



Name: _____

FR Department: _____

Date: _____

Percentage: _____

Ministry of Health

Emergency Medical Assistant's (EMA) Licensing Board Examination

EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANT FIRST RESPONDER (EMA FR)

Written Examination #9904 - Licence Renewal

Number of questions: 100

Number of Marks: 100 (70 marks)

Minimum Pass: 70%

Time: 2 hours

Number of Attempts Allowed: 3

Please read each question carefully and select **ONE** best answer for each question. Each question is worth one mark. This examination consists of 100 questions randomly chosen from an exam bank of 340 questions.

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1. You find a patient unresponsive in a dumpster during a snowstorm. S/he has flaccid muscles, and blue skin. Respirations are slow and shallow and there is a very slow carotid pulse. Which one of the following is the most appropriate treatment?
- (A) re-warm the patient using hot packs (B) rub the arms and legs to promote circulation
- (C) ventilate with bag valve mask and consider CPR (D) cover the patient with blankets
2. At the scene of a stabbing, you see a knife you believe was used in the incident next to the unconscious patient. What should you do with the knife?
- (A) Pick it up, using a dressing or bandage, and place it in a plastic bag to give to the police (B) Avoid touching or moving the knife unless it causes a safety hazard, or interferes with care
- (C) Be careful not to touch the handle as you move the knife carefully away from the patient (D) Note the knife's exact position; move it away from the patient, and save it for the police
3. The four ways that a poison can enter a person's body are:
- (A) by being inhaled, through the skin, on the skin, or by being injected (B) by being absorbed, through the lungs, through the skin, and by being injected
- (C) through the lungs, by being swallowed, through the skin, or by being injected (D) by being injected, by being inhaled, through eating/swallowing, and by being ingested
4. You are treating a patient with trauma you should use which mask to deliver oxygen?
- (A) Nasal cannula (B) Standard mask
- (C) Non-rebreather mask
5. Which of the following best describes disinfection?
- (A) the process of preparing equipment for cleaning (B) the process of making the body immune to specific bacteria
- (C) the process of using a chemical to kill disease-producing microorganisms on equipment (D) the process of physically removing gross materials from equipment such as dirt, blood or vomit
6. The EMA Licensing Board may grant a licence holder an endorsement provided they have successfully completed training and/or examinations recognized by the board?
- (A) True
- (B) False

7. The most common cause of hypovolemic shock is a substantial loss of blood volume.
- A True
- B False
8. Glucogel can be given orally to an unconscious, supine diabetic patient; providing that their airway is constantly monitored and suction is immediately accessible.
- A True
- B False
9. It important to prop up the right hip of a pregnant woman to:
- A Assist in delivery of the newborn
- B Place the pregnant women in a position of comfort
- C Relieve pressure off the Inferior Vena Cava
- D Prevent hypertension syndrome
10. A patient's pain can be assessed by using the mnemonic:
- A DABC
- B AVPU
- C RBS
- D OPQRST
11. If there is reason to suspect a spinal injury for your patient, manual stabilization of the head and neck must be maintained until the patient is:
- A Completely immobilized
- B Fitted with a cervical collar
- C Examined from head-to-toe
- D Palpated in the neck area
12. The register and rules must be open to inspection at the office of the Emergency Medical Assistants Licensing Board by any person at any time.
- A True
- B False
13. What are the steps included in the primary survey?
- A Scene Assessment, Level of Consciousness, Delicate Spine, Airway, Breathing, Circulation
- B Scene Assessment, Level of Consciousness, Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Rapid Body Survey
- C Level of Consciousness, Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Rapid Body Survey, Skin
- D Level of Consciousness, Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Rapid Body Survey

14. You have been called to a construction site for a 40 year old male who has fallen 10 feet from a ladder. It is a warm sunny day; there are no hazards. Your only patient is supine on hard packed dirt as you approach. You observe that his right thigh pant leg is blood soaked with pooling on the ground. He is screaming about severe pain in his leg. Several workers are standing around, observing; they confirm what has happened. **The most effective method of controlling the bleeding is with the application of:**
- A A tourniquet B Direct pressure
- C Pressure point
15. For a patient with smoke inhalation or carbon monoxide poisoning you should use which mask to deliver oxygen?
- A Non-rebreather mask B Standard mask
- C Nasal cannula
16. Which of the following statements about suctioning an adult is true?
- A suction any patient with a decreased LOC B always preoxygenate the patient for 2-3 min. before suctioning
- C suction only as long as you need to, to clear the airway D suction for a maximum of 15 seconds
17. EMAs must be able to function independently in a non-structured, constantly changing environment.
- A True B False
18. Identify the combination below that best outlines the basic patient assessment model. 1) Obtain History 2) Vital Signs 3) Scene Assessment 4) LOC 5) RBS 6) Circulation Check 7) Assess Breathing 8) Oxygen 9) Assess Airway 10) Head to Toe Exam 11) Assess for Delicate Spine.
- A 3, 1, 4, 11, 9, 7, 8, 6, 5, 2, 10 B 3, 1, 4, 11, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 2
- C 3, 4, 11, 9, 7, 6, 5, 8, 1, 2, 10 D 3, 4, 11, 9, 7, 8, 6, 5, 2, 1, 10
19. A conscious patient has refused care from an EMA. The patient suddenly becomes unconscious. The EMA can legally provide emergency care despite the initial refusal. This is an example of:
- A Implied consent B Advance directive
- C Expressed consent D Substituted consent

20. The Emergency Health Services Act defines the term “*emergency health service*” as:

- (A) first aid or other health care provided in circumstances in which it is necessary to provide the first aid or other health care without delay in order to preserve an individual's life, prevent or alleviate serious physical or mental harm, or alleviate severe pain
- (B) the ability to practice medicine by an emergency medical assistant
- (C) a conveyance that is used for the transport of patients requiring medical attention
- (D) the provision of medical services solely within the hospital setting

21. All of the following are examples of external factors that can affect assessment **except:**

- (A) The attitude of family members
- (B) An uncooperative patient
- (C) Distracting injuries
- (D) Scene chaos
- (E) Personal attitudes

22. In special circumstances the Emergency Medical Assistants (EMA) Licensing Board may extend the licence of an EMA on one occasion provided all of the following requirements have been met **except:**

- (A) The licence extension is for a maximum of 60 days
- (B) the request is made before the EMA's licence has expired
- (C) the EMA is unable to complete renewal requirements prior to licence expiry
- (D) the request is authorized by the BC Emergency Health Services Corporation

23. Which of the following injuries may be classified as head injuries?

- (A) fracture to facial bones
- (B) indirect injury to the brain
- (C) direct injury to the brain
- (D) all of the answers

24. What are the major mechanisms used by the body to remove heat from the body core?

- (A) Dilation of the blood vessels near the skin and evaporation of sweat
- (B) Reduction of body metabolism rate and increased breathing rate
- (C) Constriction of blood vessels near the skin and shivering
- (D) Increased metabolism of fat and reduced metabolism of carbohydrates

25. What is your main objective during the primary survey?

- (A) Identifying and treat life-threatening conditions
- (B) Identifying all injuries or medical emergencies
- (C) Monitoring changes in the patient's condition
- (D) Establishing baseline vital signs

26. The patient is wearing a nitroglycerin patch on the area where the AED electrode should be placed. The EMA should:
- (A) Place the electrode over the medication patch
 - (B) Place the electrode adjacent to the medication patch
 - (C) Remove the medication patch with a gloved hand; wipe the area and apply the electrode
 - (D) None of the answers
27. You respond to a single vehicle accident with one patient. The second action you take is to:
- (A) perform a rescue scene evaluation
 - (B) assess the patient's level of consciousness
 - (C) determine the extent of patient's injuries
 - (D) begin extrication
28. Which of the following is a unique characteristic of a newborn infant?
- (A) Their chest muscles are not fully developed so they appear to "belly breath"
 - (B) They may be scared of the EMA-FR
 - (C) They breath at the same rate as an adult
 - (D) Even though they cannot talk they fully understand what you say to them
29. Which of the following is a unique sign of a head injury?
- (A) Depression or large areas of swelling on the skull
 - (B) Irritability
 - (C) Odor on the breath
 - (D) Bloodshot eyes
30. Food and fluids pass behind the tongue and into the esophagus to get to the stomach.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
31. Which of the following is **not** a component of the scene assessment?
- (A) General impression of the patient
 - (B) Location of all patients
 - (C) Mechanism of injury/nature of illness analysis
 - (D) Scene safety
32. A hand-off report should include:
- (A) Patient age and gender, chief complaint, SAMPLE, interventions
 - (B) Level of consciousness, patient age and gender, chief complaint, insurance provider
 - (C) Secondary assessment findings, patient name, circulation status, SAMPLE
 - (D) Patient responses, airway status, treatments, estimated time of arrival

33. You can contact a bloodborne disease if bodily fluids from an infected person touch the mucous membranes in your eyes.
- A True
- B False
34. An emergency medical assistant is required to disclose all gunshot wounds regardless of origin .
- A True
- B False
35. As an EMA, if a complaint is filed against you, you may appoint a third-party representative to represent you?
- A True
- B False
36. The danger of pulling on the umbilical cord is that:
- A If there is a knot in the umbilical cord, it will tighten
- B The newborn can get tangled
- C Deadly bleeding can occur
- D There is no danger of pulling on the umbilical cord
37. You would describe an adult as having rapid breathing if they are breathing _____.
- A 15-20 breaths per minute with a rapid radial pulse
- B more than 20 breaths per minute not brought on by exercise or exertion
- C 30 breaths per minute brought on by exercise or exertion
- D 12 to 20 breaths per minute without a radial pulse
38. Which is a sign or symptom of shock?
- A Skin that is dry and normal in colour
- B Slow to normal breathing
- C A rapid, weak pulse
- D Calm, quiet reactions to surroundings
39. What is the "critical intervention" for fractures?
- A apply traction
- B apply ice packs
- C apply a splint
- D apply manual stabilization
40. EMAs arrive on scene for a newborn presenting with HR 42, absent respirations, peripheral cyanosis, no meconium staining, and clear airway, maintained with a head-tilt chin-lift. After tactile stimulation and warming the newborn is not responding. What should the next treatment be?
- A Begin CPR
- B Insert advanced airway
- C Provide blow-by oxygen
- D Begin to ventilate with BVM

48. Roles of the EMA-FR include all of the below **except**:

- A Talking to bystanders
- B Obtaining vital signs
- C Gathering scene information
- D Providing scene cover
- E Completing documentation

49. If a complaint against you is investigated, you will be asked to submit your account of the incident.

- A True
- B False

50. Non-breathing patients should be ventilated with a bag valve mask:

- A while prone
- B while supine
- C while semi-sitting
- D while in position found

51. Your patient has an adequate airway, respirations of 6 per minute, blue lips, and only responds to pain by moaning. Your best treatment is to:

- A insert an oral airway and administer oxygen
- B place the patient in recovery position and administer oxygen
- C use pain stimuli to rouse patient
- D insert an oral airway and ventilate with pocket mask or BVM and oxygen

52. To avoid appearing threatening, when possible you should get down to the patients level?

- A True
- B False

53. The recommended way to achieve a neutral position in an infant is _____?

- A Have the parent continue to hold the infant while you treat him
- B Place the infant supine and prop up his head
- C Place a folded towel or blanket under the infant's back
- D Place the infant prone with a towel or blanket under his head

54. Which structure in the airway prevents food from entering your lungs when you swallow?

- A the pharynx
- B the larynx
- C the trachea
- D the epiglottis

55. The benefit for a EMA-FR to obtain immunizations is that:

- A it provides protection against becoming infected with common communicable diseases
- B it prevents the EMA-FR from infecting the patient
- C it protects against a variety of infections including influenza, meningitis, and AIDS
- D it eliminates the need to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

56. During the scene assessment, which of the following is not a consideration?

- A Environment
- B Hazards
- C Mechanism of injury
- D LOC of all patients

57. If EMAs are preparing to assist with the delivery of a baby, what preparations should they make?

- A Place clean sheets, blankets, or towels under the mother's buttocks and over her abdomen
- B Have someone bring a large pot of water to a boil on the stove
- C Get a sterile obstetric kit ready to use during the delivery
- D Have the mother lie flat on her back with her legs extended

58. A Bag Valve Mask is used to _____.

- A assist respirations at a flow of 10 L/min with an oxygen concentration of 85%
- B assist respirations at a flow of 25 L/min with an oxygen concentration of 95%
- C assist respirations at a flow of 15L/min with an oxygen concentration of up to 100%
- D introduce as much high-flow oxygen to the lungs as possible

59. The purpose of the primary survey is to:

- A Ensure the safety of the people at the scene, to identify the mechanism of injury or nature of illness, and to determine any necessary additional resources
- B Identify and manage life and limb threatening injuries and conditions
- C Identify the patient's chief complaint, establish a baseline set of vital signs and gather information about the patient's injuries and condition
- D Allow the EMA-FR to perform medical procedures normally in the domain of a physician
- E Gather or give information regarding the patient's status and treatment

60. An emergency medical assistant (EMA) must notify the *Emergency Medical Assistants Licensing Board* of any change of name, address, or employment within 30 days after the change.

- A True
- B False

61. The rationale for using an AED on a cardiac arrest patient is:
- A To circulate blood and oxygen each time the patient is shocked
 - B To eliminate the need for continuous CPR
 - C To shock the heart muscle and in turn break up any blood clots that may have caused the heart to stop in the first place
 - D To provide an electrical shock that is intended to briefly stop the abnormal electrical activity and allow the heart to develop an effective rhythm
62. How is a TIA different than a stroke?
- A there is no facial droop in a TIA
 - B there are no speech problems in a TIA
 - C the symptoms are temporary in a TIA
 - D the symptoms are longer lasting in a TIA
63. Which of the following is **not** a principle for preserving evidence at the scene of a crime?
- A Avoid stepping on bloodstains
 - B Do not move a body unless you have to check a pulse or breathing
 - C Use a pen or pencil inserted into the barrel of any gun to avoid contaminating the weapon with your fingerprints
 - D Do not take the victim's wallet to obtain personal information, try and obtain this from witnesses or relatives
64. An EMA is obligated to protect and maintain the patient's safety and dignity, regardless of the patient's race, colour, ancestry, place of origin, religion, marital status, family status, physical or mental disability, sex or sexual orientation. Where can this statement be found?
- A Emergency Health Services Act
 - B Emergency Health Services Corporation Treatment Guidelines
 - C Emergency Medical Assistants Regulation: Schedule 3 Code of Ethics
 - D Health Professions Act
65. In emergency situations where an emergency medical assistant (EMA) discovers a patient has an advance directive and a "No CPR" or "DNR" order, the EMA must comply with the most recently dated document. Which document prevails if both documents have the same date?
- A the "No CPR" Order
 - B the advance directive
 - C the "DNR" Order
66. The "Mechanism of Injury" is the part of the:
- A scene assessment
 - B DABC
 - C vital signs
 - D primary survey
67. After you bandage your patient's forearm, she complains of tingling in her fingers. You should:
- A apply an additional bandage
 - B gently reposition the arm
 - C loosen the bandage
 - D tighten the bandage

68. Tuberculosis is transmitted primarily by:

- A saliva
- B airborne bacteria
- C vector-borne transmission
- D insect bites

69. Why should you do a primary survey in every emergency situation?

- A it enables you to protect the patient and bystanders from dangers at the scene
- B it protects you from legal liability
- C it identifies conditions that are an immediate threat to life
- D it identifies conditions that could become life-threatening if not cared for

70. If an EMA decides to appoint a representative during the complaint process, which of the following is the representative **not permitted** to do:

- A Speak on the EMA's behalf
- B Participate in the complaint investigation by the investigation committee
- C Provide advice to the EMA

71. You should consider the patient of a motor vehicle rollover incident as unstable, even if he/she was wearing a seatbelt.

- A True
- B False

72. In British Columbia the term of licence for a First Responder is:

- A 8 years
- B 2 years
- C 3 years
- D 5 years

73. What does ICS stand for?

- A Incident Command System
- B Incident Command Services
- C Incident Cooperative System
- D Intervention Command Service

74. The Services or "Scope of Practice" dictates and defines your actions and is different for each licence category.

- A True
- B False

75. The patient is within 2 weeks of her delivery due date. She has delivered a baby before with no complications. Her contractions are four minutes apart and she has a sensation of rectal pressure. Her water broke an hour ago. The EMA knows that delivery is:
- A Delayed
 - B Ectopic
 - C Imminent
 - D Premature
76. EMAs are called to a home where a woman is in labour, crowning is noted and birth is imminent. In addition they also see a loop of rope-like tissue protruding from the vaginal opening. What complication of childbirth is occurring?
- A Breech birth
 - B Miscarriage
 - C Prolapsed cord
 - D Abruptio placentae
77. An adult person is acting in a manner dangerous to himself. If the person refuses to accept your assistance, legally how should you proceed?
- A Request police assistance; through the Mental Health Act, a police officer is empowered to arrest the person and provide medical aid
 - B You are empowered; through the Emergency Health Services Act, to restrain the person using the minimum force necessary and to provide medical aid
 - C You are empowered; through the Mental Health Act, to restrain the person using the minimum force necessary to provide medical aid
 - D The person has the right to refuse service; legally you cannot do anything more unless the person injures himself to the point where he is unable to refuse aid
78. With severe hypothermia, a maximum of three shocks can be delivered with an AED.
- A True
 - B False
79. The secondary survey has several parts, they are:
- A LOC, DABC, RBS
 - B scene assessment, primary, secondary, reporting of data
 - C history, vital signs, head to toe examination
 - D scene assessment, LOC, DABC, RBS, skin
80. Non-electric space heaters are a source of carbon monoxide?
- A True
 - B False

81. An Emergency Medical Assistant (EMA) is obligated to assume responsibility for personal and professional development, and maintain professional standards through training and peer mentoring. Where is this statement found?
- (A) Emergency Health Services Act
(B) Emergency Medical Assistants Regulation: Schedule 3 Code of Ethics
(C) Health Professions Act
(D) Emergency Health Services Regulation
82. How is information on gunshot wound and stabbings reported to police?
- (A) email report
(B) oral report
(C) facsimile report
83. When determining last oral intake you are only concerned with the last time the patient had something to eat not drink.
- (A) True
(B) False
84. What is a clear sign that respirations are failing and you must oxygenate with 15L/min and ventilate with a BVM immediately?
- (A) rapid breathing of more than 20 breaths per minute
(B) pale, white skin
(C) slow, shallow breathing of less than 10 breaths per minute
(D) wheezing with more than 20 breaths per minute
85. Bandages are used to:
- (A) pack large gaping wounds
(B) hold a dressing in place
(C) cover a wound
(D) provide temporary bleeding control
86. Which of the following is **not** a good characteristic of a professional EMA?
- (A) Confident leadership
(B) Excellent judgment
(C) Strong opinions about ethnic groups
(D) Ability to develop a rapport with a wide variety of patients
(E) Ability to function independently
87. While doing good CPR you feel ribs breaking. You should:
- (A) Start abdominal thrusts
(B) Move to different hand placement on chest
(C) Maintain CPR at original rate and pressure
(D) Continue but use less pressure
(E) Stop CPR

88. If respiratory distress is not treated, what two steps will follow?
- (A) heaving respirations, then laboured breathing (B) failing respirations, then respiratory arrest
- (C) respiratory emergency, then heaving respirations (D) cardiac arrest, then respiratory arrest
89. A reduced level of consciousness is an indication that brain function is compromised.
- (A) True
- (B) False
90. Which airway structure moves up and down allowing air travel to the lungs while keeping food and water out?
- (A) epiglottis (B) trachea
- (C) esophagus (D) larynx
91. Up to how long could the symptoms of a near-drowning be delayed when the patient has aspirated some water to the lungs?
- (A) 5 hours (B) 10 hours
- (C) 15 hours (D) 72 hours
92. The rate of CPR compressions for adult patients is:
- (A) 100 per minute (B) 72 per minute
- (C) 80 per minute (D) 92 per minute
93. In a cardiac arrest with 2 rescuers, an oropharyngeal airway should be measured and inserted and oxygen applied:
- (A) While the EMA-First Responder is assessing the airway (B) Prior to ventilating the patient
- (C) As soon as practical after the AED protocol is started (D) After 4 minutes of CPR
94. The danger of rupturing the sac that contains the amniotic fluid around the newborn is that:
- (A) It can lead to infection in the fetus (B) It can lead to infection in the mother
- (C) It can cause the mother to be starved of oxygen (D) It can cause the fetus to be starved of oxygen

95. Maintaining a professional appearance as an EMA FR is important because it:

- A Let's bystanders know that you are important
- B Helps to instill confidence in patients and their families
- C Allows other rescuers to recognize you from your dress
- D Is a local, provincial and federal requirement

96. What should an EMA-FR observe to indicate that bag valve mask ventilations are adequate?

- A The patient's neck muscles will strain
- B The chest will rise and fall
- C The patient's abdomen will begin to distend
- D There will be resistance

97. As part of the EMA Code of Ethics, if an EMA witnesses any incompetent, illegal or unethical conduct by another EMA they must report the incident to the appropriate authorities?

- A True
- B False

98. Which of the following is **not** a sign or symptom of smoke inhalation?

- A Carbon in the sputum
- B Facial burns
- C Rosy pink skin
- D Smoky breath odor

99. A burn that presents with reddening of the skin, blisters and severe pain may be classified as:

- A Superficial
- B Partial thickness
- C Full thickness

100. The areas of the body where heat loss is the highest when immersed in water or snow, include:

- A neck, chest, abdomen, groin
- B head, armpits, sides of chest, groin
- C head, neck, back, groin
- D chest, abdomen, legs