



How to Prepare for the Paramedicine Computer-Based Entrance Examination

Please read these instructions regarding the Paramedicine computer-based entrance examination.

1. You must be enrolled as a student at one of the Maricopa County Community College District (MCCCD) colleges that offer an accredited Paramedicine program.
2. You must possess MCCCD-issued identification.
3. You must provide identification with your photograph at the Test Center.
4. Electronic devices of any type including a cellular phone, a smart watch, or calculator are not allowed in the Test Center. Any breach of this agreement will result in your failure of the entrance examination, escort from the Test Center, and an incident/misconduct report filed with the MCCCD Paramedicine programs.
5. If you require a special accommodation, you must contact the Program Director of the Paramedicine program to which you are applying **prior to taking the entrance examination**. The Program Director will facilitate your request for special accommodation with the Test Center.
6. Hats, caps, beanies, or other head attire is not allowed in the Test Center.
7. Food or drink is not allowed in the Test Center.
8. Smoking, vaping, or chewing tobacco is not allowed on any MCCCD campus.
9. Children under 18 years are not allowed to stay at the Test Center while you take the entrance examination.
10. The Test Center is monitored and recorded by security cameras.
11. You have up to 3 hours to complete the entrance examination.
12. If you need to leave the testing area to use the restroom, leave the examination window open to the current question and notify the Test Center proctor. You are not allowed to leave the building.

These items will be provided for you at the Test Center:

1. Sheets of blank paper for taking notes and performing simple mathematics which must be returned to the Test Center proctor after you finish the entrance examination.
2. Two #2 pencils for taking notes.

Each question on the Paramedicine computer-based entrance examination is allied to one or more competencies which should serve as a study guide for your preparation.

You should be able to:

1. list the signs and symptoms of stroke.
2. list the BLS treatment for an infant, child, or adult in cardiac arrest
3. list the normal vital signs (blood pressures, pulse rates, and respiratory rates) for the adult, child, and infant.
4. list the signs and symptoms of these COPD diseases
 - emphysema
 - chronic bronchitis
5. describe the function of the pulse oximeter.
6. list the treatment for a rattlesnake bite.
7. define Kussmaul's breathing pattern.
8. describe the features of the BVM.
9. list the treatment for an open chest wound.
10. list the signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction caused by an insect sting.
11. list the descending order of the divisions of the spine.
12. list causes of an allergic reaction.
13. list the treatment for a severe asthma attack.
14. list the ways in which an allergen can enter the body.
15. describe the classification, mechanism of action, and initial doses of
 - aspirin
 - glucose
 - activated charcoal
 - nitroglycerin
 - epinephrine
 - albuterol
16. identify the function of the KED.
17. define body mechanics.
18. identify the risk factors associated with adult drowning.
19. list the parts of the
 - skull
 - pelvis
20. list the treatment for a seizure.
21. list the indications for rapid extrication.
22. identify the signs and symptoms of hypoperfusion for an adult, child, and infant.
23. define transient ischemic attack.

24. list the conditions likely found on a medical identification bracelet.
25. identify the risk factors associated with suicide.
26. list the signs and symptoms of inadequate breathing for an infant, child, and adult.
27. list the stages of death and dying.
28. list treatment for treatment of hypoperfusion for an adult, child, and infant.
29. list common medical disorders/conditions found in children and the elderly.
30. define the function of the gallbladder.
31. describe the function of platelets and white blood cells.
32. describe the log roll.
33. describe management for suspected child abuse.
34. define SIDS.
35. list the treatment for an amputated arm.
36. list the modes of transmission associated with AIDS.
37. define Advance Directive.
38. list the treatment for an infant, child, and adult with a complete airway obstruction.
39. define Medical Director.
40. define diastolic blood pressure.
41. describe the difficulty in using a BVM.
42. define triage.
43. calculate the percentage of a thermal burn, based on the rule of nines, for an infant, child, and adult.
44. list the signs and symptoms of croup, bronchiolitis, and epiglottitis.
45. list the treatment for an open fracture of the leg.
46. list the treatment for a thermal burn injury.
47. identify the EMT's priority at a hazardous materials incident.
48. describe the function of the left ventricle.
49. list the signs and symptoms of a closed head injury.
50. describe the purpose of the AED.
51. list the characteristics of extrication and rescue.
52. select the patient among others involved in a motor vehicle crash, to receive the highest priority for treatment.
53. describe how an EMT should deal with his/her strong emotional reactions to the death of another first responder.
54. list the causes of hypoxia.
55. list the treatment for a closed fracture of the arm.
56. list the treatment for a closed chest injury.
57. describe the assessment of a closed chest injury.
58. list the range of oxygen concentration percentage delivered by a nasal cannula at 1 to 6 liters per minute.
59. define paradoxical chest wall motion.
60. define critical burn injury.
61. list the treatment for an impaled object in the hand.
62. define abandonment.

63. identify components of the primary survey, secondary survey, and reassessment.
64. list causes of JVD.
65. describe how to perform encircling chest compressions.
66. describe the function of the epiglottis.
67. list common causes of hypovolemic shock in an adult and child.
68. identify what each letter in the APGAR scoring system represents.
69. describe the function of the prehospital care report.
70. list the causes of hypoglycemia.
71. define trimester.
72. identify what each letter in the AVPU memory aid represents.
73. list the treatment for a limb presentation during delivery.
74. list the indications for an occlusive dressing.
75. define Good Samaritan laws.
76. define spontaneous abortion.
77. describe the function of the National Registry of EMTs.
78. list the treatment, including use of the AED, for an adult in cardiac arrest.
79. identify what each letter in the SLUDGEM memory aid represents.
80. list the signs and symptoms of abdominal pain in a child.
81. list the treatment for bleeding into the airway.
82. define systolic blood pressure.
83. list the treatment for cardiogenic chest pain.
84. describe how radiation affects loss of body heat.
85. describe how to administer
 - aspirin
 - glucose
 - activated charcoal
 - nitroglycerin
 - epinephrine
 - albuterol
86. define jaundice.
87. list the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia.
88. list the treatment for hypoglycemia.
89. define implied consent.
90. describe airway management for an adult with a suspected spinal injury.
91. define stridor.
92. list the signs and symptoms of narcotic use.
93. describe the use of a nasopharyngeal airway.
94. describe the use of an oropharyngeal airway.
95. describe how to perform a patient refusal.
96. describe the function of the aorta.
97. list the treatment for an abdominal evisceration.
98. list the treatment for near-drowning.
99. define BSI precautions.
100. list the signs and symptoms of an ectopic pregnancy.
101. list the signs and symptoms of preeclampsia.

102. identify the most common cause of seizures in infants and children.
103. identify what each letter in the OPQRST memory aid represents.
104. list the range of oxygen concentration percentage delivered by a nonrebreather mask at 15 liters per minute.
105. define avulsion.
106. describe the function of the autonomic nervous system.
107. list the equipment used in splinting.
108. list the treatment associated with splinting.
109. identify what each letter in the SAMPLE memory aid represents.
110. identify what each letter in the DCAP-BTLS memory aid represents.
111. define perfusion.
112. identify the location of the femoral artery.
113. list the side effects of
 - epinephrine
 - albuterol
 - nitroglycerin
114. describe the rationale for restraining and immobilizing an adult with threatening behavior.
115. identify where emergency vehicles are commonly involved in crashes.
116. define the Federal Communications Commission.
117. identify the devices used by special needs children and infants.
118. list the types of muscles found in the human body.
119. describe the potential risks of performing rescue breathing.
120. describe the second stage of labor.
121. list the components of scene size-up.
122. list the most common device used to suction an infant.
123. list the treatment for external bleeding.
124. list the steps for packaging an amputated hand.
125. list situations that require special reporting.
126. list the complications of delivery.
127. identify the most important assessment finding in a hypothermic patient.
128. describe the characteristics of extrication.
129. describe management for an unconscious adult with snoring respirations.
130. describe how to care for a newborn.
131. list the common medical disorders associated with geriatric patients.
132. describe the treatment for a patient in a postictal state.
133. list the treatment for an eye splashed with drain cleaner.
134. define pulmonary edema.
135. define precipitous delivery.
136. list the treatment for hyperthermia in an adult.