

**SPECIALIZED FAMILY CARE
Provider Training**

Category:	Health
Title:	Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
Materials:	Article on Traumatic Brain Injury
Goal:	Provider has basic knowledge of traumatic brain injury
Credit Hours:	1 Hour
Date Developed:	September 2011
Developed by:	Amanda M. Wilson, MA, TBI Information Specialist/Clinical Associate/WVU-CED

This skill-building instruction has been approved for Specialized Family Care Provider training by:

Joe Mass *October 2011*
Specialized Family Care Program Manager Date

Training Objectives:

- Provider knows definition of traumatic brain injury
- Provider knows causes and resultant problems which can occur as a result of TBI
- Provider knows the symptoms of mild brain injury
- Provider knows the symptoms of moderate/severe brain injury

Training Procedures:

- Provider initiated self-study
- Test completed by Provider
- Review of test responses by Family Based Care Specialist and Provider

I certify that I have completed all the materials associated with this training module. I feel that I have a basic understanding of the material completed.

Specialized Family Care Provider Date

Reviewed by: _____
Family Based Care Specialist Date

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WVDHHR/CED/SFC/TBI/SEPTEMBER/2011

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI):

is defined as a blow or jolt to the head or a penetrating head injury that disrupts the brain's function.

The severity of a TBI may range from "mild," i.e., a brief change in mental status or consciousness to "severe," i.e., an extended period of unconsciousness or amnesia after the injury.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Traumatic Brain Injury and Children

Brain injury is the leading cause of death and disability in children and young adults.

Among children ages 0-14 years old. TBI results in an estimated:

- 2,685 deaths
- 37,000 hospitalizations
- 435,000 emergency department visits

TBI by Gender

- In every age group, TBI rates are higher for males than for females.
- Males aged 0 to 4 years have the highest rates of TBI-related emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths.

Causes of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

The leading causes of TBI are:

- Falls (35.2 %)
- Motor vehicle crashes (17.3%)
- Assaults (10%)
- Struck by or Against (16%)
- Unknown (21%)
- Blasts are the leading cause of TBI for active military personnel in war zones.

Traumatic Brain Injury Statistics for United States

According to the *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention* each year 1.7 million people sustain a Traumatic Brain Injury, annually resulting in the following:

- 52,000-Deaths
- 275,000-Hospitalizations
- 1.365 million- Emergency Room Visits.

Traumatic Brain Injury in WV

Each year in West Virginia, brain injuries are responsible for:

- 3,600 Hospitalizations
- 700 Deaths
- 800 Long-Term disabilities

Living with Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

Traumatic brain injury can cause problems with:

- Money management
- Behavior
- Job skills
- Learning
- Memory and problem solving
- Fatigue and frustration
- Substance abuse
- Emotional and social issues
- Health and wellness
- Managing stress

Signs and Symptoms of TBI

Symptoms of a Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) can be mild, moderate or severe, depending on the extent of the damage to the brain. Some are evident immediately, while others do not surface until several days or weeks after the injury.

MILD

- May remain conscious or have a loss of consciousness for a few seconds or minutes.
- May feel dazed or not like himself/herself for several days or weeks after initial injury.
- Headache
- Confusion
- Lightheadedness
- Dizziness
- Blurred Vision or Tired Eyes
- Ringing in Ears
- Bad taste in the mouth
- Fatigue
- Change in sleep patterns
- Behavioral or mood changes

- Trouble with memory, concentration, attention or thinking.

MODERATE/SEVERE

- May show same signs as a mild TBI but also may have
 - A headache that gets worse or does not go away
 - Repeated vomiting or nausea
 - Convulsions
 - Seizures
 - Unable to awaken from sleep
 - Dilation of one or both pupils of the eyes
 - Slurred Speech
 - Weakness or numbness in arms or legs
 - Loss of coordination
 - Increased confusion, restlessness or agitation

Small children with moderate to severe TBI may show some of these signs as well as signs specific to young children, such as persistent crying, inability to be consoled, and/or refusal to nurse or eat.

Resources:

WVU Center for Excellence in Disabilities

- 1-877-724-8244
- <http://tbi.cedwvu.org>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- <http://www.cdc.gov/TraumaticBrainInjury/>
- http://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/factsheets_reports.html

Missouri Dept. of Health and Senior Services

- <http://www.psypress.com/neuropsychological-disorders/resources/>

Symptom Checker

- <http://symptomchecker.about/od/diagnoses/head-injury-in-children.htm>

Brian Injury Association of America

- <http://www.biausa.org>

United States Department of Health and Human Services

- <http://www.hhs.gov>