

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Kill your exam at first Attempt



**Medical**

# NREMT-NRP

*NREMT National Registered Paramedic*

**Question:** 191

When is a detailed head-to-toe assessment performed?

- A. After the primary survey
- B. After assessing vitals
- C. After a sample history
- D. After a wet check

**Answer:** B

The detailed head-to-toe check should be performed after vitals have been assessed.

**Question:** 192

The radio code that refers to position or location is coded as what?

- A. 10/4
- B. 10/20
- C. 10/30
- D. Echo Bravo

**Answer:** B

To refer to position or location on a radio, 10/20 is used.

**Question:** 193

ETA is an acronym that stands for:

- A. Emergency trust agreement
- B. Enabled translation account
- C. Estimated time of arrival
- D. Enhanced tertiary airway

**Answer: C**

Estimated time of arrival is commonly shortened to ETA.

**Question: 194**

The acronym PERL is used to assess what?

- A. Pupil dilation
- B. Level of consciousness
- C. Event history
- D. Breathing

**Answer: A**

PERL (pupils equal and reactive to light) assesses the equality and the size of pupil dilation.

**Question: 195**

Which of the following assessments is not required when assessing the neck?

- A. Tracheal deviation
- B. Jugular vein distension
- C. Deformities
- D. Paradoxical motion

**Answer: D**

Paradoxical motion occurs in the chest area. It refers to the unequal rise and fall of the chest.

**Question: 196**

What is most essential requirement when assessing a patient's breathing with a stethoscope?

- A. To listen for a heartbeat
- B. To assess bilaterally

- C. Check one side of the apex during a pneumothorax
- D. Listen for wheezing

**Answer: B**

Checking the breath sounds bilaterally will tell you whether both lungs are equally effective.

**Question: 197**

The acronym DCAP-BTLS is usually used in which of the following assessments?

- A. The scene survey
- B. The wet check
- C. The detailed head-to-toe check
- D. The SAMPLE history

**Answer: C**

DCAP-BTLP (deformities, contusion, abrasions, punctures, burns, lacerations, and swelling) is used during a head-to-toe check.

**Question: 198**

What gland is assessed by a combination of bidigital palpation and circular compression?

- A. Pituitary gland
- B. Hormone gland
- C. Thyroid gland
- D. Parotid gland

**Answer: C**

The thyroid gland is assessed by a combination of bidigital palpation and circular compression. The assessment is for asymmetry and enlargement of the thyroid gland. The assessment is done by having the client sit upright and by asking him or her to swallow.

**Question:** 199

Which is not a pathogen route of transmission?

- A. Droplet
- B. Vector-borne
- C. Indirect
- D. Vapor
- E. Fecal-oral

**Answer:** D

Vapor is not a pathogen route of transmission. The routes of transmission are droplet, vector-borne, indirect, direct, airborne, and fecal-oral. For these routes to function there must be a source of infectious microorganisms and a susceptible host.

**Question:** 200

When questioning a patient, it is important to gather as much information as possible. What is not a question type?

- A. Open-ended
- B. Direct
- C. Probing
- D. Indirect

**Answer:** D

Indirect is not a question type. When questioning a patient, it is important to gather as much information as possible. Question types include open-ended, direct, probing, leading, laundry list, and facilitating. When communicating, avoid jargon that patients may not understand and confirm at the appointment's end that the patient understands what has been discussed.

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