

Understanding TBI

Part 1: What happens to the brain during injury and in the early stages of recovery from TBI?

For more information, contact your nearest TBI Model Systems. For a list of TBI Model System go to: <http://msktc.washington.edu/tbi/findms.asp>

This publication was produced by the TBI Model Systems in collaboration with the Model Systems Knowledge Translation Center (<http://msktc.washington.edu>) with funding from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research in the U.S. Department of Education, grant no. H133A060070.

What is a brain injury?

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) refers to damage to the brain caused by an external physical force such as a car accident, a gunshot wound to the head, or a fall. A TBI is not caused by something internal such as a stroke or tumor, and does not include damage to the brain due to prolonged lack of oxygen (anoxic brain injuries). It is possible to have a TBI and never lose consciousness. For example, someone with a penetrating gunshot wound to the head may not lose consciousness.

Commonly accepted criteria established by the TBI Model Systems (TBIMS)* to identify the presence and severity of TBI include:

Damage to brain tissue caused by an external force and at least one of the following:

- A documented loss of consciousness
- The person cannot recall the actual traumatic event (amnesia)
- The person has a skull fracture, post-traumatic seizure, or an abnormal brain scan due to the trauma

Causes of TBI

Statistics from Centers for Disease Control for 2002-2006 indicate that the leading cause of brain injury is falls (35%) followed by car crashes (17%) and being struck by an object (16%). Emergency room visits due to TBI caused by falls are increasing for both younger and older people. However, if you focus only on moderate to severe TBI (those injuries that require admission to a neurointensive care unit), car crashes are the most frequent cause of TBI, followed by gunshot wound, falls, and assault.

Types of injuries

The brain is about 3–4 pounds of extremely delicate soft tissue floating in fluid within the skull. Under the skull there are three layers of membrane that cover and protect the brain. The brain tissue is soft and therefore can be compressed (squeezed), pulled, and stretched. When there is sudden speeding up and slowing down, such as in a car crash or fall, the brain can move around violently inside the skull, resulting in injury.

Closed versus open head injury

Closed means the skull and brain contents have not been penetrated (broken into or through), whereas *open* means the skull and other protective layers are penetrated and exposed to air. A classic example of an open head injury

is a gunshot wound to the head. A classic closed head injury is one that occurs as the result of a motor vehicle crash.

In a **closed head injury**, damage occurs because of a blow to the person's head or having the head stop suddenly after moving at high speed. This causes the brain to move forward and back or from side to side, such that it collides with the bony skull around it. This jarring movement bruises brain tissue, damages axons (part of the nerve cell), and tears blood vessels. After a closed head injury, damage can occur in specific brain areas (localized injury) or throughout the brain (diffuse axonal injury).

Damage following **open head injury** tends to be localized and therefore damage tends to be limited to a specific area of the brain. However, such injuries can be as severe as closed head injuries, depending on the destructive path of the bullet or other invasive object within the brain.

Primary versus secondary injuries

Primary injuries occur at the time of injury and there is nothing that physicians can do to reverse those injuries. Instead, the goal of the treatment team in the hospital is to prevent any further, or secondary, injury to the brain. Below are some primary injuries.

- **Skull fracture** occurs when there is a breaking or denting of the skull. Pieces of bone pressing on the brain can cause injury, often referred to as a depressed skull fracture.
- **Localized injury** means that a particular area of the brain is injured. Injuries can involve bruising (contusions) or bleeding (hemorrhages) on the surface of or within any layer of the brain.
- **Diffuse axonal Injury (DAI)** involves damage throughout the brain and loss of consciousness. DAI is a "stretching" injury to the neurons (the cell bodies of the brain) and axons (fibers that allow for communication from one neuron to another neuron). Everything our brains do for us depends on neurons communicating. When the brain is injured, axons can be pulled, stretched, and torn. If there is

too much injury to the axon, the neuron will not survive. In a DAI, this happens to neurons all over the brain. This type of damage is often difficult to detect with brain scans.

Secondary injuries occur after the initial injury, usually within a few days. Secondary injury may be caused by oxygen not reaching the brain, which can be the result of continued low blood pressure or increased intracranial pressure (pressure inside the skull) from brain tissue swelling.

Measuring the severity of TBI

"Severity of injury" refers to the degree or extent of brain tissue damage. The degree of damage is estimated by measuring the duration of loss of consciousness, the depth of coma and level of amnesia (memory loss), and through brain scans.

The **Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)** is used to measure the depth of coma. The GCS rates three aspects of functioning:

- Eye opening
- Movement
- Verbal response

Individuals in deep coma score very low on all these aspects of functioning, while those less severely injured or recovering from coma score higher.

- A GCS score of 3 indicates the deepest level of coma, describing a person who is totally unresponsive.
- A score of 9 or more indicates that the person is no longer in coma, but is not fully alert.
- The highest score (15) refers to a person who is fully conscious.

A person's first GCS score is often done at the roadside by the emergency response personnel. In many instances, moderately to severely injured people are intubated (a tube is placed down the throat and into the air passage into the lungs) at the scene of the injury to ensure the person gets enough oxygen. To do the intubation the person must be sedated (given medication that makes the person go to sleep). So, by the time

the person arrives at the hospital he/she has already received sedating medications and has a breathing tube in place. Under these conditions it is impossible for a person to talk, so the doctors cannot assess the verbal part of the GCS. People in this situation often receive a “T” after the GCS score, indicating that they were intubated when the examination took place, so you might see a score of 5T, for instance. The GCS is done at intervals in the neurointensive care unit to document a person’s recovery.

Post-traumatic amnesia (PTA) is another good estimate for severity of a brain injury. Anytime a person has a major blow to the head he or she will not remember the injury and related events for sometime afterward. People with these injuries might not recall having spoken to someone just a couple of hours ago and may repeat things they have already said. This is the period of post-traumatic amnesia. The longer the duration of amnesia, the more severe the brain damage.

CT or MRI Scan Results

The cranial tomography (CT) scan is a type of X-ray that shows problems in the brain such as bruises, blood clots, and swelling. CT scans are not painful. People with moderate to severe TBI will have several CT scans while in the hospital to keep track of lesions (damaged areas in the brain). In some cases, a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan may also be performed. This also creates a picture of the brain based on magnetic properties of molecules in tissue. Most people with severe TBI will have an abnormality on a CT scan or MRI scan. These scans cannot detect all types of brain injuries, so it is possible to have a severe TBI and be in coma even though the scan results are normal.

Brain tissue response to injury

Common Problems:

Increased intracranial pressure

The brain is like any other body tissue when it gets injured: it fills with fluid and swells. Because of the hard skull around it, however, the brain has nowhere to expand as it swells. This swelling

increases pressure inside the head (intracranial pressure), which can cause further injury to the brain. Decreasing and controlling intracranial pressure is a major focus of medical treatment early after a TBI. If intracranial pressure remains high, it can prevent blood passage to tissue, which results in further brain injury.

Neurochemical problems that disrupt functioning

Our brains operate based on a delicate chemistry. Chemical substances in the brain called neurotransmitters are necessary for communication between neurons, the specialized cells within our central nervous system. When the brain is functioning normally, chemical signals are sent from neuron to neuron, and groups of neurons work together to perform functions.

TBI disturbs the delicate chemistry of the brain so that the neurons cannot function normally. This results in changes in thinking and behavior. It can take weeks and sometimes months for the brain to resolve the chemical imbalance that occurs with TBI. As the chemistry of the brain improves, so can the person’s ability to function. This is one reason that someone may make rapid progress in the first few weeks after an injury.

Natural plasticity (ability of change) of the brain

The brain is a dynamic organ that has a natural ability to adapt and change with time. Even after it has been injured, the brain changes by setting up new connections between neurons that carry the messages within our brains. We now know the brain can create new neurons in some parts of the brain, although the extent and purpose of this is still uncertain.

Plasticity of the brain occurs at every stage of development throughout the life cycle. Plasticity is more likely to occur when there is stimulation of the neural system, meaning that the brain must be active to adapt. Changes do not occur without exposure to a stimulating environment that prompts the brain to work. These changes do not occur quickly. That is one of the reasons that recovery goes on for months and sometimes years following TBI.

Rehabilitation sets in motion the process of adaptation and change. Keep in mind that formal rehabilitation, such as received in a hospital from professional therapists, is a good initial step, but in most cases this must be followed by outpatient therapies and stimulating activities in the injured person's home.

More in the Understanding TBI series

- Understanding TBI, Part 2: Brain injury impact on individuals' functioning
- Understanding TBI, Part 3: The recovery process
- Understanding TBI, Part 4: The impact of a recent TBI on family members and what they can do to help with recovery

*What is the TBIMS?

The TBIMS is a group of 16 medical centers funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR). The TBIMS works to maintain and improve a cost-effective, comprehensive service delivery system for people who experience a TBI, from the moment of their injury and throughout their life span.

Disclaimer

This information is not meant to replace the advice from a medical professional. You should consult your health care provider regarding specific medical concerns or treatment.

Source

Our health information content is based on research evidence whenever available and represents the consensus of expert opinion of the TBI Model Systems directors.

Authorship

Understanding TBI was developed by Thomas Novack, PhD and Tamara Bushnik, PhD in collaboration with the Model System Knowledge Translation Center. Portions of this document were adapted from materials developed by the University of Alabama TBIMS, JFK Johnson Rehabilitation Institute, Baylor Institute for Rehabilitation, New York TBIMS, Moss TBIMS, and from *Picking up the pieces after TBI: A guide for Family Members*, by Angelle M. Sander, PhD, Baylor College of Medicine (2002).