

Investigation 3.12A Head Injury

Name: _____

Worksheet 3.12A

P: _____ Date: _____

Head Injury

1. As you approached Alice and the other players untangled themselves and moved away, what three positive signs did you observe in Alice's condition?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. As you quickly visually examined Alice as she lay on the floor, what things did you observe that concerned you?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. Why didn't you take a complete history on this patient?

a. _____

4. What were Alice's vital signs when taken by Liz and Graham?

BP = _____ Pulse = _____ Respirations = _____/min

5. What is the normal range for resting blood pressure? _____/_____ mmHg

6. What is the normal pulse range for an athlete like Alice? _____ to _____ beats/min

7. What might explain Alice's blood pressure at the time it was taken following her injury?

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8. **Do you think** the change in Alice's blood pressure could have triggered the bleeding in her brain? Why or Why Not?

YES NO Why: _____

9. What is an aneurysm?

10. What is a cerebral aneurysm?

11. Do you think there could be any significance to the shaking of Alice's body that was observed while the bodies were still entangled on the floor? If so, what?

12. Why did you think it was necessary to quickly transport Alice to the hospital and have a neurosurgeon ready to examine her on arrival?

a. _____

b. _____

13. What simple test can be performed to indicate whether or not a patient has probably sustained a bleeding event inside their skull that is putting pressure on the brain? How is the test performed?

14. If the Pupil Reaction Test is positive in both eyes, meaning both pupils are fixed in dilation and not reactive to light, what does that most likely indicate in this patient?

15. What is the name of the area, or lobe, of the brain that controls vision?

16. Does it always mean there is potential brain damage if both eyes are fixed in a dilated state? Think about the last time you had a complete eye examination; did they do anything to your eyes?

17. Which two physician specialists from the list probably encounter the stress of treating emergencies most often?

1. _____

2. _____

18. You have had time to think about the level of stress you would enjoy dealing with in your medical career. Which specialty or specialties appeal most at this time to your sense of your desire and ability to deal with stress?

1. _____ 2. _____

19. Looking back at your previous thoughts about how often various doctors encounter emergency situations, circle the frequency you think each of the following medical specialists encounter emergencies, where clear thinking and swift action is required.

Rare	Occasional	Common	CARDIOLOGIST
Rare	Occasional	Common	DERMATOLOGIST
Rare	Occasional	Common	EMERGENCY ROOM PHYSICIAN
Rare	Occasional	Common	OBSTETRICIAN
Rare	Occasional	Common	PATHOLOGIST
Rare	Occasional	Common	PODIATRIST
Rare	Occasional	Common	ANESTHESIOLOGIST
Rare	Occasional	Common	ORTHOPEDIST
Rare	Occasional	Common	OPHTHAMOLOGIST
Rare	Occasional	Common	TRAUMA SURGEON