

CERTIFIED TRANSPORT REGISTERED NURSE CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. What does a decrease in the P/F ratio indicate?**
 - A. Improved oxygenation
 - B. Worsening lung function
 - C. Normal respiratory health
 - D. Enhanced oxygen therapy
- 2. What is barobariatrauma primarily associated with in terms of body changes?**
 - A. Fluid retention in tissues
 - B. Gas expansion and nitrogen accumulation
 - C. Muscle fatigue due to lack of oxygen
 - D. Bone density reduction
- 3. What does the patient control in Pressure Support Ventilation (PSV)?**
 - A. The rate and tidal volume only
 - B. The inspiratory time only
 - C. The rate, inspiratory time, and tidal volume
 - D. The oxygen concentration
- 4. What does the transponder code 7600 signify?**
 - A. Technical difficulties
 - B. General emergency
 - C. Medical assistance needed
 - D. Unauthorized access
- 5. Which scenario illustrates an example of stagnant hypoxia?**
 - A. Severe blood loss from an injury
 - B. Carbon monoxide exposure
 - C. Use of tourniquets
 - D. Living at high altitudes
- 6. In capnography, what does a rise in EtCO₂ typically indicate?**
 - A. Hypoventilation
 - B. Hyperventilation
 - C. Obstructed airway
 - D. Decreased cardiac output

- 7. 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
- 8. What might contribute to dental pain experienced in barodontalgia?**
- A. Recent dental work
 - B. Sinus infection
 - C. Exposed nerves
 - D. All of the above
- 9. How long does rocuronium typically last?**
- A. 15 - 30 minutes
 - B. 30 - 45 minutes
 - C. 45 - 60 minutes
 - D. 60 - 75 minutes
- 10. During which phase of flight does barobariatrauma typically occur?**
- A. Descent
 - B. Takeoff
 - C. Ascent
 - D. Final approach

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does a decrease in the P/F ratio indicate?

- A. Improved oxygenation
- B. Worsening lung function**
- C. Normal respiratory health
- D. Enhanced oxygen therapy

A decrease in the P/F ratio, which stands for the $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ ratio, signifies worsening lung function or increased impairment in oxygen exchange within the lungs. This ratio is commonly used to assess the severity of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and to gauge how effectively the lungs are transferring oxygen to the bloodstream. When the P/F ratio declines, it indicates that either the partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood (PaO_2) is diminishing or the fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO_2) is relatively unchanged, which could be a result of multiple factors such as fluid accumulation, inflammation, or a significant decrease in lung compliance. Hence, a low P/F ratio reflects a compromised ability of the lungs to maintain adequate oxygenation and, therefore, suggests that lung function is deteriorating. Monitoring this ratio is crucial for the timely management of respiratory distress and can provide essential insights into the patient's respiratory status.

2. What is barobariatrauma primarily associated with in terms of body changes?

- A. Fluid retention in tissues
- B. Gas expansion and nitrogen accumulation**
- C. Muscle fatigue due to lack of oxygen
- D. Bone density reduction

Barobariatrauma is primarily associated with gas expansion and nitrogen accumulation as it occurs during rapid changes in atmospheric pressure, commonly experienced in scuba diving or high-altitude flying. When the pressure decreases, gases that are dissolved in body fluids, particularly nitrogen, come out of solution and can lead to formation of bubbles. This process is primarily a result of Boyle's Law, where a gas expands as pressure decreases, leading to potential injury or trauma. This condition is also closely linked to decompression sickness, which can result in significant physiological effects, including pain and damage to various tissues and organs. Understanding this concept is critical for transport nurses, especially when managing patients who have been involved in activities that involve significant pressure changes.

3. What does the patient control in Pressure Support Ventilation (PSV)?

- A. The rate and tidal volume only
- B. The inspiratory time only
- C. The rate, inspiratory time, and tidal volume**
- D. The oxygen concentration

In Pressure Support Ventilation (PSV), the patient exerts control over several parameters, including the rate of breaths, the inspiratory time, and the tidal volume. This mode of ventilation is designed to support patients who are capable of initiating their own breaths but need assistance with the breathing process. When a patient initiates a breath during PSV, the ventilator delivers a preset amount of pressure to help inflate their lungs. The patient can also determine how long to inhale, which influences the inspiratory time. Furthermore, they have a direct effect on the tidal volume because the deeper the breath they take, the greater the volume they can draw in. In this way, PSV promotes more natural breathing patterns while ensuring the patient receives assistance to maintain adequate ventilation. In contrast to the other choices, which focus on more restrictive parameters, this comprehensive control enhances patient comfort and enables better synchronization between the patient and the ventilator, making it particularly beneficial during weaning from mechanical ventilation.

4. What does the transponder code 7600 signify?

- A. Technical difficulties
- B. General emergency**
- C. Medical assistance needed
- D. Unauthorized access

The transponder code 7600 is utilized in aviation to indicate a loss of communication. This code is specifically designated for situations where an aircraft is unable to establish radio contact with air traffic control. When a pilot activates the 7600 transponder code, it alerts air traffic controllers that the aircraft is experiencing communication difficulties. In aviation emergency protocols, the declaration of a general emergency includes a loss of communication, which may prevent the pilot from receiving essential instructions or information, particularly in complex or congested airspace. Therefore, the use of code 7600 is recognized as a call for attention, hence falling under the broader category of a "general emergency" as it signals the necessity for heightened awareness and potential assistance from other aircraft or ground control. This context clarifies why the designation of code 7600 directly aligns with signaling a general emergency rather than the other options presented.

5. Which scenario illustrates an example of stagnant hypoxia?

- A. Severe blood loss from an injury
- B. Carbon monoxide exposure
- C. Use of tourniquets**
- D. Living at high altitudes

Stagnant hypoxia refers to a decreased oxygen availability to the tissues caused by inadequate blood flow, rather than a deficiency in the actual oxygen content in the blood itself. Using tourniquets can significantly restrict blood flow to a limb, leading to a situation where the affected tissue does not receive enough oxygen-rich blood, thereby resulting in stagnant hypoxia in that area. In this scenario, the tourniquet creates a physical barrier to circulation, causing hypoxia as the ongoing metabolic demands of the tissue cannot be met. As a result, even if the overall oxygen levels in the body are normal, tissues beyond the tourniquet will not receive the oxygen they require, illustrating the core concept of stagnant hypoxia. The other options depict different types of hypoxia or conditions that do not fit the definition of stagnant hypoxia. For instance, severe blood loss from an injury would indicate a general decrease in total blood volume leading to a different form of hypoxia, whereas carbon monoxide exposure causes hypoxia through impaired oxygen delivery at the cellular level, and living at high altitudes relates to hypoxia induced by a low partial pressure of oxygen in the environment rather than a flow issue.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. What might contribute to dental pain experienced in barodontalgia?

- A. Recent dental work
- B. Sinus infection
- C. Exposed nerves
- D. All of the above**

Barodontalgia is a condition where individuals experience dental pain due to changes in atmospheric pressure, often observed in divers or high-altitude aviators. Several factors can contribute to the development of this pain. Recent dental work can play a significant role as it may alter the pressure dynamics within the tooth or surrounding structures. Dental procedures can leave air trapped in cavities or cause slight modifications to the tooth structure, making it more susceptible to pain under fluctuating pressure conditions. A sinus infection can also be a contributing factor. The sinuses are located in close proximity to the upper teeth, and inflammation or pressure changes due to a sinus infection can lead to referred pain, mimicking dental pain. Exposed nerves within the teeth are critical because when the protective enamel is compromised, changes in pressure can stimulate these nerves directly, leading to pain. Increased sensitivity is often noted in such cases, particularly with quick changes in pressure. These factors interact and compound the risk of experiencing barodontalgia, making all three potential contributors relevant to the condition, thus affirming that they collectively contribute to the dental pain experienced.

9. How long does rocuronium typically last?

- A. 15 - 30 minutes
- B. 30 - 45 minutes**
- C. 45 - 60 minutes
- D. 60 - 75 minutes

The duration of action for rocuronium typically falls within the range of 30 to 45 minutes. This neuromuscular blocker is frequently utilized in various clinical settings, particularly during induction and maintenance of anesthesia due to its rapid onset and relatively moderate duration. Understanding the pharmacokinetics of rocuronium is crucial, especially in scenarios where rapid sequence intubation may be required or during surgeries that necessitate brief periods of neuromuscular blockade. The ability to predict its duration allows healthcare providers to manage patient care more effectively and anticipate the need for additional doses or reversal agents, particularly in the context of patient monitoring and safety during procedures. In cases where longer-lasting neuromuscular blockade may be undesirable, knowing that rocuronium has a typical duration within this timeframe helps in planning appropriate anesthetic strategies, ensuring that patients can regain normal muscle function promptly after surgical interventions.

10. During which phase of flight does barobariatrauma typically occur?

- A. Descent
- B. Takeoff
- C. Ascent**
- D. Final approach

Barotrauma is an injury caused by pressure changes, which can affect various parts of the body, particularly areas like the lungs, ears, and sinuses, that contain gas. It occurs primarily during the phase of ascent when the atmospheric pressure decreases rapidly. As a patient ascends, the gases in the body expand due to the lower pressure outside, and if these gases cannot escape or equalize fast enough, it can lead to injury. During ascent, if patients have existing conditions such as pulmonary issues or significant sinus congestion, the risk of barotrauma increases. Medically transporting patients who may not be able to equalize pressure effectively, due to health conditions, also elevates the likelihood of developing barotrauma during this flight phase. Consequently, understanding the physiological effects of pressure changes during ascent is crucial for transport nurses to anticipate and mitigate potential complications.

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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!

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