

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

National Registry Emergency Medical Technician

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### QUESTION 1

Which statement about the assessment of a patient with cardiac compromise is correct?

- A. You cannot determine the degree of cardiac damage in the field.
- B. You should not ask patients about nitroglycerin or other drug use.
- C. The purpose of the focused history is to determine whether to use the AED.
- D. Patients usually describe cardiac pain as localized and moderately severe.

Correct Answer: A

It is impossible to determine the actual degree of tissue damage in the field, so the purpose of the focused assessment is to gather information for the receiving facility. You should always ask about medications; it is the M of SAMPLE. The focused history has nothing to do with AED use. Cardiac pain has all sorts of presentations, making it difficult to differentiate from other conditions.

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### QUESTION 2

Status epilepticus is a seizure that:

- A. Lasts longer than 5 minutes.
- B. Is experienced only on one side of the body.
- C. Produces apnea.
- D. Begins again after one seizure stops without the patient regaining consciousness.

Correct Answer: D

Status epilepticus is defined as a seizure that lasts longer than 10 minutes or a seizure that begins again after one seizure stops without that patient regaining consciousness. It is a dire medical emergency, as the patient may sustain bone fractures, airway occlusion, and possible death.

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### QUESTION 3

You are called for an elderly female that fell down and hurt her knee. When you find the patient, she tells you she tripped and fell, and landed on her left knee. She denies any loss of consciousness or trauma to her head. The patient is only complaining of pain to the distal portion of her femur. During your assessment, you notice deformity and swelling to the femur, proximal to the knee. The patient has good distal pulses, motor function, and sensation. What would be the most appropriate treatment for this patient?

- A. Secure to a backboard and pad appropriately
- B. Application of padded board splints
- C. Traction splinting

D. Inflation of the PASG on both legs

Correct Answer: A

The patient with a femur fracture should be secured to a backboard and padded appropriately. Inflating both leg sections of the PASG is not indicated for this patient. e femur while helping to tamponade any blood loss. Traction splinting is only appropriate if the femur fracture is mid shaft. Padded board splints will not provide sufficient stabilization.

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#### QUESTION 4

"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 "verticles".

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#### QUESTION 5

Your patient is a 62-year-old man with a history of heart disease. He is experiencing chest pain. Your first action should be to:

- A. Place the pads for the automated external defibrillator on his chest.
- B. Begin CPR while preparing the automated external defibrillator.
- C. Ask him if he has taken his nitroglycerin, and if not, offer to assist him.
- D. Place him in a comfortable position and administer high-flow oxygen.

Correct Answer: D

Your first action would be to administer oxygen and place the patient in a comfortable position; next, if not contraindicated, you would request permission to administer nitroglycerin. You should first obtain a set of vital signs to ensure he is not in cardiogenic shock. Never put defibrillator pads onto a conscious patient with a pulse; this procedure is contraindicated. AED pads are not serving the same function as the electrodes used by ALS providers to monitor the heart rhythm.