

Combat Medic 68W: Field Craft 2 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. What should be done if a liquid chemical is found on the skin?**
 - A. Cover with a bandage**
 - B. Flush with as much water as possible**
 - C. Leave it alone to dry**
 - D. Apply ice to the area**

- 2. What is the term for the soupy mixture found inside the stomach?**
 - A. Chyme**
 - B. Bolus**
 - C. Fluid**
 - D. Gastric juice**

- 3. What is one of the primary functions of the liver?**
 - A. Produces insulin**
 - B. Metabolizes carbohydrates, sugars, fats, and proteins**
 - C. Filters blood to remove toxins**
 - D. Stores vitamin C**

- 4. Which symptom typically appears first in compartment syndrome?**
 - A. Pallor**
 - B. Paresesthesia**
 - C. Pain**
 - D. Paralysis**

- 5. What is the first step in treating thermal burns to the eye?**
 - A. Administer pain medication**
 - B. Stop the burning process**
 - C. Cover with a moist dressing**
 - D. Flush with saline solution**

6. What is the leading cause of death in fire incidents?

- A. Burn injuries**
- B. Smoke inhalation**
- C. Trauma**
- D. Cardiac arrest**

7. How much blood can the abdominal cavity contain before distention is noticeable?

- A. 1 liter**
- B. 1.5 liters**
- C. 2 liters**
- D. 2.5 liters**

8. What is the primary function of the cranium?

- A. Encases and protects brain tissue**
- B. Facilitates chewing**
- C. Supports facial structure**
- D. Helps with hearing**

9. What should a medic initiate if no red flags for TBI are present?

- A. Perform a physical examination**
- B. Initiate the MACE**
- C. Document the findings**
- D. Request a CT scan**

10. In what scenario should a casualty with an eye injury be evacuated to a MTF as soon as possible?

- A. For minor irritation**
- B. If they have vision changes**
- C. After covering with a shield**
- D. If they are in severe pain**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should be done if a liquid chemical is found on the skin?

- A. Cover with a bandage**
- B. Flush with as much water as possible**
- C. Leave it alone to dry**
- D. Apply ice to the area**

When a liquid chemical is found on the skin, the correct response is to flush the area with as much water as possible. This action is important because it helps to dilute and wash away the chemical, reducing the potential for further skin damage or systemic absorption. Immediate decontamination is critical in minimizing the harmful effects of the chemical. Flushing with water helps to decrease the concentration of the chemical on the skin and can provide relief from any burning or irritation caused by the chemical exposure. The water should ideally be lukewarm and should be applied for an extended period, typically at least 15 to 20 minutes, depending on the chemical involved. The other methods suggested, such as covering the area with a bandage, leaving it alone to dry, or applying ice, do not effectively address the chemical exposure. Bandaging could trap the chemical against the skin, exacerbating the damage. Allowing it to dry could lead to further irritation, as the chemical stays in contact with the skin longer. Ice could cause additional injury to the area and does not aid in decontaminating the skin from the chemical. Thus, flushing with water is the appropriate and recommended first aid measure in this situation.

2. What is the term for the soupy mixture found inside the stomach?

- A. Chyme**
- B. Bolus**
- C. Fluid**
- D. Gastric juice**

The term "chyme" specifically refers to the soupy mixture of partially digested food and digestive juices found in the stomach. After food is ingested, it undergoes mechanical and chemical digestion, which transforms it into this thick, semi-liquid consistency. Chyme is important in the digestive process as it is the material that enters the small intestine, where further digestion and nutrient absorption occur. Other terms mentioned, such as "bolus," refer to the masticated mass of food that is formed in the mouth before swallowing, rather than the mixture found in the stomach. "Fluid" is a general term that does not accurately describe this specific mixture, and "gastric juice" refers to the acidic digestive fluids produced in the stomach but does not capture the entirety of the chyme's composition since gastric juice contributes to making up chyme rather than being synonymous with it. Thus, "chyme" is the most accurate term for what is found in the stomach, encompassing both the digested food and the gastric juices.

3. What is one of the primary functions of the liver?

- A. Produces insulin
- B. Metabolizes carbohydrates, sugars, fats, and proteins**
- C. Filters blood to remove toxins
- D. Stores vitamin C

The liver plays a crucial role in metabolism, as it is responsible for breaking down carbohydrates, sugars, fats, and proteins into usable forms for the body. This function allows the liver to manage energy storage and release, regulate blood sugar levels, and convert excess carbohydrates into fat. It also assists in the synthesis of certain proteins necessary for bodily functions, such as clotting factors and albumin. While other functions of the liver include filtering blood and detoxifying harmful substances, the metabolic aspect captures its primary role in the conversion and storage of essential nutrients. The liver handles these tasks continuously, making it central to overall metabolic health and energy homeostasis in the body.

4. Which symptom typically appears first in compartment syndrome?

- A. Pallor
- B. Paresthesia
- C. Pain**
- D. Paralysis

Pain is the first symptom to typically appear in compartment syndrome. This condition arises when there is increased pressure within a closed anatomical space, usually surrounding muscles, leading to compromised circulation and function. The pain associated with compartment syndrome is often severe and disproportionate to the injury or condition, serving as an early warning sign. The initial pain may be exacerbated by movement or muscle use, making it a critical symptom for early recognition of the syndrome. As the condition progresses, other symptoms such as paresthesia (an abnormal sensation, like tingling), pallor (paleness of the skin), and paralysis may occur, but these typically follow the onset of pain. Understanding this sequence helps in timely diagnosis and intervention, which is crucial to prevent irreversible damage to the affected muscles and nerves.

5. What is the first step in treating thermal burns to the eye?

- A. Administer pain medication
- B. Stop the burning process**
- C. Cover with a moist dressing
- D. Flush with saline solution

The initial and most critical step in treating thermal burns to the eye is to stop the burning process. This action is essential to prevent further injury and minimize damage to the eye. If the heat source or burning agent isn't removed immediately, the burn can deepen, and the risk of complications increases. Once the burning process has been halted, addressing other aspects of care, such as flushing the eye with saline, administering pain medication, or applying a moist dressing, can be effectively undertaken. However, those interventions must follow the initial goal of stopping the source of the burn. Taking prompt action to cease the burning process can significantly enhance the overall outcome of the treatment.

6. What is the leading cause of death in fire incidents?

- A. Burn injuries
- B. Smoke inhalation**
- C. Trauma
- D. Cardiac arrest

Smoke inhalation is considered the leading cause of death in fire incidents due to the effects of toxic gases and the lack of oxygen in smoke. When a fire occurs, the combustion of materials releases not only heat but also a variety of harmful substances, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, and other toxic byproducts. Inhalating these gases can quickly compromise the respiratory system and lead to asphyxiation, even before burns are sustained. Many victims may not be directly exposed to flames but can succumb to smoke inhalation while attempting to escape or while trapped near the source of the fire. The rapid onset of respiratory failure from inhaling smoke can often result in loss of consciousness and death within minutes, making it significantly more lethal than burn injuries or trauma caused by a fire. While burns and cardiac arrest can also contribute to fatalities in fire incidents, smoke inhalation is typically the primary factor in many cases.

7. How much blood can the abdominal cavity contain before distention is noticeable?

- A. 1 liter
- B. 1.5 liters**
- C. 2 liters
- D. 2.5 liters

The abdominal cavity can contain up to approximately 1.5 liters of blood before noticeable distention occurs. This is a critical point in assessing intra-abdominal bleeding, as the signs of bleeding can sometimes be masked in the early stages. When the abdomen holds about 1.5 liters of blood, the body may not outwardly show significant symptoms, making it crucial for medical personnel to be aware of this threshold in order to diagnose and manage trauma effectively. Once this volume is exceeded, distention becomes more pronounced and may lead to increased intra-abdominal pressure, which can complicate patient assessment and treatment. Understanding this limit helps medics prioritize rapid assessment and intervention when there is suspicion of hemorrhage.

8. What is the primary function of the cranium?

- A. Encases and protects brain tissue**
- B. Facilitates chewing**
- C. Supports facial structure**
- D. Helps with hearing**

The primary function of the cranium is to encase and protect brain tissue. The cranium, which is the upper part of the skull, serves as a hard, bony structure that safeguards the delicate and vital brain from physical trauma and injury. This protection is crucial for maintaining the brain's integrity, as it is an essential organ responsible for coordinating body functions, processing sensory information, and controlling overall behavior. While supporting facial structure, facilitating chewing, and assisting with hearing are important functions of the skull and facial bones, they are not the primary purpose of the cranium itself. The design of the cranium is specifically focused on brain protection, making it a unique and vital component of the skeletal system when considering its role in overall human anatomy and function.

9. What should a medic initiate if no red flags for TBI are present?

- A. Perform a physical examination**
- B. Initiate the MACE**
- C. Document the findings**
- D. Request a CT scan**

Initiating the MACE (Military Acute Concussion Evaluation) is appropriate when no red flags for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) are present because the MACE is specifically designed to assess individuals who may have sustained a concussion. This tool allows medics to conduct a thorough evaluation, even when a patient's condition does not immediately indicate acute danger. The MACE combines a symptom checklist, cognitive assessments, and a brief neurological examination, which helps in determining the need for further observation or intervention. It is an essential part of the protocol for ensuring that later signs of TBI can be identified and managed effectively. While performing a physical examination is beneficial, it does not provide the targeted assessment required for potential concussion evaluation. Documenting the findings is crucial but should follow the assessment to ensure accurate medical records. Requesting a CT scan can be necessary for more severe cases of TBI or when presenting signs indicate a risk, but in the absence of red flags, initiating the MACE allows for a more focused and appropriate response to a suspected concussion.

10. In what scenario should a casualty with an eye injury be evacuated to a MTF as soon as possible?

- A. For minor irritation**
- B. If they have vision changes**
- C. After covering with a shield**
- D. If they are in severe pain**

The scenario where a casualty with an eye injury should be evacuated to a MTF as soon as possible is when they experience vision changes. Changes in vision can indicate a serious underlying issue, such as retinal detachment, hemorrhage within the eye, or damage to the optic nerve. These conditions pose a significant risk to the individual's eyesight and require immediate medical evaluation and intervention to prevent long-term damage or permanent vision loss. In contrast, minor irritation typically does not necessitate urgent evacuation, as it can often be treated effectively with conservative measures. Covering the eye with a shield is a prudent step to protect it from further harm, but evacuation is still critical if vision is compromised. Severe pain can indicate a serious issue as well, but it is the changes in vision that directly correlate with potential threats to ocular function, making it paramount to prioritize such cases for immediate medical transport.

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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://combatmedic68wfieldcraft2.examzify.com>

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

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