

# SkyWest General Emergency SSG Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

**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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

# 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

SAMPLE

## Questions

- 1. What component does 'T' refer to in the OPQRST pain assessment?**
  - A. Time**
  - B. Type**
  - C. Treatment**
  - D. Triggers**
  
- 2. What type of dressing is commonly used for larger wounds?**
  - A. Sterile gauze pads**
  - B. Pressure bandage**
  - C. Trauma dressing**
  - D. Adhesive bandage**
  
- 3. What type of shock is caused by the loss of fluid from the body, resulting in inadequate fluid to maintain perfusion?**
  - A. Cardiogenic shock**
  - B. Obstructive shock**
  - C. Hypovolemic shock**
  - D. Distributive shock**
  
- 4. What condition is characterized by a lack of oxygen specifically affecting cells in the brain, heart, and kidneys?**
  - A. Ischemia**
  - B. Hemorrhage**
  - C. Hypoxia**
  - D. Infarct**
  
- 5. What defines a hematoma?**
  - A. A tear in the skin**
  - B. A localized collection of blood beneath the skin**
  - C. A temporary swelling caused by water**
  - D. Skin discoloration due to sun damage**



- 6. What skin condition is indicative of shock, hypothermia, or cardiac arrest?**
- A. Pale skin**
  - B. Mottling**
  - C. Flushed skin**
  - D. Cyanosis**
- 7. What can result from inadequate oxygen supply to tissues?**
- A. Cellular repair**
  - B. Hypercarbia**
  - C. Cellular injury**
  - D. Blood clotting**
- 8. Which type of shock is the result of inadequate heart function or pump failure?**
- A. Obstructive shock**
  - B. Hypovolemic shock**
  - C. Cardiogenic shock**
  - D. Distributive shock**
- 9. What is the primary function of the parathyroid gland?**
- A. Stimulate heat production**
  - B. Maintain calcium levels**
  - C. Regulate metabolisms**
  - D. Control blood sugar levels**
- 10. What is the term for a harsh or high-pitched respiratory sound caused by upper airway obstruction?**
- A. Wheezing**
  - B. Stridor**
  - C. Rhonchi**
  - D. Crackles**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

**1. What component does 'T' refer to in the OPQRST pain assessment?**

- A. Time**
- B. Type**
- C. Treatment**
- D. Triggers**

In the OPQRST pain assessment, 'T' stands for Time. This component is crucial because it helps healthcare providers understand the duration and onset of the pain. Knowing when the pain started, how long it has been present, and any changes over time can provide valuable insights into the potential causes and the urgency of the medical situation. For instance, if the pain is acute and has a sudden onset, it may suggest a different set of possible conditions compared to chronic pain that has developed gradually. This temporal context assists in forming a more complete picture of the patient's health, which can guide diagnosis and treatment decisions effectively.

**2. What type of dressing is commonly used for larger wounds?**

- A. Sterile gauze pads**
- B. Pressure bandage**
- C. Trauma dressing**
- D. Adhesive bandage**

Trauma dressings are specifically designed for managing larger wounds, particularly those that may be bleeding heavily or are more complex in nature. They are typically thicker and more absorbent than other types of dressings, enabling them to adequately cover and protect significant injuries. The size and structure of trauma dressings allow them to effectively control bleeding by providing additional pressure and support to the affected area, which is vital in emergency situations. In contrast, sterile gauze pads are often used for small to moderate wounds, as they may not provide the necessary coverage or absorbency for larger injuries. Pressure bandages are primarily focused on controlling bleeding by applying pressure and may not be as versatile as trauma dressings in terms of size and coverage. Adhesive bandages are suited for very minor cuts or abrasions and are not designed for larger wounds, making them inadequate in an emergency context where extensive injury management is required. Thus, trauma dressings are the preferred choice for larger wounds due to their ability to effectively handle more significant injuries.

**3. What type of shock is caused by the loss of fluid from the body, resulting in inadequate fluid to maintain perfusion?**

- A. Cardiogenic shock**
- B. Obstructive shock**
- C. Hypovolemic shock**
- D. Distributive shock**

Hypovolemic shock is characterized by a significant loss of fluid within the body, leading to an insufficient blood volume. This lack of fluid prevents the heart from generating adequate cardiac output necessary for maintaining perfusion to vital organs. Common causes of hypovolemic shock include severe bleeding, dehydration from diarrhea or vomiting, or extensive burns where fluid is lost through damaged skin. In the context of this question, the defining aspect of hypovolemic shock is its direct relationship with fluid loss, making it distinct from other types of shock. Cardiogenic shock is related to the heart's inability to pump effectively, obstructive shock involves physical obstructions to blood flow, and distributive shock is marked by abnormal distribution of blood flow in the body, often due to vasodilation. Each of these types has a different underlying cause and physiological mechanism, which further underscores why hypovolemic shock is correctly identified in this scenario.

**4. What condition is characterized by a lack of oxygen specifically affecting cells in the brain, heart, and kidneys?**

- A. Ischemia**
- B. Hemorrhage**
- C. Hypoxia**
- D. Infarct**

The correct choice addresses the condition known as hypoxia, which refers to a state where there is insufficient oxygen available to the tissues. This deficiency is particularly critical in high-demand organs such as the brain, heart, and kidneys. These organs are highly sensitive to changes in oxygen levels due to their responsible functions, which require a continuous supply of oxygen for cellular metabolism and energy production. When these organs experience hypoxia, they cannot perform their physiological roles effectively, potentially leading to serious complications and damage. For instance, the brain can begin to suffer irreversible damage within minutes of oxygen deprivation, while heart tissue can sustain injury that leads to myocardial infarction if oxygen supply is not restored quickly. Understanding hypoxia is essential because it emphasizes the need for quick intervention in medical emergencies to restore adequate oxygenation to vital organs, ensuring they continue to function optimally. This is particularly significant within the context of emergency response, where rapid assessment and treatment can be critical for patient outcomes.

## 5. What defines a hematoma?

- A. A tear in the skin
- B. A localized collection of blood beneath the skin**
- C. A temporary swelling caused by water
- D. Skin discoloration due to sun damage

A hematoma is specifically defined as a localized collection of blood that accumulates beneath the skin or within tissues as a result of blood vessel damage. This condition typically occurs when blood leaks out of a damaged or ruptured blood vessel and pools in the surrounding tissue, leading to swelling and discoloration. The accumulation of blood creates a distinct area that may feel firm or swollen to the touch and can appear as a bruise on the surface of the skin. This understanding emphasizes the nature of a hematoma as involving blood rather than other substances or conditions. While a tear in the skin can lead to bleeding and potentially result in a hematoma, it is not the direct definition of a hematoma itself. Temporary swellings from water retention or skin discoloration from sun damage do not relate to the accumulation of blood and therefore do not characterize a hematoma.

## 6. What skin condition is indicative of shock, hypothermia, or cardiac arrest?

- A. Pale skin
- B. Mottling**
- C. Flushed skin
- D. Cyanosis

Mottling of the skin serves as a significant indicator of severe physiological distress, commonly associated with conditions such as shock, hypothermia, or cardiac arrest. This skin condition manifests as blotchy or marbled patterns, reflecting irregular blood flow and oxygenation to the skin due to compromised circulation. In shock, reduced blood flow leads to less oxygen reaching peripheral tissues, causing the characteristic mottled appearance. Similarly, in hypothermia, the body's attempt to preserve heat affects blood circulation to the extremities, resulting in mottling. During cardiac arrest, the cessation of effective blood circulation also contributes to this appearance as vital organs are not adequately perfused, leading to visible changes in skin coloration. In contrast, pale skin may reflect reduced blood flow or oxygenation but does not encapsulate the same level of distress indicated by mottling. Flushed skin typically denotes increased blood flow, potentially due to heat or anxiety, and cyanosis, while indicating lack of oxygen, often presents as a bluish discoloration rather than a mottled pattern. Understanding these variations helps in timely recognition and response to critical medical emergencies.

## 7. What can result from inadequate oxygen supply to tissues?

- A. Cellular repair
- B. Hypercarbia
- C. Cellular injury**
- D. Blood clotting

Inadequate oxygen supply to tissues can lead to cellular injury because oxygen is essential for cellular metabolism and energy production. When oxygen levels are insufficient, cells cannot perform their normal functions effectively, and this can trigger a cascade of harmful effects such as the accumulation of waste products, loss of cellular integrity, and ultimately cell death. Under such conditions, the lack of oxygen, known as hypoxia, compromises the ability of cells to produce ATP (adenosine triphosphate), which is crucial for energy-dependent processes. This deficiency can result in cellular dysfunction, inflammation, and tissue damage. Severe and prolonged hypoxia can lead to irreversible injury and necrosis of the affected tissues, which emphasizes the critical role of adequate oxygenation for maintaining cellular health and functionality. Other options, while they relate to oxygen levels and related conditions, do not directly represent the primary consequence of inadequate oxygen supply as clearly as cellular injury does. Hypercarbia, for instance, refers to an excess of carbon dioxide in the bloodstream, which can occur due to respiratory failure but is a secondary effect rather than a direct outcome of insufficient oxygen. Cellular repair and blood clotting processes are separate physiological functions that would be less likely to be activated in conditions of hypoxia.

## 8. Which type of shock is the result of inadequate heart function or pump failure?

- A. Obstructive shock
- B. Hypovolemic shock
- C. Cardiogenic shock**
- D. Distributive shock

Cardiogenic shock is characterized by the heart's inability to pump sufficient blood to meet the body's needs, leading to potential organ failure and a critical state of health. This condition can arise from various issues, such as a heart attack, arrhythmias, or severe heart failure, which compromise the heart's effectiveness as a pump. The distinction is important because, unlike other forms of shock, cardiogenic shock specifically involves inadequate cardiac output due to heart function impairment. This leads to inadequate blood flow, resulting in symptoms like low blood pressure, elevated heart rate, and signs of organ hypoperfusion. This choice directly addresses the nature of the problem: a failure of the heart to function effectively. Other types of shock, such as obstructive shock, hypovolemic shock, and distributive shock, arise from different mechanisms. Obstructive shock is caused by an obstruction of blood flow, hypovolemic shock results from significant fluid loss, and distributive shock involves inappropriate vasodilation and distribution of blood flow. Each of these conditions impacts circulation but does not originate from deficiencies in the heart's pumping ability itself as seen in cardiogenic shock. Therefore, recognizing the unique pathophysiology of cardiogenic shock is essential in understanding its



**9. What is the primary function of the parathyroid gland?**

- A. Stimulate heat production
- B. Maintain calcium levels**
- C. Regulate metabolisms
- D. Control blood sugar levels

The primary function of the parathyroid gland is to maintain calcium levels in the blood. This gland plays a crucial role in regulating calcium homeostasis, which is essential for various physiological processes, including muscle contraction, nerve function, and blood clotting. When calcium levels drop too low, the parathyroid gland releases parathyroid hormone (PTH). This hormone functions to increase calcium concentration in the bloodstream by promoting the release of calcium from bones, enhancing reabsorption of calcium in the kidneys, and stimulating the conversion of vitamin D into its active form, which in turn increases intestinal absorption of calcium. Thus, the parathyroid glands are vital for ensuring that calcium levels remain within a narrow range, which is necessary for maintaining overall health and proper bodily functions.

**10. What is the term for a harsh or high-pitched respiratory sound caused by upper airway obstruction?**

- A. Wheezing
- B. Stridor**
- C. Rhonchi
- D. Crackles

The correct term for a harsh or high-pitched respiratory sound that indicates an obstruction in the upper airway is "Stridor." Stridor is typically heard during inspiration and can signify serious conditions such as laryngospasm or upper airway swelling, often associated with conditions like croup or anaphylaxis. It is important for medical professionals to recognize stridor, as it may require urgent intervention. Wheezing, on the other hand, is a musical or whistling sound produced by the narrowing of the lower airways, primarily associated with conditions like asthma or bronchitis. Rhonchi refers to low-pitched, rattling sounds resulting from obstruction or secretions in the larger airways, often heard in cases of pneumonia or COPD. Crackles, also known as rales, are disruptive sounds typically associated with fluid in the small airways, common in conditions such as pulmonary edema or pneumonia. Each of these sounds indicates different issues within the respiratory system, but none of them represent the characteristic features of stridor related to upper airway obstruction.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://skywestgenemergencyssg.examzify.com>**

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