



*Up-to-date Questions and Answers from authentic resources to improve knowledge and pass the exam at very first attempt. ---- Guaranteed.*



NREMT-PTE MCQs  
NREMT-PTE TestPrep  
NREMT-PTE Study Guide  
NREMT-PTE Practice Test  
NREMT-PTE Exam Questions



[killexams.com](http://killexams.com)

**Medical**

# NREMT-PTE

*NREMT Paramedic Trauma Exam*

ORDER FULL VERSION

<https://killexams.com/pass4sure/exam-detail/NREMT-PTE>



**Question: 691**

During the assessment of a patient with a suspected compartment syndrome, which of the following findings would most support this diagnosis?

- A. Normal capillary refill time
- B. Pain with passive stretch of the affected muscles
- C. Presence of a palpable pulse
- D. Mild swelling of the limb

Answer: B

Explanation: Pain with passive stretch of the affected muscles is a classic sign of compartment syndrome and indicates increased intracompartmental pressure.

**Question: 692**

A patient with blunt chest trauma presents with hypotension and tachycardia. Which of the following findings would most likely indicate a hemothorax?

- A. Increased respiratory rate without distress
- B. Hyperresonance on percussion
- C. Clear breath sounds bilaterally
- D. Dullness to percussion on the affected side

Answer: D

Explanation: Dullness to percussion on the affected side is characteristic of a hemothorax due to fluid accumulation in the pleural space.

**Question: 693**

You are treating a 50-year-old female with a gunshot wound to the abdomen. After applying direct pressure, you notice continued bleeding. What is the most appropriate next step in managing her hemorrhage?

- A. Administer IV fluids immediately
- B. Apply a tourniquet at the proximal arm
- C. Utilize a hemostatic agent within the wound
- D. Perform a rapid assessment for other injuries

Answer: C

Explanation: If bleeding continues despite direct pressure, hemostatic agents can be utilized to promote clotting. Tourniquets should be applied only to extremities and not to abdominal wounds.

**Question: 694**

A patient presents with a severe facial fracture after a fall. She is able to speak but has difficulty breathing due to potential airway compromise. What is the first-line intervention for airway management in this situation?

- A. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)
- B. Nasopharyngeal airway placement
- C. Oropharyngeal airway placement
- D. Endotracheal intubation

Answer: D

Explanation: In cases of severe facial trauma with airway compromise, endotracheal intubation is the safest and most effective method to secure the airway.

**Question: 695**

In a pediatric trauma patient, which of the following is the most reliable indicator of shock?

- A. Heart rate
- B. Respiratory rate
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Level of consciousness

Answer: C

Explanation: Blood pressure is the most reliable indicator of shock in pediatric patients, as they may compensate with tachycardia initially.

**Question: 696**

A firefighter suffers second-degree burns covering 25% of his body after a rescue operation. What is the most appropriate fluid resuscitation formula to use for this patient in the first 24 hours post-injury?

- A. Parkland formula:  $4 \text{ mL} \times \% \text{TBSA} \times \text{weight (kg)}$
- B. Modified Brooke formula:  $2 \text{ mL} \times \% \text{TBSA} \times \text{weight (kg)}$
- C. Consensus formula:  $3 \text{ mL} \times \% \text{TBSA} \times \text{weight (kg)}$

D. Galveston formula:  $4 \text{ mL} \times \% \text{TBSA} \times \text{weight (kg)} + \text{maintenance fluids}$

Answer: A

Explanation: The Parkland formula is the most commonly used for fluid resuscitation in burn patients, particularly in the first 24 hours, ensuring adequate hydration and perfusion.

**Question: 697**

A patient is noted to have paradoxical movement of the chest wall after sustaining multiple rib fractures. What is the pathophysiological basis for this finding?

- A. Loss of structural integrity of the rib cage
- B. Increased intrathoracic pressure during expiration
- C. Intrapleural pressure exceeding atmospheric pressure
- D. Impaired diaphragm function

Answer: A

Explanation: The loss of structural integrity of the rib cage due to multiple rib fractures causes paradoxical movement during respiration.

**Question: 698**

A patient presents with a laceration to the neck that is actively bleeding. What is the most critical intervention?

- A. Apply a pressure dressing
- B. Prepare for immediate surgical airway
- C. Position the patient upright
- D. Perform direct pressure to the wound

Answer: B

Explanation: The risk of airway compromise necessitates preparation for a surgical airway due to potential vascular injury.

**Question: 699**

In a trauma system, what is the primary purpose of a regional trauma center?

- A. To provide basic emergency care

- B. To coordinate trauma care among various facilities
- C. To serve as a research facility for trauma
- D. To manage all types of medical emergencies

Answer: B

Explanation: A regional trauma center's primary role is to coordinate trauma care, ensuring that patients receive the most appropriate care based on the severity of their injuries.

**Question: 700**

A young adult patient presents with tachycardia, hypotension, and altered mental status following a fall. What is the priority intervention?

- A. Administer IV analgesics
- B. Perform a focused ultrasound
- C. Obtain a complete blood count
- D. Establish IV access and start fluid resuscitation

Answer: D

Explanation: Establishing IV access and starting fluid resuscitation is critical to address hypovolemic shock in a trauma patient.

**Question: 701**

During the assessment of a patient with a suspected knee dislocation, which of the following findings would most indicate the need for immediate reduction?

- A. Pain and swelling
- B. Inability to move the knee
- C. Bruising around the joint
- D. Popliteal pulse absent

Answer: D

Explanation: An absent popliteal pulse indicates potential vascular compromise, necessitating immediate reduction to restore circulation.

**Question: 702**

During a trauma assessment, you note that a patient has significant rib fractures leading to paradoxical

movement of the chest wall. What is this condition known as, and what is the best management approach?

- A. Pulmonary contusion; provide supplemental oxygen
- B. Flail chest; provide positive pressure ventilation and pain management
- C. Hemothorax; perform needle decompression
- D. Tension pneumothorax; monitor closely for respiratory failure

Answer: B

Explanation: Flail chest is characterized by paradoxical movement of the chest wall, and the best management includes positive pressure ventilation and adequate pain control to enhance respiratory mechanics.

**Question: 703**

A 31-year-old female presents with severe abdominal pain and a history of liver disease. She is hypotensive, and her abdomen is distended. What should be your immediate intervention?

- A. Perform a FAST exam and apply a binder
- B. Administer IV fluids and prepare for surgery
- C. Administer analgesics
- D. Prepare for CT imaging

Answer: A

Explanation: A FAST exam is crucial to assess for internal bleeding, and applying a binder can help stabilize the abdomen.

**Question: 704**

While assessing a patient with a partial-thickness burn, you notice the presence of blisters. How would you classify this type of burn?

- A. Deep partial-thickness
- B. Superficial
- C. Full-thickness
- D. Fourth-degree

Answer: A

Explanation: The presence of blisters indicates a deep partial-thickness burn.

**Question: 705**

A patient with a history of blunt abdominal trauma presents with hypotension and tachycardia. Which of the following physical findings would most likely indicate a splenic injury?

- A. Ascites on ultrasound
- B. Rebound tenderness in the right upper quadrant
- C. Grey Turner's sign
- D. Abdominal tenderness in all quadrants

Answer: C

Explanation: Grey Turner's sign indicates retroperitoneal hemorrhage, which can occur with splenic injury.

**Question: 706**

A 30-year-old female is involved in a motor vehicle collision and presents with a stable pelvic fracture. What is the most appropriate management step to minimize hemorrhage?

- A. Administer IV fluids
- B. Monitor vital signs closely
- C. Apply a pelvic binder
- D. Prepare for surgical intervention

Answer: C

Explanation: Applying a pelvic binder helps stabilize the pelvis and can significantly reduce hemorrhage from pelvic fractures.

**Question: 707**

A 28-year-old female sustains a facial injury during a bar fight. You suspect a fracture of the maxilla. What should be your initial management priority, considering the risk of airway compromise?

- A. Stabilize the cervical spine
- B. Perform rapid sequence intubation
- C. Assess for the presence of a foreign body
- D. Apply a jaw-thrust maneuver

Answer: D

Explanation: A jaw-thrust maneuver is essential to maintain airway patency in patients with potential maxillary fractures while assessing for airway compromise.

**Question: 708**

When assessing a trauma patient with an open fracture, what is the primary concern regarding the wound?

- A. Bone healing
- B. Infection risk
- C. Nerve damage
- D. Muscle necrosis

Answer: B

Explanation: Open fractures expose the bone to the external environment, significantly increasing the risk of infection, necessitating prompt surgical intervention.

**Question: 709**

In a trauma patient with a suspected pelvic fracture, which assessment finding would most strongly suggest the presence of significant hemorrhage?

- A. Heart rate of 80 bpm
- B. Blood pressure of 100/60 mmHg
- C. Mild abdominal tenderness
- D. Asymmetrical limb positioning

Answer: B

Explanation: A blood pressure of 100/60 mmHg in the context of a pelvic fracture may indicate significant hemorrhage, necessitating immediate intervention.

**Question: 710**

In managing a patient with suspected spinal cord injury, which of the following is the priority action?

- A. Administration of high-dose steroids
- B. Immobilization of the spine
- C. Assessment of neurological function

D. Initiation of IV fluids

Answer: B

Explanation: Spinal immobilization is critical to prevent further injury and stabilize the patient before further assessment or intervention.

**Question: 711**

During your assessment of a patient with a suspected hollow organ injury, you note signs of peritonitis and guarding. What is the most likely organ affected if the patient has a history of recent abdominal surgery?

- A. Stomach
- B. Large intestine
- C. Small intestine
- D. Bladder

Answer: C

Explanation: The small intestine is the most commonly injured hollow organ, particularly after abdominal surgery, which can lead to perforation and subsequent peritonitis.

**Question: 712**

A patient who fell from a ladder is found unresponsive with a GCS of 7. What is the most critical assessment you should conduct immediately?

- A. Check for spinal injuries
- B. Conduct a full neurological exam
- C. Evaluate circulation and pulse
- D. Assess the airway and breathing

Answer: D

Explanation: With a GCS of 7, the patient is at high risk for airway compromise; therefore, assessing and securing the airway is the top priority.

**Question: 713**

In a case of suspected acute limb ischemia, which intervention should be avoided?

- A. Application of warm compresses
- B. Immediate surgical consultation
- C. Assessment of pulses
- D. Administration of anticoagulants

Answer: A

Explanation: Warm compresses can exacerbate ischemia and are contraindicated in acute limb ischemia management.



Killexams.com is a leading online platform specializing in high-quality certification exam preparation. Offering a robust suite of tools, including MCQs, practice tests, and advanced test engines, Killexams.com empowers candidates to excel in their certification exams. Discover the key features that make Killexams.com the go-to choice for exam success.



## Exam Questions:

Killexams.com provides exam questions that are experienced in test centers. These questions are updated regularly to ensure they are up-to-date and relevant to the latest exam syllabus. By studying these questions, candidates can familiarize themselves with the content and format of the real exam.

## Exam MCQs:

Killexams.com offers exam MCQs in PDF format. These questions contain a comprehensive collection of questions and answers that cover the exam topics. By using these MCQs, candidate can enhance their knowledge and improve their chances of success in the certification exam.

## Practice Test:

Killexams.com provides practice test through their desktop test engine and online test engine. These practice tests simulate the real exam environment and help candidates assess their readiness for the actual exam. The practice test cover a wide range of questions and enable candidates to identify their strengths and weaknesses.

## Guaranteed Success:

Killexams.com offers a success guarantee with the exam MCQs. Killexams claim that by using this materials, candidates will pass their exams on the first attempt or they will get refund for the purchase price. This guarantee provides assurance and confidence to individuals preparing for certification exam.

## Updated Contents:

Killexams.com regularly updates its question bank of MCQs to ensure that they are current and reflect the latest changes in the exam syllabus. This helps candidates stay up-to-date with the exam content and increases their chances of success.