

## NREMT<sup>Q&As</sup>

National Registry Emergency Medical Technician

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## QUESTION 1

"You are dispatched to a 50-year old male patient who is having extreme chest pain. Of the following, which is a contraindication to administer nitro? "

- A. The patient has prescription
- B. Medical direction approves
- C. The patient has a systolic BP of > 100
- D. The patient has a systolic BP of

Correct Answer: C

Because Nitro is a Vasodilator it should not be administered to a patient with a systolic blood pressure of below 100, because it may cause their blood pressure to drop to a dangerous level

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## QUESTION 2

When arriving at the scene of a possible hazardous materials incident, you would identify hazards by:

- A. Thoroughly investigating the scene yourself.
- B. Interviewing victims and bystanders.
- C. Scanning with binoculars from a safe distance.
- D. Assisting law enforcement officers in the search.

Correct Answer: C

Never enter a scene where hazardous materials are present until you have verified that the scene is safe. Use binoculars to survey the scene from a distance in order to identify hazardous materials placards. Consider victims and bystanders contaminated and take appropriate precautions.

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## QUESTION 3

Your patient is a known diabetic who takes up to four insulin injections a day. Today he is found unresponsive, diaphoretic, tachycardic and breathing 18 times a minute. What is likely the patients chief complain?

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyperglycemia
- C. CVA D. Hypertensive crisis

Correct Answer: A

A known insulin dependant diabetic with the above symptoms is most likely hypoglycemia. The tachycardia and diaphoresis is from a catecholamine release trying to mobilize more glucose. This patient may very well have

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hypertension it just is not the reason for the unresponsiveness.

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**QUESTION 4**

You are assessing a 53-year-old female who neighbors discovered acting funny. The patient appears to be fatigued and confused and exhibiting slurred speech. She is breathing and has a pulse and skin that is cool and mottled. Vital signs are pulse 68 beats per minute, respirations 14 per minute, blood pressure 108/60 mmHg, and temperature 92.7 degrees Fahrenheit. There are no signs of trauma to the patient. Patient prescriptions of Verapamil, Digoxin, Synthroid, and nitroglycerin are found in the bedroom. Allergies are unknown. The temperature in her apartment is 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Based on the assessment findings, which of the following conditions is most likely a contributing factor to the patient's condition?

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Hypertension
- C. Atrial fibrillation
- D. Seizure

Correct Answer: A

The paramedic must recognize that the patient is hypothermic, based on the body temperature as well as the temperature in the apartment. Furthermore, the paramedic must recognize that the patient suffers from hypothyroidism, as evidenced by her use of Synthroid. Hypothyroidism describes a thyroid that is slow and can only generate minimal cellular metabolism. Since heat generation is a product of cellular metabolism, the patient's body temperature drops accordingly. Neither atrial fibrillation, hypertension, nor seizure would cause the patient to become hypothermic.

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**QUESTION 5**

In order to assist intubation, a paramedic may utilize Sellick's maneuver. What cartilage are you compressing?

- A. Cricoid cartilage
- B. Aryepiglottic cartilage
- C. Thyroid cartilage
- D. Hyoid cartilage

Correct Answer: A

While all of these structures are in the same general area, the paramedic specifically utilizes the Cricoid cartilage. This is particularly important since this is the only "full ring" cartilage