

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

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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 factor determines whether a helmet should be removed from a trauma patient?**
 - A. If the patient refuses to remove it
 - B. If it interferes with airway management
 - C. If the helmet is broken
 - D. If the patient is conscious
- 2. What is a drop report?**
 - A. A complete patient care report
 - B. An abbreviated form of the PCR left at the hospital
 - C. A summary of radio communications
 - D. A report on equipment malfunction
- 3. What role does evaluating a patient's age play in assessing burn severity?**
 - A. It helps in determining the type of pain medication to use
 - B. Age influences the healing process and the risk of complications
 - C. Age is irrelevant in burn severity assessment
 - D. It affects the patient's ability to follow instructions
- 4. In the OPQRSTI assessment model, what does the letter O represent?**
 - A. Opioids
 - B. Observation
 - C. Onset
 - D. Outcome
- 5. What does the 'O' in OPQRST stand for regarding the assessment of a patient's condition?**
 - A. Onset
 - B. Observation
 - C. Orientation
 - D. Outcome

- 6. What does trending refer to in a patient's evaluation?**
- A. A sudden change in condition
 - B. Changes in a patient's condition over time
 - C. An immediate diagnosis
 - D. Standard treatment protocols
- 7. What physical sign might indicate spoiled blood flow to a limb?**
- A. Pallor
 - B. Redness
 - C. Warmth
 - D. Swelling
- 8. What is a blood pressure monitor primarily used for?**
- A. To measure heart rate
 - B. To automatically inflate a blood pressure cuff and measure blood pressure
 - C. To assess respiratory function
 - D. To detect oxygen levels in the blood
- 9. 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
- 10. Which of the following is a symptom of a concussion?**
- A. Loss of consciousness lasting more than a minute
 - B. Persistent nausea and vomiting after the injury
 - C. Sudden severe headache after a fall
 - D. All of the above

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What factor determines whether a helmet should be removed from a trauma patient?

- A. If the patient refuses to remove it
- B. If it interferes with airway management**
- C. If the helmet is broken
- D. If the patient is conscious

The correct choice highlights the critical priority of ensuring an open and accessible airway in trauma care. In situations where a patient has sustained injuries, particularly to the head or neck, it is vital to ensure that airway management can be performed effectively. Helmets can obstruct access to the patient's airway and hinder medical interventions that may be necessary for respiratory support. If the helmet is interfering with this essential aspect of care, it must be removed to ensure that the patient can receive appropriate treatment. The other factors, while important in the assessment of the overall trauma situation, are secondary considerations. A patient's refusal to remove a helmet can complicate the situation, but it does not overshadow the necessity of airway management. Similarly, whether or not the helmet is damaged could impact the decision to remove it but is not a primary determinant like airway accessibility. A patient's level of consciousness may provide valuable information about their overall condition and responsiveness but does not directly dictate whether the helmet should be removed from an airway management perspective. Therefore, the need to maintain an unobstructed airway is the overriding factor in deciding the removal of a helmet in trauma situations.

2. What is a drop report?

- A. A complete patient care report
- B. An abbreviated form of the PCR left at the hospital**
- C. A summary of radio communications
- D. A report on equipment malfunction

The correct choice is that a drop report refers to an abbreviated form of the patient care report (PCR) that is left at the hospital when a patient is transferred for further care. This document is crucial because it provides the receiving healthcare team with essential information regarding the patient's condition, treatment provided, and any significant findings that need immediate attention. The drop report ensures continuity of care and that important data is not lost during the transition from the medic to the hospital staff. In contrast, a complete patient care report would typically contain comprehensive details about the patient's entire encounter with the medic, which is more extensive than what a drop report entails. A summary of radio communications pertains to the dialogue and information exchanged over communication devices, which does not provide specifics about a patient's care. Lastly, a report on equipment malfunction relates to issues with medical equipment rather than detailing patient care or transferring information about a patient. Thus, the drop report's function in facilitating communication and patient care continuity makes it the correct answer.

3. What role does evaluating a patient's age play in assessing burn severity?

- A. It helps in determining the type of pain medication to use
- B. Age influences the healing process and the risk of complications**
- C. Age is irrelevant in burn severity assessment
- D. It affects the patient's ability to follow instructions

Evaluating a patient's age is crucial in assessing burn severity because age influences both the healing process and the risk of complications. Different age groups—infants, children, adults, and the elderly—have varying physiological responses to burns. For instance, younger patients, such as infants, have thinner skin which can lead to deeper burns at lower temperatures, increasing the severity of the injury. Conversely, older adults may have compromised skin integrity and comorbidities that can hinder healing and increase susceptibility to infections. Additionally, age-related factors such as skin elasticity, overall health, and immune function play significant roles in recovery times and the potential for scarring. Understanding these age-related risks allows healthcare providers to make better decisions regarding treatment plans and interventions, tailoring care to minimize complications and enhance recovery outcomes. Recognizing the impacts of age on burn severity is essential for effective medical evaluation and management.

4. In the OPQRSTI assessment model, what does the letter O represent?

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

In the OPQRSTI assessment model, the letter "O" represents "Onset." This refers to when the patient's symptoms began, which is a crucial aspect of assessing the patient's condition. Understanding the onset helps the healthcare provider determine the nature of the problem, establish a timeline for the symptoms, and evaluate whether the condition may be acute or chronic. Including the onset in the assessment aids in prioritizing care and may influence the diagnosis and treatment options. For example, knowing whether a pain started suddenly or gradually can give valuable insights into its possible causes, leading to appropriate interventions.

5. 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.

6. What does trending refer to in a patient's evaluation?

- A. A sudden change in condition
- B. Changes in a patient's condition over time**
- C. An immediate diagnosis
- D. Standard treatment protocols

Trending in a patient's evaluation refers to the observation and analysis of changes in a patient's condition over time. This continuous assessment allows healthcare providers to identify patterns, improvements, or deteriorations in the patient's health status. By tracking vital signs, symptoms, and other health indicators over a period, clinicians can make informed decisions about treatment plans and interventions. This concept is essential in clinical practice as it helps in anticipating potential complications and ensuring that the care provided aligns with the patient's evolving needs. In contrast, other options focus on immediate changes, diagnosis, or treatment protocols, which do not reflect the ongoing process of monitoring a patient's progression or regression that trending encapsulates.

7. What physical sign might indicate spoiled blood flow to a limb?

- A. Pallor**
- B. Redness
- C. Warmth
- D. Swelling

Pallor, or paleness of the skin, is a significant physical sign that might indicate inadequate blood flow to a limb. When blood flow is compromised, the oxygen supply to the tissues decreases, resulting in a lack of the typical healthy color that indicates adequate perfusion. This reduced blood flow can be due to various conditions, such as arterial occlusion or vascular problems, which lead to this pale appearance. In contrast, redness typically suggests increased blood flow or inflammation. Warmth may also indicate enhanced circulation or infection, while swelling could point to fluid accumulation or inflammation rather than direct blood flow issues. Thus, pallor is the most direct indicator of compromised blood flow to a limb, highlighting the importance of assessing skin color as part of a comprehensive examination in such scenarios.

8. What is a blood pressure monitor primarily used for?

- A. To measure heart rate
- B. To automatically inflate a blood pressure cuff and measure blood pressure**
- C. To assess respiratory function
- D. To detect oxygen levels in the blood

A blood pressure monitor is primarily used to automatically inflate a blood pressure cuff and measure blood pressure. This device is essential for identifying hypertension or hypotension, both of which can have significant implications for a patient's health. The blood pressure reading consists of two values: systolic pressure, which is the pressure in the arteries during the contraction of the heart, and diastolic pressure, which is the pressure when the heart is at rest between beats. This information is crucial in medical settings for diagnosing and managing a variety of conditions, including heart disease, stroke, and other cardiovascular issues. The other options, while related to health monitoring, do not specifically pertain to the primary function of a blood pressure monitor. For instance, measuring heart rate is typically done with a pulse oximeter or a heart rate monitor rather than a blood pressure monitor. Assessing respiratory function is generally done with spirometry or peak flow meters, and detecting oxygen levels in the blood is the domain of pulse oximetry. Each of these tools serves distinct purposes in patient assessment and monitoring.

9. 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.

10. Which of the following is a symptom of a concussion?

- A. Loss of consciousness lasting more than a minute
- B. Persistent nausea and vomiting after the injury
- C. Sudden severe headache after a fall
- D. All of the above**

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury that can result from a blow to the head or a violent shaking of the head and body. It is important to recognize the symptoms associated with a concussion, as timely intervention can be crucial for effective recovery. The correct response includes all the identified symptoms—loss of consciousness lasting more than a minute, persistent nausea and vomiting after the injury, and a sudden severe headache after a fall—because they are all potential indicators of a concussion. Loss of consciousness, even if brief, can be a warning sign of a more serious brain injury. If this lasts longer than a minute, it signifies a more significant impact on the brain. Persistent nausea and vomiting suggest that the brain is struggling to maintain normal function after the injury, and these symptoms are often alarming signs that require immediate medical assessment. Similarly, a sudden severe headache following a head injury may indicate a concussion or other serious conditions, such as intracranial bleeding. Understanding and recognizing these symptoms is critical for anyone involved in care after a head injury, making it vital to consider all of these potential indicators together.

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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