

Rationale: Vomiting maybe caused even when the skill is performed correctly. Hypoxia can be prevented if the EMT-B only uses the machine for 15 seconds or less on adult patients. Aspiration and gastric distention are not caused by suctioning.

When using a bag-valve-mask device, the key finding to observe to assure adequate ventilation is:

A: three seconds between squeezing the bag and lifting the mask off the face.

B: the patient's weight in kilograms.

C: good chest rise and fall.

D: the location of the patient's cricoid cartilage. - ANSWER- C: good chest rise and fall.

Rationale: Good chest rise and fall is the most important method to measure the patient's ventilations.

The most common complication of the flow-restricted, oxygen-powered ventilation device is:

A: pneumothorax.

B: hypoventilation.

C: cricoid pressure.

D: gastric distention. - ANSWER- D: gastric distention.

Rationale: Medical literature indicates that gastric distention is the most common complication, however, patients with COPD maybe at greater risk for a pneumothorax.

What is the rate of breaths per minute for an adult?

A: 10-18

B: 12-20

C: 15-25

D: 8-16 - ANSWER- B: 12-20

What is respiration?

A: the way the body uses carbon dioxide to maintain metabolism.

B: the process by which the body uses oxygen and expels carbon dioxide.

C: when oxygen is perfused with the blood and carbon monoxide is removed.

D: the process by which the body removes excess moisture and cools the body through evaporation. - ANSWER- B: the process by which the body uses oxygen and expels carbon dioxide.

You should NOT be concerned about the following symptoms when you suspect breathing problems in a pediatric patient?

A: grunting at the end of respirations.

B: the patient is breathing at 65 breaths per minute.

C: nasal flaring.