

68W COMBAT MEDIC SPECIALIST TRAINING – MODULE 3 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. What does the 'O' in OPQRST stand for regarding the assessment of a patient's condition?
 - A. Onset
 - B. Observation
 - C. Orientation
 - D. Outcome
2. The Q in RRQ stands for _____.
 - A. quality
 - B. question
 - C. quantity
 - D. queue
3. In the CCT acronym, what does the first C stand for?
 - A. Condition
 - B. Color
 - C. Clinical assessment
 - D. Corrective measures
4. What is a base station in a medical context?
 - A. A mobile medical unit
 - B. A two-way radio at a fixed site
 - C. A command center for operations
 - D. An emergency medical transport service
5. What is a sign of a possible inhalation injury in a burn patient?
 - A. Skin discoloration
 - B. Wheezing or difficulty breathing
 - C. Localized pain
 - D. Swelling at the site of the burn
6. What does the "Golden Hour" refer to in trauma care?
 - A. A 30-minute period following an injury
 - B. The critical time period for immediate surgery
 - C. The critical time period where prompt medical treatment is essential
 - D. A safe time frame for transporting patients to hospital

- 7. When using PPE, which item is most critical for preventing airborne transmission?**
- A. Gloves
 - B. Face shield
 - C. Surgical mask or N95 respirator
 - D. Cover gown
- 8. Which of the following is a key element of a thorough "Secondary Assessment"?**
- A. Scene safety assessment
 - B. Comprehensive patient history
 - C. General impression of the scene
 - D. Calculation of necessary medical supplies
- 9. Which of the following steps is recommended for managing an airway obstruction?**
- A. Encourage coughing and perform CPR if unresponsive
 - B. Give the patient water to drink immediately
 - C. Perform a tracheostomy as the first action
 - D. Administer medications to relax the airway
- 10. What does the history of the present illness refer to?**
- A. A summary of the patient's entire medical history
 - B. Details about the patient's previous surgeries
 - C. Information regarding the symptoms and nature of the patient's current concern
 - D. The patient's lifestyle and dietary habits

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the 'O' in OPQRST stand for regarding the assessment of a patient's condition?

- A. Onset**
- B. Observation
- C. Orientation
- D. Outcome

The 'O' in OPQRST stands for Onset, which is a crucial element in assessing a patient's condition, particularly in the context of pain or medical episodes. It refers to the timing and circumstances under which the symptoms began. Understanding the onset helps healthcare providers determine if the situation is acute, chronic, or related to a specific event, which can be vital in diagnosing the underlying issue. For example, knowing whether the pain started suddenly or gradually can point to different causes or conditions. A sudden onset might suggest an acute problem like a heart attack or a fracture, whereas a gradual onset could indicate a chronic condition. This information is essential for guiding appropriate treatment and interventions. Therefore, accurately assessing the onset of symptoms aids in forming a more effective and tailored care plan for the patient.

2. The Q in RRQ stands for ____.

- A. quality**
- B. question
- C. quantity
- D. queue

In the context of the Q in RRQ, which stands for Quality, it highlights the importance of evaluating the standard or effectiveness of care or services provided, particularly in a medical or healthcare setting. Quality assessment is crucial for ensuring that patients receive the best possible outcomes and care standards are met. Quality metrics help combat medics and healthcare professionals identify areas for improvement in patient care, maintain high standards of practice, and ensure compliance with protocols. By focusing on quality, medics can enhance patient safety, clinical outcomes, and overall service delivery. This focus forms part of a broader initiative aimed at continuous improvement within healthcare systems, aligning with best practices. Understanding the significance of quality in medical training supports the continuous professional development of combat medics and prepares them for challenges in real-world scenarios, where effective living and comprehensive care are paramount.

3. In the CCT acronym, what does the first C stand for?

- A. Condition
- B. Color**
- C. Clinical assessment
- D. Corrective measures

In the context of the CCT acronym, the first C stands for "Color." This term is crucial in medical assessments because the color of a patient's skin can provide vital clues about their physiological status. For instance, deviations from the normal skin color—such as pallor, cyanosis, or flushing—can indicate issues like poor perfusion, hypoxia, or fever, respectively. Recognizing these changes is essential for a Combat Medic, as they can guide prompt interventions in emergency situations. Understanding the importance of color as a component of patient assessment allows medics to quickly evaluate a patient's condition and respond with appropriate urgency. This reinforces the need to observe and interpret color changes as part of the broader clinical evaluation of a patient's overall health.

4. What is a base station in a medical context?

- A. A mobile medical unit
- B. A two-way radio at a fixed site**
- C. A command center for operations
- D. An emergency medical transport service

In the medical context, a base station is defined as a two-way radio at a fixed site. These stations serve as a critical communication hub for emergency medical services (EMS) and other healthcare operations. They are used to coordinate the activities of ambulances, dispatch personnel to various locations, and communicate with medical personnel on the ground. The fixed nature of the station allows for continuous monitoring and communication, enabling efficient management of medical resources and ensuring that accurate information is relayed for effective patient care. Having a reliable communication system is essential in emergency situations, where every second counts. A base station also connects ambulances and first responders to hospitals, allowing for the swift transfer of patient information, which is crucial for readiness upon patient arrival at medical facilities. The other options represent important aspects of the medical service ecosystem but do not specifically define the role of a base station in communication. A mobile medical unit refers to the physical presence of medical services that can move to different locations; a command center focuses on overall operations management rather than communication per se, and emergency medical transport services highlight the transportation of patients rather than the communication infrastructure necessary to support those services.

5. What is a sign of a possible inhalation injury in a burn patient?

- A. Skin discoloration
- B. Wheezing or difficulty breathing**
- C. Localized pain
- D. Swelling at the site of the burn

A possible inhalation injury in a burn patient is indicated by wheezing or difficulty breathing. Inhalation injuries occur when hot gases or chemical fumes are inhaled, which can lead to airway edema, bronchospasm, and ultimately respiratory distress. Wheezing is a specific sound produced during breathing when air is forced through narrowed airways, often signaling obstruction or inflammation in the respiratory tract. Difficulty breathing can manifest as shortness of breath or labored breathing, both of which are critical signs that alert healthcare providers to the potential for compromised airflow and the need for immediate intervention. Other symptoms that might accompany inhalation injury could include soot in the mouth or nostrils, singed nasal hair, or changes in voice, but wheezing is a direct indicator of airway involvement, which is a critical concern in the management of burn patients. Recognizing these symptoms is crucial for timely treatment, which can significantly affect patient outcomes.

6. What does the "Golden Hour" refer to in trauma care?

- A. A 30-minute period following an injury
- B. The critical time period for immediate surgery
- C. The critical time period where prompt medical treatment is essential**
- D. A safe time frame for transporting patients to hospital

The "Golden Hour" in trauma care refers to the critical time period after a traumatic injury where prompt medical treatment is essential for the best chance of survival and recovery. This concept highlights that the outcomes for severely injured patients significantly improve when they receive timely and effective medical intervention within this hour. During this time, medical professionals aim to stabilize the patient, control bleeding, and address life-threatening conditions. Understanding the importance of the Golden Hour is crucial for combat medics and first responders, as they often work in challenging conditions where every moment counts. The emphasis on immediate care during this timeframe can mean the difference between life and death, underscoring the need for rapid assessment and intervention by medical personnel. Being well-versed in the implications of the Golden Hour helps in making swift and informed decisions in trauma scenarios.

7. When using PPE, which item is most critical for preventing airborne transmission?

- A. Gloves
- B. Face shield
- C. Surgical mask or N95 respirator**
- D. Cover gown

The most critical item for preventing airborne transmission when using personal protective equipment (PPE) is the surgical mask or N95 respirator. This is due to their ability to filter out small particles, including respiratory droplets and aerosols that may carry infectious agents. N95 respirators, in particular, are designed to provide a tighter fit around the face and filter out at least 95% of particles in the air, including those that are airborne due to procedures that generate droplets. Airborne transmission is a significant concern in healthcare settings, especially with pathogens that can remain suspended in the air for extended periods. While gloves, face shields, and cover gowns play important roles in protecting healthcare providers from contact and droplet transmission, they do not offer the same level of protection against airborne pathogens as a surgical mask or N95 respirator. This makes the latter essential in situations where airborne transmission is a risk, allowing for adequate protection and reducing the likelihood of respiratory infections among healthcare workers and patients.

8. Which of the following is a key element of a thorough "Secondary Assessment"?

- A. Scene safety assessment
- B. Comprehensive patient history**
- C. General impression of the scene
- D. Calculation of necessary medical supplies

A key element of a thorough "Secondary Assessment" is obtaining a comprehensive patient history. This step is crucial because it helps the medical provider gather essential information about the patient's medical background, current symptoms, and any medications they might be taking. Understanding the patient's history can inform decision-making regarding treatment and help identify any underlying conditions that may impact the patient's care. While assessing scene safety, making a general impression of the scene, and calculating necessary medical supplies are important components of the overall assessment process, they primarily relate to the initial assessment and preparation for treatment. The secondary assessment focuses specifically on a detailed understanding of the patient's condition after initial life threats have been addressed. Thus, the comprehensive patient history is vital in providing insight into the individual circumstances surrounding the patient's health, enabling a more informed and effective medical response.

9. Which of the following steps is recommended for managing an airway obstruction?

- A. Encourage coughing and perform CPR if unresponsive**
- B. Give the patient water to drink immediately
- C. Perform a tracheostomy as the first action
- D. Administer medications to relax the airway

Encouraging coughing and performing CPR if the patient is unresponsive is the most appropriate response when faced with an airway obstruction. Coughing is the body's natural reflex to help expel obstructions. It can effectively dislodge food or other materials blocking the airway, particularly if the obstruction is partial and the patient can still breathe or make sounds. In cases where the obstruction is complete and the patient becomes unresponsive, initiating CPR is critical, as it can help to restore a clear airway and maintain circulation, thereby increasing the chances of a successful outcome. The immediate recommendation to give water to the patient in the event of an airway obstruction could lead to further complications, such as aspiration, which may worsen the obstruction. Performing a tracheostomy is an invasive procedure typically reserved for severe cases where less invasive measures have failed and not as a first action. Administering medications in this scenario is unlikely to directly resolve the obstruction and could delay necessary critical interventions.

10. What does the history of the present illness refer to?

- A. A summary of the patient's entire medical history
- B. Details about the patient's previous surgeries
- C. Information regarding the symptoms and nature of the patient's current concern**
- D. The patient's lifestyle and dietary habits

The history of the present illness is a critical component of patient assessments and focuses specifically on the symptoms and circumstances surrounding the patient's current health concerns. It encompasses details about the onset, duration, severity, and characteristics of the symptoms the patient is experiencing, as well as any potential triggers or alleviating factors. This information is vital for understanding the patient's current condition and guiding the diagnosis and treatment plan. In contrast, the summary of the patient's entire medical history includes past medical issues and treatments, but does not concentrate solely on the current problem. Details regarding previous surgeries provide relevant background but are not directly tied to the current illness. Information about lifestyle and dietary habits may offer insights into the patient's overall health but does not specifically address the immediate concerns presented by the patient. Thus, focusing on the symptoms and nature of the current issue is essential for effective medical evaluation and care.

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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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