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Question: 967

In a trauma patient, which of the following is a late sign of shock?

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Altered mental status
- C. Weak pulse
- D. Hypotension

Answer: D

Explanation: Hypotension is considered a late sign of shock, indicating significant blood volume loss and decreased perfusion. Early recognition is crucial to prevent progression to decompensated shock.

Question: 968

When responding to a call involving a potential active shooter, what is the primary action EMS should take?

- A. Immediately enter the scene to treat victims.
- B. Wait for law enforcement to clear the area.
- C. Set up a staging area far from the scene.
- D. Establish a command post at the nearest hospital.

Answer: B

Explanation: In active shooter situations, EMS must wait for law enforcement to secure the scene to ensure their safety and avoid becoming additional victims.

Question: 969

What is the primary reason for using a suction device in airway management?

- A. To clear blood from the airway
- B. To provide oxygen
- C. To prevent aspiration
- D. To assist with ventilation

Answer: C

Explanation: The primary reason for using a suction device is to prevent aspiration by clearing secretions, blood, or vomit from the airway, thereby maintaining airway patency and reducing the risk of respiratory complications.

Question: 970

Which of the following findings is most consistent with right-sided heart failure?

- A. Pulmonary edema
- B. Jugular venous distention
- C. Decreased blood pressure
- D. Tachycardia

Answer: B

Explanation: Jugular venous distention is a classic sign of right-sided heart failure, indicating increased pressure in the venous system due to the heart's inability to effectively pump blood.

Question: 971

In which trimester does the majority of organogenesis occur in a developing fetus?

- A. First trimester

- B. Second trimester
- C. Third trimester
- D. Throughout pregnancy

Answer: A

Explanation: Organogenesis, the formation of organs, primarily occurs during the first trimester. This period is crucial for fetal development and is particularly sensitive to teratogens.

Question: 972

Which of the following assessments is NOT part of the primary survey in trauma?

- A. Airway
- B. Breathing
- C. Circulation
- D. Detailed physical exam

Answer: D

Explanation: The primary survey in trauma consists of assessing Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disability, and Exposure (ABCDE). A detailed physical exam is part of the secondary survey.

Question: 973

During your assessment, you notice a patient with stridor and drooling. What condition should you suspect?

- A. Asthma
- B. Epiglottitis
- C. Bronchitis
- D. Pneumonia

Answer: B

Explanation: Stridor and drooling are classic signs of epiglottitis, a potentially life-threatening condition characterized by inflammation of the epiglottis, which can obstruct the airway.

Question: 974

For a patient in ventricular tachycardia with a pulse, what is the most appropriate initial treatment?

- A. Synchronized cardioversion
- B. Administer amiodarone
- C. Start CPR
- D. Observe without treatment

Answer: A

Explanation: Synchronized cardioversion is the appropriate treatment for a patient in stable ventricular tachycardia with a pulse, as it can restore a normal rhythm effectively.

Question: 975

Which of the following is a classic sign of hypoxia?

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Confusion
- C. Hypertension
- D. Increased appetite

Answer: B

Explanation: Confusion is a classic sign of hypoxia, indicating that the brain is not receiving enough oxygen, which can lead to altered mental status and decreased cognitive function.

Question: 976

A patient with a head injury presents with clear fluid leaking from the nose. What does this most likely indicate?

- A. Sinus infection
- B. Cerebrospinal fluid leak
- C. Nasal fracture
- D. Allergic reaction

Answer: B

Explanation: Clear fluid leaking from the nose after a head injury is indicative of a cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak, which can occur with skull fractures and requires urgent medical attention.

Question: 977

Which of the following best describes the role of surfactant in the lungs?

- A. It aids in oxygen transport.
- B. It reduces surface tension in the alveoli.
- C. It facilitates gas exchange.
- D. It prevents airway obstruction.

Answer: B

Explanation: Surfactant is a lipoprotein complex that reduces surface tension in the alveoli, preventing collapse and aiding in efficient gas exchange.

Question: 978

What is a common sign of an ectopic pregnancy?

- A. Increased fetal heart rate
- B. Abdominal distension
- C. Shoulder pain
- D. Elevated blood pressure

Answer: C

Explanation: Shoulder pain can occur in ectopic pregnancy due to diaphragmatic irritation from blood or fluid in the abdominal cavity. Recognizing this symptom is crucial for timely diagnosis and treatment.

Question: 979

What is the primary reason for using a non-rebreather mask?

- A. To provide low-flow oxygen
- B. To deliver high concentrations of oxygen
- C. To prevent airway obstruction
- D. To assist with ventilation

Answer: B

Explanation: A non-rebreather mask is used to deliver high concentrations of oxygen to patients in respiratory distress, effectively increasing the oxygen saturation in the blood rapidly.

Question: 980

In a situation where a patient has a suspected spinal injury, what is the first step you should take?

- A. Administer pain medication

- B. Logroll the patient
- C. Apply a cervical collar
- D. Conduct a neurological assessment

Answer: C

Explanation: The first step in managing a suspected spinal injury is to apply a cervical collar to stabilize the cervical spine and prevent further injury during any subsequent assessment or movement.

Question: 981

In a patient with suspected stroke, what is the critical time window for administering thrombolytics?

- A. Within 30 minutes
- B. Within 1 hour
- C. Within 3 hours
- D. Within 6 hours

Answer: C

Explanation: Thrombolytics are most effective when administered within 3 hours of symptom onset in cases of ischemic stroke, significantly improving outcomes.

Question: 982

What is the recommended treatment for a patient exhibiting signs of severe dehydration?

- A. Oral rehydration solutions
- B. Intravenous fluids
- C. Electrolyte tablets
- D. High-sugar drinks

Answer: B

Explanation: Intravenous fluids are essential for severe dehydration, as they provide rapid rehydration and restore electrolyte balance more effectively than oral solutions.

Question: 983

In a pre-hospital setting, which of the following is considered a "golden hour" principle?

- A. Patients should be transported within one hour of arrival.
- B. Critical interventions must be completed in the first hour after injury.
- C. All patients must receive definitive care within one hour.
- D. Vital signs should be monitored every hour.

Answer: B

Explanation: The "golden hour" refers to the critical time following a traumatic injury when timely interventions can greatly improve patient outcomes.

Question: 984

A patient presents after a fall with a visible deformity of the wrist. What is your first action?

- A. Assess distal circulation
- B. Apply a splint
- C. Check for other injuries
- D. Administer pain relief

Answer: A

Explanation: Assessing distal circulation is crucial to ensure that there is

adequate blood flow to the hand and fingers before applying a splint or other interventions.

Question: 985

A patient presents with chest pain and ST segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anterior myocardial infarction
- B. Inferior myocardial infarction
- C. Lateral myocardial infarction
- D. Right ventricular myocardial infarction

Answer: B

Explanation: ST segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF indicates an inferior myocardial infarction, typically related to occlusion of the right coronary artery.

Question: 986

What is the most appropriate intervention for a patient experiencing a severe asthma attack?

- A. Encourage the patient to calm down
- B. Administer oxygen and bronchodilator
- C. Begin chest compressions
- D. Transport in a supine position

Answer: B

Explanation: Administering oxygen and bronchodilator is the most appropriate intervention during a severe asthma attack to alleviate bronchospasm and improve oxygenation.

Question: 987

What is the primary action of aspirin in the context of acute myocardial infarction?

- A. Reducing heart rate
- B. Decreasing myocardial oxygen demand
- C. Inhibiting platelet aggregation
- D. Facilitating thrombolysis

Answer: C

Explanation: Aspirin inhibits platelet aggregation, which is crucial in preventing the formation of new clots and improving blood flow during an acute myocardial infarction.

Question: 988

In a pregnant patient, what is the most reliable method to confirm fetal viability at 10 weeks?

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Fetal heart rate monitoring
- C. Maternal serum hCG levels
- D. Physical examination

Answer: A

Explanation: An ultrasound is the most reliable method to confirm fetal viability at 10 weeks, allowing visualization of the fetus and assessment of heart activity.

Question: 989

In the case of a patient with a suspected spinal injury, what is the most appropriate method of transport?

- A. Sitting position
- B. Supine position on a backboard
- C. Lateral recumbent position
- D. Standing position

Answer: B

Explanation: For a patient with a suspected spinal injury, the supine position on a backboard helps stabilize the spine and prevents further injury during transport.



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