NEW ZEALAND EMT COMPUTER-AIDED DISPATCH (CAD) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

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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. Which physiological differences are commonly seen in pediatric patients compared to adults?

A. Smaller airways and larger skulls

B. Faster respiratory rate and lower blood pressure

C. Higher skin to body weight ratio and softer bones

D. All of the above

2. What should be monitored to assess circulation after a tourniquet application?

A. Skin color should be bright red

B. Skin color should be pale

C. Skin color should be a deep purple

D. Skin should remain warm to the touch

3. Which assessment factors are included in a limb baseline evaluation?

A. Weight and height

B. Sensation, colour, movement, warmth, CRT, and pulses

C. Range of motion and strength

D. Temperature and swelling

4. Which assessment technique is essential when evaluating the vital signs of a patient in shock?

A. Determine blood glucose levels

B. Perform an ECG

C. Measure respiratory rate

D. Monitor skin temperature

5. What is the onset time for ipratropium after administration?

A. 1-2 minutes

B. 5-10 minutes

C. 2-5 minutes

D. 15-20 minutes

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6. What is the correct order of steps in conducting an abdominal exam?

A. Auscultate, Inspect, Percuss, Palpate

B. Inspect, Auscultate, Percuss, Palpate

C. Palpate, Inspect, Auscultate, Percuss

D. Auscultate, Palpate, Inspect, Percuss

7. What is the range of respiratory rates for children aged 1-4 years?

A. 20-30

B. 24-40

C. 30-50

D. 18-30

8. Which of the following is NOT a top-level part of the neurological assessment?

A. Check pupils

B. Sensation

C. Motor

D. Evaluate reflex responses

9. Which physiological process is represented by the study of absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion?

A. Pharmacokinetics

B. Pharmacodynamics

C. Pathophysiology

D. Psychopharmacology

10. Who is credited with the law stating that total pressure in a fixed volume equals the sum of partial pressures of each gas?

A. Boyle

B. Charles

C. Dalton

D. Avogadro

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which physiological differences are commonly seen in pediatric patients compared to adults?

A. Smaller airways and larger skulls

B. Faster respiratory rate and lower blood pressure

C. Higher skin to body weight ratio and softer bones

D. All of the above

In pediatric patients, a number of physiological differences compared to adults can be observed, making option D the most accurate choice. Firstly, children do indeed have smaller airways and proportionally larger skulls; this anatomical variation influences how airway obstruction can occur more easily and the implications for intubation and ventilation strategies. Additionally, pediatric patients typically present with faster respiratory rates due to their higher metabolic demands, and a different normal range of blood pressure owing to their smaller body size and varying physiological responses; thus, their blood pressure tends to be lower relative to their adult counterparts. Moreover, children have a higher skin to body weight ratio, which makes them more susceptible to heat loss and influences fluid and medication dosing. Their bones are also softer and more pliable than adult bones, which affects how fractures occur and heal. Understanding these differences is crucial in the context of emergency medical services, where pediatric patients often require unique considerations in assessment, treatment, and transport. This comprehensive overview illustrates why option D encapsulates the essential physiological distinctions in pediatric patients.

2. What should be monitored to assess circulation after a tourniquet application?

A. Skin color should be bright red

B. Skin color should be pale

C. Skin color should be a deep purple

D. Skin should remain warm to the touch

Monitoring skin color is crucial for assessing circulation after a tourniquet application. When a tourniquet is applied, it occludes blood flow to the distal tissues to control bleeding. Ideally, the skin color you would expect in a well-perfused area following tourniquet application is pale. This paleness indicates that there is no blood flow reaching that area due to the tourniquet, which effectively reduces or halts the bleeding. After application, if circulation is restored or sufficient, re-perfusion will gradually return the skin to a normal color as blood flow resumes. If the skin remains bright red, deep purple, or feels warm instead of cool, this could indicate that the tourniquet is not functioning properly or that there may be complications such as compartment syndrome. Therefore, expecting the skin to be pale is an indication of proper tourniquet use and highlights the need for ongoing monitoring of the distal circulation status in the context of trauma care management.

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3. Which assessment factors are included in a limb baseline evaluation?

A. Weight and height

B. Sensation, colour, movement, warmth, CRT, and pulses

C. Range of motion and strength

D. Temperature and swelling

The inclusion of sensation, color, movement, warmth, capillary refill time (CRT), and pulses as assessment factors in a limb baseline evaluation is integral to determining the limb's overall status and functionality. This comprehensive approach helps in identifying any potential circulatory, neurological, or musculoskeletal problems that may require immediate attention. Sensation checks reveal if there is any nerve involvement or injury, while observing color can indicate blood flow - for instance, pallor may suggest ischemia. Assessing movement helps in gauging the motor function of the limb, while warmth indicates good perfusion; cold limbs may imply compromised circulation. The capillary refill time is critical in assessing arterial blood flow; a prolonged refill time can signal potential vascular issues. Additionally, evaluating pulses allows the responder to determine if the limb is receiving adequate blood supply. Each of these factors creates a "baseline" that can be monitored over time to assess any changes, which is a fundamental practice in emergency medical situations. Understanding these components aids in better patient assessment and can guide treatment decisions.

4. Which assessment technique is essential when evaluating the vital signs of a patient in shock?

A. Determine blood glucose levels

B. Perform an ECG

C. Measure respiratory rate

D. Monitor skin temperature

Measuring the respiratory rate is crucial when evaluating the vital signs of a patient in shock because respiratory rate can provide critical insights into the patient's respiratory status and overall condition. In shock, the body's compensatory mechanisms may lead to an increased respiratory rate as it tries to maintain adequate oxygenation and remove carbon dioxide. An elevated respiratory rate can indicate hypoxia, hypercapnia, or distress, which are conditions that can worsen a patient's state. In the context of shock, changes in respiratory rate are often among the earliest signs of deteriorating health, and they can help guide immediate interventions. Accurate assessment of respiratory rate, along with other vital signs, forms a clear picture of the patient's physiological state and aids in determining the severity of shock and the appropriate patient's management strategies.

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5. What is the onset time for ipratropium after administration?

A. 1-2 minutes

B. 5-10 minutes

C. 2-5 minutes

D. 15-20 minutes

The onset time for ipratropium after administration is typically around 2 to 5 minutes. Ipratropium is a short-acting anticholinergic medication used primarily for the treatment of respiratory conditions such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Upon administration, it works by blocking muscarinic receptors in the airways, leading to bronchodilation. The 2 to 5-minute onset means that patients can begin to feel relief from bronchospasm relatively quickly, which is particularly important during acute respiratory distress situations. This rapid onset helps healthcare providers determine the effectiveness of the medication in a timely manner and allows for prompt adjustments to treatment if necessary. In contrast, the other options reflect longer onset times, which are not characteristic of ipratropium's pharmacokinetics. Option A suggests an onset that is too fast, while options B and D indicate durations that exceed the expected rapid response seen with this medication. Understanding the specifics of ipratropium's action time aids in effective emergency response and patient care.

6. What is the correct order of steps in conducting an abdominal exam?

A. Auscultate, Inspect, Percuss, Palpate

B. Inspect, Auscultate, Percuss, Palpate

C. Palpate, Inspect, Auscultate, Percuss

D. Auscultate, Palpate, Inspect, Percuss

The proper order for conducting an abdominal examination aligns with the principles of physical assessment. Beginning with inspection allows the practitioner to visually assess the abdomen for any abnormalities, such as distention, discoloration, or visible masses. Following inspection, auscultation is performed to listen to bowel sounds and any vascular sounds; this step is essential to complete before manipulation of the abdomen, as palpation can alter the sounds produced. Next, percussion is used to determine the presence of fluid, air, or masses within the abdominal cavity. This technique creates sound waves that help identify underlying structures based on the pitch and quality of the sounds produced. The final step, palpation, involves physical examination of the abdomen by touching, which helps assess for tenderness, masses, or organ size. This sequence is critical not only for accurate diagnosis but also to ensure that findings are not affected by physical manipulation earlier in the process. Thus, the answer correctly organizes these steps in a clinically effective manner.

7. What is the range of respiratory rates for children aged 1-4 years?

A. 20-30

B. 24-40

C. 30-50

D. 18-30

The respiratory rate for children aged 1-4 years typically falls within the range of 24 to 40 breaths per minute. This range is established based on pediatric guidelines that help distinguish normal respiratory function in young children, who generally have higher metabolic rates and respiratory demands compared to older children and adults. In this age group, a respiratory rate of 24 to 40 reflects the various factors influencing breathing, including activity levels, age, and health status. Monitoring respiratory rates in children is crucial, as deviations from these norms can indicate potential respiratory issues or illness that may require further assessment or intervention. The other ranges provided do not accurately reflect the standard respiratory rates for this age group, making the correct answer essential for understanding pediatric respiratory health.

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8. Which of the following is NOT a top-level part of the neurological assessment?

A. Check pupils

B. Sensation

C. Motor

D. Evaluate reflex responses

The evaluation of reflex responses is not considered a top-level part of the neurological assessment. In a neurological assessment, the primary focus is on more direct indicators of neurological function, which include checking the pupils for reactivity and size, assessing motor functions such as strength and movement, and evaluating sensation in the skin and muscles. These three areas provide crucial information regarding the integrity of the central and peripheral nervous systems. Reflex responses, while they can certainly provide additional information about neurological function, are typically seen as a more specific or secondary assessment aspect. They may be evaluated within a comprehensive neurological exam but do not constitute the core components that lead to an initial evaluation of a patient's neurological status at a top level. Thus, the emphasis in the primary assessment remains on pupils, motor function, and sensation as fundamental components of the initial neurological evaluation.

9. Which physiological process is represented by the study of absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion?

A. Pharmacokinetics

B. Pharmacodynamics

C. Pathophysiology

D. Psychopharmacology

The correct answer is pharmacokinetics because it specifically refers to the study of how a drug moves through the body. This encompasses four main processes: absorption (how the drug is taken into the body), distribution (how the drug is transported within the body), metabolism (how the drug is chemically altered in the body), and excretion (how the drug is removed from the body). Understanding pharmacokinetics is crucial for optimizing drug dosages, determining the timing of doses, and predicting the drug's effects, which is essential for effective patient care in emergency medicine. The other fields mentioned, such as pharmacodynamics, focus on the effects of drugs on the body and the mechanisms of action, while pathophysiology involves the study of disease processes and their effects on the body's functions. Psychopharmacology deals specifically with the effects of medications on mood, behavior, and mental processes, which is more specific than the broader scope of pharmacokinetics. Thus, the emphasis on the movement and processing of drugs within the body underlines why pharmacokinetics is the relevant choice in this context.

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10. Who is credited with the law stating that total pressure in a fixed volume equals the sum of partial pressures of each gas?

A. Boyle

B. Charles

C. Dalton

D. Avogadro

The correct answer is credited to Dalton, who formulated Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures. This law states that in a mixture of non-reacting gases, the total pressure exerted is equal to the sum of the partial pressures of each individual gas present within that mixture. Each gas behaves independently of the others, and their individual contributions to the total pressure can be considered in a fixed volume. This principle is significant in various fields, including respiratory physiology and chemistry, as it helps in understanding how gases mix and interact in different environments. Dalton's Law is essential for calculating the behavior of gas mixtures in medical and emergency settings, where precise gas measurement can impact patient care and outcomes.

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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:

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

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