

COMBAT MEDIC 68W: FIELD CRAFT 1 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What does the acronym DNR stand for in medical terms?**
 - A. Do Not Resuscitate
 - B. Death Notification Report
 - C. Do Not Refer
 - D. Daily Nutritional Review

- 2. What sensations would a patient likely report if infiltration occurs during IV infusion?**
 - A. Lightheadedness
 - B. Hunger
 - C. Tenderness and pain
 - D. Nausea

- 3. What is the primary cause of internal damage to hollow organs during a blast?**
 - A. Secondary blast
 - B. Tertiary blast
 - C. Primary blast
 - D. Quaternary blast

- 4. Which characteristic describes infiltration during an IV procedure?**
 - A. Increased warmth and swelling
 - B. Slow flow and elevated heart rate
 - C. Fluid build-up outside the vein
 - D. Redness and heat

- 5. What does reassessing vital signs help determine in critical patients?**
 - A. The need for additional personnel
 - B. Changes in condition and effectiveness of treatment
 - C. The likelihood of recovery without intervention
 - D. The patient's ability to communicate

- 6. What is the primary focus of a Combat Medic during a mission?**
- A. Engaging in combat
 - B. Ensuring the safety of non-combatants
 - C. Providing immediate medical care to casualties
 - D. Documenting all occurrences in detail
- 7. Which physiological change occurs during inhalation?**
- A. Decrease in lung volume, increase in pressure
 - B. Increase in lung volume, increase in pressure
 - C. Increase in lung volume, decrease in pressure
 - D. Decrease in lung volume, decrease in pressure
- 8. Which is a key component of effective tactical field care?**
- A. Ignoring loud sounds during procedures
 - B. Being aware of the surroundings and maintaining security
 - C. Focusing solely on patient care
 - D. Engaging in lengthy consultations with the patient
- 9. How should you conduct a quick neurological check?**
- A. Test the patient's awareness, speech, pupil response, and limb movement
 - B. Assess blood pressure, heart rate, and respirations
 - C. Conduct a full physical examination
 - D. Check the patient's color and temperature
- 10. Which block of the FMC is the only one that requires initials?**
- A. Block 1
 - B. Block 5
 - C. Block 11
 - D. Block 9

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does the acronym DNR stand for in medical terms?

- A. Do Not Resuscitate
- B. Death Notification Report
- C. Do Not Refer
- D. Daily Nutritional Review

The acronym DNR stands for "Do Not Resuscitate." This is a specific medical order indicating that a patient does not wish to receive cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or other life-saving measures in the event that their heart stops beating or they stop breathing. The DNR order is essential in respecting patient autonomy regarding end-of-life care and ensuring that healthcare providers follow the patient's wishes. Patients or their surrogates usually discuss and document this decision with healthcare professionals to ensure clarity and understanding, often as part of advanced care planning. In emergency situations, having a DNR order in place helps guide medical personnel in making swift decisions that align with the patient's preferences regarding their treatment and care.

2. What sensations would a patient likely report if infiltration occurs during IV infusion?

- A. Lightheadedness
- B. Hunger
- C. Tenderness and pain
- D. Nausea

When infiltration occurs during intravenous (IV) infusion, it means that the IV fluid has leaked into the surrounding tissue instead of remaining within the vein. This leakage can cause several sensations that a patient may report, primarily tenderness and pain at the site of infiltration. Tenderness is often experienced due to the inflammatory response as the body reacts to the extravasation of the fluid into the tissue. Pain can occur as the pressure builds up in the surrounding area, causing discomfort. Additionally, patients might notice swelling and a change in temperature at the site, which can also lead to an overall sensation of pain or discomfort. Thus, the symptoms of tenderness and pain directly correlate with the physiological processes occurring during infiltration and are the primary sensations a patient would likely report in this situation.

3. What is the primary cause of internal damage to hollow organs during a blast?

- A. Secondary blast
- B. Tertiary blast
- C. Primary blast
- D. Quaternary blast

The primary cause of internal damage to hollow organs during a blast is attributed to primary blast effects. This refers to the initial shock wave created by an explosion, which exerts significant pressure on surrounding structures. This rapid expansion of air and the resulting blast wave can cause a violent compressive force on hollow organs, leading to rupture or other forms of internal injury. Hollow organs, such as the stomach, intestines, and bladder, are particularly vulnerable during this initial phase due to their air or fluid-filled nature. The pressure differential created by the blast can result in the collapse or explosion of these organs from the inside out, causing severe physiological damage. Understanding this mechanism is critical for medics when assessing and managing blast injuries, as immediate recognition and intervention can greatly influence patient outcomes.

4. Which characteristic describes infiltration during an IV procedure?

- A. Increased warmth and swelling
- B. Slow flow and elevated heart rate
- C. Fluid build-up outside the vein**
- D. Redness and heat

Infiltration during an IV procedure is characterized by fluid buildup outside the vein, which occurs when the IV catheter is improperly positioned or when the vein wall is punctured. This condition leads to the infusion fluid leaking into the surrounding tissues rather than continuing to flow into the bloodstream as intended. When infiltration occurs, the affected area can appear swollen and may feel firm or tight, but the defining aspect is that the fluid is not within the bloodstream; it is accumulating in the interstitial spaces surrounding the vein. Recognizing this situation promptly is critical, as it can lead to discomfort for the patient and, in some cases, tissue damage. While increased warmth and swelling, slow flow combined with elevated heart rate, as well as redness and heat, may relate to other conditions or complications in IV therapy, they do not specifically define infiltration itself. Infiltration is solely characterized by the presence of fluid where it should not be, which aligns directly with the chosen answer.

5. What does reassessing vital signs help determine in critical patients?

- A. The need for additional personnel
- B. Changes in condition and effectiveness of treatment**
- C. The likelihood of recovery without intervention
- D. The patient's ability to communicate

Reassessing vital signs in critical patients is crucial because it provides essential information about the patient's current condition and the effectiveness of any treatments administered. By monitoring these signs, healthcare providers can identify any changes in the patient's status, such as deterioration or improvement, which can guide further medical decisions and interventions. For instance, a significant change in heart rate, blood pressure, or respiratory rate may indicate that the patient's condition is worsening and requires immediate attention. Conversely, stable or improving vital signs may suggest that the treatments are effective and the patient is responding positively. Thus, continuous reassessment allows for dynamic and informed decision-making in a critical care setting, ensuring that the patient receives the appropriate level of care based on their evolving status.

6. What is the primary focus of a Combat Medic during a mission?

- A. Engaging in combat
- B. Ensuring the safety of non-combatants
- C. Providing immediate medical care to casualties**
- D. Documenting all occurrences in detail

The primary focus of a Combat Medic during a mission is to provide immediate medical care to casualties. This role is critical as combat medics are often the first responders to injuries sustained on the battlefield. Their ability to deliver rapid and effective medical treatment can significantly impact survival rates and recovery times for injured personnel. Combat medics are trained to perform a variety of medical procedures, including triage, wound care, and basic life support, often under challenging and high-pressure conditions. While engaging in combat and ensuring the safety of non-combatants are important considerations for the military as a whole, the specific duty of a combat medic centers on the health and well-being of fellow soldiers. Documenting occurrences is also necessary for maintaining records and accountability; however, it takes a secondary priority compared to the urgent need to address injuries and provide lifesaving interventions in a timely manner. The emphasis on immediate medical care underscores the vital importance of the combat medic's role in preserving life and stabilizing casualties during missions.

7. Which physiological change occurs during inhalation?

- A. Decrease in lung volume, increase in pressure
- B. Increase in lung volume, increase in pressure
- C. Increase in lung volume, decrease in pressure**
- D. Decrease in lung volume, decrease in pressure

During inhalation, the diaphragm and intercostal muscles contract, which leads to an increase in the volume of the thoracic cavity. As the volume of the lungs increases, the pressure inside the lungs decreases relative to the atmospheric pressure outside the body. This pressure differential causes air to flow into the lungs to equalize the pressure. This principle is explained by Boyle's Law, which states that at constant temperature, the pressure of a gas decreases as its volume increases. Therefore, the correct answer aligns with this understanding of the mechanics of inhalation, highlighting the increase in lung volume and the corresponding decrease in pressure that facilitates breathing.

8. Which is a key component of effective tactical field care?

- A. Ignoring loud sounds during procedures
- B. Being aware of the surroundings and maintaining security**
- C. Focusing solely on patient care
- D. Engaging in lengthy consultations with the patient

Being aware of the surroundings and maintaining security is crucial in tactical field care. This approach acknowledges that a medic operates in dynamic and potentially dangerous environments where threats can arise. Maintaining situational awareness allows the medic not only to provide care to the patient but also to ensure their own safety and that of any team members present. In a tactical scenario, prioritizing security helps prevent further injuries and complications, making it possible to deliver effective medical assistance without risking the medic's safety or exacerbating the patient's condition. By being vigilant and able to assess threats, the medic can make quick decisions, determine the best course of action, and potentially enhance the safety of the patient during evacuation and further treatment. This balance between patient care and security is a fundamental principle of tactical medicine, as the medic must remain operationally effective while addressing medical needs.

9. How should you conduct a quick neurological check?

- A. Test the patient's awareness, speech, pupil response, and limb movement**
- B. Assess blood pressure, heart rate, and respirations
- C. Conduct a full physical examination
- D. Check the patient's color and temperature

Conducting a quick neurological check is crucial in assessing a patient's neurological status and identifying any immediate issues. The correct approach involves testing the patient's awareness, speech, pupil response, and limb movement. Awareness evaluates the patient's level of consciousness and cognitive function, indicating if they are responsive and oriented to their environment. Speech assessment helps identify any language difficulties or slurred speech that may indicate neurological impairment. Pupil response assesses the neurological function of the brainstem, as the pupils' reactions to light can offer insights into the intracranial pressure and overall brain function. Limb movement tests both motor function and the integrity of the nervous system, allowing the medic to determine if there are any paralysis or weakness issues. This set of assessments provides a quick yet comprehensive overview of a patient's neurological state, essential for determining the appropriate intervention and urgency of care.

10. Which block of the FMC is the only one that requires initials?

- A. Block 1
- B. Block 5
- C. Block 11**
- D. Block 9

Block 11 of the Field Medical Card (FMC) requires initials because it serves as a verification section where the healthcare provider confirms and signifies that they have performed the necessary tasks or services documented in that block. Initialing not only reflects accountability but also ensures that each entry in this block has been reviewed and is accurate. This is crucial for maintaining clear and reliable patient treatment records in a combat or tactical environment, where precision and validation of care protocols are essential. The other blocks do not necessitate the same level of verification through initials, focusing instead on other forms of documentation or information.

SAMPLE

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://combatmedic68wfieldcraft1.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE