

# BCEN CBRN Sample Questions

1. While assessing a patient with a high-voltage electrical injury to the upper extremity, the nurse should expect

- A. sluggish capillary refill in the fingertips.
- B. damage to the underlying tissues.**
- C. defined contact wounds.
- D. obvious deformity to the limb.

2. A patient with which of the following burns would meet IMMEDIATE transfer criteria to a burn center?

- A. geriatric
- B. partial-thickness
- C. full-thickness**
- D. pediatric

3. A patient has circumferential burns to the forearm and wrist which are firm, cold, without a pulse oximetry waveform, and pulsatile flow is undetectable. What is the nurse's PRIORITY action?

- A. Prepare for wound care.
- B. Obtain a Doppler device for pulsatile flow detection.
- C. Elevate the affected extremity.
- D. Prepare for an escharotomy.**

4. A patient with electrical injuries has red pigmented urine. The patient is MOST likely developing

- A. acute renal failure.**
- B. hypovolemia.
- C. disseminated intravascular coagulation.
- D. urinary tract infection.

5. During the chronic phase of wound healing, which medication is MOST appropriate to treat itching?

- A. diphenhydramine
- B. pregabalin (Lyrica)**
- C. morphine
- D. sertraline (Zoloft)

6. The nurse is assessing a patient's burn injury and notes the burn is white, dry, and coagulated vessels are visible. What is the depth of the burn injury?

- A. superficial
- B. partial-thickness
- C. deep-partial thickness
- D. full-thickness**

7. Which of the following dressing environments is optimal for a partial-thickness burn wound?

- A. moist and impermeable**
- B. dry and impermeable
- C. moist and permeable
- D. dry and permeable

8. Two weeks after sustaining a burn injury, a patient experiences nightmares, excessive worrying, and heightened awareness. The nurse should screen the patient for

- A. acute stress disorder.**
- B. post-traumatic stress disorder.
- C. depression.
- D. opioid withdrawal.

9. A patient presents to a burn center with a hand that is stiff and cool to the touch after prolonged exposure to cold temperatures. The nurse should begin rewarming the hand by

- A. tightly wrapping the hand in a warm, dry, blanket.
- B. submerging the hand in warm water for 30-40 minutes.**
- C. administering warmed IV fluids in the affected extremity.
- D. placing the hand under heating lamps.

10. The burn center prevention team is distributing fire alarms. This type of prevention is considered

- A. primary.
- B. secondary.**
- C. tertiary.
- D. quaternary.