

2<sup>ND</sup> TRIMESTER, MAY 2009 CME: HEAD TRAUMA STUDY GUIDE

1. It is common for the paramedic to observe Battle's Sign or bilateral periorbital ecchymosis in a patient who has sustained which of the following fractures?
  - a. Open
  - b. Basilar
  - c. Depressed
  - d. Comminuted
  
2. Blood and Cerebral Spinal Fluid from the ear or the nose may display?
  - a. Speckled appearance
  - b. Concentric lighter yellow appearance
  - c. Congealed mass
  - d. Greenish discoloration
  
3. The type of injury that causes damage to the brain on the side OPPOSITE the impact is called?
  - a. Coup
  - b. Concussion
  - c. Subdural hematoma
  - d. Contrecoup
  
4. The injury that classically presents with unconsciousness immediately after the accident followed by a lucid interval and a decreasing level of consciousness is called a/an?
  - a. Epidural hematoma
  - b. Subdural hematoma
  - c. Concussion
  - d. Cerebral hemorrhage
  
5. High levels of Carbon Dioxide in the blood will cause which of the following?
  - a. Hyperventilation
  - b. Cerebral artery constriction
  - c. Hypertension
  - d. Cerebral artery dilatation
  
6. During your assessment you determine that the patient exhibits confused speech follows simple commands and opens his eyes on his own. What is this patient's Glasgow Coma Scale?
  - a. 15
  - b. 14
  - c. 10
  - d. 8

7. A patient who responds only to pain by withdrawing, muttering incomprehensible words when shouted at loudly and opens his eyes only to pain is given what Glasgow Coma Scale?
  - a. 14
  - b. 12
  - c. 10
  - d. 6
  
8. Which of the following airway techniques is NOT acceptable for the patient with a suspected basilar skull fracture?
  - a. Nasopharyngeal airway
  - b. Direct intubation
  - c. Digital intubation
  - d. Orotracheal intubation
  
9. Care for the patient with increasing intracranial pressure must NOT include aggressive fluid resuscitation even if the patients blood pressure drops below 60 mmHg
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. Which of the following could be considered a component of Cushing's Triad?
  - a. Cheyne-Stokes
  - b. Decreasing pulse rate
  - c. Increasing blood pressure
  - d. All of the above
  
11. In a patient with a head injury, one of the most important things to remember is?
  - a. Maintaining an adequate blood pressure to maintain cerebral perfusion pressure
  - b. Adequate oxygenation is imperative
  - c. Making sure the patient has insurance
  - d. A and B
  
12. Which of the following is an injury with venous bleeding into the subarachnoid space?
  - a. Cerebral contusion
  - b. Epidural hematoma
  - c. Subdural hematoma
  - d. Intracerebral bleed
  
13. Hyperventilation is contraindicated in head injured patients except only when there are signs of hernia ion or a life saving measure
  - a. True
  - b. False

14. Signs and symptoms of increased intracranial pressure include all of the following EXCEPT
- Change in LOC
  - Change in speech pattern
  - Posturing
  - An abnormally low blood pressure
15. Morphine is given to head injures patients who have a headache
- True
  - False
16. If the patient has unequal or fixed and dilated pupils and or/posturing, ventilations should occur @
- 18
  - 20
  - 16
  - 12
17. An increased temperature in a head injures patient does what to the need for oxygen?
- Decrease
  - Increases
  - Nothing
  - Causes osomotic diuresis