

Head Injuries

Condition	Signs & Symptoms	Treatment	Definition/Notes
Skulls Fracture			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Linear – ● Basilar – ● Depressed –
Concussion			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stretching of the neural tissue
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cushing's Triad 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A traumatic insult to the brain capable of leading to physical, intellectual, emotional, social and vocational changes
Epidural Bleed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rapid onset ● Lucid interval 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bleeding (arterial) within the cranial cavity outside the dura mater
Subdural Bleed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delayed onset, hours or days 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bleeding (normally venous) within the cranial cavity inside of the dura mater
Intracerebral Hematoma			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bleeding within the brain tissue itself
Cerebral Contusion			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brain bruise

Key Terms:

- **Cheyne-Stokes Breathing –**
- **Intracranial Pressure (ICP) –**
- **Neurogenic Shock –**
- **Ataxic Respirations –**
- **Battle Signs –**
- **Raccoon Eyes –**

1. You are dispatched for a patient who has fallen down a flight of stairs (approximately 9 steps). You find the male in the supine position with snoring respirations. He is alert to painful stimuli and only moans and groans. He does withdraw from pain. What is this patient's GCS?
2. You have a patient who was ejected from a vehicle. The patient has a GCS of 8, blood pressure of 98/64, and a respiratory rate of 28. What is this patient's Revised Trauma Score.