

NREMT Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (AEMT) Practice Test (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. What does a blue slip indicate in this context?**
 - A. Patient is cleared for discharge**
 - B. Consent form for treatment signed**
 - C. Discharged with no further action**
 - D. Doctor says that he is a threat and that the cops can arrest him**

- 2. Which symptom combination is most suggestive of hyperglycemia?**
 - A. Acetone breath and thirst**
 - B. Shortness of breath with wheeze**
 - C. Localized chest pain with diaphoresis**
 - D. Dizziness with normal oxygen saturation**

- 3. Eye opening score of 2 corresponds to which description?**
 - A. Alert**
 - B. On command**
 - C. To pain**
 - D. None**

- 4. Where to place the stethoscope to listen for lung sounds?**
 - A. Anterior axillary line**
 - B. Mid-clavicular lines**
 - C. Posterior thoracic region**
 - D. Sternal border**

- 5. What percent of oxygen does mouth-to-mouth rescue breathing provide?**
 - A. 21%**
 - B. 16%**
 - C. 50%**
 - D. 100%**

- 6. A patient with an abdominal aortic aneurysm commonly presents with which symptom?**
- A. Chest pain**
 - B. Shortness of breath**
 - C. Headache**
 - D. Radiating back pain**
- 7. Which of the following describes signs of respiratory distress?**
- A. Blue lips and coughing only.**
 - B. Normal breathing with no effort.**
 - C. Fever and dehydration.**
 - D. Accessory muscle use, rapid breathing, tripod.**
- 8. Aura is defined as a sensation that occurs right before a seizure, which may be a smell, a sound, or a general feeling.**
- A. A sensation that occurs right before a seizure, such as a smell, sound, or general feeling**
 - B. The immediate aftermath of a seizure**
 - C. A symptom of liver disease**
 - D. A contagious respiratory symptom**
- 9. Syncope is best described as**
- A. Fainting, quick loss of consciousness with a rapid recovery**
 - B. Prolonged confusion**
 - C. Seizure with convulsions**
 - D. Dizziness with blurred vision**
- 10. Which best describes the primary function of the kidney?**
- A. Filters blood and produces urine**
 - B. Stores urine**
 - C. Produces red blood cells**
 - D. Regulates body temperature**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does a blue slip indicate in this context?

- A. Patient is cleared for discharge**
- B. Consent form for treatment signed**
- C. Discharged with no further action**
- D. Doctor says that he is a threat and that the cops can arrest him**

A blue slip is a temporary, involuntary hold ordered by a clinician when there is concern for safety, indicating the patient is a threat to themselves or others and needs psychiatric evaluation or treatment. It typically involves coordination with law enforcement to detain and transport the patient to an appropriate facility. This is not discharge paperwork, nor simply a signed consent, and it isn't action that would be taken to release someone with no further steps. In this context, the blue slip conveys that the doctor believes the patient poses a danger and that police may detain him for evaluation and safety reasons.

2. Which symptom combination is most suggestive of hyperglycemia?

- A. Acetone breath and thirst**
- B. Shortness of breath with wheeze**
- C. Localized chest pain with diaphoresis**
- D. Dizziness with normal oxygen saturation**

Hyperglycemic crises often bring dehydration from osmotic diuresis and ketone production. The fruity, acetone-like breath together with marked thirst is a classic pair that points to elevated blood glucose with ketosis, as seen in diabetic ketoacidosis. This combination is more specific to hyperglycemia than the other symptom clusters: shortness of breath with wheeze suggests a respiratory issue like asthma or COPD; chest pain with diaphoresis raises concern for cardiac ischemia; dizziness with normal oxygen saturation could stem from many nonhyperglycemic causes. So the acetone breath plus thirst best aligns with a hyperglycemic state.

3. Eye opening score of 2 corresponds to which description?

- A. Alert**
- B. On command**
- C. To pain**
- D. None**

Eye opening is part of the Glasgow Coma Scale and is scored from 1 to 4. A score of 2 means the patient does not open their eyes spontaneously or in response to verbal commands, but will open eyes in response to a painful stimulus. This describes "opening to pain." The higher scores are 4 for spontaneous opening and 3 for opening to voice, while 1 is no eye opening at all. So the description that matches a score of 2 is opening eyes in response to pain.

4. Where to place the stethoscope to listen for lung sounds?

- A. Anterior axillary line
- B. Mid-clavicular lines**
- C. Posterior thoracic region
- D. Sternal border

Listening to lung sounds involves placing the stethoscope on the chest over the lung fields in standard locations to hear breath sounds clearly. On the front of the chest, the mid-clavicular line is a primary site because it sits over the upper and middle portions of the lungs and provides a clear window between the ribs for auscultation. This makes it the best single site for an anterior assessment. The anterior axillary line is also useful but lies farther to the side and can miss some anterior regions. The posterior thoracic region helps evaluate the back and lower lungs, which is important when you assess patients from behind or need postero-superior fields, but it isn't as convenient for a quick anterior check. The area along the sternal border is not ideal for lung sounds because the lungs are more lateral and the heart is nearby, which can interfere with accurate interpretation. In practice, you'd listen at multiple sites on both sides to get a full picture, but for a straightforward anterior lung assessment, the mid-clavicular line is the best choice.

5. What percent of oxygen does mouth-to-mouth rescue breathing provide?

- A. 21%
- B. 16%**
- C. 50%
- D. 100%

The gas delivered in mouth-to-mouth rescue breaths comes from the rescuer's lungs and is not pure oxygen. While ambient air is about 21% oxygen, the air you exhale after taking a normal breath has had some oxygen removed by your own body's tissues. Exhaled air typically contains roughly 16% O₂, with the rest being nitrogen and a small amount of CO₂. So, when you rescue-breathe, the patient receives about 16% oxygen, not 21% or 100%. If higher oxygen concentrations are needed, supplemental oxygen with a mask or other device would be used, not mouth-to-mouth alone.

6. A patient with an abdominal aortic aneurysm commonly presents with which symptom?

- A. Chest pain
- B. Shortness of breath
- C. Headache
- D. Radiating back pain**

Pain from an abdominal aortic aneurysm is typically felt in the abdomen and often radiates to the back because the aorta runs along the retroperitoneal space and irritation or expansion can refer pain to the back. Chest pain points to heart or lung problems, shortness of breath suggests respiratory or cardiac issues, and headache isn't related to AAA. So the symptom that best matches the common presentation is radiating back pain.

7. Which of the following describes signs of respiratory distress?

- A. Blue lips and coughing only.**
- B. Normal breathing with no effort.**
- C. Fever and dehydration.**
- D. Accessory muscle use, rapid breathing, tripod.**

Signs of respiratory distress come from the body working harder to breathe. The most telling clues are increased work of breathing with visible effort, use of accessory muscles in the neck and chest, and a position that helps breathing such as sitting up and leaning forward (tripod). Rapid breathing is common as the patient tries to ventilate faster to meet oxygen needs. Together, these signs show the active struggle to ventilate. Other options don't fit as neatly because they either show no increased effort (normal breathing) or point to other problems (fever and dehydration), or describe cyanosis without the accompanying work of breathing that indicates distress.

8. Aura is defined as a sensation that occurs right before a seizure, which may be a smell, a sound, or a general feeling.

- A. A sensation that occurs right before a seizure, such as a smell, sound, or general feeling**
- B. The immediate aftermath of a seizure**
- C. A symptom of liver disease**
- D. A contagious respiratory symptom**

An aura is a warning sensation that some people experience just before a seizure begins. It can take the form of a smell, a sound, a taste, or a general feeling such as fear or déjà vu. This subjective perception signals the onset of a focal seizure and may alert the person to protect themselves or seek safety. It's distinct from the postictal state, which occurs after the seizure and often includes confusion, fatigue, or disorientation. It's not related to liver disease and is not a contagious respiratory symptom.

9. Syncope is best described as

- A. Fainting, quick loss of consciousness with a rapid recovery**
- B. Prolonged confusion**
- C. Seizure with convulsions**
- D. Dizziness with blurred vision**

Syncope is a brief loss of consciousness caused by a temporary drop in blood flow to the brain, with a rapid return to baseline once perfusion is restored. This is why it's described as fainting—the person appears to pass out but recovers quickly afterward. It's not a prolonged cognitive change like delirium or confusion, which lasts longer and doesn't involve a sudden, transient LOC. It isn't a seizure with convulsions, which includes rhythmic jerking and a distinct postictal recovery that isn't tied to cerebral hypoperfusion alone. Dizziness with blurred vision represents presyncope or vertigo symptoms without actual loss of consciousness.

10. Which best describes the primary function of the kidney?

A. Filters blood and produces urine

B. Stores urine

C. Produces red blood cells

D. Regulates body temperature

The kidneys' main job is to filter the blood and form urine so waste products are removed and fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance are maintained. This happens in the nephrons, where blood is filtered in the glomerulus, the filtrate is then reabsorbed or secreted along the tubules, and the final urine is collected and excreted. This filtering-and-forming-urine process is what lets the body clear wastes like urea and creatinine while keeping necessary substances in balance. The other options point to functions of other organs or to secondary roles: storing urine is the bladder's job, erythropoietin from the kidneys can influence red blood cell production but is not the kidney's primary function, and regulating body temperature is not a primary renal role.

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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://nremtaemt.examzify.com>

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

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