

Field Internship Student Data Acquisition Project (FISDAP) Paramedic 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. In an MCI situation, what does a green triage tag indicate?**
 - A. Immediate transport required**
 - B. Delayed transport, minor injuries**
 - C. Patient has critical injuries**
 - D. Patient is deceased or non-salvageable**

- 2. What condition is characterized by a patient presenting with abdominal pain, nausea, and fever in the context of a possible ectopic pregnancy?**
 - A. Ovarian cyst rupture**
 - B. Appendicitis**
 - C. Tubal pregnancy**
 - D. Uterine fibroids**

- 3. What does the acronym DNR stand for in a medical context?**
 - A. Do Not Resuscitate**
 - B. Doctor's Note Required**
 - C. Do Not Reveal**
 - D. Doctor's Nuclear Response**

- 4. In a mass casualty incident, what triage priority would you assign to a patient showing a 3-inch laceration on his forearm?**
 - A. Red**
 - B. Yellow**
 - C. Green**
 - D. Black**

- 5. What is the GCS score of a 24-year-old woman who is awake, oriented, and able to answer verbally?**
 - A. 12**
 - B. 15**
 - C. 14**
 - D. 8**

6. How can compartment syndrome be best defined?

- A. Rising tissue pressure leading to muscle ischemia**
- B. Fluid buildup within body cavities**
- C. Pressure on the diaphragm from abdominal contents**
- D. Blocked blood flow due to external compression**

7. What are the primary causes of symptoms in patients experiencing tachydysrhythmias?

- A. Decreased ventricular filling and stroke volume**
- B. Increased heart rate only**
- C. Elevation in blood pressure**
- D. Decreased oxygen saturation**

8. What does Starling's Law state about muscle fiber contraction?

- A. The strength of a contraction depends on fiber type**
- B. The strength of a contraction is proportional to how far it is stretched**
- C. The strength of a contraction decreases with increased stretching**
- D. The strength of a contraction is constant regardless of fiber length**

9. A 72-year-old female calls EMS due to severe lower back pain and exhibits symptoms of shock. What condition is she most likely experiencing?

- A. Kidney stones**
- B. Abdominal aortic aneurysm**
- C. Pulmonary embolism**
- D. Spinal fracture**

10. What do mild electrical burns and hydrofluoric acid burns have in common?

- A. They are both superficial injuries**
- B. They can be worse than initially expected**
- C. They require immediate surgical intervention**
- D. They both have distinct odor characteristics**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In an MCI situation, what does a green triage tag indicate?

- A. Immediate transport required**
- B. Delayed transport, minor injuries**
- C. Patient has critical injuries**
- D. Patient is deceased or non-salvageable**

In an MCI (Mass Casualty Incident) situation, a green triage tag indicates that the patient has delayed transport due to minor injuries. This triage system is designed to prioritize patients based on the severity of their injuries so that those who need immediate medical attention are treated first. Patients tagged with green typically do not have life-threatening conditions and can wait for treatment. They often have minor injuries that allow them to remain stable without immediate intervention. This is a crucial part of the triage process, as it helps ensure that medical resources are allocated effectively to those in most need. Understanding this helps clarify that the designation of patients with green tags is not about their level of injury being critical or life-threatening, which would be indicated by other triage colors.

2. What condition is characterized by a patient presenting with abdominal pain, nausea, and fever in the context of a possible ectopic pregnancy?

- A. Ovarian cyst rupture**
- B. Appendicitis**
- C. Tubal pregnancy**
- D. Uterine fibroids**

The correct answer highlights the specific condition known as a tubal pregnancy, commonly referred to as an ectopic pregnancy, which occurs when a fertilized egg implants outside the uterus, typically in a fallopian tube. The symptoms of abdominal pain, nausea, and fever are consistent with this condition. In the case of a tubal pregnancy, these symptoms can arise due to the growing tissue causing internal bleeding, irritation of the peritoneum, and possible rupture of the fallopian tube, leading to significant complications if not addressed promptly. In contrast to other conditions listed, the clinical presentation of a tubal pregnancy aligns closely with the acute onset of abdominal pain and other systemic signs like fever due to the potential for infections or internal bleeding. Recognizing the differences in symptoms and underlying pathology of each condition is crucial for accurate diagnosis. An ovarian cyst rupture, for example, may present with sudden abdominal pain but typically lacks fever as a consistent symptom associated with infection. Appendicitis can also cause similar symptoms, but it usually presents with right lower quadrant pain and specific signs of peritoneal irritation, which might differentiate it at physical examination. Uterine fibroids usually lead to more chronic symptoms, such as heavy menstrual bleeding and pelvic pressure, rather than acute fever and

3. What does the acronym DNR stand for in a medical context?

- A. Do Not Resuscitate**
- B. Doctor's Note Required**
- C. Do Not Reveal**
- D. Doctor's Nuclear Response**

In a medical context, DNR stands for "Do Not Resuscitate." This designation is utilized when a patient has made the decision, often in consultation with healthcare providers, to forgo resuscitation efforts in the event of cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. A DNR order indicates that if the patient's heart stops beating or they stop breathing, medical personnel should not perform procedures aimed at restoring cardiac or respiratory function, such as CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) or advanced life support. This decision is typically made by the patient or their healthcare proxy, often reflecting their wishes regarding end-of-life care. Understanding DNR orders is crucial for paramedics and other healthcare professionals, as it guides their actions during critical situations where a patient's preferences regarding life-saving interventions must be respected. The option relating to a doctor's note or other interpretations of the acronym does not align with established medical definitions, emphasizing the importance of clear communication and documentation in emergency medical situations.

4. In a mass casualty incident, what triage priority would you assign to a patient showing a 3-inch laceration on his forearm?

- A. Red**
- B. Yellow**
- C. Green**
- D. Black**

In the context of a mass casualty incident, triage is utilized to prioritize patients based on the severity of their conditions and the resources available. A patient with a 3-inch laceration on the forearm would typically be assigned a green triage priority, which indicates that the patient is categorized as "delayed" or "minor." This category is reserved for individuals who have sustained injuries that are not life-threatening and can wait for treatment without risking their lives. A forearm laceration, while it may require medical assistance to prevent infection and control bleeding, does not usually pose an immediate threat to life, limb, or eyesight, especially when compared to more severe injuries that would warrant a red or yellow classification. In contrast, a red triage priority would be assigned to patients who are critical and require immediate intervention, while yellow would indicate those who are stable but still need care soon. A black designation is used for patients who are deceased or have injuries that are unsurvivable. This systematic approach ensures that the most critical cases receive attention first, making green the appropriate triage level for a patient with a minor laceration.

5. What is the GCS score of a 24-year-old woman who is awake, oriented, and able to answer verbally?

- A. 12**
- B. 15**
- C. 14**
- D. 8**

The GCS, or Glasgow Coma Scale, is a tool used to assess a person's level of consciousness based on three criteria: eye opening, verbal response, and motor response. The scoring ranges from a minimum of 3 to a maximum of 15, with higher scores indicating a better neurological function. In this case, the individual is described as awake, oriented, and able to answer verbally. For the GCS score: - Eye opening: Since she is awake, the score for eye opening would be 4 (spontaneous). - Verbal response: Since she is oriented and can answer questions appropriately, the score for verbal response is 5 (oriented). - Motor response: If she is responsive to verbal commands, the score would generally be 6 (obeys commands). Adding those scores together gives 4 (eye) + 5 (verbal) + 6 (motor), resulting in a total of 15. Therefore, the correct answer reflects a perfectly normal neurological assessment for a person who is fully conscious and responsive.

6. How can compartment syndrome be best defined?

- A. Rising tissue pressure leading to muscle ischemia**
- B. Fluid buildup within body cavities**
- C. Pressure on the diaphragm from abdominal contents**
- D. Blocked blood flow due to external compression**

Compartment syndrome is best defined as rising tissue pressure leading to muscle ischemia. This condition occurs when pressure within a confined anatomical space, known as a compartment, increases to a level that restricts blood flow and oxygen delivery to the tissues within that compartment. This heightened pressure can be a result of swelling, bleeding, or other factors, and it can ultimately lead to ischemic damage to the muscle and nerves if not addressed promptly. Understanding this definition is critical, as timely recognition and intervention can prevent irreversible damage. It is essential for first responders and medical personnel to identify this condition, especially in instances of limb injury or trauma, to ensure proper treatment is administered before complications arise. The other options describe different medical issues but do not encapsulate the specific mechanism and consequences of compartment syndrome effectively.

7. What are the primary causes of symptoms in patients experiencing tachydysrhythmias?

- A. Decreased ventricular filling and stroke volume**
- B. Increased heart rate only**
- C. Elevation in blood pressure**
- D. Decreased oxygen saturation**

Patients experiencing tachydysrhythmias often have symptoms primarily due to decreased ventricular filling and stroke volume. When the heart beats rapidly, there is less time for the ventricles to fill with blood between contractions. This reduced filling leads to a decrease in the stroke volume, which is the amount of blood ejected from the heart with each beat. As the stroke volume decreases, the overall cardiac output can be compromised, leading to insufficient blood flow to meet the body's metabolic demands. This can cause symptoms such as dizziness, palpitations, and even syncope. In severe cases, it may result in inadequate perfusion of vital organs, which can exacerbate the symptoms experienced by the patient. While increased heart rate is a feature of tachydysrhythmias, it is the consequence of the rapid rate that leads to hemodynamic instability, rather than being a direct cause of symptoms. Additionally, changes in blood pressure or oxygen saturation may occur as a result of the primary issue of decreased ventricular filling and stroke volume, but they are not the fundamental causes of symptoms in patients experiencing tachydysrhythmias.

8. What does Starling's Law state about muscle fiber contraction?

- A. The strength of a contraction depends on fiber type**
- B. The strength of a contraction is proportional to how far it is stretched**
- C. The strength of a contraction decreases with increased stretching**
- D. The strength of a contraction is constant regardless of fiber length**

Starling's Law, also known as the Starling mechanism, articulates that the strength of a muscle contraction is directly proportional to the initial length or stretch of the muscle fibers. This principle can be observed in cardiac physiology, where the heart's ventricles will contract more forcefully when they are filled to a greater extent. This is due to the optimal overlap between the actin and myosin filaments in the muscle fibers, which enhances the force of contraction when the fibers are stretched to a certain degree. In essence, when muscle fibers are stretched, they become more sensitive to calcium ions and thereby generate more force during contraction. This relationship underlines the importance of preload (initial stretching) in cardiac function, illustrating how the heart is able to adjust its output based on the volume of blood returning to it. The other choices do not accurately reflect this relationship, but instead present misunderstandings of the principles governing muscle contraction mechanics.

9. A 72-year-old female calls EMS due to severe lower back pain and exhibits symptoms of shock. What condition is she most likely experiencing?

- A. Kidney stones**
- B. Abdominal aortic aneurysm**
- C. Pulmonary embolism**
- D. Spinal fracture**

The most likely condition the 72-year-old female is experiencing, given her severe lower back pain and symptoms of shock, is an abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). This condition can present with sudden, severe pain in the back or abdomen, and as the aneurysm expands or ruptures, it can lead to significant internal bleeding. This bleeding is the primary reason for the symptoms of shock, which may include hypotension, tachycardia, and altered mental status due to decreased perfusion to vital organs. In this case, risk factors for an AAA, such as age and possibly underlying cardiovascular disease, further support this diagnosis. Aneurysms are more common in older adults, particularly those with a history of hypertension, smoking, or vascular disease. Other conditions may also cause lower back pain and shock; however, AAA aligns more closely with the combination of severe pain and hemodynamic instability presented in this scenario. Kidney stones could cause severe pain but are less likely to result in shock unless there is associated renal rupture, which is less common. Pulmonary embolism typically presents with chest pain and respiratory distress, and while a spinal fracture can cause significant pain, it would less likely produce shock unless there were significant internal injuries or bleeding.

10. What do mild electrical burns and hydrofluoric acid burns have in common?

- A. They are both superficial injuries**
- B. They can be worse than initially expected**
- C. They require immediate surgical intervention**
- D. They both have distinct odor characteristics**

Mild electrical burns and hydrofluoric acid burns can both be worse than initially expected due to their potential for deeper tissue damage that may not be immediately apparent. While a mild electrical burn may seem superficial, it can cause thermal injury and necrosis deeper beneath the skin's surface, leading to significant complications if not properly assessed and managed. Similarly, hydrofluoric acid burns can initially appear minor but are particularly dangerous because hydrofluoric acid penetrates tissue easily and can cause profound tissue destruction. Additionally, exposure to hydrofluoric acid can result in systemic effects, such as hypocalcemia, which may not be evident right away. Both types of injuries highlight the importance of thorough evaluation and monitoring following initial treatment, as the long-term effects and severity may not become evident until hours or even days later. This shared characteristic emphasizes the need for vigilance in the assessment and management of these types of burns, regardless of their outward appearance at presentation.

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://fisdapparamedic.examzify.com>

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

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