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Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI)

1. Which classification distinguishes TBIs based on whether an object penetrates the brain tissue or not?

- A. Classified by severity into mild, moderate, or severe injuries
- B. Categorized by primary versus secondary injury mechanisms
- C. Defined by symptom progression as concussive or subconcussive injuries
- D. Distinction between penetrating and non-penetrating head injuries

2. Which population accounts for the largest proportion of hospital admissions for TBI in the United States?

- A. Adults aged 65 years and older
- B. Children under four years of age
- C. Military service members during deployment
- D. Young adults aged 15 to 24 years

3. Which assessment tool evaluates eye, verbal, and motor responses to determine level of consciousness after TBI?

- A. FULL Outline of UnResponsiveness (FOUR) score
- B. Glasgow Coma Scale
- C. ABCDE Trauma Assessment
- D. Pediatric Emergency Care Applied Research Network (PECARN) rule

4. Which sign is specifically referred to as bruising behind the ear, indicating a basilar skull fracture?

- A. Battle's sign
- B. Raccoon eyes (periorbital ecchymosis)
- C. Hemotympanum
- D. Clear fluid leaking from the ear canal

5. Which of the following symptoms is more characteristic of moderate to severe TBI compared to mild TBI?

- A. Persistent headache
- B. Light sensitivity
- C. Seizure activity
- D. Mood swings

6. What is the primary goal of acute management in a patient with TBI?

- A. Restore pre-injury neuronal pathways
- B. Prevent secondary brain injury
- C. Excise necrotic brain tissue
- D. Eliminate long-term cognitive deficits

7. How is cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP) calculated in neuromonitoring after TBI?

- A. Mean arterial pressure divided by intracranial pressure
- B. Intracranial pressure minus mean arterial pressure
- C. Sum of systolic and diastolic blood pressure
- D. Mean arterial pressure minus intracranial pressure

8. Which nursing intervention is most effective at reducing intracranial pressure by improving cerebral venous drainage?

- A. Elevate the head of the bed to 30 degrees with neutral neck positioning
- B. Initiate hyperventilation to lower arterial CO₂
- C. Administer mannitol boluses continuously
- D. Maintain flat supine positioning of the patient

9. Which population is reported to have a high prevalence of TBI, with over 64% of males and 78% of females affected, and faces significant barriers to care?

- A. Homeless individuals
- B. Veterans living in rural areas
- C. Survivors of intimate partner violence
- D. Incarcerated population

10. Which clinical decision rule is specifically designed to guide CT imaging in pediatric head trauma?

- A. Canadian CT Head Injury/Trauma Rule
- B. New Orleans Criteria
- C. PECARN (Pediatric Emergency Care Applied Research Network) rule
- D. FOUR score evaluation

11. Loss of consciousness lasting more than 15 minutes but less than 24 hours defines which severity of TBI?

- A. Mild TBI
- B. Moderate TBI
- C. Mild-to-moderate TBI

D. Severe TBI

12. Which osmotic agent is typically administered as a bolus to reduce intracranial pressure via osmotic diuresis?

- A. Mannitol
- B. Isotonic crystalloid solution
- C. Hyperosmolar dextran
- D. 3% hypertonic saline

13. Which type of TBI is characterized by biochemical and inflammatory processes that occur hours to days after the initial head impact?

- A. Primary TBI
- B. Concussive TBI
- C. Penetrating TBI
- D. Secondary TBI

14. Which injury occurs without notable acute symptoms but can lead to cumulative damage in contact sports athletes?

- A. Concussion
- B. Non-penetrating TBI
- C. Subconcussive brain injury
- D. Diffuse axonal injury

15. Bleeding between the dura mater and the skull describes which type of hematoma?

- A. Epidural hematoma
- B. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C. Subdural hematoma
- D. Intracerebral hematoma

16. Which monitoring tool measures pupil constriction velocity to detect changes in intracranial pressure?

- A. Transcranial Doppler ultrasound
- B. Pupillometer
- C. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
- D. Jugular bulb oximetry

17. Which long-term neurodegenerative condition is linked to repeated head injuries and is currently diagnosed only post-mortem?

- A. Post-concussive syndrome
- B. Post-traumatic dementia
- C. Early-onset Alzheimer's disease
- D. Chronic traumatic encephalopathy

18. Which strategy is most appropriate for preventing fall-related TBIs in older adults?

- A. Use non-slip mats in shower stalls
- B. Improve home lighting in common areas
- C. Install handrails on both sides of staircases
- D. Remove small objects from floors

19. Which neurological assessment tool gives equal weight to eye response, motor response, brainstem reflexes, and respiratory pattern?

- A. Modified Glasgow Coma Scale
- B. FOUR score
- C. AVPU (Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive) scale
- D. Rancho Los Amigos levels

20. In the ABCDE trauma assessment for TBI, what does 'E' represent?

- A. Exposure and environmental assessment
- B. Breathing adequacy assessment
- C. Circulation and hemorrhage control
- D. Airway evaluation with cervical spine protection

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