

MCQ
Emergency

2021-2024



الدليل الشامل في اختبارات

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#ASEEL_YOUS...



Q1: Choose the most correct answer of the following questions .

1-What is the most common diagnostic test used to assess

Musculoskeletal

- a. Myelogram.
- b. Standard x-ray.
- c. Arthroscopy.
- d. Magnetic resonance.

2. The blood cells that transport oxygen and carbon dioxide to and from body tissue:

- A. RBCs.
- B.WBC.
- C. platelets.
- D. granulocytes.

3. The management of the hypovolemic shock include:

- a-The timely administration of IV fluids.
- b-Blood, and Blood products.
- c-Medications that elevate blood pressure.
- d-All of the above.

4.Cardiogenic shock occurs as a result of the following:

- a. Bacteria.
- b. Allergic reaction.
- c. Myocardial infarction.
- d. Loss of blood.

5. Patient comes with fracture of femur in an acute accident, the first thing to do is:

- A. Secure airway and treat the shock.
- B. Splinting.
- C. Physical examination.
- D.X-Ray

6. A patient with a heart condition and pneumonia appeared on his lips, a blue - color. What does the have :

- A. Cyanosis.
- B. Hypoxia.
- C. hypoxemia.
- D.

7. All of the following are normally present in urine result EXCEPT:

- a) Urea.
- b) Creatinine.
- c) Albumin.
- d) Sodium.

8. Most absorption occurs in the small intestine through the processes:-

- a) Osmosis
- b) Diffuse
- c) Active
- d) All of above

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9. Patient, his pulse rate is found to be 120 bpm. His heart rate could be described as:

- a. Tachypnea.
- b. Tachycardia.
- c. Bradypnea.
- d. Bradycardia.

10. Another name for a stone in the urinary tract is:

- a) Calix
- b) Calculus
- c) Calcemia
- d) Calcitonin

11. Which of the following considered bronchodilator :

- a. Acetylcysteine.
- b. Theophylline.
- c. epinephrine HCL.
- d. Guavasin .

12. Patient with chronic with chronic gastritis, he complains deficiency any Vitamin:

- A_ Vitamin B12.
- B- Vitamin C.
- C- Vitamin A.
- D- Vitamin E.

13. Open air way for patient unconscious costly ?

- A_ head tilt ,Chin lift.
- B_ Chest thrust.
- C_ jaw thrust.
- D_ put him in left side position.

14. Tells a client that an increase intake of foods that are rich in Vitamin E and carotene are important for healthier skin. The Medical Assistant teaches the client that ,,,, food sources of both of these Substances Are:

- a. Fish and fruit.
- b. Oranges and grapefruit.
- c. Carrots and potatoes.
- d Spinach and mangoes.

15. A person, who is unconscious, not breathing, has a weak pulse ,needs:

- a-CPR.
- b-Heimlich maneuver.
- c-Rescue breathing.
- d-Back blow and chest thrust.

16. A person had a burn in the chest , abdomen , genital area, and the left arm from the front and back. How big is the burn ?

- A_ 15%.
- B_ 28 %.
- C_ 36%.
- D_ 45%.

17. All following Cause of anemia pregnancy women EXCEPT ?

- A_ deficiency of iron in diet.
- B_ deficiency of folic acid.
- C_ hemorrhage during menstrual.
- D_ deficiency vitamin B12.

18. He following vaccine given in pregnant :

- a) tetanus
- b) rabies
- c) attenuated influenza vaccine
- d) hepatitis C virus vaccine

19. After routine patient contact, hand washing should last at least:

- a-30 seconds.
- b- 1 minute.
- c-2-minute.
- d-3 minutes.

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20. The causes of anemia during pregnancy include the following EXCEPT one:

- a. Inadequate amount of vitamin B6 in the diet.
- b. Inadequate amount of iron i d.
- c. Inadequate amount of folic acid in the diet.
- d. Iron deficiency that lost.

21. A client with chronic pulmonary disease has a bluish tinge around the lips, which term to most accurately describe the client condition :

- a. Hypoxia.
- b. Hypoxemia.
- c. Dyspnea.
- d. Cyan.

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22. The health history is considered to be a part of the:

- a-Objective data.
- b-Subjective data.
- c-Signs data.
- d-physical data

23. A client is scheduled for a colonoscopy. The nurse will provide information to the client about which type of enema :

- a. Oil retention.
- b. Return flow.
- c-Theophylline.
- d-Epinephrine HCL

24. The medical assistant obtained a client's pulse and found the rate to be above normal, the nurse documents these findings as:

- a-Tachypnea.
- b- Hyper pyrexia.
- c- Arrhythmia.
- d-Tachycardia.

25. Which of the following should the medical assistant teach digoxin of toxicity:

- A. Increased appetite.
- B. Skin rash over the chest and back.
- C. Elevated blood pressure.
- D. Visual disturbance.

26. How should you open the airway of an unconscious casualty :

- a- Head tilt and chin lift.
- b- Jaw thrust.
- c- Head tilt and jaw thrust.
- d-Lift the chin.

27. Medical assistant should explain to male client with diabetic glucose is Preferred to urine glucose testing because:

- A. Hypokalemia.
- B. Hyperkalemia.
- C. Hyponatremia.
- D. Hypernatremia.

28. Causes of death in the industrial ere :

- a) Heart disease
- b) Cancer
- c) Cerebro-vascular diseases
- d) All of the above

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29.The artery which supply the heart is:

- a) Pulmonary artery.
- b) Tibial vein.
- c) Coronary artery.
- d) All of the above.

30.Respiratory arrest means :-

- a) It is the normal breathing.
- b) It is to stop breathing completely.
- c) Restore breathing.
- d) All of above.

31.The best method of delivering adequate oxygen to prehospital patient :

- A) Face mask.
- B) Nasal air way.
- C) Non breather bag.
- D) All of the above.

32.low blood pressure means:

- a) Hypertension.
- c) Hypotension.
- b) Diabetes.
- d) Hypoxia.

33.Pnumothorax means:

- a) Air in the pleural space.
- b) Air in the intestine.
- c) Air in the stomach.
- d) Air in the.

34.Emergency medicus I care of cardiac patient include all of this EXCEPT :

- a) Perform initial assessment.
- b) Cardiac examination.
- c) Remove wet clothing and cover with blanket.
- d) Place patient in position of comfort.

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35.Emergency medical care of seizures include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Heavy clothing.
- b) Assure potency of airway.
- c) Position patient on side.
- d) Have suction.

37.Emergency medical care in internal bleeding:

- a) Body substance isolation.
- b) Administer oxygen if not already done.
- c) Application of a splint.
- d) All are true.

38. Causes of allergic reactions are all of these EXCEPT:

- a) Insect bites.
- b) Low blood sugar.
- c) Plants.
- d) Medications.

39. The effect of insulin in patient of history of diabetes is :

- a) Increases blood sugar
- b) Decreases blood sugar.
- c) All of the above.
- d) Non of the above

40. Open wounds need:

- a) Antibiotic.
- b) Sterilization.
- c) A+B.
- d) None of all.

41. Types of fractures are:

- a) Closed fracture.
- b) Open fracture.
- c) A+B.
- d) Non of all.

42. Hypovolaemic shock caused by :

- a) Vomiting.
- b) Diarrhea.
- c) none above.
- d) All of the above.

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43. Insulin shock due to:

- a) Increase insulin.
- b) Decrease insulin.
- c) A+B.
- d) None of the above.

44. The low blood sugar is :

- a) Hypotension.
- b) Hypoglycemia.
- c) Hypertension.
- d) Hyperglycemia.

45. To open airway in case of neck injury.:

- a) Head tilt - chin lift.
- b) Jaw thrust.
- c) Pinch the nose.
- d) Rise the leg.

46.Types of bleeding are

- a) Arterial.
- b) Venous.
- c) Capillary.
- d) All of the above.

47.The severity of burn depends on :

- a) Age.
- b) Location.
- c) Size.
- d) All of the above.

48.Types of fractures are

- a) Closed.
- b) Open.
- c) Green stick.
- d) All of the above.

49.The most common type of radiation burn is :

- a) Chemicals.
- b) Scalds.
- c) Both of them.
- d) Sun burn.

50.After 15 min. in the crush injury there is:

- a) Liver failure.
- b) Kidney failure.
- c) Heart failure.
- d) Respiratory failure.

51.The chemical substance that released during the anaphylactic shock is:

- a) Calcium.
- b) Histamine.
- c) Sodium.
- d) Oil.

52.Causes of hypovolaemic shock:

- a) Bleeding.
- b) Burns.
- c) Vomiting.
- d) All of the above.

53.Pneumothorax means:

- a) Air in abdomen.
- b) Air in pleural cavity.
- c) Water in abdomen.
- d) Water in pleural cavity.

54.Flail chest is :

- a) Fracture in several places.
- b) Fracture in one place.
- c) Fracture in the neck.
- d) Fracture in the leg.

55.Breathing causes of hypoxia are:

- a) Asthma.
- b) Chest injury.
- c) Poisoning.
- d) All of them.

56.The most common type of radiation burns is

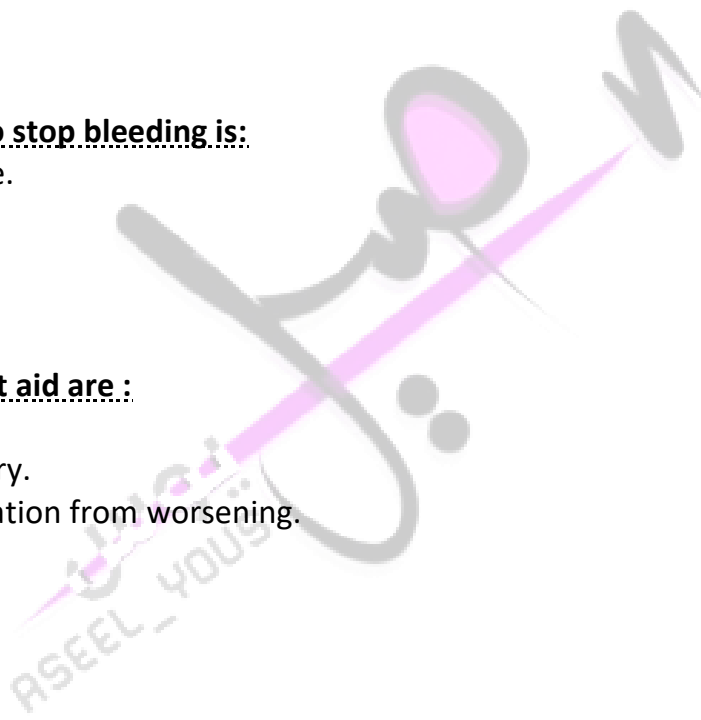
- a) Chemical.
- b) Sun burn.
- c) Scalds.
- d) All of the above.

57.The best way to stop bleeding is:

- a) Indirect pressure.
- b) Direct pressure.
- c) Give saline.
- d) Nothing to do.

58.The aims of first aid are :

- a) Preserve life.
- b) Promote recovery.
- c) Prevent the situation from worsening.
- d) All of the above.



Q (2) For the following statements, answer by true or false: T or F

59..Lifestyle consists of a persons usual daily activities and routines that are acceptable practices in person's life . **T** or **F**

60.A contusion is a partial dislocation of the articulating surfaces. **T** or **F**

61..Drug tolerance means body cannot metabolize a drug lead to accumulate drugs in blood. **T** or **F**

62.Aseptic technique is the infection control practice used to prevent the transmission of pathogens . **T** or **F**



حقوق الطبع محفوظة لدى:



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للمشاركة في أي تعديل اوكتابة وحل النماذج ٧٣٣٤٤٣٨٤٦ +٩٦٧

1- If you see air below the diaphragm on an x-ray, it means:

- a. Obstruction of the intestine.
- b. Perforation of duodenal ulcer. ✓
- c. Acute infection of pancreas.
- d. Perforation of gall bladder.

2- A patient with a light commotio cerebri was brought to the emergency department the care given to him will be:

- a. X-ray of the head and sending home according to the result of the x-ray.
- b. Putting him to bed in semi-sitting position.
- c. Electroencephalography will be done.
- d. Bed rest and observation for 24 hours. ✓

3- Which of the following is not a sign of peritonitis:

- a. Abdominal pains, vomiting, sensitivity and resistance.
- b. Increase peristalsis and high blood pressure. ✓
- c. Increase pulse and dryness.
- d. Fever swelling of the abdomen pains when moving.

4- The characteristic symptoms of hemorrhagic shock are the following except:

- a. Increase pulse.
- b. Increase central venous pressure. ✓
- c. Decrease blood pressure.
- d. Paleness and sweating.

5- A 32 years old male brought to the emergency department after motorcycle accident, according to ambulance team he hasn't wear a helmet, he is semi conscious with contusion over the forehead, bloody fluids comes through his ears & nose this indicated for:

- a. Intra -cerebral hemorrhage.
- b. Bilateral rupture ear drums.
- c. Fracture skull base. ✓
- d. Whiplash injury.

6- The first line of management that should be run by the emergency nurse for this patient is:

- a. Insert IV line with a large pure cannula & withdraw blood samples.
- b. Open the airway, after putting neck collar & administering O2. ✓
- c. Elevate the patient head to minimize bleeding.
- d. Securing the patient airway by insert oropharyngeal airway.

7- Which one of the following signs is not related to isolated head trauma:

- a. Increase in HR.
- b. Increase in BP.
- c. Decrease in BP. ✓
- d. Altered mental status.

8- In relation to the head trauma patient mentioned above what is the suitable IV fluid to be used:

- a. Dextrose 5%.
- b. Dextrose 5% Saline 0.9%.
- c. Saline 0.9%. ✓
- d. Colloids.

9- During assessment of the above mentioned motorcycle patient you noticed that the Rt. eye pupils is constricted, not responding to light this signs of lateralization indicate that:

- a. The affected side is the Lt. side of the brain.
- b. The affected side is the Rt. Side of the brain. ✓
- c. Both sides are affected.
- d. It has no significance.

10- 46 years old male brought to your ED. With a knife impeded at the Rt. Side of his chest, pt. conscious, complaining of severe chest pain, dyspnea, HR. 130/minute, RR. 30/minute, BP. 100/60mmhg, your immediate action will be:

- a. Remove the knife and a good closed dressing to the wound.
- b. Put the patient on supine position & elevate the foot (shock position).
- c. Reassure him and give him a high concentration oxygen through non-Rebreathable mask ✓
- d. Insert tow large pure cannula & give a gush of fluids.

11- The above patient is deteriorated & suffering from tension pneumothorax as emergency nurse which of the following is not true regarding signs & symptoms :

- a. Dyspnea, sweating, increase HR.
- b. Distended neck veins & subcutaneous emphysema .
- c. Shifted of the trachea to the affected side. ✓
- d. By auscultation diminished air entry & Hyper resonant at the affected side.

12- Regarding the above tension pneumothorax patient what is the life saving procedure that should be done by the nurse?

- a. Call the doctor & Prepare for intubation.
- b. Chest decompression in 2nd intercostal space at the affected side by a big gauge cannula until chest drain in place. ✓
- c. Prepare for under water chest drain .
- d. Call for chest x-ray.

13- You are assigned for this case to help the ED. Doctor for applying under water seal chest drain to the above-mentioned patient. In your point of view what is the proper site for chest drain insertion.

- a. At the 1st intercostal space over the rib.
- b. At the 8th intercostal space under the rib.
- c. At the 5th intercostal space over the rib.
- d. At the 6th intercostal space under the rib.

14- You are testing the underwater seal drain what indicates that it's not working:

- a. The underwater tube is not swinging.
- b. Air bubbles comes throughout the tube.
- c. Blood comes throughout the tube.
- d. All of the above.

15- After the patient management in the ED. You are assigned to transfer him by ICU ambulance for another destination (hospital) & to take care of his chest drain when moving the patient to the ambulance you should:

- a. Hang the chest bottle to the hock at the ambulance roof.
- b. Clamp the chest tube, secure it & keep it below the patient bed level. ✓
- c. Clamp the chest tube, secure it & keep it above the patient bed level.
- d. Clamp the chest tube & remove the chest bottle temporarily.

16- An 18-year-old man presents to the emergency department with a gunshot wound to the left chest in the anterior axillary line in the seventh intercostals space. A rushing sound is audible during inspiration. Immediate management is which of the following?

- a. Exploratory laparotomy.
- b. Exploratory thoracotomy.
- c. Pleurocentesis
- d. Closure of the hole with sterile dressing

17- E. Insertion all the following is true regarding Carbon monoxide poisoning except:

- a. The affinity between hemoglobin and carbon monoxide is approximately 230 times stronger than the affinity to oxygen.
- b. When bind with hemoglobin formed a compound known as carboxyhemoglobin.
- c. Need a high concentration oxygen for long period.
- d. The patient looks dyspneic & skin color & face become blue. ✓

18- Activated charcoal is contraindicated in all of the following except for:

- a. In children since it cause nausea.
- b. Patient is going for endoscopic.
- c. In management of all corrosives poisoning.
- d. In organophosphorus poisoning. ✓

19- All the following toxicity conditions need long period of gastric content irrigation except:

- a. Aspirin "Salicylates".
- b. Corrosive. ✓
- c. Morphine & barbiturates.
- d. Digitalis.

20- The normal dose of activated charcoal for adult is:

- a. 50 gm – 100 gm. ✓
- b. 100 gm – 200 gm.
- c. 20 gm – 40 gm.
- d. 500 gm – 1000 gm.

21- The use of salt solution as antiemetic is contraindicated because:

- a. It cause hyponatremia & increase blood pressure.
- b. It cause convulsion due to brain cell fluid shift.
- c. Can cause renal failure.
- d. All of the above. ✓

22- What is true about the poisoning with medication like Morphine & barbiturates:

- a. It re-secreted in the stomach through the "entero hepatic circulation" so the patient need multi dose activated charcoal. ✓
- b. The patient need to be admitted to the ICU.
- c. The patient become alert & nervous.
- d. All of the above.

23- 44 years old male arrive to your emergency department with bleeding from his nose the first action to be done by you is:

- a. Applying Vaseline nasal pads.
- b. Applying nasal pads with adrenaline.
- c. Check his blood pressure. ✓
- d. All of the above.

24- a 35-year-old gravida III para II at 23 weeks' gestation is seen in the emergency room with painless, bright red vaginal bleeding. Jane reports that she has been feeling tired and has noticed ankle swelling in the evening. Laboratory tests reveal a hemoglobin level of 11.5 g/dL. After evaluating the situation, the nurse determines that she is at risk for placenta previa, based on which of the following data?

- a. anemia.
- b. edema.
- c. painless vaginal bleeding. ✓
- d. fatigue.

25- 31 years old male arrive to the ED. As a result of motor vehicle accident clinically there is fractured multiple ribs on assessment What signs indicates flail chest:

- a. paradoxical movement of the Rt. Chest. ✓
- b. Decrease air entry on the Rt. Side of the chest.
- c. Hyper-resonance percussion of the Rt. Side of the chest.
- d. All of the above.

26- Which of the following findings indicates a flail chest?

- a. tracheal deviation to the affected side.
- b. tracheal deviation to the unaffected side.
- c. multiple rib fractures on one side.
- d. paradoxical movement of the chest. ✓

27- Which of the following injuries, if demonstrated by the patient entering the Emergency Room, would take highest priority?

- a. open leg fracture.
- b. open head injury.
- c. stabbing to the chest. ✓
- d. traumatic amputation of thumb.

28- 55years old female arrive to the ED. With history of DM, Complaining of sweating, dizziness, altered mental status, BP140/70 . the patient mostly suffering from:

- a. Hyperglycemia. ✓
- b. Hypoglycemia.
- c. Ischemic heart disease.
- d. CVA.

29- The signs and symptoms of a tension pneumothorax include all of the following except:

- a. tracheal deviation.
- b. cyanosis.
- c. muffled heart tones. ✓
- d. significant dyspnea.

30- Which of the following signs do not correlate with pericardial tamponade?

- a. distended jugular veins
- b. absent breath sounds ✓
- c. muffled heart tones
- d. narrowing pulse pressure

31- When evaluating the chest of a patient with a chest injury, you note a fine crackling sensation under the areas that you palpate. This is best described as:

- a. pulses paradoxus.
- b. subcutaneous emphysema. ✓
- c. hemothorax.
- d. none of the above.

32- In which condition would you observe paradoxical movement of the chest wall?

- a. mediastinal shift.
- b. tension pneumothorax.
- c. flail chest. ✓
- d. Cheyne–Stokes breathing.

33- Proper care for a patient with a sucking chest wound includes:

- a. pulling the wound open on inhalation to release trapped air.
- b. sealing the wound with an occlusive dressing. ✓
- c. covering the wound with sterile gauze.
- d. decompression of the chest.

34- A patient's neck, shoulder, and face turn blue after suffering severe and prolonged compression of the chest while entrapped under a heavy pipe. This is a classic presentation of:

- a. pericardial tamponade.
- b. traumatic asphyxia. ✓
- c. hemothorax.
- d. open pneumothorax.

35- Which of the following statements correctly differentiates a simple pneumothorax from a tension pneumothorax?

- a. A tension pneumothorax requires decompression while a simple pneumothorax does not. ✓
- b. A simple pneumothorax is caused by air in the pleural space while a tension pneumothorax is caused by blood in the pleural space.
- c. A simple pneumothorax is caused by damage to the lung from inside while a tension pneumothorax is caused by injury to the outside chest wall.
- d. There is no difference between a tension pneumothorax and simple pneumothorax.

36- A common cause of a sternal fracture is:

- a. blunt trauma to the sternum.
- b. impact of the sternum against a fixed object during a fall.
- c. frontal type motor vehicle collision.
- d. all of the above. ✓

37- A flail chest is best treated by:

- a. placement of the patient on their injured side.
- b. pleural decompression.
- c. stabilization with bulky dressings. ✓
- d. all of the above.

38- After placing an occlusive dressing over a sucking chest wound to the right chest, you note that the patient has become extremely dyspneic and cyanotic with breath sounds absent on the right side. Your next action would be to:

- a. perform a needle cricothyroidotomy.
- b. remove the occlusive dressing and replace it with sterile gauze.
- c. insert an oropharyngeal airway.
- d. loosen a corner of the occlusive dressing. ✓

39- Which of the following statements concerning a child's abdomen must the nurse remain aware of in a traumatic situation?

- a. The rib cage is more flexible and adequately protects the underlying organs.
- b. The child can initially compensate for abdominal blood loss quite well. ✓
- c. Children have well-developed musculature.
- d. All of the above are true.

40- Why should the long board to which an eight-month-pregnant female trauma patient is immobilized be tilted to the left?

- a. to displace the uterus off of the inferior vena cava ✓
- b. to displace the uterus off of the superior vena cava
- c. to displace the uterus off the liver
- d. to displace the uterus off of the spleen

41- You are managing a patient who has been stabbed in the abdomen and has a part of the intestine protruding from the wound. Proper care of this injury would include:

- a. covering the wound with dry sterile dressings.
- b. replacing the intestine just under the skin and cover with moist dressings.
- c. covering the wound with saline-soaked dressing followed by an occlusive dressing. ✓
- d. cleaning the wound with alcohol and then covering the wound with a dry sterile dressing.

42- When treating a hypotensive patient who has suffered abdominal trauma, the paramedic should:

- a. limit fluid administration to one liter regardless of the blood pressure.
- b. administer IV fluids to maintain a systolic blood pressure of 80 mmHg. ✓
- c. administer IV fluids until a blood pressure of 120/80 mmHg is achieved.
- d. avoid IV fluid administration unless the blood pressure drops below 50 mmHg systolically.

43- As emergency nurse the best & quickest way to evaluate the hemodynamic status for many causality is to check the:

- a. HR.
- b. SPO2.
- c. BP.
- d. Capillary refill. ✓

44- The main three evaluating criteria for hospital & Prehospital triage is:

- a. Respiration, perfusion and mental status. ✓
- b. RR, temp, and BP.
- c. AVPU.
- d. GCS.

35- You are dealing with a male patient with gunshot injury at the mid third of his Rt. Thigh he is conscious & oriented but can't move his injured limb there is a big swelling at the injury site with internal rotation to the limb when assessing the blood loss you suspect that he bleed at least:

- a. 500 cc of blood.
- b. 1500 - 2000 cc of blood. ✓
- c. 300 -3500 cc of blood.
- d. 1000 cc of blood.

47- One of the following signs is significant to Neurogenic shock:

- a. Increase HR.
- b. Decrease in BP.
- c. Warm red limbs. ✓
- d. Changes in mental status.

48- Lucid Interval Is classically seen in:

- a. Intracerebral Hematoma.
- b. Acute subdural hematoma.
- c. Chronic Subdural Hematoma.
- d. Extradural hematoma. ✓

46- 32 years old construction worker arrive to the ED. As a result of falling down from 2 level building, he fall on his back, when evaluate him his HR 130/minute, BP 90/60mmhg, the patient can't move his both lower limbs , he has erection with loss sensation in both lower limbs the patient expect to have:

- a. Hemorrhagic shock.
- b. Neurogenic shock. ✓
- c. Head trauma pc.
- d. Cervical injury.

49- You are attempting to intubate an apneic patient. As you pass the tube through the vocal cords, the patient begins to cough. Which of the following changes in the vital signs would be expected with this symptom?

- a. Bradycardia, hypertension, and increased ventilation.
- b. Bradycardia, hypotension, and decreased ventilation . ✓
- c. Tachycardia, hypotension, and decreased ventilation .
- d. Tachycardia, hypotension, and increased ventilation .

50- A 4-year-old girl is in respiratory arrest. After opening the airway and ventilating the lungs using a bag-mask device, you notice that there is no chest rise and fall with the bag-mask ventilation. A head tilt/chin lift maneuver is repeated. Which of the following is the next most important step?

- a. Assess for foreign body obstruction. ✓
- b. Assume pneumothorax and perform a needle decompression.
- c. Assume that there is an infectious process and continue to ventilate using the bag-mask device.
- d. Assume that the bag-mask device is defective and should be discarded.

51- You are preparing to intubate a 4-year-old male patient. Upon removing the endotracheal tube from its package, you notice there is no inflatable cuff on the tube. Which of the following explains why this tube does not have a cuff?

- a. The pediatric airway collapses and is too small for a cuff.
- b. The pediatric airway creates a natural seal around the tube. ✓
- c. The pediatric airway is fragile and a cuff may rupture it.
- d. The pediatric airway is too rigid to accommodate a cuff.

52- Which of the following is an anatomic difference in a child's airway as compared to that of an adult?

- a. A child's tongue is small in relationship to the size of the mouth.
- b. The distance from the vocal cords to the carina gets smaller with age.
- c. The epiglottis is U-shaped in a child. ✓
- d. The vocal cords slope from front to back in infants.

53- A patient has a pulse oximetry reading of 72%. You notice the patient has some cyanosis of his fingers and toes. He is breathing 24 breaths/min. Which of the following would be the most important action?

- a. Assess for external bleeding.
- b. Obtain a 12 lead ECG.
- c. Place the patient on semi-sitting position.
- d. Provide supplemental oxygen. ✓

54- The normal partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood is:

- a. 80 to 100 Torr. ✓
- b. 150 to 160 Torr.
- c. 180 to 200 Torr.
- d. 210 to 220 Torr.

55- A normal pulse oximetry reading is at or above:

- a. 90%.
- b. 93%.
- c. 95%.
- d. 98% . ✓

56- 38. You are caring for a patient in the early stages of shock for which the body is compensating adequately. Which of the following comments regarding pulse oximetry readings is appropriate?

- a. The reading is completely accurate and reflects oxygen saturation.
- b. The reading is inaccurate because of the poor perfusion to the periphery. ✓
- c. The reading is low and calls for aggressive airway management.
- d. The reading suggests adequate breathing and oxygenation.

57- Which of the following is a normal PaCO₂?

- a. 20 mm Hg.
- b. 40 mm Hg. ✓
- c. 50 mm Hg.
- d. 60 mm Hg.

58- A patient has significant respiratory distress. Upon auscultation, you note increased rales and wheezes. The patient begins to have decreased mental status and respiratory failure. After intubating the patient, what FiO₂ setting should be used?

- a. 40%.
- b. 50%.
- c. 75%.
- d. 100%. ✓

59- While you are deep suctioning a patient's airway, he begins to cough forcefully. You notice the patient's heart rate has dropped. Which of the following best describes this drop in heart rate?

- a. Irritation of the medulla oblongata.
- b. Stimulation of the vagus nerve. ✓
- c. Release of histamines in the airways.
- d. Stimulation of the beta-receptors of the lungs.

60- Hyperventilation leads to:

- a. Dilated cerebral vessels
- b. Respiratory acidosis.
- c. Cyanosis.
- d. Respiratory alkalosis carpopedal spasm. ✓

61- Tidal volume is the amount of air:

- a. Always present in the alveoli.
- b. Inhaled or exhaled during a normal breath during rest. ✓
- c. Left in the lungs after a forceful exhalation.
- d. That One can inhale after a maximal inhalation.

62- Minute volume is the amount of air:

- a. Available for gas exchange in every minute.
- b. In the dead space moved in and out of the respiratory tract each minute.
- c. In the tidal volume multiplied by the respiratory rate. ✓
- d. That can be inhaled after a maximal inhalation.

63- A patient has an altered level of consciousness after a head injury. The patient has a breathing pattern in which he speeds up his breathing and then it slows down and almost stops. Which of the following describes this type of breathing?

- a. Bradypnea.
- b. Cheyne-Stokes respirations. ✓
- c. Hyperpnea .
- d. Kussmaul respirations.

64- Your patient is 32-year-old construction worker who fell from a ladder. In assessing the patient, you notice totally irregular breathing that varies in rate and depth. Occasionally, you notice periods of apnea. Based on the patient's recent history and the current breathing pattern, what do you suspect?

- a. Acute asthma.
- b. Diabetic ketoacidosis.
- c. Emphysema.
- d. Severe head injury. ✓

55- A patient with COPD is having difficulty breathing. He has an O2 saturation of 92%. You have a prolonged transport time. Which of the following would be the most appropriate for this patient?

- a. Nonrebreather mask.
- b. Partial rebreather mask.
- c. Simple face mask.
- d. Venturi mask. ✓

66- The online medical director suggests up to 90% oxygen to a patient in moderate respiratory distress. Which of the following devices and flow rates would be used to deliver the suggested oxygen percentage?

- a. Nasal cannula at 10 L/minute.
- b. Nonrebreather at 6 L/minute.
- c. Nonrebreather at 15 L/minute. ✓
- d. Partial rebreather at 25 L/minute.

67- The maximum acceptable flow rate for a nasal cannula is _____ L/min.

- a. 4.
- b. 6 . ✓
- c. 8.
- d. 10.

68- A nasal cannula delivers _____ % oxygen at a flow rate of 6 L/min in optimal conditions.

- a. 35.
- b. 44. ✓
- c. 58.
- d. 66.

69- Oxygen concentrations of _____ can be delivered using a simple face mask at a flow rate of 10 L/min.

- a. 40% to 60 %. ✓
- b. 20% to 40%.
- c. c. 80% to 90%.
- d. d. 100%.

70- You are assigned to ventilate 24 years old male with head trauma via BVM what is the suitable ventilation pattern (rate) for this patient?

- a. 1breathe /5 seconds . ✓
- b. 2breathe /3-6 seconds.
- c. 1breathe /3 seconds.
- d. 2breathe /3 seconds.

71- Cancer of the cervix:

- a. has reduced in incidence due to cervical screening programs ✓
- b. is more common in women with an early menarche
- c. is always apparent on cervical cytology
- d. is usually adenocarcinoma

72- Primary Postpartum hemorrhage:

- a. is bleeding in excess of 500 ml. in the first six weeks after delivery of the placenta
- b. has a tendency to recur in subsequent pregnancies ✓
- c. is usually due to an underlying clotting defect
- d. is always revealed

73- Recognized effects of baby aspirin in patients with risk of developing pregnancy-induced hypertension include:

- a. Increased platelet aggregation
- b. Decreased thromboxane A2 synthesis ✓
- c. Decreased prostacyclin synthesis
- d. Premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus

74- What does Abruptio placenta mean?

- a. Breaking the "bag of waters"
- b. Premature placental separation ✓
- c. Delivery of the "afterbirth"
- d. A rupture of the uterus

75- if the mother is in the supine position, she may develop dizziness and a drop in blood pressure. This is called:

- a. Eclampsia
- b. Supine hypotension ✓
- c. Pregnancy shock
- d. Epileptic fit

76- The following are considered as a cause of D.U.B.

- a. Hypothyroidism.
- b. Von-willebrand disease.
- c. Thrombocytopenic purpura.
- d. All of the above. ✓

77- Postmenarchal Bleeding is characterized by:

- a. Midcycle spotting.
- b. Anovulatory bleeding. ✓
- c. Progesteron withdrawal bleeding.
- d. Increase Progesteron.

78- The development of Ashermans syndrome is commonly preceded by:

- a. Endometritis.
- b. D& C.
- c. Post abortal hemorrhage.
- d. All of the above . ✓

79- A 31 years old patient with prolonged cycle. Hystroscopy may aid in the diagnosis of the following Except :

- a. Submucous myoma.
- b. Subserous myoma.
- c. Endometrial polype.
- c. Uterine Septum.

80- Pregnant patient with HELLP syndrome:

- a. Haemolysis
- b. elevated liver enzyme
- c. Low platelet count
- d. All of the above ✓
- e. None of the above

81- Which of the following does NOT occur as a complication of diabetes mellitus in the pregnant patient?

- a. Increased risk of oligohydramnios ✓
- b. Greater risk of fetal death in the third trimester
- c. Retinopathy and retinal detachment
- d. increased risk of Shoulder dystocia

82- A patient who has had one previous Caesarean Section and is in labour.

- a. Should be delivered by Caesarean section immediately.
- b. Should not have an epidural anesthetic.
- c. Should not be prescribed intravenous syntocinon to augment labour.
- d. Should have continuous fetal monitoring. ✓

83- At term, the following all true for labour except

- a. Over 90% of babies present by the vertex.
- b. Engagement of the presenting head is when the biparietal diameter has entered the pelvic brim.
- c. The head normally delivers in an occipito-anterior position.
- d. Engagement of the presenting part never occurs before labour commences. ✓

84- Concerning polyhydramnios

- a. A liquor volume of 500 ml at term indicates polyhydramnios.
- b. It is associated with poorly controlled diabetic pregnancy. ✓
- c. It is found more often with dizygotic than monozygotic twins.
- d. Polyhydramnios is associated with a decreased risk of postpartum hemorrhage

85- Adenomyosis:

- a. Endometrial storm + gland in ovary.
- b. Endometrial storm + gland in myometrium. ✓
- c. Endometrial storm + gland in cervix.
- d. Endometrial storm + gland in vaginal wall.

86- Common cause of post partum hemorrhage

- a. Cervical tear.
- b. Rupture uterus.
- c. Inertia. ✓
- d. Blood disease.

87- All of the following are used in treatment of endometriosis except:

- ba. Estrogens. ✓
- b. Progesterone.
- c. Danazole.
- d. Gn. Rh analogue.

88- In case of infertility the drug of choice for PCOD polycystic ovarian disease is:

- a. Glucophage .
- b. Insulin.
- c. Clomiphin citrate ✓
- d. Prednisone.

89- All are tocolytic except:

- a. Ampicillin ✓
- b. Mg. sulphate.
- c. Yotopar.
- d. Ventollin.

90- Regarding Pre-Eclampsia , Proteinurea is defined as urinary excretion

- a. 100 mg / 24 hours.
- b. 200 mg / 24 hours.
- c. 300 mg / 24 hours. ✓
- d. 500 mg / 24 hours.

91- Eclampsia is least likely to occur :-

- a. Ante partum.
- b. Intra partum.
- c. Immediately post Partum.
- d. After 48 hours post partum . ✓

92- Combined O.C.P increased risk of :

- a. Cancer body .
- b. Cancer cervix.
- c. Cancer breast. ✓
- d. Cancer ovary.

93- Most common cause of Amenorrhea is :

- a. Pituitary adenoma.
- b. P C O D.
- c. Pregnancy. ✓
- d. Infection.

94- Ideal time of delivery of controlled D.M is :

- a. 42 w.
- b. 40 w. ✓
- c. 38 w.
- d. 36 w.

95- All the following are STD except :

- a. Gonococcus.
- b. Chlamydia.
- c. T.B. ✓
- d. Herpes simplex.
- e. HIV.

96- Most common ovarian cyst with pregnancy

- a. Dermoid cyst . ✓
- bj Papillary cyst adenoma.
- c. Mucinous cyst adenoma.
- d. Follicular cyst.

97- Complication of abruption placenta are except :

- a. DIC.
- b. Renal failure.
- c. Still birth.
- d. Erb's palsy. ✓

98- Anti dote of pethedine.

- a. Fentanyl..
- b. Narcan. ✓
- c. Trilene.
- d. Isofluran.

99- Most common feature of ectopic pregnancy :

- a. Abdominal pain. ✓
- b. Amenorrhea.
- c. Fainting attack.
- d. Vaginal bleeding.

100- Confirmation diagnosis of vesicular mole :

- a. Vaginal examination .
- b. X- ray.
- c. Abdominal examination.
- d. U/S. ✓

101- Most common cause of early pregnancy loss:

- a. Chromosomal anomalies . ✓
- b. Uterine anomalies.
- c. TORCH infection.
- d. Diabetes Mellitus.

102- Immediate post-partum hemorrhage is associated with

- a. Multiple pregnancy.
- b- Retained placenta.
- c. Polyhydramnios.
- d. All of the above. ✓

103- Concerning amenorrhea

- a. Amenorrhea in PCOS is due to an ovulation
- b. Gonadotrophins (FSH + LH) will be raised in premature ovarian failure
- c. Gonadotrophins (FSH + LH) will be normal in imperforate hymen presenting with primary amenorrhea
- d. All of the above. ✓
- e. None of the above

104- All of the following are contraindicated for epidural analgesia except:

- a. Skin infection.
- b. Severe PE.
- c. DIC.
- d. Anemia. ✓

105- Occipito posterior is :

- a. Mal presentation.
- b. Mal position. ✓
- c. Mal lie.
- d. Mal attitude.

106- All are causes of dystocia except:

- a. Big fetus.
- b. C.P.D.
- c. Inertia.
- d. Premature. ✓

107- Menorrhagia when blood loss more than

- a. 30 cc .
- b. 80 cc . ✓
- c. 110 cc .
- d. 150 cc .

108- Contraindications to the use of Ergometrine:

- a. primagravida
- b. Pre-Eclampsia ✓
- c. Current use of Oxytocics
- d. Halothane
- e. Atropine .

109- Which of the following drugs does NOT significantly cross the placenta?

- a. Heparin ✓
- b. Warfarin
- c. Propranolol
- d. Cimetidine

110- Probably the most common and reliable sign of spinal cord injury in conscious patients is:

- a. Battle's sign.
- b. Raccoon's eyes.
- c. Pupil dilation.
- d. Paralysis of the extremities. ✓

111- The move used with a patient when applying the long backboard is the:

- a. Direct ground lift.
- b. Firefighter's lift.
- c. Extremity lift.
- d. Log roll. ✓

112- The main line of management in traumatic brain injury is to keep?

- a. Fluid resuscitation.
- b. Maintain arterial BP. ✓
- c. Give sedation & prevent convulsion.
- d. Treat shock.

113- In case of trauma in pregnancy due to RTA, the best position for the woman during transportation is to put her on immobilization board on:

- a. Her RT. side 20-30 degree.
- b. Her LT. side 20-30 degree. ✓
- c. Supine on her back.
- d. The position is not so important.

114- Isolated head trauma usually cause.

- a. Increase in BP. ✓
- b. Decrease in BP.
- c. Hypovolaemic Shock
- d. All of the above.

115- Lucid interval is a temporary improvement in a patient's condition after a traumatic brain injury, after which the condition deteriorates it is usually associated with:

- a- Subdural hematoma.
- b. Epidural hematoma. ✓
- c. Intracranial hemorrhage.
- d. All of the above

116- All the following are expected signs & symptoms of head injuries except:

- a. Changes in mental status.
- b. Vomiting & convulsion.
- c. Increase in BP.
- d. Decrease in BP. ✓

117- The quickest & suitable way to assess the level of consciousness in a trauma patient in emergency department is:

- a. Glasgow coma scale.
- b. AVPU. ✓
- c. Signs of lateralization.
- d. Persisting vomiting.

118- In mass-causality incident triage (START- Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment) the nurse rely on the main three component for quick assessment these component are:

- a. Breathing level of consciousness & BP.
- b. RR, Capillary refill & mental status. ✓
- c. BP, Pulse, & temperature.
- d. All of the above.

119- When approaching a poly trauma patient in the ED the nurse while dealing with the patient should pay more attention to :

- a. Bleeding wounds first.
- b. Inserting 2 large pure cannula for fluid replacement.
- c. Give O2, Securing airway with C. spine immobilization. ✓
- d. Give sedation or narcotics.

120- The best method for stop bleeding when you have a limited human resources & a large number of trauma cases in your ED is:

- a. Using backing techniques.
- b. Using direct pressure & elevation of the affected limb.
- c. Using of wide band tourniquet. ✓
- d. Using a pressure point.

121- The most effective technique can be used by the emergency nurse to evaluate the hemodynamic status of many victims in a mass-causality incidence is by :

- a. Checking the pulse.
- b. Checking Capillary refill. ✓
- c. Checking the BP.
- d. Checking respiration.

122- When transferring a patient from your emergency department to another medical facility the nurse should do the ongoing assessment for the patient this should be done:

- a- Every 15 minutes for the critical patient & 30 minutes for the stable one.
- b. Every 5 minutes for the critical patient & 10 minutes for the stable one. ✓
- c. Every 20 minutes for the critical patient & 30 minutes for the stable one.
- d. You can do it once or accordingly.

123- When you ventilate a patient using BVM what is the rate you use?

- a. One breath each 10 seconds for the adult & each 5 second for the child.
- b. One breath each 5 seconds for the adult & each 3 second for the child. ✓
- c. One breath each 3 seconds for the adult & each 10 second for the child.
- d. One breath each 1 seconds for the adult & each 2 second for the child.

124- In all trauma cases the oxygen consumption increase so you should use which device to deliver your O2 to your patient:

- a. Nasal cannula at flow rate 6 Litter/minute.
- b. Simple face mask at flow rate 10 Litter/minute.
- c. No-rebreather mask at flow rate 15 Litter/minute. ✓
- d. Ambu-bag at flow rate 15 Litter/minute.

125- If you have a patient who cannot maintain his airway patent due to secretion in his upper airway passage you will do.

- a. suctioning for him to clear air way. ✓
- b. Insert oropharyngeal airway to secure the airway.
- c. Insert nasopharyngeal airway to secure the airway.
- d. No need to do anything at the moment until he loses his consciousness.

126- When you perform suctioning for the patient airway you should insert the tube:

- a. 10 – 20 cm.
- b. As deep as you can.
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127- The Emergency Nurse should be aware when monitoring patient using pulse oximeter NEVER rely on pulse oximeter because of Pulse oximeter inaccurate in:

- a. Low cardiac output.
- b. Vasoconstriction.
- c. Hypothermia.
- d. All of the above.

128- The compression-to-ventilation ratio during CPR for an adult prior to placement of an advanced airway is:

- a- 30:1
- b. 30:2 ✓
- c. 15:2
- d. 15:1

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- a. 30:1
- b. 30:2 ✓
- c. 15:2
- d. 15:1

147- The BLS Survey includes assessing which of the following?

- a. Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Defibrillation
- b. Responsiveness, Activate EMS & Get AED, Circulation, Defibrillation ✓
- c. Airway, Blood Pressure, CPR, Differential Diagnosis
- d. Circulation, Breathing, Cardiac Assessment, Drugs

148- ACLS providers must make every effort to minimize any interruptions in chest compressions to no longer than:

- a. 10 seconds ✓
- b. 20 seconds
- c. 30 seconds
- d. 60 seconds

148- Hyperventilation can be harmful because it may:

- a. Increase intrathoracic pressure
- b. Decrease venous return to the heart
- c. Diminish cardiac output
- d. All of the above ✓

150- The ACLS Survey includes assessing which of the following?

- a. Airway, Breathing, Chest Compressions, Deformity
- b. Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Defibrillation
- c. Airway, Blood Pressure, CPR, Differential Diagnosis
- d. Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Differential Diagnosis ✓

151- Basic Airway Skills include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Head tilt-chin lift
- b. Jaw thrust without head extension
- c. Bag-mask ventilation
- d. Placement of Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA) ✓

152- Which of the following is NOT an element of effective resuscitation team dynamics?

- a. Closed-Loop Communication.
- b. Clear Roles and Responsibilities.
- c. Multiple leaders of the team. ✓
- d. Knowing One's Limitations.

153- Which type of suction catheter provides the most effective suctioning of the oropharynx and thick particulate matter?

- a. Pediatric soft flexible catheter
- b. Rigid catheter (Yankauer) ✓
- c. Laryngeal tube
- d. None of the above

154- Early defibrillation is critical for victims of sudden cardiac arrest for the following reasons EXCEPT:

- a. A common initial rhythm in out-of-hospital witnessed sudden cardiac arrest is ventricular fibrillation (VF)
- b. The most effective treatment for VF is electrical defibrillation
- c. The probability of successful defibrillation decreases quickly over time
- d. Patients in a systole respond well to late defibrillation ✓

155- All of the following are examples of Advanced Airways EXCEPT:

- a. Nasopharyngeal airway ✓
- b. Combitube
- c. Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA)
- d. Endotracheal tube (ET tube)

156- All the following is acceptable in tyrosine poisoning management except:

- a. Give the patient skimmed milk to drink.
- b. Insertion of NG tube or induce vomiting. ✓
- c. Give oxygen.
- d. Cover with antibiotic as pneumonia suspected.



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نماذج مختبرات



نماذج مساعد طبيب



نماذج قباله



نماذج تمريض



نماذج صيدلة



نماذج أسنان

لا تنسونا من خالص الدعاء

لتحميل أي نماذج لكافة التخصصات

[@medical02022](https://t.me/medical02022)

للمشاركة في أي تعديل او كتابة وحل النماذج ٧٣٣٤٤٣٨٤٦ ٩٦٧-.

1- the aims of first aid are.....

- a) preserve life
- b) promote recovery
- c) prevent the situation from worsening
- d) all of the above.

2- the brain cells start to die within minutes

- a) 3:4
- b) 1:2
- c) 5:6
- d) 8:10

3- the A.B.C is

- a) secondary survey
- b) primary survey
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

4- the most common cause of cardiac arrest is.....

- a) atrial fibrillation
- b) ventricular fibrillation
- c) angina
- d) none of the above

5- C.P.R means

- a) cardio-pulmonary resuscitation
- b) primary survey
- c) secondary survey
- d) all of the above

6- to open airway

- a) head tilt- chin left
- b) back slaps
- c) chest thrusts
- d) none of them

7- to check breathing

- a) eat-listen- look
- b) smell-eat-feel
- c) look-listen-feel
- d) all of the above

8- the age of the infant is years

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 2
- d) Under 1

9- head tilt in the adult is

- a) minimum
- b) maximum
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

10- hypoxia is Oxygen in the blood

- a) high
- b) low
- c) normal
- d) all of the above

11- the compression to the child chest is done by

- a) 2 hands
- b) 1 hand
- c) 2 fingers
- d) 1 finger

12- the recovery position should be changed every

- a) 30 minutes
- b) 30 seconds
- c) 30 hours
- d) 30 days

13- external causes of hypoxia are

- a) drowning
- b) hanging
- c) anaphylaxis
- d) all of the above

14- the effect of adrenaline during hypoxia is

- a) increase the heart rate
- b) dilate the air passages
- c) increase the heart contractility
- d) all of the above

15- shaking of the brain is

- a) compression
- b) concussion
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

16- the causes of brain compression are

- a) bleeding
- b) swelling
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

17- the oxygen percentage in the air that we breathe in

- a) 16%
- b) 20%
- c) 4%
- d) 0%

18- the breathing rate of the baby is/min.

- a) 20 :40
- b) 30 : 60
- c) 12 : 20
- d) all of the above

19- in choking of the adult you should do all except

- a) back slaps
- b) abdominal thrusts
- c) both of them
- d) chest thrusts

20- types of drowning are

- a) wet
- b) dry
- c) secondary
- d) all of the above

21- the heart is chambered pump

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) 7

22- 60% of blood is

- a) plasma
- b) red blood cells
- c) white blood cells
- d) platelets

23- inadequate tissue perfusion is

- a) angina
- b) heart attack
- c) shock
- d) bone

24- the chemical substance which released during anaphylactic shock is

- a) calcium
- b) sodium
- c) histamine
- d) insulin

25- after 15 minutes in crush injury there is risk of

- a) liver failure
- b) heart failure
- c) kidney failure
- d) respiratory failure

26- the best way to stop bleeding is

- a) indirect pressure
- b) direct pressure
- c) give saline
- d) nothing to do

27- internal bleeding is the bleeding in the

- a) body cavities
- b) nose
- c) mouth
- d) anus

28- the most common type of radiation burns is

- a) chemical
- b) sun burn
- c) scalds
- d) all of the above

29- the green stick fracture occurs commonly in

- a) elderly
- b) adult
- c) child
- d) none of them

30- the percentage of spinal injuries is

- a) 10 %
- b) 2 %
- c) 20 %
- d) 5 %

31- the meaning of preserve life is

- a) casualty life only
- b) rescuer life only
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

32- according to the rough rule of thumb you should start with

- a) the quietest one
- b) the one making noise
- c) the dead
- d) all of them

33- to check the patient response

- a) shout to the casualty
- b) shake the shoulders
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

34- the number of breathes in one cycle of C.P.R

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

35- the number of chest compressions in one cycle of C.P.R

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40

36- the age of the child is

- a) under 1 year
- b) from 1 to 8 years
- c) above 8 years
- d) all of them

37- to give breath to the baby in C.P.R the mouth should be to the

- a) mouth
- b) mouth or nose
- c) mouth and nose
- d) none of them is correct

38- the chest compressions to the baby in C.P.R are done by

- a) one hand
- b) one finger
- c) 2 hands
- d) 2 fingers

39- airway causes of hypoxia are

- a) tongue
- b) vomit
- c) choking
- d) all of them

40- breathing causes of hypoxia are

- a) asthma
- b) chest injury
- c) poisoning
- d) all of them

41- A in (A.B.C) primary survey means

- a) breathing
- b) airway
- c) circulation
- d) none of the above

42- B.B.B secondary survey means

- a) breathing problems
- b) bleeding
- c) broken bones and bleeding
- d) broken bones

43- all are circulation causes of hypoxia except.....

- a) heart attack
- b) severe bleeding
- c) cardiac arrest
- d) none of the above is correct

44- bleeding inside the cranial cavity leads to

- a) compression
- b) concussion
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

45- in concussion the patient should be recover within

- a) less than 3 minutes
- b) more than 3 minutes
- c) 10 minutes
- d) 20 minutes

46- 60% of stroke cases in elderly is due to

- a) blood clot
- b) bleeding
- c) angina
- d) all of them are incorrect

47- regarding stroke in younger often they have history of ..

- a) hypertension
- b) hypotension
- c) anaemia
- d) deafness

48- the CO₂ % in air that we breath out is

- a) 20%
- b) 16%
- c) 4%
- d) 0%

49- choking of the baby all are done except

- a) back slaps
- b) chest thrusts
- c) both of them
- d) abdominal thrusts

50- choking of the child

- a) back slaps
- b) chest thrusts
- c) abdominal thrusts
- d) all of the above

51- hyperventilation means

- a) low breathing
- b) excessive breathing
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

52- pneumothorax means

- a) air in abdomen
- b) air in pleural cavity
- c) water in abdomen
- d) water in pleural cavity

53- flail chest is

- a) fracture in several places
- b) fracture in one place
- c) fracture in the neck
- d) fracture in the leg

-oΣ..... carry the blood towards the heart

- a) capillaries
- b) veins
- c) arteries
- d) all of the above

55- the normal heart rate in the adult is Beat/ min.

- a) 60 :90
- b) 90 : 110
- c) 110 : 140
- d) 140 : 180

56- types of shock are

- a) hypovolaemic
- b) anaphylactic
- c) cardiogenic
- d) all of the above

57- causes of hypovolaemic shock

- a) bleeding
- b) burns
- c) vomiting
- d) all of the above

58- causes of cardiogenic shock

- a) heart attack
- b) cardiac arrest
- c) cardiac failure
- d) all of the above

59- the cardiogenic shock means

- a) fall in the blood pressure
- b) fall in the head
- c) fall in the leg
- d) none of the above

60- the chemical substance that released during the anaphylactic shock is

- a) calcium
- b) histamine
- c) sodium
- d) oil

61- poor nervous control of the heart and blood vessels means

- a) fainting
- b) fire
- c) shock
- d) all of the above

62- causes of fainting

- a) fright
- b) pain
- c) lack of food
- d) all of the above

63- to treat fainting

- a) raise the casualty leg
- b) raise the casualty head
- c) raise the casualty tongue
- d) raise the casualty eye

64- after 15 min. in the crush injury there is

- a) liver failure
- b) kidney failure
- c) heart failure
- d) respiratory failure

65- the crush injury occurs as a result of accident in

- a) building site
- b) traffic injury
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

66- abnormal break of the tissue is

- a) wound
- b) joint
- c) muscle
- d) all of the above

67- the wound that characterized by entry and exit

- a) gun shot
- b) bruises
- c) abrasions
- d) all of the above

68- in stabbing wound you should The embedded object

- a) remove
- b) push
- c) never remove
- d) none of the above

69- the colour of the blood in arterial bleeding is

- a) blue
- b) green
- c) bright red
- d) yellow

70- the most common type of radiation burn is

- a) chemicals
- b) scalds
- c) both of them
- d) sun burn

71- the severity of burn depends on

- a) age
- b) location
- c) size
- d) all of the above

72- types of fractures are

- a) closed
- b) open
- c) green stick
- d) all of the above

73- the commonest joints for dislocation are

- a) knee cap
- b) jaw
- c) shoulder
- d) all of the above

74- injury to the ligaments is

- a) sprain
- b) strain
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

75- types of bleeding are

- a) arterial
- b) venous
- c) capillary
- d) all of the above

76- indirect pressure to stop bleeding in the upper limb is applied to artery

- a) femoral
- b) brachial
- c) radial
- d) ulnar

77- if you cool a large area of the burn the Will occurs

- a) hyperthermia
- b) hypothermia
- c) hypotension
- d) hypertension

78- sustained blow to the head and neck will leads to

- a) spinal injury
- b) leg fracture
- c) arm fracture
- d) nothing will happens

79- to open airway in case of neck injury

- a) head tilt - chin lift
- b) jaw thrust
- c) pinch the nose
- d) rise the leg

80- hypothermia occurs when the body core temperature falls below

- a) 35c
- b) 26c
- c) 40c
- d) 30c

81- the hypothermia becomes fatal when the body core temperature falls below

- a) 35c
- b) 26c
- c) 40c
- d) 30c

82- the skin in hypothermia is

- a) hot
- b) sweaty
- c) cold
- d) flushed

83- frost bite occurs commonly in

- a) fingers
- b) toes
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

84- the pulse in heat stroke is

- a) weak
- b) strong
- c) not detected
- d) all of the above

85- the skin in the heat exhaustion is

- a) hot
- b) sweaty
- c) dry
- d) none of the above

86- the high blood sugar is

- a) hypotension
- b) hypoglycemia
- c) hypertension
- d) hyperglycemia

87- the low blood sugar is

- a) hypotension
- b) hypoglycemia
- c) hypertension
- d) hyperglycemia

88- is any substance cause damage when it is entered to the body

- a) poison
- b) wood
- c) glass
- d) fire

89- insulin shock due to

- a) increase insulin
- b) decrease insulin
- c) A+B
- d) none of the above

90- sings of insulin shock are

- a) pale
- b) moist
- c) cool
- d) all of the above

91- causes of diabetic coma are

- a) stress
- b) increase glucose
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

92- symptoms of Diabetes mellitus are

- a) thirst
- b) dry skin
- c) red lip
- d) all of the above

93- first degree burn occur in

- a) superficial layer
- b) middle layer
- c) third layer
- d) all of the above

94- second degree burn occur in

- a) superficial layer
- b) middle layer
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

95- third degree burn occur in

- a) super facial layer
- b) middle layer
- c) subcutaneous tissue
- d) all of the above

96- nerves are damaged in

- a) first degree burn
- b) second degree burn
- c) third degree burn
- d) all of the above

97-normal respiration rate/min. in the adult is

- a) 14-20
- b) 30-40
- c) 40-50
- d) all of above

98- normal blood pressure is

- a) 120-80
- b) 100-140
- c) A+B
- d) all of above

99- normal pulse is/minute

- a) 60-90
- b) 120-140
- c) 100-120
- d) all of above

100- 120 – 140 pulse rate is

- a) normal
- b) rapid
- c) slow
- d) all of above

101- Heimlich maneuver used in

- a) open air way
- b) obstructed air way
- c) A+B
- d) all of above

102- hypovolaemic shock caused by

- a) vomiting
- b) diarrhea
- c) burn
- d) all of the above

103- cardiogenic shock caused by

- a) loss of blood
- b) loss o fluid
- c) heart attack
- d) none of all

104- neurogenic shock caused by

- a) nervous system cause
- b –loss blood
- c) A+B
- d) all of above

105- anaphylactic shock caused by

- a) allergic reaction
- b) loss of blood
- c) A+B
- d) all of above

106- psychogenic shock caused by

- a) psychological causes
- b) loss o fluids
- c) A+B
- d) all of above

107- **bolic shock caused by**

- a) body chemistry changes
- b) drug causes
- c) A+B
- d) non of all

108- septic shock caused by

- a) toxins of bacteria
- b) allergic reaction
- c) A+B
- d) all of above

109- types of bleeding are

- a) external
- b) internal
- c) A+B
- d) all of above

110- deformity is a sign of

- a) fracture
- b) drug causes
- c) A+B
- d) all of above

111- heat stroke due to

- a) loss of fluid
- b) loss of salt
- c) damage of the heat regulating center
- d) none of above

112- first aid of heat stroke are

- a) fluids
- b) cool patient
- c) A+B
- d) none of above

113- hypothermia signs are

- a) shivering
- b) feeling numbness
- c) A+B
- d – none of above

114- red lip is a sign of

- a) diabetes
- b) heat stroke
- c) A+B
- d) non of above

115- types of fractures are

- a) closed fracture
- b) open fracture
- c) A+B
- d) non of all

116- in closed fracture the skin is

- a) intact
- b) open
- c) A+B
- d) all of above

117- in open fracture the skin is

- a) intact
- b) open
- c) A+B
- d) non of all

118- open wounds need

- a) antibiotic
- b) sterilization
- c) A+B
- d) none of all

119-situations that may produce a stress include all of this except.....

- a) mass casualty situations
- b) infant and child trauma
- c) amputations
- d) loss of appetite

120-EMT-basic and patient safety include all of this except.....

- a) hand washing
- b) eye protection
- c) gloves
- d) heavy cloths

121-safety precautions in advance-suggested immunizations include all of this except.

- a) influenza vaccine
- b) hepatitis B vaccine
- c) tetanus prophylaxis
- d) tuberculin purified protein derivative (ppd) testing

122-function of the skeletal system include all of This except.....

- a) gives the body shape
- b) protect vital internal organs
- c) provides for body movement
- d) control in body temperature

123-spinal column consist of.....

- a) 6 regions
- b) 7 regions
- c) 5 regions
- d) 12 regions

124-normal rate of breathing in adult is

- a) 12-20/minute
- b) 20-30/minute
- c) 25-50/minute
- d) 6-12/minute

125-all of these are from most major arteries Except

- a) aorta
- b) carotid artery
- c) renal artery
- d) radial artery

126-signs and symptoms of (Shock) all of these except.....

- a) loss of appetite
- b) pale, cool, clammy skin
- c) rapid, weak pulse
- d) rapid and shallow breathing

127-component of respiratory system Include all of these except

- a) nose and mouth
- b) trachea
- c) stomach
- d) lungs

128-heart consists of

- a) one atrium and three ventricles
- b) one ventricle and three atrium
- c) two atrium and two ventricles
- d) none of the above

129-situation in which a drug should not be used :

- a) contraindication
- b) dose
- c) side effects
- d) action of the drug

130-emergency medical care of cardiac patient include all of this except.....

- a) perform initial assessment
- b) cardiac examination
- c) remove wet clothing and cover with blanket
- d) place patient in position of comfort

131-IS a types of automated external defibrillator (AED)

- a) fully automated
- b) sime-automated
- c) both are true
- d) non of the above

132-signs and symptoms associated with patient with altered Mental status with history of diabetes include all of these except:

- a) rapid onset of altered mental status
- b) intoxication appearance
- c) loss of body weight
- d) seizures

133-emergency medical care of seizures include all of the following except:

- a) heavy clothing
- b) assure potency of airway
- c) position patient on side
- d) have suction

134-the effect of insulin in patient of history of diabetes is

- a) increases blood sugar
- b) decreases blood sugar
- c) all of the above
- d) non of the above

135-causes of allergic reactions are all of these except.....

- a) insect bites
- b) low blood sugar
- c) plants
- d) medications

136-cardiac finding in allergic reactions is.....

- a) increased heart rate
- b) decreased heart rate
- c) rapid breathing
- d) noisy breathing

137-the drug of choice in allergic reactions is.....

- a) epinephrine
- b) nitroglycerin
- c) insulin
- d) activated charcoal

138-the action of epinephrine in allergic reactions is.....

- a) dilates the bronchioles
- b) constricts blood vessels
- c) all of the above
- d) non of the above

139-signs and symptoms of ingested poisoning are all of these except.....

- a) nausea and vomiting
- b) diarrhea
- c) abdominal pain
- d) cough and hoarseness

140-is the medication used in cases of poisoning by mouth.....

- a) epinephrine
- b) nitroglycerin
- c) insulin
- d) activated charcoal

141-the dose of activated charcoal in poisoning for adult

- a) 1gram/kg of body weight
- b) 2gram/kg of body weight
- c) 1/2 gram /kg of body weight
- d) 1/4 gram /kg of body weight

142-all of these medical conditions causes hypothermia except.....

- a) shock
- b) burns
- c) head injury
- d) headache

143-when heat loss exceeds heat gained this condition is called.....

- a) hyperthermia
- b) hypothermia
- c) radiation
- d) conduction

144-in signs and symptoms of hypothermia there is.....

- a) low to absent blood pressure
- b) high blood pressure
- c) hypertension
- d) no effect on blood pressure

145-in case of exposure to heat all of these signs are found except.....

- a) muscular cramps
- b) rapid heart rate
- c) weakness or exhaustion
- d) skin is cool and cold

146-local cold injuries more common in.....

- a) nose,ears,and face
- b) abdomen
- c) chest
- d) non of the above

147-emergency medical care in drowning.....

- a) remove the patient from water with backboard
- b) suction is not needed
- c) resuscitation is not important
- d) non of the above are true

148-signs and symptoms in bites and stings are all of these except.....

- a) stinger
- b) bits marks
- c) swelling
- d) mental disorders

149-methods to calm behavioral emergency patients All of these are true except.....

- a) inform him of what you are doing
- b) ask question in a calm ,reassuring voice
- c) threaten,challenge or argue with disturbed patients
- d) tell the truth ,don't lie to the patient

150-in restraining patient

- a) adeqate help is not important
- b) plan your activities
- c) turn the patient face up on stretcher
- d) more force is necessary for restraint

151-the sac that surrounds the fetus inside the uterus

- a) umbilical cord
- b) vagina
- c) placenta
- d) amniotic sac

152-lower part of the birth canal

- a) vagina
- b) perineum
- c) placenta
- d) uterus

153-organ in which a fetus grows ,responsible for labor

- a) vagina
- b) placenta
- c) uterus
- d) birth canal

154-miscarriage delivery of products of conception early in pregnancy

- a) abortion
- b) labor
- c) crowning
- d) umbilical cord

155-which of these things is not *** of a child delivery kit.**

- a) surgical scissors
- b) umbilical tape or sterilized cord
- c) towels
- d) no need for blanket

156-management of seizure during pregnancy all are true except.....

- a) initial assessment
- b) history and physical exam
- c) assess baseline vitals
- d) transport on right side

157-vaginal bleeding following delivery is danger when it excess

- a) 500 cc of blood
- b) 200 cc of blood
- c) 100 cc of blood
- d) 1000 cc of blood

158-delivery present with the buttock it is called

- a) limb presentation
- b) multiple births
- c) breech presentation
- d) prolapsed cord

159-meconium –amniotic fluid is.....

- a) clear
- b) greenish or brownish
- c) red
- d) non of the above

160-premature always at risk for.....

- a) hyperthermia
- b) hypothermia
- c) all re true
- d) non of the above

161-circulation of blood through an organ structure

- a) perfusion
- b) hyoperfusion
- c) hyper perfusion
- d) non of the above

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162-..... are types of bleeding

- a) arterial
- b) venous
- c) capillary
- d) all are true

163-emergency medical care in internal bleeding

- a) body substance isolation
- b) administer oxygen if not already done
- c) application of a splint
- d) all are true

164- all are true about signs and symptoms of shock except.....

- a) delayed capillary refill
- b) dilated pupils
- c) increased blood pressure
- d) increased pulse rate

165-Types of closed soft tissue injuries

- a) contusion
- b) hematoma
- c) crush injuries
- d) all are true

166-Collection of blood beneath the skin

- a) contusion
- b) hematoma
- c) crush injuries
- d) non of the above

167-Long backboard in injuries of the spine is suitable to.....

- a) sitting patient
- b) laying patient
- c) all of the above
- d) non of the above

168-short backboard in injuries of the spine is suitable to.....

- a) Sitting patient
- b) laying patient
- c) all of the above
- d) non of the above

169-shock (hypo perfusion syndrome) results in.....

- a) Inadequate perfusion of cells with oxygen and nutrients
- b) adequate perfusion of cells with oxygen and nutrients
- c) all are true
- d) non of the above

170-Types of bone or joint injuries.....

- a) open-break in continuity of the skin
- b) closed) no break in continuity of the skin
- c) both are right
- d) both are wrong

171-Sings and Symptoms of injuries to bones all are true except.....

- a) deformity
- b) pain and tenderness
- c) swelling
- d) chest pain

172-Emergency medical care of injuries to bones all are right except.....

- a) application of hot pack to area of painful
- b) elevate the extremity
- c) body substance isolation
- d) administer oxygen if not already done

173-Types of splinting

- a) rigid splints
- b) traction splints
- c) improvised splints
- d) All are true

174-contraindications of the use of traction splint all are true except.....

- a) injury is close to the knee
- b) injury to the hip
- c) injured pelvis
- d) Deformed mid) thigh

175-hazards of improper splinting all are true except.....

- a) compression of nerves, tissues and blood vessels from the splint
- b) aggravation of the bone or joint injury
- c) delay in transport of a patient with life threatening injury
- d) Splint applied too tight on the extremity increase distal circulation

176-the spinal column consists of.....

- a) 30 bones
- b) 33 bones
- c) 31 bones
- d) 35 bones

177-Numbness means

- a) loss of sensation below the suspected level of injury
- b) paralysis below the suspected level of injury
- c) weakness or tingling in the extremities
- d) all are true

178-Complications of spinal injuries are.....

- a) inadequate breathing effort
- b) paralysis
- c) both are true
- d) both are wrong

179- Signs and Symptoms of skull injury all are true except.....

- a) contusions of the scalp
- b) bruising around the eyes
- c) cardiac arrest
- d) bruising behind the ears

180- The sac that surrounds the fetus inside the uterus

- a) umbilical cord
- b) vagina
- c) placenta
- d) amniotic sac

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- a) perfusion
- b) hyoperfusion
- c) hyperperfusion
- d) non of the above

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- c) position patient on side
- d) have suction

183- Short backboard in injuries of the spine is suitable to.....

- a) sitting patient
- b) laying patient
- c) all of the above
- d) none of the above

184- Emergency medical care of cardiac patient include all of this except.....

- a) perform initial assessment
- b) cardiac examination
- c) remove wet clothing and cover with blanket
- d) place patient in position of comfort

185- Component of respiratory system Include all of these except

- a) nose and mouth
- b) trachea
- c) stomach
- d) lungs

186-The spinal column divided into.....regions

- a) 7 regions
- b) 5 regions
- c) 4 regions
- d) 6 regions

187-Cervical regions consists ofbones

- a) 7 bones
- b) 12 bones
- c) 5 bones
- d) 4 bones

188-Thoracic regions consists ofbones

- a) 7 bones
- b) 12 bones
- c) 5 bones
- d) 4 bones

189-Lumbar regions consists ofbones

- a) 7 bones
- b) 12 bones
- c) 5 bones
- d) 4 bones

190-Coccyx(tailbone) consists ofbones

- a) 7 bones
- b) 12 bones
- c) 5 bones
- d) 4 bones

191- Circulation of blood through an organ structure

- a) perfusion
- b) hypoperfusion
- c) hyperperfusion
- d) non of the above

192-The thorax consists of ribs.

- a) 12 pair
- b) 10 pair
- c) 8 pair
- d) 9 pair

193-The pelvis consists of all of these except.....

- a) iliac crest
- b) pubis
- c) skull
- d) ischium

194-Lower extremities consists of all of these except.....

- a) femur
- b) maxilla
- c) tibia
- d) patella

195- Short backboard in injuries of the spine is suitable to.....

- a) sitting patient
- b) laying patient
- c) all of the above
- d) non of the above

196-Upper extremities consists of all of these except.....

- a) humerus
- b) clavicle
- c) radius
- d) femur

197-Face consists of all of these except.....

- a) orbit
- b) nasal bone
- c) mandible
- d) femur

198- Collection of blood beneath the skin

- a) contusion
- b) hematoma
- c) crush injuries
- d) non of the above

199-All of these are components of respiratory system except.....

- a) femur
- b) nose and mouth
- c) trachea
- d) lungs

200-Is a firm cartilage ring from the lower portion of the larynx

- a) cricoid cartilage
- b) epiglottis
- c) trachea
- d) bronchi

201- Emergency medical care of cardiac patient include all of this except.....

- a) perform initial assessment
- b) cardiac examination
- c) remove wet clothing and cover with blanket

202-Normal adult adequate breathing is.....

- a) 12-20/minute
- b) 15-30/minute
- c) 25-50/minute
- d) non of the above

203- Normal child adequate breathing is.....

- a) 12-20/minute
- b) 15-30/minute
- c) 25-50/minute
- d) non of the above

204-Normal infant adequate breathing is.....

- a) 12-20/minute
- b) 15-30/minute
- c) 25-50/minute
- d) non of the above

205-Rhythm is normally.....

- a) regular
- b) irregular
- c) both are true
- d) both are wrong

206-In case of inadequate breathing the rhythm is.....

- a) regular
- b) irregular
- c) both are true
- d) both are wrong

207-The sac that surrounds the fetus inside the uterus

- a) umbilical cord
- b) vagina
- c) placenta
- d) amniotic sac

208- The action of epinephrine in allergic reactions is.....

- a) dilates the bronchioles
- b) constricts blood vessels
- c) all of the above
- d) non of the above

209-Methods for ventilating a patient by the EMT-Basic are.....

- a) mouth-to-mask
- b) two-person bag-valve-mask
- c) one-person bag-valve-mask
- d) all are true

210-The normal breathing rate in adults is:

- a) 15-30 breaths / minute
- b) 25-50 breaths / minute
- c) 12-20 breaths / minute
- d) None of the above

211-During exhalation, Diaphragm moves upward and Ribs move

- a) Upward and outward
- b) Upward and inward
- c) Downward and inward
- d) None of the above

212- Regarding Involuntary muscles, all of the followings are false except:

- a) Under control of nervous system
- b) Attached to bones
- c) Found in the walls of GIT
- d) Responsible for movement

213-In Carbon Monoxide poisoning, the skin color becomes:

- a) Pale
- b) Flushed (Red)
- c) Cyanotic (blue-gray)
- d) Jaundice (yellow)

214-The Cervical region of spinal cord consists of segments:

- a) 12
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 4

215-The following is normal blood pressure in adults

- a) 120/80
- b) 200/110
- c) 80/50
- d) All of the above

216-Any medical complaint described by the patient, is called:

- a) Sign
- b) symptoms
- c) a+b
- d) None of the above

217-Regarding tasks performed by the majority of EMT-B, all of the followings are true except:

- a) Obtain Vital Signs
- b) Perform C.P.R
- c) Administer Oral Glucose
- d) Perform ECG

218- All of the followings are the prophylactic vaccines for EMT-Bs except:

- a) Tetanus toxiod
- b) Meningiococcal vaccine
- c.TB vaccine
- d.Hepatitis B vaccine

219) All of the followings are the components of Lower Extremities except

- a) Femur
- b) Patella
- c) Tibia
- d. Humrous

220)Examples of Stressful situation in which EMT-B will experience them are

- a. Mass causality
- b. Infant trauma
- c. Amputations
- d. All of the above

221) Regarding tasks performed by the majority of EMT-B, all of the followings are true except:

- a. Obtain pulse
- b. Perform C.P.R
- c. Administer Oral Glucose
- d. Perform any invasive procedure

222- The Lumbar region of spinal cord consists of segments:

- a) 12
- b) 7
- c) 5
- d) 4

223) EMT-B can provide

- a) basic non invasive prehospital care
- b) any invasive procedure
- c) a+b
- d) none of the above

224)Safety of both patients&EMTBs are fulfilled via

- a) gowns are not needed at all
- b) hand washing
- c) no gloves are used
- d) no masks are needed

225) Potential life threats that may face EMTB include

- a. electricity
- b. fire
- c. explosions
- d. all of the above

226) All of the following are significant mechanisms of injury except

- a. motor cycle crash
- b. vehicle pedestrian collision
- c. fall from 7 feet height
- d. roll over of a vehicle

227) Regarding airbags,

- a. they are effective without seat belts
- b. EMTB should lift them and look under the bags.
- c. it is not necessary to examine the steering wheel
- d. non of the above

228) Rapid assessment of trauma patient entails

- a) spinal stabilization
- b) assessment of mental status
- c) assessment of head and neck
- d) all of the above

229) All of the following are signs of injury except

- a) deformities
- b) contusions
- c) lacerations
- d) non of the above

230) Assessment of lower limbs in trauma patient should include

- a) distal pulse
- b) sensations
- c) motor function
- d) all of the above

231) Breath sounds could be heard at lung

- a) apices, mid) clavicular, bilaterally
- b) bases mid) axillary, bilaterally
- c) a+b
- d) non of the above

232) In trauma patient, significant signs in eyes examination entail

- a) unequal pupil
- b) foreign body
- c) blood in anterior chamber
- d) all of the above

233) Paradoxical motion of the chest during exhalation is often caused by which type of injury?

- a) flail chest
- b) fracture clavicle
- c) pneumothorax
- d) haemothorax

234) The carotid artery carries blood from the _____ to the ____.

- a) heart to head
- b) lung to heart
- c) heart to legs
- d) legs to heart

235) You are called to a scene of a 3 year old who is not breathing and is pulse less. Your CPR should include compressions at what depth

- a) half to one and half inches
- b) three to four inches
- c) five to six inches
- d) no compression at all

236) You are called to the scene of a man down. The report said the man has no pulse and that family members are doing CPR. Upon arriving at the scene what 3 things are you going to do first?

- a) Open their airway - tell the bystander to stop CPR - put your gloves on
- b) Question the bystanders - direct them to stop CPR - check for pulse
- c) Hook up the AED - open their airway - insert an adjunct
- d. Hook up the AED - open their airway - insert an adjunct

237)A 35 years old patient with blood pressure 120/80,pulse 125/minute and respiratory rate 14/minute, this patient is

- a) tachypnic
- b) tachycardic
- c) bradycardic
- d) erythemic

238) When asking the patient "Does the pain move anywhere else?", this question refers to what part of the assessment?

- a) provocation
- b) radiation
- c) sign
- d) coma

239- The normal heart rate in adults is:

- a) 100-150 beats/minute
- b) 30-60 beats/ minute
- c) 60-90 beats/ minute
- d) None of the above

240- During inhalation, Diaphragm moves downward and Ribs move

- a) Upward and outward
- b) Upward and inward
- c) Downward and inward
- d) None of the above

241- Regarding voluntary muscles, all of the followings are true except:

- a) Under control of nervous system
- b) Attached to bones
- c) Found in the walls of GIT
- d) Responsible for movement

242- In liver abnormalities, the most likely skin color is:

- a) Pale
- b) Flushed (Red)
- c) Cyanotic (blue-gray)
- d) Jaundice (yellow)

243- The thoracic region of spinal cord consists of segments:

- a) 12
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 4

244 - Which artery pumps blood to the body :

- a) pulmonary artery.
- b) Left atrium .
- c) aortic artery .
- d) Right atrium .

245- Which chamber pumps blood to the whole body:

- a) Right ventricles .
- b) Left atrium .
- c) left ventricles .
- d) Right atrium .

246 - The first defense mechanism of the body against external environment :

- a) Skeletal system .
- b) Urinary system .
- c) integumentary system (the skin).
- d) All of the above .

247 - Which system responsible for regulating body activities and function and secretion of chemicals :

- a) Hematological system .
- b) Muscular system .
- c) Urinary system .
- d) Endocrine system .

248 - When you assessed the patient eyes you noticed that dilated pupils means :

- a) Very big pupils.
- b) Small pupils.
- c) Normal pupils.
- d) None of the above .

249 - in dead patient , pupils are :

- a) reactive .
- b) non reactive .
- c) 8 – 12 inches .
- d) None of the above .

250 -bronchial breath sound normally heard over :

- a) lung .
- b) anterior sternum .
- c) heart .
- d) All of the above .

251- an opening of the trachea is

- a) Tracheostomy.
- b) Appendectomy.
- c) Colostomy.
- d) None of the above.

252- normal resonance on percussion occurred over :

- a) liver .
- b) lungs
- c) heart .
- d) None of the above .

253 - apnea is absence of :

- a) pulse .
- b) palpitation .
- c) breathing .
- d) all of the above .

254- The following is normal blood pressure in adults

- a) 120/80
- b) 200/110
- c) 80/50
- d) All of the above

255-Any medical findings detected by patient examination , is called:

- a) Sign
- b) symptoms
- c) a+b
- d) None of the above

256-Regarding tasks performed by the majority of EMT-B, all of the followings are true except:

- a) Obtain Vital Signs
- b) Perform C.P.R
- c) Administer Oral Glucose
- d) Perform ECG

257-The followings are not prophylactic vaccines for EMT-Bs except:

- a) Rabies vaccine
- b) Meningococcal vaccine
- c. Yellow fever vaccine
- d. Hepatitis B vaccine

258) All of the followings are the components of upper Extremities except

- a) Femur
- b) Radius
- c) Ulna
- d. Humorous

259) Examples of Stressful situation in which EMT-B will experience them are

- a. Death of coworker
- b. child abuse
- c. Amputations
- d. All of the above

260- Dermis

- a) Is an epithelial tissue
- b) Is a connective tissue
- c) Is a muscular tissue
- d) Is a nervous tissue

261- The main function of the respiratory system

- a) Secrete hormones
- b) Provide movement
- c) Gas exchange
- d) Filter out wastes

262- The pulmonary artery

- a) Carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart
- b) Carries non oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart
- c) Carries oxygenated blood from the body to the heart
- d) Carries non oxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs

263- The right side of the heart receives

- a) oxygenated blood
- b) Non oxygenated blood
- c) Both a, b
- d) None of the above

264- The optic nerve is responsible for

- a) Smell
- b) Movement
- c) Vision
- d) Hearing

265- One of the following nerves is sensory only

- a) Trigeminal nerve
- b) Facial nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Olfactory nerve

267-regulates autonomic functions such as appetite, thirst, and body temperature:

- a) Thalamus
- b) Hypothalamus
- c) Pituitary gland
- d) Ventricles of CSF

268- The external ear consists of

- a) Cochlea, vestibule and semicircular canals
- b) Malleus, Incus and stapes
- c) Auditory canal, pinna, and tympanic membrane
- d) None of the above

269- The clear gel that makes up about 80% of the eye volume is called

- a) Aqueous humor
- b) Vitreous humor
- c) Retina
- d) Macula

270- The small central area of the iris which allows passage of light into eye called

- a) Pupil
- b) Iris
- c) Macula
- d) Cornea

271-The ovaries secretes

- a) T3 and T4 hormones
- b) Melatonin
- c) Prolactin
- d) Estrogen

272- One of the following structures related to large intestine

- a) duodenum
- b) Jejunum
- c) Rectum
- d) Ileum

273- In the males the urethra is about.....in length

- a) 8 inches
- b) 1.5 inches
- c) 10 inches
- c) 5 inches

274-are retroperitoneal organs on each side of the vertebral column

- a) Brain
- b) Lungs
- c) Kidneys
- d) Stomach

275- Approximately aboutml of urine can be stored in the bladder without any sense of discomfort (the functional capacity of the bladder)

- a) 500 ml
- b) 700 ml
- c) 300 ml
- d) 250 ml

276-The muscular tube that serves as a vehicle for both respiration and digestion is

- a) The mouth
- b) The esophagus
- c) The pharynx
- d) The stomach

277- One of the following structures related to epidermis

- a) Blood vessels
- b) Sweat glands
- c) Stratum corneum
- d) Sensory nerve endings

278- One of The following structures does not related to the lymphatic system

- a) Spleen
- b) Thymus
- d) Tonsils
- d) Sternum

279- The skull, the sternum, the ribs and the vertebral column are parts of

- a) Axial skeleton
- b) Appendicular skeleton
- c) Long bones
- d) Short bones

280- The skeletal muscles characterized by

- a) Voluntary muscles
- b) Attached to the skeleton
- c) Striated muscles (because of its appearance under the microscope)
- d) All of the above

281-One of The following joints is not synovial joint

- a) Ball and socket joint
- b) Hinge joint
- c) Saddle joint
- d) Fibrous joint

282- The function of the Testes include the following except

- a) To produce spermatozoa
- b) To produce testosterone hormone
- c) Secrete mucous like fluid that contains nutrients for sperm
- d) Maintain the secondary sex characters of males

283- The organ of the female genital system in which the fertilized egg is embedded

- a) Ovaries
- b) Fallopian tubes
- c) Uterus
- d) Vulva

284- Protein makes

- a) 50- 60 % of the dry mass of the cell
- b) 30-40 % of the dry mass of the cell
- c) 10 % of the dry mass of the cell
- d) None of the above

285- The study of the structure of the body and physical relationships between the body parts is called

- a) Physiology
- b) Pathology
- c) Anatomy
- d) None of the above

286- Heart, blood vessels and blood are the major organs of

- a) The respiratory system
- b) The circulatory system
- c) The nervous system
- d) The reproductive system

287- Movement of a substance across the cell membrane from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration using a carrier molecule and with energy expenditure is called

- a) Osmosis
- b) Facilitated diffusion
- c) Simple diffusion
- d) Active transport

288- The white blood cells are called

- a) Leukocytes
- b) The fighter cells
- c) Battling blood cells
- d) All of the above

289- The right lung has

- a) two lobes
- b) Three lobes
- c) Lingula
- d) One lobe

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290- The normal RBCs count of males is

- a) 2-4 millions /mm³
- b) 4.5-6.5 millions /mm³
- c) 4.5-6.5 millions/Liter
- d) 6-8 millions/mm³

291- The epithelial tissues are found in the following except

- a) outer layer of the skin
- b) The inside of the mouth and stomach
- c) The tissues surrounding the body's organs
- d) Blood and bones

292-One of the following is not true in relation to RNA

- a) Including mRNA, tRNA, rRNA
- b) Sugar ribose, phosphate group, one of four bases Adenine, Uracil, Guanine and Cytosine
- c) Sugar ribose, phosphate group, one of four bases Adenine, Thymine, Guanine and Cytosine
- d) Can pass outside the nucleus to the cytoplasm

293- Diffusion of water across a semi permeable membrane from an area of low solute concentration to an area of high solute concentration

- a) Osmosis
- b) Simple diffusion
- c) Facilitated diffusion
- d) Active transport

294- Yellow transparent fluid, its total volume is 2.5-3 liters, Composed of 90% water, 8% proteins

- a) Erythrocytes
- b) Leukocytes
- c) Plasma
- d) All of the above

295-Blood production means

- a) Haemostasis
- b) Heamopoisis
- c) Homeostasis
- d) None of the above

296- Erythropoiesis means

- a) Process of WBCs production
- b) Process of platelets production
- c) Process of RBCs production
- d) Stoppage of bleeding

297- The number of white blood cells increases in

- a) Leukemia
- b) Microbial infection
- c) Late pregnancy
- d) All of the above

298- Blood cell that found at sites of allergy

- a) Eosinophils
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Neutrophils
- d) RBCs

299-A clot in an artery of the brain is

- a) A bruise
- b) A stroke
- c) A scab
- d) None of the above

300- A person with type O blood

- a) Can receive blood from any other blood group
- b) Can donate blood to any other blood group
- c) Called universal donor
- d) Called universal recipient
- e- b, c

301- The left side of the heart receives

- a) Oxygenated blood from the various regions of the body
- b) Non-oxygenated blood from the various regions of the body
- c) Oxygenated blood from the lungs
- d) Non-oxygenated blood from the lungs

302- Relaxation of the cardiac muscle tissue in the ventricles is the

- a) Diastole
- b) Systole
- c) Arrhythmia
- d) Excitability

303- The amount of blood ejected by the heart per minute is called

- a) Heart rate
- b) Cardiac output
- c) Stroke volume
- d) All of the above

304- Auditory (hearing) information are found in

- a) Frontal lobe
- b) Parietal lobe
- c) Occipital lobe
- d) Temporal lobe

305- The organ which is responsible for equilibrium, Coordinates muscle function and Participates in some types of memory is the

- a) Cerebral cortex
- b) Thalamus
- c) Liver
- d) Cerebellum

306- The Eustachian tube

- a) It is a canal links middle ear with throat area
- b) It is a canal links inner ear with the throat area
- c) Equalizes pressure between middle ear and outer ear
- d) a, c only
- e- All of the above

307- Myopia occurs if

- a) The light from an object focuses before it gets the back of the eye
- b) The light from an object focuses after it gets the back of the eye
- c) The person with it can not see the far object clearly
- d) a, c

308- The master endocrine gland is

- a) The pituitary gland
- b) Hypothalamus
- c) Thyroid
- d) Parathyroid gland

309-Growth hormone (somatotropin)

- a) Hormone of anterior pituitary
- b) Hormone of posterior pituitary
- c) Hormone of thyroid gland
- d) Hormone of adrenal gland

310- Formation of the sperms takes place in

- a) Uterus
- b) Testes
- c) Ovaries
- d) Fallopian tubes

311- Puberty in the females characterized by

- a) Ovulation and menstrual cycle begins
- b) Enlargement of the larynx and deepening of the voice
- c) Production of spermatozoa
- d) all of the above
- e- None of the above

312- Ball and socket joints are

- a) Fibrous joints
- b) Synovial joints
- c) Sutures joint
- d) All of the above

313- The human body consists of more than 75 trillion cells each one is capable of:

- a) Growth
- b) ****bolism
- c) Response to stimuli
- d) all of the above

314 - Muscles of the viscera (smooth muscles) are characterized by

- a) Attached to the bones and move the skeleton
- b) Also named striated muscles
- c) Involuntary muscles; innervated by autonomic nervous system
- d) Voluntary muscles

315- The lymphatic system contains the following except

- a) The spleen
- b) The lymph nodes
- c) Thymus
- d) Pancreas

316- The gland which is responsible for development of immature T-cells into mature ones and secretes Thymosine is called.....

- a) Lymph nodes
- b) Spleen
- c) Tonsils
- d- Thymus

317- More numerous numbers of sweat glands are found in

- a) The palm of the hand
- b) The sole of the feet
- c) The axilla
- d) All of the above

318- The trigone is found in

- a) Urinary bladder
- b) Gall bladder
- c) Eye muscles
- d) Face muscles

319- The cells of the stomach which secretes pepsinogen are

- a) Parietal cells
- b) Chief cells
- c) Enteroendocrine cells
- d) None of the above

320- Pnumothorax means

- a) Air in the pleural space
- b) Air in the intestine
- c) Air in the stomach
- d) Air in the

321- A slender S-shaped bone that connects the upper arm to the trunk of the body commonly called collar bone

- a) Femur
- b) Scapula
- c) Clavicle
- d) Wrist bone

322- The connective tissue

- a) Adds support to the body
- b) Adds structure to the body
- c) Has no effect in the body
- d) a, b

323- Major organs of the urinary system

- a) Nose, trachea, lungs
- b) Kidneys, ureters, bladder
- c) Brain, spinal cord, nerves
- d) Mouth, stomach, liver

324- What represent 45% of the blood volume is

- a) Blood cells
- b) Plasma
- c) Clotting factors
- d) None of the above

325- Haemostasis is

- a) The process of platelets production
- b) The process of RBCs production
- c) The stop of bleeding
- d) All of the above

326- Basophils contain cytoplasm granules packed with

- a) Acetylcholine
- b) Adrenaline
- c) Heparin and Histamine
- d) None of the above

327- The life span of the platelets

- a) 120 days
- b) Few days to few months
- c) 8-11 days
- d) Few days to few weeks

328- Veins carry

- a) Oxygenated blood only
- b) Non oxygenated blood
- c) Non- oxygenated blood except pulmonary veins
- d) None of the above

329- Systole means

- a) Relaxation of the cardiac muscle tissue in ventricles
- b) Contraction of the cardiac muscle tissue in ventricles
- c) Amount of blood ejected per cycle
- d) None of the above

330-The normal pace maker of the heart is

- a) SA Node
- b) AV Node
- c) Bundle of His
- d) None of the above

331- The heart is composed of

- a) 2 chambers
- b) 3 chambers
- c) 4 chambers
- d) 6 chambers

332-Visual information are found in

- a) Frontal lobe of the brain
- b) Parietal lobe of the brain
- c) Temporal lobe of the brain
- d) Occipital lobe of the brain

333- The cranial nerve responsible for smell is

- a) Optic nerve
- b) Trochlear nerve
- c) Olfactory nerve
- d) Trigeminal nerve

334- The central nervous system consists of

- a) The brain and the spinal cord
- b) The 12 cranial nerves
- c) All nerves outside the brain and the spinal cord
- d) All of the above

335- The external auditory canal is

- a) A canal links middle ear with throat area
- b) A canal links inner ear with throat area
- c) S shaped canal extends from the auricle to the tympanic membrane
- d) All of the above

336- If the light from an object focuses after it gets the back of the eye it is called

- a) Hyperopia
- b) Myopia
- c) Pupillary light reflex
- d) Normal visual pathway

337-The valve lies between the left atrium and left ventricle is

- a) Tricuspid valve
- b) Mitral valve
- c) Aortic valve
- d) Pulmonary valve

338-One of The following structures related to the eye

- a) Cornea
- b) Ceruminous glands
- c) Ear pinna
- d) Ossicles

339- The lacrimal gland

- a) produce tears of the eye
- b) Form wax inside the ear
- c) Transmit the sound waves to the inner ear
- d) Contain the nerves for hearing

340- The largest endocrine gland in the body is

- a) Thyroid gland
- b) Parathyroid gland
- c) Pituitary gland
- d) Pancreas

341- The following are members of the lymphatic system except

- a) Lymph nodes
- b) Spleen
- c) Tonsils
- d) Corpus callosum

342- The Loop of Henel is found in

- a) Pancreas
- b) Liver
- c) Nephron
- d) Gall bladder

343- Forms C shaped organ connects the stomach with small intestine

- a) Liver
- b) Duodenum
- c) Cecum
- d) all of the above

344- The right lung is composed of

- a) Upper, middle and lower lobes
- b) Upper, lower lobes and lingula
- c) Diaphragm
- d) All of the above

345- The Cecum, colon and rectum are parts of

- a) Small intestine
- b) Large intestine
- c) Stomach
- d) Respiratory system

346- It is about 30 cm in length and extends inferiorly from the kidney to the bladder

- a) Uterus
- b) Iris
- c) Ureters
- d) Pancreas

347- The testosterone is secreted by

- a) Testes
- b) Ovaries
- c) Pituitary
- d) Lungs

348- The external genitalia of the female includes

- a) The labia majora and the labia minora
- b) Clitoris
- c) Hymen
- d) All of the above

349- The type of muscles attached to the skeleton and moves it is

- a) Skeletal muscles
- b) Smooth muscles
- c) Cardiac muscles
- d) All of the above

350- One of the following bones found in the appendicular skeleton

- a) The skull
- b) The sternum
- c) The ribs
- d) Tibia

351- The unit of the kidney Responsible for ultra filtration of the blood and reabsorption or excretion of the products of the filtrate is

- a) The ureters
- b) The nephron
- c) The bladder
- d) None of the above

352- cell structures that are responsible for energy production are

- a) cytoplasm
- b) lysosome
- c) mitochondria
- d) cortex

353- life span of is 120 days

- a) RBCs
- b) WBCs
- c) Platelets
- d) All of the above

354- how many chambers in the heart?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 2
- d) 6

355- Tricuspid valve is located between

- a) right ventricle and right atrium
- b) left ventricle and left atrium
- c) right ventricle and pulmonary artery
- d) left ventricle and the aorta

356- is the most posterior part of the brain that control equilibrium

- a) cerebrum
- b) cerebellum
- c) pons
- d) meninges

357- Brain stem is formed of

- a) midbrain
- b) mid brain and pons only
- c) midbrain, pons and medulla oblongata
- d) medulla oblongata and midbrain only

358- Sacral segments of the spinal cord control movements of the

- a) back
- b) arms
- c) chest
- d) lower limbs

359- physiology is the study of body

- a) function
- b) structure
- c) disease
- d) consequence of disease

360- Blood is composed of:

- a) 55% plasma
- b) 45% blood cell
- c) A & B
- d) Non of the above

361- systole means.....

- a) contraction of cardiac muscle
- b) relaxation of cardiac muscle
- c) period of rest
- d) filling of the atria

362- Hemoglobin is present inside the

- a) red blood cell
- c) platelet
- b) white blood cell
- d) the pulse

363- low blood pressure means :

- a) hypertension
- c) hypotension
- b) diabetes
- d) hypoxia

364-The brainstem consists of :

- a) medulla
- c) midbrain
- b) pons
- d) d) all of the above

365- the average range of the blood pH is:

- a) 7.4
- c) 3.2
- c) 8.3
- d) 5.4

366-Normal heart rate in adult

- a) 60-90 beats/ minute
- c) 60-120b/m
- b) 45-78b/m
- d) 90-110b/m

367- A Patient has tachycardia , the E.M.T would expect the pulse rate to be which range :

- a) 40 – 60 Beats / min .
- b) 60 – 80 Beats / min .
- c) 80 – 100 Beats / min .
- d) 120 Beats / min .

368- Which information about vital signs . should be reported to the physician ?

- a) Blood pressure of 120/70 mm Hg in a healthy adult .
- b) Pulse of 110 Beats / minute on awakening .
- c) Blood pressure of 110 / 68 mm Hg in a healthy adult .
- d) Pulse of 120 beats / minute after exercise .

369-Which of the following organs is of cardiovascular system ?

- a) heart .
- b) spleen .
- c) liver .
- d) brain .

370- A patient has hypotension . the E.M.T expects that the systolic and diastolic pressures of the patient will be:

- a) 160 / 110 mm Hg .
- b) 100 / 60 mm Hg .
- c) 150 / 90 mm Hg .
- d) 70/ 50 mm Hg .

371- When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on an unresponsive infant , the E..M.T is correct to assess the pulse at which location :

- a) Over the radial artery .
- b) Over the femoral artery .
- c) Over the brachial artery .
- d) Over the carotid artery .

372- Formed elements in the blood that defense against infection are: called :

- a) spermes .
- b) Leukocytes .
- c) Erythrocytes .
- d) Platelets .

373- Which of the following substances transmits the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) ?

- a) Blood .
- b) Feces .
- c) Saliva .
- d) Urine .

374- Which of the following organs is of digestive system ?:

- a) ureter .
- b) stomach .
- c) spinal cord .
- d) ovary .

375- Which of the following functions is of urinary system

- a) digest the food .
- b) Production of sperms .
- c) Excretion of wast .
- d) Gas exchange .

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376-When assessing the radialpulse , the nurse is correct to press her fingers : Behind the knee.

- a) On the dorsum of the foot .
- b) Over the lower radius.
- Over the lower tibia .

377- which of the following are liquid form of drugs

- a) syrups .
- b) pills .
- c) powders .
- d) capsules

378-In case of rapid epistaxis the victim should be placed in which position :

- a) semisitting
- b) Supine .
- c) Up right with head tilted backwards.
- d) Up right with head tilted forward.

379- For safety precautions during lifting patients should be used :

- A) legs .
- B) back .
- C) Both (A&B) .
- D) Not of the above ..

381-The best method of delivering adequate oxygen to prehospital patient :

- A) Face mask .
- B) nasal air way .
- C) Non breather bag .
- D) All of the above .

382- The normal condition of mucous membranes color is :

- A) pink .
- B) pale .
- c) red .
- d) gray .

383- side effects of atropine sulphate :

- A) palpitations .
- B) gastritis
- C) tinnitus
- D) Not of the above .

384- It is recommended to repeat initial assessment for stable patient :

- A) 40 Minutes.
- B) 15 Minutes.
- C) 3 Minutes.
- D) 1 Hour .

385-which of the following is a bronchodilator

- A) atropine
- B) naloxone .
- c) terbutaline
- d) frusamide .

386- contraindications for intravenous cannulation are :

- A) sclerotic veins .
- B) veins near to injured areas .
- C) both (A&B) .
- D) Non of the above.

387- is service of pre-hospital and out-of-hospital medical services and transport by ambulance to hospital .

- a) Nursing services
- b) surgical services
- c) emergency medical services of EMTs
- d) all of the above .

388- Which of the following are complications for intravenous cannulation:

- a) pain
- b) hematoma.
- c) infection.
- d) all of the above .

389- Which roles and responsibilities of the E.M.T basic :

- a) Patient assessment .
- b) Transfer / transport of care .
- c) Record / keeping data collection .
- d) All of the above .

390- Types of medical direction is online which ,.....

- a) Telephone , Radio.
- b) Protocols , standing orders.
- c) Fax , e-mail .
- d) all of the above .

391- what are sources of patient history

- a) patient
- b) family
- c) friends.
- d) all of the above.

392- depressed patient is

- a) crying
- b) sleep disturbance
- c) abnormal appetite
- d) all of the above

393- They are warning signs of stress:

- a) Anxiety .
- b) loss of appetite.
- c) sleep disturbance
- d) - all of the above.

394- For coping with stress , you should changing diet to.....:

- a) Reducing proteins.
- b) forbidden of any fluids .
- c) Increase carbohydrates.
- d) All of the above.

395- For safety of the emergency medical technician you have to

- a) eat
- b) drink
- c) smoke
- d) wear gloves .

396 – involuntary movements include :

- a) rigidity .
- b) tremors.
- c) motor tics .
- d) all of the above .

397-(A,B,C) Means :-

- a) Air Way, Circulation, Breathing .
- b) Circulation ,Breathing , Air way .
- c) Breathing, Airway , Circulation .
- d) Airway, Breathing ,Circulation .

398- The orientation of the patient is to:-

- a) time
- b) place
- c) person
- d) all of the above

399- cyanosis is

- a) bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes
- b) redness discoloration of skin and mucous membranes
- c) gray discoloration of skin and mucous membranes
- d) Non of the above .

400- rashes are

- a) - red discoloration of skin.
- b) blue discoloration of skin
- c) gray discoloration of skin.
- d) all of the above .

401-in physical examination of patient vital signs are

- a) pulse
- b) temperature.
- c) blood pressure
- d) all of the above .

402- Which of the following found in the upper air way :-

- a) bronchi.
- b) Larynx
- c) Trachea
- d) lungs

403-Respiratory arrest means :-

- a) It is the normal breathing.
- b) It is to stop breathing completely.
- c) restore breathing.
- d) all of above.

404- Bleeding from artery is called:-

- a) Capillary.
- b) arterial bleeding.
- c) venous bleeding.
- d) all of above .

405- jugular venous pressure we can see it in:-

- a) leg veins
- b) arm veins
- c) chest veins
- d) neck veins

406- The major artery of the heart is :

- a) Aorta artery .
- b) Pulmonary artery .
- c) Femoral artery .
- d) Radial artery .

407- The major artery of the neck is :

- a) Radial artery.
- b) Brachial artery.
- c) Carotid artery .
- d) All of the above .

408- we can measure the blood pressure over :

- a) Femoral artery .
- b) Brachial artery.
- c) Coronary artery.
- d) None of the above .

409- the artery which supply the heart is :

- a) Pulmonary artery.
- b) Tibial vein.
- c) Coronary artery.
- d) All of the above

410- Vessels that carry blood from the heart to the body organs are :

- a) Capillaries.
- b) Arteries.
- c) Veins.
- d) All of the above.

411- Vessels that carry blood from body organs to the heart are :

- a) Arteries .
- b) Arterioles.
- c) Veins.
- d) None of the above.

412- the main parts of the E.M.S system

- a) input
- b) output
- c) process
- d) all of the above

413- the input part of the E.M.S system means

- a) the response to E.M.S
- b) what enters the E.M.S and affected by it
- c) leaving the E.M.S healthy
- d) none of the above

414- the process part of the E.M.S system means

- a) the response to E.M.S
- b) what enters the E.M.S and affected by it
- c) leaving the E.M.S healthy
- d) none of the above

415- one of the following is an additional component of the E.M.S system

- a) medical direction
- b) communications
- c) manpower
- d) transportation

416- is a hospital specifically designated to provide trauma care

- a) emergency care
- b) trauma center
- c) disaster
- d) consumer participation

417- is the first and major component of the E.M.S system

- a) transportation
- b) manpower
- c) communication
- d) none of the above

418- the role of the E.M.S Lead Agency is

- a) enhance the performance of the emergency
- b) improve the performance of the E.M.S system
- c) set the overall direction for emergency and trauma care planning and funding
- d) all of the above

419- the types of E.M.S system are

- a) closed
- b) open
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

420- the basic role of the E.M.S system in treating patient is

- a) treating them by right people
- b) treating them in right place
- c) treating them at right time
- d) all of the above

421- the elements of the E.M.S system are all the following except

- a) personnel
- b) communication & transportation
- c) support – conceptually
- d) all of the above are incorrect

422- the meaning of support – conceptually in E.M.S is

- a) politically
- b) financially
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

423- the main cause of death in the pre-industrial era is

- a) cancer
- b) infectious disease
- c) stroke
- d) heart disease

424- the period of pre-industrial era is between

- a) 1600 – 1850
- b) 1000 – 2000
- c) 1800 – 1900
- d) 1400 – 1500

425- the period of industrial era is between

- a) 1850 – 1970
- b) 1000 – 2000
- c) 1800 – 1900
- d) 1400 – 1500

426- accidents for individuals in the industrial era is between the age of

- a) 1 – 37
- b) 10 – 20
- c) 30 – 40
- d) 50 – 60

427- causes of death in the industrial era are

- a) heart disease
- b) cancer
- c) cerebro-vascular diseases
- d) all of the above

428- A.R.C is

- a) American Red Cross
- b) British Red Cross
- c) French Red Cross
- d) all of the above

429- the leader of the A.R.C was

- a) Clara Barton
- b) Angelina jolly
- c) Sandra Bullock
- d) Catherine Zeta Johns

430- Is the law governing the relationship between individuals and the state

- a) administrative law
- b) public law
- c) private law
- d) all of the above

431- is the law derived from the constitution

- a) constitutional law
- b) private law
- c) common law
- d) criminal law

432- the case law is

- a) private law
- b) common law
- c) administrative law
- d) none of the above

433- the abbreviation of occupation safety and health administration is

- a) EMS
- b) ACLS
- c) BLS
- d) OSHA

434- ORDERED : 500 cc D5RL to be infused in 6 hours . the drop factor is 15 . how many gtt per minute should you give ?

- a) 28 gtt / min ✓
- b) 32 gtt / min
- c) 21 gtt / min
- d) 30 gtt / min

435- A 30 years old male patient has burns on the front & back of both his legs & arms. the appropriate percentage of his body that has been involved is:

- a) 27%
- b) 36% ✓
- c) 45%
- d) 54%

436- Affects the relationships between the individuals without the intervention from the state

- a) private law
- b) common law
- c) administrative law
- d) none of the above

437- all are prehospital providers except

- a) first responder
- b) EMT – B
- c) EMT – I
- d) doctor

438- the highly skilled prehospital provider is

- a) first responder
- b) EMT – B
- c) EMT – I
- d) EMT – P

439- EMT – B means

- a) emergency medical technician basic
- b) emergency medical technician intermediate
- c) emergency medical technician paramedic
- d) first responder

440- certification of the first responder is valid for year

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

441- all are tasks of first responder except

- a) obtain vital signs
- b) obtain medical history
- c) use pulse oximeter
- d) use stroke scale

442- the EMT – B provides basic

- a) invasive prehospital care
- b) none invasive prehospital care
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

443- all are tasks of EMT - B except

- a) upper airway suction
- b) administer oral glucose
- c) use glucometer
- d) E.C.G

444- The prehospital provider who perform the tasks of the EMT – B and some of tasks of the EMT- P is

- a) first responder
- b) EMT – B
- c) EMT – I
- d) EMT – P

445- all are tasks of EMT - I except

- a) stroke scale
- b) using nebulizer
- c) using IV catheter
- d) perform endotracheal intubations

446- the tasks of the EMT –P are

- a) E.C.G
- b) automated external defibrillator
- c) endotracheal intubations
- d) all of the above

447- the abbreviation of the emergency medical dispatcher is

- a) EMD
- b) EMT B
- c) EMT I
- d) EMT P

448- the EMD questions for any call should cover

- a) type of emergency
- b) seriousness of the emergency
- c) location of the emergency
- d) all of the above

449- the E.M.S providers are

- a) governmental EMS
- b) voluntary EMS
- c) hospital based services
- d) all of the above

450- the red cross is an example of

- a) voluntary EMS
- b) fire linked services
- c) private services
- d) none of the above

451- the pick up and put back is a task of

- a) voluntary EMS
- b) fire linked services
- c) private ambulance services
- d) none of the above

452- the lowest number of the personnel needed for the transport vehicle is

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

453- the BLS staffing consists mainly from

- a) EMT- basic
- b) EMT – intermediate
- c) EMT- Paramedic
- d) nurse

454- the ALS staffing configuration is

- a) EMT – I / EMT – B
- b) EMT – P / EMT – I
- c) EMT – P / nurse
- d) all of the above

455- the ALS unit respond to both ALS and BLS in

- a) single – tier system
- b) two – tier system
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

456- the vehicle which lack the capacity to transport the patient is

- a) type I ambulance
- b) type II ambulance
- c) type III ambulance
- d) fly car

457- the physician involvement in the EMS is

- a) medical oversight
- b) medical command
- c) medical director
- d) none of the above

458- in medical oversight

- a) the physician at the top and the EMT at the bottom
- b) the EMT at the top and the physician at the bottom
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

459- health care should be

- a) safe
- b) efficient
- c) equitable
- d) all of the above

460- types of medical oversight are

- a) on - line
- b) off – line
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

461- the elements of the direct medical oversight are.....

- a) designated physician
- b) radio or telephone
- c) approved written protocol
- d) all of the above

462- the indirect medical oversight is provided through

- a) education
- b) protocol
- c) quality assurance
- d) all of the above

463- the procedures or treatment that can be initiated by the EMT prior to contacting the medical oversight are

- a) protocols
- b) standing orders
- c) retrospective medical oversight
- d) prospective medical oversight

464- the national EMS core *** provides a list of**

- a) knowledges
- b) skills
- c) tasks in out of hospital settings
- d) all of the above

465- encompasses the entire of domain of out of hospital medicine

- a) national EMS scope of practice model
- b) national EMS core *****
- c) national EMS education standards
- d) national EMS certification

466- the national EMS scope of practice model can be defined by the

- a) name
- b) function
- c) levels of out of hospital EMS personnel
- d) all of the above

467- the U.S department of education (DOT)provides the basis of education for all the following except

- a) first responder
- b) EMT- B
- c) doctor
- d) EMT- P

468- the minimum hours education training for BLS is ...

- a) 110
- b) 120
- c) 130
- d) 140

469- minimum hours education training for ALS at the EMT- P level is.....

- a) 1200 to 2200
- b) 2200 to 3300
- c) 3300 to 4400
- d) 1000 to 1200

470- the EMS education system goals

- a) ensure the adequacy of EMS education programs
- b) update the objectives of care curricula
- c) incorporate research
- d) all of the above

471- is the first and major component of the E.M.S system

- a) transportation
- b) manpower
- c) communication
- d) none of the above

472- 85% of emergency calls are directed to

- a) police
- b) fire department
- c) EMS
- d) none of the above

473- 80% of fire services calls are

- a) EMD – related
- b) EMT – related
- c) EMS – related
- d) EMX – related

474- regarding the basic 977 service

- a) enables the callers to contact with the dispatchers
- b) enables the dispatcher to identify the caller telephone number using a fixed line
- c) enables the dispatcher to identify the caller telephone number using a fixed line
- d) all of the above

475- disuse of the wireless communication is dangerous as ...

- a) the callers are incapacitated to speak
- b) the callers are unaware of their exact location
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

476- the EMD questions for any call should cover

- a) type of emergency
- b) seriousness of the emergency
- c) location of the emergency
- d) all of the above

477- the abbreviation of the emergency medical dispatcher is

- a) EMD
- b) EMT- B
- c) EMT- I
- d) EMT –P

478- is a low probability but high impact event that causes a large number of individuals to become ill or injured

- a) communication
- b) disaster
- c) medical oversight
- d) transportation

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479- the types of disasters are

- a) natural
- b) man made
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

480- plan crashes are disasters

- a) natural
- b) unintentional man made
- c) intentional man made
- d) all of the above

481- terrorism is disaster

- a) natural
- b) unintentional man made
- c) intentional man made
- d) all of the above

482- the structural mitigative measure uses

- a) legislation
- b) technical solutions
- c) land planning
- d) none of the above

483- the meaning of the H in the risk equation ($R_h = H \times V_h$) is

- a) hazard times
- b) vulnerability to the hazard
- c) hazard specific risk
- d) all of the above

484- mobilization of the necessary emergency services and first responders in the disaster area is

- a) mitigation
- b) recovery
- c) response
- d) preparedness

485- the emergency department sometimes termed as

- a) emergency room
- b) emergency ward
- c) accident and emergency department
- d) all of the above

486- in the triage area the patients are usually seen by

- a) doctor
- b) technician
- c) nurse
- d) none of the above

487- the key area of the emergency department is

- a) triage area
- b) minor area
- c) pediatric area
- d) resuscitation area

488- the pregnant woman who presents to the ED is sent to

- a) triage area
- b) minor area
- c) pediatric area
- d) obstetric area

489- the levels of trauma center are

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) 7

490- the typical examples of the AAU are

- a) general surgeons
- b) cardiologists
- c) psychiatric liaison nurse
- d) all of the above

491- Provides stabilization and treatment of severely injured patients in the remote areas .

- a) level I trauma center
- b) level II trauma center
- c) level III trauma center
- d) level IV trauma center

492- any accident at work must be recorded in the

- a) note book
- b) work book
- c) accident book
- d) legend book

494- the accident book is *****

- a) illegal
- b) legal
- c) none official
- d) unimportant paper

495- if you forget something in the accident report what will you do

- a) go back to amend it
- b) go back to add comments
- c) make out of additional report
- d) all of the above

496- which of the following is not important to be recorded in the accident report

- a) date of the accident
- b) place of the accident
- c) details of the injury
- d) the name of the injured person wife

497- the address written in the accident report is

- a) work address
- b) faculty address
- c) home address
- d) club address

499- if you are the person who completed the accident report you must take for your future reference

- a) the original report
- b) copy of the report
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

500- to fill the accident report you must use the same

- a) pencil
- b) pen
- c) both of them
- d) none of them



حقوق الطبع محفوظة لدى:



نماذج مختبرات

نماذج مساعد طبيب

نماذج قسالة

نماذج تمريض

نماذج صيدلة

نماذج أسنان

لا تنسونا من خالص الدعاء

لتحميل أي نماذج لكافة التخصصات

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