

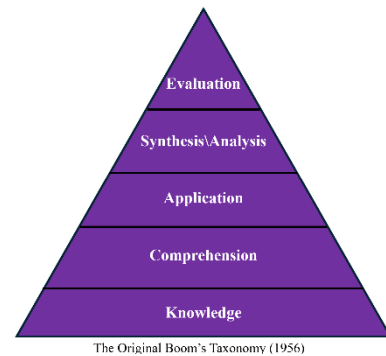
## Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Test Preparation Guide

This guide is to assist those taking the Paramedic exam from the Global Emergency Medical Registry.

### Exam Composition:

The exams are 100 questions in length, the questions are drawn from the GEMR test bank for the EMT certification levels. The exam consists of multiple choice and true/false questions. The exam utilizes Blooms Taxonomy for question development and the exams, although may vary, generally have the following makeup:

|     |               |   |
|-----|---------------|---|
| 50% | Knowledge     | (Recall of information, Observation, Listing, Locating, Naming) and                                 |
|     | Comprehension | (Understanding, Translating, Summarizing, Demonstrating, Discussing)                                |
| 25% | Application   | (Utilizing and Applying Knowledge, Using Problem Solving Methods, Designing)                        |
| 15% | Synthesis     | (Using old concepts to create new ones, Inferring, Predicting, Combining) and                       |
|     | Analysis      | (Identify the parts and explaining how the steps work together in the overall structure or purpose) |
| 10% | Evaluation    | (Evaluating outcomes, Solving, Judging, Recommending, Rating)                                       |



### Exam Time:

The candidate has 2 hours to complete the exam.

### Exam Oversight:

GEMR requires the candidate to agree to exam oversight through an online exam Artificial Intelligence (AI) system. The system will monitor the candidate's desktop and activate the laptop or desktop computer camera.

If the Artificial Intelligence system finds the candidate behaving outside its set perimeters or accessing resources over the computer or phone during the exam, the AI will auto report this to the GEMR audit committee and stop the exam.

Thus, to sit for a GEMR exam, the candidate must have internet access, a laptop or desktop computer, and the ability to be present without interruptions for the time the exam is in process.

### Question Origins:

Questions are written from the objectives listed on the "Information & Reference" tab at [gemr.org](http://gemr.org)

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## What Should a Candidate Review:

A candidate who completes a program of study that includes all didactic, skill, and clinical objectives listed for their certification level at gemr.org should have only light to moderate difficulty with the exam.

Should the candidate decide to study prior to taking the exam, which we highly recommend, we would suggest the candidate might wish to review the following materials:

## Websites:

1. The Global Emergency Medicine Registry Blog (<https://www.gemr.org/blog/>) where GEMR provides bi-weekly updates on current science and materials. We also post longer explanations of new science and summaries of basic science concepts.
2. The Resuscitation Group Blog (<https://www.resuscitationgroup.com/blog/>), where they answer quite a few of the more in depth questions that students have inquired about recently, as well as a new science summary paper posted about every two weeks on average.
3. ILCOR Publications page (<https://ilcor.org/publications>), this can be a helpful reference for the current guidelines; please remember that current guidelines are always a year behind to allow for review of science from the previous year.
4. Circulation, the journal of the American Heart Association (<https://www.ahajournals.org/journal/circ>) has an in-depth site with multiple resources for the AHA instructor.
5. Resuscitation, the journal of the European Resuscitation Council (<https://www.resuscitationjournal.com/>) has a wide variety of resources for resuscitation science and somewhat different takes on current science than the North American view.
6. STATPEARLS (<https://www.statpearls.com/home/index>); Covering 172 medical specialties, the organization helps practitioners make the most informed clinical decisions.

## Books:

1. Emergency Medical Technician-Basic: National Standard Curriculum, [https://www.ems.gov/assets/EMT\\_Basic\\_1996.pdf](https://www.ems.gov/assets/EMT_Basic_1996.pdf)
2. Advanced BLS Provider Manual, American Heart Association, Product Number : 20-1102, ISBN: 978-1-61669-768-6

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## Sample Questions:

1. Which artery should you use to access the pulse of an infant under the age of 1 year old?
  - a. Brachial
  - b. Carotid
  - c. Femoral
  - d. Radial
  
2. A patient's eyes do not spontaneously open when you approach, but they do open when you speak to the patient. The patient responds to your questions with moaning sounds. What is the patient's level of alertness??
  - a. Awake and Alert
  - b. Responsive to Verbal Stimuli
  - c. Responsive to Pain
  - d. Unresponsive
  
3. Which classification of lung sounds is associated with a narrowing of the lower airways?
  - a. Crackles
  - b. Rhonchi
  - c. Stridor
  - d. Wheezing
  
4. Which of the following is most likely to lead to death if not immediately treated?
  - a. Heat cramps
  - b. Heat exhaustion
  - c. Heat stroke
  - d. Heat syncope
  
5. Assessment of a patient reveals burns to the dermis layer of the skin; what classification of burn is that?
  - a. Superficial (first degree)
  - b. Partial Thickness ( second degree)
  - c. Full Thickness (third degree)
  - d. None of the above answers

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6. A patient care \_\_\_\_\_ is a document that is used to record the essential elements of patient assessment, care, and transport.
  - a. report
  - b. statement
  - c. document
  - d. information file
  
7. Your patient is a 66 y/o, 100 kg, male who is complaining of severe chest pain (8/10). Currently the patient vitals: GCS 15, BP: 90 mmHg MAP, Respiratory rate 20, Pulse 86. You have the patient on 100% oxygen and have administered an aspirin. You are a BLS ambulance. What is your next appropriate intervention?
  - a. Administer Ventolin.
  - b. Epinephrine autoinjector.
  - c. Increase ventilatory effort to 30 bpm.
  - d. Transport for immediate angiography and percutaneous coronary intervention
  
8. The mechanism of injury answers which of the following questions?
  - a. How the trauma occurred.
  - b. Where the trauma occurred.
  - c. What area of the body was affected.
  - d. All the above answers
  
9. Signs of a closed soft-tissue injury include each of the following, except:
  - a. Contusion
  - b. Ecchymosis
  - c. Hematoma
  - d. Laceration
  
10. Types of distributive shock include all the following, except:
  - a. Anaphylactic
  - b. Neurogenic
  - c. Hemorrhagic
  - d. Septic

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## Sample Question Answers:

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. D
10. C