

NREMT 68W COMBAT MEDIC PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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. When is rapid sequence intubation (RSI) indicated?**
 - A. In stable patients with mild distress
 - B. In a patient who has a compromised airway
 - C. In patients with minor injuries
 - D. In patients experiencing allergies
- 2. What is the first step in managing a burn injury?**
 - A. Apply a cooling gel
 - B. Remove the patient from the source of the burn
 - C. Wrap the burn with sterile dressing
 - D. Administer pain relief medication
- 3. When administering medications, what is the "five rights" principle?**
 - A. Right route, right time, right patient
 - B. Right patient, right medication, right dose, right route, right time
 - C. Right medication, right dosage, right symptom
 - D. Right purpose, right dose, right patient
- 4. What is the pediatric dose calculation formula based on weight?**
 - A. $(\text{Weight in pounds} \times 2) / 3 = \text{dose in mL}$
 - B. $(\text{Weight in kg} \times 10) / 2 = \text{dose in mL}$
 - C. $(\text{Weight in kg} \times 5) + 3 = \text{dose in mL}$
 - D. $(\text{Weight in pounds} + 1) \times 2 = \text{dose in mL}$
- 5. What is defined as a description of medical techniques or practices supported by scientific evidence?**
 - A. Personal protective equipment
 - B. Evidence-based
 - C. Standard precautions
 - D. Contamination
- 6. What is a common cause of anaphylactic shock?**
 - A. Infections
 - B. Severe allergic reactions
 - C. Choking on food
 - D. Heat exhaustion

- 7. What conditions could indicate the need for advanced airway management?**
- A. Responsive patients with normal breathing
 - B. Unresponsive patients with inadequate ventilation
 - C. Patients with a cough
 - D. Patients showing no distress
- 8. In an emergency, what does the acronym RACE stand for in fire response?**
- A. Rescue, Alarm, Contain, Extinguish
 - B. Run, Alert, Contain, Escape
 - C. Rescue, Assess, Control, Evacuate
 - D. Respond, Alert, Contain, Evacuate
- 9. What do the orders given by an on-duty physician represent?**
- A. Off-line medical direction
 - B. Online medical direction
 - C. Patient outcome assessments
 - D. Quality improvement measures
- 10. What is the most effective method to reduce the spread of infections and diseases?**
- A. Using hand sanitizer only
 - B. Wearing gloves at all times
 - C. Washing hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand cleaner
 - D. Avoiding contact with sick individuals

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When is rapid sequence intubation (RSI) indicated?

- A. In stable patients with mild distress
- B. In a patient who has a compromised airway**
- C. In patients with minor injuries
- D. In patients experiencing allergies

Rapid sequence intubation (RSI) is specifically indicated for patients who have a compromised airway. This medical procedure involves the use of sedatives and paralytic agents to facilitate the endotracheal intubation process in a controlled manner, allowing for secure airway management. Patients with a compromised airway may be unable to protect their airway due to decreased consciousness, extensive facial or neck trauma, or significant swelling that obstructs airflow. By performing RSI, healthcare providers can quickly establish a definitive airway, which is critical to maintaining adequate ventilation and oxygenation. In contrast, the other situations described, such as stable patients with mild distress, those with minor injuries, or patients experiencing allergies, typically do not necessitate the urgent intervention of RSI. These conditions may not directly threaten the airway or may be managed with less invasive airway techniques or alternative treatments.

2. What is the first step in managing a burn injury?

- A. Apply a cooling gel
- B. Remove the patient from the source of the burn**
- C. Wrap the burn with sterile dressing
- D. Administer pain relief medication

The correct answer is to remove the patient from the source of the burn, which is the essential first step in managing any burn injury. The primary focus in such emergencies is to ensure the patient's safety and prevent further harm. By removing the patient from the source, you eliminate the cause of the injury and prevent additional exposure, which can exacerbate the burn and worsen the patient's condition. Once the patient is safe, further interventions can be taken, including cooling the burn area, wrapping it with sterile dressings, and addressing pain management. However, the immediate priority is to ensure the environment is safe and that the patient is no longer subjected to harmful factors that caused the burn. This step is crucial for initiating a chain of effective patient care and reducing the severity of the burn injury.

3. When administering medications, what is the "five rights" principle?

- A. Right route, right time, right patient
- B. Right patient, right medication, right dose, right route, right time**
- C. Right medication, right dosage, right symptom
- D. Right purpose, right dose, right patient

The "five rights" principle is a critical guideline in medication administration that ensures patient safety and effective treatment. This principle includes the right patient, right medication, right dose, right route, and right time. Each component serves a specific purpose to minimize the risk of errors in medications. Having the right patient means confirming that the individual receiving the medication is indeed the intended recipient, which helps prevent mix-ups between patients. The right medication ensures that the specific drug prescribed is the one being given, which is essential in treating the patient's condition effectively. Administering the right dose is crucial as it provides the appropriate quantity of the medication to elicit the desired effect while avoiding potential toxicity. The right route refers to the method of administration (oral, intravenous, etc.), which can significantly impact the medication's efficacy. Lastly, giving the medication at the right time ensures that it functions optimally within the context of the treatment plan. Each of these rights works in conjunction to uphold patient safety and enhance the effectiveness of medicinal therapies. Adhering to this principle helps combat medication errors, reinforces accountability, and fosters better communication among healthcare providers.

4. What is the pediatric dose calculation formula based on weight?

- A. $(\text{Weight in pounds} \times 2) / 3 = \text{dose in mL}$
- B. $(\text{Weight in kg} \times 10) / 2 = \text{dose in mL}$**
- C. $(\text{Weight in kg} \times 5) + 3 = \text{dose in mL}$
- D. $(\text{Weight in pounds} + 1) \times 2 = \text{dose in mL}$

The pediatric dose calculation formula that is being referenced is typically based on the weight of the child measured in kilograms, as this is a standard practice for accurately determining medication dosages in pediatrics. The approach of multiplying the weight in kilograms by a specific factor allows for a conversion that leads to an appropriate volume of medication in milliliters. In this case, the formula states that you take the child's weight in kilograms, multiply it by 10, and then divide by 2. This computation efficiently produces a dose that is more manageable for administering medications, as many pediatric dosages are often calculated per kilogram of body weight. Using this formula helps ensure that the pediatric patient receives a dosage that is safe and effective, taking into account their body weight, which is a critical factor in pharmacology as children metabolize drugs differently than adults. It emphasizes the importance of accurate dosing based on weight to prevent underdose or overdose scenarios in the pediatric population. The other formulas do not align with common pediatric dosage calculations and thus may lead to incorrect dosing. For effective and safe practice in pediatric healthcare, adhering to an established formula that accurately reflects a child's weight in kilograms is essential.

5. What is defined as a description of medical techniques or practices supported by scientific evidence?

- A. Personal protective equipment
- B. Evidence-based**
- C. Standard precautions
- D. Contamination

The term that accurately describes medical techniques or practices that are supported by scientific evidence is evidence-based. This concept emphasizes the importance of using the best available research, clinical expertise, and patient values to guide healthcare decisions. By relying on practices that have been studied and validated through research, healthcare professionals can ensure that the care they provide is effective, safe, and focused on the best outcomes for patients. In contrast to this, personal protective equipment refers to gear used to protect health workers from exposure to hazards, while standard precautions are guidelines that recommend practices to prevent the transmission of infections. Contamination involves the presence of an undesirable substance or infectious agent. These definitions illustrate that the other choices relate to safety measures or protocols rather than representing a framework built upon scientific validation of medical practices.

6. What is a common cause of anaphylactic shock?

- A. Infections
- B. Severe allergic reactions**
- C. Choking on food
- D. Heat exhaustion

Anaphylactic shock is a severe and potentially life-threatening reaction that occurs in response to certain allergens. A common cause of anaphylactic shock is severe allergic reactions, which are triggered by substances such as certain foods (like peanuts or shellfish), insect stings, medications, or latex. During anaphylaxis, the immune system overreacts to an allergen, leading to symptoms such as difficulty breathing, swelling of the throat, rapid drop in blood pressure, and sometimes loss of consciousness. When the body comes into contact with an allergen, it releases large amounts of histamine and other chemicals, which can cause widespread vasodilation and increased vascular permeability, resulting in the classic symptoms of anaphylaxis. Awareness of this condition is crucial, as it requires immediate medical intervention, often with an epinephrine injection, to counteract the severe immune response and stabilize the patient. Therefore, identifying severe allergic reactions as a primary cause of anaphylactic shock is essential for prompt recognition and treatment.

7. What conditions could indicate the need for advanced airway management?

- A. Responsive patients with normal breathing
- B. Unresponsive patients with inadequate ventilation**
- C. Patients with a cough
- D. Patients showing no distress

The most compelling indication for advanced airway management is the presence of unresponsive patients with inadequate ventilation. In this scenario, the patient's inability to maintain an adequate airway or breath effectively poses a significant risk of hypoxia and respiratory failure. Advanced airway management techniques, such as endotracheal intubation or the use of a supraglottic airway, are crucial for securing the airway and ensuring that oxygen can reach the lungs effectively. Unresponsive individuals are unable to protect their own airway, making them susceptible to airway obstruction due to the tongue or other anatomical structures. Inadequate ventilation signifies that the patient is either unable to breathe effectively or not breathing at all, which could lead to life-threatening conditions if not addressed promptly. Utilizing advanced airway management can provide immediate support and stabilization in these critical situations, ensuring that the patient's oxygenation is restored and maintained. In contrast, responsive patients with normal breathing do not require advanced interventions, as they are capable of managing their own airways. A cough, while it may indicate respiratory distress or irritation, does not necessarily correlate with the need for advanced airway management unless it results in inadequate ventilation or airway compromise. Lastly, patients showing no distress would typically be capable of maintaining their airway and ventilation without the need for advanced

8. In an emergency, what does the acronym RACE stand for in fire response?

- A. Rescue, Alarm, Contain, Extinguish**
- B. Run, Alert, Contain, Escape
- C. Rescue, Assess, Control, Evacuate
- D. Respond, Alert, Contain, Evacuate

The acronym RACE stands for Rescue, Alarm, Contain, and Extinguish in the context of fire response. This mnemonic provides a systematic approach for individuals to follow during a fire emergency, ensuring that vital safety procedures are prioritized. The first element, "Rescue," emphasizes the importance of helping any individuals in immediate danger, which is crucial in any emergency situation. Next, "Alarm" indicates the need to alert others in the vicinity and activate the fire alarm system to ensure a prompt response from the fire department. "Contain" reminds individuals to close doors and windows to prevent the fire from spreading, thereby protecting others and controlling the situation as much as possible. Finally, "Extinguish" refers to utilizing available fire extinguishers if it is safe to do so, aiming to extinguish small fires before they escalate. Understanding and applying the RACE acronym can significantly enhance safety protocols during a fire incident, making it a fundamental principle in emergency preparedness and response.

9. What do the orders given by an on-duty physician represent?

- A. Off-line medical direction
- B. Online medical direction**
- C. Patient outcome assessments
- D. Quality improvement measures

The orders given by an on-duty physician represent online medical direction. This type of medical direction occurs when a physician is available for real-time communication with prehospital providers, such as paramedics or combat medics, during patient care. It allows for immediate guidance, decision-making, and support in critical situations, where timely and direct orders are essential for effective patient management. Online medical direction is particularly important in high-stakes environments, where providers might need to make rapid assessments and treatments based on the specific circumstances presented by the patient. This contrasts with off-line medical direction, which refers to protocols and standing orders that are established in advance and do not require real-time interaction with a physician. Patient outcome assessments and quality improvement measures are important aspects of medical practice but are not directly related to the immediate orders or guidance provided during a medical incident. These components focus more on evaluating the effectiveness of the care provided and improving overall service quality over time rather than the direct and instant communication that occurs in online medical direction.

10. What is the most effective method to reduce the spread of infections and diseases?

- A. Using hand sanitizer only
- B. Wearing gloves at all times
- C. Washing hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand cleaner**
- D. Avoiding contact with sick individuals

The most effective method to reduce the spread of infections and diseases is to wash hands with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand cleaner. This practice is crucial because hands are often the primary pathway for pathogens to enter the body or to be transferred to others. Washing hands with soap and water effectively removes dirt, viruses, and bacteria from the skin's surface. The mechanics of handwashing, including scrubbing and rinsing, help dislodge pathogens, while soap chemically breaks down germs. When soap and water are not available, an alcohol-based hand cleaner can serve as a convenient alternative, as it can effectively kill many types of germs. This method is widely endorsed by health organizations, as it not only protects the individual who washes their hands but also helps to prevent transmission to others, effectively reducing the overall spread of infections in the community. Thus, adopting good hand hygiene practices is a fundamental aspect of infection control and prevention strategies.

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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