

Certified Transport Registered Nurse Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

- 1. What does the abbreviation AM stand for in radio communication?**
 - A. Amplitude modulation**
 - B. Average modulation**
 - C. Audio modulation**
 - D. Analog modulation**
- 2. What condition is referred to as barodontalgia?**
 - A. A dental issue that arises from pressure changes**
 - B. A respiratory distress caused by altitude**
 - C. A bone fracture due to altitude changes**
 - D. A cardiovascular problem associated with flying**
- 3. What symptoms may indicate physiologic effects on humans in the 10,000 - 15,000 ft range?**
 - A. Poor judgment**
 - B. Decreased respiratory rate**
 - C. Improved concentration**
 - D. Stable blood pressure**
- 4. What occurs in the 'warm zone' during an emergency response?**
 - A. Initial patient assessment**
 - B. Decontamination procedures**
 - C. Handover and evacuation**
 - D. Setting up the command center**
- 5. In capnography, what does a rise in EtCO₂ typically indicate?**
 - A. Hypoventilation**
 - B. Hyperventilation**
 - C. Obstructed airway**
 - D. Decreased cardiac output**

- 6. Why is Boyle's Law important for patients with respiratory issues?**
- A. It helps in prescribing medications**
 - B. It explains gas exchange in the lungs**
 - C. It measures lung capacity**
 - D. It evaluates heart function**
- 7. What is a defining characteristic of stagnant hypoxia?**
- A. Lack of oxygen in the environment**
 - B. Sequestering of blood within the body**
 - C. Excessive carbon dioxide levels**
 - D. Insufficient red blood cells**
- 8. What altitude range is most likely to pose risk of hypoxic conditions?**
- A. Below 10,000 ft**
 - B. 10,000 - 15,000 ft**
 - C. 15,000 - 25,000 ft**
 - D. Above 25,000 ft**
- 9. What can be a consequence of hypoxia in pediatric patients?**
- A. Decreased heart rate**
 - B. Increased fever**
 - C. Potential organ failure**
 - D. Improved alertness**
- 10. At elevations of 20,000 - 30,000 ft, what physiological effects can humans experience?**
- A. Severe dehydration**
 - B. Confusion and seizures**
 - C. Hyperactivity**
 - D. Drowsiness**

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What does the abbreviation AM stand for in radio communication?

- A. Amplitude modulation**
- B. Average modulation**
- C. Audio modulation**
- D. Analog modulation**

In radio communication, the abbreviation AM stands for Amplitude Modulation. This technique is used to encode information in a carrier wave by varying its amplitude. In AM broadcasting, the audio signal (such as music or voice) modifies the strength of the carrier wave in accordance with the audio signal's amplitude variations. This modulation method allows for the transmission of sound signals over long distances and is a foundational technology in radio broadcasting. This modulation technique is particularly well-suited to transmit across longer ranges, especially in the medium frequency band, while also being capable of maintaining sound quality over varying distances. AM radio is known for its ability to be received in rural and remote areas, making it a staple in many diverse broadcasting scenarios. Understanding Amplitude Modulation is crucial for those involved in radio communication and broadcasting, as it underpins much of traditional radio technology.

2. What condition is referred to as barodontalgia?

- A. A dental issue that arises from pressure changes**
- B. A respiratory distress caused by altitude**
- C. A bone fracture due to altitude changes**
- D. A cardiovascular problem associated with flying**

Barodontalgia refers specifically to dental pain that occurs due to changes in pressure, often experienced during activities such as flying or diving. This condition can arise when pressure changes lead to gas expanding within dental cavities or spaces, aggravating existing dental issues such as cavities or tooth fractures. The rapid increase or decrease in pressure affects the air trapped in dental structures, causing discomfort and pain in the teeth. Understanding this condition is crucial for nurses involved in patient transport, particularly for those patients who may be flying or undergoing therapies requiring pressure changes, as they may need to be assessed for dental health to prevent or manage barodontalgia. In contrast, the other options describe conditions that are less directly related to the specific nature of barodontalgia. Respiratory distress and other altitude-related issues, while significant, do not specifically pertain to dental pain. Likewise, bone fractures and cardiovascular problems linked to altitude or flying involve different physiological responses entirely. Thus, recognizing barodontalgia as a dental issue stemming from pressure changes is essential for providing comprehensive care in transport settings.

3. What symptoms may indicate physiologic effects on humans in the 10,000 - 15,000 ft range?

- A. Poor judgment**
- B. Decreased respiratory rate**
- C. Improved concentration**
- D. Stable blood pressure**

Symptoms that may indicate physiologic effects on humans in the 10,000 - 15,000 ft range include poor judgment. As altitude increases, the reduced atmospheric pressure and lower levels of oxygen can impair cognitive functions. This impairment can lead to difficulties in decision-making, memory, and overall judgment, which are critical in high-stress situations, especially for individuals engaged in tasks that require sharp mental acuity. In contrast, a decreased respiratory rate is typically not observed at high altitudes; instead, individuals may experience an increased rate due to the body's attempt to compensate for lower oxygen availability. Improved concentration is also unlikely at high elevations, where cognitive performance is usually hindered. Regarding blood pressure, while it can vary, it is generally not stable at high altitudes due to physiological stressors that can cause fluctuations. Hence, poor judgment serves as a key indicator of the physiologic effects experienced at altitudes between 10,000 and 15,000 feet.

4. What occurs in the 'warm zone' during an emergency response?

- A. Initial patient assessment**
- B. Decontamination procedures**
- C. Handover and evacuation**
- D. Setting up the command center**

In an emergency response, the 'warm zone' serves a crucial role in managing patients who may have been exposed to hazardous materials but are not in immediate danger from those hazards. This area acts as a transitional space between the contaminated ('hot') zone and the clean ('cold') zone, where more extensive medical and logistical support is available. The warm zone is primarily designated for decontamination procedures. Here, individuals who have been contaminated are often undergo a thorough decontamination process to minimize the risk of further contamination and to prepare them for appropriate medical treatment. This can involve washing off hazardous substances, changing into clean clothing, and receiving initial medical evaluations. Understanding the purpose of the warm zone is vital for emergency responders, as it ensures that patient safety is prioritized while also addressing potential contamination issues. The other options, while relevant to emergency response, pertain to activities that typically occur in either the hot or cold zones, rather than the warm zone itself. Thus, focusing on the decontamination procedures highlights the critical nature of this phase in the overall emergency management plan.

5. In capnography, what does a rise in EtCO₂ typically indicate?

- A. Hypoventilation**
- B. Hyperventilation**
- C. Obstructed airway**
- D. Decreased cardiac output**

In capnography, a rise in end-tidal carbon dioxide (EtCO₂) levels generally indicates hypoventilation. This occurs because hypoventilation causes a decrease in the elimination of carbon dioxide from the body, leading to an accumulation of CO₂ in the bloodstream and subsequently reflected in the expired air. As carbon dioxide levels increase in the blood, this results in higher EtCO₂ readings during capnography. Monitoring EtCO₂ is crucial in a clinical setting because it provides real-time feedback about a patient's ventilatory status. In situations of hypoventilation, such as respiratory depression or inadequate ventilation, the body retains more carbon dioxide, resulting in elevated levels. Therefore, recognizing a rise in EtCO₂ is vital for the assessment and management of a patient's respiratory function. The other options either discuss conditions that would not result in a rise in EtCO₂ or focus on ventilatory status that would lead to a decrease in carbon dioxide levels, such as hyperventilation which decreases EtCO₂, or conditions affecting airway or cardiac output that would not consistently correlate with rising EtCO₂ levels.

6. Why is Boyle's Law important for patients with respiratory issues?

- A. It helps in prescribing medications**
- B. It explains gas exchange in the lungs**
- C. It measures lung capacity**
- D. It evaluates heart function**

Boyle's Law is crucial for understanding respiratory issues because it describes the relationship between the pressure and volume of a gas at constant temperature. Specifically, Boyle's Law states that as the volume of a gas increases, the pressure decreases, and vice versa. This principle is fundamental to how the lungs function during breathing. In patients with respiratory issues, the ability of the lungs to expand and contract effectively can be compromised. When a person inhales, the diaphragm moves downward, increasing lung volume and consequently decreasing the pressure within the lungs compared to the atmospheric pressure. This pressure differential allows air to flow into the lungs, facilitating the necessary gas exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide. When respiratory conditions such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), or restrictive lung diseases affect lung mechanics, understanding Boyle's Law helps healthcare professionals determine how these changes impact breathing dynamics and gas exchange. It provides insight into the physiological processes that can lead to symptoms like shortness of breath or hypoxia, allowing for more accurate diagnosis and effective treatment strategies.

7. What is a defining characteristic of stagnant hypoxia?

- A. Lack of oxygen in the environment**
- B. Sequestering of blood within the body**
- C. Excessive carbon dioxide levels**
- D. Insufficient red blood cells**

Stagnant hypoxia is specifically characterized by inadequate blood flow to deliver oxygen throughout the body, despite the presence of adequate oxygen levels in the environment and within the bloodstream. This condition occurs when blood gets sequestered or is pooling within certain areas of the body, preventing efficient circulation and the timely delivery of oxygen to tissues and organs. This can happen due to various factors such as heart failure, shock, or prolonged immobility, which negatively impact the heart's ability to pump blood effectively. The key point here is that while the blood itself may be fully oxygenated, the physiological condition of stagnant hypoxia leads to tissues not receiving the oxygen they need due to the impaired flow of that blood, resulting in a decrease in tissue oxygenation. Understanding stagnant hypoxia helps healthcare providers recognize symptoms and implement interventions that include measures to improve circulation, thereby enhancing oxygen delivery to the affected tissues.

8. What altitude range is most likely to pose risk of hypoxic conditions?

- A. Below 10,000 ft**
- B. 10,000 - 15,000 ft**
- C. 15,000 - 25,000 ft**
- D. Above 25,000 ft**

The altitude range above 25,000 feet poses a significant risk of hypoxic conditions due to the reduced partial pressure of oxygen, which can lead to inadequate oxygenation of bodily tissues. At this elevation, the atmospheric pressure is considerably lower, resulting in a decrease in the available oxygen for breathing. This situation can contribute to various physiological effects, including decreased cognitive function, impaired motor skills, and potential loss of consciousness if oxygen levels are not managed properly. In contrast, while lower altitudes may have some risk of hypoxia, the symptoms are much less pronounced. Below 10,000 feet, most healthy individuals can function without significant hypoxic symptoms. The range of 10,000 to 15,000 feet can begin to show effects of mild hypoxia, especially during exertion, but it is at the higher altitudes where the risk escalates dramatically, warranting supplemental oxygen for many individuals. At altitudes ranging from 15,000 to 25,000 feet, hypoxia risks continue to increase, but the threshold for critical hypoxic conditions is undeniably above 25,000 feet, where supplemental oxygen becomes essential for prolonged exposure.

9. What can be a consequence of hypoxia in pediatric patients?

- A. Decreased heart rate**
- B. Increased fever**
- C. Potential organ failure**
- D. Improved alertness**

In pediatric patients, hypoxia, which refers to a deficiency of oxygen in the tissues, can lead to significant physiological changes and potential complications. One of the most serious consequences of prolonged hypoxia is the risk of potential organ failure. When there is insufficient oxygen supply, organs such as the brain, heart, and kidneys are especially vulnerable, as they require a constant and adequate supply of oxygen to function properly. When these organs are deprived of oxygen, they may begin to fail in their functions, leading to conditions such as cardiac ischemia, renal impairment, or neurological deficits. This cascading effect can have severe outcomes, including long-term health issues or even mortality, if not promptly recognized and treated. Therefore, understanding the ramifications of hypoxia in pediatric patients is crucial for effective management and intervention. In contrast, decreased heart rate, increased fever, and improved alertness are not direct consequences of hypoxia in children. Typically, hypoxia leads to tachycardia (increased heart rate), not a decrease, as the body attempts to compensate for lower oxygen levels. Fever is generally associated with infections or inflammatory processes rather than a direct result of hypoxia, and hypoxic conditions typically lead to decreased alertness, not an improvement.

10. At elevations of 20,000 - 30,000 ft, what physiological effects can humans experience?

- A. Severe dehydration**
- B. Confusion and seizures**
- C. Hyperactivity**
- D. Drowsiness**

At elevations of 20,000 to 30,000 feet, humans experience significant changes in atmospheric pressure and oxygen availability. These conditions can lead to hypoxia, a state in which the body or a region of the body is deprived of adequate oxygen supply. As the altitude increases, the partial pressure of oxygen decreases, which can cause adverse effects on cognitive function and overall mental status. This can manifest as confusion, disorientation, and in severe cases, seizures. The brain is particularly sensitive to changes in oxygen availability, which explains why cognitive symptoms are prominent at high altitudes. Other options, while they might seem plausible, do not directly correlate as common physiological responses at such high elevations. For instance, severe dehydration typically isn't a direct result of altitude alone but rather associated with environmental conditions and fluid intake. Similarly, hyperactivity is not typical at high altitudes, as the body is under stress, which usually leads to fatigue rather than increased activity. Drowsiness can occur, but it is more often linked to fatigue from the exertion of compensating for lower oxygen rather than a primary effect like confusion or seizures, which are more directly related to hypoxia. Thus, confusion and seizures are clear indicators of the severe impact that high

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ctrn.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!