

tbi and speech therapy

tbi and speech therapy are closely interconnected areas of rehabilitation for individuals who have experienced a traumatic brain injury (TBI). TBI often results in impairments affecting communication, cognition, and swallowing abilities, which can significantly impact a person's quality of life. Speech therapy plays a crucial role in addressing these challenges, helping patients regain essential functions such as speech production, language comprehension, and social communication skills. This article explores the relationship between TBI and speech therapy, detailing the types of speech and language disorders commonly seen after brain injury, therapeutic approaches, and the benefits of early intervention. Understanding how speech therapy supports recovery after TBI is vital for patients, caregivers, and healthcare professionals alike. The following sections provide an in-depth discussion of the symptoms, assessment, treatment strategies, and outcomes related to TBI and speech therapy.

- Understanding Traumatic Brain Injury and Its Impact on Communication
- Common Speech and Language Disorders Following TBI
- Assessment and Diagnosis in TBI-Related Communication Disorders
- Speech Therapy Techniques and Interventions for TBI Patients
- Role of Caregivers and Multidisciplinary Teams in Speech Therapy
- Challenges and Outcomes in TBI and Speech Therapy

Understanding Traumatic Brain Injury and Its Impact on Communication

Traumatic brain injury refers to brain dysfunction caused by an external mechanical force, such as a blow to the head or a penetrating injury. The severity of TBI can range from mild concussions to severe injuries involving extended unconsciousness or amnesia. One of the critical consequences of TBI is the disruption of neural pathways responsible for communication, cognition, and motor functions related to speech and language.

The brain regions most commonly affected by TBI include the frontal and temporal lobes, which are crucial for expressive and receptive language abilities. Damage to these areas can result in difficulties with understanding spoken language, formulating coherent speech, and controlling the physical act of speaking. Additionally, cognitive impairments such as memory loss, attention deficits, and executive functioning problems often complicate communication challenges.

Speech therapy addresses these impairments by targeting the underlying neurological and functional deficits caused by TBI. The goal is to restore as much communication ability as possible and to develop compensatory strategies that improve daily interactions and overall quality of life.

Common Speech and Language Disorders Following TBI

Individuals who sustain a traumatic brain injury may experience a variety of speech and language disorders, depending on the location and extent of brain damage. These disorders can affect both the production and comprehension of language, as well as the pragmatics of social communication.

Expressive and Receptive Language Deficits

Expressive language deficits involve difficulty producing language, including problems with word retrieval, sentence construction, and verbal fluency. Receptive language deficits refer to challenges in understanding spoken or written language, which may manifest as confusion or misinterpretation of instructions and conversations.

Apraxia of Speech

Apraxia is a motor speech disorder characterized by impaired planning and programming of speech movements. Patients with apraxia of speech often struggle to articulate sounds correctly despite having normal muscle strength.

Dysarthria

Dysarthria results from weakness or incoordination of the muscles used in speech production. It leads to slurred, slow, or effortful speech, which can hinder effective communication.

Cognitive-Communication Disorders

These disorders encompass difficulties with attention, memory, problem-solving, and executive functions that affect communication. Patients may have trouble staying on topic, organizing their thoughts, or understanding abstract language.

- Expressive language impairments
- Receptive language challenges
- Motor speech disorders such as apraxia and dysarthria
- Cognitive-communication deficits

Assessment and Diagnosis in TBI-Related

Communication Disorders

Accurate assessment is essential to tailor speech therapy interventions effectively for individuals with TBI. Speech-language pathologists (SLPs) utilize a combination of standardized tests, clinical observations, and patient history to evaluate the nature and severity of communication impairments.

The assessment process typically includes evaluating the following domains:

- Speech intelligibility and motor control
- Language comprehension and expression
- Cognitive-communication skills such as memory and attention
- Pragmatic language abilities in social contexts
- Swallowing function, if applicable

Additional assessments may involve collaboration with neurologists, psychologists, and occupational therapists to provide a comprehensive understanding of the patient's overall condition. Early and ongoing evaluation enables timely intervention and adjustment of therapy goals as recovery progresses.

Speech Therapy Techniques and Interventions for TBI Patients

Speech therapy for individuals with traumatic brain injury encompasses a range of evidence-based techniques designed to improve communication and swallowing abilities. Treatment plans are personalized to address specific deficits and functional needs.

Restorative Approaches

These approaches focus on regaining lost speech and language functions through repetitive practice and skill-building exercises. Techniques may include articulation drills, language exercises, and cognitive-linguistic tasks aimed at enhancing word retrieval and sentence formation.

Compensatory Strategies

When complete recovery of function is not possible, compensatory methods help patients communicate more effectively. These strategies include the use of communication aids, simplified language, and environmental modifications to reduce communication barriers.

Cognitive-Communication Therapy

This therapy targets cognitive deficits that interfere with communication by improving attention, memory, problem-solving, and organizational skills. It often involves practical exercises and real-life scenario practice to enhance functional communication.

Swallowing Therapy

Since TBI can impair the muscles involved in swallowing, speech therapists may also provide treatment to improve swallowing safety and efficiency, reducing the risk of aspiration and related complications.

1. Articulation and phonation exercises
2. Language comprehension and expression tasks
3. Cognitive-communication skill training
4. Use of augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) devices
5. Swallowing and feeding therapy

Role of Caregivers and Multidisciplinary Teams in Speech Therapy

Effective rehabilitation following a traumatic brain injury requires collaboration among healthcare professionals, patients, and caregivers. Speech therapy is most successful when integrated into a multidisciplinary approach involving physical therapists, occupational therapists, neuropsychologists, and medical providers.

Caregivers play a vital role in supporting communication goals by reinforcing therapy strategies at home and facilitating opportunities for practice in everyday situations. Training and education provided by speech-language pathologists help caregivers understand the patient's needs and how to assist effectively.

Regular communication between team members ensures that therapeutic interventions are consistent and aligned with the patient's overall rehabilitation plan, promoting optimal recovery outcomes.

Challenges and Outcomes in TBI and Speech Therapy

Recovery from traumatic brain injury is often a long-term process with variable outcomes depending on injury severity, patient age, and access to rehabilitation services. Speech therapy faces several challenges, including fluctuating cognitive status, emotional and behavioral issues, and the

complexity of communication deficits.

Despite these challenges, research and clinical experience demonstrate that early and intensive speech therapy significantly improves communication abilities and quality of life for TBI survivors. Positive outcomes often include improved speech clarity, increased language comprehension, enhanced social communication skills, and greater independence in daily activities.

Continued advancements in therapeutic techniques and technology, such as telepractice and computerized cognitive rehabilitation, further enhance the potential for successful intervention in this population.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the role of speech therapy in treating traumatic brain injury (TBI)?

Speech therapy helps individuals with TBI improve their communication skills, including speech, language, cognitive-communication, and swallowing abilities, which may be impaired due to brain injury.

How soon after a traumatic brain injury should speech therapy begin?

Speech therapy typically begins as soon as the patient is medically stable, often within days to weeks after the injury, to maximize recovery and address communication and swallowing difficulties early.

What types of speech and language issues can occur after a TBI?

After a TBI, individuals may experience aphasia (language comprehension and expression difficulties), dysarthria (speech muscle weakness), cognitive-communication disorders, memory problems, and difficulties with social communication.

Can speech therapy help improve cognitive-communication skills in TBI patients?

Yes, speech therapy targets cognitive-communication skills such as attention, memory, problem-solving, organization, and social communication, which are often affected by TBI.

Are there any specific speech therapy techniques used for TBI patients?

Speech therapists use a variety of techniques including language exercises, memory drills, compensatory strategies, augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) devices, and swallowing therapy tailored to the patient's needs.

How long does speech therapy typically last for individuals recovering from a TBI?

The duration of speech therapy varies depending on the severity of the injury and individual progress, ranging from a few weeks to several months or longer, with ongoing therapy sometimes needed for chronic issues.

Additional Resources

1. *Traumatic Brain Injury and Speech-Language Therapy: A Comprehensive Guide*

This book offers an in-depth look at the role of speech-language therapy in the rehabilitation of individuals with traumatic brain injury (TBI). It covers assessment techniques, intervention strategies, and case studies that highlight effective practices. Clinicians will find valuable insights into addressing communication, cognitive-communication, and swallowing disorders post-TBI.

2. *Communication Rehabilitation After Traumatic Brain Injury*

Focusing on the challenges faced by TBI survivors, this text explores evidence-based approaches to restoring communication skills. The authors discuss both the neurological impacts of brain injury and practical therapeutic methods. It serves as a resource for speech therapists aiming to improve patient outcomes through tailored interventions.

3. *Neurogenic Communication Disorders: A Clinical Approach*

This comprehensive book addresses various neurogenic communication disorders, including those resulting from TBI. It provides detailed information on diagnosis, treatment planning, and therapeutic exercises. Speech-language pathologists will benefit from its clinical focus and extensive case examples related to brain injury rehabilitation.

4. *Speech and Language Therapy for Adults with Traumatic Brain Injury*

Designed specifically for adults recovering from TBI, this book emphasizes practical therapy techniques to enhance speech, language, and cognitive skills. It includes chapters on assessment tools and intervention strategies tailored to individual patient needs. The text also discusses psychosocial aspects impacting communication recovery.

5. *Brain Injury Medicine: Principles and Practice*

While broader in scope, this authoritative reference contains significant sections dedicated to speech and language therapy in TBI care. It integrates medical knowledge with rehabilitation approaches, offering multidisciplinary perspectives. Speech therapists will find it useful for understanding the medical context of TBI and collaborative treatment planning.

6. *Cognitive-Communication Disorders of Traumatic Brain Injury*

This book focuses on the cognitive and communication deficits commonly observed after TBI. It provides insight into the neural underpinnings of these disorders and outlines effective speech therapy interventions. The text is valuable for clinicians seeking to address attention, memory, executive functioning, and language impairments in TBI patients.

7. *Rehabilitation of Speech and Language Disorders in Traumatic Brain Injury*

Offering a practical guide, this book reviews assessment methods and therapeutic techniques for speech and language disorders following TBI. It includes detailed protocols and exercises designed to improve articulation, language comprehension, and expression. The authors emphasize individualized

therapy plans based on patient-specific challenges.

8. *Clinical Management of Traumatic Brain Injury: Speech and Language Perspectives*

This volume presents a thorough examination of clinical practices in managing speech and language issues after TBI. It combines theory with hands-on clinical advice, including case studies and treatment outcomes. The book is aimed at speech-language pathologists working in acute and rehabilitation settings.

9. *Functional Communication in Traumatic Brain Injury: Assessment and Intervention*

This text highlights the importance of functional communication skills in the daily lives of TBI survivors. It discusses assessment tools and intervention strategies that promote real-world communication effectiveness. Speech therapists will appreciate the focus on practical outcomes and patient-centered care.

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tbi and speech therapy: Cognitive Rehabilitation Therapy for Traumatic Brain Injury Jennifer A. Ostergren, 2017-11-17 Cognitive Rehabilitation Therapy for Traumatic Brain Injury: A Guide for Speech-Language Pathologists is designed for speech-language pathologists (SLPs) treating adults with cognitive-communicative impairments following traumatic brain injury (TBI). Cognitive impairments are one of the cardinal features of TBI, affecting communication and activities of daily living. This book integrates scientific information into a user friendly and practical application tool for practicing SLPs and students in training to become SLPs. Section I contains chapters that serve as background for understanding the treatment of TBI. Included are chapters addressing mechanisms of injury, neuropathology, recovery patterns, and applicable classification and outcome measures following TBI. An overview of cognitive-communicative impairments is also included, as are sections devoted to common compounding and concomitant conditions that impact individuals with TBI and their rehabilitation. Section I also contains chapters describing the rehabilitation process following TBI from the broader landscape of interdisciplinary and patient-centered rehabilitation and specific to cognitive rehabilitation treatment (CRT) for adults with TBI. Section II contains chapters devoted to describing CRT in the areas of attention and information processing speed impairments, memory, executive function and awareness, and social communication. Chapters in section II focus on treatment approaches that have an established base, described in a clinically useable format. Each chapter includes a summary of the research evidence, recommended candidates, and background on a specific treatment approach. They also include a section devoted to 'Treatment in Action,' designed to explain applicable steps, procedures, and needed materials for implementation of a specific approach. Charts, figures, tables, and appendices are also included to facilitate the use of a specific approach. Cognitive Rehabilitation Therapy for Traumatic Brain Injury can serve as a supplemental textbook for graduate courses on neurologic communication disorders. It is also a valuable resource for students during clinical practicum with adults with TBI. This book is also a professional resource that summarizes information in a way that is applicable to practicing SLPs who work with adults with TBI and their families.

tbi and speech therapy: Rehabilitation for Traumatic Brain Injury Randall M. Chesnutt, 1999 This report examines the evidence for effectiveness of rehabilitation methods at various phases in the course of recovery from traumatic brain injury in adults. Specifically, it addresses five questions about the effectiveness of: (1) early rehabilitation in the acute care setting, (2) intensity of acute inpatient rehabilitation, (3) cognitive rehabilitation, (4) supported employment, & (5) care coordination (case management). Abstracts of eligible articles were chosen through broad inclusion criteria. Also includes references; list of abbreviations; evidence tables; & extensive appendices. 12 charts & tables.

tbi and speech therapy: Assisting Survivors of Traumatic Brain Injury Karen Hux, Carly Dinnes, 2022 How does one help people with traumatic brain injury when often it is essentially a hidden disability and the person affected is virtually indistinguishable from noninjured people? This book prepares graduate students and practicing speech-language pathologists for serving people with TBI. This third edition includes examples of interprofessional collaboration; new chapters relating specifically to assessment procedures and evidence-based interventions regarding cognitive-communication disorders, including sections on reading and writing; psychosocial and mental health concerns; postsecondary pursuits for young adults with TBI; and ethical considerations for working with people with TBI. It is organized into three sections: 1. Understanding Traumatic Brain Injury: Includes definitions, epidemiology, injury severity, mechanisms of injury, and interprofessional practice. 2. Understanding the Role of Speech-Language Pathologists: Discusses the major disorders associated with TBI, including disorders of consciousness, cognitive-communication disorders, AAC assessment and intervention, and dysarthria associated with TBI. 3. Understanding Reintegration: Provides guidance regarding pertinent issues and effective methods of transitioning survivors into family, community, educational, and vocational settings. Many survivors of TBI, along with their families, share real-life stories and experiences in this book.

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tbi and speech therapy: Communication Disorders Following Traumatic Brain Injury Skye McDonald, Chris Code, Leanne Togher, 2016-05-06 There are very few books available which are concerned with the unique communication problems that can come with traumatic brain injury (TBI). In recent years there has emerged a realisation that these difficulties in communication are closely tied to the cognitive, behavioural and social problems observed following traumatic brain injury. This is changing the way people with TBI are assessed and is generating new approaches to rehabilitation. This volume will be of interest to psychologists, speech pathologists and therapists and linguists. Clinicians and researchers working with people with traumatic brain injury, and their students, will find it a comprehensive source of contemporary approaches to characterising the communication problems of people with TBI and for planning rehabilitation.

tbi and speech therapy: Traumatic Brain Injury Robert P. Granacher Jr., 2007-12-20 Since the original publication of Traumatic Brain Injury: Methods for Clinical & Forensic Neuropsychiatric Assessment, enhanced clinical findings concerning traumatic brain injury have improved our ability to evaluate and treat individuals with TBI. Unfortunately, the dramatic rise in the occurrence of brain injuries over the same time period d

tbi and speech therapy: Cognitive Rehabilitation Therapy for Traumatic Brain Injury Institute of Medicine, Board on the Health of Select Populations, Committee on Cognitive Rehabilitation Therapy for Traumatic Brain Injury, 2012-01-28 Traumatic brain injury (TBI) may affect 10 million people worldwide. It is considered the signature wound of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. These injuries result from a bump or blow to the head, or from external forces that cause the brain to move within the head, such as whiplash or exposure to blasts. TBI can cause an array of physical

and mental health concerns and is a growing problem, particularly among soldiers and veterans because of repeated exposure to violent environments. One form of treatment for TBI is cognitive rehabilitation therapy (CRT), a patient-specific, goal-oriented approach to help patients increase their ability to process and interpret information. The Department of Defense asked the IOM to conduct a study to determine the effectiveness of CRT for treatment of TBI.

tbi and speech therapy: Understanding Treatment of Mild Traumatic Brain Injury in the Military Health System Carrie M. Farmer, Heather Krull, Thomas W. Concannon, Teague Ruder, Andrew M. Parker, Liisa Hiatt, Kimberly A. Hepner, 2016-04-18 This first population-based study of care received by service members with mild traumatic brain injury in the Military Health System profiles patients, their care settings and treatments, co-occurring conditions, and risk factors for long-term care.

tbi and speech therapy: Social and Communication Disorders Following Traumatic Brain Injury Skye McDonald, Leanne Togher, Chris Code, 2013-12-04 Traumatic brain injury (TBI) can seriously disrupt the social and communication skills that are basic requirements for everyday life. It is the loss of these interpersonal skills that can be the most devastating for people with TBI and their families. Although there are many books that focus upon TBI, none focus on communication and communication skills specifically. This book fills this important gap in the literature and provides information ranging from a broad overview of the nature of pathology following TBI and its effects on cognition and behaviour, through to the latest evidence about ways to assess and treat social and communication disorders. Much has changed in the field of communication disorders and TBI since the first edition of this book was published in 1999. There have been advances in neuroimaging, providing more accurate understanding of how the brain is damaged in TBI and also insights into its repair. There has been a burgeoning interest in social cognition, and advances in how communication is conceptualized, with a particular focus on the role of how context facilitates or impedes communicative ability. Most importantly, much has changed in the arena of rehabilitation. There is now a growing evidence base of treatments aimed at improving communication problems following TBI, new resources for accessing this information and renewed interest in different kinds of methods for demonstrating treatment effects. Bringing together a range of expert international researchers interested in understanding the nature and treatment of TBI this book covers topics from understanding how the brain damage occurs, how it affects social and communication skills and how these problems might be treated. As such it will be of great interest to clinicians, postgraduate and undergraduate students and researchers in neuropsychology, speech and language pathology.

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tbi and speech therapy: **TBI Hell** Geo Gosling, 2006 Geo Gosling received a Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI). This book describes some of the trials and tribulations he has had to endure as a result of the TBI. Send Geo an Email

tbi and speech therapy: **Traumatic Brain Injury Sourcebook, 1st Ed.** James Chambers, 2020-06-01 Provides information about the causes and risk factors for and signs and symptoms of TBI, treatment options, caregiving and other support services, recent research, and more.

tbi and speech therapy: **Surviving Silence: Rebuilding Lives after Traumatic Brain Injury** Pasquale De Marco, 2025-03-16 Surviving Silence: Rebuilding Lives after Traumatic Brain

Injury is a powerful and inspiring account of the transformative journeys of survivors and their loved ones as they navigate the challenges of traumatic brain injury (TBI). Through intimate and poignant storytelling, this book offers a profound exploration of the complexities of brain injury and its impact on individuals, families, and communities. With unwavering hope and resilience, survivors defy the odds, pushing the boundaries of recovery and rediscovering their identities in the face of adversity. We witness their determination as they relearn how to communicate, move, and think, one small step at a time. This book also shines a light on the tireless efforts of medical professionals, therapists, and caregivers who dedicate their lives to helping survivors rebuild their shattered worlds. Their unwavering compassion and expertise provide a lifeline of support for those navigating the unfamiliar and often overwhelming landscape of recovery. But *Surviving Silence* is more than just a story of medical triumph. It is a testament to the extraordinary power of the human spirit. We witness the unwavering love and support of family and friends as they stand by their injured loved ones, providing a beacon of hope and strength in the darkest of times. This book is a poignant reminder that even in the face of seemingly insurmountable challenges, the human spirit can prevail. It is a story of hope, love, and the transformative power of the human connection. *Surviving Silence* invites us to walk alongside those affected by TBI, to learn from their experiences, and to be inspired by their unwavering determination to live life to the fullest. Join us on this extraordinary journey of resilience and rediscovery as we explore the depths of the human spirit and the boundless capacity for healing and growth. If you like this book, write a review!

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tbi and speech therapy: Alternate Therapies in the Treatment of Brain Injury and Neurobehavioral Disorders Ethan B Russo, Margaret Ayers, Barbara L Wheeler, Susan Schaefer, Gregory Murrey, 2017-09-25 Get the tools to provide more effective treatment for the neurobehaviorally disordered TBI patient! As traditional treatment success rates for many persons with traumatic brain injury (TBI) are proving less than effective, clinicians search for other therapies that may be more productive. *Alternate Therapies in the Treatment of Brain Injury and Neurobehavioral Disorders: A Practical Guide* discusses at length various nontraditional treatment approaches such as music therapy, art therapy, EEG biofeedback, and others that may provide additional help for the neurobehaviorally disordered TBI patient. This text provides a practical, in-depth overview of a range of nontraditional interventions and therapies. Each treatment is extensively discussed with explanations on how it can be effectively applied in rehabilitation programs. Models, case samples, contacts, and lists of training programs and professional organizations are given for each therapeutic modality. Each chapter has clear, illustrative drawings, tables, and charts, as well as comprehensive references for further research. *Alternate Therapies in the Treatment of Brain Injury and Neurobehavioral Disorders: A Practical Guide* discusses these alternative treatments: horticulture therapy art therapy music therapy melodic intonation therapy recreational therapy chemical dependency treatment real time EEG feedback craniosacral therapy This book is a comprehensive source for nontraditional therapies essential for physicians; neuropsychologists; psychiatrists; rehabilitation specialists; hospital directors, administrators, and TBI professionals.

tbi and speech therapy: Manual of Traumatic Brain Injury, Third Edition Felise S. Zollman,

2021-07-22 The third edition of Manual of Traumatic Brain Injury offers a thorough revision of the popular evidence-based guide to understanding and managing all levels of traumatic brain injury. Comprehensive in scope and concise in format, this reference describes the spectrum of injury from mild to severe and the continuum of care from initial injury to management of chronic sequelae. Chapters are designed with a practical clinical focus for targeted retrieval of content by topic area and for self-review. The text is organized into five sections. Part I addresses fundamental concepts necessary for understanding the underpinning of clinical decision-making. Part II is dedicated to mild TBI, including sport-related concussion, with chapters covering topics from natural history to associated somatic disorders, post-concussion syndrome, and PTSD. Part III covers moderate to severe TBI and details prehospital emergency and ICU care, rehabilitation, treatment of related conditions, and postinjury outcomes. Part IV focuses on TBI-related complications, including posttraumatic seizures, spasticity, behavioral and sleep disturbances, and chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE). Part V reviews special considerations in selected populations such as pediatric TBI and TBI in the military, as well as medicolegal and ethical considerations in TBI, complementary and alternative medicine, and return to work considerations. Each chapter includes boxed Key Points which underscore major clinical takeaways, Study Questions to facilitate self-assessment and further emphasize core chapter content, and an Additional Reading list for a deeper dive into chapter concepts. Significant updates incorporating recent advancements in the field, combined with the clinical acumen of its experienced contributors, make this third edition the essential manual for healthcare professionals caring for individuals with traumatic brain injury. Key Features: Succinct format encourages targeted access to key clinical information Completely revised and updated third edition reflects current state of the art advancements Added content areas such as a new chapter dedicated to substance abuse and TBI expand the scope of material addressed Newly added multiple choice Study Questions in each chapter facilitate self-assessment of mastery of chapter material

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patients, management of chronic behavioral disturbances, and assistive technology Every chapter has been updated to reflect current evidence-based practice

tbi and speech therapy: The Traumatized Brain Vani Rao, Sandeep Vaishnavi, 2015-11-15
Useful information and real hope for patients and families whose lives have been altered by traumatic brain injury. A traumatic brain injury is a life-changing event, affecting an individual's lifestyle, ability to work, relationships—even personality. Whatever caused it—car crash, work accident, sports injury, domestic violence, combat—a severe blow to the head results in acute and, often, lasting symptoms. People with brain injury benefit from understanding, patience, and assistance in recovering their bearings and functioning to their full abilities. In *The Traumatized Brain*, neuropsychiatrists Drs. Vani Rao and Sandeep Vaishnavi—experts in helping people heal after head trauma—explain how traumatic brain injury, whether mild, moderate, or severe, affects the brain. They advise readers on how emotional symptoms such as depression, anxiety, mania, and apathy can be treated; how behavioral symptoms such as psychosis, aggression, impulsivity, and sleep disturbances can be addressed; and how cognitive functions like attention, memory, executive functioning, and language can be improved. They also discuss headaches, seizures, vision problems, and other neurological symptoms of traumatic brain injury. By stressing that symptoms are real and are directly related to the trauma, Rao and Vaishnavi hope to restore dignity to people with traumatic brain injury and encourage them to ask for help. Each chapter incorporates case studies and suggestions for appropriate medications, counseling, and other treatments and ends with targeted tips for coping. The book also includes a useful glossary, a list of resources, and suggestions for further reading.

tbi and speech therapy: Music Therapy and Traumatic Brain Injury Simon Gilbertson, David Aldridge, 2008-07-15
Gilbertson and Aldridge demonstrate how music therapy can be used to attend to the holistic, rather than purely functional, needs of people affected by severe head trauma. This book will give clinicians key notes for practice and a vision of the integral role music therapy can have in the successful rehabilitation from brain injury.

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