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INTRODUCTION TO BRAIN INJURY

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DEFINING BRAIN INJURY

Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) is an injury to the brain that has occurred after birth.

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is an insult or blow to the brain caused by an external physical force.



CAUSES OF ABI?

- Anoxia (Lack of oxygen/blood flow)
- Aneurysms
- Infections to the brain
- Intracranial surgery
- Toxic exposure
- Traumatic brain injury





Leading Causes of TBI

- #1 Falls
- #2 Motor vehicle crashes
- #3 Struck by or against an object
- #4 Assaults



Blast Injuries are a leading cause of TBI for active duty military personnel in war zones.

Statistics from the Centers for Disease Control



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Who is at Risk?

- Children aged o to 4 years
- Adolescents aged 15 to 19 years
- Adults aged 65 years and older
- Individuals who have already sustained a concussion.

Statistics from the **Centers for Disease Control**

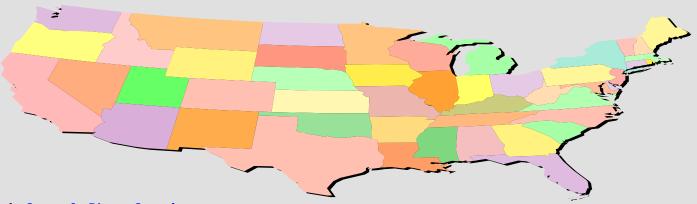


"The Silent Epidemic"

It is estimated that over

5.3 MILLION

Americans are living with a disability as a result of a Brain Injury.



Statistics from the Centers for Disease Control

Taylor CA, Bell JM, Breiding MJ, Xu L. <u>Traumatic Brain Injury–Related Emergency Department Visits, Hospitalizations, and Deaths — United States, 2007 and 2013</u>. MMWR Surveill Summ 2017;66(No. SS-9):1–16. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6609a1



TBI FACTS

- TBIs account for **30%** of all injury deaths.¹
- Every day, <u>153</u> people in the United States
 <u>DIE</u> from injuries that include TBI.¹
- Each year an estimated 1.5 Million
 Americans sustain a TBI.

Statistics from the Centers for Disease Control

Taylor CA, Bell JM, Breiding MJ, Xu L. <u>Traumatic Brain Injury–Related Emergency Department Visits, Hospitalizations, and Deaths — United States, 2007 and 2013</u>. MMWR Surveill Summ 2017;66(No. SS-9):1–16. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6609a1



SEVERITY OF BRAIN INJURY

MILD – Usually there is no loss of consciousness.

MODERATE - Loss of consciousness lasts from a few minutes to a few hours.

SEVERE - Prolonged unconsciousness can last for several days, weeks or even longer





Physical Changes

- Fatigue
- Loss of smell & taste
- Hearing Loss
- Visual Problems
- Sleep disturbances
- Balance & coordination
- Dysarthria

- Motor control
- Seizures
- Decreased tolerance for drugs and alcohol
- Headaches



Cognitive Changes

- Aphasia
- Memory loss
- Lack of initiative
- Impaired reasoning
- Visual/Perceptual Skills
- Processing and understanding
- Communication
- Attention span
- Planning/Organizing

- Lack of focus
- Completing tasks
- Controlling impulses
- Diminished insight and empathy





Emotional & Behavioral Changes

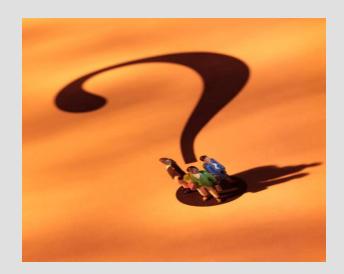
- Impulsivity
- Emotional lability
- Irritability
- Decrease frustration tolerance
- Impaired judgment

- Anxiety
- Depression
- Aggressive behaviors
- Changed sexual drive
- Changed personality



What Will Happen?

- Each person may have a different combination of problems.
- Each person may <u>also</u> have intact abilities





Rehabilitation

Measured in weeks, months and years

 Rehabilitation from brain injury can occur be a slow process with progress continuing years after

the injury.

Patience is very important.





Psychosocial Changes

- Educational/Vocational Changes
- Family Issues
- Interpersonal Difficulties
 - Intimacy/Sexuality
 - Establishing and Maintaining Relationships
 - Alcohol/Drugs
- Intra-personal Difficulties
 - Loss of Self Esteem
 - Depression/Frustration
 - Shaken Sense of Self
 - Profound Sense of Loss





FINANCIAL IMPACT

 Abuse of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs is costly to our Nation, exacting more than \$740 BILLION annually in costs related to crime, lost work productivity and health care.

Estimate of Cost is National Drug Intelligence Center. <u>National Drug Threat Assessment</u>. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice; 2011.

Birnbaum, HG. et al. <u>Societal Costs of Prescription Opioid Abuse</u>, <u>Dependence</u>, <u>and Misuse in the United States</u>. Pain Medicine 2011; 12: 657-667.



SUBSTANCE	HEALTH CARE	OVERALL	YEAR ESTIMATE BASED ON
Tobacco <u>1,2</u>	\$168 Billion	\$300 Billion	2010
Alcohol 3	\$27 Billion	\$249 Billion	2010
Illicit Drugs 4,5	\$11 Billion	\$193 Billion	2007
Prescription Opioids <u>6</u>	\$26 Billion	\$78.5 Billion	2013

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health; 2014. https://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/full-report.pdf (PDF, 38MB)

Xu X, Bishop EE, Kennedy SM, Simpson SA, Pechacek TF. Annual Healthcare Spending Attributable to Gigarette Smoking: An Update. American Journal of Preventive Medicine 2014;48[3]:326–33 [accessed 2017 Feb 28].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Excessive Drinking is Draining the U.S. Economy. https://www.cdc.gov/features/costsofdrinking/. Updated January 2016. Accessed April 21, 2017.

National Drug Intelligence Center. National Drug Threat Assessment. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice; 2011. https://www.dc.gov/features/costsofdrinking/. Updated January 2016. Accessed April 21, 2017.

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Birnbaum, HG. et al. Societal Costs of Prescription Opioid Abuse, Dependence, and Misuse in the United States. Pain Medicine 2011; 12: 657-667.

Florence, CS et al. The Economic Burden of Prescription Opioid Overdose, Abuse, and Dependence in the United States, 2013; Medical Care. Volume 54, Number 10, October 2016.



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"Addiction has a specific definition: You are unable to stop when you want to, despite [being] aware of the adverse consequences. It permeates your life; you spend more and more time satisfying your [your craving]." Quote from Nora Volkow, MD Director of NIDA





"Addiction is a chronic and relapsing brain disease characterized by uncontrollable drug-seeking behavior and use. It persists even with the knowledge of negative health and social consequences."

> Quote by: <u>Scott E. Lukas, PhD</u> <u>McLean Hospital</u>



How Can You Help?

- Become more knowledgeable about brain injury and appropriate resources.
- Offer understanding and support to a person with a brain injury and his/her family.
- Provide appropriate assistance and accommodations.
- Develop agency protocols for working with people with brain injury.





BIANJ Programs & Services

- Helpline: (800) 669-4323
- www.bianj.org
- Family Support & Support Coordination Services
- BIANJ CARES & CARES for Kids
- Support Groups statewide
- Traveling Workshops
- Webinars
- Annual Professional Seminar
- Fall Family Conference
- Camp TREK
- Annual Walk for Brain Injury Awareness





BIANJ Programs & Services

Legislative Affairs

The Alliance maintains a voice in government promoting services for those affected by brain injury and safety legislation.

CHIC

(Council for the Head Injured Community)

A self-advocacy group run by and for people with brain injury.







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THANK YOU