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Association. . Accessed Jan. 6, 2021. Mendez MF. What is the relationship of traumatic brain injury to dementia? Journal of Alzheimer's disease. 2017; doi:10.3233/JAD-161002. Head injury symptoms can vary depending on which type you have and what caused it. Mild head injuries may only hurt in one spot for a few minutes, or might not cause any
symptoms at all once the pain and surprise of bumping your head injuries can include: Headaches. Swelling or a raised bump you feel. Bruising. Bleeding (from your scalp, nose or ears). A stiff neck. Clear fluid (cerebrospinal fluid) leaking from your ears or nose. Dizziness. Nausea and vomiting. Mental
symptoms (like trouble concentrating, memory issues or feeling like youre in a fog). Changes in your eyes or vision (including dilated pupils, blurry vision or anisocoria). Losing consciousness (passing out or fainting). Seizures. How long after a head injury can symptoms occur? Many head injuries dont cause symptoms right away, especially closed head
injuries that may be harder to notice at first. It can take hours, days or even weeks to start noticing signs or symptoms. Visit a healthcare provider or go to the emergency room if you know you experienced a head injury, even if you dont notice them right away. What are complications of head
injuries? Bleeding inside your skull (a subdural hematoma) is a potentially severe complication of a head injury. If blood builds up inside your skull, it can put extra pressure on your brain and damage it. Head injuries may also cause intracranial hemorrhage a type of stroke. These complications can cause short-term or permanent damage to your
brain. Some people with mild head injuries have short-term memory loss and may not remember the hit or injury that caused the damage. More severe head injuries can permanently affect your brain function. You might experience permanent memory issues, mental health conditions or lose some of your ability to move or use parts of your body. Head
injuries can be fatal if they damage your brains ability to control your heart, lungs or other vital systems that keep you alive. What causes head injury. You might picture something hitting you in the head, or smacking your head off an object (and those are common causes). But its also possible to
experience a head injury from any force that suddenly shakes your body hard enough to make your head move violently. Some of the most common causes of head injuries include: Falls. Car accidents. Physical violence (including assaults, stabbings or gunshots). Sports injuries. What are the risk factors? Anyone can experience a head injury. Some people
who may have an increased risk include: People older than 65 or children younger than 4 (or anyone with an increased risk of falling). People with physically demanding jobs. Athletes who play physically demanding or contact sports. July 7, 2023 Reviewed by Howard E. LeWine, MD, Chief Medical Editor, Harvard Health Publishing; Editorial Advisory
Board Member, Harvard Health Publishing Trauma to the head and brain injury include: Skull fracture is a crack or break in one of the skull sbones. In some cases, the skull is dented inward so that fragments of shattered bone are
pressed against the surface of the brain. This is called a depressed skull fracture. In most cases, a skull fracture causes a bruise (contusion) on the surface of the brain under the fracture. Epidural hematoma This is a very serious form of bleeding that happens when one of the blood vessels under the skull is torn during an injury. Usually the skull is
fractured as well. As the injured vessel bleeds, blood collects in the space between the skull and the dura, the outermost of the three membranes that cover the brain, causing death. Acute subdural hematoma In this injury, a blood vessel
tears, and blood collects between the dura and the surface of the brain. This can happen when the head is hit or when a sudden stop causes the head to move violently forward and back (whiplash). Acute subdural hematoma develops rapidly, most commonly after serious head trauma caused by an assault, car accident, or fall. It is a very severe brain
injury that typically causes unconsciousness, and it is fatal in about 50% of cases. Chronic subdural hematoma usually develops gradually because the bleeding inside the skull is less dramatic, and the hematoma can accumulate in several small, separate episodes of bleeding. A chronic subdural
hematoma typically follows a fairly minor head injury in a person who is elderly, who is taking blood-thinning medications, or whose brain has shrunk as a result of alcoholism or dementia. Symptoms develop gradually over one to six weeks. The most common symptoms are drowsiness, inattentiveness or confusion, headaches, changes in personality,
seizures, and mild paralysis. Intraparenchymal hemorrhage is pooling of blood that occurs within the brain tissue. Intraparenchymal hemorrhage is pooling of blood does not pool. The force of
an impact on one side of the brain can cause the brain to bounce or ricochet within the skull. This can cause harm in two places one directly beneath the "hit," and a second area of damage on the opposite side of the brain. Concussion If there are any symptoms of confusion, memory impairment, or loss of consciousness after traumatic brain injury, the
injury is called a "concussion." Symptoms of a concussion can include not having memory of the minutes immediately before the injury, temporarily losing consciousness, or seizures. Head trauma can cause swelling inside the brain and a potentially deadly
increase in pressure inside the skull. In the United States, the most common causes of head injuries are motor vehicle accidents, falls, and violent assaults. Traumatic brain injury can also be caused by exposure to blast explosions
cause a wave of changed atmospheric pressure, and brain movement within the skull can occur as a soldier recoils from a blast. Up to 75% of people with severe head injuries can cause a wide variety of symptoms, depending on
the type of injury, its severity, and its location. Some doctors classify head injury to the outside of the head, with no loss of consciousness. The injury to the outside of the head injury to the outside of th
to the outside of the head, and the person may have lost consciousness briefly. Other symptoms can include memory loss (amnesia), headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, confusion, a bruise-like discoloration around the
brain (cerebrospinal fluid) that has leaked through a skull fracture near the nose. Severe head injury There is serious damage to the outside of the head, often together with injuries involving the neck, arms, legs, or major body organs. In most cases, the person is either unconscious or barely responsive. However, some people become agitated or
physically aggressive. About 10% of people with severe head injury have seizures. Diagnosis All head injuries should be evaluated promptly by a doctor, so either call for emergency department, the doctor will want to know: how you hurt
your head, including the height of your fall or your position (front seat, back seat, driver) in a car accident your immediate reaction to the injury, especially any loss of consciousness or memory loss. If you are with a person who has a head injury on a sports field, ask the player if he or she remembers the play that happened right before the injury. If
memory is not perfect, this injury should be counted as a concussion, even if the person did not lose consciousness. any symptoms that occurred soon after the injury, such as vomiting, headache, confusion, sleepiness, or seizures your current medications, including nonprescription drugs your past medical history, especially any neurological problems
(stroke, epilepsy, etc.), any prior episodes of head injury, and your recent alcohol use if you are a heavy drinker whether you are having pain in your neck, chest, abdomen, arms, or legs. If you are not able to answer these questions, the information can be provided by a family member, friend, or the emergency medical personnel who brought you to
the hospital. The doctor will do a physical and neurological examination, including assessments of your pupil size, reflexes, sensation, and muscle strength. If the results of these exams are normal, you may not need further tests. However, the doctor may decide to monitor your condition in the hospital. If you have more severe head injuries,
emergency personnel will try to stabilize your condition as much as possible before arrival at the hospital. To do this, they may pass a tube down your throat and windpipe (trachea) to help breathing with a mechanical ventilator, control any bleeding from open wounds, give medication intravenously (injected into a vein) to maintain blood pressure,
and immobilize the neck in case of a cervical fracture. Once you arrive at the hospital and are stabilized, the doctor will do a brief physical and neurological evaluation. This will be followed by a computed tomography (CT) scan of the head and spinal x-rays, if necessary. In most cases, a CT scan is the best way to detect skull fractures, brain injury, or
bleeding inside the head. Expected duration Even if your head injury is only mild, you may have difficulty concentrating temporarily and may experience occasional headaches, dizziness, and fatigue. This collection of symptoms is caused by a concussion. When symptoms are long-lasting, they are called post-concussion syndrome. A concussion usually
improves within three months. You should not play contact sports until you have healed fully from a concussion and have received clearance to return from a medical professional who is certified to perform this function. The goal is to prevent two serious problems repeat concussion and brain hemorrhage. Both of these are more likely to occur if the
brain is still recovering from a first concussion. A severe head injury can be fatal, or can require an extended hospital stay with prolonged rehabilitation. In some cases, disability is permanent. Prevention To help prevent head injuries, try the following suggestions: If you drink in moderation. Never drink and drive. Wear a seat belt or
helmet. If you play sports, wear appropriate protective headgear. If your job involves working high above the ground, use approved safety equipment to prevent accidental falls. Never work in a high place if you feel dizzy or light-headed, have been drinking alcohol, or are taking medication that can make you dizzy or affect your balance. Get periodic
vision checks. Poor vision can increase your risk of falls and other types of accidents. This is especially true if you work in high places. Treatment If you have minor head trauma, your doctor may decide to monitor your condition in the emergency department for a short period of time or to admit you to the hospital for a brief period
of observation. While you are in the emergency department or in a hospital room, medical personnel will ask you periodically about your symptoms, check your vital signs, and confirm that you are awake and can respond. Once your doctor is satisfied that you can be sent home safely, he or she will allow you to leave on the condition that a responsible
adult will stay with you at home for a day or two to help monitor your condition. This person will be given specific instructions about possible danger signs to watch for. If you are troubled by headaches after your head injury, your doctor may suggest that you try acetaminophen (Tylenol) first. If this does not work, your doctor probably will prescribe a
stronger pain reliever. It's safest to avoid aspirin, ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin), and naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn) unless your doctor recommends it, since these drugs might increase the risk of bleeding inside the head. In people with more extensive head injuries, treatment depends on the type of injury, its severity, and its location. For example, the
 immediately if you find someone unconscious at an accident scene. Also call for emergency help if someone with a serious head injury experiences any of the following symptoms: headache dizziness drowsiness nausea and vomiting confusion difficulty walking slurred speech memory loss poor coordination irrational behavior aggressive behavior
seizures numbness or paralysis in any part of the body. Even if your head injury appears to be less severe, and your symptoms are mild, it may be possible that you have had significant damage to the brain or its surrounding structures. This is especially true if you: are elderly take medication to thin the blood have a bleeding disorder have a history of
goes away after about three months. In most cases, there is no long-term damage, although improvement may be gradual. Moderate head injuries The most dramatic improvement usually occurs within the first one to six weeks. After that time, there may be some remaining problems with memory or attention, but these may not be permanent. Severe
LeWine, MD As a service to our readers, Harvard Health Publishing provides access to our library of archived content. Please note the date of last review or update on all articles. No content on this site, regardless of date, should ever be used as a substitute for direct medical advice from your doctor or other qualified clinician. Get the latest in health
news delivered to yourinbox! Sign Up Head injuries and trauma can be scary 2. Since the brain is located inside the skull, this is a sensitive area of the body which controls everything from motor functions, cognitive skills and much more. That is why it is so critical to recognize any signs and symptoms of a head injury after a fall so you can get
medical attention right away. If you wait too long, the damage could get worse and the results could be fatal. One of the most common symptoms of a head injury after a fall is a headache does not necessarily mean something is wrong, but if the headache gets gradually worse, or if it starts out as very painful, it could be a sign of a
serious injury. People have died because they did not seek medical attention immediately after a fall because they thought their headache. One of the most common symptoms of a head injury after a fall is a headache. A slight headache does not
necessarily mean something is wrong, but if the headache gets gradually worse, or if it starts out as very painful, it could be a sign of a serious injury. If the fall was traumatic, there is a chance that the person has suffered a skull fracture has occurred, including bruising around the eyes and bleeding from
the nose or ear canals. A medical professional can evaluate the nerves that control the eye movements, facial muscles, hearing, sight, swallowing a bump on the head, feeling nauseated is often the sign of a serious injury. In some cases, nausea
may be associated with a concussion. If the nausea gets worse over time or turns into vomiting, the head injury could be something serious. Read more about homeopathic remedies for nausea. Following a bump on the head, feeling nauseated is often the sign of a serious injury. Memory Loss With many head injuries, the person will not remember
what happened just before, during and immediately after the event. In many cases, the person will never remember those events, even after receiving treatment for the injury. However, if the injury is not severe, the person will almost always recover their ability to remember and learn new things. Even in cases of amnesia, the person's memory
typically returns after a period of time. With many head injuries, the person will not remember what happened just before, during and immediately after the event. In many cases, the person will never remember those events, even after receiving treatment for the injury. Dizziness Dizziness could be a symptom of many types of head injuries, including
concussions, so you should seek medical attention any time you experience dizziness following a bump on the head injury is probably very serious. Seek medical attention immediately. Seizures are typically associated with a head injury in which something has gone into
the brain. Common causes of seizures following a head injury include a skull fragment breaking off and going into the brain or falling on something that pokes through the skull and enters the brain. When something like this happens, the person may suffer from seizures for the rest of his life. Slip-and-fall accidents can happen instantlyon a wet floor,
icy sidewalk, or poorly lit stairwell. However, their effects can be life-changing, especially when head trauma is involved. Head injuries from slip and fall incidents are among the most serious accident injuries a person can experience, often leading to long-term consequences. These injuries impact a persons health and cause lasting emotional and
financial burdens for families. Understanding the common types of head trauma resulting from these accidents is key to early intervention and proper care. In this article, well explore the five most frequent head injuries caused by slips and falls and how to protect your rights and recovery. Head trauma is one of the most concerning outcomes of a slip
and fall. While some falls result in minor bumps or bruises, others cause Traumatic brain injury, or TBI, which may not show symptoms right away but can worsen over time. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), falls are the leading cause of TBI in the U.S. They account for nearly half of all hospitalizations related to
brain trauma. The risk is even higher for older adults, children, and individuals with previous concussions or balance impairments. The consequences of these injuries go beyond physical pain. Victims often face mounting medical bills, lost income, and disrupted daily activities. When a slip-and-fall accident is caused by negligence, such as unsafe
premises or unmarked hazards, the responsible parties may be held legally accountable. Lets examine the most frequently diagnosed head injuries caused by slip-and-fall accidents. While each injury varies in severity, it requires prompt attention from a medical professional and, depending on the cause, possible legal action. A concussion is a mild
form of TBI that occurs when the brain moves rapidly within the skull after a blow or jolt. Its one of the most common head injuries from slip-and-fall accidents. Concussion or memory problems Sensitivity to light or noise Even though
a concussion is classified as mild, repeated concussions or delayed treatment can lead to long-term cognitive issues. If you suspect one, seek evaluation and avoid physical activity until cleared by a healthcare provider. A skull fracture is a break in one or more bones in the skull, often resulting from a direct impact during a fall. It can lead to brain
bleeding, swelling, or damage to brain tissue. Red flags include: Visible head deformity Clear fluid (cerebrospinal fluid) leaking from the nose or ears Bruising around the eyes or behind the eyes or behind the eyes or behind the extent of damage. These are
severe injuries that may need surgery and intensive care. A diffuse axonal injury is one of the most serious forms of severe brain injury, occurring when the brain shifts inside the skull and tears nerve fibers. Its often the result of rotational or violent motion during injury, which can happen in high-impact falls. Possible signs: Loss of consciousness
(from minutes to coma) Disrupted motor function Cognitive impairments Emotional instability This injury can lead to permanent disability or even death, making immediate medical care and legal consultation essential. A contusion is a bruise on the brain itself, usually caused by a direct blow to the head. If severe or located in a critical brain region,
surgery may be necessary to relieve pressure. Common symptoms: Difficulty speaking or understanding Trouble with coordination Swelling at the injury site Prolonged headaches Contusions may occur alongside other injuries like a concussion or TBI, compounding the danger. A hematoma is a collection of blood outside the brains vessels, which can
compress brain tissue. These injuries are classified based on location (subdural, epidural, intracerebral) and severity. Watch for: Worsening headache Seizures Confusion or drowsiness Unequal pupil size Without treatment, a hematoma can cause brain herniation or death. Immediate imaging tests and surgical drainage may be required. If you or
loved one experiences any head trauma after a slip-and-fall, take the following steps to ensure your health and legal rights are protected: Seek immediate medical evaluation, even if symptoms seem minor. Follow up with a neurologist or brain specialist as advised. Document everythinglocation, hazards, witnesses, photos. Avoid signing documents
from insurers without legal review. Consult our qualified attorney for help with personal injury claims and financial compensation. Head trauma can lead to long-term disabilities, emotional suffering, and high medical expenses. A knowledgeable attorney can investigate liability, work with medical professionals, and fight for compensation to cover:
Type of DamagePotential RecoveryMedical treatmentER visits, Imaging tests, and rehabilitationLost wagesMissed work and future earning capacityPain and sufferingEmotional distress and reduced quality of lifeLong-term careHome care, therapy, or special accommodations The best personal injury attorney Los Angeles residents trust will also help
determine if your injuries qualify for damages and how to pursue claims effectively. Injuries from slip and fall accidents should never be underestimated, especially when they involve the justice and financial compensation you
deserve. If you or a family member has suffered any of these head injuries, the best personal injury attorney Los Angeles can offer you a free consultation to explore your legal options. At Brain Injury Help Center, we help protect the injured partys rights and pursue accountability from those at fault. Contact us now for a free consultation. Well explain
your rights, next steps, and how to seek the financial relief you need. Injuries from common falling incidents amount to roughly 9 million emergency room visits every year. the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states that falls are the leading cause of both fatal and non-fatal injuries in older adults. So what are the most common falling
 injuries, and how do they occur?. How Serious are Common Falls? A fall can occur at any time and happen to anyone, but not all falls result in injury. Many falls cause only minor bruising or scrapes. There are, however, times when an insignificant fall can cause no pain at the time but result in discomfort, limited range of motion, and even pain later.
 This could mean that it is time to see an orthopedist. Regardless of its severity, the fall itself is not considered an injury but rather the cause of the injury. The following are the most common injuries resulting from a fall. Soft Tissue Injuries Without proper examination, soft tissue injuries can go unnoticed for quite some time. This is because they most
often occur internally and may not be visible to the eye. Soft tissue injuries can range from minor ankle injuries can cause chronic pain and make you vulnerable to future sprains. It is important to get a proper examination after a fall because
soft tissue injuries might not be immediately apparent after a fall. Head Injuries, TBI, and ConcussionsIf you hit your head during a fall, you may experience swelling, bleeding, and in cases of concussions, a brief loss of consciousness. Head injuries are considered a serious occurrence, and even minor head trauma can become a medical emergency
Untreated head injuries can result in serious, long term complications and even death. Minor concussions will usually clear up on their own, but it is important to get a medical opinion on the severity of the trauma right away. Traumatic Brain Injuries (or TBI) can permanently alter ones ability to function and usually require additional tests to
diagnose. it may not be possible to determine the severity of a head injury based on symptoms alone. So allowing a medical professional to run the necessary tests is essential. Cuts and Abrasions can still cause a lot of pain and look severe. Leg and arm abrasions are common post-fall
complaints, as are cuts and abrasions of the head and hips. Smaller cuts can be treated with topical ointments, but deeper wounds could require stitches. Whether you are treating your injuries yourself or plan on seeing a doctor, it is important to properly clean and dress skin breakage to avoid infection. Broken Bones and Fractures Broken bones are
one of the most common results of falls. Minor fractures may not require a lengthy recovery process. However, severe breaks may require surgery and post-operative care. when a bone is broken or fractured, the surrounding tissues may also be affected. This could cause bleeding, swelling, pain, and require immediate medical attention. A physician
will be able to determine the seriousness of your injury and recommend a proper treatment that will help avoid long-term complications. If you are experiencing any pain, swelling, or discomfort after a recent fall UAB Medical West can help. Give us a call today. UAB Medical West is Here to Catch YouFalls and fall-related injuries could be scary, but
you can feel at ease knowing that our team of medical professionals is here to address your needs. If you are interested in post-injury care or have concerns about a recent fall, dont hesitate to contact us today. In the hustle and bustle of daily life, slipping and falling might seem like a minor inconvenience. However, falling or tripping can result in
serious injuries and have a long-term impact. A brain injury is one of the most serious consequences of a slip and fall accident. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), falls lead to nearly half of the traumatic brain injury (TBI)-related hospitalizations. March is Brain Injury Awareness Month, a time to understand how TBIs
happen and what to do to prevent them. What causes slip and fall accidents? Slip and fall accidents often go unnoticed. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent, and this delayed onset can be dangerous.
 Someone who slipped and fell might underestimate the severity of their injuries. As such, it's crucial to recognize that even seemingly mild concussions can have lasting effects on cognitive function, emotional well-being, and overall quality of life. What are common types of head injuries in slip and falls? The following are different types of head
injuries: Concussion: A concussion is a mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) that occurs when the brain is jolted or shaken within the skull. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness, confusion, and memory problems. Contusion is a bruise on the brain and can cause bleeding and swelling, potentially leading to increased pressure within the skull.
skull.Skull Fracture: A skull fracture occurs when there is a break in one or more of the bones that form the skull. Subdural hematomas, and subarachnoid hemorrhages are specific types of
intracranial hemorrhages, each with its own characteristics and potential complications. Closed Head Injury: This is an injury to the brain while the skull is left intact. TBIs of this type include bruised brain tissue, torn blood vessels, and swelling within the brain. How to prevent slip and falls In many cases, someone slips and falls because of the
negligence of another individual or business. The following are some common conditions that can lead to an accident:Wet or Slippery Surfaces: This includes spills or leaks in grocery stores, restaurants, or other public places. Wet floors caused by cleaning or maintenance activities can also result in an accident. Poorly Maintained or Defective
Flooring: Examples include loose or torn carpets and rugs and damaged or worn-out flooring materials. Inadequate Lighting: Poorly lit areas, for example, increase the risk of tripping and falling. Inadequate visibility of obstacles or changes in elevation can also result in an accident. How an attorney can helpProperty owners, managers, and employers
must take reasonable steps to maintain a safe environment and promptly address potential hazards. If a slip and fall accident occurs due to negligence, the injured party may have legal grounds to pursue a personal injury claim. Contact the Law Offices of Mark E. Salomone, serving all of Massachusetts, if you or a loved one is injured in a slip and fall
accident. Our attorneys provide legal guidance. With our firm on your side, we can assess the details of the slip and fall accident to determine your best options. We can conduct a thorough investigation and gather evidence to support your claim. Your lawyer can handle communication with the insurance company and help determine a fair settlement
If the insurance company is not willing to reach a fair settlement, we can take the case to trial if necessary. We also work on a contingency fee basis, which means we only get paid if you obtain a settlement. If you've been involved in a slip and fall accident, it's important to consult with a personal injury lawyer as soon as possible to discuss the
specifics of your case and understand your potential legal options. If you were injured or a loved one was injured or killed in an accident in Boston, Worcester, Springfield or Holyoke, a personal injury lawyer can fight to help you obtain compensation you deserve. At the Law Offices of Mark E. Salomone, serving Massachusetts, our personal injury
attorneys have an impressive record of trial verdicts and settlements. Law Offices of Mark E. Salomone Yes, a fall can cause a traumatic brain injury (TBI). According to data published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2013, falls were the top cause of TBI-related visits to the emergency room, hospitalizations, and deaths
nationwide. While they are relatively less common among those between the age of 15 and 64, falls led to:54 percent of all reported TBIs in seniors (age 65 and up) in 2013If left undiagnosed and untreated, a traumatic brain injury can cause long-term brain damage, including
issues like memory loss, muscle weakness, and more. Understanding How Falls Cause Traumatic Brain Injuries Every fall is unique, and the injuries the wost common ways traumatic brain injuries occur, as well as the type of fall that causes them. In
many cases, its important that you seek immediate medical help when suffering these injuries. Striking the Head on a Hard Surface or ObjectMany head injuries caused by a fall occur because the victim strikes their head on the ground, a wall, or another object. This type of blow to the head can cause both open head injuries and closed head injuries.
as well as primary and secondary brain injuries. Secondary injuries occur when the brain bleeds or swells, dangerously increasing intracranial pressure. This can damage other areas of the brain not affected by the primary injury and requires immediate medical attention. Symptoms of this increased pressure in your skull include headache, vomiting,
and blurred vision. Coup and Contrecoup Injuries Coup and contrecoup injuries occur when the brain bounces back and forth inside the skull, causing bruises on each side. This can occur any time there is a sudden stop or a fall whips the head back and forth. Unfortunately, these types of TBIs are often misdiagnosed. Watch out for blurred vision,
nausea, headache, and other symptoms. Its important the victim seek emergency medical help. Penetrating Injuries occur when an object, especially in a fall from a significant height or when the victim seek emergency medical help. Penetrating injuries occur when an object, especially in a fall from a significant height or when the victim seek emergency medical help. Penetrating injuries occur when an object is sharp. For example, imagine you
fell from stairs when a handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously supported the handrail, it could penetrate your skull and cause a traumatic brain injury. Of course, seeking medical treatment right away is vital. Slip and Fall Brain Injuries Can Vary in SeverityThere is a wide range of TBI symptoms. Most victims only suffer a support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way is a support of the handrail gave way. If you landed on the metal bracket that previously support of the handrail gave way is a support of the
minor concussion and recover relatively quickly, although they still need to see a doctor and receive treatment. A mild TBI can cause: a brief loss of consciousness, in some casesDizziness and disorientationHeadachesFeeling foggy and suffering problems with memorySensitivity to light and other vision-related symptomsEmotional changesSleep
disturbances, including insomnia and/or fatigueProblems with word recallSlowed reaction timesDifficulty with everyday tasksIn some cases, paramedics and emergency department staff may put the priority on obvious fall injuries such as a broken bone, soft tissue injury, or laceration. However, it is imperative they also evaluate all patients for head
injuries. Many traumatic brain injuries have no immediate outward signs, and the victim may not realize they lost consciousness makes it more likely that first responders or doctors will be aware the victim hit their head. These
injuries usually require a hospital stay and may require surgery. Rehabilitation and therapy may follow. Those who suffer moderate TBIs never return to their previous job and life is never the same. Recovering From a Fall-Related
Traumatic Brain InjuryHow fast and how much you recover from a brain injury depends on your specific case. The severity of your injury, its location in your brain, and a number of other factors make this very difficult to predict without first-hand knowledge of your injury and treatment plan. Some people can return to work within a week, and others
require around-the-clock nursing care for the rest of their lives. If you or a loved one suffered a traumatic brain injury in a fall, you qualify to receive a free case review with a member of the Newsome | Melton team. For more than 20 years, our attorneys have protected the rights of fall victims. We can: Evaluate the viability of your personal injury in a fall, you qualify to receive a free case review with a member of the Newsome | Melton team. For more than 20 years, our attorneys have protected the rights of fall victims. We can: Evaluate the viability of your personal injury in a fall, you qualify to receive a free case review with a member of the Newsome | Melton team. For more than 20 years, our attorneys have protected the rights of fall victims.
caseDetermine if you may be eligible for compensation from the property owner or occupier for your fall-related expenses and lossesCall a brain injury lawyer at Newsome | Melton today to get started with your case: (800) 917-5888. The .gov means its official. Federal government websites often end in .gov or
.mil. Before sharing sensitive information, make sure youre on a federal government site. The stream that you are connecting to the official website and that any information you provide is encrypted and transmitted securely. EspaolA simple accident like tripping on a rug or slipping on a wet floor can change your life. If you
fall, you could break a bone, which thousands of older adults experience each year. For older people, a broken bone can also be the start of more serious health problems and can lead to long-term disability. If you or an older fall each year. The risk of
falling and fall-related problems rises with age. However, many falls can be prevented. For example, exercising, managing your medications, having your home safer are all steps you can take to prevent a fall. Many older adults fear falling, even if they havent fallen before. This fear may lead them to avoid activities
such as walking, shopping, or taking part in social activities. But staying active is important to keeping your body healthy and actually helps to prevent falls. So dont let a fear of falling keep you from being active. What causes falls
in older adults? Many things can cause a fall. Your eyesight, hearing, and reflexes might not be as sharp as they were when you were younger. Certain conditions, such as diabetes, heart disease, or problems with your thyroid, nerves, feet, or blood vessels can affect your balance and lead to a fall. Conditions that cause rushed movement to the
bathroom, such as incontinence, may also increase the chance of falling. Older adults with mild cognitive impairment or certain types of dementia are at higher risk of falling. Age-related loss of muscle mass (known as sarcopenia), problems with balance and gait, and blood pressure that drops too much when you get up from lying down or sitting
(called postural hypotension) are all risk factors for falling. Some medications can increase a persons risk of falling because they cause side effects such as dizziness or confusion. The more medications you take, the more
likely you are to fall. Safety hazards in the home or community environment can also cause falls. Derived from the Greek root words sarx (flesh) and penia (loss), sarcopenia is defined as a decline in muscle mass, strength, and function. It is often associated with older adults, but some forms of sarcopenia can also affect middle-aged people. Sarcopenia
has been connected to weakness; fatigue; lower energy levels; and difficulty standing, walking, and climbing stairs. Sarcopenia is more likely to occur in people with chronic diseases and may contribute to a risk of falls, fractures, other serious injuries, and premature mortality. Poor nutrition and lack of exercise can increase the odds of developing
                                member is feeling general weakness, talk with a doctor. It could be related to sarcopenia or another medical condition. Learn more about age-related loss of muscle mass and how strength training can help build healthier bodies as people age. Steps to take to prevent falls If you take care of your overall health, you may
have a lower chance of falling. Most of the time, falls and accidents dont just happen for no reason. Here are a few tips to help lessen your risk of falls and broken bones, also known as fractures: Read and share this infographic and help spread the word about how to help prevent falls. Stay physically active. Plan an exercise program that is right for
you. Regular exercise improves muscles and makes you stronger. Exercise also helps keep your joints, tendons, and ligaments flexible. Mild weight-bearing activities, such as walking or climbing stairs, may slow bone loss from osteoporosis, a disease that makes bones weak and more likely to breakTry balance and strength training exercises. Yoga
Pilates, and tai chi can all improve balance and muscle strength. You can also try lifting weights or using resistance bands to build strength. Fall-proof your home. Check out these tips for changes you can make to your home that will help you avoid falls and ensure your
safety. Have your eyes and hearing tested. Even small changes in sight and hearing are linked to an increased risk for falls. When you get new eyeglasses or contact lenses, take time to get used to them. Wear your glasses or contact lenses, take time to get used to them. Wear your glasses or contact lenses, take time to get used to them. Wear your glasses or contact lenses, take time to get used to them.
any medicines you take. If a drug makes you sleepy or dizzy, tell your doctor or pharmacist. Get enough sleep. If you are tired, you are more likely to fall. Avoid or limit alcohol. Too much alcohol can lead to balance problems and falls, which can result in hip or arm fractures and other injuries. Stand up slowly. Getting up too quickly can cause your
blood pressure to drop. That can make you feel wobbly. Get your blood pressure checked when lying and standing. Use an assistive device if you need help feeling steady when you walk. Using canes and walkers correctly can help prevent falls. If your doctor tells you to use a cane or walker, make sure its the right size for you. Walker wheels should
roll smoothly. If you borrow walking support equipment from a friend, ask your health care provider to make sure the equipment is the correct size and is safe to use. This is exceptionally important when youre walking in areas you don't know well or where the walkways are uneven. A physical or occupational therapist can help you decide which
devices might be helpful and teach you how to use them safely. Take extra caution when walking on wet or icy surfaces. These can be very slippery! Use an ice melt product or sand to clear icy areas by your doors and walkways. Keep your hands free to hold on to railings. Choose the
right footwear. To fully support your feet, wear nonskid, rubber-soled, low-heeled shoes. Dont walk on stairs or floors in shoes and slippers with smooth soles. Consider staying inside when the weather is bad. Some community services provide 24-hour delivery of prescriptions and groceries, and many take orders over the phone. Always tell
your doctor if you have fallen since your last check-up, even if you did not feel pain when you fell. A fall can alert your doctor may suggest physical therapy, a walking aid, or other steps to help prevent future falls. What to do if you fall whether your doctor may suggest physical therapy, a walking aid, or other steps to help prevent future falls. What to do if you fall whether your doctor may suggest physical therapy, a walking aid, or other steps to help prevent future falls. What to do if you fall whether your doctor may suggest physical therapy, a walking aid, or other steps to help prevent future falls. What to do if you fall whether your doctor may suggest physical therapy, a walking aid, or other steps to help prevent future falls. What to do if you fall whether you fall you fall whether you fall whether you fall you fall you fall yo
are at home or somewhere else, a sudden fall can be startling and upsetting. If you do fall, stay as calm as possible and take the following steps: Breaths to try to relax. Remain still on the floor or ground for a few moments. This will help you get over the shock of falling. Decide if you are hurt. Getting up too quickly or in the
wrong way could make an injury worse. Crawl to a sturdy chair. If you think you can get up safely without help, roll over onto your side. Rest again while your body and blood pressure adjust. Slowly get up on your hands and knees, and crawl to a sturdy chair. Slowly sit down in the chair. Put your hands on the chair seat and slide one foot forward so
that its flat on the floor. Keep the other leg bent so the knee is on the floor. From this kneeling position, slowly rise and turn your own, ask someone for help or call 911. If you are alone, try to get into a comfortable position and wait for help to arrive. Prepare for a fall by keeping
a well-charged cordless or mobile phone with you at all times and arrange for daily contact with a family member or friend. Emergency response systems are another option: These systems are another option: These systems are another option: These systems are another option as pecial necklace or bracelet to call for help. Some smartwatches also have this feature. Keep your bones strong to prevent fall-
related fractures Having healthy bones wont necessarily prevent a fall, but if you do fall, healthy bones may help prevent serious injury, such as breaking a hip or other bone. Bone breaks and fracture can lead to a hospital or nursing home strong
So can staying active. Try to get at least 150 minutes per week of physical activity. Other ways to maintain bone health include quitting smoking and avoiding or limiting alcohol use. Tobacco and alcohol use may decrease your chance of fractures. Additionally, try to maintain a healthy weight. Being underweight increases
the risk of bone loss and broken bones. Osteoporosis is a disease that weakens bones, making them thin and brittle. For people with osteoporosis, even a minor fall may be dangerous. Talk to your doctor about osteoporosis, even a minor fall may be dangerous.
visits are for fall-related fractures. You can help lower your risk of fractures by keeping your bones strong and following the tips above to avoid falls. You may also be interested in For more information This content to ensure it is accurate and
up to date. Content reviewed: September 12, 2022 nia.nih.gov An official website of the National Institutes of Health A potentially serious outcome of slip and fall accidents when the head strikes the floor, table,
countertop, furniture, or other hard object on the way down. Head injuries can range from a mild bump on the head to a traumatic brain injury and are a common reason for visits to the emergency room. An injury to the head can result in physically debilitating symptoms as well as emotional strain for victims of slip and fall accidents and their
families. Following a head injury, there may be significant changes in daily routines and ability to function independently. In severe cases, patients could face permanent, long-term damage that requires them to relearn basic skills like eating with a fork, walking, and speaking. Some head injury patients may not be able to return to work at all or are
forced to find employment in a different industry. In addition to the physical effects, slip and fall head injury as the result of a property owners negligence, call the personal injury attorneys at
Berry Law. They can assess the strength of your case and offer assistance on the next steps. Damages may include compensation for medical bills, the cost of rehabilitation, private nursing care, lost wages, lost future earnings, and pain and suffering. Closed Vs. Open-Head Injuries are typically divided into two categories: closed-head
injuries and open-head injuries. Closed head injuries. Closed head injuries are caused by a blow to the head on a hard object or by striking the head on a hard object that breaks the skull and enters the brain. This type of
injury is most common when high rates of speed are involved, such as when the body is thrown through a windshield during a motor vehicle accident or the brain, many head injuries are thankfully relatively mild in nature, requiring only stitches, pain
medication, and time to heal. However, a blow to the head can also cause more serious and long-term injury. More than half a million people each year experience head injuries that are grave enough to require emergency care or hospitalization. In severe cases, seeking immediate treatment for a head injury can be the difference between life and
death. Types of Head Injuries Caused by Slip and Fall Accidents Certain head injuries are more common in slip and fall accidents than in other types of traumatic Brain Injury or TBI, accounting for almost half of all TBI-related emergency room visits
and resulting in 235,000 hospitalizations annually. TBIs are currently associated with more than one in six injury-related hospital admissions. A TBI occurs when the brain bounces off of the hard interior surface of the skull, causing bruising and bleeding of the brain. A bruise on the brain is called a contusion. Brain contusions are more serious than
bruises from a bump on other parts of the body. Severe TBIs can lead to permanent changes in brain function, causing life-altering injury and fatality in some cases. Concussions are a less severe form of TBI and are the most common type of head injury. At their mildest, a concussion usually resolves itself in seven to 10 days with rest, activity
modification, and over-the-counter medication for pain relief. While concussions symptoms are generally temporary, studies have shown that repeated concussions can lead to permanent brain damage over time. Edema Any trauma to the brain can lead to permanent brain damage over time.
accommodate swelling caused by trauma to tissue, the skull cannot expand. This makes swelling much more serious when it occurs in the brain, causing pressure to build up and brain tissue to press against the skull, which can very quickly create an emergent and life-threatening situation. Hematoma in the brain is a collection or
clotting of blood that has pooled outside of the blood vessels. Clotting causes pressure to build inside of the skull, leading to a loss of consciousness or permanent damage to the brain. There are different types of hematomas, named for the area of the cranial cavity where blood pools. A subdural hematoma occurs when blood collects between the skull
and the surface of the brain. A common symptom of subdural hematomas is a headache that continues to worsen over time. Extradural hematomas are a collection of blood in the space between the skull and the dura mater, which is the outer protective lining that covers the brain. This is a serious condition that necessitates emergency treatment and
may require surgery to remove the hematoma and help with healing. Both types of hematomas can be very serious if left untreated, leading to stroke and other grave outcomes. Hemorrhage Since the head has more blood vessels than any other part of the body, the head may be more susceptible to uncontrolled bleeding, and therefore, bleeding or
hemorrhage on the surface of the brain or inside of the brain tissue is a concern with head injuries. Hemorrhage and typically causes sudden and severe headache and vomiting. An intracerebral hemorrhage is bleeding within the brain tissue itself and is the most-deadly type of
brain hemorrhage and the second most common cause of strokes. It occurs when the blood vessels that carry blood to and from the brain are affected, resulting in the rupture of arteries or veins due to abnormal pressure or trauma. Although the severity of a brain hemorrhage depends largely on the amount of bleeding that occurs, any amount of
blood can lead to pressure buildup in the skull over a long period of time. Lacerations, or cuts to the scalp are common head injuries, especially in children. Because the head bleeds more profusely than other parts of the body, uncontrolled external bleeding is also a concern. Following a slip and fall accident that results in a laceration to
the head, first apply direct pressure to the wound to stop the bleeding and have it evaluated by a medical professional as soon as possible. Treatment for scalp lacerations usually requires irrigation or cleaning of the wound followed by closing with stitches, staples, or glue under general anesthesia. Skull Fractures Even though the skull is very strong
and difficult to break, fractures of the skull do happen. A broken skull is not as efficient at absorbing the impact of a blow to the head. As a result, damage to the brain is more likely to occur. If there is a suspected fracture of the skull, its important not to apply direct pressure to a wound on the head. Instead, place a clean bandage over the wound if
its bleeding and seek medical help immediately. Diffuse Axonal Injury, also referred to as a shear injury, is a wound to the brain that doesnt cause swelling that can lead to additional damage if left
untreated. One of the most dangerous types of head injury, diffuse axonal injury, following any kind of trauma, the head may initially appear fine, but head injuries have the potential to cause issues later due to bleeding or swelling inside of the skull.
Symptoms may appear immediately or develop slowly over several hours or days. Some signs of a serious head injury may include: Severe headache that worsens over time Stiff neck Clear or bloody fluid leaking from the nose, ears, or mouth Confusion or loss of orientation Extreme drowsiness Loss of consciousness Seizures Pupils that are unequal in
size Inability to focus the eyes Abnormal eye movements Changes to sensory perceptions, including hearing, sight, taste or smell Temporary ringing in the ears Memory loss Mood changes or altered/abnormal behavior Slurred or incoherent speech Nausea or recurrent vomiting Weakness or loss of muscle control in the ears Memory loss Mood changes or altered/abnormal behavior Slurred or incoherent speech Nausea or recurrent vomiting Weakness or loss of muscle control in the ears Memory loss Mood changes or altered/abnormal behavior Slurred or incoherent speech Nausea or recurrent vomiting Weakness or loss of muscle control in the ears Memory loss Mood changes or altered/abnormal behavior Slurred or incoherent speech Nausea or recurrent vomiting Weakness or loss of muscle control in the ears Memory loss Mood changes or altered/abnormal behavior speech Nausea or recurrent vomiting Weakness or loss of muscle control in the ears Memory loss Mood changes or altered/abnormal behavior speech Nausea or recurrent vomiting Weakness or loss of muscle control in the ears Memory loss Mood changes or altered/abnormal behavior speech Nausea or recurrent vomiting Weakness or loss of muscle control in the ears Memory loss Mood changes or altered/abnormal behavior speech Nausea or recurrent vomiting weakness or loss of muscle control in the ears Memory loss of muscle control i
Loss of balance The only way to know for certain whether your symptoms are caused by a head injury or something else following trauma to the head is to be evaluated by a trained medical professional immediately following trauma to the head is to be evaluated by a trained medical professional immediately following trauma to the head is to be evaluated by a trained medical professional immediately following trauma to the head is to be evaluated by a trained medical professional immediately following trauma to the head is to be evaluated by a trained medical professional immediately following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following trauma to the head is jury or something else following else
develop a plan of treatment. Not only does seeking medical attention prevent further damage to the brain, the documentation that you receive showing your diagnosis and any treatments you underwent as a result of your injuries.
Prevention The best way to prevent a head injury caused by a slip and fall accident is for individuals to stay aware of their surroundings, but also for property owners to exercise vigilance in keeping their residences, places of business, and other areas open to the public free from slipping and tripping hazards. This includes wiping up spills and
repairing the source of leaks immediately, tying up loose cords and wires, and keeping handrails and walking surfaces in good condition. These are all examples of responsibilities that rest with a property owner when they allow invited guests onto their property. To act otherwise invites liability on their part. Some slip and fall accidents occur when
an individual could not reasonably anticipate being injured. For example, while visiting in a residential setting, at work, in a retail store, movie theater, or bank. In other cases, a head injury can be prevented through the use of protective gear. To protect yourself from potential head injury during a slip and fall, wear a helmet during high-risk activities
like skateboarding, roller skating, skiing, snowboarding, or when riding a bicycle or motorcycle. Head injuries are damage to the scalp, skull, or brain caused by trauma. When it affects the brain, theyre called a traumatic brain injury, or TBI.To most people, head injuries are considered an acceptable risk when engaging in sports and other types of
recreational activities. But theyre dangerous. They can lead to permanent disability, mental impairment, and even death. There are steps you can take to lower the risk and protect yourself and your children. There are many different types of head injuries. Concussion. This is the most common type of head injury. A concussion is a type of traumatic
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brain injury (TBI) that happens when the brain is jarred or shaken hard enough to bounce against the skull. It can range from mild to severe. You don't have to be hit in the head to get a concussion. An impact elsewhere on the body can create enough force to jar the brain. Contusion. A bruise on the actual brain itself is called a contusion. It can cause

bleeding and swelling. Intracranial hematoma (ICH). This is bleeding under the skull in the brain that forms a clot. Brain hematomas range from mild to severe and are grouped according to where they form. Skull fracture. Sometimes, a broken skull bone can affect the brain. The broken pieces of bone can cut into the brain and cause bleeding and other types of injury. The most common causes of head injuries are: Car or motorcycle accidents Falls Child abuse Acts of violence A concussion or other head injury can also happen when two athletes collide or a player is hit in the head with a piece of sporting equipment. In soccer, even "heading" the ball can cause a concussion. Among the sportsrelated activities that cause the highest number of head injuries for all ages: CyclingFootballBasketballBaseball and softballRiding powered recreational vehicles such as dune buggies, go-karts, and mini bikesAccording to the Brain Injury Association of America, the five leading activities that cause concussions in children and adolescents aged 5-18 years of age are:CyclingFootballBasketballPlayground activities and trauma arent always the cause of head injuries. Contusions or brain hemorrhages can have other causes, such as:Long-term high blood pressure (in adults)Bleeding disordersUse of blood thinners or certain recreational drugsSigns and symptoms of a concussion may show up immediately, or they can take hours or even days to show up. You dont always lose consciousness with a concussion. A concussion may show up immediately, or they can take hours or even days to show up. You dont always lose consciousness with a concussion. A concussion may show up immediately, or they can take hours or even days to show up. You dont always lose consciousness with a concussion. A concussion causes changes in a person's mental status and can disrupt the normal functioning of the brain. Multiple concussions can have a long-lasting, life-changing effect. Signs of a TBI, like a concussion, include: Signs or symptoms that a head injury may be more than a concussion and requires emergency treatment include: Changes in size of pupils Clear or bloody fluid draining from the nose, mouth, or ears Convulsions Distorted facial features Facial bruising Fracture in the skull or face Impaired hearing, smell, taste, or vision Inability to move one or more limbsIrritabilityLightheadednessLoss of consciousnessLow breathing rateRestlessness, clumsiness, or lack of coordinationSevere headacheSlurred speech or blurred visionStiff neck or vomitingSudden worsening of symptoms after initial improvementSwelling at the site of the injuryPersistent vomitingIf you think you may have a concussion or suspect that someone else has one, the most important step to take is to prevent further injury. Stop whatever activity you are involved in and tell someone you think you may have been injured. Then get medical attention. If you're playing as part of a team, ask to be taken out of the game and tell the coach what happened. If a fellow player has signs of being confused or a sudden loss of coordination, be sure to report this to a coach. If you are coaching a team and you notice a potential injury, take the person out of the game, and see that the person gets medical attention as soon as possible is important for any type of potentially moderate to severe TBI. Undiagnosed injuries that don't receive proper care can cause long-term disability and impairment. Keep in mind that although death from a sports injury is rare, brain injuries are the leading cause of sports-related deaths. Symptoms should be closely monitored often with a moderate to severe injury. It may require an overnight stay in the hospital. A doctor may take X-rays to check for a potential skull fracture and stability of the spine. In some cases, the doctor may ask for a CT scan or an MRI to check on the extent of the damage that occurred. More severe injuries may need surgery to relieve pressure from swelling. If a child sustains a head injury, dont automatically have them X-rayed. Monitor them carefully for age-appropriate symptoms of a TBI such as confusion or behavioral change. Dont give them medications, including aspirin, without advice from your doctors. If the doctor sends you home with an injured person, they may instruct you to watch that person closely. That may involve waking the person every few hours to ask questions such as "What's your name?" or "Where are you're asked the doctor and understand what symptoms to watch for and which ones require immediate attention. Guidelines urge doctors to not allow someone who has been injured to return to activity that involves risk of further injury until completely free of symptoms. Most teens recover within two weeks, while it may take younger children up to four weeks to recover. But symptoms of severe injury will likely require rehabilitation that may include physical and occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, medication, psychological counseling, and social support. The most important step to take is to buy and properly use protective head gear that has been approved by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Be sure to buy the right size for a proper fit and to wear the helmet or headgear properly. According to the American Association of Neurological Surgeons, helmets or headgear should be worn at all times for the following activities: Baseball and softballCyclingFootballHockeyHorseback ridingRiding powered recreational vehiclesSkateboarding and riding scootersSkiingSnowboardingWrestling In addition, the FDA has approved the noninvasive device, called Q-Collarwhich can be worn by athletes to help prevent head injuries. The C-shaped collar applies compressive force to the neck and increases bloodvolume to help reduce movement of the brain, which may occur because of hits to the head. The device may reduce specific changes in the brain that are associated with brain injury. Other things you can do to keep yourself and your kids safer: Wear light-reflecting clothes when riding a bike at night. Don't dive in water less than 12 feet deep or any body of water where you cannot see the bottom, murky water. Make sure that children less than 12 feet deep or any body of water where you cannot see the bottom, murky water. Make sure that children less than 12 feet deep or any body of water where you cannot see the bottom, murky water. Make sure that children less than 12 feet deep or any body of water where you cannot see the bottom. children how to properly use sports equipment. Don't wear clothing that interferes with vision. Follow all rules at water parks and swimming pools. Don't skateboard or cycle on uneven or unpaved surfaces. Don't play sports when you are tired or very ill.

Most common fall issues. What is the most common head injury. Most common head trauma. Most common injuries from falling.

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