

يتكون هذا الاختبار من (100) سؤال موضوعي من نوع الاختيار من متعدد، الإجابة عنها إجبارية. ظلل بقلم الرصاص بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى الإجابة الصحيحة في المكان المخصص لذلك في نموذج الإجابة المرفق.

Venous Access and Medical Administration

- The unit of measurement most commonly used in the medical community is the:**
 - Apothecary system.
 - Statistical system.
 - Common household system.
 - Metric system.
- A patient needs 35 mg of drug X. You have a 20-mL vial that contains 100 mg. How many milliliters will you give?**
 - 5 mL.
 - 10 mL.
 - 7 mL.
 - 20 mL.
- One liter equals:**
 - 10 mL.
 - 1,000 mL.
 - 100 mL.
 - 1,000,000 mL.
- To convert a temperature from Fahrenheit to Celsius:**
 - Subtract 32 and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$.
 - Subtract 32 and multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$.
 - Add 32 and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$.
 - Add 32 and multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$.
- Which of the following drugs can be given sublingual?**
 - Nitroglycerin.
 - Adrenaline.
 - Glucose gel preparations.
 - Ventolin.
- What is the minimum length of time you should monitor a patient after administering a medication?**
 - 1 minute.
 - 15 minutes.
 - 5 minutes.
 - 1 hour.
- The use of equipment and fields that are free of all forms and types of life is called:**
 - Medical asepsis.
 - Body substance isolation.
 - Sterile technique.
 - Universal precautions.
- The single most important measure that can be taken to reduce the risk of transmitting organisms from one person to another is:**
 - Sterile asepsis.
 - Using disinfectants.
 - Hand washing.
 - Using barrier devices.
- The most commonly used route of medication administration is:**
 - Intramuscular.
 - Oral.
 - Intravenous.
 - Subcutaneous.
- The usual route for administration of fluids is:**
 - Intramuscular.
 - Subcutaneous.
 - Intravenous.
 - Intradermal.

- 11. Medication administration by the intramuscular and the intravenous route is called:**
- a- Parenteral administration.
 - b- Integumentary administration.
 - c- Enteral administration.
 - d- Periosteal administration.
- 12. Which one represents an insulin syringe?**
- a- 1-mL syringe.
 - b- 5-mL syringe.
 - c- 3-mL syringe.
 - d- 10-mL syringe.
- 13. After administering a medication through an orogastric or nasogastric tube, the paramedic must:**
- a- Flush the tube with 30 mL of water.
 - b- Have the patient swallow repeatedly.
 - c- Encourage the patient to stand for 15 to 20 minutes.
 - d- Confirm tube placement.
- 14. When cleaning the skin before IM injection, you should:**
- a- Wipe once with an alcohol.
 - b- Wipe once with a disinfectant.
 - c- Clean the skin with water only.
 - d- Clean with concentric circles, moving outward from the site.
- 15. The usual site for intramuscular injection in the buttocks is the:**
- a- Upper outer quadrant.
 - b- Upper inner quadrant.
 - c- Lower outer quadrant.
 - d- Lower inner quadrant.
- 16. The site most commonly used in the prehospital setting to start a peripheral IV line is the:**
- a- Lower extremity.
 - b- Subclavian vein.
 - c- Upper extremity.
 - d- Internal jugular vein.
- 17. Pneumothorax is a common complication of cannulating the:**
- a- Brachial vein.
 - b- External jugular vein.
 - c- Femoral vein.
 - d- Subclavian vein.
- 18. The most common reason for a paramedic to obtain a blood sample in the field is for:**
- a- Allergy testing.
 - b- Glucose testing.
 - c- HIV testing.
 - d- Alcohol testing.
- 19. Before infusing intravenous fluid, the fluid container must be inspected for:**
- a- It is not necessary to inspect the IV fluid container.
 - b- Appearance and expiry date.
 - c- Color and concentration.
 - d- Weight and volume.
- 20. The best site for IM injection in children is:**
- a- Vastus lateralis muscle.
 - b- Deltoid muscle.
 - c- Dorsogluteal.
 - d- Rectus femoris muscle.

Dynamic of Pediatric Emergency Care + Paramedic Protocol

- 21. The preferred technique for neonatal CPR is:**
- a- The use of two thumbs, with the hands encircling the chest
 - b- Two-finger chest compression
 - c- Alternate positive-negative pressure compression
 - d- Compression supplied by an automatic pumping device
- 22. When amniotic fluid is stained with meconium and the infant is not vigorous, you should:**
- a- Apply cricoid pressure to prevent aspiration
 - b- Initiate CPR
 - c- Perform Endotracheal intubation and endotracheal suctioning immediately after birth
 - d- Place the infant on the side and provide suction with a bulb syringe
- 23. When using a bulb syringe to suction an infant just delivered, which of the following you should suction first?**
- a- Trachea
 - b- Nose
 - c- Pharynx
 - d- Mouth
- 24. The assessment score commonly used to evaluate newborns is the:**
- a- APGAR
 - b- AVPU
 - c- GCS
 - d- RTS
- 25. In comparison to an adult airway structure, a child has:**
- a- A proportionally smaller tongue
 - b- The narrowest point of the airway is the cricoid ring
 - c- A lower larynx, located at C5 to C6
 - d- A posterior larynx
- 26. Components of the Pediatric Assessment Triangle include the work of breathing, circulation, and:**
- a- Appearance
 - b- Distractability
 - c- GCS
 - d- Interaction with caretakers
- 27. A premature infant refers to a baby who is born at :**
- a- 40 weeks
 - b- 19 weeks
 - c- 36 weeks
 - d- 39 weeks
- 28. The leading cause of injury in children is:**
- a- Falls
 - b- Motor vehicle crashes
 - c- Burns
 - d- Drowning
- 29. A blood glucose level in an infant of 35 mg/dL indicates:**
- a- Normal blood glucose
 - b- Elevated blood glucose
 - c- Low blood glucose
 - d- Dangerously high blood glucose
- 30. After assisting with delivery, you dry, suction, and stimulate the newborn. He is still not breathing. You should:**
- a- Administer epinephrine and atropine
 - b- Administer chest compressions
 - c- Begin positive-pressure ventilation
 - d- Give blow-by oxygen

31. Atrovent (1 ml) mixed with (3 ml) of N/S is given to patients complaining from:
- a- Tachycardia
 - b- Seizure
 - c- Congestive heart failure
 - d- Bronchial asthma
32. You can use needle cricothyroidotomy for:
- a- Treatment of tension Pneumothorax
 - b- Upper airway obstruction
 - c- Lower airway obstruction
 - d- I.V access
33. Activated charcoal acts by:
- a- Neutralizing the ingested toxin to render it ineffective.
 - b- Filtering the toxin from the blood before reaching the liver.
 - c- Binding with the ingested toxin to prevent its absorption.
 - d- Working with ipecac to induce emesis.
34. The most common arrhythmia in sudden cardiac arrest is:
- a- Ventricular tachycardia
 - b- Ventricular fibrillation
 - c- Asystole
 - d- PEA
35. In burned patient 18 years old and the burn injury is greater than 20 % BSA and the transport time is less than 1 hour the IV fluid rates must be:
- a- 250-500 mL/hour
 - b- 125-250 mL/hour
 - c- 100 mL/hour
 - d- 500-1000 mL/hour
36. For which of the following is morphine sulfate indicated?
- a- Symptomatic bradycardia from acute myocardial infarction.
 - b- Headache from significant head injury.
 - c- Chest pain due to acute myocardial infarction.
 - d- To lower blood pressure in hypertensive crisis.
37. Vagal maneuvers for (Supraventricular tachycardia) include:
- a- The semi-Fowler's position
 - b- Jugular vein massage
 - c- The Trendelenburg position
 - d- Facial immersion in ice water
38. You can give Diphenhydramine 1 mg/kg IM or IV push slowly for pediatric patients complaining from:
- a- Abdominal pain.
 - b- Anaphylaxis with severe distress
 - c- Diabetic patients.
 - d- Altered mental state
39. The maximum dose of IV Atropine for symptomatic bradycardia is:
- a- 0.04 g/Kg
 - b- 0.04 g
 - c- 0.04 mg/Kg
 - d- 0.04 mg
40. Which opioid antagonist is administered for morphine overdose?
- a- Heparin
 - b- Dextrose
 - c- Naloxone
 - d- Thiamine

Medical aspects of Hazardous Materials

41. The potential for injury from exposure to Hazmat is related to all of the following except:
- a- Toxicity.
 - b- Activity of a particular substance.
 - c- Flammability.
 - d- Country of production.

- 64. Defibrillation is used to:**
- a- Terminate life threatening rhythm disturbances
 - b- Shock the heart back into beating
 - c- Stop the heart from beating
 - d- Terminate disturbances in the atria
- 65. All patients must have a patent airway established during the:**
- a- Scene size up
 - b- Detailed physical examination
 - c- Initial assessment
 - d- Focused history
- 66. You arrived on scene and found an elderly man who has a history of hypertension. He takes medication daily to be regulated. He is feeling dizzy with chest discomfort, his pulse is 70 and his BP is 115/70. Which is the most likely cause of his symptoms?**
- a- Shock
 - b- Heart attack
 - c- Hypotensive
 - d- Hypertensive
- 67. Sublingual drug administration refers to medications that are:**
- a- Injected into the tongue
 - b- Placed between the tongue and the roof of the mouth
 - c- Rubbed on the skin inferior to the mandible
 - d- Placed under the tongue
- 68. Which of the following branches of the autonomic nervous system is responsible for slowing the heart rate?**
- a- Sympathetic
 - b- Parasympathetic
 - c- Central
 - d- Peripheral
- 69. If an endotracheal tube has been inserted and you are auscultating the epigastrium , what should you hear if it is placed correctly?**
- a- Equal and bilateral sounds
 - b- Vesicular breathing
 - c- Bronchial breathing
 - d- Nothing
- 70. After inserting an OPA(Oropharyngeal airway) your patient begins to gag and convulse. What should you do?**
- a- Make sure no sharps are near the patient
 - b- Insert a nasopharyngeal airway until convulsions stop
 - c- Remove and insert a smaller OPA
 - d- Remove the OPA and be prepared to suction
- 71. The single most important factor in determining survival from cardiac arrest is:**
- a- Early CPR
 - b- Early defibrillation
 - c- Recognition of risk factors
 - d- Recognition of warning signs
- 72. The preferred method of ventilating a non-breathing patient is:**
- a- Mouth-to-mask
 - b- Two person bag-valve-mask
 - c- One person bag-valve-mask
 - d- Mouth-to-mouth
- 73. Air trapped between the visceral and parietal pleura is called?**
- a- Pneumatic emphysema
 - b- Pleural edema
 - c- Pneumothorax
 - d- Subcutaneous emphysema
- 74. Shock caused by injury to the spinal cord is called:**
- a- Hypovolemic shock
 - b- Hypernatrimic shock
 - c- Spinalgenic shock
 - d- Neurogenic shock

75. Battle's sign is seen with:

- a- Rib fractures
- b- Pelvic fractures
- c- Skull fractures
- d- Tibial fractures

76. Which breath sounds would you likely hear from a person whose alveoli contain fluid?

- a- Cheyne-Stokes
- b- Bilateral vesicular sounds
- c- Crackles
- d- Wheezes

77. Albuterol is classified as:

- a- Sympathomimetic
- b- Sympatholytic
- c- Parasympathomimetic
- d- Parasympatholytic

78. A rapid trauma assessment is performed to:

- a- Identify the presence of any fractures
- b- Determine the presence of all injuries
- c- Determine the presence of life-threatening injuries
- d- Identify the patient's name and past medical history

79. After the baby has crowned during delivery you should?

- a- Wait for the mother to push the rest of the baby out
- b- Suction the mouth and nose then check for prolapsed cord
- c- Pull the baby out
- d- Put the mother on her left side

80. Paradoxical motion of the chest during expiration is often caused by?

- a- Pneumothorax
- b- Hemopneumothorax
- c- Clavicle fracture
- d- Flail chest

Preparatory to Emergency Paramedicine

81. Who is likely to be very thirsty?

- a- A person with hypoglycemia
- b- A person with hyperglycemia
- c- A person with abdominal pain
- d- A person in insulin shock

82. A man of average size and weight has approximately how much blood per kilo of body weight?

- a- 50 ml
- b- 60 ml
- c- 70 ml
- d- 100 ml

83. Epinephrine can be administered by all of the following routes EXCEPT:

- a- Endotracheal tube
- b- Intra gastric through NG tube
- c- Subcutaneous
- d- I.V in cardiac arrest

84. When administering medications via the endotracheal tube, the dosage route should be how much greater than the IV route?

- a- 1 to 1.5 times the amount
- b- 5 times the amount
- c- 2.5 times
- d- There is no change

96. Total body water consists of :

- a- Plasma only
- b- 1/2 intracellular and 1/2 extracellular
- c- Interstitial fluid only
- d- 2/3 intracellular and 1/3 extracellular

97. Which of the following is true :

- a- The most numerous WBCs are lymphocytes
- b- Number of Neutrophils increases with bacterial infection
- c- Lymphocytes produce cortisol
- d- Basophils play important role in clotting of the blood

98. One of the following is not considered as lymphatic tissue:

- a- Tonsils
- b- Lymph nodes
- c- Monocytes
- d- Plasma cells

99. Plasma from which fibrinogen has been removed is called:

- a- Serum
- b- Lymph
- c- Heparin
- d- Fresh Frozen Plasma

100. Programmed cell death is called :

- a- Necrosis
- b- Lactosis
- c- Apoptosis
- d- Miosis

انتهت الأسئلة