

## ABI SCREENING TOOL

### LIFETIME HISTORY OF TRAUMATIC INJURY (from the OSU TBI-ID) AND OTHER ACQUIRED BRAIN INJURIES SCREENING TOOL INSTRUCTIONS

Brain injury is a chronic condition. It is often a multi-occurring condition with mental health, substance abuse, unemployment, corrections involvement, and homelessness. Screening for brain injury is a best practice when responding to, and/or planning clinical and community based responses for clients served in health, community and corrections services. Brain injury screening tools do NOT provide a diagnosis or indicate an absence of a brain injury. They are however valid for a brief assessment for a person's exposure to brain injury.

#### Definitions

**Acquired brain injuries (ABI)** occur when there is an event that results in damage to the brain anytime during a person's life after birth which temporarily or permanently impairs a person's physical, cognitive, or behavioral functions. Brain injuries are not primarily related to a degenerative disease or aging process

**Non-traumatic brain injuries** are injuries to the brain caused by stroke, infection, anoxia, vascular lesions, or tumor of the brain.

**Traumatic brain injuries (TBI) may be penetrating or non-penetrating and** are from external forces causing trauma to the brain to such as from a bump, blow, jolt, blast, or hit to the body. Concussions are a type of TBI.

#### Administration of OSU TBI-ID+ABI Interview Form

The Screening for Lifetime History of TBI and other Acquired Brain Injuries (OSU TBI-ID+ABI) is a standardized tool to screen for an Acquired Brain Injury.

- Administer this screening tool, either by telephone or face-to-face.
- Complete questions 1 – 4.

#### Interpretation of Screening Results

The validity of this tool is not based on elicitation of a perfect accounting of a person's lifetime history of brain injury. Instead, this provides a means to estimate the likelihood that consequences have resulted from one's lifetime exposure.

It is recommended that additional consideration be given to the potential effects of this exposure when:

- WORST – One moderate or severe TBI (question 1 b)
  - Moderate = Lost consciousness between 30 minutes to 24 hours
  - Severe = lost consciousness for 24 hours or longer
- FIRST – TBI with any loss of consciousness before age 15 (question 1 c)
- OTHER SOURCES – Any ABI combined with another way that their brain function has been impaired (questions 2 & 3)

#### Next Steps

After completion of the OSU TBI-ID+ABI, the following steps should be considered:

- Provide a copy of the completed tool to the individual for their records.
- If warranted (i.e., the individual screens positive for worst, first, or other sources as defined in the interpretation of screening results).
  - Complete the Mayo-Portland Adaptability Inventory-4 (available at <http://www.tbims.org/mpai/>).
  - Refer the individual to a medical professional for additional assessment(s).
- Provide information about, or make a referral to, resource facilitation available through the **Brain Injury Alliance of Iowa (BIA-IA) at [info@biaia.org](mailto:info@biaia.org) or by calling 855-444-6443**. More information about BIA-IA can be found at [www.biaia.org](http://www.biaia.org).
- Additional steps may be recommended by your organization for further assessments or medical record requests.

*The OSU TBI-ID+ABI adapted with permission from the Ohio State University TBI Identification Method (Corrigan, J.D., Bagner, J.A. (2007). Initial reliability and validity of the OSU TBI Identification Method. J Head Trauma Rehabil, 22(6):318-329. ©Reserved 2007, The Ohio Valley Center for Brain Injury Prevention and Rehabilitation*

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For more information about the Iowa Brain Injury Services Program, visit <http://idph.iowa.gov/brain-injuries>