

TMCC EMT-B Medications 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. Where is epinephrine injected when treating anaphylaxis in EMS?**
 - A. Intramuscular injection in the outer thigh**
 - B. Subcutaneous injection in the upper arm**
 - C. Intravenous injection**
 - D. Intramuscular injection in the buttock**

- 2. Nitroglycerin MAX dose can be delivered as which forms?**
 - A. 1.2 mg**
 - B. 1-2 inches**
 - C. None of the above**
 - D. Both 1.2 mg and 1-2 inches of paste**

- 3. What does the material say about diphenhydramine use during pregnancy?**
 - A. Contraindicated in pregnancy**
 - B. Safe to use in pregnancy without precautions**
 - C. Caution with pregnancy**
 - D. Not mentioned**

- 4. Which of the following is a contraindication to giving aspirin in EMS?**
 - A. Allergy to aspirin**
 - B. Hypertension**
 - C. History of headaches**
 - D. Recent caffeine use**

- 5. What are the trade names for albuterol?**
 - A. Proventil**
 - B. Ventolin**
 - C. Proventil, Ventolin**
 - D. Albuterol**

- 6. What is the route of administration for oral glucose?**
- A. PO (oral)**
 - B. IV**
 - C. IM**
 - D. Subcutaneous**
- 7. What route is used for aspirin dosing in the material?**
- A. PO (oral)**
 - B. IV**
 - C. IM**
 - D. SC**
- 8. What is a common side effect of oxygen therapy?**
- A. Nausea**
 - B. Dizziness**
 - C. Dry mucous membranes**
 - D. Bradycardia**
- 9. Which device is commonly used for manual ventilation and rescue breaths?**
- A. Nebulizer**
 - B. Non-Rebreather Mask**
 - C. Bag Valve Mask**
 - D. Nasal Cannula**
- 10. What is the first action in the EMT-B role when assisting a patient with a patient-owned inhaler?**
- A. Verify prescription**
 - B. Assess appropriateness**
 - C. Assist if allowed by protocol**
 - D. Document**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where is epinephrine injected when treating anaphylaxis in EMS?

- A. Intramuscular injection in the outer thigh**
- B. Subcutaneous injection in the upper arm**
- C. Intravenous injection**
- D. Intramuscular injection in the buttock**

The main idea is that epinephrine for anaphylaxis must reach the bloodstream quickly and predictably, and the mid-outer thigh is the best route to achieve that in emergency care. Injecting into the large, well-perfused muscle there (the vastus lateralis) allows rapid absorption, which is crucial to reverse airway swelling, bronchospasm, and hypotension. Subcutaneous tissue in the upper arm slows and makes absorption less reliable, so it's not preferred when a fast response is needed. Intravenous administration, while fast, requires IV access and careful dosing—something not typically done in routine EMS treatment for anaphylaxis. Intramuscular injections in the buttocks are less consistent in absorption and carry greater risk of hitting nerves or causing injury, making them a poorer choice in this setting. So, the best option is an intramuscular injection into the mid-outer thigh.

2. Nitroglycerin MAX dose can be delivered as which forms?

- A. 1.2 mg**
- B. 1-2 inches**
- C. None of the above**
- D. Both 1.2 mg and 1-2 inches of paste**

Nitroglycerin dosing in EMS allows the same maximum single-dose amount to be reached with different delivery methods. A common sublingual tablet dose is 0.4 mg per tablet, and the largest single dose people administer is 1.2 mg (three tablets). Nitro paste is dosed by length of paste on the skin, with 1 to 2 inches representing the maximum per dose. Since both forms are used to deliver the same overall amount in a single administration, the maximum dose can be given as either 1.2 mg via tablet or 1-2 inches of paste.

3. What does the material say about diphenhydramine use during pregnancy?

- A. Contraindicated in pregnancy**
- B. Safe to use in pregnancy without precautions**
- C. Caution with pregnancy**
- D. Not mentioned**

The material treats diphenhydramine in pregnancy as something to approach with caution. This reflects that there may be potential risks or limited data on safety for the fetus, so the drug should only be used if the benefits to the mother clearly outweigh any potential risks, and with careful consideration and monitoring. It is not described as absolutely contraindicated, nor as universally safe without precautions, and there is guidance provided (hence not "not mentioned"). That's why the correct stance is to use with caution during pregnancy.

4. Which of the following is a contraindication to giving aspirin in EMS?

- A. Allergy to aspirin**
- B. Hypertension**
- C. History of headaches**
- D. Recent caffeine use**

The main idea is identifying true contraindications to aspirin when treating a patient with suspected heart attack in the field. Aspirin helps prevent further clotting, but it must not be given if the patient is allergic to aspirin, because an exposure could trigger a dangerous allergic reaction or anaphylaxis. Hypertension by itself is not a contraindication; aspirin is often used for chest pain if there's no bleeding risk. A history of headaches doesn't prevent use, since headaches are not a safety issue for aspirin in this context. Recent caffeine use also does not affect the decision to give aspirin. So the reason the option about aspirin allergy is the correct one is because an aspirin allergy directly prohibits administration due to the risk of severe hypersensitivity.

5. What are the trade names for albuterol?

- A. Proventil**
- B. Ventolin**
- C. Proventil, Ventolin**
- D. Albuterol**

Drug names come in two forms: generic names and brand (trade) names. Albuterol is the generic name for this bronchodilator, but it is sold by several manufacturers under different trade names. The two most common brand names you'll encounter for albuterol inhalers are Proventil and Ventolin. Since trade names can vary by manufacturer and country, recognizing both shows you understand that the same medication can be marketed under more than one brand. The generic name itself (albuterol) isn't a brand name, so a choice that lists only the generic wouldn't be the best fit when the question asks for trade names.

6. What is the route of administration for oral glucose?

- A. PO (oral)**
- B. IV**
- C. IM**
- D. Subcutaneous**

Oral glucose is intended to raise blood sugar quickly in a conscious patient who can swallow. The route is by mouth (oral), abbreviated PO. This method allows glucose to be absorbed through the digestive tract, which is how this medication is designed to work. The other routes—intravenous, intramuscular, and subcutaneous—are not used for this product, since it is specifically formulated for oral administration and requires the patient to be able to swallow safely. If the patient cannot protect their airway or swallow, alternative treatments such as IV dextrose or glucagon would be used instead.

7. What route is used for aspirin dosing in the material?

- A. PO (oral)**
- B. IV
- C. IM
- D. SC

Aspirin is given by mouth in this material. It uses chewable tablets so they're absorbed quickly through the gastrointestinal tract, which speeds onset to help during chest pain. Chewing increases surface area and absorption compared to swallowing whole tablets, which is important for timely effects. Parenteral routes like IV, IM, or subcutaneous aren't used for aspirin in this context because the medication is formulated for oral use and the EMS protocol relies on GI absorption for this drug.

8. What is a common side effect of oxygen therapy?

- A. Nausea
- B. Dizziness
- C. Dry mucous membranes**
- D. Bradycardia

Delivering oxygen at higher concentrations without humidity tends to dry the mucous membranes. The nasal passages, throat, and other moist surfaces rely on adequate humidity to stay comfortable and lubricated, so when the gas is delivered dry and at higher flow, mucous membranes can become dry, irritated, or crusty, and nosebleeds may occur. This is the most common local side effect of oxygen therapy, especially with longer use or higher flow rates, and it's why humidified oxygen is often used to help keep tissues moist. Nausea, dizziness, and bradycardia aren't typical or direct side effects of oxygen therapy. They might be related to the underlying condition or other factors, but the drying of mucous membranes is the standard, expected issue you'd anticipate with oxygen delivery.

9. Which device is commonly used for manual ventilation and rescue breaths?

- A. Nebulizer
- B. Non-Rebreather Mask
- C. Bag Valve Mask**
- D. Nasal Cannula

When you need to deliver breaths to a patient who isn't breathing adequately, you want a device that can create a sealed airway and deliver controlled positive-pressure ventilation. The bag-valve-mask setup does exactly that: a self-inflating bag, a one-way valve, and a face mask. Squeezing the bag pushes air into the lungs, and releasing it allows the bag to refill, while the mask seal minimizes air leakage. You can attach supplemental oxygen to the bag to increase the oxygen concentration delivered. This combination makes it the standard tool for manual ventilation and rescue breaths during CPR and airway management. Nebulizers are for delivering aerosolized medications, not ventilation. Non-rebreather masks deliver high-concentration oxygen passively, not breaths by squeezing. Nasal cannulas provide oxygen delivery only, not ventilation.

10. What is the first action in the EMT-B role when assisting a patient with a patient-owned inhaler?

- A. Verify prescription**
- B. Assess appropriateness**
- C. Assist if allowed by protocol**
- D. Document**

Verifying that the patient has a valid prescription for the inhaler is the essential first step because it establishes both legal authority and medical validity before any action is taken. Confirming the drug, dose, and the patient's identity ensures you're not giving the wrong medication or an inappropriate dose, and it aligns with protocol requirements for assisting with patient-owned medications. Only after this confirmation should you assess whether the inhaler is appropriate for the current condition, determine if the patient is a suitable candidate for assistance under the protocol, and then proceed to assist and document. Without confirming the prescription first, you risk administering a medication you're not authorized to give or that isn't intended for this patient, even if the inhaler is readily available.

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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://tmccemtmeds.examzify.com>

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

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