

EMT EMERGENCY CARE 68W PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. A civil offense that arises from a negligent act is known as what?**
 - A. Criminal Offense
 - B. Tort
 - C. Disciplinary Action
 - D. Infraction

- 2. What is the section of the digestive system that receives partially digested food from the stomach?**
 - A. Large intestine
 - B. Small intestine
 - C. Esophagus
 - D. Rectum

- 3. What are the vessels called that carry deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs?**
 - A. Coronary arteries
 - B. Pulmonary arteries
 - C. Aorta
 - D. Systemic veins

- 4. What is the name of the strict form of infection control assuming all body fluids are infectious?**
 - A. Decontamination
 - B. CISM
 - C. Standard Precautions
 - D. Multiple-casualty incident

- 5. What is the artery located in the upper arm that serves as the pulse check site during infant CPR?**
 - A. Brachial artery
 - B. Radial artery
 - C. Femoral artery
 - D. Ulnar artery

- 6. What method involves pulling the bottom sheet of the bed to transfer a patient from bed to stretcher?**
- A. Draw-sheet Method
 - B. Direct Carry
 - C. Extremity Lift
 - D. Power Lift
- 7. What type of equipment is designed to protect EMS workers from infection?**
- A. Body armor
 - B. Personal Protective Equipment
 - C. Rescue gear
 - D. Emergency clothing
- 8. Which sensors in the body monitor levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide?**
- A. Osmoreceptors
 - B. Baroreceptors
 - C. Chemoreceptors
 - D. Mechanoreceptors
- 9. What term describes the long-term survival outcomes of patients?**
- A. Quality assurance
 - B. Patient Outcomes
 - C. Service metrics
 - D. Care statistics
- 10. What is the term for false damaging information that is communicated verbally?**
- A. Libel
 - B. Slander
 - C. Defamation
 - D. Malpractice

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A civil offense that arises from a negligent act is known as what?

- A. Criminal Offense
- B. Tort**
- C. Disciplinary Action
- D. Infraction

A civil offense that arises from a negligent act is known as a tort. In legal terms, a tort is a wrongful act or infringement that causes harm or loss to another person and leads to civil legal liability. The key aspect of a tort is that it usually involves private grievances and does not involve direct criminal charges against the wrongdoer. Negligence, which is a common form of tort, occurs when an individual fails to exercise reasonable care, resulting in damage or injury to another party. This understanding is critical for EMTs and healthcare providers, as they must uphold a standard of care in their practice. If they fail to do so and a patient is harmed as a result, they may be subject to a tort claim for negligence. Recognizing the concept of torts helps professionals navigate the legal implications of their actions in emergency care.

2. What is the section of the digestive system that receives partially digested food from the stomach?

- A. Large intestine
- B. Small intestine**
- C. Esophagus
- D. Rectum

The small intestine is the section of the digestive system that receives partially digested food, known as chyme, from the stomach. This organ plays a crucial role in further digestion and the absorption of nutrients. Once the food is mixed with gastric juices in the stomach, it becomes a semi-liquid substance and travels through the pyloric sphincter into the small intestine. The small intestine then consists of three parts: the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, each contributing to the digestive process. In the duodenum, for instance, bile from the liver and pancreatic juices help to continue breaking down food, allowing nutrients to be absorbed through the intestinal walls. In contrast, the large intestine primarily absorbs water and electrolytes from the remaining indigestible food matter, and the esophagus serves merely as a conduit for food to travel from the mouth to the stomach. The rectum is the final section of the digestive tract that stores feces before they are expelled from the body. Thus, the small intestine is the correct answer for the section of the digestive system that directly receives partially digested food from the stomach.

3. What are the vessels called that carry deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs?

- A. Coronary arteries
- B. Pulmonary arteries**
- C. Aorta
- D. Systemic veins

The vessels that carry deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs are known as pulmonary arteries. This is a crucial aspect of the circulatory system, as it ensures that carbon dioxide-rich blood is transported to the lungs, where it can release carbon dioxide and absorb oxygen during respiration. The right ventricle pumps the deoxygenated blood into the pulmonary arteries, which then branch out to the lungs for gas exchange. Coronary arteries are responsible for supplying blood to the heart muscle itself, while the aorta is the main artery that carries oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to the rest of the body. Systemic veins return deoxygenated blood back to the heart but do not function to transport blood to the lungs. Understanding the role of pulmonary arteries is essential for recognizing how the heart and lungs work together to maintain a healthy circulatory system.

4. What is the name of the strict form of infection control assuming all body fluids are infectious?

- A. Decontamination
- B. CISM
- C. Standard Precautions**
- D. Multiple-casualty incident

The correct answer is the term "Standard Precautions," which is a crucial framework in infection control. Standard Precautions encompass a set of guidelines designed to protect healthcare workers and patients by assuming that all body fluids, regardless of the patient's known infection status, are potentially infectious. This approach is vital in preventing the transmission of infections, especially in emergency settings where the risk of exposure to pathogens is heightened. Understanding Standard Precautions means using personal protective equipment (PPE), proper hand hygiene, safe handling and disposal of sharps and contaminated materials, and following protocols for patient contact. The goal is to minimize the risk of infection transmission and ensure safety in healthcare environments. In contrast, decontamination refers specifically to the process of cleaning and disinfecting surfaces or instruments, while Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) is a psychological support system for emergency responders. A multiple-casualty incident involves situations where multiple patients require medical attention simultaneously but does not relate directly to infection control practices. Therefore, Standard Precautions stands out as the foundational approach to managing and preventing infections in healthcare and emergency care.

5. What is the artery located in the upper arm that serves as the pulse check site during infant CPR?

- A. Brachial artery**
- B. Radial artery
- C. Femoral artery
- D. Ulnar artery

The correct answer is the brachial artery, which is the primary site for checking pulse in infants during CPR and other medical assessments. The brachial artery runs along the inner side of the upper arm and is accessible for palpation in infants, making it suitable for determining circulation when performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. In young children and infants, heart rates can be fast, so having the ability to quickly and accurately assess the pulse is vital in emergency situations. Other options, while they may be pulse sites for older children and adults, are not appropriate for infants. The radial artery is located at the wrist and is typically used for checking pulse in older children and adults due to its accessibility. The femoral artery is found in the groin area and is used in specific situations, primarily in adults or in emergencies. The ulnar artery, found on the opposite side of the wrist from the radial artery, is less commonly used for pulse checks in any age group. Therefore, for infants, the brachial artery is specifically emphasized as the optimal site for pulse assessment.

6. What method involves pulling the bottom sheet of the bed to transfer a patient from bed to stretcher?

- A. Draw-sheet Method**
- B. Direct Carry
- C. Extremity Lift
- D. Power Lift

The draw-sheet method is a technique used for transferring a patient from a bed to a stretcher by utilizing the bottom sheet of the bed. This method is beneficial because it minimizes the risk of injury to both the patient and healthcare providers. When using the draw-sheet method, caregivers grasp the edges of the bottom sheet and, with a coordinated effort, pull the patient towards the edge of the bed and onto the stretcher. This technique allows for smooth movement and provides better control over the transfer, especially for patients who may have limited mobility. Additionally, it helps to maintain the patient's alignment and dignity during the process by keeping them covered and supported. It is an essential skill for EMTs and healthcare providers as it ensures safe and effective patient handling. The direct carry, extremity lift, and power lift methods have different applications and are used in situations requiring different lifting techniques or when immediate evaluation and transport are necessary. However, for smooth patient transfers, especially from surfaces like a bed to a stretcher, the draw-sheet method is the most applicable and safest choice.

7. What type of equipment is designed to protect EMS workers from infection?

- A. Body armor
- B. Personal Protective Equipment**
- C. Rescue gear
- D. Emergency clothing

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is specifically designed to safeguard EMS workers from exposure to infections and hazardous materials. This includes items such as gloves, masks, gowns, and eye protection, which serve as barriers against pathogens that could be present during patient care or in the environment. The use of PPE is critical in ensuring the safety and health of EMS personnel, especially when dealing with infectious diseases. In contrast, body armor primarily protects against physical threats such as bullets or blunt force trauma, making it insufficient for infection control. Rescue gear is focused on providing tools and equipment for effective rescue operations rather than infection protection. Emergency clothing, while potentially useful in harsh environments, does not specifically target the prevention of infection, making PPE the clear choice for this purpose.

8. Which sensors in the body monitor levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide?

- A. Osmoreceptors
- B. Baroreceptors
- C. Chemoreceptors**
- D. Mechanoreceptors

Chemoreceptors are specialized sensory receptors that play a critical role in monitoring the levels of oxygen (O₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the body. These sensors are primarily located in the carotid and aortic bodies, as well as in the medulla oblongata of the brain. Chemoreceptors respond to changes in the concentration of these gases in the bloodstream, providing vital feedback to the respiratory center in the brain to adjust breathing rates accordingly. This helps to maintain homeostasis by ensuring that the body's oxygen levels are adequate and that carbon dioxide is expelled efficiently. The other types of receptors mentioned—osmoreceptors, baroreceptors, and mechanoreceptors—are responsible for monitoring different physiological parameters. Osmoreceptors detect changes in osmotic pressure and fluid balance, baroreceptors monitor blood pressure changes, and mechanoreceptors respond to mechanical changes such as pressure or distortion in tissues. Therefore, their functions do not include the direct monitoring of oxygen and carbon dioxide levels, which is solely the function of chemoreceptors.

9. What term describes the long-term survival outcomes of patients?

- A. Quality assurance
- B. Patient Outcomes**
- C. Service metrics
- D. Care statistics

The term that best describes the long-term survival outcomes of patients is "Patient Outcomes." This encompasses various measures that reflect the effectiveness of healthcare services in improving patients' health and lives over time. Patient outcomes can include survival rates, recovery rates, and improvements in quality of life, providing a comprehensive view of how well patients fare following medical interventions. In the context of emergency care and treatment, assessing patient outcomes is crucial for evaluating the success of procedures, treatments, and overall care provided. This information is essential for healthcare providers to enhance their practice and ensure that patients receive the best possible care. Quality assurance focuses on maintaining standards within healthcare settings, while service metrics primarily track efficiency and performance rather than direct survival outcomes. Care statistics could provide various data points, but they do not specifically focus on long-term patient survival or health improvements.

10. What is the term for false damaging information that is communicated verbally?

- A. Libel
- B. Slander**
- C. Defamation
- D. Malpractice

The term for false damaging information that is communicated verbally is slander. This is a type of defamation, which broadly refers to the act of making false statements about someone that harm their reputation. However, slander specifically pertains to spoken statements, while libel refers to written or published defamatory statements. Understanding the distinction is crucial, especially in legal contexts, as the means of communication can affect the severity and implications of the defamation claim. Malpractice, on the other hand, refers to professional misconduct or negligence, which doesn't apply in this context.

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:

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

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