

GREATER MIAMI VALLEY EMS COUNCIL (GMVEMSC) PROTOCOL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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	15

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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. How is Narcan packaged in the drug bag?**
 - A. 1 mg in 1 ml vial
 - B. 2 mg in 2 ml vial
 - C. 5 mg in 5 ml vial
 - D. 0.5 mg in 2 ml vial
- 2. In the case of a witnessed or unwitnessed cardiac arrest, what is the recommended initial action?**
 - A. Wait for EMS to arrive
 - B. Begin quality CPR
 - C. Check for a pulse
 - D. Administer medications immediately
- 3. What does TICLS stand for when assessing pediatric patients?**
 - A. Tone, Intactness, Conspicuousness, Look, Speech
 - B. Tone, Interaction, Consolability, Look, Speech
 - C. Temperature, Interaction, Calmness, Look, Sound
 - D. Tone, Intensity, Comfort, Listening, Sounds
- 4. When treating a burn caused by spilled boiling water, what is the first step you should take?**
 - A. Apply ice to the burn area
 - B. Cover the burn tightly with a bandage
 - C. Remove clothing and jewelry from the injured area
 - D. Soak the hand in cold water for several minutes
- 5. What are the indications for using Nitroglycerine?**
 - A. Cardiac related chest pain and prescribed Nitro
 - B. Hypertension and anxiety
 - C. Acid reflux and migraine headaches
 - D. Influenza and bronchitis

- 6. If a seizure is suspected due to hypoglycemia, what should be done first?**
- A. Check the patient's blood glucose level
 - B. Administer an anticonvulsant
 - C. Secure the patient on their side
 - D. Call for additional medical support
- 7. How many methods should be used to confirm correct airway placement?**
- A. At least 2 methods
 - B. At least 5 methods
 - C. At least 3 methods
 - D. Only visual confirmation
- 8. In the SALT triage system, what does the color red signify?**
- A. Delays in treatment
 - B. Minimal treatment needed
 - C. Immediate treatment required
 - D. Patient is deceased
- 9. What treatment should be prioritized for a patient with known toxins during cardiac arrest?**
- A. Immediate CPR
 - B. Defibrillation
 - C. Treat the overdose appropriately
 - D. Monitor vital signs
- 10. If a patient is under 20 weeks pregnant, where should you transport them?**
- A. Obstetric clinic
 - B. Immediate care facility
 - C. The ER
 - D. Another hospital for specialized care

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How is Narcan packaged in the drug bag?

- A. 1 mg in 1 ml vial
- B. 2 mg in 2 ml vial**
- C. 5 mg in 5 ml vial
- D. 0.5 mg in 2 ml vial

Narcan, which is a brand name for naloxone, is typically packaged as 2 mg in 2 ml vials. This dosage is common for emergency medical services, as it allows for easy dosing and administration in cases of opioid overdose. The formulation helps ensure that a sufficient amount of the drug is available to rapidly reverse the effects of opioids, making it a crucial component of pre-hospital care in overdose situations. When administered, 2 mg of naloxone can be delivered intranasally or via intramuscular injection, effectively allowing providers to quickly restore respiratory function in a patient who may be experiencing an overdose. This packaging is designed both for efficacy and ease of use in emergency settings, facilitating rapid response. The other packaging options do not align with standard practices for opioid overdose management, as they either contain dosages that are not ideal for immediate use or different concentrations that may complicate administration in urgent scenarios.

2. In the case of a witnessed or unwitnessed cardiac arrest, what is the recommended initial action?

- A. Wait for EMS to arrive
- B. Begin quality CPR**
- C. Check for a pulse
- D. Administer medications immediately

In the event of a cardiac arrest, whether witnessed or unwitnessed, the recommended initial action is to begin quality CPR. This immediate response is critical because when the heart stops pumping blood effectively, vital organs, especially the brain, begin to suffer from a lack of oxygenated blood. High-quality chest compressions help maintain some level of blood flow to vital organs, which can prolong survival chances and increase the possibility of a successful resuscitation when advanced medical services arrive. Starting CPR right away also helps to create a more favorable environment for defibrillation if it is needed later. It is essential to focus on delivering compressions at the correct depth and rate (30 compressions followed by 2 breaths if performing rescue breaths) to maximize the effectiveness of the CPR being administered. Other options like waiting for EMS to arrive can delay treatment and worsen outcomes, checking for a pulse can take valuable time when immediate action is required, and administering medications without first ensuring circulation through CPR may not have the desired effect without prior blood flow.

3. What does TICLS stand for when assessing pediatric patients?

- A. Tone, Intactness, Conspicuousness, Look, Speech
- B. Tone, Interaction, Consolability, Look, Speech**
- C. Temperature, Interaction, Calmness, Look, Sound
- D. Tone, Intensity, Comfort, Listening, Sounds

TICLS is a mnemonic that is used in the assessment of pediatric patients to help evaluate their overall condition, focusing on key aspects of their responsiveness and behavior. The components of TICLS stand for Tone, Interaction, Consolability, Look, and Speech. - Tone refers to the child's muscle tone and posture, which can indicate their level of alertness and neurological status. Poor muscle tone might suggest a serious underlying issue. - Interaction assesses how the child interacts with their environment and caregivers. An engaged child is typically a sign of better health. - Consolability evaluates how well the child can be comforted. If a child can be calmed down easily, it can be a positive indicator of their physical and emotional state. - Look is an assessment of the child's appearance, including their color and whether they seem ill or distressed. - Speech considers the child's ability to communicate age-appropriately, providing insight into their neurological functioning and cognitive status. Each of these components contributes to forming a comprehensive picture of the pediatric patient's health, guiding caregivers and healthcare providers in deciding the urgency and type of intervention needed.

4. When treating a burn caused by spilled boiling water, what is the first step you should take?

- A. Apply ice to the burn area
- B. Cover the burn tightly with a bandage
- C. Remove clothing and jewelry from the injured area**
- D. Soak the hand in cold water for several minutes

When treating a burn caused by spilled boiling water, the first priority is to protect the injured area and prevent further harm. Removing clothing and jewelry from the burn area is essential because it helps to minimize potential complications, such as constriction caused by clothing that may swell as the injury progresses. Clothing can retain heat and exacerbate the burn, so it is crucial to remove it gently. Jewelry, particularly rings, should be removed as swelling can occur rapidly, making it difficult to take off later. This initial step lays the foundation for effective treatment, allowing for proper cooling of the burn and reducing the risk of infection or further irritation. Cooling the burn with water or a cold compress would be the subsequent step, as it helps alleviate pain and cools the area. Proper first aid for burns emphasizes quick action to prevent further damage and facilitate healing, making the removal of clothing and jewelry a vital first step in this process.

5. What are the indications for using Nitroglycerine?

A. Cardiac related chest pain and prescribed Nitro

B. Hypertension and anxiety

C. Acid reflux and migraine headaches

D. Influenza and bronchitis

The use of Nitroglycerine is primarily indicated for managing acute cardiac-related chest pain, particularly in the context of angina or suspected myocardial infarction. Nitroglycerine works as a vasodilator, relaxing and widening blood vessels to improve blood flow to the heart, thereby alleviating chest pain. In addition, it can be utilized safely by individuals who have a prescription for the medication, indicating that they have been evaluated by a healthcare provider and deemed appropriate candidates for its use. In contrast, the other options do not align with the established indications for Nitroglycerine. Hypertension and anxiety are not typical uses for this medication, nor would it be appropriate for conditions like acid reflux, migraine headaches, influenza, or bronchitis. Therefore, the correct context for administering Nitroglycerine remains firmly within the realm of cardiac-related issues, especially when prescribed by a physician.

6. If a seizure is suspected due to hypoglycemia, what should be done first?

A. Check the patient's blood glucose level

B. Administer an anticonvulsant

C. Secure the patient on their side

D. Call for additional medical support

In the scenario where a seizure is suspected due to hypoglycemia, the first step is to check the patient's blood glucose level. This is crucial because a seizure can sometimes be a symptom of low blood sugar, and it is essential to verify the glucose levels before taking further action. Identifying the cause of the seizure allows for appropriate treatment; if hypoglycemia is confirmed, rapid intervention in the form of glucose administration can be initiated to resolve the underlying issue. In emergencies, timely checks of blood glucose can prevent unnecessary administration of medications or interventions that may not be needed if the cause is simply low blood sugar. Recognizing hypoglycemia as a possible cause directs the care to be more specific and effective, ultimately improving patient outcomes. Confirming the blood sugar level ensures that the subsequent treatment aligns with the accurate diagnosis.

7. How many methods should be used to confirm correct airway placement?

A. At least 2 methods

B. At least 5 methods

C. At least 3 methods

D. Only visual confirmation

To confirm that an airway has been correctly placed, it is essential to utilize multiple methods to ensure the accuracy of placement and to minimize the risk of complications, such as aspiration or inadequate ventilation. The consensus in emergency medical practices is to employ at least two methods of confirmation. Using a combination of methods enhances the reliability of the results. Common methods include visual confirmation of tube placement in the airway, auscultation of breath sounds bilaterally, and confirmation of exhaled carbon dioxide via capnography. Utilizing these varied approaches strengthens the assessment of airway placement, as each method provides unique information about the effectiveness and accuracy of the procedure. By adopting a practice that emphasizes using at least two distinct methods, practitioners can reduce the risk associated with incorrect airway placement and improve patient outcomes. It's important to note that relying solely on visual confirmation is not sufficient, as it does not account for the physiological conditions that might lead to misinterpretations. Hence, the importance of using multiple confirmation methods is underscored in current protocols.

8. In the SALT triage system, what does the color red signify?

- A. Delays in treatment
- B. Minimal treatment needed
- C. Immediate treatment required**
- D. Patient is deceased

In the SALT triage system, the color red signifies that immediate treatment is required for the patient. This designation is used in emergency situations to quickly identify individuals who are in critical need of medical attention. The red classification helps first responders prioritize their efforts on those who have life-threatening conditions and are most likely to survive if they receive immediate intervention. The promptness of treatment for red-tagged patients can include airway management, controlling significant bleeding, or addressing other medical emergencies that, if left untreated, could lead to death. This strategic approach allows emergency personnel to make rapid decisions when time is crucial, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively to save lives.

9. What treatment should be prioritized for a patient with known toxins during cardiac arrest?

- A. Immediate CPR
- B. Defibrillation
- C. Treat the overdose appropriately**
- D. Monitor vital signs

In the case of a patient experiencing cardiac arrest due to known toxins or an overdose, the most critical action is to treat the overdose appropriately. This is essential because the underlying cause of the cardiac arrest is the toxic substance affecting the patient's physiology. Administering specific antidotes or supportive care targeted at countering the effects of the toxin can significantly improve the chances of restoring normal cardiac function. While immediate CPR and defibrillation are generally crucial in the management of cardiac arrest, these interventions alone may not address the root cause of the patient's condition if the arrest is primarily due to toxicology. In cases where toxins are involved, addressing the overdose takes priority to reverse the effects of the poison and potentially stabilize the patient. Monitoring vital signs is important in any emergency situation, but in the context of a toxic overdose leading to cardiac arrest, it serves as a supportive measure rather than a direct course of action for reversing the life-threatening effects.

10. If a patient is under 20 weeks pregnant, where should you transport them?

- A. Obstetric clinic
- B. Immediate care facility
- C. The ER**
- D. Another hospital for specialized care

Transporting a patient who is under 20 weeks pregnant is best done to the emergency room (ER) for several reasons. The ER is equipped to handle a wide range of medical emergencies, including those that may arise from complications during pregnancy, such as potential bleeding, cramping, or signs of ectopic pregnancy. The ER also has access to diagnostic imaging, laboratory tests, and a multidisciplinary team that can provide comprehensive care and determine the next steps based on the patient's condition. While obstetric clinics can provide care related to pregnancy, they may not be equipped to handle emergencies that could arise, such as acute complications. Immediate care facilities may also lack the resources and staffing necessary for more complex medical situations. Transporting to another hospital for specialized care may be required in some cases, but it is often more prudent to stabilize the patient first in the ER before considering transport for specialized interventions. Overall, selecting the ER as the transport destination ensures that the patient receives the most appropriate and timely care for any condition that may arise during early pregnancy.

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://gmveemscprotocol.examzify.com>

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

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