Introduction: 2017AD



© 2004-2017 Millennium Lectures "Bringing clinical science to you."

Traumatic Brain Injury

A Clinical Approach to Diagnosis and Treatment

by Mark L. Gordon, M.D.



Disclosure

The following potential conflict of interest relationships are germane to my presentation:

Equipment: N/A

Speakers Bureau: Millennium-WAF TBI Network, Age Management

Medical Group.

Stock Shareholder: Millennium Health Centers, Inc.

Grant/Research Support: Access Medical Laboratories, Millennium

Health Centers, Inc.

Consultant: Access Medical Laboratories.

Consultant: Secretropin Rx

Consultant: University Compounding Pharmacy.

Status of FDA devices used for the material being presented: N/A Status of off label use of devices, drugs or other materials that constitute the subject of this presentation: N/A

Disclaimer

- □ This course is called: *Traumatic Brain Injury A Clinical Approach to Diagnosis and Treatment,* and therefore, we will not be discussing hospitalized patients.
- □ This course and the book were designed to address the 80-85% of patients who sustained a mild Traumatic Brain Injury (mTBI) and are considered highly functional; **until they decompensate**.
- ☐ Many of these mTBI patients do develop an array of symptoms that have been generically categorized under the headings of **TBI and PTS**.

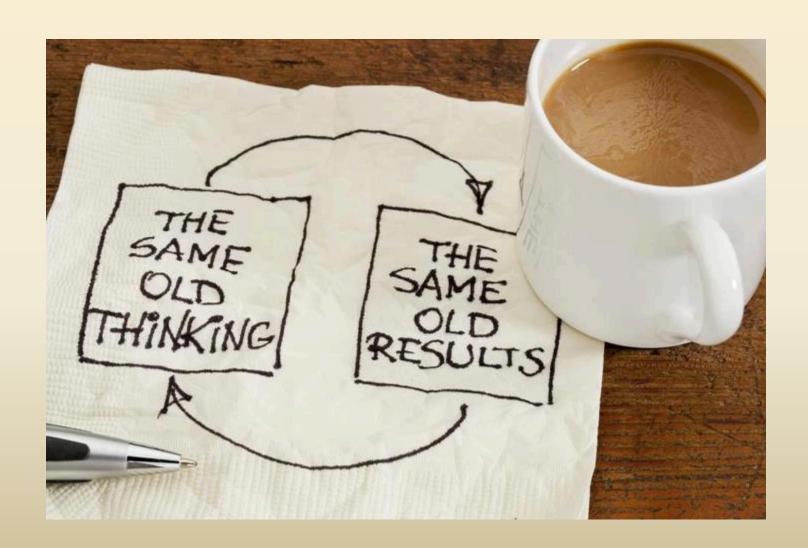
- This 1 day program will take you through a group of related lectures that will build one on top of the other forming a foundation.
- The end-game is to have you understand the progression and treatment of traumatic brain injury based upon the content of these lectures.
- Neurotrauma is usually thought of in 3 dimensions (causation, intensity, affects) but there is a fourth dimension of **TIME**.

Rules of engagement:

There are no rules, just engage.

(1) Raise your hand. (2) When called upon please stand and identify yourself. (3) Ask your question or make a comment and then sit down.

Let's Begin



The Paradigm Shift has begun!



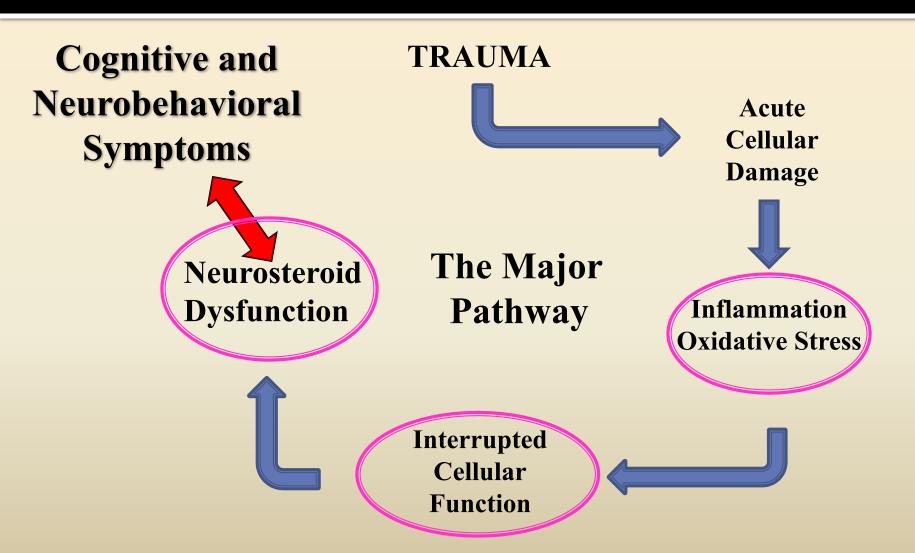
- ☐ Many individuals are under the false perception that only a head trauma that causes transient unconsciousness or a coma are valid TBIs.
- □ Furthermore, subclinical traumas can culminate, **in time**, with the same clinical symptomatology that is seen in someone who has had loss of consciousness.

Comparison of Concussive Symptoms, Cognitive Performance, and Psychological Symptoms Between Acute Blast-Versus Non-blast-Induced Mild Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society (2011), 17, 36–45. Cynthia A. Luethcke, et al. Dept of Psychiatry, U of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Texas

- Results suggest that there are few differences in concussive symptoms, psychological symptoms, and neurocognitive performance between blast and non-blast mTBIs, although clinically significant impairment in cognitive reaction time for both blast and non-blast groups is observed.
- □ MLG: Again, we cannot guess who will develop sequalae from TBI, but we can measure its impact on the neuroendocrine system.

The immunology of traumatic brain injury: a prime target for Alzheimer's disease prevention. Journal of Neuroinflammation 2012, 9:185. Brian Giunta, Demian Obregon, Renuka Velisetty, Paul R Sanberg, Cesar V Borlongan and Jun Tan.

- \Box It has been suggested that a long-term process of amyloid-beta (Aβ) metabolism is initiated by Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI).
- □ The inflammatory-based progression of TBI has been shown to be active in humans for up to 17 years post TBI.
- ☐ Inflammation inhibits microglial clearance of the amyloid-beta allowing it to accumulate and create further inflammation and destruction.



NFL Fatalities

What we know is that people with repetitive head trauma become suicidal.

Paul Oliver	29 y/o	09-2013	Gunshot	Chest
Junior Seau	43 y/o	07-2012	Gunshot	Chest
Jovan H. Belcher	25 y/o	07-2012	Gunshot	Head
Kurt Crain	47 y/o	04-2012	Gunshot	_
Ray Easterling	62 y/o	04-2012	Gunshot	_
O.J. Murdock	25 y/o	07-2012	Gunshot	Chest
Dave Duerson	50 y/o	02-2011	Gunshot	Chest
Kenny McKinley	23 y/o	09-2010	Gunshot	-
Andre Waters	44 y/o	11-2006	Gunshot	Head
Terry Long	45 y/o	06-2005	Anti-freeze	
Juston Strzelczyk	36 y/o	09-2004	MVA in Chase	
Mike Webster	50 y/o	09-2002	MI?	_

We Know: There are Higher Rates of Dementia in Former N.F.L. Players - NYTimes.com

Dementia Risk Seen in Players in N.F.L.

Study By ALAN SCHWARZ, September 2009

A study commissioned by the NFL reports that Alzheimer's disease or DAT appear to have been diagnosed in the league's former players more often than in the national population — including a rate of 19 times the normal rate for men ages 30 - 49.

410,000 Veterans Administration visits in 2012 for PTSD (TBI)

- We Know that a large number Veterans are returning with symptoms of PTSD based upon the number of recorded visits to VA Hospitals for psychosocial behavioral issues. *
- □ We Know that 20-33% of returning veterans have symptoms of PTSD (mTBI). The Nation. April 16, 2013
- We Know that the use of polypharmacy does nothing to help with the underlying cause of the neuro-psychopathology associated with TBI.



One death-a-day: Military suicides reach terrifying rate.

- □ We Know: that more US soldiers are dying from suicide than from enemy fire according to findings released by the Dept. of Defense.
- ☐ The suicide rate for active duty soldiers in 2012 was around one per day.
- □ Approximately 40 veterans/soldiers and 113 civilians a day at a rate of one suicide every 9.5 minutes.

What we don't know?

- 1. Was your birth an easy one?
- 2. Have you every had an injury that involved your head?
- 3. Have you ever had any situation that caused jarring of the head or of your body?
- 4. While learning to walk? Falling out of bed?
- 5. Roller skates? Bicycling? Motor Vehicle?
- 6. Skier (water or snow)?
- 7. Military service? Combat? *Combat Trauma Syndrome*
- 8. Sports? Football? Basketball? Soccer? Rugby?
- 9. Frequently exposed to ionizing radiation (x-rays).

We have not been asking enough of the right questions!

- 1. Introduction: An over-view of the program
- 2. Neurology:
 - a. Understand what disruption of the brains architecture means in terms of functionality.
- 3. Neuropathology:
 - a. Traumatic insults to the brain in terms of the physical components of Phase I and,
 - b. the inflammatory and biochemical impacts generated as Phase II.

- 4. Neuroendocrinology:
 - a. The releasing and trophic hormones that regulate glandular hormones.
 - b. The missing Neurosteroids (NS)
- 5. Neurolaboratory
 - a. Neurosteroid and Neuroactive Steroid testing.
 - b. Interpretation on an individualized basis.

6. Neuropsychology

a. The impact of inflammation and neuroand neuroactive steroid production on cognitive and emotional behaviors.

7. Supplementing for TBI

a. Promoting a Neuro-Permissive Environment; a potential mechanism for repair.

- 8. Treatment and case studies
 - a. Putting it all together.
 - b. Walking through case histories, laboratory results and their interpretation, followed by
 - c. Treatment and follow-up.