



Continuing Education Questionnaire

Write Your Name:

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

The New Normal—Understanding Individual and Family Dynamics Following Traumatic Brain Injury

1. Our brains have the ability to feel pain.

TRUE **FALSE**

2. A key factor impacting a person's ability for coping, adjustment, and acceptance after brain injury is the pre-injury lifestyle of the individual who has sustained the brain injury.

TRUE **FALSE**

3. The cerebellum makes up 1/8 of the total brain's weight, and is responsible for storing memories.

TRUE **FALSE**

4. The frontal lobes are responsible for higher functions of thinking and planning, as well as regulators of integrative behavior.

TRUE **FALSE**

5. Severity of injury, age at injury, and premorbid educational status impact how a person will recover and adjust following a brain injury.

TRUE **FALSE**

6. Both families and survivors of brain injury tend to go through 6 distinctive stages of adjustment, coping, and acceptance following a brain injury.

TRUE **FALSE**

7. Denial is always an effective coping strategy.

TRUE **FALSE**

8. At 6-24 months, family may experience possible annoyance with the survivor of a brain injury.

TRUE **FALSE**

9. A person who has sustained a brain injury never feels guilt following accident.

TRUE **FALSE**



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10. The most effective strategy for increasing awareness is “role playing.”

TRUE **FALSE**

11. Recalibration of ourselves is an effective tool to use throughout our lifetime, regardless of having sustained a brain injury or not.

TRUE **FALSE**

12. Grief theory provides a framework for adjustment following TBI for both families and survivors.

TRUE **FALSE**