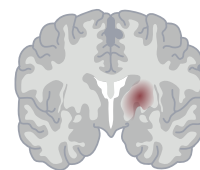
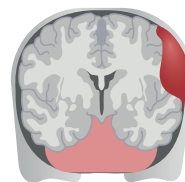


TYPES OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES



	Concussion	Subdural hemorrhage	Epidural hemorrhage	Intracerebral hemorrhage
Definition	Physical injury that causes the head and brain to move back and forth	Bleeding in the area between the outer covering of the brain (dura) and the brain	Bleeding between the inside of the skull and the dura	Bleeding directly into the brain tissue
Nursing note	Concussions can create chemical changes in the brain and harm its cells.	Subdural bleeds are venous bleeds that can be acute or chronic.	90% of the epidural bleeds occur in arteries.	Intracerebral hemorrhages are the most deadly TBI.
Risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skull fracture • Severe head injury • People who play high-impact sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skull fracture • Severe head injury • Blood thinner use • Chronic alcohol use • People who play high-impact sports • Older age (can be mistaken for dementia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skull fracture • Severe head injury • Blood thinner use • Chronic alcohol use • Skull fracture in childhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skull fracture • Severe head injury • Blood thinner use • Chronic alcohol use • Hypertension • Older age • History of stroke • Liver disease
Signs and symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache • GI upset • Vision changes • Confusion • Balance changes • Light sensitivity • Fatigue • Difficulty concentrating • Memory loss • Personality changes • Loss of consciousness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsening headache • Personality changes • Vision changes • Confusion • Fatigue • Dysarthria • Speech changes • Partial body weakness • Seizures • Loss of consciousness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe headache • GI upset • Anisocoria • Confusion • Dizziness • Fatigue • Partial body weakness • Seizures • Loss of consciousness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe headache • GI upset • Vision changes • Confusion • Partial body weakness • Balance changes • Speech changes • Seizures • Loss of consciousness
Nursing tips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform regular neurological assessments. • Regularly assess blood pressure and temperature. • Review fall risk prevention strategies. • Monitor for any new symptoms or increased intensity of present symptoms (e.g. increased blurry vision or more painful headaches). • Educate client and caregivers on post-TBI care management. • Educate on the importance of attending follow-up visits. 			

NOTES

