**EmergiPress CE Test – June 2019**

1. A 32 yo male has just been treated for a hypoglycemic episode by EMS. He declines transport to the hospital. What makes him high risk for recurrent hypoglycemia?
   1. Alcohol abuse
   2. Known history of diabetes
   3. Metformin use
   4. Tolerating oral intake
2. Which patient is at highest risk for a bad outcome if “released at the scene”?
   1. 21-year-old male with abrasions after a bicycle accident
   2. 25-year-old female with abdominal pain
   3. 35-year-old female with leg pain
   4. 38-year-old male with body aches and cough
3. Which of the following is an ECG software interpretation of STEMI on an ECG product used in Los Angeles County prehospital care?
   1. \*\*\*ACUTE MI\*\*\*
   2. \*\*\*MEETS ST ELEVATION MI CRITERIA\*\*\*
   3. \*\*\*ACUTE ISCHEMIA\*\*\*
   4. \*\*\*ST CHANGES PRESENT\*\*\*
4. What is an approved landmark for needle thoracostomy in Los Angeles County
   1. Anterior axillary line, 3rd intercostal space
   2. Anterior axillary line, 4th intercostal space
   3. Mid-clavicular line, 3rd intercostal space
   4. Mid-clavicular line, 4th intercostal space
5. A paramedic performs a needle thoracostomy on a 29 year old male victim in respiratory distress after sustaining a gun-shot wound to the chest. He is hypotensive and hypoxic. When placing the needle thoracostomy, the paramedic is unable to easily draw back the syringe and no change is seen in the patient. What is the most likely reason for this result?
6. Air has reaccumulated in the pleural space after correct placement
7. More time is needed to observe a clinical effect
8. Needle was not advanced perpendicular to the chest wall
9. Victim does not have a tension pneumothorax