

CTRN Sample Questions

The following 10 sample questions are presented to demonstrate the format used on the CTRN exam and how questions reflect the nursing process. These sample questions are not intended to reflect the difficulty of the actual questions on the CTRN exam. The preferred response is indicated in boldface type.

1. The team is transporting a patient with a pulmonary embolism for an emergency thrombectomy. The patient is currently receiving a norepinephrine (Levophed) infusion at 15 mcg/min. Prior to initiating Levophed, the patient received a 30 mL/kg bolus of 0.8% sodium chloride. Which of the following could be a potential complication of this treatment?
 - A. uncal herniation
 - B. **pulmonary edema**
 - C. embolic stroke
 - D. lower extremity compartment syndrome

2. The team is transporting a 12-year-old patient who has autism spectrum disorder with frequent exaggerated emotional reactions. Which of the following should the transport nurse do to BEST facilitate the transport?
 - A. Restrain the patient to a spine board and transport.
 - B. Sedate and intubate the patient and transport.
 - C. **Ask the parent for the best techniques to interact with child.**
 - D. Delay the transport until a specialist can be consulted.

3. The transport nurse is assessing a patient who has a history of mental health issues. The patient's behavior has been reported by bystanders as "bizarre." Which of the following assessments should the nurse anticipate using to eliminate physiologic causes for the behavior?
 - A. Cincinnati Stroke Scale Assessment
 - B. 12-lead ECG
 - C. ETCO₂ measurement
 - D. **point-of-care glucose testing**

4. The nurse is preparing to transport a patient who was intubated due to hypovolemic shock secondary to hematochezia. Over the past 24 hours, the patient has received 2L of IV fluids and 8 units of packed red blood cells. Currently, the patient is receiving norepinephrine (Levophed). Vital signs and laboratory results are:

BP	100/65 mmHg
HR	100 beats/min
ETCO ₂	36 mmHg
O ₂ sat	98%
CVP	3 mmHg
CO	4.1 L/min
SVR	1,000 dynes/sec/cm ⁻⁵
urine output	325 mL over the last 4 hours

pH	7.35
HCO ₃	22 mmHg
lactate level	1.5 mg/dL
troponin	0.01 ng/dL
PT	12 seconds
INR	1.2
hemoglobin	9.5 g/dL
hematocrit	28.5%

Which of the following should the nurse anticipate will benefit the patient MOST during the transport?

- A. Continue to monitor the patient.**
- B. Initiate a second vasopressor.
- C. Transfuse an additional 4 units of blood products.
- D. Increase the ventilator respiratory rate.

5. The transport nurse is called to transport two patients from a mass casualty incident involving a sodium hypochlorite leak at a factory. The nurse should anticipate that

- A. transport should be expedited.
- B. **the patients should be decontaminated prior to transport.**
- C. the patients require triage commander assessment first.
- D. patient data should be collected at the scene by the EMS command officer.

6. The nurse is preparing to transport a patient who had a seizure and was intubated for airway protection. The patient received ketamine (Ketalar) and rocuronium (Esmeron) for the procedure. The MOST appropriate medication for the nurse to administer is

- A. dexmedetomidine hydrochloride (Precedex).
- B. **midazolam (Versed).**
- C. fentanyl (Sublimaze).
- D. vecuronium (Norcuron).

7. A patient who was involved in a motor vehicle crash 2 days ago is now being transported. Assessment findings for a pulmonary contusion include

- A. bradycardia
- B. tracheal deviation.
- C. stridor.
- D. **diffuse crackles.**

8. An 85-year-old patient who was involved in a single-vehicle collision in a parking lot after sunset is being evaluated by the transport nurse. The patient is oriented, denies loss of consciousness, and only reports visual disturbances. The patient's pupils are unequally reactive with a hazy appearance. The nurse should suspect which of the following age-related issues?

- A. **cataracts**
- B. mental decline
- C. macular degeneration
- D. presbyopia

9. The transport team is preparing to load a bariatric patient for transport. The nurse is MOST concerned about which of the following risks from positioning the patient flat during loading or transport?

- A. gastroesophageal reflux
- B. alveolar hyperventilation
- C. **decreased functional capacity**
- D. increased cardiac output

10. Transporting a patient against their will is BEST described as

- A. **battery.**
- B. malfeasance.
- C. beneficence.
- D. negligence.