

68W Combat Medic Specialist Training - Module 3 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which breathing characteristic describes normal versus abnormal breathing patterns?**
 - A. Respiratory rhythm**
 - B. Respiratory quality**
 - C. Respiratory rate**
 - D. Pupil response**

- 2. What does oxygen saturation (SpO₂) indicate?**
 - A. The amount of oxygen in the lungs**
 - B. The ratio of oxygen present in the blood compared to what could be carried**
 - C. The level of carbon dioxide in the blood**
 - D. The percentage of blood cells in the plasma**

- 3. In pediatric assessments, what aspect differs significantly from adult assessments?**
 - A. Focus on medical history only**
 - B. Assessment of developmental stages and caregivers**
 - C. Emphasis on physical Size over development**
 - D. Use of more invasive testing methods**

- 4. What is included in the assessment of pulse quality?**
 - A. The temperature and color of the skin**
 - B. The rhythm and force of the pulse**
 - C. The patient's emotional state**
 - D. The size and shape of the heart**

- 5. What does the letter A in DCAPBTLS signify?**
 - A. Abrasions**
 - B. Allergic reactions**
 - C. Assessment protocols**
 - D. Anxiety levels**

- 6. What is respiration defined as?**
- A. The process of digestion**
 - B. The act of breathing in and out**
 - C. The beating of the heart**
 - D. The movement of blood through veins**
- 7. What does the SAMPLE acronym stand for in patient assessment?**
- A. Signs and Symptoms, Allergies, Medications, and Past Medical History**
 - B. Symptoms, Actions, Medications, and Patient History**
 - C. Signs, Assessment, Medications, and Life Support**
 - D. Symptoms, Allergies, Meals, and Physical Examination**
- 8. What is identified as the first step in the chain of survival?**
- A. Early defibrillation of the patient**
 - B. Early recognition of cardiac arrest**
 - C. Immediate transport to medical facilities**
 - D. Communication with emergency medical services**
- 9. In the SNNAC acronym, what does the "S" stand for?**
- A. Scene size-up**
 - B. Subject assessment**
 - C. Safety evaluation**
 - D. Signal confirmation**
- 10. How should a patient with an anaphylactic reaction be treated?**
- A. Provide oral antihistamines and observe**
 - B. Administer epinephrine and monitor airway**
 - C. Apply a cold compress and transport**
 - D. Encourage the patient to breathe deeply**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which breathing characteristic describes normal versus abnormal breathing patterns?

- A. Respiratory rhythm
- B. Respiratory quality**
- C. Respiratory rate
- D. Pupil response

Normal breathing patterns can be described by considering various characteristics, among which respiratory quality is crucial. Respiratory quality refers to the ease and effort of breathing—how well air flows in and out of the lungs, characterized by the absence of distress or labored breathing. It encompasses aspects such as the depth of breaths (shallow or deep), the sound of breathing (noisy or quiet), and any use of accessory muscles. In healthy individuals, the breathing should appear effortless, with a regular rhythm and adequate volume, indicating that the lungs and respiratory muscles are functioning properly. Abnormal respiratory quality may present as wheezing, stridor, or labored breathing, which can indicate underlying issues such as airway obstruction or respiratory distress. While respiratory rhythm, rate, and pupil response provide essential information about a person's respiratory health and overall condition, they do not alone give a complete picture of how air is moving into and out of the lungs or the efficiency and comfort of the person's breathing. Therefore, respiratory quality is particularly significant in differentiating between normal and abnormal breathing patterns.

2. What does oxygen saturation (SpO₂) indicate?

- A. The amount of oxygen in the lungs
- B. The ratio of oxygen present in the blood compared to what could be carried**
- C. The level of carbon dioxide in the blood
- D. The percentage of blood cells in the plasma

Oxygen saturation (SpO₂) measures the percentage of hemoglobin binding sites in the bloodstream occupied by oxygen. It is expressed as a ratio of the actual amount of oxygen bound to hemoglobin versus the maximum amount of oxygen that could be carried based on the hemoglobin available in the blood. This value is crucial in determining how well oxygen is being transported in the body, influencing overall respiratory function and tissue oxygenation. Understanding this concept is vital for assessing a patient's respiratory status and making informed decisions about potential interventions or treatments. Monitoring SpO₂ values helps identify hypoxemia (low oxygen saturation), which may require supplemental oxygen or other medical interventions to ensure sufficient oxygenation for the patient's organs and tissues. Therefore, the focus is on the transport capacity of hemoglobin in the blood rather than the level of oxygen in the lungs or other unrelated parameters.

3. In pediatric assessments, what aspect differs significantly from adult assessments?

- A. Focus on medical history only**
- B. Assessment of developmental stages and caregivers**
- C. Emphasis on physical Size over development**
- D. Use of more invasive testing methods**

In pediatric assessments, the evaluation of developmental stages and caregivers is a critical aspect that significantly differs from adult assessments. Infants and children are in constant growth and development, making their developmental milestones essential indicators of their overall health and well-being. This includes assessing not only the child's physical health but also their emotional, cognitive, and social development. Additionally, caregivers play a vital role in pediatric assessments. Understanding their perspectives, knowledge, and concerns provides valuable context that can influence the child's health outcomes. Caregivers can offer insights about the child's behavior, development, and any health issues that may not be immediately apparent during the assessment. In contrast, adult assessments generally focus more on the patient's medical history and current health status without the same emphasis on developmental stages. Adults are typically more independent, and their assessment does not rely on caregiver input to the same extent, making pediatric assessments unique in their need to incorporate both the child's developmental needs and caregiver involvement.

4. What is included in the assessment of pulse quality?

- A. The temperature and color of the skin**
- B. The rhythm and force of the pulse**
- C. The patient's emotional state**
- D. The size and shape of the heart**

The assessment of pulse quality primarily involves evaluating the rhythm and force of the pulse. Rhythm refers to the regularity of the heartbeat, indicating how evenly the beats occur, and is essential in identifying any irregularities or arrhythmias. The force of the pulse, sometimes described as strong, weak, or thready, reflects the volume of blood being pumped from the heart and can provide insight into the patient's cardiovascular status. Evaluating the rhythm and force of the pulse helps healthcare providers determine if a patient is experiencing conditions such as shock, dehydration, or heart disease. This information is crucial for making informed decisions about immediate care and further assessments. Other options, while they may offer valuable information about a patient's overall condition, do not specifically pertain to the assessment of pulse quality. For example, skin temperature and color can indicate circulation or thermal status, while a patient's emotional state might influence vital signs but does not directly assess pulse quality. The size and shape of the heart pertain to anatomical considerations typically evaluated through imaging or physical examination, rather than a pulse assessment.

5. What does the letter A in DCAPBTLS signify?

- A. Abrasions**
- B. Allergic reactions**
- C. Assessment protocols**
- D. Anxiety levels**

In the acronym DCAPBTLS, which is used in trauma assessments, the letter A specifically stands for "Abrasions." Abrasions refer to injuries where the skin has been scraped or rubbed off, commonly due to friction against a rough surface. Recognizing abrasions is important in a medical assessment because they can indicate the severity of a traumatic injury and may also be at risk for infection. Understanding abrasions in the context of DCAPBTLS helps practitioners systematically evaluate a patient for signs of trauma. Each element of the acronym serves to remind healthcare professionals to check for different types of injuries: - D for Deformities - C for Contusions - A for Abrasions - P for Penetrating injuries - B for Burns - T for Tenderness - L for Lacerations - S for Swelling This structured approach ensures that all potential injuries are assessed, allowing for a comprehensive evaluation and appropriate treatment.

6. What is respiration defined as?

- A. The process of digestion**
- B. The act of breathing in and out**
- C. The beating of the heart**
- D. The movement of blood through veins**

Respiration is defined as the act of breathing in and out, which is crucial for gas exchange in the body. During respiration, oxygen is inhaled into the lungs and then transported to the bloodstream, where it is delivered to the cells for metabolic processes. Simultaneously, carbon dioxide, a waste product of metabolism, is expelled from the body during exhalation. This process is vital for maintaining homeostasis and supporting life, as it enables cellular respiration that provides energy for the body's functions. The other choices, while related to bodily functions, do not accurately define respiration. Digestion refers to the process of breaking down food in the gastrointestinal tract, the beating of the heart pertains to the function of the cardiovascular system, and the movement of blood through veins describes circulation. Each of these processes is essential for overall health but is distinct from the respiratory process defined by the act of breathing.

7. What does the SAMPLE acronym stand for in patient assessment?

- A. Signs and Symptoms, Allergies, Medications, and Past Medical History**
- B. Symptoms, Actions, Medications, and Patient History**
- C. Signs, Assessment, Medications, and Life Support**
- D. Symptoms, Allergies, Meals, and Physical Examination**

The SAMPLE acronym is a vital mnemonic used in patient assessment, particularly in emergency medical situations. It stands for Signs and Symptoms, Allergies, Medications, and Past Medical History. Understanding each component of the SAMPLE acronym is crucial for gathering relevant information that informs treatment decisions. - **Signs and Symptoms** allow the medic to differentiate between what can be observed (signs) and what the patient reports (symptoms), helping to form a clearer picture of the patient's condition. - **Allergies** is critical information that can prevent potential adverse reactions to medications or treatments administered during care. - **Medications** details any drugs the patient is currently taking, which could have implications for their medical management and potential interactions. - **Past Medical History** provides insights into pre-existing conditions that may affect the patient's current presentation and response to treatment. Each element plays a significant role in ensuring comprehensive care and safety during patient assessment.

8. What is identified as the first step in the chain of survival?

- A. Early defibrillation of the patient**
- B. Early recognition of cardiac arrest**
- C. Immediate transport to medical facilities**
- D. Communication with emergency medical services**

The first step in the chain of survival is the early recognition of cardiac arrest. Recognizing cardiac arrest promptly allows for the immediate activation of emergency protocols and swift intervention, which are critical in improving the chances of survival for the patient. Quick identification means that care can be initiated without delay, whether through the commencement of CPR or the call for emergency medical services. This first step lays the foundation for subsequent measures, such as defibrillation and advanced medical intervention, making it essential for a successful outcome in cardiac emergencies. The other options, while important components of emergency response, occur later in the sequence. Immediate transport to medical facilities and communication with emergency medical services are dependent on the recognition and initial care provided at the scene. Early defibrillation is vital but is most effective when initiated after recognizing a patient is in cardiac arrest and has been properly assessed.

9. In the SNNAC acronym, what does the "S" stand for?

- A. Scene size-up**
- B. Subject assessment**
- C. Safety evaluation**
- D. Signal confirmation**

The "S" in the SNNAC acronym stands for Scene size-up. This is a crucial first step in the assessment and response process during an emergency or medical situation. By conducting a scene size-up, a combat medic can evaluate the environment to ensure safety, identify the mechanism of injury, and determine the number of patients involved. This initial assessment helps the medic gather important information that influences subsequent care decisions and the actions required to address the medical needs of the patients efficiently. It sets the stage for all following assessments and interventions, ensuring that the medic is prepared to provide appropriate care in a safe and effective manner.

10. How should a patient with an anaphylactic reaction be treated?

- A. Provide oral antihistamines and observe**
- B. Administer epinephrine and monitor airway**
- C. Apply a cold compress and transport**
- D. Encourage the patient to breathe deeply**

Administering epinephrine and monitoring the airway is the most appropriate and urgent treatment for a patient experiencing anaphylaxis. Anaphylaxis is a severe, potentially life-threatening allergic reaction that can lead to difficulty breathing, swelling, and a drop in blood pressure. Epinephrine works rapidly to counteract these effects by constricting blood vessels, increasing heart rate, and opening up the airways, providing critical support during this medical emergency. Monitoring the airway is equally important because anaphylaxis can lead to swelling in the throat and airway obstruction. Ensuring that the patient's airway remains clear is vital to prevent suffocation. The other options would not adequately address the immediate needs of a patient in anaphylactic shock. For instance, providing oral antihistamines, while useful for mild allergic reactions, is inadequate for the severity of anaphylaxis as it does not act fast enough and does not address airway compromise. Applying a cold compress or encouraging deep breathing would neither manage the systemic effects of anaphylaxis nor address any respiratory distress effectively.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://68module3.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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