Indian Health Service 2012 NATIONAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

WELCOME

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Francesca LaVecchia, Ph.D. Chief Neuropsychologist Brain Injury & Statewide Specialized Community Services Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission Assistant Professor (Adjunct) of Psychiatry Boston University School of Medicine



Mobilizing Partnerships to Promote Wellness

HOUSE KEEPING

- Please be sure to <u>sign in and out</u> on the Sign In Sheets located near the entrance to this room.
- Please complete the evaluation at the end of this presentation.
- For more information on Continuing Education Units (CEUs), please visit the Registration Desk

COMFORT ROOM

- To promote wellness and self-care, a Comfort Room is available in Atrium Room 8 for your use.
- If you need further assistance, please visit the Indian Health Service Division of Behavioral Health booth.

PARTNERSHIPS

MASSACHUSETTS REHABILITATION COMMISSION

• HEALTH RESOURCES and SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (HRSA)

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

EPIDEMIOLOGY

ACQUIRED BRAIN INJURY (ABI)

INFECTIOUS

NEUROTOXIC

METABOLIC

TRAUMATIC

NEOPLASTIC

VASCULAR

DEGENERATIVE/DEMENTING

EPIDEMIOLOGY of TBI

- CHILDREN / ADOLESCENTS
- YOUNG ADULTS
- ELDERLY (> 75 YEARS OF AGE)

EPIDEMIOLOGY of TBI (SEX RATIOS)

MALES >> FEMALES (1.5-2 : 1)

UNINTENTIONAL CAUSES of TBI

- FALLS
- MOTOR VEHICLE-RELATED OCCURRENCES
- SPORTS/RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
- INDUSTRIAL/WORK-RELATED INJURIES

INTENTIONAL CAUSES of TBI

- MILITARY COMBAT
- VIOLENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR
- HOMICIDE and SUICIDE ATTEMPTS
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- CHILD ABUSE

EPIDEMIOLOGY of TBI (RISK FACTORS)

- NON-USE of PREVENTION STRATEGIES (e.g. seatbelt, helmet)
- PSYCHIATRIC/BEHAVIORAL DISORDER
- PSYCHOSOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE

TBI SUBTYPES

- CLOSED HEAD INJURY
- PENETRATING HEAD INJURY
- CRUSH INJURY
- BLAST INJURY
- BIRTH INJURY

GLASGOW COMA SCALE (Teasdale & Jennett, 1974)

MOTOR RESPONSE

VERBAL RESPONSE

EYE OPENING RESPONSE

GLASGOW COMA SCALE

\leq 8 = SEVERE TBI

9 -12 = MODERATE TBI

13 - 15 = MILD TBI

TBI in the UNITED STATES

ESTIMATED 1.7 MILLION PERSONS/YEAR

- HOSPITALIZED: 275,000 PERSONS/YEAR
- EMERGENCY ROOM TREATMENT: 1.4 MILLION PERSONS/YEAR
- **DEATHS: 52,000**

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

NATIVE AMERICANS and INJURIES

Injuries are Leading Cause of Death Ages 1 – 44 years

> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003

TBI and AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVES

- HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE TBI-RELATED DEATH RATES
- HIGHEST RATE of MV-RELATED TBI DEATHS
- 67.5% of FIREARM-RELATED TBI DEATHS DUE to SUICIDE, with HIGHEST RISK on AI/AN MALES 15-34 YEARS
 - CDC Surveillance for TBI May, 2011

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

POST-CONCUSSION SYNDROME

POST-CONCUSSION SYNDROME (PCS)

• MINOR/MILD TBI

- ASSOCIATED WITH BRIEF or NO LOC
- MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH WHIPLASH EVENT

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS in PCS

- HEADACHE
- DIZZINESS/VERTIGO
- VISUAL SYMPTOMS (e,g., photophobia)
- NAUSEA/VOMITING
- SLEEP DISORDER
- AUDITORY SYMPTOMS (tinnitus, phonophobia, hearing loss)

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS in PCS

- IRRITABILITY/EMOTIONAL LABILITY
- **DIMINISHED STAMINA/FATIGUE**
- IMPAIRMENT OF ATTENTION/ CONCENTRATION
- SECONDARY MEMORY IMPAIRMENT

NEURODIAGNOSTIC FINDINGS

- GLASGOW COMA SCALE: 13-15
- CT/MRI FINDINGS TYPICALLY NEGATIVE
- EEG USUALLY NORMAL
- NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TEST RESULTS WNL

PERSISTENT PCS SYMPTOMS (RISK FACTORS)



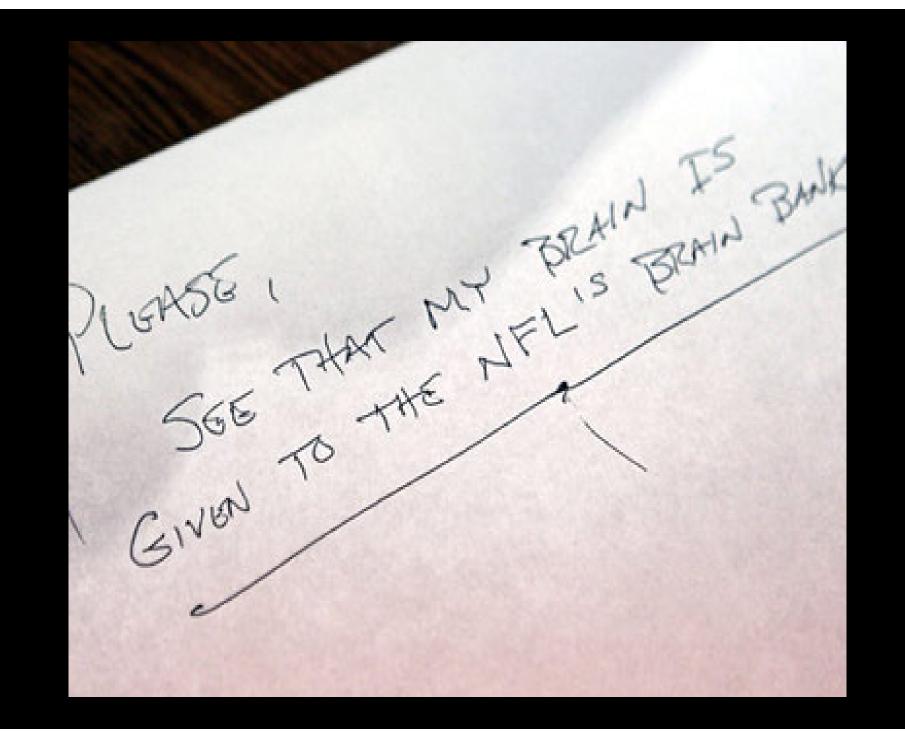
- HISTORY OF MULTIPLE CONCUSSIONS
- PRE-EXISTING PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER
- CIRCUMSTANCES of INJURY ASSOCIATED with PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA

PERSISTENT PCS SYMPTOMS (RISK FACTORS)

- SIGNIFICANT SEQUELAE RESULTING FROM APPARENT "MINOR" INJURY
- LACK of EVALUATION at TIME of INJURY
- MISDIAGNOSIS
- UNTREATED SYMPTOMS/DISORDER

IN MEMORIAM

DAVE DUERSON November 28, 1960 - February 17, 2011





Owen Thomas (age 21) University of Pennsylvania

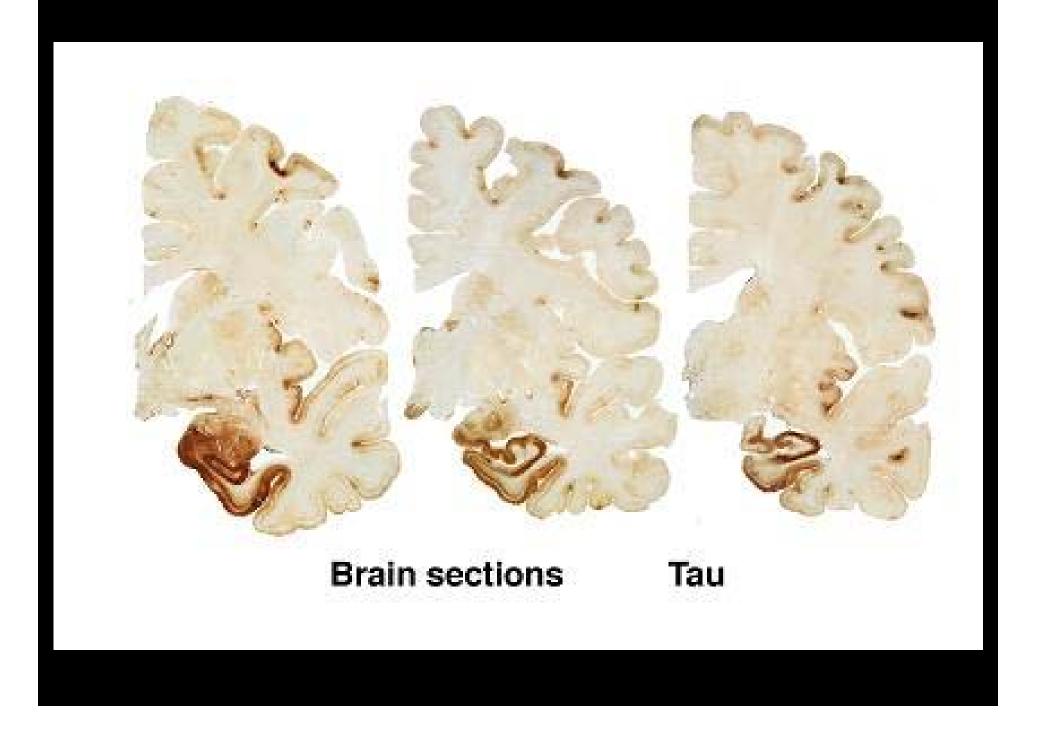
CHRONIC TRAUMATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (CTE)

- NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDER
- OBSERVED in CONTACT SPORTS ATHLETES
 - e.g., hockey, football
 - amateur and professional boxers (dementia pugilistica)
- ? OIF/OEF VETERANS

CHRONIC TRAUMATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (CTE)

• **DEMENTIA**

- NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS, including suicide
- PARKINSONISM
- NEUROPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES
 - Tau deposition
 - Atrophy of cerebral hemispheres and subcortical structures
 - Fenestrated cavum septum pellucidum



ENQUOIT CHR

CANADIAN CRIPPLER



SECOND IMPACT SYNDROME

- RARE DISORDER; HOWEVER, INCIDENCE, UNKNOWN
- MOST COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH SPORTS INJURY
- RESULTS FROM A SECOND CONCUSSION WITHIN HOURS, DAYS, WEEKS
- ACÚTE CEREBRAL EDEMA, VASCULAR CONGESTION, and ICP
- MORTALITY: 50%
- MORBIDITY: 100% in SURVIVORS



Nathan Stiles (age 17)

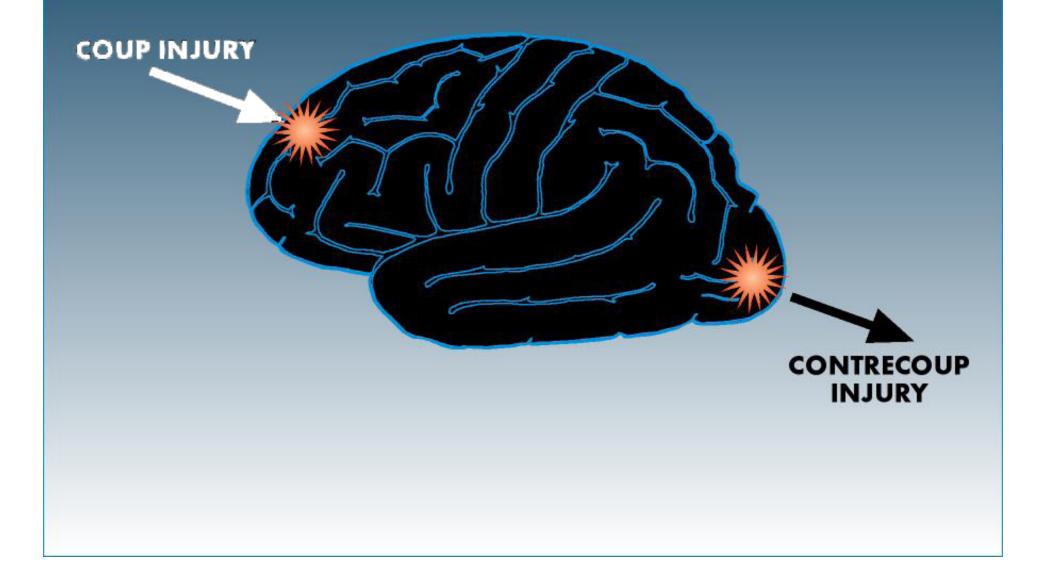
TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

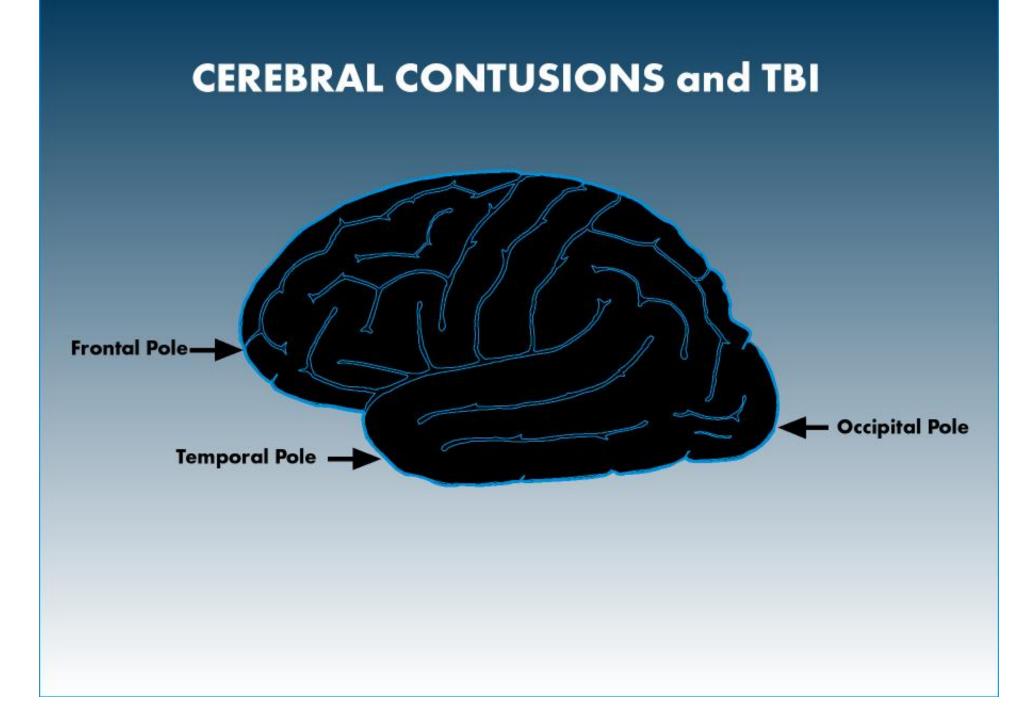
MODERATE/SEVERE INJURY

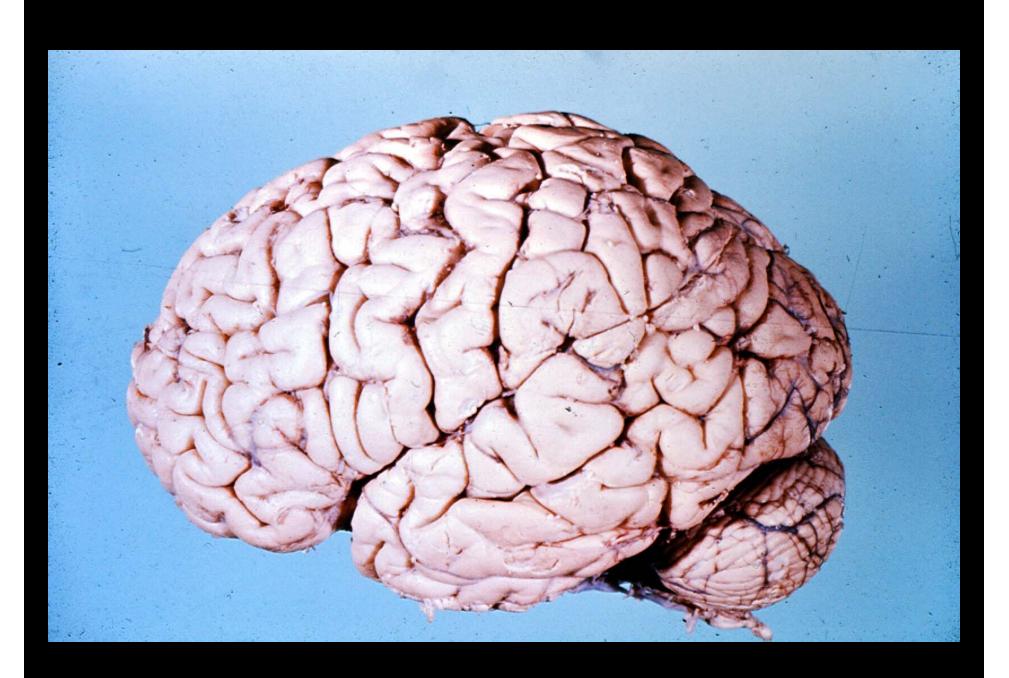
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY of TBI

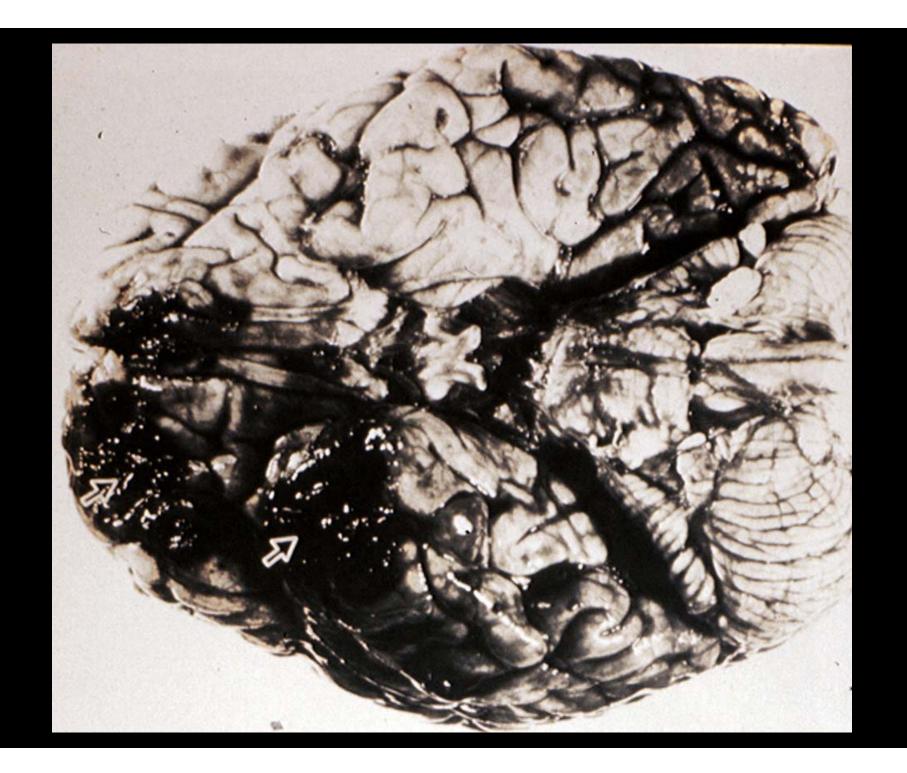
- LOC/COMA
- COUP AND CONTRECOUP CONTUSIONS
- FRONTOTEMPORAL CONTUSIONS

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY of TBI





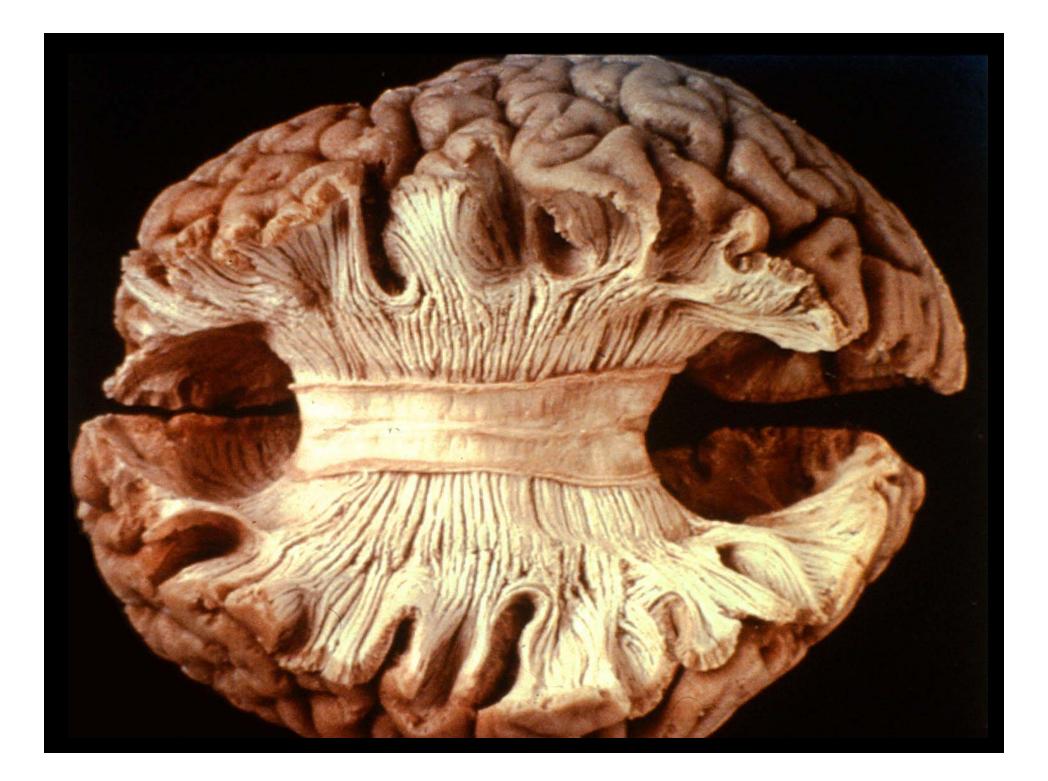




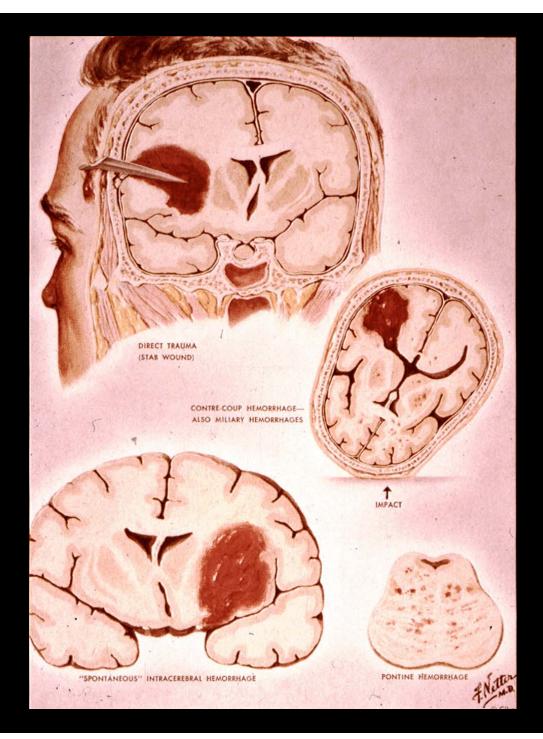
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY of TBI

- CEREBRAL EDEMA
- COMPRESSION and HERNIATION
- DIFFUSE AXONAL INJURY (DAI)







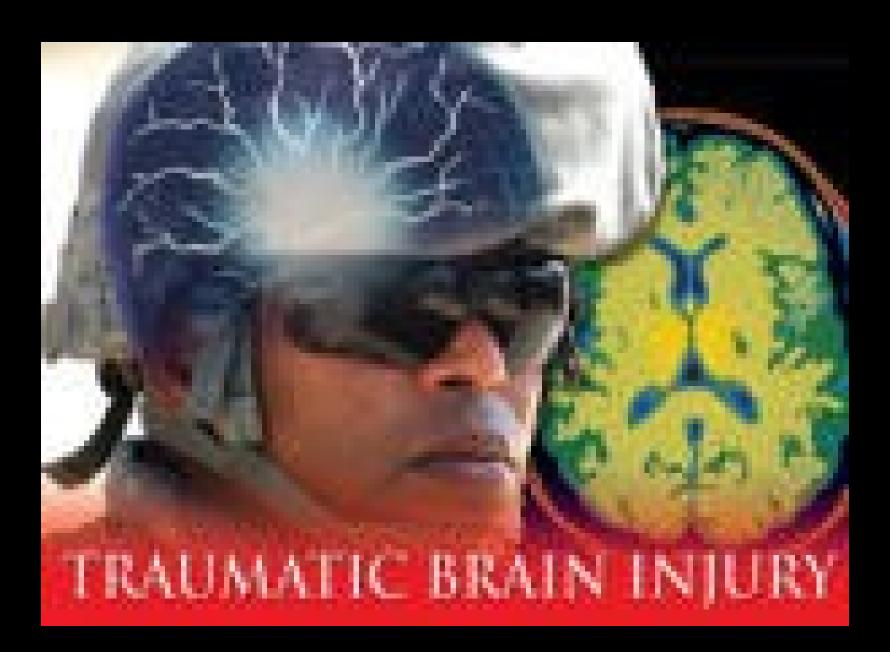


ACUTE COMPLICATIONS of TBI

- CARDIOPULMONARY ARREST
- SKULL FRACTURE
- HEMORRHAGE/HEMATOMA
 - Epidural
 - Subdural
 - Intracerebral
- HYDROCEPHALUS

ACUTE COMPLICATIONS of TBI

- SYSTEMIC COMPROMISE (e.g., shock)
- INFECTION
- ENDOCRINOPATHY
- POST-TRAUMATIC SEIZURES



EPIDEMIOLOGY: BLAST INJURY and TBI

- Incidence and Prevalence (worldwide): Unknown
- "Signature Injury" Among Veterans of Iraq/Afghanistan War
- Most Common Cause: Explosion

PREVALENCE of MENTAL CONDITION and TBI OIF/OEF VETERANS (N= 1.64 million)

 300,000 PTSD or MAJOR DEPRESSION

320,000 PROBABLE TBI

As of October, 2007 Rand Report Center for Military Health Policy Research

CAUSES of BLAST INJURY

RPG' S (Rocket-Propelled Grenades)

Land Mines

IED's (Improvised Explosive Devices)

TYPES of EXPLOSIVES

- HE (High Order Explosives) which produce a supersonic over-pressurization shock (blast) wave (e.g. TNT, ammonium nitrate fuel oil-ANFO, etc.)
- LE (Low Order Explosives) which produce a subsonic explosion (without overpressurization wave) – e.g. pipe bombs, gunpowder, pure petroleum, etc.
- Both HE's and LE's can produce a "blast wind" (forced super-heated air flow), and both HE's and LE's can be IED'S.

CNS EFFECTS of BLAST

- TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY <u>+</u> SKULL FRACTURE
- SPINAL CORD INJURY
- RUPTURE of GLOBE (EYE) AND PENETRATING EYE INJURY
- RUPTURE of TYMPANIC MEMBRANE (TM)

COMMON ASSOCIATED/SECONDARY DISORDERS

- INJURIES NECESSITATING AMPUTATION (LOWER EXTREMITIES – MOST COMMON)
- ASPHYXIA and RESIDUAL PULMONARY DISORDER
- BURNS of VARYING SEVERITY
- SEIZURE DISORDER
- NEUROTOXIC INJURY
- CARDIOMYOPATHY

KILLED – to – WOUNDED RATIOS

	1: 2.6
DESERT STORM/DESERT SHIELD	1: 1.2
IRAQ/AFGHANISTAN	1: 16

MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA



VETERANS:

DID YOU EXPERIENCE ANY UNWANTED SEXUAL ATTENTION, UNINVITED SEXUAL ADVANCES, OR FORCED SEX WHILE IN THE MILITARY? DOES THIS EXPERIENCE CONTINUE TO AFFECT YOUR LIFE TODAY?

Both men and women can experience Military Sexual Trauma [MST] during their service. MST can affect a person's physical and mental health, even many years afterward. The VA provides free, confidential counseling and treatment for conditions related to experiences of MST. You do not need to be service connected and may be able to receive this benefit even if you are not otherwise eligible for VA care.

mst

FEMALE VETERANS SERVED by VA HEALTH SERVICE

1/3 Experienced Rape/Attempted Rape during Military Service

- 37% Multiple Rapes
- 14% Gang-Raped

Department of Defense Funded Report, 2003

DOD SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION and RESPONSE PROGRAM

Established in 2005

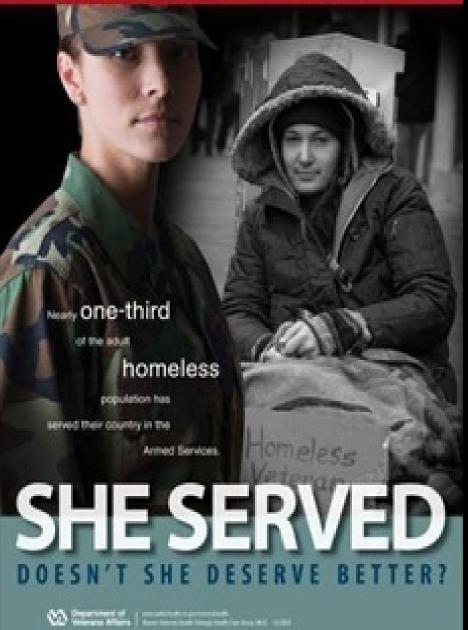
Provides for Confidential, "Restricted Reports"

Increase in Reported Assaults = 40%

COMORBIDITY in OIF/OEF VETERANS

- MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA (MST) ± TBI
- PTSD
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER
- UNDIAGNOSED/UNTREATED MENTAL
 DISORDER
- RISK of SUICIDE

WOMEN VETERANS HEALTH CARE



OTHER RISKS in OIF/OEF VETERANS

- DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE
- CRIMINAL CHARGES/INCARCERATION
- UNEMPLOYMENT
- HOMELESSNESS







- **VEHICULAR ACCIDENT (Humvee, Helicopter, Tank)**
- CLOSE EXPOSURE to an IED or other EXPLOSION
- MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA, involving Injury to the Head

ARE YOU STILL EXPERIENCING PERSISTENT **PROBLEMS WITH:**

- * Reasoning * Problem Solving
- * Memory
- **Finding Words**
- * **Hearing Loss**
- *
- **Ringing in the Ears**
- * Making Decisions Ability to Concentrate 🖈 Personality Changes ★ Vision Changes

YOU MAY HAVE SUSTAINED A CONCUSSION or MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (mTBI)

WE CAN HELP

STATEWIDE HEAD INJURY PROGRAM

Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission 27 Wormwood St. Suite 600 Boston, MA 02210-1616 617-204-3852 or Toll Free Number: 1-800-223-2559

Email: shipu@mrc.state.ma.us Website: http://www.mass.gov/mrc/ship









LONG-TERM SEQUELAE of TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

TBI: POST-ACUTE SEQUELAE

- PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- SENSORY IMPAIRMENT
- NEUROCOGNITIVE DEFICITS
- NEUROBEHAVIORAL/PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER

NEUROCOGNITIVE CONSEQUENCES of TBI Disorders of Attention/Arousal

- Difficulty sustaining concentration or dividing attention
- Distractibility and diminished capacity to resist interference from competing stimuli
- Inattention or neglect (ignores stimuli typically on one side of space)
- Hypoarousal and persistent lethargy

NEUROCOGNITIVE CONSEQUENCES of TBI Disorders of Memory

- Post-Traumatic Amnesia (PTA)
- Impaired ability for acquisition of new information, verbal and/or non-verbal
- Difficulty with retrieval of information
- Persistent amnesia

NEUROCOGNITIVE CONSEQUENCES of TBI Disorders of Language

- Word-finding or naming difficulty (anomia)
- Diminished verbal fluency
- Difficulty with articulation of speech (dysarthria)
- Difficulty with expression and/or comprehension of language (traumatic aphasia)
- Impairment of cognitive-linguistic skills (e.g., reading, spelling)

NEUROCOGNITIVE CONSEQUENCES of TBI Disorders of Executive Skill

- Difficulty with initiating and/or sustaining purposeful activity
- Impairment of organizational and problemsolving skills
- Diminished capacity to develop and execute well-formulated plans

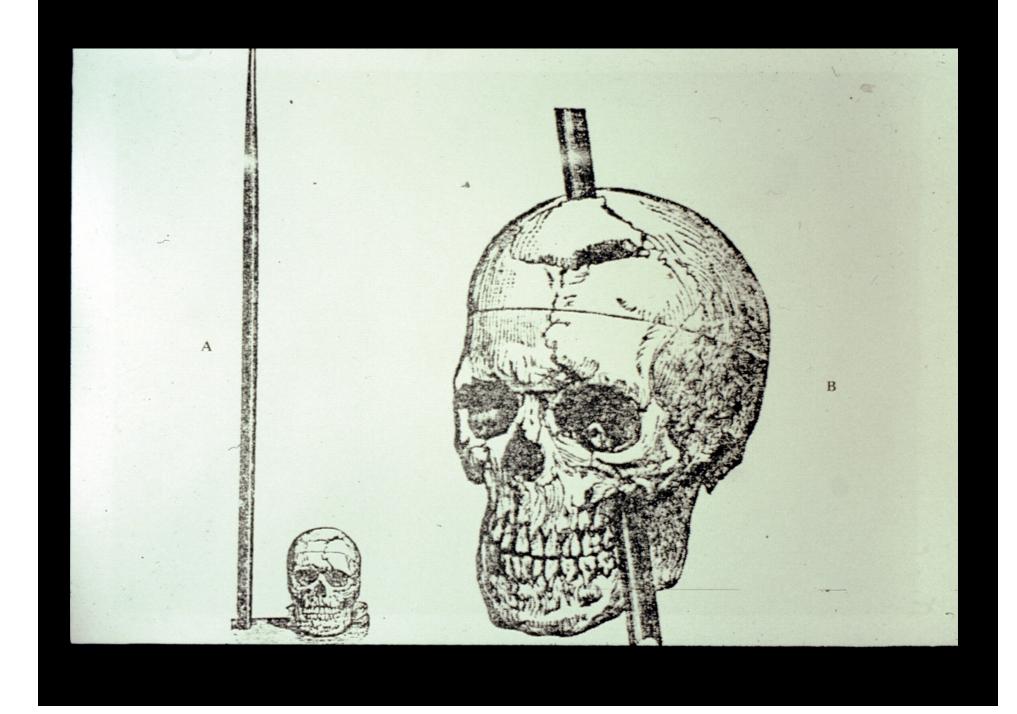
NEUROCOGNITIVE CONSEQUENCES of TBI Disorders of Executive Skill

- Cognitive inflexibility, evidenced in perseveration and limited capacity to generate alternative strategies/integrate feedback
- Limited capacity for insight and reasoning
- Diminished capacity for recognizing or anticipating the consequences of one's own behavior

NEUROBEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES of TBI

• **DEPRESSION**

• PERSONALITY CHANGE



CASE of PHINEAS GAGE (September 13, 1848)

PREMORBID PERSONALITY "Efficient, well balanced, energetic, shrewd"

POST-INJURY

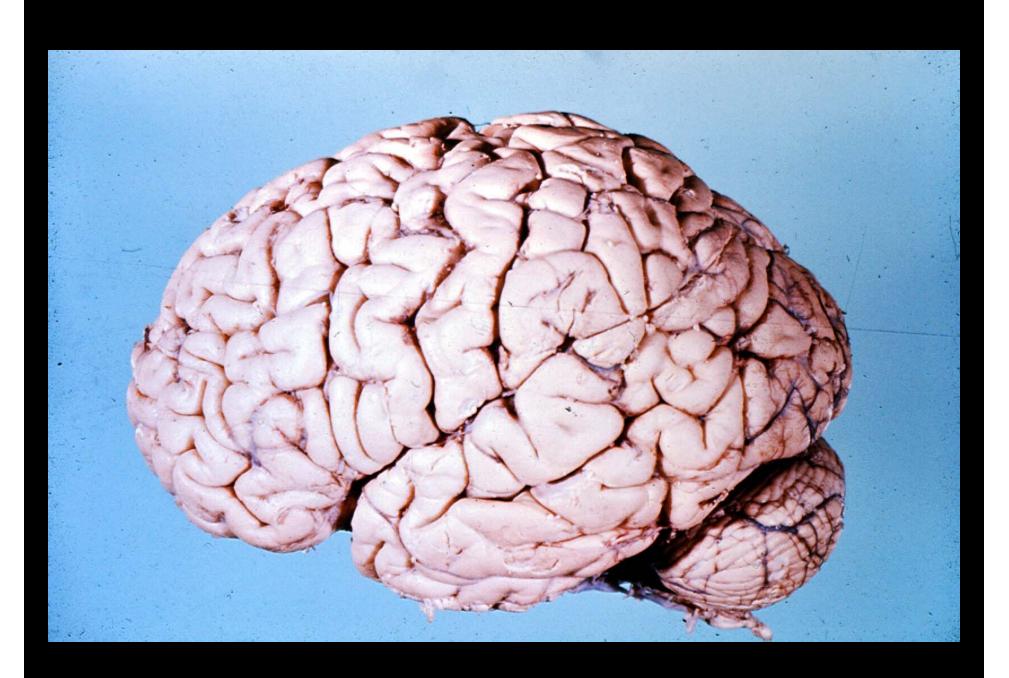
- Loss of the "balance between his intellectual faculties and animal propensities"
- "Impatient of restraint or advice, when it conflicts with his desires"
- * "At times obstinate, yet capricious and vacillating-devising many plans of future operations which are no sooner arranged then are abandoned in turn for others appearing more feasible"
- "No longer Gage"

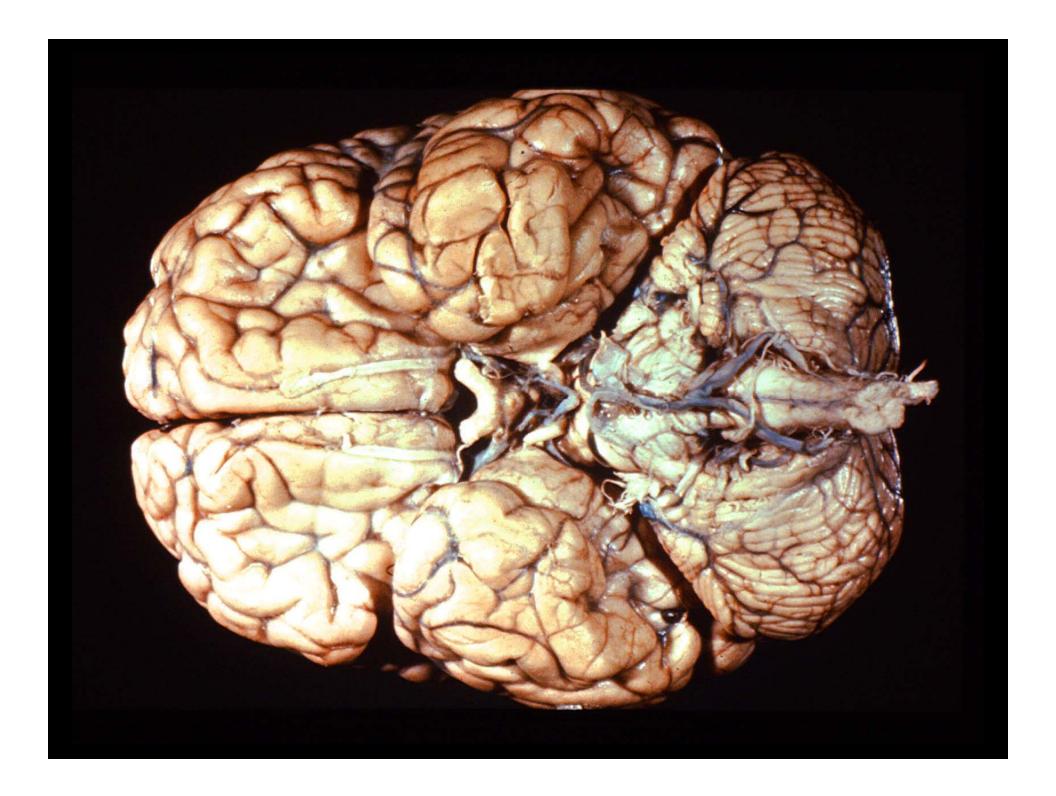
John Martyn Harlow, M.D.

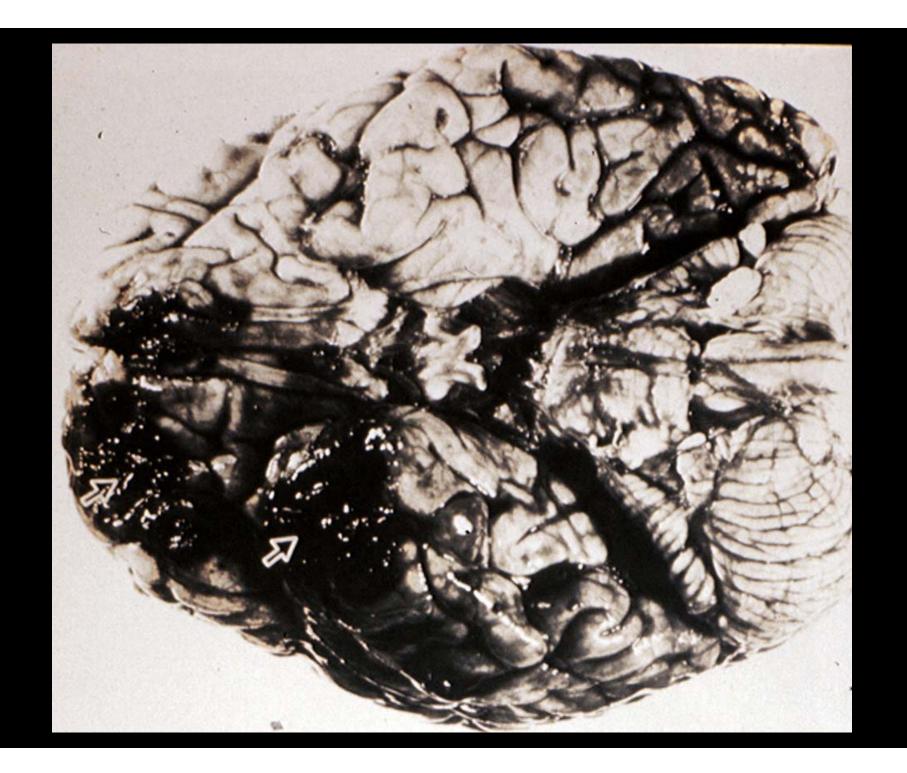


NEUROBEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES of TBI DORSOLATERAL PFC SYNDROME

- EXECUTIVE SKILL DEFICITS
- IMPAIRMENT OF WORKING MEMORY
- FLAT AFFECT/PSEUDODEPRESSION
- STIMULUS-BOUND BEHAVIOR







NEUROBEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES of TBI ORBITOFRONTAL PFC SYNDROME

- RELATIVELY PRESERVED NEUROCOGNITIVE SKILLS
- IMPAIRED SOCIAL SKILLS/PSEUDOSOCIOPATHY
- DISINHIBITION/EMOTIONAL DYSREGULATION
- HYPOMANIA-MANIA/PSEUDOPSYCHOPATHY

AGGRESSION and TBI REACTIVE in NATURE, OFTEN in RESPONSE to MINIMAL STIMULUS

- **IS NOT USUALLY PLANNED or PREMEDITATED**
- NOT USUALLY GOAL-DIRECTED
- EPISODIC/EXPLOSIVE

POST-EVENT REMORSE and EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

SUICIDE RISK in TBI SURVIVORS

RISK of MAJOR DEPRESSION, ASSOCIATED WITH DISINHIBITION

RISK of SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

- Prior to TBI
- Years after TBI
- Associated with Premorbid History of Aggression

SUICIDE RISK in TBI SURVIVORS

- CHRONIC FEELINGS of HOPELESSNESS
- SOCIAL INSOLATION
- BELIEF that LIFE is not WORTH LIVING

MANAGING ACUTE SUICIDAL/HOMICIDAL RISK

- NECESSITATES IMMEDIATE ASSESSMENT by a QUALIFIED/LICENSED MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIAN
- DETERMINE NEED for ACUTE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION (VOLUNTARY or INVOLUNTARY)
- PRIMARY GOALS for INDIVIDUAL are to ENSURE SAFETY and FACILITATE STABILIZATION
- ENSURE SAFETY of OTHERS or SPECIFIED INTENDED VICTIMS

CHALLENGES RE: ACCESSING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- EXAMINER INEXPERIENCED in EVALUATING PERSONS WITH ABI
- PRESENTATION in ER is PERCEIVED to be in CONFLICT with REPORTED CONCERNS REGARDING BEHAVIOR
- PRESUMPTION of COMPETENCY and ABILITY to CONTRACT for SAFETY

CHALLENGES RE: ACCESSING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- PRESUMPTION that INDIVIDUAL is LESS/NOT at RISK BECAUSE of MOTOR, NEUROCOGNITIVE or OTHER DEFICITS
- INABILITY/REFUSAL of PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL/FACILITY to ACCOMMODATE INDIVIDUAL IN MILIEU (e.g., physical care needs, neurocognitive impairments, etc.)
- CONCERNS RE: DISCHARGE and DISPOSITION (e.g., post-discharge placement options, homelessness, etc.)

ASSESSMENTS TO CONSIDER

- NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION

 (e.g., assessment of neurocognitive
 impairments which may compromise
 functioning and treatment goals/objectives)
- NEUROPSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT (e.g., mental status changes, medication questions)
- NEUROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (e.g., R/O seizures; neurodiagnostic testing; evaluation of shunt status)

CRISIS HOTLINE NUMBERS

Suicide Prevention Lifeline Number: 1-800-273-TALK (8255)

National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or TTY 1-800-787-3224 National Child Abuse Hotline: 1-800-4-A-CHILD Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-262-9800 Veterans Crisis Line: 1-800-273-8255 (PRESS 1)

BRAIN INJURY ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

TO FIND BIA IN YOUR STATE:

www.biausa.org/state-affiliates.htm

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of STATE HEAD INJURY ADMINISTRATORS

NASHIA PO BOX 878 WAITSFIELD, VERMONT 05673

PHONE: 802-498-3349 www.nashia.org

REFERENCES

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2006). Bombs: injury patterns and care. Blast injuries module curriculum guide. Atlanta, GA.
- Faul, M., Xu, L., Wald, M. M., & Coronado, V. G. (2010). Traumatic brain injury in the United States. Emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths, 2002-2006. Publication of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Atlanta, GA.
- McCrea, M. (2008). Mild traumatic brain injury and postconcussion syndrome. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Silver, J. M., McAllister, T. W., & Yudofsky, M. D. (2011). *Textbook of traumatic brain injury*. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc.
- **Tanielian, T. (2008).** Invisible wounds of war: Psychological and cognitive injuries, their consequences, and services to assist recovery. Santa Monica, CA: Rand
- **Valenstein, E.S. (2010).** *Great and desperate cures. The rise and decline of psychosurgery and other radical treatments for mental illness.* **Seattle, WA: Create Space**
- **Zamora, M. (1993).** Frida Kahlo: Brush of anguish. San Francisco, LA: Chronicle Books

CONTACT INFORMATION

Francesca LaVecchia, Ph.D. Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission 600 Washington Street Boston, MA 02111 (617) 204-3852 <u>francesca.lavecchia@verizon.net</u>

