

# TCCC Test-Out Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. In which scenario would you perform a quick assessment before providing care?**
  - A. During Care Under Fire**
  - B. After reaching a safe location**
  - C. When a casualty is stable**
  - D. After administering first aid**
  
- 2. How should you manage an unresponsive casualty who is breathing?**
  - A. Administer fluids immediately**
  - B. Roll them onto their side to maintain airway**
  - C. Leave them as is**
  - D. Call for evacuation right away**
  
- 3. What is the primary objective in the Tactical field care phase?**
  - A. To provide medical care while preparing for evacuation**
  - B. To provide the best medical care possible while ensuring the safety of all personnel**
  - C. To stabilize the casualty until they reach a medical facility**
  - D. To gather intelligence about the situation**
  
- 4. What are the three phases of tactical combat casualty care (TCCC)?**
  - A. Field treatment, hospital care, rehabilitation**
  - B. Care under fire, tactical field care, tactical evacuation care**
  - C. Immediate care, ongoing care, follow-up care**
  - D. Pre-hospital care, emergency care, recovery care**
  
- 5. What action should be taken during the respiratory assessment of the MARCH sequence?**
  - A. Perform a Needle Decompression of the chest for Tension Pneumothorax**
  - B. Provide supplemental oxygen immediately**
  - C. Check for signs of shock**
  - D. Administer bronchodilators as needed**

- 6. How often should medical supplies be reviewed for expiration dates?**
- A. Every six months**
  - B. At the start of each mission**
  - C. On a quarterly basis**
  - D. Before any injury occurs**
- 7. What should you do when preparing for casualty evacuation?**
- A. Expose any limbs with dressing or tourniquet applied**
  - B. Ensure all supplies are secured**
  - C. Perform a final assessment of the casualty**
  - D. Administer medications if necessary**
- 8. Which of the following protocols helps structure patient assessment and treatment in TCCC?**
- A. ABCDE protocol**
  - B. MARCH protocol**
  - C. STOP protocol**
  - D. THREAT protocol**
- 9. What is the purpose of an occlusive dressing?**
- A. To wrap the wound snugly**
  - B. To create a seal around a wound to prevent air and contaminants from entering**
  - C. To absorb excess blood from the wound**
  - D. To provide padding over the injury**
- 10. What does 'M' represent in the MARCH protocol?**
- A. Movement**
  - B. Massive hemorrhage**
  - C. Medication**
  - D. Management**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. In which scenario would you perform a quick assessment before providing care?**

- A. During Care Under Fire**
- B. After reaching a safe location**
- C. When a casualty is stable**
- D. After administering first aid**

In a situation of Care Under Fire, the priority is to quickly assess the environment and the casualty's condition while still under threat. This quick assessment is critical to ensure that immediate dangers are identified and addressed, allowing for any necessary tactical adjustments. It is essential for both the safety of the responder and the casualty. The assessment must focus on the urgency of threats, whether those be from ongoing hostilities or any immediate medical needs of the casualty. Performing a quick assessment in this scenario helps to decide whether it is safe to move the casualty or if immediate intervention is necessary to address life-threatening conditions like severe bleeding or airway obstruction. This contrasts with assessments conducted in safer conditions, where there may be more time to evaluate the patient's needs comprehensively.

**2. How should you manage an unresponsive casualty who is breathing?**

- A. Administer fluids immediately**
- B. Roll them onto their side to maintain airway**
- C. Leave them as is**
- D. Call for evacuation right away**

In the case of an unresponsive casualty who is still breathing, rolling them onto their side is crucial for maintaining an open airway. This position, often referred to as the recovery position, helps prevent aspiration in case the individual vomits and ensures that the airway remains clear. When a person is unresponsive but breathing, they cannot protect their own airway due to their decreased level of consciousness, making it critical to position them safely. Keeping the casualty on their side allows any secretions or vomit to drain out of the mouth rather than block the airway. This approach also facilitates easy monitoring of their breathing and prepares the casualty for further medical assessment and interventions that may be needed once additional help arrives. Other options, such as administering fluids immediately or leaving the casualty as they are, would not adequately secure the airway, and calling for evacuation right away might delay necessary immediate actions to stabilize the casualty.

- 3. What is the primary objective in the Tactical field care phase?**
- A. To provide medical care while preparing for evacuation**
  - B. To provide the best medical care possible while ensuring the safety of all personnel**
  - C. To stabilize the casualty until they reach a medical facility**
  - D. To gather intelligence about the situation**

The primary objective in the Tactical Field Care phase is to provide the best medical care possible while ensuring the safety of all personnel. This phase occurs after the immediate threat has been neutralized, allowing medical personnel to assess and treat casualties in a more controlled environment. Ensuring the safety of all personnel is critical during this phase because even though immediate danger may have decreased, the operational environment can still pose risks, such as residual threats or changing conditions. Therefore, treating casualties effectively involves not only administering appropriate medical interventions but also maintaining a situational awareness that protects both the injured and the responding medical teams. The focus on providing the highest quality of medical care possible acknowledges the urgency and exigencies of the situation typical in tactical scenarios, where resources may be limited and unexpected challenges may arise. Overall, this response encapsulates the dual objectives of care and safety integral to effective tactical medical responses.

- 4. What are the three phases of tactical combat casualty care (TCCC)?**
- A. Field treatment, hospital care, rehabilitation**
  - B. Care under fire, tactical field care, tactical evacuation care**
  - C. Immediate care, ongoing care, follow-up care**
  - D. Pre-hospital care, emergency care, recovery care**

The correct answer highlights the structure of TCCC by identifying its three distinct phases: care under fire, tactical field care, and tactical evacuation care. In the first phase, care under fire, the focus is on providing life-saving interventions while still under potential enemy fire. This involves minimizing the time spent on the battlefield and prioritizing safety for both the casualty and the rescuer while controlling hemorrhage, often with the use of tourniquets and bleeding control measures. During the second phase, tactical field care, the emphasis shifts to providing care once the casualty is in a safer environment, allowing for more comprehensive medical interventions. This phase includes monitoring vital signs, performing additional assessments, managing airway issues, and addressing other injuries as necessary. The final phase, tactical evacuation care, pertains to the transport of the casualty to a medical facility. This phase includes ongoing monitoring and treatment during evacuation to ensure that the casualty remains stable during transit and any additional necessary interventions are performed until definitive care is provided. Understanding these phases ensures that combat medics and other responders are well-prepared to manage trauma efficiently and effectively in high-stress and dangerous environments. This structured approach enables a clear framework for prioritizing life-saving measures while considering the ever-changing dynamics of a combat situation.

**5. What action should be taken during the respiratory assessment of the MARCH sequence?**

- A. Perform a Needle Decompression of the chest for Tension Pneumothorax**
- B. Provide supplemental oxygen immediately**
- C. Check for signs of shock**
- D. Administer bronchodilators as needed**

The action that aligns with the respiratory assessment in the MARCH sequence is to perform a needle decompression of the chest for tension pneumothorax. This is a critical step as tension pneumothorax can rapidly compromise respiratory function and lead to cardiovascular collapse. In the MARCH acronym, which stands for Massive Hemorrhage, Airway, Respiration, Circulation, and Head Injury/Environment, addressing respiration is paramount, especially when there is an indication of a tension pneumothorax. During the respiratory assessment, if there are signs of respiratory distress or absent breath sounds on one side of the chest, this could indicate the presence of tension pneumothorax. Performing the needle decompression allows for the release of trapped air in the pleural space, which can restore normal breathing and improve oxygenation. While providing supplemental oxygen is generally a supportive measure and checking for signs of shock is important for overall assessment and management, the immediate need during a respiratory emergency like tension pneumothorax is to relieve the pressure causing the respiratory distress. Administering bronchodilators may be appropriate in other respiratory conditions but is not relevant in the acute management of a tension pneumothorax. Therefore, performing a needle decompression is the correct

**6. How often should medical supplies be reviewed for expiration dates?**

- A. Every six months**
- B. At the start of each mission**
- C. On a quarterly basis**
- D. Before any injury occurs**

The correct choice is based on the critical importance of ensuring that all medical supplies are fresh and effective before they are needed in a mission setting. By reviewing medical supplies at the start of each mission, personnel can confirm that all items, particularly those crucial for emergency treatment, are within their expiration dates. This practice minimizes the risk of using expired products, which may not function as intended during a critical situation, potentially compromising patient outcomes. Ensuring that supplies are current just before deployment allows for immediate visibility on inventory and readiness, making it a proactive measure rather than a reactive one. It fosters a culture of preparedness, essential in tactical environments where timely and effective medical care is crucial. This approach contrasts with some of the other suggested intervals, which may not align with the urgent and variable nature of mission circumstances. Relying solely on a routine schedule, such as every six months, quarterly, or before an injury occurs, may leave gaps in readiness, especially if an unforeseen mission arises or if the supplies are unexpectedly needed. Therefore, verifying supplies just before each mission ensures that every aspect of medical readiness is attended to.

**7. What should you do when preparing for casualty evacuation?**

- A. Expose any limbs with dressing or tourniquet applied**
- B. Ensure all supplies are secured**
- C. Perform a final assessment of the casualty**
- D. Administer medications if necessary**

When preparing for casualty evacuation, exposing any limbs with dressing or tourniquet applied is critical. This practice allows medical personnel who will receive the casualty to quickly assess the injuries and their severity without unnecessary delay. The visibility of the applied dressings or tourniquets ensures that responders can recognize the need for further intervention or modifications to the treatment already provided. Moreover, exposing the injured sites provides crucial information about the casualty's condition, facilitating a smoother transition of care during the evacuation process. It is important to note that while maintaining the patient's dignity is also vital, in a tactical setting, the priority is to ensure the medical team is fully aware of any existing treatments, particularly those pertaining to life-threatening hemorrhages. In this context, other considerations such as ensuring supplies are secured, performing a final assessment of the casualty, or administering medications are important aspects of overall casualty management but do not specifically focus on immediate needs during the evacuation. Each of these elements plays a role in the comprehensive care of the casualty but focusing on the visibility of dressings and tourniquets directly supports effective and timely medical intervention.

**8. Which of the following protocols helps structure patient assessment and treatment in TCCC?**

- A. ABCDE protocol**
- B. MARCH protocol**
- C. STOP protocol**
- D. THREAT protocol**

The MARCH protocol is essential in Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) as it provides a systematic approach to assess and treat casualties in high-stress environments. This protocol emphasizes critical elements that can significantly impact survival and is specifically tailored for the unique challenges faced in combat scenarios. MARCH stands for Massive hemorrhage, Airway, Respiratory, Circulation, and Head injury. Each component is prioritized to address the most life-threatening issues first, starting with controlling massive bleeding, which is a leading cause of preventable death on the battlefield. Following that, ensuring that the airway is clear, checking for respiratory issues, and assessing circulation all contribute to effective patient stabilization. The structured nature of the MARCH protocol aids medics and first responders in quickly identifying and treating injuries, thus improving patient outcomes. This focus on immediate life-threatening conditions aligns perfectly with the practical realities of tactical environments, where time and resource management are critical.

## 9. What is the purpose of an occlusive dressing?

- A. To wrap the wound snugly
- B. To create a seal around a wound to prevent air and contaminants from entering**
- C. To absorb excess blood from the wound
- D. To provide padding over the injury

An occlusive dressing is designed specifically to create a seal around a wound, which serves the critical purpose of preventing air and contaminants from entering the injury site. This sealing capability is essential, especially in cases where a wound may be at risk of developing an infection or when dealing with penetrating injuries, such as open chest wounds. The occlusive nature of the dressing helps promote a moist healing environment, which is beneficial for tissue regeneration while also protecting the wound from outside pollutants, moisture, and bacteria. This is particularly important in tactical scenarios where maintaining a sterile environment is challenging. Other types of dressings, while useful in their own right, do not provide the same barrier or protective features as an occlusive dressing. For example, a dressing that wraps snugly may not ensure an airtight seal or protection against outside contaminants. Similarly, dressings intended primarily for absorption of blood or padding do not focus on sealing the wound, which is pivotal in the case of an occlusive dressing.

## 10. What does 'M' represent in the MARCH protocol?

- A. Movement
- B. Massive hemorrhage**
- C. Medication
- D. Management

In the MARCH protocol, which is a systematic approach used in tactical combat casualty care (TCCC), the 'M' stands for Massive hemorrhage. This is a critical component of trauma care as it emphasizes the importance of identifying and controlling life-threatening bleeding during the initial assessment and treatment of casualties. Dealing with massive hemorrhage immediately can significantly increase the chances of survival for the injured individual. Controlling bleeding is prioritized because uncontrolled hemorrhage is one of the leading causes of preventable death in trauma situations. The protocol encourages the responder to use effective methods such as direct pressure, tourniquets, or hemostatic agents to manage the bleeding before moving on to other aspects of treatment. Recognizing the severity of hemorrhage early allows for prompt intervention, which is vital in a combat or emergency setting.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://tccctestout.examzify.com>**

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

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