Pretest

1. What is the target range for normal ETCO₂ in an intubated TBI patient: ________

2. The main goal of prehospital management of a TBI is:
   a. Keep blood sugar ≥90
   b. Maintain SBP ≤ 150
   c. Prevent secondary brain injury
   d. Provide positive pressure ventilation

3. At what rate you should ventilate an intubated adult with a TBI? ______________

4. In all TBI patients, the minimum pulse oximeter reading should be:
   a. ≥90%
   b. ≥95%
   c. ≥85%
   d. ≥80%

5. When managing an adult TBI patient the SBP should be maintained at:
   a. ≥ 60 mmHg
   b. ≥ 100 mmHg
   c. ≥120 mm Hg
   d. ≥ 90 mmHg

6. When managing a 5 year old TBI patient the SBP should be maintained at:
   a. ≥ 60 mmHg
   b. ≥ 70 mmHg
   c. ≥ 80 mmHg
   d. ≥ 90 mmHg

7. Hyperventilation (decreasing ETCO₂) will cause which of the following (circle all that apply)?
   a. Cerebral artery vasoconstriction
   b. Increased secondary injury
   c. Decreased cerebral perfusion
   d. All of the above

8. The effect of a single episode of hypoxia in the TBI patient results in:
   a. Increased morbidity and mortality
   b. Bradycardia
   c. Hypotension
   d. No impact on neurological outcome

9. At what rate should an intubated 5 year old with a TBI be ventilated (circle all that apply)?
   a. 10 bpm
   b. 15 bpm
   c. 20 bpm
   d. To keep ETCO₂ 35-45

10. If the EtCO₂ in an intubated patient falls below 35, what is the most likely cause?
    a. Hypoventilation
    b. Hypoxia
    c. Acidosis
    d. Hyperventilation
Post test

1. What is the target range for normal 
   ETCO$_2$ in an intubated TBI patient? _______

2. The main goal of prehospital management of a TBI is:
   a. Keep blood sugar $\geq$ 90
   b. Maintain SBP $\leq$ 150
   c. Prevent secondary brain injury
   d. Provide positive pressure ventilation

3. At what rate should an intubated adult with a TBI? ______________

4. In all TBI patients, the minimum pulse oximeter reading should be:
   a. $\geq$ 90%
   b. $\geq$ 95%
   c. $\geq$ 85%
   d. $\geq$ 80%

5. When managing an adult TBI patient the SBP should be maintained at:
   a. $\geq$ 60 mmHg
   b. $\geq$ 100 mmHg
   c. $\geq$ 120 mm Hg
   d. $\geq$ 90 mmHg

6. When managing a 5 year old TBI patient the SBP should be maintained at:
   a. $\geq$ 60 mmHg
   b. $\geq$ 70 mmHg
   c. $\geq$ 80 mmHg
   d. $\geq$ 90 mmHg

7. Hyperventilation (decreasing ETCO$_2$) will cause which of the following (circle all that apply)?
   a. Cerebral artery vasoconstriction
   b. Increased secondary injury
   c. Decreased cerebral perfusion
   d. All of the above

8. The effect of a single episode of hypoxia in the TBI patient results in:
   a. Increased morbidity and mortality
   b. Bradycardia
   c. Hypotension
   d. No impact on neurological outcome

9. At what rate should an intubated 5 year old with a TBI be ventilated (circle all that apply)?
   a. 10 bpm
   b. 15 bpm
   c. 20 bpm
   d. To keep ETCO2 35-45

10. If the ETCO$_2$ in an intubated patient falls below 35, what is the most likely cause?
    a. Hypoventilation
    b. Hypoxia
    c. Acidosis
    d. Hyperventilation
1. What is the target range for normal ETCO$_2$ in an intubated TBI patient: **40mmHg** (range 35-45 mmHg)

2. The main goal of prehospital management of a TBI is:
   a. Keep blood sugar ≥90
   b. Maintain SBP < 150
   c. Prevent secondary brain injury
   d. Provide Positive Pressure Ventilation

3. What is the rate you should ventilate an intubated adult with a TBI? **10 BPM**

4. In treating an adult TBI patient, the SaO$_2$ should be maintained at:
   a. ≥90%
   b. ≥95%
   c. ≥85%
   d. ≥80%

5. When managing an adult TBI patient the SBP should be maintained at:
   a. ≥60 mmHg
   b. ≥100 mmHg
   c. ≥120 mm Hg
   d. ≥90 mmHg

6. When managing a 5 year old TBI patient the SBP should be maintained at:
   a. ≥60 mmHg
   b. ≥70 mmHg
   c. ≥80 mmHg
   d. ≥90 mmHg

7. Decreasing CO$_2$ will cause which of the following (Circle all that apply)
   a. Cerebral artery vasoconstriction
   b. Increased secondary injury
   c. Decreased cerebral perfusion
   d. All of the Above

8. The effect of a single episode of hypoxia results in
   a. Increased morbidity and mortality
   b. Bradycardia
   c. Hypotension
   d. No impact on neurological outcome

9. At what rate should an intubated 5 year old with a TBI be ventilated (Circle all that apply)
   a. 10 bpm
   b. 15 bpm
   c. 20 bpm
   d. To keep ETCO2 40 (35-45)

10. If the EtCO2 in an intubated patient falls below 35, what is the most likely cause?
    a. Hypoventilation
    b. Hypoxia
    c. Acidosis
    d. Hyperventilation