

1. **Which of the following BEST describes a base station?**
  - a. A two-way radio at a fixed site
  - b. A device used to receive and then amplify transmissions that must be carried over long distances
  - c. A two-way radio mounted in a vehicle
  - d. A two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip
  
2. **Which of the following BEST describes a mobile radio?**
  - a. A two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip
  - b. A two-way radio that is mounted in a vehicle
  - c. A two-way radio at a fixed site
  - d. A device that receives and amplifies signals that must be sent over a long distance
  
3. **Which of the following BEST describes a portable radio?**
  - a. A device that receives and amplifies signals that must be sent over long distances
  - b. A two-way radio that is mounted in a vehicle
  - c. A two-way radio at a fixed site
  - d. A two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip
  
4. **Which of the following BEST describes a repeater?**
  - a. A two-way radio that is mounted in a vehicle
  - b. A two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip
  - c. A device that receives and amplifies a signal that must be carried over long distances
  - d. A two-way radio at a fixed site
  
5. **You are treating a 32-year-old man who is deaf. You need to find out why he called for an ambulance. What is the BEST way to communicate with this patient?**
  - a. Use hand gestures to act out what you are trying to say.
  - b. Make sure the patient can see your lips when you speak.
  - c. Call for an interpreter to meet you at the hospital.
  - d. Speak very loudly in case he has a little hearing.
  
6. **Which of the following agencies assigns and licenses radio frequencies?**
  - a. The United States Department of Transportation
  - b. The Transportation Security Administration
  - c. The Federal Trade Commission
  - d. The Federal Communications Commission
  
7. **Which of the following may vary from one ambulance service to another?**
  - a. Terms used to acknowledge a radio transmission
  - b. Situations when a radio report is required
  - c. Terminology for expressing the priority level of the transport or response mode
  - d. All of the above
  
8. **Which of the following is NOT considered a principle of proper radio usage in EMS?**
  - a. Speak with your lips 2 to 3 inches from the microphone.
  - b. Speak as quickly as possible.
  - c. Use plain English.
  - d. Make sure the radio is on before speaking.
  
9. **During your radio report to the hospital, which of the following pieces of information should NOT be relayed?**
  - a. Patient's age
  - b. Baseline vital signs
  - c. Patient's name
  - d. Patient's status

10. **How many parts does a standard medical radio report have as described in your textbook?**
  - a. 12
  - b. 8
  - c. 5
  - d. 10
  
11. **Which of the following is NOT part of a medical radio report?**
  - a. Estimated time of arrival
  - b. Address at which the patient was located
  - c. Unit identification
  - d. Patient's response to medical care provided
  
12. **Which of the following information does NOT need to be provided to the dispatcher?**
  - a. Estimated time of arrival at the hospital
  - b. Which hospital you are transporting to
  - c. When you depart from the hospital
  - d. When you arrive at the hospital
  
13. **When giving a radio report to the hospital, which of the following should be stated first?**
  - a. The patient is complaining of chest pain.
  - b. The patient has taken nitroglycerin.
  - c. The patient is a 55-year-old male.
  - d. The patient is having a heart attack.
  
14. **Which of the following is NOT appropriate for inclusion in the radio report to the receiving hospital?**
  - a. Physical exam findings
  - b. The patient's mental status
  - c. Name of the patient's health insurance provider
  - d. Pertinent past illnesses
  
15. **You have received an order from medical direction that you feel would be detrimental to your patient. Which of the following should you do?**
  - a. Politely question the physician.
  - b. Carry out the order but document that you disagreed with it.
  - c. Contact your supervisor for advice.
  - d. Call a different hospital for orders.
  
16. **Medical direction has requested that you administer 70 grams of activated charcoal to an overdose patient. Which of the following should you do next?**
  - a. Document the order in writing before carrying it out.
  - b. Repeat the order back to the physician to make sure you understood correctly.
  - c. Administer the medication without delay.
  - d. Prepare the medication and then call the hospital back to re-confirm the order.
  
17. **Which of the following is NOT a required time to communicate your location to the dispatch center?**
  - a. You are staged and awaiting arrival of law enforcement.
  - b. You are stopping to get lunch.
  - c. You have arrived at the hospital.
  - d. You have arrived on the scene.
  
18. **You are treating a patient with a possible fractured ankle. The patient appears to be in a lot of pain and is uneasy. As you are getting ready to splint the patient's leg, he asks you if it is going to hurt. Which of the following is the BEST response?**
  - a. "If you're stressed out like this, it's going to hurt a lot more."
  - b. "Relax, this is not a painful procedure."
  - c. "I will do my best, but it may hurt while we put the splint on."
  - d. "It doesn't matter, we have to do it anyway."

19. **You are responding to a nursing home for an 85-year-old patient complaining of difficulty breathing. How would you initiate contact with this patient?**
- Stand near the head of the bed and shout to make sure the patient can hear you.
  - Place yourself at eye-level, identify yourself, and ask the patient what she would like to be called.
  - Sit on the foot of the bed and ask the patient what's up.
  - Pick up the patient's wrist and begin taking her pulse.
20. **Which of the following is NOT an appropriate way of dealing with a patient who does not speak the same language as you do?**
- Avoid communicating with the patient so there is no misunderstanding of your intentions.
  - Use an interpreter.
  - Contact dispatch for assistance in finding a translator.
  - Use a manual that provides translation.
21. **You are on the scene of an adult male in cardiac arrest. The patient's wife is upset and is asking you if her husband is going to be okay. How should you answer the patient's wife?**
- "Your husband is in cardiac arrest and people usually do not survive in these circumstances."
  - "Please wait in the other room. We'll let you know as soon as we know something."
  - "Your husband's heart has stopped. We're doing everything we can."
  - "Yes, he will be fine."
22. **Which of the following BEST describes the importance of effective communication of patient information in the verbal report?**
- Patient treatment can be based on this information.
  - Additional information that was not given in the radio report can be provided.
  - Changes in the patient's condition can be communicated.
  - All of the above
23. **Which of the following BEST describes the position you should take when dealing with a cooperative patient who is sitting in a chair?**
- Sit or kneel at the same level as the patient.
  - Stand behind the patient's chair.
  - Stand next to the chair.
  - Sit on the floor at the patient's feet.
24. **You are attempting to place a nonrebreather mask on a patient who is experiencing difficulty breathing. The patient is anxious and does not want the mask on his face. Which of the following is the BEST course of action?**
- Tell the patient the mask is for his benefit and you will restrain him if necessary to place it on him.
  - Explain the importance of oxygen and ask the patient to at least try to leave the mask on, but that if he can't tolerate it you can try another method.
  - Tell the patient he will soon become unconscious without the mask and then you will be able to place it on him.
  - Document that the patient was uncooperative and refused oxygen.
25. **Your elderly male patient tells you his name is Joe Smith. Which of the following is the BEST way to address him?**
- Joe
  - Smitty
  - Mr. Smith
  - Sir
26. **You have an urgent transmission you need to make to the dispatch center. Which of the following is the appropriate way to communicate this?**
- Interrupt less urgent radio traffic to get your message across.
  - Speak loudly to convey the urgency of the message.
  - Listen to the frequency first to avoid stepping on another transmission.
  - Use the phrase, "Attention, attention, I have priority traffic."

27. **Which of the following is appropriate when communicating patient information to the hospital over the radio?**
- Provide the patient's last name and social security number so the emergency department staff can request the patient's medical record before he arrives.
  - Avoid information that does not assist the emergency department in preparing to receive the patient.
  - Speak quickly to get all of the information in without monopolizing radio air time.
  - Give a complete medical history to ensure the emergency department is prepared.
28. **Your patient is a 43-year-old woman with chest pain. You have called the communications center and asked for an ALS unit to be dispatched to your location. While en route, the ALS unit calls you for a report. Which information is most important to the ALS unit at this time?**
- The length of time you have been on the scene
  - The patient's medications
  - The patient's past medical history
  - The patient's level of consciousness and chief complaint
29. **For which of the following reasons is it NOT appropriate to give a patient's name over the radio?**
- It is not pertinent to patient care.
  - It is a violation of the patient's privacy and confidentiality.
  - The radio transmission may be heard by others not involved in the patient's care.
  - All of the above
30. **After you give your radio report to the hospital, your patient becomes unresponsive. Which of the following should you do next?**
- Reassess the patient.
  - Notify dispatch of a change to emergent transport mode.
  - Immediately notify the hospital of a change in patient priority.
  - Call for ALS.
31. **You are transporting a city councilman to the hospital after he injured his shoulder playing basketball at his gym. His left shoulder is swollen, deformed, and bruised. There is pain and tingling when the patient attempts to use his hand. He has a pulse of 92 per minute, a respiratory rate of 20 per minute, and a blood pressure of 132/88 mmHg. Which of the following should NOT be included in the radio report?**
- The appearance of the shoulder
  - Notification that extra security is needed for a VIP
  - How the injury occurred
  - Vital signs
32. **You have received the following order from medical control: "Administer one tablet of nitroglycerin under the patient's tongue." Which of the following is the BEST response?**
- "Roger, order received."
  - "Order received. One nitroglycerin tablet under the patient's tongue."
  - "Clear. Will advise of any changes in patient's condition."
  - "Copy. Administering medication now."
33. **Which of the following statements regarding eye contact with a patient is NOT true?**
- It shows you are confident.
  - It shows you are attentive.
  - It shows you are interested in the patient.
  - Eye contact is always appropriate.
34. **Which of the following is true regarding cell phones and their use in an EMS system?**
- Cell phones should not be used because they are not secure connections.
  - Cell phones are expensive, and the upkeep is often too much liability for many EMS systems.
  - Cell phones are a communication solution in all EMS systems.
  - Cell phones do not always provide dependable coverage areas for EMS systems.

35. **Which of the following is part of the minimum data set developed by the U.S. DOT for purposes of data collection in conducting research?**
- Patient's insurance coverage
  - Amount charged for ambulance services
  - Patient's name
  - Time of arrival at the patient's location
36. **The portion of the patient care report in which the EMT writes his description of the patient's presentation, assessment findings, treatment, and transport information is called the:**
- text.
  - data set.
  - deposition.
  - narrative.
37. **Which of the following is NOT an objective element of documented patient information?**
- Position in which the patient was found
  - Patient's complaint of nausea
  - Patient's blood pressure
  - Patient's age
38. **Which of the following should be documented as subjective patient information?**
- Medications
  - Signs
  - Description of the surroundings
  - Symptoms
39. **Which of the following is NOT an appropriate statement for the EMT to make on a patient care report?**
- The patient complains of difficulty breathing.
  - The patient had wheezes that were audible without using a stethoscope.
  - The patient has a history of asthma.
  - The patient was having an asthma attack.
40. **Which of the following can be correctly noted as a chief complaint?**
- The patient had a respiratory rate of 44.
  - The patient was confused.
  - The patient stated that she felt sick.
  - The patient was found sitting in the driver's seat of a full-size sedan.
41. **Where should the details of a refusal of treatment be recorded?**
- In the refusal of treatment section
  - In the narrative
  - Nowhere; a patient care report is not needed for refusals
  - Both A and B
42. **Which of the following is the correct manner for making a correction on a patient care report?**
- Get a credible witness to co-sign your patient care report.
  - Draw a single line through the error and initial it.
  - Use typing correction fluid to cover up the error and write over it.
  - Blacken out the entire error and draw an arrow to the correct information.
43. **Which of the following does NOT need to be documented regarding a patient refusal of treatment?**
- That you informed the patient of the consequences of refusing care
  - The patient's mental status
  - Any insulting remarks the patient made to you
  - That you advised the patient to call back if he changed his mind

44. **Which of the following is NOT an appropriate use of patient care report information?**
- To conduct research
  - To provide EMS personnel with education and quality assurance
  - For billing and insurance purposes
  - For referral to Alcoholics Anonymous or similar social services
45. **In which of the following circumstances is a fully documented patient care report NOT necessary?**
- A patient is treated but not transported.
  - Multiple patients come from an office building evacuation.
  - A patient says that someone else called EMS and he does not want any assistance.
  - A fully documented patient care report is required for all of the above.
46. **Which of the following is a possible consequence of using medical terminology about which you are unsure of the meaning in your patient care report?**
- Loss of credibility
  - Embarrassment
  - Negative impact on patient care
  - All of the above
47. **Which of the following is acceptable when documenting your time of arrival on the scene?**
- Check your watch as you pull up to the scene.
  - Use the clock in the ambulance to establish the arrival time.
  - Estimate the amount of time it took you to get from your starting location to the scene.
  - Rely on the dispatcher for the accurate time of arrival.
48. **Under which of the following circumstances is it acceptable to use plain English, rather than medical terminology, in your patient care report?**
- When you are uncertain as to the spelling of the term
  - When your meaning can be made clearer by avoiding unnecessary technical jargon
  - When you are uncertain of the meaning of the term
  - All of the above
49. **Which of the following is NOT appropriate to document on your patient care report?**
- The patient's attitude
  - The patient's mental status
  - The patient's race
  - All should be documented
50. **An EMT who writes an untrue statement about a patient that damages that patient's reputation can be sued by the patient for:**
- being unprofessional.
  - libel.
  - negligence.
  - slander.
51. **You have responded to a call at a government office building. One of the office workers became very upset during a fire drill and experienced an episode of difficulty breathing. As your partner is speaking with the patient, who is not sure she wants to be transported, an individual wearing civilian clothes approaches you and states she is a security guard in the building. She asks you for the "yellow copy" of your patient care report. Which of the following should you do?**
- Get permission from medical control.
  - Ask the patient if it is alright with her if you provide the individual with a copy of the patient care report.
  - State that you are unable to comply with the request due to patient confidentiality.
  - Provide the documentation if the individual shows proper identification.

52. **Patient data includes all of the following EXCEPT the:**
- nature of the dispatch.
  - patient's medications.
  - patient's chief complaint.
  - mechanism of injury.
53. **Which of the following information on a patient care report is NOT considered run data?**
- Chief complaint
  - Other EMS units on the scene
  - Location of the call
  - Time of arrival at the receiving facility
54. **Which of the following is the most common situation in which an EMT may be liable?**
- Patient refusal of treatment and transport
  - Failing to get the receiving physician's signature on the patient care report
  - Failure to document all of a patient's medications on the patient care report
  - Inaccurate recording of times and mileage
55. **Which of the following pieces of legislation applies to use of information on a patient care report?**
- FERPA
  - EMTALA
  - COBRA
  - HIPAA
56. **Which of the following is NOT an important part of the patient care documentation process?**
- Providing evidence of care provided
  - Contributing data for research
  - Detecting trends in the EMS system
  - Providing the media with information about the patient's condition
57. **Which of the following is NOT a reason for routine review of patient care reports in a quality improvement program?**
- Assess conformity to patient care standards
  - Review excellent patient care
  - Review poor patient care
  - Satisfy requirements of the shift supervisor
58. **An objective statement made in a prehospital patient care report meets all of the following criteria EXCEPT which one?**
- Verifiable
  - Observable
  - Measurable
  - Biased
59. **Which of the following should NOT be included in a patient care report?**
- The patient's subjective statements
  - Radio codes
  - Pertinent negative findings
  - Chief complaint
60. **The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requires ambulance services to do all of the following EXCEPT:**
- place patient care reports in a locked box.
  - safeguard patient confidentiality.
  - report child abuse.
  - All of the above are required by HIPAA.

61. **Which of the following BEST describes not finding a sign or symptom that you would expect to find under the circumstances?**
- Pertinent negative
  - Chief negative
  - False negative
  - Double negative
62. **Which of the following should be placed in quotes in the patient care report?**
- Patient's expressed consent
  - Chief complaint
  - List of patient's medications
  - Mechanism of injury
63. **The patient's impression of what is wrong with him is which of the following types of information?**
- Objective
  - Biased
  - Subjective
  - Prejudiced
64. **Why is it important that your radio report to the receiving facility be concise?**
- The emergency department needs to know quickly and accurately the patient's condition.
  - You do not want to bore the nurse receiving your report.
  - You want to make sure the doctor approves your medical order request.
  - You want to appear professional.
65. **Why is it important to notify medical control as soon as practical about your patient's condition?**
- It provides legal protection as patient care now becomes their responsibility.
  - It allows the receiving facility more time to prepare for your arrival.
  - It is common courtesy.
  - It minimizes the chance that you will forget to contact medical control.
66. **You are in a very remote area at the residence of a patient who is experiencing an anaphylactic reaction. You attempt to contact medical control via your radio to request orders to assist the patient with his epinephrine auto-injector, but you cannot make contact with the hospital. What should you do next?**
- Go outside and try the signal again.
  - Use a cell phone.
  - Use the patient's landline telephone.
  - Assume negative contact with medical control and give the epinephrine via off-line medical direction.
67. **A major tornado has hit the neighboring town, knocking down power lines and injuring several people. What will provide the best chance to give your patient report to the receiving facility?**
- Cell phone at the scene
  - Landline at the patient's house
  - Ambulance portable radio
  - Portable radio at the residence
68. **You are en route to the hospital with a 22-year-old male patient who has suffered a very embarrassing injury to his genitalia. Which method of contacting the receiving facility will afford the patient the most privacy?**
- Using the handheld radio
  - Using the ambulance radio but not using the patient's name
  - Using the ambulance radio but not providing details of the injury
  - Providing the receiving hospital with all information via a cell phone

69. **Why is it important to not give the name or Social Security number of your patient over the ambulance radio when contacting medical control?**
- It is illegal.
  - Someone may steal the patient's identity.
  - Someone may know the patient and tell the patient's friends.
  - It is unnecessary.
70. **When you arrive at the receiving facility, the nurse asks your partner for a verbal report of the patient's condition. This is in addition to the radio report your partner gave to the hospital en route. Afterwards, you ask your partner why you must give a second verbal report and a written report to the receiving nurse. What is the best reason to provide both reports?**
- The nurse may not have heard the first radio report.
  - The nurse may have to perform critical interventions on the patient before you complete your written report.
  - The patient's condition may have changed since the first radio report.
  - The nurse may be too busy to read the written report.
71. **While on the scene with an elderly chest pain call, you notice that your partner gets on one knee when talking to the seated patient. What is the best reason for an EMT to kneel down beside the patient?**
- The younger EMT is acknowledging that the older patient is his elder.
  - The EMT is kneeling to protect himself.
  - The EMT can examine the patient's chest better.
  - The EMT does not want to appear threatening or intimidating to the patient.
72. **What is the best way to communicate with a young pediatric patient?**
- Only talk with the parents. The child is too young to know his or her medical history.
  - Sit at the level of the child if possible, and always be honest.
  - Do not tell the child that a procedure will hurt beforehand because the child will become terrified.
  - Tell the child the procedure will hurt much more than it actually will so he or she will be pleasantly surprised when the procedure is over.
73. **The QI manager calls your partner into his office after your shift. He pulls out his EMS report on a call he ran last month on a 45-year-old driver of a single-vehicle motor vehicle collision. There were several empty beer cans in the patient's vehicle and the EMT detected an odor of alcoholic beverages on the patient's breath. The QI manager, however, critiques your partner about calling the patient an alcoholic and giving opinions in the report. He tells your partner to never write opinions in the EMS report. Your partner is confused because he is sure the patient was drunk, and he was actually arrested for suspicion of driving while intoxicated. Your partner believes his assessment is supported by facts and not just his opinion. How can you help your partner understand the QI manager's concerns?**
- Calling the patient an alcoholic is not polite, even if it's true.
  - The QI manager is afraid the patient will sue the EMS service for libel.
  - Documenting that the patient is an alcoholic gives an incorrect opinion of the patient that is not supported by facts, and could negatively influence other medical providers.
  - The patient is assumed to be innocent until proven guilty. He is not an alcoholic until he is convicted of drinking and driving by a court of law.
74. **You suspect that a 6-year-old female patient with multiple bruises and a broken wrist was abused. The stepmother states the patient fell down the stairs. The patient is crying and sheepishly nods in agreement with the stepmother's statements. How should you document this situation in the patient report?**
- Document who you suspect caused the injuries in the narrative so law enforcement has a record of the incident.
  - Document what was said as well as your opinion that the child was too afraid to tell the truth.
  - Document only the actual exam findings. Do not document anything that was said.
  - Document any pertinent information that was said by the stepmother and child exactly in quotations.

75. **You are on a call of a minor vehicle accident. Your patient is a 22-year-old male who was the driver of a moderate T-Bone collision. The patient was not wearing a seat belt and there was spidering of the windshield. The patient complains of neck pain and has a scalp laceration. After performing the primary assessment, you take vital signs and bandage the patient's scalp. When you tell him you need to backboard him, he refuses care and ambulance transport. Because the person is alert and oriented to time, place, and person, you have the patient sign the separate patient refusal form provided by your service. How should you document this incident in your EMS report?**
- No report is needed because the patient refused transport and signed the refusal.
  - You should only document what treatment you performed before the patient refused treatment.
  - You should document everything including all patient care, all of your attempts to persuade the patient to go by ambulance, and who witnessed the patient refusal.
  - You should document your patient care and then simply document that the patient was informed of the risks prior to his refusal. Anything extra is unnecessary and wastes time.
76. **You are on the scene of an unresponsive adult female patient. You find an empty pill bottle lying next to her bed. You look up the medication in your field guide and discover the medication is a powerful sedative. The prescription on the bottle is for the patient's husband, who is not present to answer questions about the medication. What should you do?**
- Document the empty pill bottle. It may provide important clues to the patient's condition.
  - Do not document the empty pill bottle. It does not belong to the patient.
  - Document the empty pill bottle. It is obvious that she took the pills.
  - Do not document the empty pill bottle. You cannot prove that she took the pills and could lead the doctor to make a false diagnosis.
77. **Two EMTs are on-scene of a behavioral call at a psychiatric facility. The medical personnel state that the patient had a psychotic episode and slashed his wrists. During the call, the patient claims to hear the voice of God and says that the voice is hurting his ears. The patient refuses to be transported to the emergency department, becomes combative, and bites one of the EMTs. Which of the following should *not* be documented on the EMS report?**
- The fact that the patient was violent and bit the EMT
  - The fact that the EMT had an exposure incident
  - The fact that the patient hears voices
  - The fact that the patient slashed his wrists

**Test Name:** Mod. 3 Communication & Decision Making

1. a. A two-way radio at a fixed site
2. b. A two-way radio that is mounted in a vehicle
3. d. A two-way radio that can be carried on a belt clip
4. c. A device that receives and amplifies a signal that must be carried over long distances
5. b. Make sure the patient can see your lips when you speak.
6. d. The Federal Communications Commission
7. d. All of the above
8. b. Speak as quickly as possible.
9. c. Patient's name
10. a. 12
11. b. Address at which the patient was located
12. a. Estimated time of arrival at the hospital
13. c. The patient is a 55-year-old male.
14. c. Name of the patient's health insurance provider
15. a. Politely question the physician.
16. b. Repeat the order back to the physician to make sure you understood correctly.
17. b. You are stopping to get lunch.
18. c. "I will do my best, but it may hurt while we put the splint on."
19. b. Place yourself at eye-level, identify yourself, and ask the patient what she would like to be called.
20. a. Avoid communicating with the patient so there is no misunderstanding of your intentions.
21. c. "Your husband's heart has stopped. We're doing everything we can."
22. d. All of the above
23. a. Sit or kneel at the same level as the patient.
24. b. Explain the importance of oxygen and ask the patient to at least try to leave the mask on, but that if he can't tolerate it you can try another method.
25. c. Mr. Smith
26. c. Listen to the frequency first to avoid stepping on another transmission.
27. b. Avoid information that does not assist the emergency department in preparing to receive the patient.
28. d. The patient's level of consciousness and chief complaint
29. d. All of the above
30. a. Reassess the patient.
31. b. Notification that extra security is needed for a VIP
32. b. "Order received. One nitroglycerin tablet under the patient's tongue."
33. d. Eye contact is always appropriate.
34. d. Cell phones do not always provide dependable coverage areas for EMS systems.
35. d. Time of arrival at the patient's location
36. d. narrative.
37. b. Patient's complaint of nausea
38. d. Symptoms
39. d. The patient was having an asthma attack.
40. c. The patient stated that she felt sick.
41. d. Both A and B
42. b. Draw a single line through the error and initial it.
43. c. Any insulting remarks the patient made to you
44. d. For referral to Alcoholics Anonymous or similar social services
45. b. Multiple patients come from an office building evacuation.
46. d. All of the above
47. d. Rely on the dispatcher for the accurate time of arrival.
48. d. All of the above
49. a. The patient's attitude
50. b. libel.
51. c. State that you are unable to comply with the request due to patient confidentiality.
52. a. nature of the dispatch.
53. a. Chief complaint
54. a. Patient refusal of treatment and transport
55. d. HIPAA

56. d. Providing the media with information about the patient's condition
57. d. Satisfy requirements of the shift supervisor
58. d. Biased
59. b. Radio codes
60. c. report child abuse.
61. a. Pertinent negative
62. b. Chief complaint
63. c. Subjective
64. a. The emergency department needs to know quickly and accurately the patient's condition.
65. b. It allows the receiving facility more time to prepare for your arrival.
66. c. Use the patient's landline telephone.
67. c. Ambulance portable radio
68. d. Providing the receiving hospital with all information via a cell phone
69. a. It is illegal.
70. b. The nurse may have to perform critical interventions on the patient before you complete your written report.
71. d. The EMT does not want to appear threatening or intimidating to the patient.
72. b. Sit at the level of the child if possible, and always be honest.
73. c. Documenting that the patient is an alcoholic gives an incorrect opinion of the patient that is not supported by facts, and could negatively influence other medical providers.
74. d. Document any pertinent information that was said by the stepmother and child exactly in quotations.
75. c. You should document everything including all patient care, all of your attempts to persuade the patient to go by ambulance, and who witnessed the patient refusal.
76. a. Document the empty pill bottle. It may provide important clues to the patient's condition.
77. b. The fact that the EMT had an exposure incident