Question No: 1
What is the maximum flow rate for a Nasal Cannula?

A. 2 lpm
B. 8 lpm
C. 12 lpm
D. 6 lpm

Answer: D

Question No: 2
What is the following device?
A device designed to facilitate the blind intubation of a patient. It consists of a cuffed double-lumen tube with one blind end. Inflation of the cuff allows the device to function as an endotracheal tube and closes off the esophagus, allowing ventilation and preventing reflux of gastric contents.

A. Nasal Gastric Tube
B. Dual Lumen Airway
C. Endotracheal Tube
D. Non Rebreather

Answer: B

Question No: 3
In order to provide Oxygen Therapy at "100%" what should the flow rate be?

A. 12-15 LPM
B. 100 LPM
C. 20-24 LPM
Question No: 4
What airway opening maneuver should be used on a man that has fallen off a ladder and is suffering from respiratory distress?

A. Head Tilt - Chin Lift
B. Intubation
C. Bite Block
D. Jaw Thrust

Answer: D

Question No: 5
A device that delivers a specific amount of medication to the lungs, by supplying a short burst of aerosolized medicine that is inhaled by the patient, is known as a?

A. Nebulizer
B. Aero Chamber
C. Metered Dose Inhaler
D. Albuterol

Answer: C

Question No: 6
The anatomy of the airway consists of the upper and the lower airway. The upper airway starts at the mouth and Nares and ends at the _________?

A. Thyroid cartilage
B. Epiglottis
C. Cricoid cartilage
D. Vocal cords

Answer: C

Question No: 7
The tongue often is a source of airway obstruction, it falls back and occludes the ________?
A. Larynx
B. Trachea
C. Nasopharynx
D. Pharynx

Answer: D

Question No: 8
The lower airway ends at the Alveoli, gas exchange occurs at this level. Oxygen moves to the hemoglobin by passing through a semipermeable membrane. Name this membrane.
A. Capillary bed
B. Bronchioles
C. Capillary blood
D. Veinule

Answer: A

Question No: 9
To create negative pressure in the thorax (chest cavity) the diaphragm contracts and moves ________________ which expands the volume of the thorax allowing air to rush into the lungs.
A. Upward
B. Outward
C. Downward

D. The diaphragm does not move, the chest wall expands.

Answer: C

Question No: 10
When the diaphragm relaxes it regains its domed shape causing an increase in thoracic pressure forcing air out of the lungs. To have air forced out of the lungs the pressure in the thorax must rise above _____________ pressure?

A. Trans thoracic
B. Atmospheric
C. Trans abdominal
D. Respiratory

Answer: B

Question No: 11
Which of the following ventilatory techniques is likely to yield the LOWEST tidal volumes?

A. One person bag-valve-mask
B. Two person bag-valve-mask
C. Flow restricted oxygen powered ventilatory device
D. Mouth-to-mask

Answer: A

Question No: 12
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
Answer: A

Question No: 13
You are transporting an elderly male patient in respiratory distress with a history of COPD...
The patient has very shallow, rapid respirations with minimal chest wall motion and slight wheezing in the upper lung fields. Given this situation, what would you expect the arterial carbon dioxide levels to be?

A. Not enough information to determine
B. Normal
C. Lowered
D. Elevated
Answer: C

Question No: 14
You are transporting a 48-year-old male patient between medical facilities...
During the history, you learn that the patient was involved in a fall at work and suffered a hip fracture and a head injury. The patient is now presenting with labored breathing at 30/min that has progressively worsened over the last 24 hours, a heart rate of 104, and a blood pressure of 98/70. On auscultation, you hear diffuse rales. The patient denies any complaints of pain other than those related to his recent fall. What is the most likely cause of the patient's respiratory distress?

A. Cardiogenic shock
B. Congestive heart failure
C. Acute bronchitis
D. Adult respiratory distress syndrome
Answer: D
Medical NREMT Exam

Question No: 15
Which of the following is the most effective method for administering ventilations to an apneic patient by health care providers?

A. Two person bag-valve-mask.
B. FROPVD
C. One person bag-valve-mask.
D. Mouth-to-mouth.

Answer: A

Question No: 16
A blue or greyish coloration of the skin caused by lack of oxygen in the blood is called?

A. Suffocation
B. Cyanosis
C. Tinting
D. None of the above

Answer: B

Question No: 17
You are performing rescue breaths using an Ambu bag attached to 100% O2, after several breaths you notice the patients O2 saturation has dropped significantly. What should you do next?

A. Increase the rate of respirations
B. Reposition the patients head
C. Change the seal on the mask
D. Remove the oral airway from the patients mouth

Answer: B
Medical NREMT Exam

Question No: 18
What is the proper amount of air that should be injected to the color of an Endo Tracheal Tube.

A. 1 cc
B. 25 cc
C. 10cc
D. 100 cc

Answer: C

Question No: 19
The space between the base if the tongue and the epiglottis is called?

A. Tonsils
B. Criciod
C. Larynx
D. Vallecula

Answer: D

Question No: 20
Slow (3-4 per minute), irregular inspirations followed by irregular pauses, sometimes describes as gasping, labored breathing, accompanied by strange vocalizations are known as?

A. Agonal Breaths
B. Stridor
C. Obstructed Airway
D. Wheezing

Answer: A
Question No: 21
Maximum amount of time that may pass while attempting an intubation.

A. 10 Seconds  
B. 30 Seconds  
C. 1 minutes  
D. 10 Minutes  

Answer: B

Question No: 22
A high pitched sound resulting from turbulent air flow in the upper airway. It may be inspiratory, expiratory or present on both inspiration and expiration. Is called?

A. Respiratory Arrest  
B. Wheezing  
C. Stridor  
D. Asthma  

Answer: C

Question No: 23
The inability to move enough air required for adequate perfusion is what?

A. Respiratory Arrest  
B. Respiratory Failure  
C. Cardiac Failure  
D. Pleurisy  

Answer: B
Medical NREMT Exam

Question No: 24
Two large tubes that bring air two and from the lungs.

A. Bronchi
B. Larynx
C. Diaphragm
D. Ronchi

Answer: A

Question No: 25
Expansion of the stomach caused by too forceful ventilation pressures, which causes excess air to enter the stomach instead of the lungs.

A. Inflation
B. Gastric Distention
C. Gastric Bypass
D. Evisceration

Answer: B

Question No: 26
Which of the following is not a sign of adequate breathing.

A. Air moving in and out of the nose and mouth.
B. Equal expansion of both sides of the chest
C. Breathing limited to abdominal muscles.
D. Absence of blue / grey skin coloration

Answer: C
Medical NREMT Exam

Question No: 27
Cyanosis can be checked by observing the patients _______?

A. Tongue
B. Earlobes
C. Nail beds
D. All of the above

Answer: C

Question No: 28
An oral and nasal airway should be:

A. Cleaned well for reuse after the run
B. Inserted in all critically injured patients
C. Used to keep the tongue from blocking the airway
D. Used in order to prevent the need for suctioning

Answer: C

Question No: 29
Which medication that will open bronchioles and increase effectiveness of breathing is typically used to treat a patient with shortness of breath?

A. Bronchodilators
B. Bronchoconstrictors
C. Anti-Inflammatory
D. Pneumodialator

Answer: A