Facts

TBI is a leading cause of death and disability in the U.S.



1.7 million people suffer a traumatic brain injury every year.

Most susceptible to a TBI:*

Children under 4, Adolescents between 15 and 19, The elderly.

Men are three times more likely than women to die from a TBI.



Causes of TBI



Sudden trauma to the brain by an impact, jolt or penetration to the head.

The most common situations resulting in brain injuries:

Damage may occur at the time of the accident or over time.

Automobile accidents

- Slip and Falls
- Intentional Assault & Battery
- Medical errors





Symptoms of TBI Symptoms of Mild TBIs:

Headache

- Confusion
- Dizziness
- Ringing in the ears Bad taste in the mouth
- Lightheadedness Fatigue or lethargy
- Behavioral changes Mood changes
- Sleep pattern changes Blurred vision or tired eyes
- Temporary loss of consciousness Trouble with attention, concentration, thinking, or memory
- Symptoms of Severe TBI:



 Persistent headache Nausea or vomiting Seizures or convulsions

(in addition to the above symptoms)

- Dilation of one or both pupils
- Slurred speech
- Unable to awaken from sleep Loss of coordination
- Increased restlessness, agitation or confusion

Numbness or weakness in the extremities

Approximately 50% of victims with severe TBI will require surgery.

Effects of TBI

Common disabilities include:

Sensory processing (sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell),

Behavior or Mental Health.

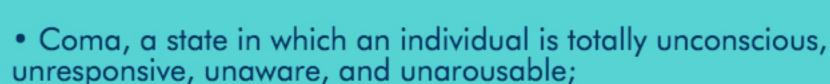
and periods of alertness; or

Communication (expression and understanding),

Problems with cognition (thinking, memory, and reasoning),

More serious head injuries may result in: Stupor, an unresponsive state but one in which an individual can be

TBI Prevention —



aroused briefly by a strong stimulus, such as sharp pain;

- · Vegetative state, in which an individual is unconscious and unaware of his or her surroundings, but continues to have a sleep-wake cycle
- Persistent Vegetative State (PVS), in which an individual remains in a vegetative state for more than a month.
- Reduce The Chances of Experiencing a TBI:

seat, or seat belt (according to the child's height, weight, and age).

1. Buckle children in a car, using an approved child safety seat, booster

2. Make sure your children (and you yourself) wear helmets when:

Using in-line skates or skateboards;

For Children

For Seniors

For Adults

 Playing contact sports; Batting and running bases in baseball; Skiing or snowboarding.

Install window guards to protect kids from falling out of windows;

Riding a bike, motorized bike, scooter, horse, ATV, snowmobile, etc.

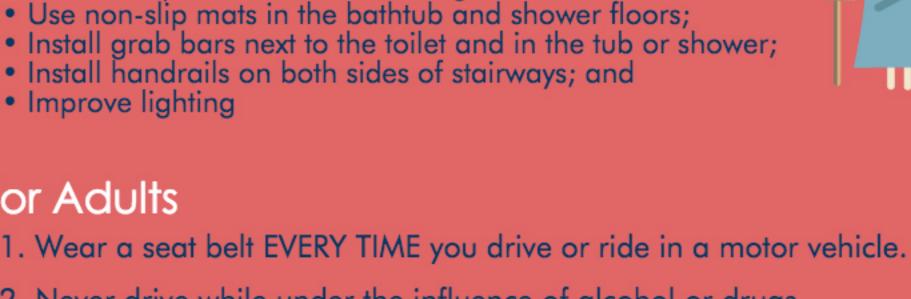
Use safety gates at the top and bottom of stairs; Ensure surface on a playground is made of shock-absorbing material.

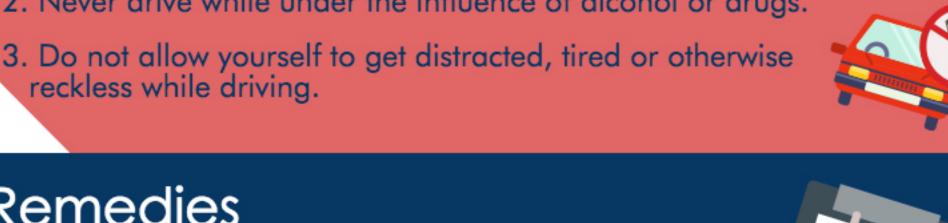
1. Safeguard living areas safer for seniors:

3. Safeguard areas for children:

- Remove trip hazards i.e. throw rugs and clutter;
- Install handrails on both sides of stairways; and Improve lighting
- 2. Never drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Remedies Traumatic brain injuries are very complex situations from both a medical and legal perspective.







reckless while driving.

http://www.injurylawyer.com/practice-areas/traumatic-brain-injury/http://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/get_the_facts.html
http://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/prevention.html
http://www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/tbi/tbi.htm
* National Center for Injury Prevention and Control:



Injury Lawyer.com

