## TBI Helpful Resources

Below are links to web pages that provide helpful resources and information related to traumatic brain injury. Click on each web page header for TBI resources.



### **National Rehabilitation Information Center Links**

<u>For People with Traumatic Brain Injury, Early Depression and Behavior Problems May Be</u> Connected

Rehabilitation Staff Have a Good General Understanding of Concussion, but Could Benefit from Learning More

For lower-income families dealing with childhood TBI, a web-based parent training program shows promise

http://search.naric.com/research/redesign\_results.cfm?search=2&type=all&phrase=no&criteria=TBI

For Adolescents with Traumatic Brain Injury, Problem-Solving Styles Matter in Social Situations





**Hot Topic Module: Traumatic Brain Injury and Depression** 







Search TTAC Online and Virginia Family website for TBI Resources.



# Welcome to the Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems





#### Why helmets don't prevent concussions



#### Newsletters and Manuals - Click on each pdf icon to download.

#### Returning to School after Traumatic Brain Injury

Parental involvement is critical when a young person is returning to school after a traumatic brain injury (TIB). Parents have the most knowledge about her child and are deeply invested in their daughter or so now swell-being and future. Often parents become advocates to ensure that all essential supports are in place to enhance their offis successful return to school. Parents may also be a go-between to make sure all the necessary medical their statements of the students of the testinents of their students of their students of the stud

- The effects of TBI vary greatly from student to student no two will be alike.
- Sometimes the effects of a brain injury are not obvious at first but become more noticeable later when thinking and social activities increase at school.

Some examples of changes that may occur after a person has sustained a TBI are:

- Physical changes: tiredness; lack of interest; headaches; awkward move-ments; slowed reactions; heightened sensitivity to light or noise.
- Cognitive (thinking) changes: forgetfulness; difficulty learning new material; word-finding difficulties; problems with organizing materials; easily distracted.
- Emotional changes: unable to deal with minor changes in the environ-ment or daily routine; little or no expressed emotion; depression.

Much of the frustration and confusion related to returning to school can be avoided with proper planning. Rehabilitation professionals should com-ministed with family members and school personned to help find the most effective ways to help the student return. This communication may need to be initiated by the student's family.





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Understanding TBI and PTSD

Although many people believe that PTSD is something only experienced by combat veterans, in reality it can occur following any frauma where a person believes that there is an immediate threat of harm, injury, or death. The U.S. Dept of Veterans Affairs estimates PTSD has a lifetime prevalence rate of 8.7 % (ptsd va gov). This means that about 9 out of every 100 people in the population will meet the criteria for PTSD all some point in their lifetime. On the other hand, current studies suggest that about one out of six people with TBI will experience PTSD after their injury (cdc; Granacher, 2008). Therefore, it is not only possible for survivors to struggle with PTSD, it is somewhall tikely.

It is somewhat likely.

Although PTSD is a relatively common occurrence after brain injury, it often goes undiagnosed. When this happers, both particularly, it often goes undiagnosed. When this happers, both particularly, because the property of the prop