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Book Information

Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured

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Exam Topics

I. PREPARATORY.
   - Introduction to Emergency Medical Care.
   - Well-Being of the EMT.
   - Medical, Legal, and Ethical Issues.
   - Medical Terminology and Anatomy and Physiology.
   - Principles of Pathophysiology.
   - Life Span Development.
   - Lifting and Moving Patients.

II. AIRWAY.
   - Airway Management.
   - Respiration and Artificial Ventilation.

III. PATIENT ASSESSMENT.
   - Scene Size-up and Primary Assessment.
   - Vital Signs and Monitoring Devices.
   - Assessment of the Trauma Patient.
   - Assessment of the Medical Patient.
   - Critical Thinking, Decision Making, and Reassessment.
   - Communications and Documentation.
IV. MEDICAL EMERGENCIES.
   • General Pharmacology.
   • Respiratory Emergencies.
   • Cardiac Emergencies.
   • Diabetic Emergencies and Altered Mental Status.
   • Allergic Reaction, Poisoning, and Overdose.
   • Abdominal Emergencies.
   • Hematologic and Renal Emergencies.
   • Behavioral and Psychiatric Emergencies and Suicide.

V. TRAUMA.
   • Bleeding and Shock.
   • Soft Tissue Injuries and Musculoskeletal Trauma.
   • Chest and Abdominal Trauma.
   • Trauma of the Head, Neck, and Spine.
   • Multisystem Trauma.
   • Environmental Emergencies.

VI. SPECIAL POPULATIONS.
   • Obstetric and Gynecologic Emergencies.
   • Pediatric Emergencies.
   • Geriatric Emergencies.
   • Emergencies for Patients with Special Challenges.

VII. OPERATIONS.
   • EMS Operations.
   • Highway Safety and Vehicle Extrication.
   • Hazardous Materials, Multiple-Casualty Incidents, and Incident Management.
   • EMS Response to Terrorism.

Sample Questions
1. According to the National EMS Scope of Practice Model, an EMT should be able to:
   a. interpret a basic (ECG) rhythm and treat accordingly.
   b. assist a patient with certain prescribed medications.
   c. insert a peripheral IV line and infuse fluids.
   d. administer epinephrine via the subcutaneous route.

2. Which of the following statements regarding anaphylactic shock is correct?
   a. Subsequent exposure after sensitization often produces a more severe reaction.
   b. Sensitized people will experience less severe reactions upon subsequent exposure.
   c. Anaphylactic shock occurs immediately after a person is sensitized to an allergen.
   d. Anaphylactic shock is caused by immune system failure due to a toxic exposure.
3. Hazards that are associated with a structural fire include all of the following, EXCEPT:
   a. risk of building collapse.
   b. smoke and toxic gases.
   c. carbon dioxide deficiency.
   d. high ambient temperatures.

4. Your primary assessment of an elderly woman reveals that she is conscious and alert, but is experiencing difficulty breathing. She has a history of emphysema, hypertension, and congestive heart failure. As you assess the patient's circulatory status, you should direct your partner to:
   a. assess her oxygen saturation and blood pressure.
   b. administer oxygen with the appropriate device.
   c. retrieve the stretcher and prepare for transport.
   d. perform a head-to-toe secondary assessment.

5. Which of the following medication routes would be the MOST appropriate to use in an unresponsive patient when intravenous access cannot be obtained?
   a. Transcutaneous
   b. Subcutaneous
   c. Intramuscular
   d. Intraosseous