Chapter 5 - Traumatic Brain Injury Test Questions

1. A trauma patient presents s/p assault to the head with LOC. Patient is mumbling and incoherent, eyes open to painful stimuli and withdraws to pain. What is the next step for this patient?

    a. Call a Neurosurgical consult
    b. Given one amp of IV dextrose
    c. Prepare for intubation
    d. Give valium 5mg IV

2. How do you assess that the above ventilation rate is in a safe range for a TBI patient and is not causing secondary injury?

    a. Capnometer
    b. Capnography
    c. Pulse Oximetry
    d. Serial ABG's

3. Hyperventilation in severe TBI patients causes:

    a. Increase in delivery of oxygen to damaged brain tissue
    b. Manages metabolic acidosis thus assisting with oxygen delivery
    c. Cerebral vasodilation and increases cerebral perfusion
    d. Cerebral vasoconstriction and reduced cerebral perfusion

4. The recommended range for PCO2 in a patient with a severe traumatic brain injury is:

    a. 10-15mmHg
    b. 30-40 mmHg
    c. 25-35mmHg
    d. 35-45mmHg

5. During transport of a traumatic brain injured patient who is intubated and on a ventilator, the pulse oximeter shows 97% and the ETCO2 shows 26. You would:

    a. Reduce the ventilator rate slightly until I reach my goal
    b. Leave things alone – everything is o.k.
    c. Increase the ventilator rate slightly until I reach my goal
    d. Reduce the tidal volume slightly until I reach my goal

6. A patient presents s/p fall with a head injury. On arrival his eyes open to painful stimuli, he is confused and withdraws to pain. What is the GCS for the patient?

    a. 7
    b. 9
    c. 10
    d. 11

7. The severity of head injury for this patient would be classified as

    a. Severe
    b. Moderate
    c. Mild
    d. Concussion

8. Normal ICP ranges are

    a. 1-20mmHg
    b. 0-5mmHg
    c. 25-35mmHg
    d. 0-15mmHg

9. The Monroe Kellie doctrine describes

    a. Cerebral perfusion
    b. Pressure volume relationship within the intracranial cavity
    c. Physiological electrical function of the brain cells
    d. Classification of injury

10. The most prevalent traumatic brain injury is

    a. Minimal
    b. Mild
    c. Moderate
    d. Severe