



# Continuing Education Questionnaire

**Write Your Name:**

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**“Neurobehavioral Considerations Relative to Rehabilitation following Brain Injury”**

1. The two most prevalent causes of acquired brain injuries are:
  - A. Stroke and traumatic brain injury
  - B. Stroke and infectious disease
  - C. Traumatic brain injury and infectious disease
  - D. Traumatic brain injury and brain tumor
  
2. The way that traumatic or diffuse injury to the brain affects emotion, behavior, or learning is termed
  - A. Psychosis
  - B. Maladaptation
  - C. Neurobehavioral
  - D. None of the above
  
3. Impulsivity, disinhibition, apathy, and hostility are all neurobehavioral symptoms within the
  - A. Physical domain
  - B. Behavioral domain
  - C. Psychiatric domain
  - D. Cognitive domain
  
4. Neurobehavioral symptoms of insomnia, chronic pain, appetite change, and sensitivity reflect
  - A. Physical issues
  - B. Behavioral issues
  - C. Psychiatric issues
  - D. Cognitive issues
  
5. The case of Drew demonstrates the often minimized, but potentially long-term effects of
  - A. Moderate-severe brain injuries
  - B. Mild concussive brain injuries
  - C. Brain injuries and substance abuse
  - D. Substance abuse among athletes



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6. Persistent neurobehavioral issues may produce functional limitations that ultimately contribute to

- A. Unemployment
- B. Incarceration
- C. Institutionalization
- D. None of the above
- E. All of the above

7. Research supports that a perceived barrier to accessing care following brain injury is most often related to

- A. Lack of providers
- B. Lack of transportation
- C. Lack of motivation
- D. Lack of funding

8. In a recent investigation by Jones and colleagues (2016) the maladaptive behavior most reported was

- A. Aggression
- B. Impulsivity
- C. Hostility
- D. Apathy

9. In a study by Harding and colleagues, improvement in the home-like, community-based rehabilitation programs was highly influenced by

- A. Staff support for clients
- B. Consistency in behavior modification programming
- C. Premorbid risk factor (e.g., substance abuse)
- D. Daily physician visits

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act advocates that people wishing to move from institutional settings into the community or to their homes are given opportunities to do so.

- A. Clary
- B. Americans with Disabilities
- C. Olmstead
- D. Freeman