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[Abstracts]

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Additional Information:

- This is an abstract of a conference paper.

Metadata Record: https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/2134/34735

Version: Accepted for publication

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Identifying Technologies to assist Rehabilitation of Military Traumatic Brain Injury

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Abstract—Traumatic brain injuries are heterogeneous in terms of their mechanisms, pathology, severity & treatment, with widely varying outcomes. Explosive blast injuries are the leading cause of TBI amongst deployed military personnel, with over sixty percent of blast injuries resulting in a TBI. TBI symptoms are broad-spectrum with long-term physical, cognitive, behavioural & emotional consequences. Military injuries result in unique & clinically challenging pathologies which complicate patient diagnosis, classification, treatment & rehabilitation. Improved interventions & use of novel technologies & multidisciplinary teams have the potential to address the concerns regarding the rehabilitation of TBI military veterans for previously un-survivable conditions.

I. INTRODUCTION

A Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is “an alteration in brain function or other evidence of brain pathology, caused by an external force” [1]; often referred to as the “signature wound” or of modern warfare [2]. Approximately 330,000 military personnel sustained combat-related TBI in the Iraq & Afghanistan conflicts [3], primarily due to increased frequencies of explosive blast attacks. Improvements to personal protective equipment [2]; tourniquet use [4]; better resuscitative techniques [5] & pre-hospital care [6]; coupled with highly efficient evacuation procedures have increased patient survivability of previously fatal wounds, in particular with regards to blast injuries. This has led to a new population of survivors with complex injuries including co-morbidities &/or polytrauma.

II. OBJECTIVE

To formulate a technology strategy for improved rehabilitation of both motor and cognitive impairments of military TBIs by determining key science & technology challenges & opportunities.

III. RESULTS

Eight overlapping & interrelated areas/needs for further research were identified (Figure 1).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Dr Debra Carr, Reader in Impact & Armour, Defence Academy of the UK; Dr Emer McGilloway, Clinical Lead Rehabilitation Medicine, King’s College Hospital. London, UK.

REFERENCES