

Care CEUs

Mild Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

1. TBI pathogenesis is a complex process that results from primary and secondary injuries that lead to temporary or permanent neurological deficits.

- A. True
 - B. False
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2. A fellow health care professional has questions regarding chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE). Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional regarding CTE?

- A. CTE often results in a decrease in suicidal behavior.
 - B. CTE likely results from the evolution of progressive neuronal loss.
 - C. CTE is not often linked with deficits in memory.
 - D. CTE does not cause dysarthric speech.
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3. According to the course, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Current TBI guidelines state that 1 week of prophylactic antiepileptics is acceptable to help prevent early seizures.
 - B. Current TBI guidelines state that 2 weeks of prophylactic antiepileptics is acceptable to help prevent early seizures.
 - C. Current TBI guidelines state that 1 month of prophylactic antiepileptics is acceptable to help prevent early seizures.
 - D. Current TBI guidelines state that 2 months of prophylactic antiepileptics is acceptable to help prevent early seizures.
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4. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Concussive injuries are often viewed as mild TBIs with gross structural damage secondary to a penetrating TBI.
 - B. Concussive injuries are often viewed as mild TBIs without any gross structural damage secondary to a nonpenetrating TBI.
 - C. Concussive injuries are often viewed as severe TBIs without any gross structural damage secondary to a nonpenetrating TBI.
 - D. Concussive injuries are often viewed as mild - severe TBI with gross structural damage secondary to a nonpenetrating TBI.
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5. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Hyperventilation lowers ICP by reducing the intraarterial carbon dioxide partial pressure, which subsequently results in vasoconstriction.
 - B. Hyperventilation lowers ICP by increasing the intraarterial carbon dioxide partial pressure, which subsequently results in vasoconstriction.
 - C. Hyperventilation increases ICP by reducing the intraarterial carbon dioxide partial pressure, which subsequently results in vasoconstriction.
 - D. Hyperventilation increases ICP by increasing the intraarterial carbon dioxide partial pressure (PaCO₂), which subsequently results in vasoconstriction.
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6. According to the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine, in order for an individual to be diagnosed with a mild traumatic brain injury there must be evidence that the individual lost consciousness for approximately 60 minutes or greater.

- A. True
 - B. False
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7. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. The majority of patients with mTBI history are asymptomatic within a couple of months post-injury, and a small minority of patients continue to report detrimental symptoms for decades post-injury.
 - B. The majority of patients with mTBI history are asymptomatic within a couple of weeks post-injury, and a small minority of patients continue to report detrimental symptoms for months and even years post-injury.
 - C. The majority of patients with mTBI report detrimental symptoms for months or years post-injury.
 - D. The majority of patients over the age of 75 with mTBI report detrimental symptoms for months or years post-injury.
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8. The purpose of a neuropsychological evaluation is to assess the cognitive and functional deficits resulting from a neurological disorder or injury.

- A. True
 - B. False
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9. Which of the following neuropsychological tests may be used to evaluate the functional domain referred to as processing speed?

- A. Reliable Digit Span Test
- B. Grooved Pegboard Test
- C. Trail Making Test A

D. WAIS-IV: Block Design, Matrix Reasoning Test

10. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Individuals with PCS typically present with emotional dysregulation - however, they do not often meet diagnostic criteria for clinical psychological disorders including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, and substance use disorders.
 - B. Individuals with PCS typically present with emotional dysregulation, and often meet diagnostic criteria for clinical psychological disorders including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, and substance use disorders.
 - C. " Individuals with PCS typically do not present with emotional dysregulation - however, they often meet diagnostic criteria for clinical psychological disorders including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, and substance use disorders. "
 - D. Individuals over the age of 65 with PCS typically do not present with emotional dysregulation - however, they often meet diagnostic criteria for clinical psychological disorders including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, and substance use disorders.
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