

**STUDY GUIDE FOR THE EMT
WRITTEN ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

THE PRE-HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENT

A. EMT Roles and Responsibilities

- 1. Physical traits**
- 2. EMT well being**
- 3. Personal protective equipment**
- 4. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing**
- 5. Transportation / destination to appropriate hospital**

B. Medical / Legal Concerns

- 1. All types of consent**
- 2. Guidelines of the Good Samaritan Act**
- 3. Requirements for a patient to refuse care**
- 4. Methods for reducing liability for the EMT**
- 5. Components and actions to be taken concerning a DNR**
- 6. Types of cases which require reporting to authorities**

C. IV Monitoring

- 1. Complications of IV therapy**
- 2. Actions to correct complications**
- 3. Causes of change in drip rates**
- 4. Care of the IV site**
- 5. Drip calculations using micro and macro tubing**

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY, BODY SYSTEMS, ANATOMY

A. Definitions

- 1. Medial**
- 2. Superior**
- 3. Lateral**
- 4. Inferior**
- 5. Anatomical position**
- 6. Pneumothorax**
- 7. Ventricles**
- 8. Hypothermia**
- 9. Tachycardia**
- 10. Dyspnea**

B. Functions and Parts

- 1. Divisions of the vertebrae**
- 2. Body cavities**
- 3. Actions of the musculoskeletal system**

4. Names of facial, leg, arm, hand and feet bones
5. Types of muscle
6. Parts of the lungs, including where oxygen exchange takes Place
7. Circulatory system of the heart and lungs
8. Actions of the red and white blood cells and platelets

PATIENT ASSESSMENT

- A. Components of scene size-up
- B. Determination of mechanism of injury
- C. AVPU, SAMPLE, OPQRST
- D. Components of initial assessment
- E. Level of oxygen delivery based on patient condition
- F. Components of a rapid trauma assessment
- G. Determination of pulse and respiration rate and quality
- H. Indication for orthostatic vital signs
- I. Indication of skin signs
- J. Range of pulse and respiration in adult patients
- K. Components of blood pressure
- L. Differences in focused history and physical in the conscious and unconscious patient
- M. Components of a rapid physical exam
- N. Components of an ongoing assessment
- O. Proper radio behaviors
- P. Proper lifting postures
- Q. Procedure for log rolling a patient
- R. Indication for emergency moves
- S. Patient position / shock
- T. Rules regarding documentation

SHOCK

- A. Define shock
- B. Define each type of shock and give the cause(s)
- C. Signs / symptoms of early and late shock in the adult and pediatric patient
- D. Oxygen delivery to a patient in shock
- E. EMT role in assisting with anti-shock trousers
- F. Monitoring changes in the level of shock

AIRWAY AND OXYGEN ADJUNCTS

- A. Methods for opening the airway**
- B. Sequence of A, B, C's**
- C. Placement of an OPA in adults and children**
- D. Use of suction while ventilating with a BVM**
- E. Common causes of airway obstruction**
- F. Oxygen liter flow with mask and cannula**
- G. Rules for suctioning**
- H. Potential hazards during the use of oxygen**
- I. EMT role in ventilating a patient with an endotracheal tube or an esophageal obturator airway in place**

TRAUMA

- A. Define laceration, abrasion, contusion, and avulsion**
- B. Principles of proper bandaging**
- C. Use of specific pressure points to control bleeding**
- D. Care of amputated parts for transport**
- E. Care of patients with open chest wounds**
- F. Stabilizing impaled objects in the eye**
- G. Signs / symptoms of a fractured hip**
- H. Field treatment of a femur fracture**
- I. Complications of penetrating wounds to the abdomen**
- J. Principles of basic splinting**
- K. Signs / symptoms of a flail chest**
- L. Complications of a fractured clavicle**
- M. Field treatment for abdominal evisceration**
- N. Vital sign changes in head injuries**

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

- A. Definitions**
 - 1. Emphysema**
 - 2. Asthma**
 - 3. Angina Pectoris**
 - 4. Myocardial infarction**
 - 5. Pedal edema**
 - 6. Hypoglycemia**
 - 7. Hyperglycemia**
 - 8. Diabetes**
 - 9. Status Epilepticus**
 - 10. Stroke**
 - 11. Anaphylaxis**
 - 12. Radiation**
 - 13. Convection**
 - 14. Evaporation**

15. Heat Cramps
16. Heat exhaustion
17. Hypothermia
18. Heat stroke
19. Tripod position

B. Medications

1. Types of typical container and / or forms for the medications an EMT may assist a patient with
2. Reasons for assisting a patient with each medication
3. Possible side effects of each medication

C. Delivery of oxygen to a patient with emphysema

D. Signs for determining the effectiveness of ventilation

E. Treatment of pediatric asthma

F. Anatomical causes of cardiovascular emergencies

G. Treatment for patients with chest pain

H. Signs / symptoms for hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia

I. Causes of adult and pediatric seizures

J. Field treatment for anaphylaxis

K. Signs / symptoms for a stroke

L. Field treatment for a patient with seizures

M. Specific history for a poisoning patient

N. Patient position in the overdose patient

O. Routes for poisons to enter the body

P. Field treatment of the poisoned patient

Q. Signs / symptoms of heat exhaustion and heat stroke

R. Field treatment for heat related problems

S. Field treatment of a drowning victim

T. Field treatment for a patient with a bee sting or insect bite

U. Special body areas of consideration with burns

V. Determine body surface areas considered with burns

W. Complications of the field treatment of burns

X. Field treatment of chemical burns

Y. Field concerns with a patient who has been electrocuted

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

A. Definitions

1. Placenta
2. Stages of labor
3. Placenta previa
4. Abruptio placenta
5. Ectopic pregnancy
6. APGAR

- 7. Prolapsed cord
- 8. Crowning

- B. Field treatment for a patient having a miscarriage
- C. Transport position for a pregnant patient
- D. Signs / symptoms of pre-eclampsia
- E. Signs / symptoms of ectopic pregnancy
- F. Field management of a rape scene
- G. Feelings inhibited by a sexual assault victim
- H. Timing of the APGAR
- I. Signs / symptoms of placenta previa and abruption placenta
- J. Field treatment for prolapsed cord
- K. Field treatment for the patient who exhibits crowning
- L. Care of the newborn

PEDIATRICS

- A. Definitions
 - 1. Bronchitis
 - 2. Croup
 - 3. Epiglottitis
 - 4. Meningitis
- B. Guidelines for care of the pediatric patient and the parents
- C. Transport position for a pediatric patient in respiratory distress
- D. Cause of cardiac arrest in children
- E. Recognition of possible child abuse
- F. Field treatment for a febrile seizure
- G. Pediatric developmental differences in relation to trauma

BEHAVIORAL PATIENTS WITH SPECIAL PROBLEMS

- A. Management of a patient with aggressive behavior
- B. Management of a hostile family member
- C. Guidelines for restraints
- D. Management of the patient in restraints
- E. Guidelines for assessing a geriatric patient
- F. Guidelines for assessing a hearing impaired patient
- G. Guidelines for assessing a vision impaired patient
- H. Guidelines for assessing a non-English speaking patient