1. A chief complaint documents the:
   A. Underlying nature of illness.
   B. Reason 9-1-1 was activated.
   C. EMT’s impression of the problem.
   D. Cause of illness/injury.

2. As many as ___ percent of patients who refuse transport call 9-1-1 again within one week.
   A. 3
   B. 5
   C. 10
   D. 20

3. Which of the following calls presents the greatest liability to EMS providers?
   A. Motor vehicle crash
   B. Pediatric cardiac arrest
   C. Child abuse case
   D. Patient refusal

4. Which patient is at greatest risk of calling 9-1-1 a second time after initially refusing treatment and transport?
   A. 35-year-old male patient who experienced hypoglycemia.
   B. 45-year-old female patient experiencing abdominal pain.
   C. 72-year-old female who experienced shortness of breath.
   D. 21-year-old male who was involved in a motor vehicle crash.

5. The assessment of a patient who is refusing treatment and transport begins with:
   A. The scene size-up.
   B. A view from the door.
   C. SAMPLE history.
   D. The head-to-toe assessment.

6. An example of someone who can sign as a witness to a patient refusal is the patient’s:
   A. 15-year-old brother.
   B. 17-year-old daughter.
   C. husband or wife.
   D. intoxicated neighbor.

7. Which of the following items would diminish the credibility of a documentation of a patient refusal?
   A. Performing a 12-lead EKG
   B. Misspelled words and blank spaces
   C. Identifying suspected injuries
   D. Using police as a signature witness
8. Mental cognition is patient’s ability to process:
   A. What has happened/is happening to them.
   B. Person, place, time and events.
   C. Relationships and appropriate behaviors.
   D. Reasoning, judgment and perception.

9. A 55-year-old female patient presents to your EMS crew with general weakness. She states, “I feel tired and have an ache in my back.” She just wants to be “checked out.” Which of the following should be your first action?
   A. Tell the patient she is OK, and have her sign a patient refusal.
   B. Assess the patient for her mental competence.
   C. Convince the patient her aching is quite serious.
   D. Check her pulse rate and blood pressure.

10. Henry, 55, has had intermittent chest heaviness for the past five days. He doesn’t want to bother anyone, but his wife finally called 9-1-1. When you arrive he apologizes for bothering you and says, “I’m not sure if it’s anything too serious since it goes away when I take my heart pills. You boys can go if you would like.” The most appropriate action is to:
   A. Cancel the call as a “good intent” request.
   B. Have Henry sign a refusal and then leave.
   C. Request to perform a complete assessment.
   D. Tell Henry to call 9-1-1 when it is serious.

11. An example of a patient who is able to refuse treatment and/or transport is a:
   A. 20-year-old male with bipolar disorder and a detailed plan to kill himself.
   B. 33-year-old female who appears intoxicated and smells of alcohol.
   C. 66-year-old female who is hypertensive and wheezing.
   D. 85-year-old male who has advanced Alzheimer’s disease.

12. When assessing the situ-ational competence of a 72-year-old female patient experiencing increasing shortness of breath and a history of COPD, EMS providers should help her understand:
   A. That her difficulty breathing can lead to respiratory arrest.
   B. The day and date of the week, who they are, where they are.
   C. That her primary care physician should be called immediately.
   D. The significance of inspiratory and expiratory wheezing.

13. A prehospital care report (PCR) functions as a record of all:
   A. Witness reports surrounding an event.
   B. Scene hazards EMTs observed.
   C. Actions taken by EMS providers.
   D. Risks faced by EMS providers.
14. An example of a patient who is legally competent to refuse treatment and transport is a:
   A. 35-year-old male who states, “I’ve only had 10 beers, I swear I’m fine, doc!”
   B. 66-year-old female complaining of dizziness and coffee ground emesis.
   C. 17-year-old female without any obvious injuries after a high speed MVC.
   D. 42-year-old male incarcerated in state prison with an arm laceration.

15. A 53-year-old is experiencing chest pain and has 12-lead EKG changes consistent with a myocardial infarction. He does not want to go to the hospital. Which of the following is appropriate to tell the patient?
   A. “You seem to be having a heart attack; it can only be fixed by going to the hospital.”
   B. “If you don’t come with us to the hospital right now, you will most likely die today.”
   C. “I cannot make you go to the hospital; it is your right to stay at home if you would like.”
   D. “I am calling the police to force you to go to the hospital if you won’t come with me.”