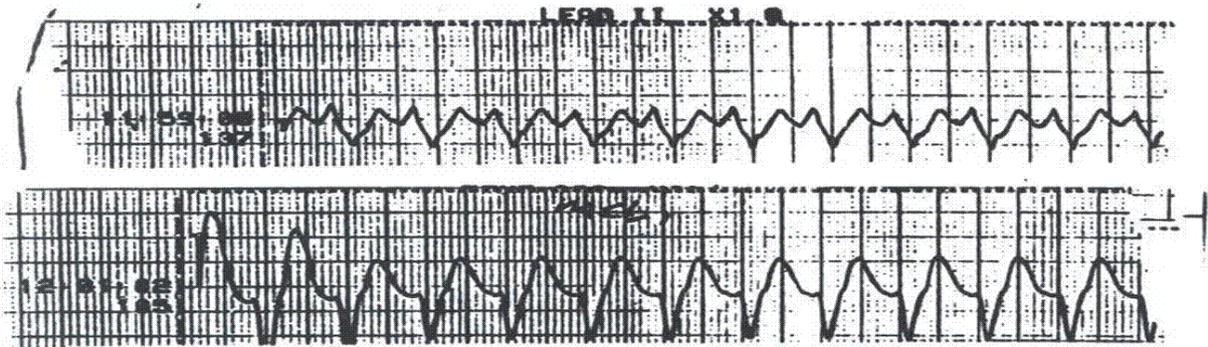


Example questions for the Paramedic Hiring Exam:

Why is it more important to assess the patient's hemodynamic status before determining the precise mechanism of a tachycardia?

- a) because that is how medical control wants it
- b) if the patient is hemodynamically unstable then the precise diagnosis becomes much less important than the need for immediate treatment
- c) because it indicates which medications to administer
- d) if the patient is hemodynamically stable then you probably won't be treating the patient
- e) none of the above

You are called to a 86 y/o female for syncope. Every time the patient tries to sit up, she passes out. She also complains of feeling a fluttering in her chest, a little dizziness and nausea. Her only history she has to offer is that she does have some kind of heart problem and recently she has been outside a lot (T 90° F) she has not been drinking fluids. You apply the cardiac monitor and find:



- a) sinus tachycardia
- b) ventricular fibrillation
- c) atrial tachycardia
- d) atrial fibrillation
- e) tachycardia of unclear origin

The potential space between the visceral pleura and parietal pleura is called the _____.

- a) mediastinum
- b) pleural cavity
- c) hilus
- d) residual space
- e) none of the above

A set of blood gases have been drawn on an intubated patient you have brought to the emergency room. They reveal the following: pH: 7.1 PaO₂: 180 torr HCO₃⁻: 23 PaCO₂: 58 torr After confirming proper ET tube placement, your next intervention to correct this condition would be

- a) increase delivered FI_{O2}
- b) administer IV sodium bicarbonate
- c) decrease ventilatory rate
- d) increase ventilatory rate
- e) none of the above

Your patient is a 17 y/o 80kg male who was playing football. He collided with another player and was unconscious for under one minute. After regaining consciousness he has complete amnesia of the accident and complains only of mid dizziness. What type of head injury would you expect this patient to be suffering from?

- a) diffuse axonal injury
- b) anoxic brain injury
- c) epidural hematoma
- d) concussion
- e) subdural hematoma

The pattern of respirations characterized by periods of rapid, irregular breathing which start shallow and becomes deeper, alternating with periods of apnea, is called _____.

- a) Biot's respiration
- b) Central neurogenic hyperventilation
- c) Kussmal respiration
- d) Cheyne-Stokes respiration

The presence of a radial pulse indicates a systolic blood pressure of a least _____?

- a) 50 mmHg
- b) 60 mmHg
- c) 70 mmHg
- d) 80 mmHg
- e) 100 mmHg

Nonketotic hyperosmolar coma is associated with?

- a) hyperglycemia or diabetic ketoacidosis
- b) hypoglycemia or diabetic ketoacidosis
- c) hyperglycemia
- d) hypoglycemia
- e) hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, or diabetic ketoacidosis

The most common occupation exposure for emergency response personnel is through:

- a) saliva
- b) feces
- c) respiratory illness exposure
- d) needlestick
- e) none of the above