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QUESTION 1

As the head of the Quality Assurance Committee for your service, you review all patient care reports prior to passing them on to the medical director. On one trip sheet, you note the following narrative: Patient states that he cannot move his bowels and has had abdominal pain for three weeks. Patient also states that he has had a fever and took too Tylenol tablets this morning, but then became nauseated. What advice would you give the paramedic regarding this report?

- A. Have the EMT-B do all of the documenting.
- B. Make up abbreviations for any words he is unsure of how to spell.
- C. Only document what you know how to spell.
- D. Get a dictionary and look up any questionable words when documenting.

Correct Answer: D

Proper spelling is critical to prehospital documentation. Documentation containing spelling mistakes looks unprofessional and can cast doubt on the quality of care provided. Therefore, it is best to advise the paramedic to use a dictionary and look up any and all words that he is unsure of how to spell. Having the EMT-Basic document the advanced level care is inappropriate. However, it would not be inappropriate to have the EMT read over the documentation to point out spelling errors. Making up abbreviations for words the paramedic is unsure of how to spell can create additional confusion and is not considered good practice. Just documenting the aspects of patient care for which the paramedic is comfortable with spelling creates incomplete documentation and is likewise inappropriate.

QUESTION 2

Food poisoning may be difficult in the field to diagnose due to its broad range of symptoms and time it takes to make the patient ill. All of the following are types of food borne illness except?

- A. Salmonella
- B. *Champylobacter*
- C. Encephalitis
- D. *Escherichia coli* (E. coli)

Correct Answer: C

Encephalitis is an infection of the brain usually viral in nature. All of the others are indeed food borne illnesses.

QUESTION 3

Stroke symptoms often the same as other medical problems to prevent miss treatment for the signs and symptoms working through the differentials is a must. One of the most common other medical problems which is often mistaken for a CVA is hypoglycemia. How can a clinician rule in or out this differential?

- A. Check pupils

- B. Check blood sugar
- C. Check grips
- D. Check arm drift

Correct Answer: B

One of the easiest and most often over looked diagnosis tools is the glucometer check the blood sugar. The other screening info in this question are not ruling in or out hypoglycemia.

QUESTION 4

There are few antidotes for the number of poisons available, so what is the treatment goal for a poisoning if there is no antidote?

- A. Removal of poison
- B. Limiting the absorption
- C. Treatment of symptoms
- D. Eliminating the target organ

Correct Answer: B

If a particular poison does not have an antidote the next best treatment is to limit the amount of the poison to be absorbed. Activated charcoal is often use to absorb ingested poisons. Brushing off powdered poisons or flushing with high volumes of water will block slow or prevent absorption. once the absorption has been assured or contraindicated then you are left to treating symptoms.

QUESTION 5

Which are not blood components which are responsible for clot formation?

- A. Platelets
- B. Plaque
- C. Thrombin
- D. Fibrin

Correct Answer: B

Plaque is actually the build up of fatty deposits on the artery walls which narrow and harden the arteries. While a clot often forms around plaque, especially around a plaque rupture, it is not a part of the clotting process. Platelets are the flat disks which stick together forming the thrombus. Fibrin is the small strands of fiber which make up the frame work of the clot making it stronger, like reinforcing rods in concrete. Thrombin is the protein chemo activator which signals the formation of a clotting process.

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