

**TNCC Written Exam | GRADED A | 92 Questions and Answers  
(100% CORRECT)**

What is the best measure of the adequacy of cellular perfusion and helps predict the outcome of resuscitation? correct answer Base deficit used in conjunction with serum lactate

Will hypocapnia cause vasoconstriction or vasodilation, especially in the cerebral vasculature? correct answer Vasoconstriction

What results from tissue hypo perfusion and oxygen deficit? correct answer Metabolic acidosis

What type of shock results in generalized vasodilation? correct answer Neurogenic shock

Spinal cord injuries at C3-C5 causes loss of what nerves function, resulting in what? correct answer Phrenic nerve; paralyzed diaphragm and inability to breathe

Extremity elevation AT the level of the heart is beneficial for what type of injury? correct answer Compartment Syndrome

What is a high risk of frostbite? correct answer Thrombus formation

What two medications can be administered to maintain perfusion after a frostbite injury along with rewarming? correct answer Tissue plasminogen activator or non steroidal anti-inflammatory medication (NSAIDS)

An rise in diastolic blood pressures is a sign of increasing what? correct answer Peripheral resistance

What position will benefit the airway and work of breathing for the bariatric patient? correct answer Reverse Trendelenburg

Which phase of a blast results from flying debris, projectiles, and bomb fragments causing lacerations or penetrating injuries? correct answer Secondary Phase

What phase of a blast results from any explosion-related illness or injury including hyperglycemia, hypertension, angina, asthma, COPD, or sepsis? correct answer Quaternary Phase

What phase of a blast results from individuals being thrown by the blast and impacting walls, ground, or any hard object? correct answer Tertiary Phase

What phase of a blast results from impact of the over and under pressurization wave with body surfaces. Injuries include blast lung, tympanic membrane rupture, abdominal hemorrhage, globe rupture, and mild traumatic brain injury? correct answer Primary Phase

Signs of what include muscle pain or weakness, dark red or brown urine, general weakness or malaise, and elevated creatinine kinase levels? correct answer Rhabdomyolysis

Signs of what include anxiety, pleuritic chest pain, dyspnea, hypoxemia, hemoptysis, cough, orthopnea, adventitious lung sounds, decreased lung sounds, jugular vein distention, or hypotension? correct answer Pulmonary Embolus

Signs of what include headache, nausea and vomiting, amnesia, behavioral changes, altered level of consciousness? correct answer Increased intracranial pressure

Signs of what include asymmetric pupillary reactivity, unilateral dilation, widening pulse pressure, abnormal motor posturing, bradycardia, and decreased respiratory effort? correct answer Late signs of increased ICP with Herniation Syndrome