

TACTICAL PARAMEDIC CERTIFICATION (TP-C) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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. What symptom is characteristic of an urticarial reaction to blood transfusion?**
 - A. Hypotension
 - B. Hives
 - C. Fever
 - D. Pain in the abdomen

- 2. When assessing shock, the absence of which pulse may indicate significant loss of circulating blood volume?**
 - A. Carotid pulse
 - B. Radial pulse
 - C. Femoral pulse
 - D. Brachial pulse

- 3. What type of material is Combat Gauze impregnated with?**
 - A. Chitosan
 - B. Kaolin
 - C. Collagen
 - D. Silicone

- 4. Which of the following is NOT one of the Five S's in CQB execution?**
 - A. Secure
 - B. Search
 - C. Stabilize
 - D. Segregate

- 5. What should be done when encountering hazards related to CBRNE?**
 - A. Proceed without precautions
 - B. Utilize appropriate PPE
 - C. Ignore the hazard
 - D. Only report to higher authority

- 6. What medical condition is characterized by signs such as trismus and sustained tetanic muscle contractions?**
- A. Malignant Hyperthermia
 - B. Neuromuscular blockade
 - C. Hyperkalemia
 - D. Chronic pain syndrome
- 7. What color is associated with the size 4 supraglottic airway?**
- A. Yellow
 - B. Red
 - C. Purple
 - D. Green
- 8. How does the MIST report differ from a 9-line MEDEVAC request?**
- A. MIST provides patient history; 9-line details evacuation logistics
 - B. MIST communicates patient condition; 9-line requests patient evacuation
 - C. MIST is for tactical analysis; 9-line is for treatment evaluation
 - D. MIST is used only in training; 9-line during actual missions
- 9. What is a common projectile injury caused by explosive breaching?**
- A. Burn injuries
 - B. Shrapnel from debris
 - C. Cuts from glass
 - D. Fractures from shockwaves
- 10. Which type of IED is likely to cause blast effects primarily in a closed environment?**
- A. Command Detonated IED
 - B. House Borne IED (HBIED)
 - C. Vehicle Borne IED (VBIED)
 - D. Suicide Vest

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What symptom is characteristic of an urticarial reaction to blood transfusion?

- A. Hypotension
- B. Hives**
- C. Fever
- D. Pain in the abdomen

A urticarial reaction, commonly known as hives, is indeed characterized by the development of raised, itchy welts on the skin. This type of allergic reaction can occur during or shortly after a blood transfusion and affects the skin most prominently. The presence of hives signifies that the recipient's immune system is responding to certain proteins in the donor blood, leading to the release of histamines and subsequent skin manifestations. Other symptoms associated with blood transfusion reactions can include hypotension, fever, or abdominal pain; however, these are indicative of different types of reactions. Hypotension can point to a more severe anaphylactic reaction or a hemolytic reaction rather than a urticarial response. Fever is typically associated with febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reactions, while abdominal pain may suggest a hemolytic reaction or infection, which again would not be consistent with a typical urticarial event. Thus, the clear and distinctive symptom associated with an urticarial reaction is the presence of hives.

2. When assessing shock, the absence of which pulse may indicate significant loss of circulating blood volume?

- A. Carotid pulse
- B. Radial pulse**
- C. Femoral pulse
- D. Brachial pulse

The absence of the radial pulse is significant when assessing for shock, particularly in a pre-hospital or tactical environment where rapid evaluations are crucial. The radial pulse is typically used as an indicator of adequate perfusion, especially in adults. When a patient is experiencing significant loss of circulating blood volume, such as in cases of hemorrhagic shock, the radial pulse may become weak or absent, even while other pulses—such as the carotid or femoral—may still be present. This indicates that the body's compensatory mechanisms are failing to maintain peripheral circulation due to low blood volume, which is a critical sign of shock. In a clinical assessment, the presence of a robust carotid or femoral pulse may still be felt even in a patient with decreased perfusion to the extremities. Therefore, the absence of the radial pulse serves as a red flag that the body's ability to maintain blood flow to the peripheries is compromised, prompting immediate medical intervention. Recognizing the importance of the radial pulse in this context helps paramedics and first responders make quick, informed decisions regarding the severity of the patient's condition and the need for urgent treatment, including fluid resuscitation or other interventions to stabilize the patient's hemodynamic status.

3. What type of material is Combat Gauze impregnated with?

- A. Chitosan
- B. Kaolin**
- C. Collagen
- D. Silicone

Combat Gauze is impregnated with kaolin, a mineral that plays a crucial role in hemostasis. Kaolin is used to promote clotting by activating the intrinsic pathway of the coagulation cascade, which encourages the formation of blood clots. This is particularly important in traumatic bleeding scenarios where quick and effective management of hemorrhage is vital for patient survival. The presence of kaolin in Combat Gauze allows it to effectively control bleeding in emergency situations, providing tactical paramedics with a reliable means to manage traumatic injuries in the field. This material's ability to enhance the body's natural clotting mechanisms makes it a critical component of bleeding control kits used by tactical responders. While chitosan, collagen, and silicone are also used in various medical applications, they serve different purposes. Chitosan is known for its antimicrobial properties and is sometimes used in wound dressings. Collagen is used to support tissue regeneration, while silicone is often utilized for its flexibility and biocompatibility in different types of dressings but does not have the same hemostatic properties as kaolin.

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the Five S's in CQB execution?

- A. Secure
- B. Search
- C. Stabilize**
- D. Segregate

The Five S's in Close Quarters Battle (CQB) execution are fundamental principles that guide tactical operations. These principles help ensure a systematic approach when handling scenarios that involve close-range engagements and potentially hostile environments. Among the five, "Secure," "Search," and "Segregate" all play pivotal roles in establishing control. "Secure" involves gaining control over the area and ensuring safety, "Search" pertains to locating and identifying any potential threats or persons of interest, and "Segregate" focuses on separating various parties to minimize risks and manage the situation effectively. "Stabilize," however, is not identified as one of the Five S's. It typically refers to the process of stabilizing a situation or securing a casualty in a different context, more relevant to medical or emergency responses rather than tactical maneuvering in CQB. Therefore, its absence from the list reinforces the core operational elements that practitioners should focus on during CQB operations. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for tactical paramedics, as it ensures they employ the correct principles during high-stress situations, enhancing both their safety and effectiveness in the field.

5. What should be done when encountering hazards related to CBRNE?

- A. Proceed without precautions
- B. Utilize appropriate PPE**
- C. Ignore the hazard
- D. Only report to higher authority

Utilizing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is essential when encountering hazards related to CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives) incidents. PPE acts as a critical line of defense, protecting first responders from highly toxic substances, infectious agents, and other hazards that may pose significant health risks. In CBRNE situations, exposure to hazardous materials can occur through inhalation, skin contact, or ingestion. Therefore, it is vital for tactical paramedics to don the correct level of PPE suited for the specific type of hazard presented. This not only ensures their safety but also allows them to effectively perform their duties while minimizing the risk of contamination or exposure. Taking precautions by wearing appropriate PPE empowers responders to assess and manage situations effectively, provide necessary medical care, and ensure the safety of all personnel involved. This response is foundational to maintaining operational integrity and protecting public health in potentially life-threatening environments.

6. What medical condition is characterized by signs such as trismus and sustained tetanic muscle contractions?

- A. Malignant Hyperthermia**
- B. Neuromuscular blockade
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Chronic pain syndrome

Malignant hyperthermia is a serious condition often triggered by certain anesthetic agents during surgery. It is characterized by a hypermetabolic reaction to these agents, leading to significant muscle contraction, increased metabolic activity, and an accompanying increase in body temperature. The signs of trismus, which refers to the inability to open the mouth due to muscle spasms in the jaw, can also occur. Sustained tetanic muscle contractions are another hallmark of this condition, as the excessive calcium release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum within the muscle cells leads to uncontrolled muscle contraction. In contrast, neuromuscular blockade refers to the use of medications to induce temporary paralysis, which would not present with the muscle spasm symptoms seen in malignant hyperthermia. Hyperkalemia primarily causes cardiac disturbances and may lead to muscle weakness rather than sustained contractions. Chronic pain syndrome is defined by persistent pain that may not correlate with an identifiable physical injury but does not typically present with the acute muscle contractions seen in malignant hyperthermia. Thus, malignant hyperthermia is the most fitting condition characterized by the specified signs.

7. What color is associated with the size 4 supraglottic airway?

- A. Yellow
- B. Red**
- C. Purple
- D. Green

The size 4 supraglottic airway is associated with the color red. Understanding color coding in supraglottic airways is essential for quick and accurate identification, especially in high-pressure environments such as tactical operations. Each color corresponds to a specific size, allowing responders to choose the appropriate airway for patients based on their age and anatomical considerations. The red color for size 4 indicates it is typically intended for larger adult patients, ensuring that tactical paramedics can effectively manage airways in diverse scenarios while maintaining a focus on both speed and accuracy. This standardized color coding is crucial as it allows for rapid recognition and reduces the potential for errors that could arise from using the wrong size airway in critical situations.

8. How does the MIST report differ from a 9-line MEDEVAC request?

- A. MIST provides patient history; 9-line details evacuation logistics
- B. MIST communicates patient condition; 9-line requests patient evacuation**
- C. MIST is for tactical analysis; 9-line is for treatment evaluation
- D. MIST is used only in training; 9-line during actual missions

The MIST report is designed to communicate important information about a patient's condition, including mechanisms of injury, injuries sustained, signs, and treatments provided. This allows receiving medical teams to quickly assess the patient's status and prepare for appropriate care upon arrival. In contrast, the 9-line MEDEVAC request is primarily focused on the logistics of patient evacuation. It includes critical details such as location, the need for evacuation, number of patients, and other environmental factors relevant to safely transporting the patient to a medical facility. Thus, while both reports serve essential functions in the medical response process, the MIST report emphasizes the medical condition of the patient, whereas the 9-line MEDEVAC request concentrates on the operational aspects of evacuating that patient.

9. What is a common projectile injury caused by explosive breaching?

- A. Burn injuries
- B. Shrapnel from debris**
- C. Cuts from glass
- D. Fractures from shockwaves

A common projectile injury resulting from explosive breaching is indeed shrapnel from debris. When explosives are used for breaching structures, they create a significant amount of force that can displace materials from the surrounding area. This can include various types of debris such as concrete, metal, wood, and other building materials. As these materials are propelled outward, they can become lethal projectiles, causing penetrating injuries to individuals nearby. In the context of tactical operations, responders must be aware of the risks associated with debris and shrapnel, as these can inflict severe trauma, including lacerations, puncture wounds, and more serious injuries to vital organs depending on the trajectory and material of the shrapnel. Recognizing this risk is crucial for tactical paramedics to prepare for potential injuries that may arise in the aftermath of explosive breaching scenarios. While burn injuries, cuts from glass, and fractures from shockwaves are potential risks as well, shrapnel specifically refers to the debris propelled by the force of the explosion, making it a particularly relevant concern in this context. Understanding this specific type of injury helps paramedics prioritize their medical response during tactical operations.

10. Which type of IED is likely to cause blast effects primarily in a closed environment?

- A. Command Detonated IED
- B. House Borne IED (HBIED)**
- C. Vehicle Borne IED (VBIED)
- D. Suicide Vest

The House Borne IED (HBIED) is particularly designed to maximize blast effects in a confined space, such as within a building. This type of improvised explosive device utilizes the structural elements of a house, like walls, ceilings, and floors, to contain and direct the explosion. This containment creates a pressure wave that can amplify the explosive force and cause significant damage to anyone inside the building or in close proximity. The nature of an HBIED allows the blast effects to be concentrated within a limited area, making it especially dangerous in residential settings. The enclosed environment can trap the force of the explosion, leading to higher casualties and more extensive destruction compared to IEDs detonated in open areas. In contrast, other types of IEDs like command-detonated devices, vehicle-borne IEDs, and suicide vests have different operational contexts and intended effects. For instance, vehicle-borne IEDs are often designed for use in open spaces, targeting larger crowds or structures. Command-detonated devices can be used in various scenarios, but they may not specifically benefit from an enclosed environment like an HBIED does. Similarly, while suicide vests can also create significant damage, they usually do not provide the same level of containment and

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://tacticalparamediccert.examzify.com>

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

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