

FIELD INTERNSHIP STUDENT DATA ACQUISITION PROJECT (FISDAP) PARAMEDIC PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://fisdapparamedic.examzify.com>



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	16

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. Your patient is a 40-year-old male who is threatening suicide. What should you ask or say to this patient?**
 - A. Why do you feel this way?
 - B. Have you given any thought to how you might kill yourself?
 - C. You should talk to someone who can help.
 - D. It's not worth it, think of your family.
- 2. What symptom may indicate a placental abruption during labor?**
 - A. Consistent back pain
 - B. Severe abdominal pain
 - C. Excessive fetal movement
 - D. Elevated blood pressure
- 3. What immediate action should be taken for a patient in clear ventricular fibrillation?**
 - A. Monitor vital signs continuously
 - B. Immediately defibrillate
 - C. Administer antiarrhythmic medication
 - D. Wait for advanced life support to arrive
- 4. What percentage of the body is burned for a woman with second and third-degree burns to her face, head, and both arms?**
 - A. 9%
 - B. 18%
 - C. 12%
 - D. 25%
- 5. What does JVD stand for in assessing a trauma patient?**
 - A. Jugular Vein Distention
 - B. Jugular Vascular Delivery
 - C. Joint Vascular Dysfunction
 - D. Jumping Vascular Disease

- 6. A 55-year-old male presents with acute shortness of breath and labored breathing. What condition is he most likely suffering from?**
- A. Right-sided heart failure
 - B. Left-sided heart failure
 - C. Pneumonia
 - D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- 7. Your ambulance malfunctions on the way to a non-emergency call. What should you do next?**
- A. Try to fix the ambulance yourself
 - B. Request another unit to respond
 - C. Call the clinic to inform them of the delay
 - D. Continue to the clinic on foot
- 8. Which of the following best describes the role of the incident commander at an emergency scene?**
- A. Provide direct patient care
 - B. Oversee logistical operations
 - C. Manage the overall incident response
 - D. Coordinate communications
- 9. In a severely injured spleen case, what is the greatest concern that arises?**
- A. Risk of infection
 - B. Rapid and significant blood loss
 - C. Delayed healing
 - D. Organ failure
- 10. APGAR scores should be obtained at which of the following intervals?**
- A. At 5 minutes after birth only
 - B. At 1 minute after complete delivery and 5 minutes after
 - C. Continuously in the first hour
 - D. At 1 minute and 10 minutes after delivery

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Your patient is a 40-year-old male who is threatening suicide. What should you ask or say to this patient?

- A. Why do you feel this way?
- B. Have you given any thought to how you might kill yourself?**
- C. You should talk to someone who can help.
- D. It's not worth it, think of your family.

Asking a patient if they have given any thought to how they might end their life is crucial for several reasons. This question helps to assess the immediacy and specificity of their suicidal thoughts, which is vital in determining the level of risk and the appropriate medical intervention. It opens the door for the patient to share their feelings and intentions without judgment, allowing for a more in-depth understanding of their mental state. This inquiry can lead to critical insights into the patient's plan, means, and timeframe, which are important factors in evaluating the seriousness of their suicidal ideation. It also conveys to the patient that their feelings are being taken seriously and that the responder is equipped to engage in a deeper dialogue about their mental health needs. In contrast, other responses may not effectively promote communication or address the patient's immediate needs. Asking why they feel a certain way might come across as confrontational or dismissive, which could inhibit open dialogue. Suggesting that the patient should talk to someone else could minimize their current distress, making them feel unsupported. Stating that it's not worth it and bringing family into the conversation can induce guilt or shame rather than providing the empathic support the patient may require at that moment.

2. What symptom may indicate a placental abruption during labor?

- A. Consistent back pain
- B. Severe abdominal pain**
- C. Excessive fetal movement
- D. Elevated blood pressure

Severe abdominal pain is a significant symptom that may indicate a placental abruption during labor. In cases of placental abruption, the placenta detaches from the uterine wall prematurely, leading to bleeding and pain that can be intense and sudden. This severe abdominal pain can also be accompanied by other indicators, such as vaginal bleeding, uterine tenderness, or contractions, but the key characteristic is the intensity of the pain. Recognizing this symptom is vital for prompt medical attention to prevent complications for both the mother and the fetus. The other symptoms listed do not specifically point towards a placental abruption. Consistent back pain can occur for various reasons during labor, but it's not definitive for abruption. Excessive fetal movement can be a normal occurrence and is generally not associated solely with placental issues, while elevated blood pressure, although concerning and requiring evaluation, does not directly indicate placental abruption. Understanding the specific symptoms associated with obstetric complications like placental abruption helps guide appropriate responses in clinical settings.

3. What immediate action should be taken for a patient in clear ventricular fibrillation?

- A. Monitor vital signs continuously
- B. Immediately defibrillate**
- C. Administer antiarrhythmic medication
- D. Wait for advanced life support to arrive

Ventricular fibrillation (VF) is a life-threatening cardiac rhythm that requires immediate intervention. The primary and most urgent action in this scenario is to perform defibrillation. This is because VF presents with chaotic electrical activity in the heart, preventing it from effectively pumping blood, leading to a lack of circulation and oxygen delivery to vital organs. Defibrillation is a critical step in the chain of survival for patients experiencing VF. It aims to restore a normal rhythm by delivering an electrical shock that can interrupt the disorganized electrical activity and allow the heart to re-establish an effective rhythm. The sooner defibrillation is administered after the onset of VF, the better the chances of survival and neurological outcome. Other actions, such as continuous monitoring of vital signs or waiting for advanced life support, might be important in the overall management of a patient experiencing cardiac emergencies but are not immediate responses to VF. Similarly, administering antiarrhythmic medications comes after defibrillation and may be part of a later treatment plan depending on the patient's condition and response to the initial defibrillation. The critical nature of VF necessitates an immediate response with defibrillation as the foremost priority.

4. What percentage of the body is burned for a woman with second and third-degree burns to her face, head, and both arms?

- A. 9%
- B. 18%**
- C. 12%
- D. 25%

To determine the percentage of body surface area burned for a woman with second and third-degree burns to her face, head, and both arms, one can use the "Rule of Nines," a method commonly used in the medical field for estimating body surface area percentages for burns. According to the Rule of Nines, the body is divided into sections, each representing approximately 9% of the total body surface area. In this scenario: - The head and neck constitute 9% of the body surface area. - Each arm is considered 9%. Since there are two arms, that adds another 18%. When combining these percentages, you calculate as follows: 9% (head and neck) + 18% (both arms) = 27%. However, because the question specifically mentions second and third-degree burns which can be more severe and may complicate recovery, clinicians will often pay special attention to the areas involved. It's important to recall that proper treatment and assessment protocols will factor in more than just the percentage when considering the severity and implications of burn injuries. Given the details mentioned and understanding that the total for this scenario sums to 27%, which is higher than any of the provided options, it's possible that a single answer might not be as

5. What does JVD stand for in assessing a trauma patient?

- A. Jugular Vein Distention**
- B. Jugular Vascular Delivery
- C. Joint Vascular Dysfunction
- D. Jumping Vascular Disease

Jugular Vein Distention (JVD) is a medical sign that can be an important indicator when assessing a trauma patient, particularly in the context of cardiovascular and respiratory conditions. The presence of JVD suggests increased pressure in the venous system, which can be a sign of various medical issues, including right heart failure, cardiac tamponade, or tension pneumothorax. By assessing JVD, paramedics can gather critical information about the patient's circulatory status and potential complications. Recognizing JVD as a crucial part of trauma assessment not only helps in determining the patient's condition but can also guide treatment decisions and interventions. In trauma scenarios, swift and accurate assessments can be lifesaving, making understanding signs like JVD essential for effective patient care.

6. A 55-year-old male presents with acute shortness of breath and labored breathing. What condition is he most likely suffering from?

- A. Right-sided heart failure
- B. Left-sided heart failure**
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

The correct choice of left-sided heart failure aligns well with the symptoms of acute shortness of breath and labored breathing. In left-sided heart failure, the heart is unable to pump blood effectively, leading to a backup of fluid in the lungs, which manifests as pulmonary congestion. This congestion results in symptoms such as dyspnea (shortness of breath) and orthopnea (difficulty breathing while lying flat). Pulmonary congestion occurs due to increased pressure in the pulmonary capillaries, causing fluid to leak into the alveoli, which irritates lung tissue and leads to difficulty in breathing. Patients often report feeling like they cannot get enough air, and they may also present with wheezing due to the increased fluid and pressure affecting normal respiratory function. This scenario is consistent with classic presentations of left-sided heart failure, especially in a middle-aged male with risk factors such as hypertension, coronary artery disease, or history of myocardial infarction. To understand why the other options may not be as fitting: right-sided heart failure more commonly causes systemic congestion and edema, pneumonia typically presents with fever and possibly productive cough, while chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) primarily involves progressive airway obstruction, which might lead to chronic symptoms but usually does not cause acute

7. Your ambulance malfunctions on the way to a non-emergency call. What should you do next?

- A. Try to fix the ambulance yourself
- B. Request another unit to respond**
- C. Call the clinic to inform them of the delay
- D. Continue to the clinic on foot

When faced with a malfunctioning ambulance while en route to a non-emergency call, the appropriate course of action is to request another unit to respond. This ensures patient safety and care continuity. By calling for an alternate unit, you enable a timely response to the clinic without risking further issues or delays caused by attempting to resolve the problem independently. Attempting to fix the ambulance yourself could lead to injury or even exacerbate the malfunction, jeopardizing both your safety and that of any patients. Informing the clinic of the delay might provide them with an update but it does not address the underlying issue of transport. Continuing on foot to the clinic is impractical considering the equipment and resources needed for patient care, and the distances typically involved in transportation. Thus, the most prudent and responsible decision is to request another unit to ensure that care is not compromised and that the needs of all parties involved are adequately met.

8. Which of the following best describes the role of the incident commander at an emergency scene?

- A. Provide direct patient care
- B. Oversee logistical operations
- C. Manage the overall incident response**
- D. Coordinate communications

The role of the incident commander at an emergency scene is to manage the overall incident response. This responsibility encompasses a broad range of functions, including developing incident action plans, setting objectives, coordinating resources, and ensuring that all responding agencies are working together effectively toward a common goal. The incident commander acts as the central decision-maker during an emergency, evaluating the situation, directing operations, and ensuring the safety of both personnel and patients. While the other roles listed—such as providing direct patient care, overseeing logistical operations, and coordinating communications—are crucial at an emergency scene, they typically fall under the responsibilities of other designated personnel or teams. The incident command system (ICS) allows for these specialized roles to function under the guidance of the incident commander, who maintains the overall picture of the operation and addresses any immediate threats or changes in the situation. This hierarchical structure is essential for efficient and effective incident management.

9. In a severely injured spleen case, what is the greatest concern that arises?

- A. Risk of infection
- B. Rapid and significant blood loss**
- C. Delayed healing
- D. Organ failure

In a case involving a severely injured spleen, the greatest concern is rapid and significant blood loss. The spleen plays a crucial role in filtering blood and is highly vascular, meaning that it has a rich supply of blood vessels. When it is damaged, especially in traumatic situations, it can lead to hemorrhaging. This can occur quickly and can be life-threatening, as a significant amount of blood may be lost in a short period. Chronically, while the risk of infection, delayed healing, and organ failure are valid considerations in the management of any trauma patient, they typically are not the immediate concerns in the context of a splenic injury. Blood loss is the immediate life threat that requires rapid assessment and intervention, making it the priority in these scenarios. Managing this risk often involves controlling the bleeding and maintaining adequate circulation to prevent shock and further complications.

10. APGAR scores should be obtained at which of the following intervals?

- A. At 5 minutes after birth only
- B. At 1 minute after complete delivery and 5 minutes after**
- C. Continuously in the first hour
- D. At 1 minute and 10 minutes after delivery

APGAR scores are a quick assessment tool used to evaluate the health of a newborn immediately after birth. They measure five essential criteria: Appearance, Pulse, Grimace, Activity, and Respiration, each scoring from 0 to 2, with a maximum score of 10. The correct timing for obtaining APGAR scores is at 1 minute after birth and then again at 5 minutes. The initial score at 1 minute helps determine how well the baby tolerated the birthing process and whether immediate medical attention is needed. The score at 5 minutes is crucial for assessing the baby's response to resuscitation measures, if required, and indicates how well the baby is adapting to the new environment outside the womb. Using APGAR scores solely at 5 minutes, continuously in the first hour, or at 1 minute and 10 minutes does not provide the immediate assessment needed right after delivery and the crucial follow-up needed shortly thereafter. The intervals specifically set at 1 and 5 minutes ensure that healthcare providers can make timely decisions about the newborn's care.

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!

SAMPLE