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QUESTION 1

Research shows that most of the cases of inappropriately delivered shocks from an AED have been caused by:

- A. Mechanical interference.
- B. Improperly charged batteries.
- C. Malfunctioning electrodes.
- D. Human error.

Correct Answer: D

Almost all documented cases of inappropriate shocks have been attributed to human error, such as using the AED in a moving vehicle or operating it on a patient with a pulse.

QUESTION 2

A danger of using a rigid suction catheter with infants and young children is that stimulating the back of the throat can:

- A. Cause changes in the heart rhythm.
- B. Be ineffective in suctioning.
- C. Lead to immediate vomiting.
- D. Cause the tongue to fall into the airway.

Correct Answer: A

When using a rigid catheter to suction infants and small children, take care not to touch the back of the throat, since stimulation here can cause bradycardia due to stimulation of the vagus nerve.

QUESTION 3

You are transporting an unconscious patient. How often should you check their vitals?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 2-3 minutes
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 15 minutes

Correct Answer: A

When transporting an unconscious patient you should check their vitals every 5 minutes.

QUESTION 4

The left atrium:

- A. Receives blood from the veins of the body.
- B. Receives blood from the pulmonary veins.
- C. Pumps blood to the lungs.
- D. Pumps blood to the body.

Correct Answer: B

Pulmonary veins return oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the left atrium, where it is sent to the left ventricle and pumped to the rest of the body.

QUESTION 5

Diabetic Ketoacidosis has the following signs and symptoms; Acetone on breath, dry skin, poor skin turgor, altered mental status, confusion, thirst and frequent urination. What other symptoms are associated with DKA?

- A. Normal mental status
- B. Appearance of intoxication
- C. Tremors
- D. Diaphoresis

Correct Answer: B

Due to the hyperglycemic state the kidneys try to diureses the glucose out of the blood stream the more dehydrated the patient becomes. As the blood becomes thicker and thicker the lower the cardiac output and the harder the heart has to work. With the excess glucose and incomplete combustion from other fuel sources the brain is impaired as if the patient is intoxicated.