

TNCC Written Exam Questions and Verified Answers | Grade A | 2023/ 2024 Update

1. Tachycardia, weak pulses, hypotension, cool periphery, delayed cap refill, anxiety and agitation are signs of what type of shock? Seen with what?

~ **Answer:** Obstructive Shock; Cardiac Tamponade

2. Persistent blood loss following chest tube insertion is a sign of what?

~ **Answer:** Hemothorax

3. Ipsilateral diminished breath sounds and chest movement is a sign of what?

~ **Answer:** Hemothorax

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4. Tearing chest/back pain, unequal blood pressure and pulses are a sign of what? Caused by a high mechanism of injury.

~ **Answer:** Thoracic Aortic Disruption

5. Dysrhythmia, ischemic changes, and persistent unexplained tachycardia are signs of what?

~ **Answer:** Myocardial contusion from Blunt Cardiac Injury

6. Decreased/absent breath sounds ipsilaterally, JVD, hypotension, and tracheal deviation to the contralateral side (late sign) is seen with what? Can lead to what?

~ **Answer:** Tension Pneumothorax; PEA

7. Hemoptysis, ineffective cough, crackles in affected lung, hypoxia/hypercapnia, and alveolar opacities are signs of what?

~ **Answer:** Pulmonary Contusion

8. Paradoxical chest wall movement, bony crepitus, rib segment depressed with inhalation and elevated with exhalation are signs of what?

~ **Answer:** Flail Chest (caused by chest wall injury)

9. Open wound on chest wall resulting in sucking sound, decreased breath sounds, chest movement, and hyper-resonance ipsilaterally, subcutaneous emphysema, and tachycardia are signs of what?

~ **Answer:** Open Pneumothorax

10. Hear bowel sounds in chest and Kehr's sign seen with what?

~ **Answer:** Traumatic Diaphragmatic Tear

11. Referred pain down the left shoulder; indicative of a ruptured spleen.

~ **Answer:** Kehr's Sign

12. Diaphragmatic Tears are seen with what types of injuries?

~ **Answer:** Penetrating injuries between T4-T12, or rapid deceleration causing severe blunt trauma to the torso.

13. Incision with blood clot, edges approximated with suture closer, and results in a fine scar. This is _____ Intention.

~ **Answer:** Primary

14. Irregular large wound with blood clot, no closure, granulation tissue fills in the wound, results in large scar. This is _____ Intention.

~ **Answer:** Secondary

15. Contaminated wound, granulation tissue, delayed closure with suture. This is _____ Intention.

~ **Answer:** Tertiary

16. Soft, dry, red wound with intact skin that blanches with pressure. No blistering or sloughing. What degree burn?

~ **Answer:** First degree; superficial

17. Moist wound, weeping, red or pink edematous skin that blanches with pressure, some blisters. What degree burn?

~ **Answer:** Second degree; superficial partial thickness