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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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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