

BOULDER COUNTY PROTOCOL  
2001 BASIC EXAM

- 1) Application and inflation of the MAST garment is indicated for:
  - a) Hemorrhagic Shock
  - b) Congestive Heart Failure
  - c) Stabilization of a femur or pelvic fracture
  - d) All of the above
  
- 2) Aspirin is a standing order for the following indications:
  - a) Possible cardiac chest pain
  - b) Non-traumatic headaches
  - c) Fever reduction for adults
  - d) All of the above
  
- 3) A patient care report must be completed for:
  - a) Only patients who are transported
  - b) Only patients who are really hurt or sick
  - c) Every individual on an EMS scene
  - d) Every patient contact
  
- 4) An EMT-Basic may not attend or write a refusal on which of the following:
  - a) Abdominal pain without orthostatic changes in the vital signs
  - b) Anaphylaxis and allergic reactions of any etiology
  - c) Isolated extremity injury without major mechanism of injury
  - d) Seizure patients with a known disorder who are alert and oriented
  
- 5) Using the START Triage System the following patients would be considered to be in the yellow category:
  - a) A MCI victim who is not breathing until airway is opened then has a spontaneous return of respirations
  - b) A MCI victim who can walk to the treatment area without assistance
  - c) A MCI victim who is conscious, but confused; pale, cool, and diaphoretic
  - d) A MCI victim who is unable to walk due to a fractured femur, with good distal pulses, conscious and alert.
  
- 6) Proper care of a patient who has suffered an amputated finger includes all of the following except:
  - a) Monitor vital signs
  - b) Preserve all tissue in sterile gauze moistened with a sterile saline solution
  - c) Apply ice to the amputation site to preserve neural function
  - d) Control bleeding with direct pressure
  
- 7) The following is true about anaphylaxis except:
  - a) Symptoms include hives, respiratory difficulty, and falling blood pressure
  - b) An EMT-Basic can immediately administer the patient's epi-pen since this is a life-threatening emergency
  - c) Stinging insects, shellfish, and medications are common causes of anaphylaxis
  - d) Treatment includes administering oxygen and monitoring vital signs
  
- 8) While performing CPR it is important to:
  - a) remember the correct ratio of ventilations to respirations in two person CPR is 5:1
  - b) always start with the Heimlich Maneuver to clear any possible airway obstruction
  - c) apply the AED as soon as possible
  - d) spend time trying to locate DNR orders before starting CPR
  
- 9) All of the following is true about stroke (CVA) patients except:

- a) A CVA is an emergency that should be treated aggressively and urgently
  - b) Aspirin is indicated since the patient often develops a headache
  - c) Symptoms may include headache, confusion, or hemiparesis
  - d) Treatment includes high flow oxygen and monitoring vital signs
- 10) A known diabetic patient who is unconscious needs the following treatment:
- a) Control the airway as appropriate
  - b) Check blood glucose level with the glucometer
  - c) An EMT-IV can start an IV and administer D50 if the glucometer indicates a blood sugar below 70
  - d) All of the above
- 11) When assessing a patient in respiratory distress which of the following is not true:
- a) The level of respiratory distress can be assessed by observing how much work it is for the patient to breathe
  - b) Allow patient to remain in the position of comfort
  - c) If patients are cyanotic or have decreased level of consciousness administer high flow oxygen
  - d) Do not attempt to assist the patients ventilations with the bag-valve-mask if conscious
- 12) While treating a patient who is actively seizing it is important to:
- a) Control the airway and protect the patient from harm
  - b) Restrain the patient so he doesn't break things
  - c) Force the patient's mouth open with a bite block so he doesn't swallow his tongue
  - d) Get a refusal once the seizure stops since seizures do not reoccur
- 13) The following is true about shock except:
- a) The definition of shock is inadequate tissue perfusion
  - b) Types of shock include Anaphylactic, Hypovolemic, Cardiogenic, and Spasmodic
  - c) An appropriate treatment for shock is to place the patient in the Trendelenburg position
  - d) Shock can rapidly progress to death if not treated appropriately
- 14) Basic airway management includes all of the following except:
- a) Placing an oropharyngeal airway in patients who are unconscious without a gag reflex
  - b) Placing a nasopharyngeal airway in patients who need airway protection but may be conscious and/or have a gag reflex
  - c) Sizing the oropharyngeal airway from the corner of the mouth to the corner of the jaw
  - d) Sizing the nasopharyngeal airway from the bridge of the nose to the corner of the jaw
- 15) The AED should be applied immediately for the following indication:
- a) An unresponsive patient
  - b) An apparent trauma arrest
  - c) An apparent SIDS case
  - d) An adult cardiac arrest of unknown mechanism
- 16) Application of Mast pants is a standing order for EMT-B's:
- a) True
  - b) False
- 17) There are no contraindications for placement of pulse oximetry monitors (assuming the patient has digits and earlobes)
- a. True
  - b. False
- 18) Splints may be applied for which of the following reasons?
- a) Painful deformed arm
  - b) Swollen painful foot

- c) Headache
  - d) Both A and B
- 19) Splints are a direct order for EMT-B's
- a) True
  - b) False
- 20) If the patient is not breathing on his own at all, oxygen by non-rebreather mask will be helpful.
- a) True
  - b) False
- 21) Glucose (Dextrose) is:
- a) A standing order for patients with altered mental status
  - b) A standing order for patients with diabetes
  - c) A direct order for patients with altered mental status
- 22) Glucose (Dextrose) can only be administered via which route:
- a) Subcutaneous
  - b) Intravenous
  - c. Intramuscular
- 23) The correct dose of aspirin is:
- a) 81 mg
  - b) 324 mg
  - c) 500 mg
  - b) 324 gram
- 24) Epi-Pens (epinephrine auto-injectors) may be given by EMT-B's to assist a patient as a:
- a) Standing order if the patient has their own epi-pen
  - b) Direct order if the patient has their own epi-pen
  - c) Standing order if a bystander but not the patient has an epi-pen
- 25) Albuterol and/or Atrovent metered-dose-inhalers (MDI's) may be given by EMT-B's to assist a patient as a:
- a) Standing order if the patient has their own MDI
  - b) Direct order if the patient has their own MDI
  - c) Standing order if a bystander but not the patient has a MDI
- 26) Nitroglycerine may be given by EMT-B's to assist a patient as a:
- a) Standing order if the patient has their own supply of nitro
  - b) Direct order if the patient has their own supply of nitro
  - c) Standing order if a bystander but not the patient has a supply of nitro
- 27) Contraindications for Aspirin include:
- a) Patients allergic to aspirin
  - b) Unconscious patients
  - c) Patients on blood thinners (like coumadin)
  - d) Both A and B
- 28) Mast pants:
- a. Can be applied and used as a standing order
  - b. Are indicated in hypovolemic shock with pelvic and/or femur fractures
  - c. Should always be inflated with the abdomen first
  - d. Are indicated in pulmonary edema

