



2011-2012 Written Exam

1. The type of muscle found in the forearm is:
 - a. voluntary muscle.
 - b. involuntary muscle.
 - c. integumentary muscle.
 - d. contractor muscle.

2. Your patient is a 35-year-old woman who spilled a cup of hot coffee on herself two hours ago. An area on her right thigh that is about twice the size of the palm of her hand is red and painful but has no blisters. Which of the following actions would be appropriate for an OEC Technician to take?
 - a. Apply a lotion containing a topical anesthetic and aloe vera.
 - b. Apply a sterile dressing.
 - c. Apply an antibiotic ointment.
 - d. Apply a plastic bag full of ice to the skin of the affected area.

3. You are responding to a call to aid a patient who has cut himself with a knife. Reportedly arterial bleeding is involved. Given this information, which of the following findings do you expect?
 - a. Flowing dark-red blood that is difficult to control
 - b. Oozing bright-red blood that is easy to control
 - c. Spurting dark-red blood that is difficult to control
 - d. Bright-red blood that is spurting with each beat of the heart

4. Trauma centers are specifically designed to:
 - a. provide training to physicians who will work with trauma patients.
 - b. manage patients with multi-system trauma.
 - c. encourage patients with less urgent injuries to use lower-level facilities.
 - d. be testing areas for physicians who wish to be "board certified" as trauma surgeons.

5. A patient complains of severe and sharp pain in the right lower abdominal quadrant. Based on the location, what organ or structure is most likely involved?
 - a. The liver
 - b. The kidney
 - c. The spleen
 - d. The appendix

6. You have been called to treat a 47-year-old man complaining of chest pain. He is alert, oriented, and complaining of pain in his chest that came on suddenly about 15 minutes ago. His skin is diaphoretic and cool. Which of the following actions should you take first?

- a. Apply oxygen at 15 LPM through a nonrebreather mask.
- b. Radio for an ambulance with ALS.
- c. Help him administer his nitroglycerin.
- d. Obtain a SAMPLE history.

7. A patient who is responsive only to painful stimuli is covered with hives. He has labored respirations and a weak and tachycardic pulse. His vital signs are pulse 128, respirations 24, and blood pressure 80/50 mmHg. Given this presentation, you would suspect:

- a. hypotension.
- b. an anaphylactic reaction.
- c. a stroke.
- d. a head injury.

8. Which of the following lists best represents the correct sequence for the passage of air into the lungs once it passes the pharynx?

- a. Bronchi, larynx, trachea, cricoid
- b. Epiglottis, esophagus, trachea, alveoli
- c. Trachea, cricoid, bronchi, alveoli
- d. Larynx, trachea, bronchi, alveoli

9. A 74-year-old with a history of chronic emphysema is complaining of sudden onset of shortness of breath. He appears to be in acute respiratory distress. Physical exam of the anterior chest wall reveals crepitus. Based on the patient's history and physical exam, you would suspect which of the following conditions?

- a. Spontaneous pneumothorax
- b. Congestive heart failure
- c. Acute bronchitis
- d. Carbon monoxide poisoning

10. Distribution of a poisonous substance in the body occurs primarily through the:

- a. lymphatic system.
- b. circulatory system.
- c. endocrine system.
- d. gastrointestinal system.

11. When assessing a patient for abnormal speech, you should:
- ask the patient stick his tongue straight out.
 - ask the patient to repeat a common phrase.
 - see if one side of the patient's mouth is drooping.
 - write questions on note cards for the patient to read.
12. As a general rule, a seizing patient should be transported in what position?
- Supine
 - Semi-Fowler's
 - Lateral recumbent
 - Trendelenburg (shock position)
13. You approach a patient and notice a large amount of blood on the ground. The patient appears confused, pale, and diaphoretic. Which one of the following should you do first?
- Apply oxygen.
 - Look for the source of the blood.
 - Assess the patient's airway.
 - Treat the patient for shock.
14. Which of the following lists best describes the path that oxygen must travel to get from the air to body cells?
- Nasopharynx, oropharynx, trachea, alveoli
 - Oropharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchioles
 - Nose, pharynx, esophagus, bronchi, alveoli
 - Pharynx, larynx, trachea, alveoli, bronchioles
15. Which of the following statements indicates that the speaker understands how to use an oropharyngeal airway?
- "Once it has been placed, the head tilt-chin lift is no longer needed."
 - "If it is too small, it could push the epiglottis over the opening of the trachea."
 - "It protects the patient from aspirating vomit or other secretions."
 - "I must watch the patient for vomiting or spasm of the vocal cords even with the proper insertion."
16. Which of the following findings is an objective finding made during a patient assessment?
- Patient's complaint of nausea
 - Blood pressure of 114/68 mmHg
 - Patient's rating of pain as 10 out of 10
 - Patient's complaint of headache for the past 12 hours

17. You have been dispatched to an 89-year-old female with an unspecified complaint. When assessing this patient, which one of the following will the OEC Technician do as quickly as possible to develop a better understanding of the emergency?

- a. Obtain the patient's vital signs and current medications.
- b. Gather a medical history, including information on allergies.
- c. Contact medical direction for advice.
- d. Determine if the complaint is medical (NOI) or trauma related (MOI).

18. During your SAMPLE inquiry, a patient reports that he had surgery to repair a torn ligament. Based on your training, you know that a ligament is:

- a. a thick muscle that surrounds a joint.
- b. a tissue that stabilizes two contiguous bone ends.
- c. a muscle that connects to a bone.
- d. connective tissue that connects muscle and bone.

19. The most commonly broken bone in the body is:

- a. the ulna.
- b. the clavicle.
- c. the tibia.
- d. a rib.

20. Your patient is a 40-year-old man who was burned when he spilled gasoline on his pants while he was standing near the pilot light of his hot-water heater. He has partial thickness burns from his feet to just above his knees, circumferentially around both legs. According to the Rules of Nines, the man burned ____ of his body surface.

- a. 9 percent
- b. 4.5 percent
- c. 36 percent
- d. 18 percent

21. The skin performs which of the following functions?

- a. Regulation of temperature
- b. Prevention of blood loss
- c. Elimination of carbon dioxide
- d. Dissipation of internal cold

22. A heavy-set snowboarder was critically injured when he crashed into a tree on a Friday night. It was reported that he was clearly out of control while traveling at a high rate of speed down the expert trail. Which of the following factors had the greatest impact on the extent of his injuries?

- a. The skier's weight
- b. The size of the tree he hit
- c. The dimly lit trail
- d. The speed the skier was going

23. Which of the following statements is most likely to be said by a patient with parietal pain?

- a. "I feel as though I have to vomit but can't."
- b. "It seems to hurt all over my belly and back."
- c. "It hurts right here."
- d. "The pain seems to be dull and achy."

24. A patient with chest pain informs you that he has a bad heart. You think he may have congestive heart failure. When performing your secondary assessment, which of the following signs or symptoms does *not* indicate that the patient is in congestive heart failure?

- a. Swollen ankles
- b. Bradycardia
- c. Bubbling breathing noises
- d. Shortness of breath

25. The walls of the capillaries are only one cell thick. This allows the exchange of nutrients and oxygen and waste products. The capillaries serve as the bridge between:

- a. arterioles and venules.
- b. the atrium right and the left atrium.
- c. the pulmonary vein and the pulmonary artery.
- d. arteries and veins.

26. You arrive at the scene where a patient has a possible fracture of the left hip. You note that she is lying on her back and her left leg is turned inward. You would document this position as:

- a. supine with lateral rotation of the left lower extremity.
- b. lateral recumbent with dorsal rotation of the left leg.
- c. supine with medial rotation of the left lower extremity.
- d. supine with left rotation of the right leg.

27. Involuntary or smooth muscles are found in which of the following structures?

- a. Muscles of the arms and legs
- b. Blood vessels and intestines
- c. The central nervous system
- d. The heart and blood vessels

28. To maintain proper alignment when moving or lifting a heavy object, the weight of the object must be:

- a. offset using shoulder and chest strength.
- b. distributed to the lower back.
- c. evenly transferred to the legs.
- d. transferred to the forearms and biceps.

29. Which one of the following statements about the Incident Command System is true?

- a. Each EMS agency can use its own codes and terms.
- b. There is a separate commander for EMS, fire, and law enforcement personnel.
- c. Each individual responder is accountable to two supervisors.
- d. Common terminology is used for all communications.

30. The structure that regulates body temperature is the:

- a. brain stem.
- b. hypothalamus.
- c. medulla.
- d. cerebellum.

31. Which of the following is the umbrella under which every facet of health care is sheltered?

- a. Community wellness programs
- b. Research
- c. The emergency care system
- d. Public health

32. You have just finished your shift, and while driving home still wearing your patrol jacket you come upon a car collision in which people appear to be injured. You recognize that if you approach the collision wearing your patrol jacket, members of the public may have a reasonable expectation that you will provide care. This expectation is known as:

- a. the absence of negligence.
- b. professional ethics.
- c. moral obligation.
- d. the doctrine of public reliance.

33. You are maintaining manual in-line stabilization of the cervical spine for a patient being log rolled, transferred, and secured to a long backboard. At what point should you release the manual in-line stabilization?

- a. Once the patient has been log rolled onto the long backboard
- b. After the patient's head, chest, and knees have been secured with straps
- c. After the patient has been secured to the backboard and transferred to the stretcher
- d. After the patient's head has been secured with a head immobilization device

34. Which of the following signs or symptoms best indicates that a patient has suffered an injury to the thoracic spine?

- a. Altered mental status
- b. Paralysis of the arms
- c. Tingling in the legs
- d. Cool and diaphoretic skin

35. The part of the eye that focuses light on the retina is called the:

- a. vitreous humor.
- b. sclera.
- c. lens.
- d. iris.

36. The diaphragm plays a major role in respiration. During inhalation, the diaphragm:

- a. elongates and descends into the abdomen, allowing air to enter the lungs.
- b. contracts and creates a negative pressure in the thorax, which draws air into the lungs.
- c. relaxes so that it can be stretched as you pull air into the lungs.
- d. contracts and increases internal thoracic pressure, which sucks air into the lungs.

37. Which of the following statements indicates that an OEC Technician correctly understands the goal of assessing a patient who has abdominal pain?

- a. "It is important to determine if the liver is the cause of pain, because that is the most life-threatening condition."
- b. "If the patient has tenderness upon palpation of the abdomen, OEC Technicians should assume that bleeding is the cause."
- c. "It is more important to recognize a possible abdominal emergency than it is to identify the exact cause."
- d. "To best treat the patient, OEC Technicians must identify the exact cause of the patient's pain."

38. Which of the following processes may account for as much as 60 percent of heat loss from the body?

- a. Conduction
- b. Respiration
- c. Radiation
- d. Evaporation

39. You are teaching a basic OEC class and need to explain toxins. Which of the following statements is the best description of a toxin?

- a. It is a poison made by a living creature, including plants and animals.
- b. It is a poison that comes from a chemical.
- c. It is usually transmitted by a bite or a sting.
- d. It is anything ingested that causes an anaphylactic reaction.

40. In a water emergency, drowning asphyxia leads to:

- a. tightening of the epiglottis.
- b. blockage of the cricoid cartilage.
- c. relaxation of the airway.
- d. collapse of the lungs.

41. Which of the following statements shows that an OEC Technician has an accurate understanding of vital signs in relation to geriatric patients?

- a. "The typical resting heart rate in geriatric patients is less than 60 beats per minute."
- b. "Fever tends to be more common and more severe in elderly patients."
- c. "There is no difference between the vital signs of a geriatric patient and those of a young adult."
- d. "Respiratory capacity is greatly reduced in geriatric patients."

42. Two of the most common medical causes of abnormal behavior are:

- a. exercise and hypoglycemia.
- b. hypotension and hyperthermia.
- c. hypoxia and hypoglycemia.
- d. carbon monoxide poisoning and acute myocardial infarction.

43. You would most suspect the occurrence of a spontaneous abortion in which of the following patients?

- a. A 16 year old who is 24 weeks pregnant and is having painless contractions
- b. A 21 year old who is 6 weeks pregnant and is passing blood clots from her vagina
- c. A 32 year old who is 7 months pregnant and is passing a foul-smelling and bloody vaginal discharge
- d. A 38 year old who is 36 weeks pregnant and is having abdominal pain and painless vaginal bleeding

44. Which of the following statements concerning HAZWOPER training is *false*?

- a. Training includes the types of hazardous materials present and their risks to the rescuers and the public.
- b. All personnel are trained in all aspects of a HazMat-related incident.
- c. Training generally includes classroom instruction and practical training.
- d. Annual refresher training is generally required.

45. Which of the following signs has the potential for the most immediate life-threatening consequences?

- a. Deformity of the femur
- b. An open fracture of the forearm
- c. Dislocation of two fingers
- d. Crepitus in the mid-humerus

46. Which of the following musculoskeletal tissues does *not* heal?

- a. A tendon
- b. A ligament
- c. A muscle
- d. A cartilage

47. A burn extending into the subcutaneous layer would be classified as a:

- a. deep partial-thickness burn.
- b. superficial burn.
- c. superficial partial-thickness burn.
- d. full-thickness burn.

48. Severe external bleeding should be controlled during what phase of a patient assessment?

- a. The primary assessment
- b. The scene size-up
- c. The rapid secondary survey
- d. The reassessment

49. Kinetic energy is absorbed based on the density of the structure/organ involved. Which of the following lists places the organs in the order of their “threshold for injury”?

- a. Full urinary bladder, femur, lung
- b. Femur, lung, kidneys
- c. Kidneys, lungs, femur
- d. Femur, kidneys, muscle

50. The most common GI problem that OEC Technicians encounter is:

- a. constipation.
- b. indigestion.
- c. colic.
- d. gastroenteritis.

51. Which of the following statements indicates that the speaker understands allergic reactions and anaphylaxis?

- a. "An allergic reaction only occurs when the patient ingests or inhales an allergen; anaphylaxis occurs when the allergen is injected."
- b. "Allergic reactions are caused by pollen and food; anaphylactic reactions are caused by venoms and medications."
- c. "Anaphylaxis is a severe allergic reaction that may lead to death without emergency care."
- d. "Anaphylaxis describes a severe allergic reaction that occurs the first time a person is exposed to an allergen."

52. Involuntary breathing is controlled by:

- a. the amount of carbon dioxide dissolved in the blood.
- b. a conscious effort of inspiration.
- c. the amount of oxygen dissolved in the blood.
- d. tissue hypoxia.

53. Substance abuse is defined as:

- a. an intentional or unintentional use of a substance or poison that results in a medical emergency.
- b. an accidental ingestion of a toxin that interferes with normal functioning.
- c. the use of a substance or poison at least once a day.
- d. the intentional misuse of a substance that results in significant impairment or distress.

54. Which of the following events best describes an ischemic stroke?

- a. An artery in the brain has ruptured.
- b. Blood has collected throughout the brain tissue.
- c. A heart attack has occurred at the same time as a stroke.
- d. A blood clot has obstructed a blood vessel in the brain.

55. A 56-year-old female has struck a tree. Your assessment reveals gurgling respirations, rapid breathing, and cool, diaphoretic skin. You also observe bruising to the chest and abdomen. Which one of the following should you do immediately?

- a. Determine her pulse rate.
- b. Elevate her feet.
- c. Evaluate her for shock.
- d. Open and suction her airway.

56. You have placed a 67-year-old female patient on high-concentration oxygen via nonrebreather face mask. Following the acronym CHEATED where is it appropriate to document the information concerning the oxygen administration?

- a. A
- b. H
- c. T
- d. C

57. A secondary assessment consists of which of the following three steps?

- a. Medical history, physical exam, and vital signs
- b. ABCDs, on-going exam, and vital signs
- c. Medical history, trauma exam, and vital signs
- d. On-going exam, detailed physical exam, and vital signs

58. Which one of the following anatomical statements is true?

- a. The hand is proximal to the elbow.
- b. The shoulder is distal to the hand.
- c. The hip is distal to the knee.
- d. The knee is proximal to the ankle.

59. During transport, the patient must be properly positioned for comfort and to do no further harm. The Semi-Fowler position places the patient in a:

- a. supine position with the legs raised 15 degrees.
- b. sitting position with the head raised 90 degrees.
- c. sitting position with the head raised 45 degrees.
- d. supine position with the legs raised 45 degrees.

60. A fracture that has three or more fragments is called:

- a. an impacted fracture.
- b. a comminuted fracture.
- c. an oblique fracture.
- d. a pathologic fracture.

61. Which of the following statements is *false*?

- a. Assessing abdominal complaints can be difficult because the nerve pathways for the gastrointestinal, urinary, and reproductive systems are in relative proximity to each other.
- b. Problems affecting the organs in one system can seriously affect organs in another system.
- c. Assessment of abdominal complaints is straightforward because the organs are specifically located and easily palpated.
- d. One of the problems encountered when assessing abdominal complaints is a patient's reluctance to allow the exam due to embarrassment or pain.

62. You appropriately size a nasopharyngeal airway by measuring the:
- distance from the patient's mouth to the angle of the jaw.
 - diameter of the patient's larger nostril.
 - distance from the patient's nose to the earlobe.
 - diameter of the patient's little finger.
63. Of the five functional areas within the ICS structure, the first to be established should be:
- the operations section.
 - incident command.
 - the planning section.
 - the logistics section.
64. Which of the following signs or symptoms might be evident for an injury to the autonomic nervous system?
- Vomiting
 - Elevated heart rate
 - Inability to move facial muscles
 - Trouble remembering one's own name
65. An OEC candidate asks you to explain a pneumothorax. Your response should be that it occurs when:
- the lung becomes overinflated with air and then collapses.
 - air accumulates between the inner chest wall and the outside of the lung, causing the lung to collapse.
 - the trachea becomes obstructed, causing the lungs to collapse.
 - air enters the lung alveoli through a traumatic opening in the chest wall.
66. A young man who was angry with friends wandered away from a party and spent the night outside uncovered in 40–50 degree temperatures. He is confused, has decreased but adequate breathing, and has a weak radial pulse. His skin is cool, and capillary refill is delayed. When looking to see if he is shivering, you note that he is not. Based on this presentation, OEC Technicians can safely conclude that the:
- patient is exhibiting signs indicating that he is compensating and conserving heat.
 - patient's body temperature is most likely dangerously low.
 - absence of shivering indicates that body temperature is almost back to normal.
 - cause of his confusion is not related to exposure to the low overnight temperatures.

67. In which of the following patients would an OEC Technician recognize a full-term pregnancy?

- a. A 21 year old who is 39 weeks pregnant and is feeling dizzy
- b. A 40 year old beginning her third trimester whose water just broke
- c. A 25 year old who is 220 days into pregnancy and is complaining of pain
- d. A 33 year old with twins in the eighth month of pregnancy

68. Which of the following functions is *not* one of the several functions of bones?

- a. Providing structure and form for body tissues
- b. Protecting vital organs
- c. Responding to sensory nerve stimulation to protect skin and other tissues
- d. Producing red blood cells

69. Electrical injuries produce severe external and internal injuries because:

- a. the skin is a poor conductor with a high resistance, and blood vessels are good conductors with low resistance.
- b. both the skin and blood vessels are good conductors with low resistance.
- c. the skin is a good conductor with a high resistance, and blood vessels are good conductors with low resistance.
- d. skin is a poor conductor with a low resistance, and blood vessels are good conductors with low resistance.

70. Which of the following statements indicates that the speaker has an understanding of chest pain and acute myocardial infarction?

- a. "If the chest pain started during activity, it is most likely cardiac in origin. If the pain started while the patient was at rest, it is most likely not cardiac in origin."
- b. "If the patient's chest pain does not go away with nitroglycerin, you can assume that the medication has expired and is no longer effective."
- c. "If the patient experiences chest pain that radiates into the left arm, it is most likely a heart attack. If the pain radiates anywhere else, it is most likely not cardiac in origin."
- d. "Some patients experiencing acute myocardial infarction do not have actual chest pain; instead, they experience a sensation of 'severe heartburn.' "

71. Which of the following statements about respiratory accessory muscles is *not* correct?

- a. They are recruited whenever the body's oxygen demand exceeds oxygen availability.
- b. They include chest, shoulder, and abdominal muscles.
- c. They bring more oxygen into the body by helping the chest wall expand more fully.
- d. They decrease negative internal chest pressure to draw more air into the lungs.

72. Which of the following goals best describes a key goal of an emergency care system?
- To have trained personnel respond and provide emergency care on the scene
 - To identify and modify illness and injury risks
 - To have trained personnel understand the limitations of their training and to “do no harm”
 - To have trained personnel knowledgeable in all aspects of emergency medical care
73. While taking vital signs, you cannot locate a radial pulse in a possible broken arm of a 42-year-old male who is alert and breathing adequately. Which one of the following should you do?
- Start cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
 - Attach the automated external defibrillator (AED).
 - Start positive pressure ventilation.
 - Assess the carotid artery for a pulse.
74. The left atrium:
- receives blood from the veins of the body.
 - receives blood from the pulmonary veins.
 - pumps blood to the lungs.
 - pumps blood to the body.
75. When used correctly, the power grip maximizes the force of the hands, which are placed:
- palms down and 8 inches apart.
 - palms up and 10 inches apart.
 - palms up and 5 inches apart.
 - palms down and 18 inches apart.
76. You are triaging using the Simple Triage and Rapid Transport (START) system and you find a patient who is breathing 18 times per minute and has a radial pulse. Which one of the following actions should you take next?
- Check the patient’s mental status.
 - Check the patient’s blood pressure.
 - Move the patient to the treatment area.
 - Place a yellow tag on the patient.
77. Some vector-borne illnesses are transmitted to humans via:
- eating partially cooked foods.
 - deer ticks.
 - contact with human feces.
 - sneezing and coughing.

78. Good Samaritan laws generally:

- a. protect a ski patroller from being sued in every circumstance.
- b. apply to people who do not receive compensation for helping people.
- c. are the same in every state.
- d. provide enough protection so that you need not to know whether your mountain has insurance.

79. You are securing a patient to a long backboard. Which of the following lists indicates the appropriate order for securing the straps?

- a. Torso, pelvis, legs, head
- b. Head, torso, pelvis, legs
- c. Head, legs, torso, pelvis
- d. Legs, head, torso, pelvis

80. When palpating the anterior portion of a patient's abdomen, you note tenderness in the left upper quadrant. As a knowledgeable OEC Technician, you would recognize that which of the following organs may be involved?

- a. The kidney
- b. The gallbladder
- c. The spleen
- d. The liver

81. A group of three golfers have been struck by lightning on a golf course. Two of the golfers are responding; the third is in cardiac arrest. You are the lone witness. When deciding which patient to treat first, you should remember that:

- a. to save the most people, the patient in cardiac arrest should be treated last.
- b. you must somehow provide head stabilization for all three victims.
- c. in a lightning strike, patients who are apparently dead should be treated first.
- d. you can't do everything by yourself; run and get help.

82. Given that 50 percent of patients with HAPE also have symptoms of AMS, it is important that you ask patients if they have had which of the following groups of signs/symptoms?

- a. Headache, blurred vision, peripheral edema
- b. Harsh cough, itchy skin, nausea
- c. Difficulty sleeping, vomiting, ataxia
- d. Fatigue, nausea, difficulty sleeping

83. You are assisting a 29-year-old paraplegic skier who lost control of his sit ski and hit a tree. Even though there are no obvious signs of injury, the patient suddenly starts to feel panicky, and you become concerned about autonomic dysreflexia. Other signs/symptoms that would support this assessment include all of the following *except*:

- a. hypotension.
- b. altered mental status.
- c. headache.
- d. blurred vision.

84. Assessment of a patient who fell reveals bruising to her right buttock. Her skin is intact and she complains of tenderness in the area when you palpate it. You would recognize which of the following types of injury?

- a. An avulsion
- b. An abrasion
- c. An open injury
- d. A contusion

85. Which of the following findings is present in anaphylaxis but occurs much less frequently during a mild allergic reaction?

- a. Anxiousness
- b. Swelling at the site of a bee sting
- c. Hives
- d. Hypotension

86. A patient with severe gastrointestinal bleeding is in shock. This type of shock is known as:

- a. hypovolemic.
- b. cardiogenic.
- c. hemorrhagic.
- d. distributive.

87. The characteristics of good report writing can easily be remembered by using mnemonic FACTUAL-OEC. Some of these acronym letters stand for:

- a. facts, terms, unbiased, and legible.
- b. focused, age, concurrent, and unusual events.
- c. clinical picture, timeline, and assessment.
- d. actions taken, clinical picture, and timeline.

88. You are assisting a paramedic in the aid room to care for a patient who has ingested a toxin. The paramedic states she wants to give the patient activated charcoal. Based on your training you recall that there are specific criteria that should be met before charcoal is administered. Which of the following criteria is *not* one of the criteria for administering activated charcoal?

- a. The patient ingested the poison less than three hours ago.
- b. The patient is awake and responsive.
- c. Transport time will be prolonged.
- d. Authorization has been granted by medical control or some other EMS authority.

89. Which one of the following lists represents a correct sequence for the passage of air into the lungs?

- a. Nose, bronchi, larynx, trachea, pharynx
- b. Larynx, esophagus, trachea, bronchi, alveoli
- c. Epiglottis, trachea, cricoid, bronchi, alveoli
- d. Mouth, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, alveoli

90. You correctly identify the primary benefit of triage when you say:

- a. "Triage is a process by which the number of patients is quickly estimated so the appropriate resources can be summoned."
- b. "Triage is a system that can be used to determine the number of patients who will most likely die."
- c. "Triage is a system used to assign the order of care when an incident contains more than 10 patients."
- d. "Triage is used to prioritize patients for treatment and transportation based on their clinical signs and symptoms."

91. During a stress response, the release of epinephrine results in:

- a. a reduction in heart rate.
- b. a decrease in the force of the heart's contraction.
- c. smooth muscle constriction.
- d. a reduction in respiratory depth and rate.

92. Which of the following characteristics is *not* a characteristic of indirect medical control?

- a. Communication by radio
- b. Use for expediting patient care
- c. Common use for "pre-authorizing" routine and life-saving procedures
- d. Provision through the use of protocols

93. A patient is complaining of back pain and numbness in both legs after being thrown from a bicycle. When should you check the motor function, sensory function, and pulses in this patient?

- a. Immediately after achieving manual in-line spinal immobilization
- b. Immediately after applying a cervical collar
- c. During the primary assessment
- d. During the secondary assessment

94. The sternocleidomastoid muscle is responsible for:

- a. anatomically dividing the neck into right and left sides.
- b. protecting the larynx from injury.
- c. securing the clavicle to the shoulder.
- d. side-to-side movements of the head.

95. Which of the following patients would have the highest priority for transport?
- A 24-year-old who is intoxicated and is complaining of pain and spasms in his legs
 - A 34-year-old who is responsive, has cool diaphoretic skin, and is complaining of nausea
 - A 28-year-old who is responsive, has tachycardia, and has cool, moist skin
 - A 19-year-old who is lethargic, has hot dry skin, and has tachycardia
96. Which of the following behaviors would an OEC Technician recognize as *uncharacteristic* of a conscious and stable 2-year-old boy who fell and hurt his hand?
- He cries any time you touch him.
 - He does not cry or protest when you take him from his mother to assess him.
 - He becomes upset when you lift his shirt to assess his abdomen.
 - He does not tell you where the pain is when you ask.
97. In a HazMat incident, a boundary that is set up to prevent members of the public from entering the incident is called a(n):
- incident perimeter.
 - isolation perimeter.
 - decontamination line.
 - hazard boundary line.
98. Which of the following statements about airway management in trauma patients is correct?
- The jaw-thrust maneuver is useful in trauma patients but only if they are complaining of head or neck pain.
 - Research has shown that the jaw-thrust maneuver is easiest to perform and is therefore indicated for critically injured trauma patients.
 - Performing the head tilt-chin lift maneuver on a patient with a possible spinal injury could further injure the patient.
 - Trauma patients should always have their airway opened with the jaw-thrust maneuver, whereas medical patients should receive the head tilt-chin lift maneuver.
99. The pressure exerted on the inside walls of arteries when the left ventricle contracts is called:
- systolic pressure.
 - arterial pressure.
 - diastolic pressure.
 - residual pressure.
100. Which of the following processes does *not* occur during acclimatization?
- An increase in respiratory rate and depth
 - Dilation of pulmonary blood vessels
 - An increase in red blood cell production
 - An increase in heart rate



OEC Final Exam

Exam Sheet

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|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | 26. | A | B | C | D |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | 27. | A | B | C | D |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | 28. | A | B | C | D |
| 4. | A | B | C | D | 29. | A | B | C | D |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | 30. | A | B | C | D |
| 6. | A | B | C | D | 31. | A | B | C | D |
| 7. | A | B | C | D | 32. | A | B | C | D |
| 8. | A | B | C | D | 33. | A | B | C | D |
| 9. | A | B | C | D | 34. | A | B | C | D |
| 10. | A | B | C | D | 35. | A | B | C | D |
| 11. | A | B | C | D | 36. | A | B | C | D |
| 12. | A | B | C | D | 37. | A | B | C | D |
| 13. | A | B | C | D | 38. | A | B | C | D |
| 14. | A | B | C | D | 39. | A | B | C | D |
| 15. | A | B | C | D | 40. | A | B | C | D |
| 16. | A | B | C | D | 41. | A | B | C | D |
| 17. | A | B | C | D | 42. | A | B | C | D |
| 18. | A | B | C | D | 43. | A | B | C | D |
| 19. | A | B | C | D | 44. | A | B | C | D |
| 20. | A | B | C | D | 45. | A | B | C | D |
| 21. | A | B | C | D | 46. | A | B | C | D |
| 22. | A | B | C | D | 47. | A | B | C | D |
| 23. | A | B | C | D | 48. | A | B | C | D |
| 24. | A | B | C | D | 49. | A | B | C | D |
| 25. | A | B | C | D | 50. | A | B | C | D |



OEC Final Exam Exam Sheet

- 51. A B C D
- 52. A B C D
- 53. A B C D
- 54. A B C D
- 55. A B C D
- 56. A B C D
- 57. A B C D
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- 94. A B C D
- 95. A B C D
- 96. A B C D
- 97. A B C D
- 98. A B C D
- 99. A B C D
- 100. A B C D