

NREMT^{Q&As}

National Registry Emergency Medical Technician

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QUESTION 1

There are many causes of syncope when does a syncopal episode usually happen?

- A. When the patient wakes up in the morning
- B. Upon standing
- C. When they go to bed
- D. Any time they feel like it

Correct Answer: B

Most syncopal episodes occur when the patient stands, postural hypotension,\. Blood has been pooling in the dependant appendages when the patient stands cardiac output drops and the patient passes out.

QUESTION 2

Which statement about inadequate breathing is correct?

- A. A breathing rate that is either too fast or too slow may indicate inadequate breathing.
- B. Inadequate breathing is much less common in small children than in older adults.
- C. Increased effort of breathing is often a normal sign and is not associated with inadequate breathing.
- D. A patient breathing very deeply or very shallowly is compensating for an abnormal respiratory rate.

Correct Answer: A

A respiratory rate that is either too fast or too slow may be a sign of inadequate breathing. Respiratory distress occurs with many medical and trauma problems and spans the age groups, making choice b inaccurate. An increased work (effort) of breathing frequently accompanies inadequate breathing as the patient attempts to compensate, but it should never be considered a "normal sign" as suggested by choice

c. Patients may breathe shallowly or deeply for a number of reasons, only one of which is to compensate for an abnormal rate, making choice d inaccurate.

QUESTION 3

A 65-year-old male with terminal brain cancer calls 911 for shortness of breath. The patient has a Do Not Resuscitate order. What should you do for this patient?

- A. Discuss the situation with the family and try to persuade them not to have the patient transported.
- B. Administer oxygen and transport the patient to the most appropriate emergency room.
- C. Contact medical direction about administering oxygen and not transporting the patient.
- D. Contact the patient's oncologist for directions on the patient's care.

Correct Answer: B

The patient has the right to comfort care even if he is a DNR. This means that the patient has the right to receive oxygen and medications for pain. The patient has the right to make his own medical decisions unless his family has the medical power of attorney to decide if the patient is transported. Patients have the right to die with dignity.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following does not lead to seizure activity?

- A. Head injury
- B. Drug withdrawal
- C. Diabetes
- D. Epilepsy

Correct Answer: C

There are many complications secondary to diabetes and there certainly can be co-morbid chronic medical conditions however diabetes does not lead to seizure activity. A seizure can occur at the time of a head injury however, seizures usually develop during the recovery phase. Seizures from opioid withdrawal can occur as a result of the patient quitting the drug, running out or the use of an antagonist (Narcan).

QUESTION 5

"What are the two lower chambers of the heart called? "

- A. Ventricles
- B. Atriums
- C. Bronchi
- D. Orbits

Correct Answer: A

The lower chambers of the heart (left, and right) are both called the "ventricles".

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