

2014 JUNE CME EXAM

1. The body's attempt to maintain a normal core body temperature and state of balance among the body systems is known as:

- a. Equilibrium
- b. Compensation
- c. Homeostasis
- d. Metabolism

2. How does the body compensate to maintain a normal body temperature in an extremely hot environment?

- a. Blood is diverted from the core to the periphery and sweat is created.
- b. Blood is diverted from the periphery to the body core to keep the blood from gaining heat through radiation.
- c. Excess water is eliminated through urination.
- d. The body shivers.

3. Heat stroke can be present with or without:

- a. A very hot environment
- b. Dehydration/hypovolemia
- c. Increased body temperature
- d. Mental status changes

4. Which of the following heat emergencies is life threatening and needs emergent field stabilization?

- a. Exertional heat stroke
- b. Heat cramps
- c. Heat exhaustion
- d. Hyponatremia

5. Your ambulance is providing first response coverage at a high school track meet. You are summoned over to a 17-year-old female patient lying down by a bench. Her coach is concerned because she keeps vomiting the water she is trying to "chug" down. You immediately notice she seems pale for such a hot day, she is sweating, and when you take her pulse it feels weak and rapid, approximately 120 beats/min. Your patient also complains she feels nauseated, is lightheaded, and has no energy. However, she can answer all questions appropriately. You suspect that this patient has:

- a. Classic heat stroke
- b. Exertional heat stroke
- c. Heat cramps
- d. Heat exhaustion

6. A patient who has been resuscitated following drowning in raw sewage is at great risk for developing what when compared to a freshwater drowning victim?

- a. Cancer
- b. Mutations
- c. Pneumonia-like infections
- d. Psychological problems

7. Why does cold water drowning have a higher survival rate than warm water drowning?

- a. More bacteria live in warm water so there is a higher infection rate.
- b. More people are around warm water than cold water.
- c. The cold water induces hypothermia, which slows the victim's metabolism, allowing the body to survive longer.
- d. Victims struggle more warm water and thus drown more quickly

8. The most important aspect of drowning victim management is to:

- a. Get the airway open
- b. Get the patient dry
- c. Get the patient out of the water
- d. Not become a victim yourself

9. According to NFPA statistics, 89% of fireworks injuries are the result of:

- a. "commercial use" fireworks
- b. "consumer use" fireworks
- c. Intoxicated users
- d. Product negligence

10. True or False: The great majority of firework injuries occur in women.

- a. True
- b. False

11. The part of the body most often injured by fireworks is:

- a. Eye
- b. Leg
- c. Hand/finger
- d. Neck

12. The most common type of injury associated with the use/misuse of fireworks is/are:

- a. Burns
- b. Impalement
- c. Lacerations
- d. Amputation

13. When assessing a patient suspected to be “intoxicated”; which of the following essential elements must be performed?

- a. Thorough history and physical examination
- b. Blood glucose level
- c. Pulse oximetry
- d. All of the above

14. When considering the right of refusal of care for an “intoxicated” patient which of the following represents a “Risk of Harm”:

- a. The final destination of patient, if traveling alone
- b. Use of a TASER on patient
- c. Time of the last full meal consumed by patient
- d. Normal glucose level

15. Upon assessing a person that you suspect is “intoxicated”, consider which of the following as “Determining Capacity” for allowing a person the right to refuse care or transport for medical evaluation:

- a. Adult or qualified minor
- b. GCS 15
- c. Must understand the medical concern
- d. Must understand the consequences of refusing care
- e. All of the above

16. True or False: Both legal and medical definitions of “intoxication” refer to alcohol as a primary substance leading to intoxication.

- a. True
- b. False

17. Critical physical exam concerns regarding the “intoxicated” patient include:

- a. Pulse oximetry readings of 98% on room air
- b. Blood pressure of 122/72
- c. Blood glucose level of 412 mg/dL
- d. Heart rate of 74 bpm

18. Commotio Cordis is best described as:

- a. A large species of lizard
- b. A “concussion” of the heart muscle
- c. Tearing of the extensor tendon in the right thumb
- d. A rupture of the pericardial sac

19. Primary disaster triage is based upon:

- a. Physiology
- b. How well the patient is able to utilize their own resources to deal with their injuries
- c. Which conditions will benefit the most from the expenditure of limited resources
- d. All of the above

20. ALL of the following are goals of JumpSTART Triage, except:

- a. Reuniting a child with his parent or guardian
- b. Minimize over-triage and under-triage
- c. Accomplish triage within 30 seconds per patient as a goal
- d. Modify an existing tool for use with children

*****EMT-B/EMT-I STOP HERE*****

21. Why is IV fluid preferred over oral fluids for patients with heat exhaustion and heat stroke?

- a. IV fluids can be administered more quickly.
- b. IV fluids have more essential nutrients than oral fluids.
- c. Oral fluids do not effectively rehydrate the patient.
- d. Patient's stomachs are acidic, and they often cannot tolerate oral fluids without vomiting.

22. You are called to the scene of an adult warm water drowning victim. Bystanders are performing CPR when you arrive. Witnesses state that the patient fell off a jetski after it collided with a rock. The patient was transported to shore with the help of a nearby boater. Your first actions should be:

- a. Stop CPR and assess for pulse and breathing
- b. Continue CPR and prepare intubation/suction equipment
- c. Take c-spine precautions
- d. Immediately dry the patient and defibrillate at 120-200J biphasic

23. You are dispatched to a residential property for the person with severe burns. Upon arriving you find a 46yo male patient with burns to his face, chest, left arm, and palm surface of his left hand. The patient presents alert and oriented x 4, complaining of pain to burned areas. A friend states that they were engaging in a "roman candle war" when the patient dropped his roman candle and it began firing flaming balls at him. 2nd and 3rd degree burns are calculated at 28% BSA. According to "Code 22, Burns", the correct action for treatment would be:

- a. Cool burn with sterile water
- b. Apply ice to 2nd degree burns, but not 3rd degree
- c. Calculate the Parkland Burn Formula and begin immediate fluid infusion
- d. Wear sterile gloves and mask, then apply a sterile dry dressing to the affected areas

24. You respond to a local park for the "intoxicated" subject. You find a 32 year old male sitting against a tree, responding to sternal rubs only, a weak radial pulse of 48 bpm, and breathing at 6 time per minute. You notice a burnt spoon and a hypodermic needle on the ground next to the patient. What is the correct list of interventions:

- a. Take c-spine precautions; insert a King airway; start IV and give 0.5mg Epi 1:10,000
- b. Suction airway; begin CPR; insert IO infusion set; administer Narcan 2mg IVP
- c. Open airway completely; assist ventilations with BVM and 100% oxygen; administer Glucagon 1mg IM/IN.
- d. Open airway completely; check blood glucose level; administer Narcan 2mg IV/IM/IN

25. You respond to the police department lobby for a person that is “not acting right”. You arrive to find a 65 year old female that is stating she has a fear of shadows and has episodes of twitching. She presents you with a history of bipolar disorder and manic depression, she is non-compliant with her medications, and she took some LSD about 30 minutes prior. She has transient periods of lucidity and is A&Ox4 throughout patient contact. She tells you she is trying to avoid the sun because of the shadows that are “chasing her”, and she is completely against the idea of being assessed, transported, or treated by a doctor. You should:

- a. Gain physical control of patient and restrain her to the cot against her will
- b. Attempt to convince her that she needs psychological help as shadows are not real
- c. Advise her that because of her current state and admitted use of illicit drugs, she needs to be properly evaluated at a medical facility
- d. Contact medical control and let them make the determination of risk of harm

2014 June CME EXAM
ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. D
14. B
15. E
16. A
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. A
21. D
22. C
23. D
24. D
25. C