

AAOS Emergency Care and Transport of the Sick and Injured Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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	16

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

- 1. What term is used to describe a young person ages 12 to 18 years?**
 - A. Child**
 - B. Adolescent**
 - C. Young adult**
 - D. Preteen**
- 2. Which type of muscle is responsible for the contraction of the heart?**
 - A. Skeletal muscle**
 - B. Cardiac muscle**
 - C. Smooth muscle**
 - D. Voluntary muscle**
- 3. What process is established to determine the qualifications necessary to practice a particular profession?**
 - A. Certification**
 - B. Licensing**
 - C. Credentialing**
 - D. Accreditation**
- 4. What defines the final section of the vertebral column?**
 - A. Thoracic vertebrae**
 - B. Coccyx**
 - C. Sacral vertebrae**
 - D. Lumbar vertebrae**
- 5. What is the term for the process of replacing nitrogen in the lungs with oxygen during airway management?**
 - A. Oxygenation**
 - B. Ventilation**
 - C. Denitrogenation**
 - D. Intubation**

- 6. What device is specifically designed to detect life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias and deliver an electrical shock to the patient?**
- A. Cardiac Monitor**
 - B. Automated External Defibrillator (AED)**
 - C. Electrical Cardioverter**
 - D. Manual Defibrillator**
- 7. What is the term that describes the volume of blood circulated by the heart in one minute?**
- A. Cardiac output (CO)**
 - B. Stroke volume**
 - C. Blood pressure**
 - D. Heart rate**
- 8. What is the name of the main artery that carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the body?**
- A. Pulmonary Artery**
 - B. Venacava**
 - C. Aorta**
 - D. Coronary Artery**
- 9. What acronym serves as a memory device to recall the types of weapons of mass destruction?**
- A. WMD**
 - B. B-NICE**
 - C. BOMB**
 - D. CBRN**
- 10. What is the purpose of a barrier device in medical situations?**
- A. To enhance communication**
 - B. To limit exposure to a patient's body fluids**
 - C. To facilitate patient movement**
 - D. To provide medication delivery**

Answers

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What term is used to describe a young person ages 12 to 18 years?

A. Child

B. Adolescent

C. Young adult

D. Preteen

The term "adolescent" accurately describes a young person ages 12 to 18 years. During this developmental stage, individuals undergo significant physical, emotional, and social changes as they transition from childhood to adulthood. Adolescence is characterized by exploration of identity, greater independence, and the development of more complex relationships. This term encompasses the specific age range of 12 to 18, aligning with various definitions used in education, psychology, and healthcare. In contrast, the term "child" typically refers to a younger individual, usually under the age of 12, while "young adult" generally denotes individuals aged 18 or older, often transitioning into full adulthood. The term "preteen" describes individuals who are just before reaching their teenage years, typically those between 9 and 12 years old. Thus, the label "adolescent" is the most fitting for the age group of 12 to 18 years.

2. Which type of muscle is responsible for the contraction of the heart?

A. Skeletal muscle

B. Cardiac muscle

C. Smooth muscle

D. Voluntary muscle

Cardiac muscle is specialized muscle tissue found only in the heart and is primarily responsible for the involuntary contractions that pump blood throughout the body. This type of muscle is unique due to its striated appearance, similar to skeletal muscle, but it operates involuntarily, meaning it is not under conscious control. Cardiac muscle cells are interconnected, allowing for synchronized contractions, which is essential for effective heart function. In contrast, skeletal muscle is attached to bones and is under voluntary control, meaning it is consciously activated by the nervous system. Smooth muscle, found in the walls of internal organs and blood vessels, also operates involuntarily, but it does not have the same striated structure as cardiac or skeletal muscle. Voluntary muscle is often used to refer specifically to skeletal muscle, further emphasizing the controlled nature of its contractions. Thus, the distinct properties of cardiac muscle make it critical for the heart's function, which is why it is identified as the correct answer for this question.

3. What process is established to determine the qualifications necessary to practice a particular profession?

- A. Certification
- B. Licensing
- C. Credentialing**
- D. Accreditation

The process established to determine the qualifications necessary to practice a particular profession is credentialing. Credentialing involves verifying an individual's qualifications, including education, training, experience, and competency, to ensure that they meet the specific standards required for a profession. This process often includes the review of documentation such as diplomas, certifications, and work history, and is commonly used in healthcare settings to ensure that providers have met the necessary standards to deliver safe and effective care. In contrast, certification typically involves a voluntary process where an individual demonstrates their proficiency in a specific area through examinations and is recognized by a professional organization. Licensing is a government-mandated process that grants permission to practice a profession, usually contingent upon meeting established requirements and passing a recognized examination. Accreditation refers to the evaluation and recognition of institutions or educational programs to ensure they meet certain quality standards. Each of these terms relates to professional qualifications, but credentialing specifically focuses on verifying an individual's qualifications to practice within a profession.

4. What defines the final section of the vertebral column?

- A. Thoracic vertebrae
- B. Coccyx**
- C. Sacral vertebrae
- D. Lumbar vertebrae

The final section of the vertebral column is defined as the coccyx, commonly known as the tailbone. This structure consists of three to five fused vertebrae and serves as a point of attachment for various ligaments and muscles. The coccyx plays a crucial role in weight-bearing and provides stability during sitting. In contrast, the thoracic, sacral, and lumbar vertebrae are all parts of the vertebral column but are located at different sections. The thoracic vertebrae are situated in the middle of the spine and articulate with the ribs. The lumbar vertebrae are found in the lower back and are larger to support the weight of the upper body. The sacral vertebrae, which are fused together, form the sacrum located between the lumbar vertebrae and the coccyx. These regions are not the final segment of the vertebral column, making the coccyx the correct answer as it represents the terminal part of the spinal structure.

5. What is the term for the process of replacing nitrogen in the lungs with oxygen during airway management?

A. Oxygenation

B. Ventilation

C. Denitrogenation

D. Intubation

The correct term for the process of replacing nitrogen in the lungs with oxygen during airway management is denitrogenation. This process is particularly relevant in scenarios where a patient's lungs have been insufficiently oxygenated or when they are preparing for procedures that require rapid and adequate oxygenation, such as in the case of administering anesthesia or during emergent intubation. Denitrogenation involves the displacement of nitrogen, which is the predominant gas in the air we breathe (approximately 78%), with oxygen. During this process, supplemental oxygen is often delivered to the patient, ensuring that the body's tissues receive enough oxygen to function effectively. Understanding this concept is critical in emergency care settings, where maintaining adequate oxygen saturation can significantly affect patient outcomes. The other terms are related but do not specifically refer to the process of replacing nitrogen with oxygen. Oxygenation refers to the process of adding oxygen to the blood, while ventilation involves the mechanical movement of air in and out of the lungs. Intubation is a procedure to place a tube in the airway but does not directly describe the act of replacing nitrogen with oxygen in the lungs.

6. What device is specifically designed to detect life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias and deliver an electrical shock to the patient?

A. Cardiac Monitor

B. Automated External Defibrillator (AED)

C. Electrical Cardioverter

D. Manual Defibrillator

The Automated External Defibrillator (AED) is specifically designed to detect life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias, such as ventricular fibrillation or pulseless ventricular tachycardia. It analyzes the patient's heart rhythm and decides whether a shock is necessary. If a shock is indicated, the AED delivers a controlled electrical shock to help restore a normal heart rhythm. AEDs are designed for ease of use, featuring straightforward voice prompts that guide rescuers through the process, making them accessible not only to medical professionals but also to laypersons. This capability significantly increases the chance of survival for individuals experiencing sudden cardiac arrest, as timely defibrillation is critical in such scenarios. While other devices like a cardiac monitor can assess heart rhythms or manual defibrillators provide more precise control for healthcare professionals, it is the AED that integrates both rhythm detection and shock delivery in a user-friendly package tailored for emergency situations.

7. What is the term that describes the volume of blood circulated by the heart in one minute?

A. Cardiac output (CO)

B. Stroke volume

C. Blood pressure

D. Heart rate

The term that describes the volume of blood circulated by the heart in one minute is cardiac output (CO). This measurement is a crucial indicator of the efficiency of the heart's functioning and is calculated by multiplying stroke volume (the amount of blood ejected by the heart with each beat) by heart rate (the number of beats per minute). Understanding cardiac output is essential in assessing a patient's hemodynamic status, particularly in emergency situations where proper circulation is vital for maintaining organ function and overall health. Stroke volume, while related, refers specifically to the volume of blood pumped out of the heart with each contraction, rather than a per-minute measure. Blood pressure is a measurement of the force exerted by circulating blood on the walls of blood vessels and does not quantify blood volume movement. Heart rate indicates how many times the heart beats in one minute but does not reflect how much blood is being circulated in that time frame. Thus, the focus on cardiac output captures the entirety of blood flow per minute, making it the correct term for this concept.

8. What is the name of the main artery that carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the body?

A. Pulmonary Artery

B. Venacava

C. Aorta

D. Coronary Artery

The aorta is the main artery responsible for carrying oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body. It originates from the left ventricle of the heart, where it is pumped out during the systolic phase of the cardiac cycle. Once blood enters the aorta, it travels throughout the body, branching off into smaller arteries that supply oxygen-rich blood to various organs and tissues. This function is vital, as oxygenated blood is essential for cellular metabolism and energy production in the body's tissues. Other options, like the pulmonary artery, are involved in carrying deoxygenated blood; specifically, this artery transports blood from the right ventricle to the lungs for oxygenation. The venacava refers to large veins that return deoxygenated blood to the heart, while coronary arteries supply blood directly to the heart muscle itself. Understanding the roles of these vessels is crucial in grasping the overall circulation process in the body.

9. What acronym serves as a memory device to recall the types of weapons of mass destruction?

A. WMD

B. B-NICE

C. BOMB

D. CBRN

The acronym B-NICE serves as an effective memory device for recalling the categories of weapons of mass destruction. Each letter in the acronym corresponds to a specific type of weapon: - B stands for Biological agents, which include viruses and bacteria that can cause illness or death in humans, animals, or plants. - N represents Nuclear materials, pertaining to weapons that derive their destructive power from nuclear reactions. - I indicates Incendiary agents, which are substances used to start fires, causing destruction and harm. - C denotes Chemical agents, which are toxic chemicals that can harm or kill through inhalation, skin contact, or ingestion. - E stands for Explosives, encompassing a range of materials designed to explode and cause damage. This acronym is particularly useful for individuals involved in emergency response and public safety, as it provides a concise way to remember the different types of threats associated with weapons of mass destruction.

10. What is the purpose of a barrier device in medical situations?

A. To enhance communication

B. To limit exposure to a patient's body fluids

C. To facilitate patient movement

D. To provide medication delivery

The primary purpose of a barrier device in medical situations is to limit exposure to a patient's body fluids. These devices are designed to create a physical barrier between the healthcare provider and potentially infectious materials, such as blood, saliva, or other bodily fluids. By using barrier devices, healthcare providers can reduce the risk of transmission of infections, ensuring safety for both the patient and the provider during procedures, especially those that might involve exposure to such fluids. While other options represent crucial aspects of medical care, they do not encapsulate the specific role of barrier devices as effectively. For instance, enhancing communication is vital in clinical settings, but it is not the function of barrier devices. Similarly, facilitating patient movement and providing medication delivery are important actions that require different tools and systems, rather than being related directly to the protective function of barrier devices. Thus, the focus remains on the effective reduction of exposure to hazards, affirming the rationale for the barrier device's role in healthcare.

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://aaosemergencycareandtransport.examzify.com>

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