



Continuing Education Questionnaire

Case Managing Patients with
Traumatic Brain Injury

Write Your Name:

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

1. Which of these indicates the correct amount of assistance patients need when they leave care?
 - Hospital = 50%
 - Acute Rehabilitation = 50-100%
 - Post-hospital care = 10%
2. Funding is necessary for all levels of care. Most of the funding is for _____ while most of recovery occurs during _____.
 - Acute care; Post-acute care
 - Post-acute care; Acute care
 - Acute care; Acute Care
 - Post-acute care; Post-acute care
3. Complications following TBI after one year do not include:
 - 37 times more likely to die from seizures
 - 3 times more likely to die from respiratory conditions
 - Rate of depression at 34% at any time post-injury
 - 4 times the rate of heart disease from those who do not have TBI
4. Which of the following is true for neuroendocrine concerns following TBI?
 - This phenomenon does not exist.
 - This phenomenon is not complex.
 - This phenomenon impacts hormones for both men and women.
5. Which psychiatric problem is not part of brain injury recovery?
 - Suicide
 - Sexual Dysfunction
 - Anxiety
 - Frotteurism



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6. Which description of the lobes of the brain is incorrect?
- Frontal Lobe = initiation, problem solving, behavior control
 - Temporal Lobe = memory, learning
 - Parietal Lobe = balance, coordination, and skilled motor activity
 - Occipital Lobe = vision, visual fields, visual processing
7. Neuroplasticity after TBI suggests...
- Neurons do not rewire
 - Poor results for functional recovery may be due to loss of goal directed activity
 - Negative behaviors are part of neuroplasticity
 - Neuroplasticity is time limited
8. Which statement regarding evidence-based rehabilitation is untrue?
- Controlled studies support the clinical effectiveness of attention training following TBI.
 - Formal TBI rehabilitation results in an increase rate of return to the community, and decreased need for medical services.
 - Acute rehabilitation utilizing a dedicated TBI program resulted in decreased length of stay, improved cognitive skills, and improved return home rate.
 - Rehabilitation tends to only rewire motor functions, whereas cognitive deficits are only changed by use of compensatory strategies.
9. When case managing, it is important to know:
- The patient
 - The provider
 - The family
 - The funder
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
10. The research presented by Horn & Lewis, 2014 provides evidence for all of these levels of care except:
- Post Hospital Care Neurorehabilitation (PHCN)
 - Neurobehavioral Intensive (NBI)
 - Day Treatment (DayTx)
 - Inpatient Care