MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) When evaluating a female's genitalia, a paramedic must always:
   A) palpate the uterus.
   B) maintain privacy.
   C) administer a sedative.
   D) use a speculum.

2) Which of the following best describes the technique of evaluating plantar reflexes?
   A) Tap the patellar tendon just below the edge of the patella.
   B) Stroke the lateral aspect of the sole of the foot from heel to ball, curving medially.
   C) Strike the triceps along the posterior aspect of the distal humerus.
   D) Have the patient dorsiflex the foot, then strike the Achilles tendon.

3) Shining a light onto the iris from the lateral side could cause a shadow on the medial side if the patient is suffering from:
   A) opiate overdose.
   B) conjunctivitis.
   C) glaucoma.
   D) hemianopsia.

4) You are evaluating the patient's respiratory effort. To evaluate equal chest expansion, your hands should be placed bilaterally on the:
   A) anterior chest wall at the level of T4.
   B) posterior chest wall at the level of T10.
   C) lateral chest wall at the level of T4.
   D) posterior chest wall at the level of T4.

5) Components of a general survey include all of the following EXCEPT:
   A) cardiac monitoring.
   B) blood pressure.
   C) medical history.
   D) the patient's appearance.

6) The physical exam process of inspection begins:
   A) after you have palpated a particular area of the body.
   B) after the initial assessment.
   C) after determining the patient's vital signs.
   D) as soon as you see the patient.

7) Discoloration over the umbilicus, known as _______ sign, is a(n) _______ indicator of intra-abdominal bleeding.
   A) Cullen's, late
   B) Cullen's, early
   C) Grey-Turner's, late
   D) Grey-Turner's, early

8) Your patient was in a motor vehicle collision but was not discovered until 3 hours after the event. When you examine her, you discover bilateral discolored skin over the mastoid process. You should suspect:
   A) basilar skull fracture.
   B) macular degeneration.
   C) ethmoid bone fracture.
   D) sinusitis.
9) A 45-year-old patient presents with abdominal pain in the right lower quadrant. Upon auscultation of bowel sounds, you hear high-pitched gurgles and clicks lasting around 10 seconds. This patient may have:
- A) borborygmi.
- B) hyperperistalsis.
- C) normal sounds.
- D) paralytic ileus.

10) A scalp condition marked by mild flaking of skin is known as:
- A) dandruff.
- B) hirsutism.
- C) psoriasis.
- D) seborrheic dermatitis.

11) Dullness in the chest during percussion of the 3rd to 5th intercostal spaces can be attributed to the location of the:
- A) stomach.
- B) spleen.
- C) liver.
- D) heart.

12) A 23-year-old female is complaining of lower abdominal and genital pain. Upon examination you find a white, curd-like vaginal discharge with a sweet odor. This may indicate:
- A) herpes simplex.
- B) gonorrhea.
- C) candidiasis.
- D) gardnerella.

13) When evaluating a patient with altered mental status, which of the following tools would be of greatest benefit to your assessment of the condition?
- A) Stethoscope
- B) Ophthalmoscope
- C) Glucometer
- D) Thermometer

14) The normal measurement for jugular venous pressure is:
- A) 1–2 cm.
- B) 5–6 cm.
- C) 1–2 mm.
- D) 3–4 cm.

15) Inspection of the maxillary sinuses is accomplished by:
- A) using an otoscope for visualization.
- B) palpating under the zygomatic arches.
- C) obstructing one side of the nares and watching the patient breathe.
- D) palpating the nose and septum.

16) Pain or tenderness on palpation of the tragus could suggest:
- A) mastoiditis.
- B) otitis.
- C) cerumen.
- D) tinnitus.

17) Using an otoscope you can examine the patient for _______ and _______.
- A) tympanic membrane rupture, color changes
- B) otitis, mastoiditis
- C) tinnitus, eustachian tube blockage
- D) cranial nerve VIII function, basilar skull fracture

18) Your patient is a 3-year-old who presents with a fever. His parents state that he has had diarrhea and vomiting for 2 days. The patient has not eaten in 24 hours. To best evaluate the patient's peripheral perfusion status, you should evaluate:
- A) fingertip sensation.
- B) blood pressure.
- C) respiratory rate.
- D) capillary refill.

19) Heart sound S₂ may be heard at the end of systole by auscultating over the ________ intercostal space.
- A) 2nd
- B) 5th
- C) 1st
- D) 6th
20) If a visual acuity card or wall chart is unavailable, you can still test for visual acuity by:
   A) having the patient count your raised fingers.
   B) covering one eye and testing for light accommodation.
   C) counting the patient's raised fingers.
   D) rapidly flashing a light on and off.
1) B  
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 615  
   Objective: 45
2) B  
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 641  
   Objective: 55
3) D  
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 591  
   Objective: 15
4) B  
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 606  
   Objective: 25
5) C  
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 576  
   Objective: 4
6) D  
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 566  
   Objective: 1
7) A  
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 613  
   Objective: 42
8) A  
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 596  
   Objective: 10
9) C  
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 613  
   Objective: 44
10) A  
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 588  
    Objective: 9
11) D  
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 609  
    Objective: 30
12) C  
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 615  
    Objective: 46
13) C  
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 584  
    Objective: 3
14) A  
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 610  
    Objective: 35
15) B  
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 600  
    Objective: 18
16) A  
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 596  
    Objective: 16
17) A  
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 598  
    Objective: 15
18) D  
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 646  
    Objective: 60
19) A  
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 610  
    Objective: 38
20) A  
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 591  
    Objective: 11