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# Medical Professional CBET

**Certified Biomedical Equipment Technician (CBET) exam**

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## Question: 1

In which of the following muscle types are the filaments arranged in a disorderly manner?

- A. Cardiac
- B. Smooth
- C. Skeletal
- D. Rough

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Smooth muscle tissue is said to be arranged in a disorderly fashion because it is not striated like the other two types of muscle: cardiac and skeletal. occur as a result of the arrangement of sarcomeres, the repeating functional units of striated muscle. Smooth muscle is typically found in the supporting tissues of hollow organs and blood vessels. Cardiac muscle is found exclusively in the heart; it is responsible for the contractions that pump blood throughout the body. Skeletal muscle, by far the most preponderant in the body, controls the movements of the skeleton. The contractions of skeletal muscle are responsible for all voluntary motion. There is no such thing as rough muscle.

## Question: 2

A new enteral feeding pump is put into service but quickly sent to biomed for repair. The report says it was working fine but began giving a constant low flow error. Which of the following symptoms would NOT cause this alert?

- A. Excessive ambient light by the feeding set detector
- B. Feeding solution coating drip chamber walls
- C. Kinked or clamped tubing upstream of the pump
- D. A dislodged drip chamber

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Excessive light can cause the detector to report no feeding set is present, but this issue would not signal a low flow alarm. A coated drip chamber would obstruct the sensor, whereas kinked or clamped tubing would reduce actual flow, causing a low flow error. If the chamber was inserted incorrectly or dislodged afterward, the pump's sensor may not detect flow and also give the error.

## Question: 3

Which of the following statements describes the function of PING?

- A. PING tests the current and resistance of a physical connection.
- B. PING mode echoes back all information received from another device.
- C. PING is the function of ultrasound transducers to send and receive signals.
- D. PING sends data to check the time to send and receive a message

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The PING utility is used to send a message and have it sent back to check for a working connection. Multiple statistics on the number of echoed messages received and time taken are collected. PING is a networking tool, not a physical tool, which echoes back specific information, not all messages received. The PING utility is not related to ultrasound.

### Question: 4

How does applied positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) affect ventilator-assisted respiration?

- A. It helps treat hyperoxemia.
- B. It improves systemic circulation.
- C. It reduces the risk of barotrauma.
- D. It helps prevent alveolar collapse.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Applied (extrinsic) PEEP is used to maintain a minimum pressure at the end of exhalation, which can help prevent alveolar collapse and treat low blood oxygen. However, applied PEEP has been associated with incidence of hyperoxemia, decreased systemic circulation, and an increased risk for barotrauma (injury from excess pressure).

### Question: 5

A sphygmomanometer is brought in for service with a note that the pressure readings are always too high. What is the MOST appropriate course of action to check the device?

- A. Perform a test run of the device on a noninvasive blood pressure simulator.
- B. Visually inspect the sphygmomanometer's inflatable cuff and patch it.
- C. Recalibrate the device's manometer and return to service.
- D. Request a test of the device on another patient to examine it in use.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Testing the device on a physiological simulator can provide the best diagnostics because a patient may not always be available (D), and the specific cause is not immediately known (C and D). Any leak requiring repair or replacement (B) would result in lower pressure readings, not higher.

### Question: 6

Which of the following statements describes normal function of a sequential compression device?

- A. Multiple cuffs are inflated and deflated simultaneously in a pattern, followed by a rest period before repeating.
- B. Multiple cuffs are inflated in series from the distal to proximal end and deflated for a rest period before repeating.
- C. Multiple cuffs are inflated in series from the proximal to distal end and deflated for a rest period before repeating.
- D. Multiple separate cuffs are inflated and then deflated one after the other in sequence, and the cycle is repeated.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A sequential compression device is used to help move blood away from an immobile limb back to the heart. To do this, a series of cuffs are inflated one at a time, from the distal end to the proximal end, to push blood in the veins away from the limb, staying inflated for a short period before deflating for a longer rest period and then repeating the process. This imitates the effect of the muscle contraction compressing blood vessels in the limbs, causing the blood to move back toward the heart. If the cuffs were inflated in the reverse order, they would push blood toward the end of the limb instead.

### Question: 7

Which of the following situations is likely a device error rather than use error?

- A. A medication overdose due to a misconfigured infusion pump
- B. A nurse station not receiving patient information from vital signs monitors
- C. Blurry ultrasound imagery from a newly inspected handheld ultrasound machine
- D. Noisy ECG readings near high-powered electrical equipment

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Failure to receive data across the network is likely a failure on the network or of a physical component. Misconfiguration of an infusion pump is a direct use error. Blurry imagery with a known-good device is similarly likely to be due to improper technique or application. ECG noise can be caused by electromagnetic fields near the machines, and they should be performed away from high-powered equipment.

## Question: 8

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Non-care electrical equipment in the patient vicinity must be inspected prior to use.
- B. Nonfunctional and worn-out electrical equipment must be removed.
- C. All patient care equipment must have its leakage current tested before use.
- D. Household electronics are not permitted except for those with grounding conductors.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

NFPA 99 permits household electronics without grounding conductors, provided they are not in the patient care vicinity, or else they must be double insulated. Inspection of equipment to be used in patient vicinity, removal of dysfunctional equipment, and testing of leakage current are all NFPA 99 requirements.

## Question: 9

A pressurized flow blood warmer is brought in with reports of a loud noise during use. Which is NOT a likely cause for this complaint?

- A. A faulty compressor
- B. Loose assembly
- C. A faulty peristaltic pump
- D. Loose part in compressor

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A pressurized flow warmer uses a compressor and pressure chamber to apply external pressure to blood bags, creating a faster flow. A common sign of a faulty compressor, or a worn or loose part inside it, is that it generates a loud noise. Similarly, if parts of the assembly or screws are too loose, it could vibrate enough to create a rattle or a hum. A peristaltic pump may be used in non-pressurized flow warmers, but not in this case, nor would it explain loud noise.

## Question: 10

Which of the following thermoregulation methods is used with hypo/hyperthermia machines?

- A. Radiant heating and cooling
- B. Heating and cooling blankets
- C. Extracorporeal blood warming
- D. Ultraviolet heating

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Hypo/hyperthermia machines run heated or cooled water through special blankets containing watertight tubing to regulate the patient's temperature.



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