



- If you are viewing this course as a recorded course after the live webinar, you can use the scroll bar at the bottom of the player window to pause and navigate the course.
- This handout is for reference only. It may not include content identical to the PowerPoint. Any links included in the handout are current at the time of the live webinar, but are subject to change and may not be current at a later date.



© 2017 continued.com, LLC. No part of the materials available through the continued.com site may be copied, photocopied, reproduced, translated or reduced to any electronic medium or machine-readable form, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of continued.com, LLC. Any other reproduction in any form without the permission of continued.com, LLC is prohibited. All materials contained on this site are protected by United States copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, published or broadcast without the prior written permission of continued.com, LLC. Users must not access or use for any commercial purposes any part of the site or any services or materials available through the site.



online continuing education for the life of your career

Parallels in Cognitive Symptoms in Psychological Health and Acquired Brain Injury Diagnosis

Erin O. Mattingly, M.A., CCC/SLP, CBIS

Moderated by:
Amy Hansen, MA, CCC-SLP, Managing Editor, SpeechPathology.com



Need assistance or technical support?

- Call 800-242-5183
- Email customerservice@SpeechPathology.com
- Use the Q&A pod



How to earn CEUs

- Must be logged in for full time requirement
- Log in to your account and go to Pending Courses
- Must pass 10-question multiple-choice exam with a score of **80%** or higher
 - Within **7 days** for live webinar; within **30 days** of registration for recorded/text/podcast formats
- Two opportunities to pass the exam



Parallels in Cognitive Symptoms in Psychological Health and Acquired Brain Injury Diagnosis

Erin O. Mattingly, M.A., CCC/SLP, CBIS

February 21, 2018

Disclosure

Financial: I am receiving an honorarium from continued.com for this presentation. I have not received any compensation from test, treatment, or application developers or publishers. These recommendations are based off of my clinical experience.

Non-Financial: I currently serve on Committees for both the Academy of Neurologic Communication Disorders and Sciences and the Academy of Certified Brain Injury Specialists. I also serve as the Professional Development Manager for the American Speech- Language-Hearing Association's Special Interest Group-2, Neurogenic Communication Disorders.

7

Objectives

After this course, participants will be able to:

- List cognitive symptoms shared between acquired brain injury and psychological health disorders.
- List symptoms of chronic traumatic encephalopathy that mirror psychiatric symptoms.
- Describe appropriate team dynamics and treatment strategies for patients with comorbid cognitive and psychological health disorders.

8

Phineas Gage

- Documented psychological changes following traumatic brain injury (TBI)
- 1848, iron bar went through his skull into his frontal lobe
- Personality changes
 - “Negligent, irreverent and profane, unable to take responsibility”
- “Traumatic Insanities”
 - Consciousness alterations
 - Psychosis
 - Neurological symptoms

9

Definitions: Acquired Brain Injury (ABI)

- “Damage to the brain, which occurs after birth and is not related to a congenital or a degenerative disease. These impairments may be temporary or permanent and cause partial or functional disability or psychosocial maladjustment.” – World Health Organization (Geneva 1996)
- Includes traumatic and non-traumatic causes

10

Definition: Psychological Health(PH)/Mental Health Disorders

- “Mental illnesses are health conditions involving changes in thinking, emotion or behavior (or a combination of these). Mental illnesses are associated with distress and/or problems functioning in social, work or family activities.” – American Psychiatric Association
- Examples
 - Major Depressive Disorder
 - Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
 - Schizophrenia
 - Personality Disorder
 - Etc.

11

“Typical” Cognitive Communication Symptoms of ABI

- Attention
- Memory
- Executive Functioning
- Complex Problem Solving
- Language
 - Word finding
 - Aphasia
 - Pragmatics
- *Stuttering- typically psychogenic in nature*

12

Cognitive Symptoms: ABI and PH

- Executive dysfunction
- Attention
- Immediate, working, and delayed memory
- Pragmatics

13

Most Common PH Disorders Following ABI

- Anxiety
- Mood Disorders
 - Major Depression
- Bipolar Disorder
- ADHD
 - Can ADHD be diagnosed following TBI in the setting of organic attention impairment?
- Substance Abuse
- Postconcussion syndrome

14

Cognitive Symptoms of PH Disorders

- Memory
- Attention
- Problem Solving
- Executive Dysfunction

15

Factors Influencing PH Disorders

- Preinjury history of mental health disorders have higher incidence of more persistent symptoms
- Genetic predisposition
- Circumstances surrounding event/trauma
- Social support

16

Cognitive Flexibility vs Psychological Flexibility

- Cognitive (also known as mental) flexibility
 - Component of executive functioning
- Psychological flexibility
 - “the ability to connect with the present moment and experience the thoughts and feelings without unhelpful defense, and to persist in action that is consistent with values, or change that action when the situation demands”

17

Differential Diagnosis

18

Differential Diagnosis

- Definition
 - “Distinguishing between two or more diseases with similar symptoms by systematically comparing their signs and symptoms” – Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing
- Important when considering psychological health diagnoses following ABI
 - E.g., Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and ADHD
 - DSM-5 differentiates cognitive and other problems related to TBI (e.g., Mild or Major Neurocognitive Disorder)
- Organic Brain Syndrome (Schweiger and Brown)

19

Treatment Team

- Neuropsychology
- Psychology/Social Work
- Psychiatry
- SLP
- ...

20

Treatment

- Best approach is functional, evidence-based treatment
- If determined to be a cognitive cause or comorbidity, evaluate and treat based on symptom, patient goals, and patient psychological needs

21

Psychological Treatment

- Outside of our scope, but per Schwarzgold, treatment for majority of psychological and psychiatric disorders is primarily the same after ABI as before

22

Postconcussion Syndrome, Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy, and Psychological Health

23

Postconcussion Syndrome (PCS)

- Symptoms
- Recovery may be incorrectly attributed to neurologic insult
- Symptoms
 - memory, balance, attention, tinnitus, sensitivity to light or sound, and irritability
- Prevalence of preinjury psychological disorder high
 - Anxiety
 - Affective
- Acute PCS symptoms can be found in mTBI and non-brain injured trauma patients

24

Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE)

- “Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE) is a progressive degenerative disease of the brain found in people with a history of repetitive brain trauma (often athletes), including symptomatic concussions as well as asymptomatic subconcussive hits to the head that do not cause symptoms.” <https://www.bu.edu/cte/about/frequently-asked-questions/>

25

Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE)

- Symptoms
 - Memory loss
 - Parkinsonianism
 - Confusion
 - Aggression
 - Depression
 - Suicidality
 - Progressive Dementia

26

References

- Adeyemo, B. O., Biederman, J., Zafonte, R., Kagan, E., Spencer, T. J., Uchida, M., ... & Faraone, S. V. (2014). Mild traumatic brain injury and ADHD: a systematic review of the literature and meta-analysis. *Journal of attention disorders*, 18(7), 576-584.
- American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Ed. 4*. Washington, DC. American Psychiatric Association.
- American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Ed. 5*. Washington, DC. American Psychiatric Association.
- American Psychiatric Association. (2015). *What is mental illness?* Retrieved from <https://www.psychiatry.org/patients-families/what-is-mental-illness>.
- differential diagnosis. (n.d.) *Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing*. (2012). Retrieved February 4 2018 from <https://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/differential+diagnosis>
- Finnanger, T. G., Olsen, A., Skandsen, T., Lydersen, S., Vik, A., Evensen, K. A. I., ... & Indredavik, M. S. (2015). Life after adolescent and adult moderate and severe traumatic brain injury: self-reported executive, emotional, and behavioural function 2–5 years after injury. *Behavioural neurology*, 2015.
- Garber, B. G., Rusu, C., & Zamorski, M. A. (2014). Deployment-related mild traumatic brain injury, mental health problems, and post-concussive symptoms in Canadian Armed Forces personnel. *BMC psychiatry*, 14(1), 325.
- Hoge, C. W., McGurk, D., Thomas, J. L., Cox, A. L., Engel, C. C., & Castro, C. A. (2008). Mild traumatic brain injury in US soldiers returning from Iraq. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 358(5), 453-463. Chicago
- Jorge, R. E., & Arciniegas, D. B. (2014). Mood disorders after TBI. *Psychiatric Clinics*, 37(1), 13-29. Chicago
- Meares, S., Shores, E. A., Taylor, A. J., Batchelor, J., Bryant, R. A., Baguley, I. J., ... & Marosszeky, J. E. (2008). Mild traumatic brain injury does not predict acute postconcussion syndrome. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 79(3), 300-306.
- Neylan, T. C. (2000). NEUROPSYCHIATRY CLASSICS-The Anatomical Facts and Clinical Varieties of Traumatic Insanity, by Adolf Meyer. *Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*, 12(3), 406-410.

27

References

- Rydon-Grange, M., & Coetzer, R. (2015). What do we know about obsessive-compulsive disorder following traumatic brain injury?. *CNS spectrums*, 20(5), 463-465.
- Schwarzbold, M., Diaz, A., Martins, E. T., Rufino, A., Amante, L. N., Thais, M. E., ... & Walz, R. (2008). Psychiatric disorders and traumatic brain injury. *Neuropsychiatric disease and treatment*.
- Schweiger, A., & Brown, J. W. (2002). Organic Brain Syndrome: Psychotherapeutic and Rehabilitative Approaches. *Editors-in-Chief*.
- Seal, K. H., Bertenthal, D., & Kumar, S. (2016). Association between mild traumatic brain injury and mental health problems and self-reported cognitive dysfunction in Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans. *Journal of rehabilitation research and development*, 53(2), 185.
- Sharma, A., Sharma, A., Jain, A., Mittal, R. S., & Gupta, I. D. (2015). Study of Generalized Anxiety Disorder in Traumatic Brain Injury.
- Snyder, H. R. (2013). Major depressive disorder is associated with broad impairments on neuropsychological measures of executive function: a meta-analysis and review. *Psychological bulletin*, 139(1), 81.
- Whiting, D. L., Deane, F. P., Simpson, G. K., McLeod, H. J., & Ciarrochi, J. (2017). Cognitive and psychological flexibility after a traumatic brain injury and the implications for treatment in acceptance-based therapies: A conceptual review. *Neuropsychological rehabilitation*, 27(2), 263-299.
- World Health Organization. (2006). *Neurological disorders: public health challenges*. World Health Organization.

28

continued^{ed}

Contact Information

Erin O. Mattingly, M.A., CCC/SLP, CBIS

Erin.o.mattingly@gmail.com

29