

# HEAD & SPINE INJURIES

## TEST

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Bruising over the mastoid process is characteristic of what type of head injury?
  - a. hematoma of the scalp
  - b. subdural hematoma
  - c. basilar skull fracture
  - d. penetrating skull fracture
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Bruising around the eyes is characteristic of what type of head injury?
  - a. hematoma of the scalp
  - b. subdural hematoma
  - c. basilar skull fracture
  - d. penetrating skull fracture
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. CSF otorrhea is characteristic of what type of head injury?
  - a. hematoma of the scalp
  - b. subdural hematoma
  - c. basilar skull fracture
  - d. penetrating skull fracture
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. CSF rhinorrhea is characteristic of what type of head injury?
  - a. hematoma of the scalp
  - b. subdural hematoma
  - c. basilar skull fracture
  - d. penetrating skull fracture
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What is a skull fracture with the brain exposed called?
  - a. open
  - b. basilar
  - c. linear
  - d. Penetrating
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The lowest score a patient can receive on the Glasgow Coma Score is
  - a. 3
  - b. 8
  - c. 13
  - d. 15
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The highest score a patient can receive on the Glasgow Coma Score is
  - a. 3
  - b. 8
  - c. 13
  - d. 15
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which is the top part of the spinal column?
  - a. cervical
  - b. thoracic
  - c. lumbar
  - d. Sacral
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. When is spinal immobilization necessary?
  - a. only when obvious spinal deformity is observed
  - b. whenever there is any suspicion of spinal injury
  - c. only when deficits of sensation are present
  - d. only when motor deficits are present
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which action comes last in the process of immobilizing a supine patient?
  - a. securing the head
  - b. securing the torso
  - c. applying a cervical collar
  - d. checking distal sensation