

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 are the first two signs indicative of compartment syndrome?**
 - A. Weakness, swelling**
 - B. Pain, paresthesia**
 - C. Pallor, paralysis**
 - D. Numbness, tingling**
- 2. Which type of depressed skull fracture increases the risk for intracranial hematoma?**
 - A. Open**
 - B. Closed**
 - C. Fracture on the floor of the cranium**
 - D. Basilar skull fracture**
- 3. What function do the maxillae serve in the human body?**
 - A. Form the structure of the upper jaw and support the face**
 - B. Protect the brain from trauma**
 - C. Facilitate hearing**
 - D. Support facial muscles for expression**
- 4. What is the priority concern in a burn casualty?**
 - A. Fluid loss**
 - B. Airway patency**
 - C. Pain management**
 - D. Infection control**
- 5. What is one component of a mild traumatic brain injury (TBI)?**
 - A. Loss of consciousness lasting more than 30 minutes**
 - B. Confused state lasting more than 24 hours**
 - C. Loss of consciousness for up to 30 minutes**
 - D. Memory loss lasting more than 24 hours**

6. What role does the duodenum play in digestion?

- A. Absorption of lipids**
- B. Final digestion of proteins**
- C. Initial digestion and mixing with digestive juices**
- D. Storage of undigested food**

7. Which type of skull fracture typically requires surgical intervention due to the risk of brain injury?

- A. Linear skull fractures**
- B. Depressed skull fractures**
- C. Simple skull fractures**
- D. Greenstick fractures**

8. What should be done for the treatment of an ocular extrusion?

- A. Put the eye back in the socket**
- B. Shield and gently cup the eye**
- C. Cover the eye with ice**
- D. Leave the eye exposed**

9. Which part of the brain governs basic body functions, including respiration and heartbeat?

- A. Cerebrum**
- B. Brain stem**
- C. Cerebellum**
- D. Arachnoid**

10. What role does the cerebellum primarily have in the nervous system?

- A. Higher cognitive functions**
- B. Primitive body functions**
- C. Motor coordination**
- D. Autonomic functions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the first two signs indicative of compartment syndrome?

- A. Weakness, swelling**
- B. Pain, paresthesia**
- C. Pallor, paralysis**
- D. Numbness, tingling**

The first signs indicative of compartment syndrome typically occur due to increased pressure within a muscle compartment that can compromise blood flow and nerve function. Pain is often the most prominent initial symptom and can be disproportionate to the injury. Patients frequently report deep, aching pain that can feel intense and does not diminish with regular analgesics. Paresthesia, which refers to abnormal sensations such as tingling or "pins and needles," often follows pain and is a direct indication of nerve involvement due to pressure buildup. Recognizing these early signs is crucial for timely intervention, as compartment syndrome can lead to serious complications, including permanent muscle and nerve damage if not addressed.

2. Which type of depressed skull fracture increases the risk for intracranial hematoma?

- A. Open**
- B. Closed**
- C. Fracture on the floor of the cranium**
- D. Basilar skull fracture**

The correct answer is a closed depressed skull fracture. This type of fracture occurs when a blunt force trauma causes a small segment of the skull to be pushed inward but does not break through the skin. The inward displacement of bone can create pressure on the underlying brain tissue and blood vessels, making it more likely that a hematoma—a localized collection of blood outside of blood vessels—will develop, potentially leading to serious complications such as brain swelling or increased intracranial pressure.

Intracranial hematomas can develop as a result of tearing of the blood vessels in the brain or surrounding tissue as a result of the trauma that caused the fracture. In a closed fracture, the intact skin can delay the recognition of any bleeding, making it critical for medical personnel to monitor for signs of intracranial bleeding closely. Other types of fractures, such as open or basilar skull fractures, may have different mechanisms of injury and complications associated with them. Open fractures pose a risk for infection due to the break in the skin but do not inherently increase the risk for hematoma formation to the same extent as a closed depressed fracture. Basilar skull fractures are specific to the base of the skull and often present with different symptoms and complications, such as cranial nerve damage or cerebro

3. What function do the maxillae serve in the human body?

- A. Form the structure of the upper jaw and support the face**
- B. Protect the brain from trauma**
- C. Facilitate hearing**
- D. Support facial muscles for expression**

The maxillae play a crucial role in the structure of the facial skeleton, primarily forming the upper jaw. They are essential for several functions, including providing structure and support to the face, as well as serving as the foundation for the upper teeth. This positioning allows the maxillae to contribute to both the aesthetic appearance of the face and its functionality, such as chewing and speaking. Additionally, the maxillae form parts of the eye sockets (orbita) and the nasal cavity, which are vital for protecting important sensory organs and aiding in respiration. The other options described do not accurately represent the primary functions of the maxillae. While aspects like facial muscle support and cranial protection are handled by other structures, the key responsibility of the maxillae remains their structural role in the upper jaw and overall facial architecture.

4. What is the priority concern in a burn casualty?

- A. Fluid loss**
- B. Airway patency**
- C. Pain management**
- D. Infection control**

In the context of managing a burn casualty, the primary concern is maintaining airway patency. Burns, especially those that occur in enclosed spaces or involve the inhalation of smoke or hot gases, can lead to significant swelling and obstruction of the airways. The heat and irritants can cause immediate inflammatory responses, which might compromise the airway within a short period after the injury. Ensuring that the airway is clear is critical because any obstruction can lead to respiratory failure, which is life-threatening and requires immediate action. Once the airway is secured, medical personnel can then address other crucial aspects of care, such as fluid resuscitation for fluid loss, pain management to alleviate the suffering of the patient, and taking steps to prevent infection, which is a common risk associated with severe burns. However, without a patent airway, other interventions become moot since the patient may not be able to breathe effectively. In emergencies, the order of priority in patient care often follows the ABCs (Airway, Breathing, Circulation), highlighting the critical role of maintaining airway patency in potentially compromised patients.

5. What is one component of a mild traumatic brain injury (TBI)?

- A. Loss of consciousness lasting more than 30 minutes**
- B. Confused state lasting more than 24 hours**
- C. Loss of consciousness for up to 30 minutes**
- D. Memory loss lasting more than 24 hours**

A mild traumatic brain injury (TBI) is typically characterized by a variety of signs and symptoms that may include brief loss of consciousness. Specifically, loss of consciousness lasting up to 30 minutes is a common component of a mild TBI, aligning with clinical definitions that categorize TBIs based on the duration of such symptoms. In this case, sustaining consciousness for 30 minutes or less suggests a mild severity of the injury. In addition, mild TBIs can manifest with symptoms like a temporary confusion state or disorientation without prolonged unconsciousness or significant neurological deficits. The other options portray conditions that are indicative of more severe traumatic brain injuries. For instance, loss of consciousness lasting more than 30 minutes, a confused state lasting over 24 hours, or memory loss for an extended period typically point towards moderate to severe injuries rather than mild ones. Therefore, the definition of mild TBI aligns with the presence of a transient loss of consciousness, making it a key characteristic of this type of injury.

6. What role does the duodenum play in digestion?

- A. Absorption of lipids**
- B. Final digestion of proteins**
- C. Initial digestion and mixing with digestive juices**
- D. Storage of undigested food**

The duodenum plays a crucial role in the initial stages of digestion, acting as the first section of the small intestine immediately following the stomach. Its primary function is to receive partially digested food, known as chyme, from the stomach and mix it with digestive juices from the pancreas, liver, and gallbladder. These digestive juices contain enzymes and bile that are essential for breaking down proteins, carbohydrates, and fats into smaller molecules. This mixing process in the duodenum facilitates the overall digestion and prepares the nutrients for further absorption as the contents proceed through the remaining sections of the small intestine. Therefore, C correctly identifies the duodenum's role in initial digestion and the mixing of food with these important digestive secretions.

7. Which type of skull fracture typically requires surgical intervention due to the risk of brain injury?

- A. Linear skull fractures**
- B. Depressed skull fractures**
- C. Simple skull fractures**
- D. Greenstick fractures**

Depressed skull fractures are a type of injury where a portion of the skull is displaced inward toward the brain, creating a potential risk for brain injury. This displacement can lead to complications such as direct trauma to brain tissue, epidural or subdural hematomas, and increased intracranial pressure. Surgical intervention is often necessary to elevate the depressed area of the skull back to its normal position and to address any associated injuries to the brain or blood vessels. In contrast, linear skull fractures are often more benign, involving a break in the skull without displacement of bone fragments. Simple skull fractures, typically referring to those without substance interposed into the fracture, usually don't necessitate surgical intervention unless there's concern for underlying brain injury or additional complications. Greenstick fractures are generally seen in children and indicate a partial fracture of the bone that does not normally require surgical treatment. Thus, surgical intervention is most critical with depressed skull fractures due to their complicated potential for brain injury.

8. What should be done for the treatment of an ocular extrusion?

- A. Put the eye back in the socket**
- B. Shield and gently cup the eye**
- C. Cover the eye with ice**
- D. Leave the eye exposed**

The appropriate treatment for an ocular extrusion involves shielding and gently cupping the eye. This method is crucial because it helps protect the injured eye from further trauma or contamination. The act of cupping also minimizes movement of the eye, which can be essential in reducing the risk of additional damage to the delicate structures involved. Immediate and protective measures are vital in such scenarios, as an extruded eye can be at risk of drying out or suffering from an increased risk of infection. Gently cupping the eye with a protective mechanism helps to maintain moisture and provides a barrier to any external harm until professional medical assistance can be obtained. In contrast, attempting to put the eye back into the socket could cause significant additional injury and is generally not advised without the appropriate medical training and environment. Covering the eye with ice might seem like a commonly accepted practice for swelling, but in this case, it could lead to complications, including further damage. Leaving the eye exposed would not provide the necessary protection and could increase the risk of drying or contamination. Hence, gently cupping and shielding is the preferred, protective approach for managing an ocular extrusion.

9. Which part of the brain governs basic body functions, including respiration and heartbeat?

- A. Cerebrum**
- B. Brain stem**
- C. Cerebellum**
- D. Arachnoid**

The brain stem is the part of the brain that governs essential bodily functions such as respiration, heartbeat, and blood pressure regulation. It serves as a critical pathway for messages traveling between the brain and the body, centralizing vital functions that are necessary for survival. The brain stem consists of structures such as the midbrain, pons, and medulla oblongata. The medulla oblongata, in particular, plays a key role in controlling autonomic functions like breathing and heart rate. This makes it indispensable for maintaining homeostasis in the body. In contrast, the cerebrum primarily handles higher brain functions, including thought, emotion, and voluntary muscle movements. The cerebellum is involved in coordination and balance, rather than basic life-sustaining functions. The arachnoid is actually a part of the protective membranes (meninges) surrounding the brain and spinal cord, and does not have a role in governing bodily functions. Thus, the most accurate answer for the control of fundamental life functions is the brain stem.

10. What role does the cerebellum primarily have in the nervous system?

- A. Higher cognitive functions**
- B. Primitive body functions**
- C. Motor coordination**
- D. Autonomic functions**

The cerebellum primarily plays a crucial role in motor coordination and balance within the nervous system. It is responsible for refining and smoothing out voluntary movements, ensuring that actions are performed smoothly and accurately. This involves integrating sensory input from the body and adjusting motor output in real-time, which is vital for tasks requiring precision, such as writing or playing an instrument. Additionally, the cerebellum helps maintain posture and balance, allowing individuals to move fluidly and respond to changes in their environment effectively. Other areas of the nervous system manage higher cognitive functions, primitive body functions, and autonomic functions. The cerebellum focuses specifically on coordinating muscle movements, making it essential for motor control rather than these other functions.

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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