

TNCC 8th edition exam with complete solution 2022

1. The major cause of preventable death after injury - ✓✓Uncontrolled hemorrhage
2. The best measure of the adequacy of cellular perfusion and helps to predict the outcome of resuscitation - ✓✓Base deficit
3. Examples of primary blast injuries - ✓✓Blast lung, ruptured tympanic membrane, TBI, abdominal hemorrhage
4. Examples of secondary blast injuries - ✓✓Wounds from debris and bomb fragments
5. Examples of tertiary blast injuries - ✓✓Blunt or penetrating trauma from the body being thrown by the blast
6. Examples of quaternary blast injuries - ✓✓Injuries or illness related to explosion: burns, toxic injury from chemicals
7. Examples of quinary blast injuries - ✓✓Injuries associated with exposure to hazardous materials from the components of the blast
8. Questions to ask for airway assessment (need 4) -
✓✓
Is the tongue obstructing?
Are there any foreign objects?
Is there any edema?
Are there loose or missing teeth?
Is there snoring, gurgling, or stridor?
Is there bony deformity?
Is there blood, vomit, or secretions?
9. Questions to ask during breathing assessment. (Need 4) - ✓✓Is there symmetrical chest rise?
Is there spontaneous breathing?
Is there tracheal deviation or JVD?

What is their skin color?
Are there open wounds or deformities in the chest?
What's the depth, pattern, and rate of respirations?
Is there increased work of breathing?
Are breath sounds present and equal?

10. 3 ways to assess ETT placement - ✓✓

1. Apply end tidal, assess CO2 after 5-6 breaths
2. Assess for symmetrical chest wall rise and fall
3. Auscultation over the epigastrium for gurgling and bilateral breath sounds.

11. What do you document after placing an ETT? - ✓✓ETT placement at teeth or gums

12. Situations that require a definitive airway - ✓✓GCS 8 or less

Apnea
Inhalation injury
Increased risk of aspiration
Anticipate decreased neuro status
Severe maxo fractures
Laryngeal/tracheal injury

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13. Where do you listen for breath sounds? - ✓✓2nd intercostal space at midclavicular line and 5th intercostal space at anterior axillary line

14. King airway - ✓✓A multidimensional esophageal airway that traps the glottis opening between an esophageal cuff and an oropharyngeal cuff

15. 3 things to assess for circulation - ✓✓Palpate central pulse

Assess (again) for external hemorrhage
Inspect and palpate skin for color, temp, and moisture.

16. When do you establish IV access? - ✓✓Right after the circulatory assessment

17. At what point to you evaluate need for transfer or definitive care? - ✓✓After the primary survey

18. How do you palpate the iliac crests? - ✓✓Downward and medially
19. The 3 components of the pediatric assessment triangle - ✓✓Skin circulation, work of breathing, general appearance
20. What type of fluids should you give kids with normal blood glucose? - ✓✓Fluids with dextrose to prevent hypoglycemia
21. How much fluid do you give a kid? - ✓✓20mL/kg
22. What assessment finding gives concern for severe brain injury? - ✓✓Bulging fontanel
23. Parkland formula - ✓✓ $3\text{mL} \times \text{the weight in kg} \times \% \text{ TBSA} = \text{the fluid to go over 24 hours}$
24. How do you give the fluid over 24 hours in parkland formula? - ✓✓First half over 8 hours and second half over 16 hours
25. Normal baseline FHR - ✓✓120-160
26. What does Kleihaver-Betke test for? - ✓✓Tests for fetal RBCs I. Maternal circulation, which is abnormal and could indicate fetomaternal hemorrhage has occurred
27. Symptoms of abruptly placentae - ✓✓Dark red bleeding, sudden sharp abdominal pain, "board-like" uterus, increased FHR
28. Symptoms of uterine rupture - ✓✓Sudden sharp abdominal or suprapubic pain, asymmetry of uterus, decreased FHR

29. What degree to you tilt the supine pregnant patient to prevent supine hypotension? - ✓✓15 degrees
30. 3 parts of the trauma triad of death - ✓✓Hypothermia, coagulopathy, metabolic acidosis
31. Examples of obstructive shock - ✓✓Tension pneumo, cardiac tamponade, pulmonary artery embolism
32. Symptoms of stage 1 of shock - ✓✓Change in neuro status, increased DBP, decreased UO, tachycardia
33. Symptoms of stage 2 of shock - ✓✓Declining neuro status, tachycardia, narrow pulse pressure, weak thready pulse, cool skin, abnormal base deficit, increased lactate
34. symptoms of epidural hematoma - ✓✓Transient LOC with a lucid period, HA, N/V, rapidly declining neuro status
35. For what reasons would you not give mannitol? - ✓✓An active bleed or hypotension
36. What is Beck triad for cardiac tamponade? - ✓✓Hypotension, distended neck veins, muffled heart sounds
37. Solid abdominal organs and what are they prone to? - ✓✓Liver, spleen, gallbladder, pancreas, prone to lacerations
38. Hollow abdominal organs and what are they prone to - ✓✓Stomach, bowels, uterus, bladder, prone to rupture
39. Big symptom of splenic injury - ✓✓Left shoulder pain

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40. Where do you secure a pelvic binder? - ✓✓At the level of the greater trochanter and symphysis pubis
41. What is Turners sign? - ✓✓Ecchymosis over the flank at the 11th and 12th ribs, in renal injury
42. What organs do you ultrasound in a FAST exam? - ✓✓Bladder, liver, spleen
43. What kind of dressing do you apply to an open pneumo? - ✓✓Nonporous dressing (petroleum gauze or plastic wrap) and tape on 3 sides

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