

**TNCC TEST 2023-2024 ACTUAL FINAL EXAM TEST BANK 300
QUESTIONS AND CORRET DETAILED ANSWERS WITH
RATIONALES (VERIFIED ANSWERS) |ALREADY GRADED A+**

What are signs of Compensated shock? - ANSWER- Anxiety as blood is shunted from areas responsible for higher brain function, normal systolic BP, elevated diastolic BP, increased RR, bounding pulse, decreased urinary output.

What are signs of Decompensated or Progressive shock? - ANSWER- Decreased LOC, decreased systolic BP, narrowing pulse pressure, tachycardia, weak pulses, rapid shallow respirations, cool and cyanotic skin, increased lactic acid levels.

What are signs of Irreversible shock? - ANSWER- Obtunded, marked hypotension and heart failure, bradycardia, bradypnea, organ failure, acidosis.

What pain scale is used for the infant and pediatric patients and what does it stand for? - ANSWER- F- Facial expression

L- Leg position

A- Activity

C- Crying

C- Consolability

CO₂ is a primary regulator of blood flow to the brain and a strong vasoconstrictor or vasodilator? - ANSWER- Vasodilator

What is a normal ICP level? - ANSWER- 10-20 mmHg

A sustained ICP over what level is considered abnormal? - ANSWER- 20 mmHg

Cerebral autoregulation maintains a constant cerebral vascular blood flow as long as the MAP is in what range? - ANSWER- 50-150 mmHg

Normal cerebral perfusion pressure is what? - ANSWER- 60-100 mmHg

Autoregulation maintains a steady state when the CPP is between what? - ANSWER- 50 - 160 mmHg

When cerebral autoregulation fails, perfusion is dependent on what and what conditions would complicate this? - ANSWER- MAP, hemorrhage and hypovolemia

Early assessment findings of ICP include. - ANSWER- Headache, N&V, amnesia, behavior changes, altered loc

Late assessment findings of ICP include. - ANSWER- Dilated nonreactive pupils, unresponsive to stimuli, abnormal posturing, widening pulse pressure, reflex bradycardia, decreased respiratory effort.

How long does it take for symptoms to manifest in both acute and chronic subdural hematomas? - ANSWER- Acute- within 72 hours
Chronic- up to 2 weeks

Assessment findings of chronic subdural hematomas include. - ANSWER- Altered or steady decline in LOC, headache, loss of memory, altered reasoning, motor deficit, aphasia, ipsilateral unilateral fixed and dilated pupil, incontinence, seizures

What is the GCS score for mild traumatic brain injury? - ANSWER- 13-15

What is the GCS score for moderate traumatic brain injury? - ANSWER- 9-12

What is the GCS score for severe traumatic brain injury? - ANSWER- 8 or less

What is second impact syndrome? - ANSWER- When a patient suffers a 2nd mild TBI before recovery from the first. The 2nd impact causes a loss of autoregulation leading to cerebral edema.

What is diffuse axonal injury? - ANSWER- Widespread microscopic damage, primarily to the axons. Depending on severity can lead to persistent vegetative state.

How should a patient with head trauma be positioned? - ANSWER- Either with the head of the bed elevated 30 deg or reverse Trendelenberg 30 deg if boarded.

What medications can be administered with traumatic brain injury and when would it be contraindicated? - ANSWER- Mannitol- contraindicated if active intracranial bleed. Anticonvulsant

Assessment findings for corneal abrasions include. - ANSWER- Photophobia, pain, redness, lid swelling

Assessment findings for corneal lacerations include. - ANSWER- Pain, decreased vision

What is hyphema? - ANSWER- Hyphema is a collection of blood in the anterior chamber of the eye.

What assessment finding is indicative of retrobulbar hematoma? - ANSWER- IOP greater than 40 mmHg

What is a normal intraocular pressure? - ANSWER- 10-20 mmHg