COMBAT MEDIC 68W: FIELD CRAFT 1 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. In trauma care, what does "monitor" refer to?

A. Observing the patient's vital signs and conditions closely
B. Taking a patient's medical history
C. Administering medication
D. Documenting patient information

2. How can a combat medic support mental health in the field?

A. By administering medication to all patients
B. By providing psychological first aid and maintaining communication
C. By ensuring strict adherence to physical treatment only
D. By avoiding emotional discussions

3. Which of the following is considered a common type of burn?

A. Chemical burn
B. Thermal burn
C. Electrical burn
D. All of the above

4. What is one troubleshooting procedure for a needle chest decompression?

A. Insert a second needle lateral to the first
B. Administer CPR immediately
C. Place the patient in a supine position
D. Apply a dressing tightly over the wound

5. What is the normal respiratory rate for a child?

A. 15-30 breaths per minute
B. 20-30 breaths per minute
C. 10-20 breaths per minute
D. 25-50 breaths per minute

6. What is the leading cause of preventable death on the battlefield?

A. Traumatic brain injury
B. Extremity hemorrhage
C. Severe burns
D. Chest trauma

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7. Which of the following describes the phases of care in TCCC?

A. Assessment, intervention, transport

B. Care under fire, tactical field care, tactical evacuation care

C. Collecting the wounded, triage, provide a mode of transportation

D. Initial assessment, stabilization, definitive care

8. Which of the following is a sign of infiltration at an IV site?

A. Bright redness

B. Warmth

C. Pallor and swelling

D. Cold, throbbing sensation

9. What method is most effective for transporting multiple casualties?

A. Using individual stretchers for each

B. Utilizing vehicles designed for mass transport

C. Carrying them on foot

D. Grouping them in pairs

10. Which signal is a common indicator of significant abdominal injury?

A. Guarding or rigidity of the abdomen

B. Elevated blood pressure

C. Excessive sweating

D. Increased respiratory rate

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. In trauma care, what does "monitor" refer to?

A. Observing the patient's vital signs and conditions closely

B. Taking a patient's medical history

C. Administering medication

D. Documenting patient information

In trauma care, "monitor" specifically refers to the careful observation of a patient's vital signs and overall condition. This process is crucial as it allows medical personnel to detect any changes or developments in the patient's status that could indicate deterioration or improvement. By keeping a close eye on vital signs—such as heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation—medical providers can make informed decisions regarding further treatment interventions. Monitoring is especially vital in trauma situations where a patient's condition can rapidly change, making it imperative for the care team to be vigilant. Swift responses to changes in the patient's condition can mean the difference between life and death, underscoring the importance of this practice in emergency and trauma care settings.

2. How can a combat medic support mental health in the field?

A. By administering medication to all patients

B. By providing psychological first aid and maintaining communication

C. By ensuring strict adherence to physical treatment only

D. By avoiding emotional discussions

Providing psychological first aid and maintaining communication is crucial for supporting mental health in the field. Combat medics often encounter soldiers who may be experiencing stress, anxiety, or trauma due to the high-pressure environment of combat. By offering psychological first aid, medics can help individuals process their experiences, validate their feelings, and provide reassurance, which contributes significantly to mental well-being. Communication plays a vital role as it fosters trust and allows soldiers to express their concerns and emotions. Listening actively and providing a supportive presence can help alleviate feelings of isolation and fear. This support is essential in mitigating the impact of emotional and psychological stressors in a combat setting. Administering medication to all patients is not advisable, as it does not address the individual's mental health needs effectively and could overlook the importance of psychological support. Focusing solely on physical treatment neglects the comprehensive care that includes mental well-being. Additionally, avoiding emotional discussions can lead to further distress and a lack of connection, which is counterproductive to providing mental health support in the challenging environment of the field.

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3. Which of the following is considered a common type of burn?

A. Chemical burn

B. Thermal burn

C. Electrical burn

D. All of the above

All of the options listed—chemical, thermal, and electrical burns—are indeed common types of burns encountered in various situations. A chemical burn occurs when skin or tissues come into contact with corrosive substances, which can cause significant damage based on the nature of the chemical and the duration of exposure. This type of burn is commonly seen in industrial settings or accidents involving household cleaners. A thermal burn, which is perhaps the most recognized type of burn, results from exposure to sources of heat such as flames, hot liquid, or steam. Thermal burns are frequently encountered in everyday situations, such as cooking incidents or fire-related injuries. An electrical burn occurs when electrical current passes through the body, leading to both entrance and exit wounds, which can cause internal damage that is not immediately apparent. These burns can happen in construction sites, during electrical repairs, or due to downed power lines. Since all these types of burns represent common mechanisms of injury that medical personnel, including combat medics, may encounter in the field or different environments, the inclusion of all these categories under the correct answer reflects a comprehensive understanding of burn classifications.

4. What is one troubleshooting procedure for a needle chest decompression?

A. Insert a second needle lateral to the first

B. Administer CPR immediately

C. Place the patient in a supine position

D. Apply a dressing tightly over the wound

One effective troubleshooting procedure for a needle chest decompression involves inserting a second needle lateral to the first. This technique is essential in cases where the initial needle decompression does not relieve the tension pneumothorax adequately. By placing a second needle, the pressure in the pleural space can be further alleviated, allowing trapped air to escape and preventing respiratory distress caused by the insufficient decompression. The rationale behind this procedure stems from the nature of tension pneumothorax, where air becomes trapped in the pleural cavity and exerts pressure on the lungs and heart, potentially leading to respiratory failure and cardiovascular collapse. If the first attempt fails, the introduction of a second needle can help ensure proper ventilation and perfusion, which is critical in emergency situations. In contrast, methods such as administering CPR immediately or applying a tightly bound dressing over the wound would not directly address the underlying issue of trapped air causing the tension pneumothorax. Placing the patient in a supine position may not be advisable, as this position can sometimes exacerbate respiratory distress. Thus, inserting a second needle is the most direct and effective approach to manage the complication arising from an inadequate initial decompression.

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5. What is the normal respiratory rate for a child?

A. 15-30 breaths per minute

B. 20-30 breaths per minute

C. 10-20 breaths per minute

D. 25-50 breaths per minute

The normal respiratory rate for a child typically falls within the range of 25 to 50 breaths per minute. This increased rate compared to adults is due to several physiological factors, including the smaller size of a child's lungs and the higher metabolic demands of a growing body. Children have a faster respiratory rate because they require more oxygen relative to their size, particularly during activities such as playing or exercising. While adults generally have a normal respiratory rate of about 12 to 20 breaths per minute, children's respiratory demands necessitate this higher range. It's important for healthcare providers and caregivers to recognize the normal parameters for children's respiratory rates to identify potential respiratory distress or other health issues effectively. Recognizing this normal range is crucial for effective monitoring of a child's respiratory health.

6. What is the leading cause of preventable death on the battlefield?

A. Traumatic brain injury

B. Extremity hemorrhage

C. Severe burns

D. Chest trauma

The leading cause of preventable death on the battlefield is extremity hemorrhage. This type of injury often occurs due to combat-related trauma, such as gunshot wounds or shrapnel injuries, resulting in significant blood loss from the limbs. When uncontrolled, this blood loss can be rapid and catastrophic, leading to death if not promptly managed. Combat medics are trained to apply timely interventions, such as tourniquets or hemostatic dressings, which can effectively control bleeding and significantly increase the chances of survival. The emphasis on recognizing and treating extremity hemorrhage is crucial in combat medicine, as it directly correlates with improved outcomes for injured soldiers. In contrast, while traumatic brain injury, severe burns, and chest trauma can all lead to fatalities on the battlefield, the focus on extremity hemorrhage stems from its high incidence and the fact that it is often a manageable condition with proper medical intervention. This highlights the importance of training in hemorrhage control as a vital component of battlefield medicine.

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7. Which of the following describes the phases of care in TCCC?

A. Assessment, intervention, transport

B. Care under fire, tactical field care, tactical evacuation care

C. Collecting the wounded, triage, provide a mode of transportation

D. Initial assessment, stabilization, definitive care

The phases of care in Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) are crucial for providing effective medical assistance in combat situations. The correct answer is based on the established framework which is designed to guide medics through different stages of care in a tactical environment. TCCC consists of three distinct phases: care under fire, tactical field care, and tactical evacuation care. - Care under fire refers to the critical moments when a medic must provide initial care while still in a hostile environment, highlighting the need for self-protection and covering while administering aid. - Tactical field care is the phase where the situation has calmed down, allowing for more thorough examination and management of injuries. This phase focuses on providing life-saving interventions and addressing life-threatening conditions more effectively. - Tactical evacuation care is the final phase that occurs once the casualty is being moved to a safer location or when being transported to higher levels of medical care. This phase is critical for maintaining the care already provided during the previous phases. This model recognizes the dynamic nature of combat situations and provides a structured approach for medics to respond effectively to casualties. Understanding these phases helps medics administer the right interventions at the right time, ensuring the best possible outcomes for wounded personnel.

8. Which of the following is a sign of infiltration at an IV site?

A. Bright redness

B. Warmth

C. Pallor and swelling

D. Cold, throbbing sensation

A sign of infiltration at an IV site is characterized by pallor and swelling. When an IV infiltrates, fluid leaks out of the vein and into the surrounding tissue, leading to swelling in the area. This swelling occurs as the fluid accumulates and the body's normal vascular mechanisms are disrupted. Additionally, pallor may be observed due to reduced blood flow as a result of the extravasation. Other signs may vary, but the combination of pallor and swelling is a key indicator that the IV fluids are not being administered effectively into the bloodstream and are instead accumulating in the surrounding tissue. Recognizing these signs quickly is critical in preventing further complications and ensuring proper patient care.

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9. What method is most effective for transporting multiple casualties?

A. Using individual stretchers for each

B. Utilizing vehicles designed for mass transport

C. Carrying them on foot

D. Grouping them in pairs

Utilizing vehicles designed for mass transport is the most effective method for transporting multiple casualties because it significantly increases efficiency and speed in evacuating individuals from a scene. This approach allows for a larger number of casualties to be moved simultaneously, which is crucial in emergency situations where time is of the essence and medical attention is immediately needed. Mass transport vehicles are equipped to handle various logistical challenges, such as providing protection, space for medical equipment, and ensuring that casualties are secured during transit. This method minimizes the physical strain on medical personnel and optimizes the use of available resources. Additionally, vehicles can traverse rough terrain more easily than individuals on foot, thus reducing transit time and increasing the likelihood of maintaining the casualties' conditions during transport. In contrast, using individual stretchers for each casualty would require more manpower and time, making it inefficient when dealing with a high volume of casualties. Carrying them on foot might work in certain contexts, but would also be slower and less stable. Grouping casualties in pairs, while it may seem practical, does not maximize capability as effectively as using a vehicle designed for mass transport, where injuries can be monitored and treated en route.

10. Which signal is a common indicator of significant abdominal injury?

A. Guarding or rigidity of the abdomen

B. Elevated blood pressure

C. Excessive sweating

D. Increased respiratory rate

Guarding or rigidity of the abdomen is a significant indicator of serious abdominal injury because it reflects the body's natural response to pain or trauma in that area. When there is an injury to the abdomen, especially involving internal organs, the body's protective mechanism often manifests as abdominal guarding. This involuntary tightening of the abdominal muscles helps to prevent further injury and protect the internal organs from movement or palpation that could exacerbate pain or bleeding. Rigidity, or a hardening of the abdomen, can suggest the presence of internal bleeding or peritonitis, which can be life-threatening and requires immediate medical attention. While elevated blood pressure, excessive sweating, and increased respiratory rate can indicate trauma or injury, they are not specific indicators for abdominal injuries. Elevated blood pressure might occur in response to pain, shock, or stress, but it does not directly indicate abdominal trauma. Excessive sweating could be a sign of pain or distress but is not exclusive to abdominal injuries. Increased respiratory rate can result from various conditions, such as anxiety, pain, or blood loss, but again, it does not specifically signal significant abdominal injury. Therefore, guarding and rigidity in the abdomen stand out as more definitive signs of serious abdominal conditions.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://combatmedic68wfieldcraft1.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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