



TP-C Transport Paramedic Prep

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Practice Questions

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1. During a tactical operation, which of the following is the primary consideration when performing a remote medical assessment?

- A. Documentation of findings
- B. Establishing intravenous access
- C. Obtaining a complete medical history
- D. Scene safety

2. Which extraction technique is most appropriate for a downed officer in a direct line of fire?

- A. Two-person chair carry
- B. SKED stretcher evacuation
- C. Rapid drag technique
- D. Fireman's carry

3. Which of the following is NOT a recommended method for rescue breaching in tactical operations?

- A. Manual breaching through unlocked doors and windows
- B. Using explosive breaching without proper training and authorization
- C. Mechanical breaching with a halligan tool
- D. Hydraulic breaching with specialized equipment

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4. What is the primary purpose of personal protective equipment (PPE) in tactical medical operations?

- A. To protect the provider from environmental and ballistic threats while maintaining the ability to provide medical care
- B. To identify the medic to potential hostiles
- C. To carry extra medical supplies only
- D. To increase the medic's offensive capabilities



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5. What is the first step in clearing a firearm before providing care to a patient who has a weapon?

- A. Remove the magazine
- B. Lock the slide to the rear
- C. Check the chamber for ammunition
- D. Ensure the weapon is pointed in a safe direction

6. Which team movement technique is most appropriate when moving as a tactical medic with a patrol unit through an area with potential threats on multiple sides?

- A. Wedge formation
- B. Echelon formation
- C. Diamond formation
- D. File formation

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7. What is a key component of situational awareness in tactical medical operations?

- A. Complete isolation from team communications
- B. Continuous assessment of the environment for threats and changes
- C. Focus solely on the medical tasks at hand
- D. Reliance on other team members for all security concerns

8. Which physiological response is most commonly associated with acute stress during tactical operations?

- A. Increased heart rate and respiration
- B. Decreased blood pressure
- C. Slowed cognitive processing
- D. Immediate relaxation response

9. In the context of stress response management during tactical operations, which technique is most effective for tactical medics to implement in the moment?

- A. Extended meditation
- B. Progressive muscle relaxation
- C. Cognitive restructuring therapy
- D. Tactical breathing (controlled breathing)

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10. When implementing the concept of 'contact and cover' during a medical assessment in a tactical environment, what is the primary role of the 'cover' officer?

- A. Document all medical findings
- B. Communicate with command staff exclusively
- C. Maintain security and watch for threats
- D. Provide direct medical care to the patient

11. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial treatment for eye exposure to OC (pepper) spray?

- A. Covering the eyes with an occlusive dressing
- B. Irrigation with copious amounts of clean water or saline
- C. Application of petroleum jelly
- D. Immediate use of topical steroids

12. What is the most common injury pattern associated with the use of conducted electrical weapons (such as TASER)?

- A. Puncture wounds from the probes
- B. Third-degree burns
- C. Traumatic brain injury
- D. Compartment syndrome

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13. Which factor is most important to consider when planning tactical medical support for a K-9 unit?

- A. Using only human medical protocols
- B. Limiting care to emergency veterinary facilities only
- C. Excluding the K-9 from medical planning considerations
- D. Species-specific medical interventions and equipment

14. What is the main difference between human and canine trauma assessment that tactical paramedics should be aware of?

- A. Canines cannot suffer from respiratory distress
- B. Blood loss is not a significant concern in canines
- C. Different vital sign parameters and normal ranges
- D. Canines do not experience shock



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15. When performing surrogate treatment in a tactical environment, which action is most appropriate?

- A. Delegating all medical decision-making to non-medical personnel
- B. Providing clear instructions to the patient or a bystander about how to self-administer treatment
- C. Withholding all medical care until the scene is completely secure
- D. Administering maximum doses of all medications available

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16. Which of the following is a proper application of the concept of cover versus concealment in tactical operations?

- A. Understanding that concealment (hiding behind bushes) prevents visual detection but does not stop bullets, while cover (brick wall) provides protection from gunfire
- B. Using concealment and cover interchangeably in all scenarios
- C. Considering vehicle doors as adequate cover from rifle fire
- D. Relying on tactical vests as complete cover from all projectiles

17. Which extraction technique is most appropriate for a patient with a suspected spinal injury in a low-threat environment?

- A. Rapid drag by clothing or extremities
- B. Fireman's carry over the shoulder
- C. Single-person drag by the arms
- D. Coordinated lift using a spine board or SKED stretcher with spinal precautions

18. When breaching a vehicle to access a patient, which method is generally considered the safest initial approach?

- A. Cutting through the roof with a power saw
- B. Forcing entry through the windshield
- C. Attempting entry through existing openings such as doors or windows
- D. Immediately breaking all windows

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19. What is the most important consideration when determining whether to use less lethal or lethal force in a tactical situation?

- A. Personal preference of the tactical team leader
- B. Threat assessment based on subject behavior and circumstances
- C. Availability of specific weapons only
- D. Age of the subject regardless of behavior

20. Which of the following is NOT a typical component of tactical situational awareness?

- A. Focusing exclusively on one task or threat to the exclusion of all other factors
- B. Maintaining awareness of team member locations
- C. Continuous scanning of the environment
- D. Monitoring communication channels

21. What is the primary purpose of tactical familiarization training for paramedics?

- A. To qualify them as law enforcement officers
- B. To replace tactical operators in combat roles
- C. To eliminate the need for security personnel
- D. To ensure they can function safely and effectively in high-threat environments without compromising team safety

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22. Which of the following is the most appropriate medical management for a canine tactical K-9 with suspected hyperthermia during operations?

- A. Immediate administration of insulin
- B. Covering with insulating blankets
- C. Active cooling with water applied to the paws, abdomen, and neck
- D. Administration of stimulants

23. Which team movement formation provides the best security when moving through a narrow hallway or corridor?

- A. Echelon formation
- B. File formation (linear arrangement)
- C. Wedge formation
- D. Diamond formation



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24. When treating a patient injured by a bean bag round from a less-lethal shotgun, which potential injury should be of highest concern?

- A. Internal organ damage, especially to the liver or spleen
- B. Minor surface abrasions only
- C. Chemical burns from the projectile
- D. Radiation exposure

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25. Which of the following best describes the concept of tactical retreat in a medical scenario?

- A. Abandoning the patient whenever any risk is present
- B. Refusing to enter any scenario with potential danger
- C. Providing care only in hospital settings
- D. Moving to a safer location to continue patient care when the current position becomes too dangerous

26. What is the most appropriate action when a tactical medic identifies signs of acute stress reaction in a team member during an operation?

- A. Ignore the signs to avoid disrupting the mission
- B. Administer sedatives without consultation
- C. Notify the team leader while maintaining awareness of the affected individual
- D. Immediately remove the team member from the operation

27. Which is the most appropriate technique for a tactical medic to use when moving under fire to reach a wounded officer?

- A. Using a predictable zigzag pattern at all times
- B. Using available cover and concealment while moving in short, irregular bursts
- C. Running directly to the patient in a straight line
- D. Waiting for complete cessation of all threats before moving

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28. What is the most significant difference between tactical medical operations and conventional EMS operations?

- A. Integration of medical care with ongoing tactical objectives and threats
- B. The types of medications carried
- C. The requirement for ambulance transportation
- D. The need for medical documentation

29. When performing weapons clearing, what is the proper sequence for clearing a semi-automatic pistol?

- A. Lock the slide, remove the magazine, point in a safe direction, inspect the chamber
- B. Pull the trigger to ensure it's empty, remove the magazine, lock the slide
- C. Remove the magazine, point in a safe direction, pull the trigger
- D. Point in a safe direction, remove the magazine, lock the slide to the rear, visually and physically inspect the chamber

30. Which of the following best describes the concept of 'surrogate treatment' in tactical operations?

- A. Delaying all treatment until evacuation to a medical facility
- B. Using only technological solutions instead of human providers
- C. Providing medical care by directing the patient or another person to perform interventions when direct access is limited due to tactical constraints
- D. Using only non-medical personnel to provide all care



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Answer Key & Explanations

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1. D — Scene safety

Scene safety must be the primary consideration when performing a remote medical assessment during tactical operations. This ensures the safety of both the provider and the patient before any medical care can be delivered.

2. C — Rapid drag technique

The rapid drag technique is most appropriate for extracting a downed officer in a direct line of fire as it minimizes the rescuer's exposure to threat while allowing for quick movement of the casualty.

3. B — Using explosive breaching without proper training and authorization

Using explosive breaching without proper training and authorization is not recommended in standard tactical operations due to the high risk of injury to both operators and casualties. It requires specialized training, equipment, and authorization.

4. A — To protect the provider from environmental and ballistic threats while maintaining the ability to provide medical care

The primary purpose of PPE in tactical medical operations is to protect the provider from environmental and ballistic threats while maintaining the ability to provide medical care. This balance is essential for tactical medics who must function in hostile environments.

5. D — Ensure the weapon is pointed in a safe direction

The first step in clearing a firearm is to ensure that the weapon is pointed in a safe direction. This fundamental safety measure prevents accidental injury during the clearing process.

6. C — Diamond formation

The diamond formation provides 360-degree security and is most appropriate when moving through an area with potential threats on multiple sides, as it allows team members to observe and respond to threats from all directions.

7. B — Continuous assessment of the environment for threats and changes

Continuous assessment of the environment for threats and changes is a key component of situational awareness in tactical medical operations, as it allows the tactical medic to anticipate and respond to dynamic situations.

8. A — Increased heart rate and respiration

Increased heart rate and respiration are most commonly associated with acute stress during tactical operations due to the sympathetic nervous system's 'fight or flight' response.

9. D — Tactical breathing (controlled breathing)

Tactical breathing (controlled breathing) is most effective for immediate stress management as it can be quickly implemented to reduce physiological arousal and improve cognitive function in high-stress situations.



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10. C — Maintain security and watch for threats

The primary role of the 'cover' officer is to maintain security and watch for threats while the 'contact' officer performs medical assessment or treatment, ensuring team safety throughout the medical intervention.

11. B — Irrigation with copious amounts of clean water or saline

Irrigation with copious amounts of clean water or saline is the most appropriate initial treatment for OC spray exposure to the eyes, as it helps dilute and remove the irritant from the ocular surface.

12. A — Puncture wounds from the probes

Puncture wounds from the probes are the most common injury pattern associated with conducted electrical weapons, as these devices deploy sharp probes that penetrate the skin to deliver an electrical current.

13. D — Species-specific medical interventions and equipment

Species-specific medical interventions and equipment are most important when planning tactical medical support for a K-9 unit, as canines have different anatomical and physiological needs compared to humans.

14. C — Different vital sign parameters and normal ranges

Different vital sign parameters and normal ranges are the main difference in canine trauma assessment that tactical paramedics should be aware of. Canines typically have higher resting heart rates, respiratory rates, and different blood pressure ranges than humans.

15. B — Providing clear instructions to the patient or a bystander about how to self-administer treatment

Providing clear instructions to the patient or a bystander about how to self-administer treatment is most appropriate for surrogate treatment, as it allows medical interventions to be performed when direct provider access is limited by tactical considerations.

16. A — Understanding that concealment (hiding behind bushes) prevents visual detection but does not stop bullets, while cover (brick wall) provides protection from gunfire

Understanding that concealment (hiding behind bushes) prevents visual detection but does not stop bullets, while cover (brick wall) provides protection from gunfire is a proper application of these concepts in tactical operations.

17. D — Coordinated lift using a spine board or SKED stretcher with spinal precautions

A coordinated lift using a spine board or SKED stretcher with spinal precautions is most appropriate for a patient with a suspected spinal injury in a low-threat environment, as it provides stabilization while minimizing additional injury.

18. C — Attempting entry through existing openings such as doors or windows

Attempting entry through existing openings such as doors or windows is generally considered the safest initial approach for vehicle breaching, as it minimizes additional risk to both the patient and rescuers.

19. B — Threat assessment based on subject behavior and circumstances

The threat assessment based on subject behavior and circumstances is the most important consideration when determining force options, as it guides the appropriate level of response according to established use of force continuums.

20. A — Focusing exclusively on one task or threat to the exclusion of all other factors

Focusing exclusively on one task or threat to the exclusion of all other factors is not a component of tactical



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situational awareness; rather, it represents a dangerous tunnel vision that reduces overall awareness.

21. D — To ensure they can function safely and effectively in high-threat environments without compromising team safety

The primary purpose of tactical familiarization training for paramedics is to ensure they can function safely and effectively in high-threat environments without compromising team safety, as they need to understand tactical principles while delivering medical care.

22. C — Active cooling with water applied to the paws, abdomen, and neck

Active cooling with water applied to the paws, abdomen, and neck is most appropriate for managing hyperthermia in tactical K-9s, as these areas allow for efficient heat exchange while being practical to access in field conditions.

23. B — File formation (linear arrangement)

The file formation (linear arrangement) provides the best security when moving through narrow hallways or corridors as it maintains team cohesion while allowing for forward and rear security in confined spaces.

24. A — Internal organ damage, especially to the liver or spleen

Internal organ damage, especially to the liver or spleen, should be of highest concern when treating patients struck by bean bag rounds, as these projectiles can cause significant blunt force trauma despite being classified as 'less-lethal.'

25. D — Moving to a safer location to continue patient care when the current position becomes too dangerous

Moving to a safer location to continue patient care when the current position becomes too dangerous is the best description of tactical retreat in a medical scenario, as it prioritizes provider safety while maintaining patient care.

26. C — Notify the team leader while maintaining awareness of the affected individual

Notifying the team leader while maintaining awareness of the affected individual is most appropriate when identifying acute stress reactions in team members, as it ensures command awareness while continuing the mission.

27. B — Using available cover and concealment while moving in short, irregular bursts

Using available cover and concealment while moving in short, irregular bursts is most appropriate when moving under fire, as it minimizes exposure while enabling progress toward the casualty.

28. A — Integration of medical care with ongoing tactical objectives and threats

Integration of medical care with ongoing tactical objectives and threats is the most significant difference between tactical and conventional EMS operations, as tactical medics must balance medical priorities with mission and safety considerations.

29. D — Point in a safe direction, remove the magazine, lock the slide to the rear, visually and physically inspect the chamber

The proper sequence for clearing a semi-automatic pistol is to point in a safe direction, remove the magazine, lock the slide to the rear, visually and physically inspect the chamber. This systematic approach ensures the weapon is completely unloaded.



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30. C — Providing medical care by directing the patient or another person to perform interventions when direct access is limited due to tactical constraints

Providing medical care by directing the patient or another person to perform interventions when direct access is limited due to tactical constraints best describes surrogate treatment. This approach allows for some medical care to be provided even when the tactical situation prevents direct provider intervention.



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