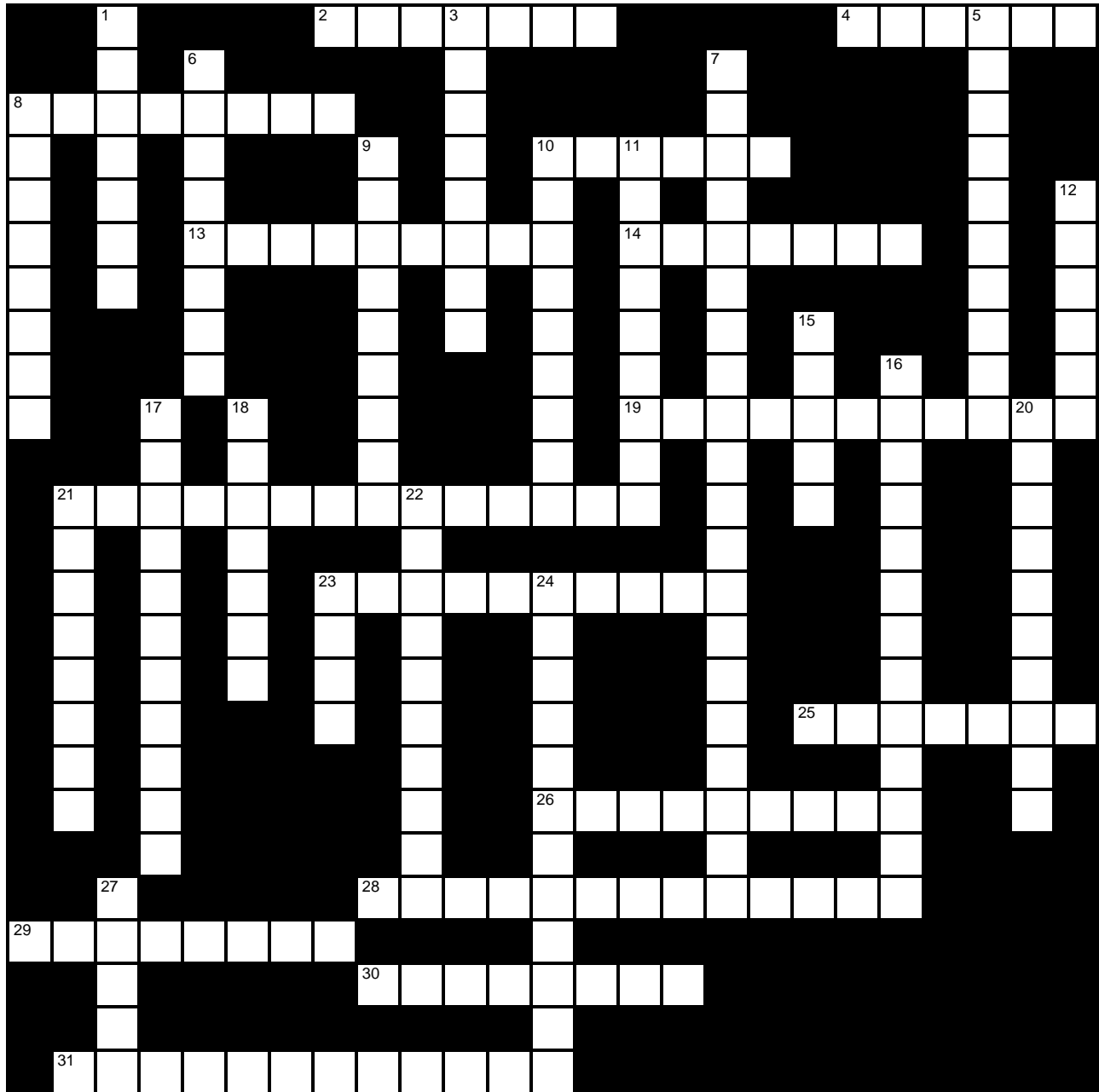
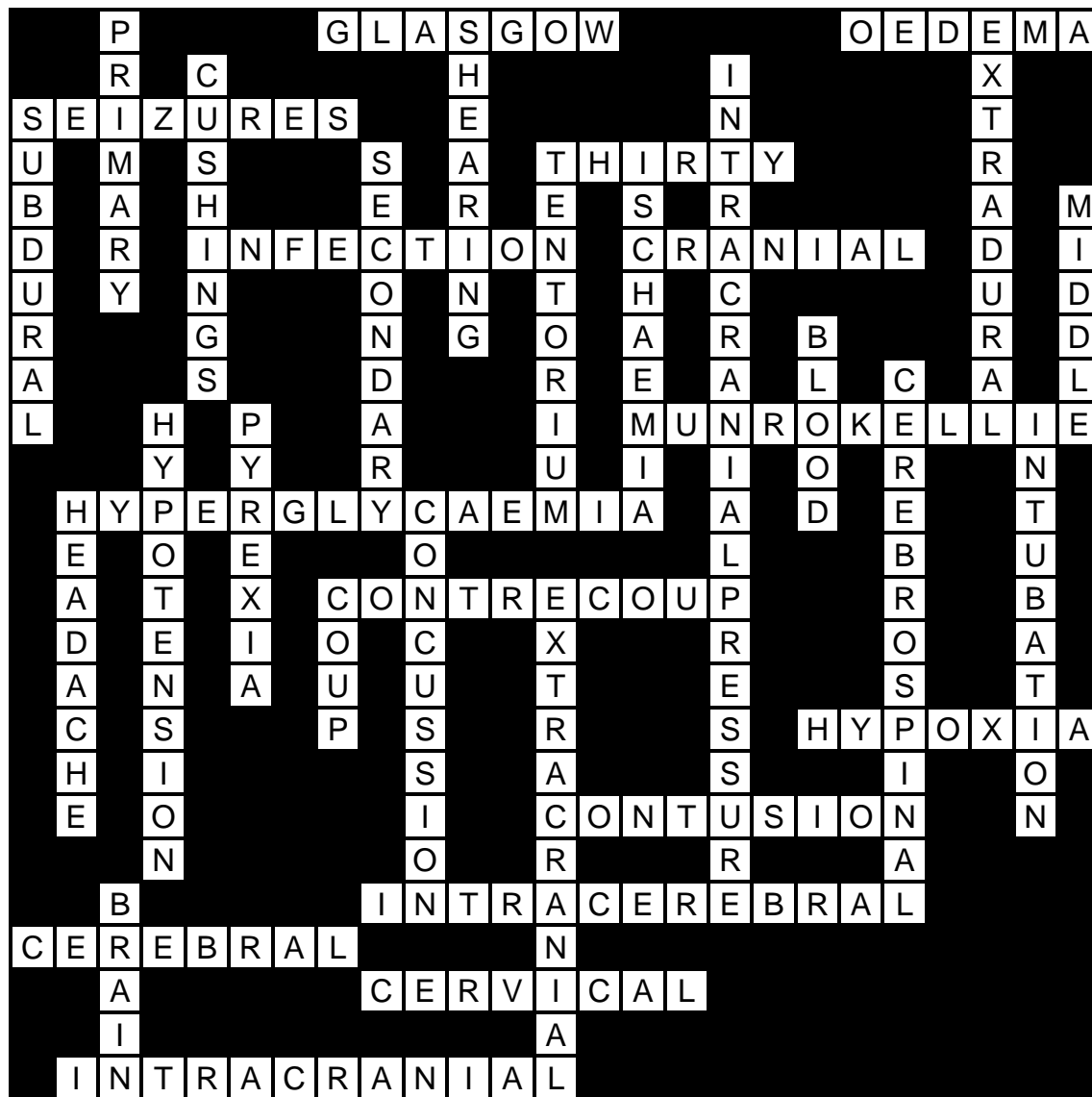


# Head Injuries





**Across**

- 2 the city where the coma scale was developed for clinical observations (7)
- 4 this will develop in the cranial cavity as a result of hypoxia (6)
- 8 epileptic type fits (8)
- 10 a good number of degrees to nurse your patient at if they have raised intracranial pressure and acceptable blood pressure (6)
- 13 a complication of open head injuries, antibiotics may be indicated (9)
- 14 the body cavity within vault of the skull (7)

**Down**

- 1 a head injury which occurs at the time of the trauma (7)
- 3 this may happen to neurones in mild traumatic brain injury causing concussion (8)
- 5 this form of intracranial haematoma is usually caused by bleeding from the middle meningeal artery (10)
- 6 the guy after whom the pre-coning traid reflex was named (8)
- 7 if this increases there will be a reduction in GCS (2 words) (20)
- 8 an intracranial haematoma usually caused by venous bleeding (8)

- 19** the two guys who first realised a space occupying lesion will lead to raised intracranial pressure and brain compression (11)
- 21** treat this using insulin to prevent the problem contributing to secondary brain injury (14)
- 23** an injury on the opposite side to the area of initial impact (10)
- 25** this must be prevented by good airway management and adequate oxygenation (7)
- 26** this may occur in the cerebrum as an effect of blunt head trauma, red blood cells will be found in the tissue spaces (9)
- 28** a form of haematoma that may develop within the brain (13)
- 29** to do with the cerebrum (8)
- 30** take great care to protect this portion of the spinal cord (8)
- 31** within the cranial cavity (12)
- 9** any brain injury which develops after the time of the initial traumatic event (9)
- 10** the tent, an infold of the dura mater between the cerebrum and cerebellum (9)
- 11** this cerebral complication may be caused by hypotension (9)
- 12** the meningeal artery which may be damaged as a complication of parietal bone fracture (6)
- 15** this will leak out from vessels if there is any haemorrhage (5)
- 16** the fluid which surrounds the cerebrum and spinal cord (13)
- 17** prevent this possible complication of trauma by giving intravenous fluids (11)
- 18** if this increases so will cerebral metabolic demand and oxygen requirements, so its best to treat it (7)
- 20** a procedure to carry out if GCS drops below 8 (10)
- 21** a common clinical feature in concussion (8)
- 22** the clinical effects of a 'mild traumatic brain injury' (10)
- 23** an injury to the brain which is directly under the point of impact (4)
- 24** factors outside the cranial cavity which may give rise to secondary brain injury (12)
- 27** this organ is very prone to injury as a result of hypoxia or hypotension (5)