



Continuing Education Questionnaire

Write Your Name:

Once this form is completed, please submit to institute@neurorestorative.com

“Brain Injury Psychopharmacology”

1. Which of the following are physical causes of brain injury after the trauma of impact to the head?

- A. Contusion directly inside of the skull**
- B. Contra-coup injury**
- C. Sheer and strain injuries to the subcortical white matter**
- D. All of the above**

2. Why are the frontal and temporal lobe poles so often injured in a traumatic injury?

- A. Head-on force damages the front facing brain**
- B. Frontal and temporal lobes are more sensitive to brain injury than the rest of the brain**
- C. Frontal and temporal lobes have more gray matter**

3. Which of the following is not associated with Superior Frontal lobe functioning?

- A. Organization**
- B. Impulsivity**
- C. Apathy**
- D. Initiative**

4. In addition to memory, what set of functions are closely tied to the temporal lobes?

- A. Aggression**
- B. The fight/flight response**
- C. Visual discrimination**
- D. A and B**
- E. All of the above**

5. The recovery from brain injury follows a predictable path and stages of recovery can be classified with which of the following scales?

- A. Glasgow Coma Scale**
- B. Folstein Mini-Mental Status Exam**
- C. Ranchos Los Amigos Scale**



Continuing Education Questionnaire

6. Propranolol is often used for which of the following brain injury syndromes?

- A. Hemi-neglect
- B. Increased frontal tone
- C. Memory impairment
- D. Slow processing speed

7. Brain injury patients have an increased lifetime prevalence of depression.

- True
- False

8. When considering an antidepressant for treatment of a brain injured patient, which of the following medications would be the most “activating”?

- A. Remeron (Mirtazapine)
- B. Seroquel (Quetiapine)
- C. Effexor (Venlafaxine)
- D. Prozac (Fluoxetine)

9. Aricept is a memory medication that will be helpful in treatment of most brain injured patients.

- True
- False

10. What is the best way to evaluate whether or not a medication has been effective in treatment?

- A. Obtain the self-report from the patient
- B. Define objective outcome measures and collect data both pre and post-medication change
- C. Ask the treatment team for their input