



ICU Trauma Head Trauma – Intracranial pressure

Intracranial Pressure (ICP) is normally – between 7mmHg – 15 mmHg in resting adult

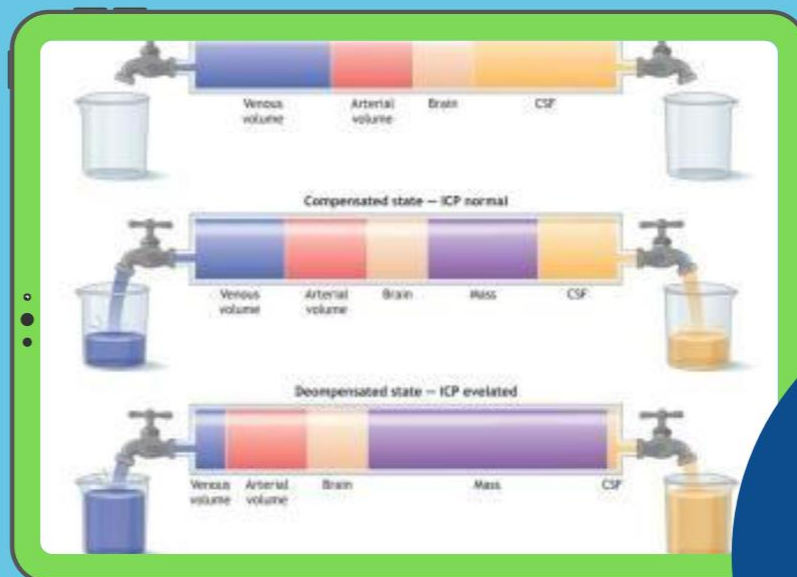


Raised ICP >20mmHg due to head injury can cause brain to be squashed and intracranial structures to be damaged

Can lead to cerebral hypoperfusion, brain herniation and death

Monro-Kellie hypothesis

- Cranial compartment is a rigid container with fixed a volume
- Contents of skull (brain, blood, CFS) exist in state of equilibrium – when increase in volume of one component, there must be decrease in volume of another component



Damage from
TBI is described
as FOCAL or
DIFFUSE



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Diffuse Injuries

DIFFUSE BRAIN INJURIES:

- Hypoxia and vascular brain damage

In a trauma patient, diffuse injuries can be a result of acceleration, deceleration or rotational forces. For example a diffuse axonal injury occurs when the brain rapidly shifts inside the skull. The long connecting fibres (axons) are sheared as the brain rapidly accelerates and decelerates inside the hard bone of the skull.