

TNCC 8TH EDITION EXAM 2 LATEST VERSIONS (VERSION A & B) 2023-2024 COMPLETE 200 QUESTIONS AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS WITH RATIONALES (VERIFIED ANSWERS) |ALREADY GRADED A+

TNCC 8TH EDITION VERSION A

A pt is brought to the ED of a rural hospital following a high-speed MVC. When significant abd and pelvic injuries are noted in the primary survey, which of the following is the priority interventions? - ANSWER- **Initiate transfer to a trauma center**

A pt with a complete spinal cord injury in neurogenic shock will demonstrate hypotension and which other clinical signs? - ANSWER- **bradycardia and absent motor function below the level of injury**

a 36 y/o F has a deformity of the L wrist after a fall. She is reluctant to move her hand due to pain. Which of the following is the most appropriate intervention? - ANSWER- **apply splint and elevate ABOVE the level of the heart**

which of the following occurs during the third impact of a motor vehicle crash? - ANSWER- **the aorta is torn at its attachment with the ligamentum arteriosum**

a 5 y/o child presents to the ED with bruises to the upper arm and buttocks in various stages of healing and multiple small, clean, round burns to the back. There are no abnormalities found based on the pediatric assessment triangle or primary survey. Which of the following

is the priority survey. Which of the following is the priority nursing intervention? - ANSWER- **Report your suspicion of maltreatment in accordance with local regulations**

Why is a measure of serum lactate obtained in the initial assessment of a trauma patient? - ANSWER- **to gauge end-organ perfusion and tissue hypoxia**

A pt with a lower extremity fracture complains of severe pain and tightness in his calf, minimally by pain medications. Which of the following is the priority nursing intervention? - ANSWER- **elevating the extremity to the level of the heart**

What factor contributes most to the kinetic energy of a body in motion? - ANSWER- **velocity**

An elderly patient with a history of anticoagulant use presents after a fall at home today. She denies any loss of consciousness. She has a hematoma to her forehead and complains of headache, dizziness, and nausea. What is the most likely cause of her symptoms? - ANSWER- **subdural hematoma**

a pt has been in the ED for several hrs waiting to be admitted. He sustained multiple rib fractures and a femur fracture after a fall. He has been awake, alert, and complaining of leg pain. His wife reported that he suddenly became anxious and confused. Upon reassessment, the pt is restless with respiratory distress and petechiae to his neck. The pt is

exhibiting s/sx most commonly associated with which of the following conditions? - ANSWER- **fat embolism**

Which of the following is a late sign of increased intracranial pressure? - ANSWER- **decreased respiratory effort (Early signs of increased intracranial pressure include headache, nausea, vomiting, amnesia, and behavioral changes (impaired judgment, restlessness, drowsiness)).**

a 49 y/o restrained driver involved in a MVC presents to the trauma center complaining of abd, pelvic, and bilateral lower extremity pain. VS are stable. The nurse can anticipate all of these after a negative FAST exam EXCEPT which of the following? - ANSWER- **diagnostic peritoneal lavage**

Which of the following is NOT considered goal-directed therapy for cardiogenic shock? - ANSWER- **pericardiocentesis**

The trauma nurse knows that placing a bariatric patient in a ramped position provides better visualization during the insertion of which device? - ANSWER- **endotracheal tube**

which of the following assessment findings differentiates a tension pneumothorax from a simple pneumothorax? - ANSWER- **hypotension that worsens w/ inspiration**

if a pt has received multiple transfusions of banked blood preserved with citrate, which electrolyte is most likely to drop and require

supplementation? - ANSWER- calcium (Hypocalcemia is a concern with massive transfusion because citrate is added to banked blood to prevent coagulation. Citrate chelates/binds with calcium, rendering it inactive.)

Which of the following is NOT considered a benefit of debriefings? - ANSWER- identifying individuals who made mistakes during the traumatic event

You are treating a 27 y/o M in respiratory distress who was involved in a house fire. Calculating TBSA burned is deferred due to the need for emergent intubation. At what rate should you begin fluid resuscitation? - ANSWER- 500 mL/hr

Which of the following is most likely to contribute to inadequate oxygenation and ventilation? - ANSWER- advanced age

Which of the following patients warrants referral to a burn center? - ANSWER- a 52 y/o diabetic male with a partial thickness burn to the left lower leg

A patient arrives with a large open chest wound after being assaulted with a machete. Prehospital providers placed a nonporous dressing over the chest wound and taped it on three sides. he is now showing signs of anxiety, restlessness, severe respiratory distress, cyanosis and decreasing blood pressure. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate immediate intervention? - ANSWER- dressing removal (This is the fastest effective intervention for this decompensating patient. A