

# Neuropsychological Assessment in Persisting Concussion Symptoms: How Brain Injury Affects Thinking Skills

May 14, 2024

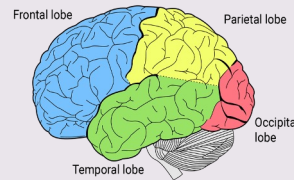


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Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, U of T

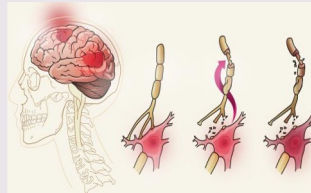


# Learning Objectives

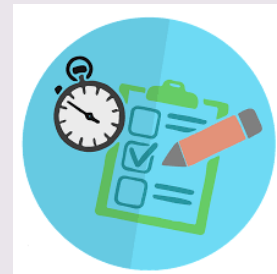
I. How various regions of the brain contribute to thinking skills



II. How brain injury can impact thinking skills



III. How we evaluate thinking skills in neuropsychology

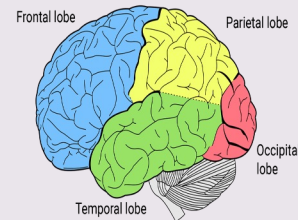


# Overview

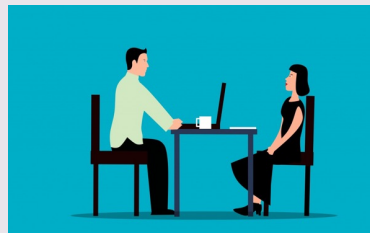
## I. From neurons to cognition



## II. Brain injury can impact thinking skills.



## III. How we evaluate thinking skills.



# What is cognition?

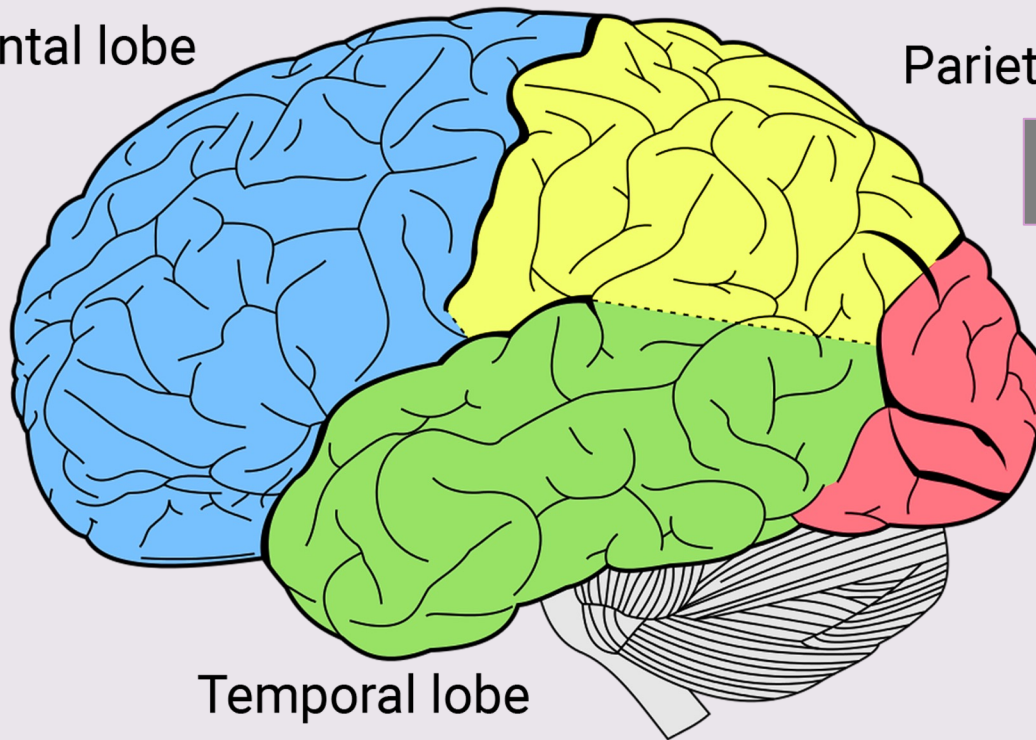


Frontal lobe

Parietal lobe

Visuospatial skills

Executive Function



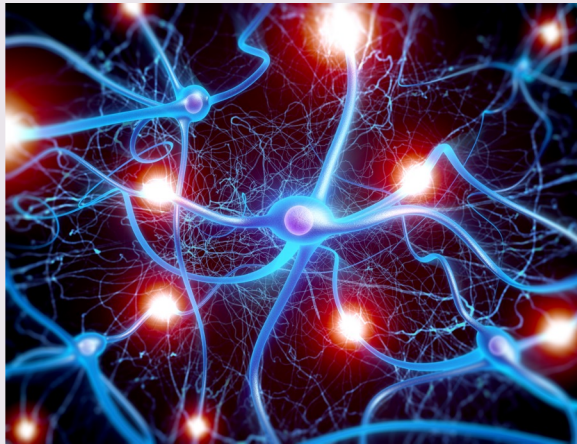
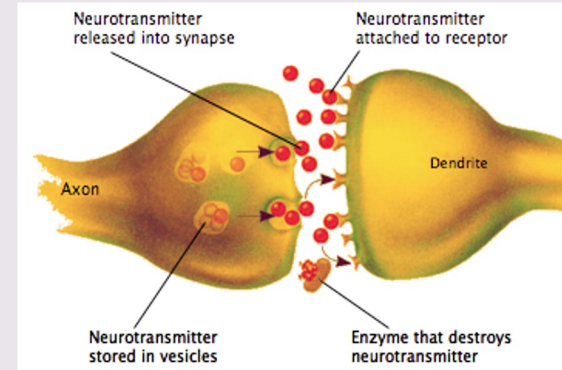
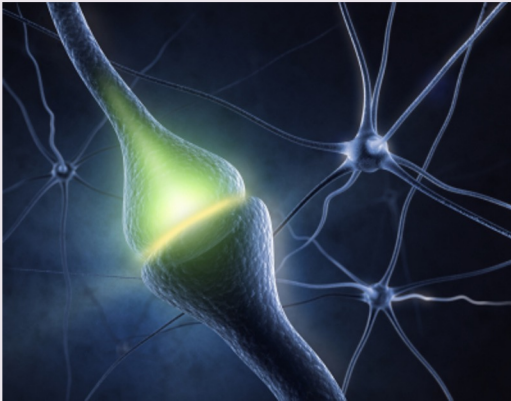
Occipital lobe

Seeing

Temporal lobe

Memory & Language

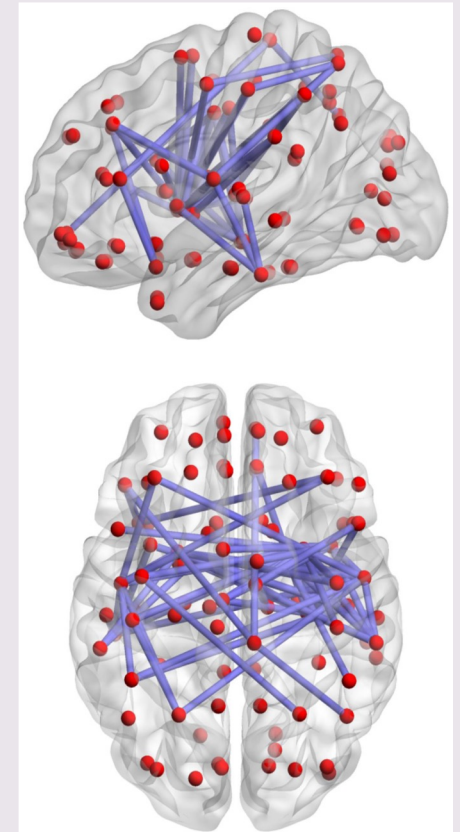
# How does our brain produce cognition?



# Cognition requires Neuronal Network Activation



[http://www.nutramed.com/brain/neurotransmitters\\_aminoacids.htm](http://www.nutramed.com/brain/neurotransmitters_aminoacids.htm)

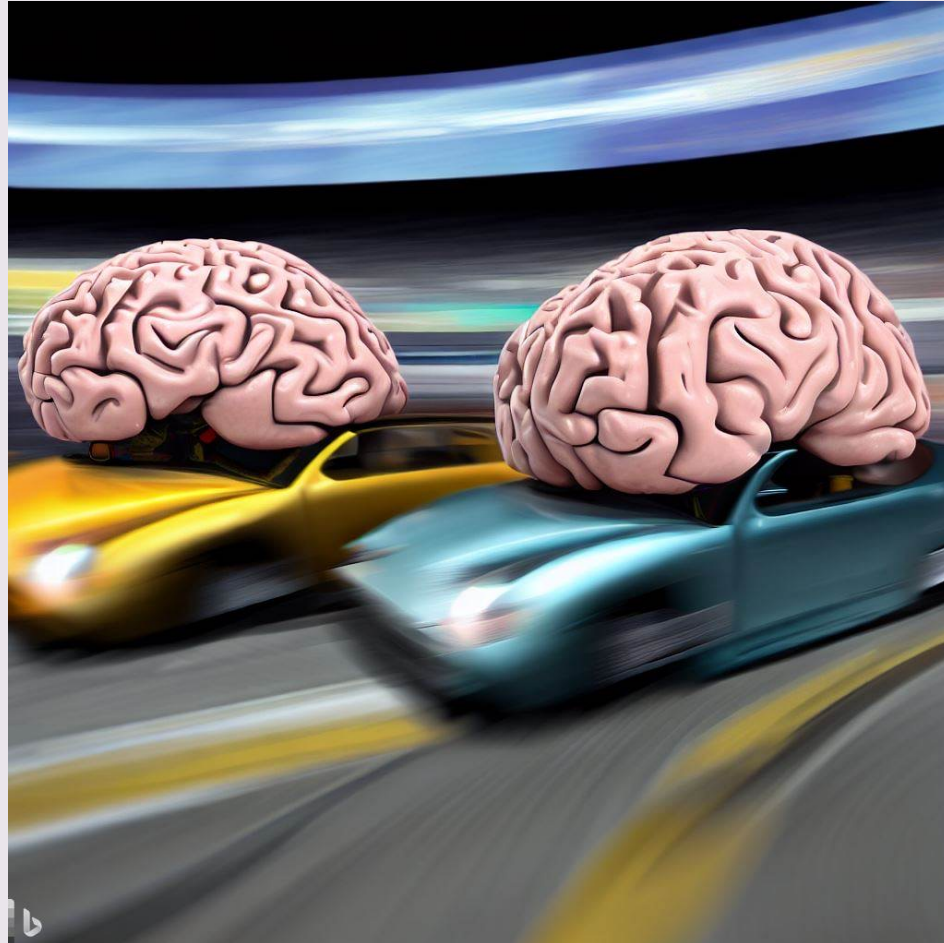


[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological\\_neural\\_network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_neural_network)

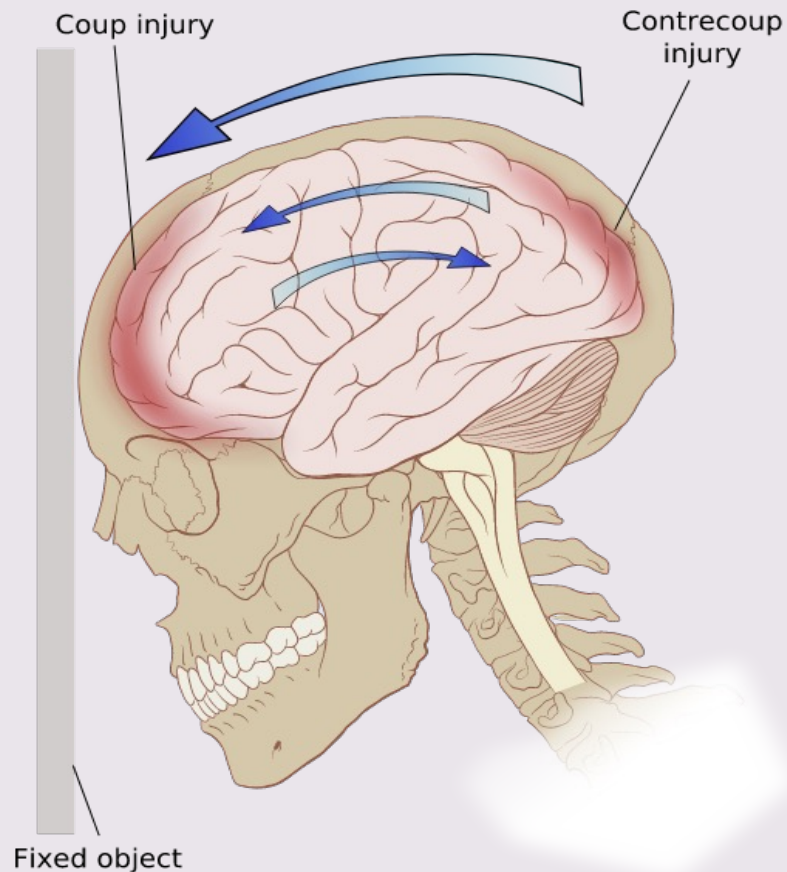


<http://www.clipartkid.com/symphony-orchestra-clipart-images-pictures-becuo-ZcZyct-clipart/>

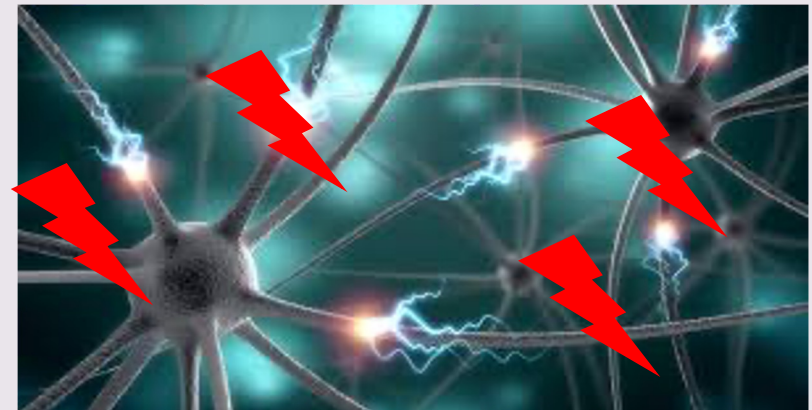
# The Brain as a Race Car...



# What happens if we disrupt the flow of information in the brain?



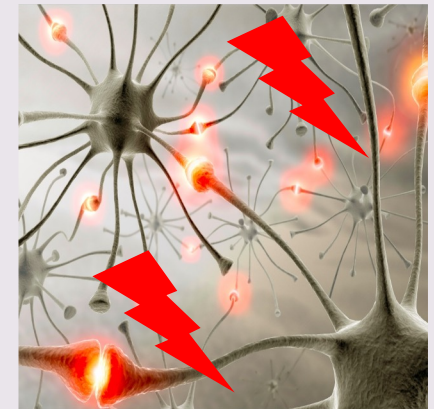
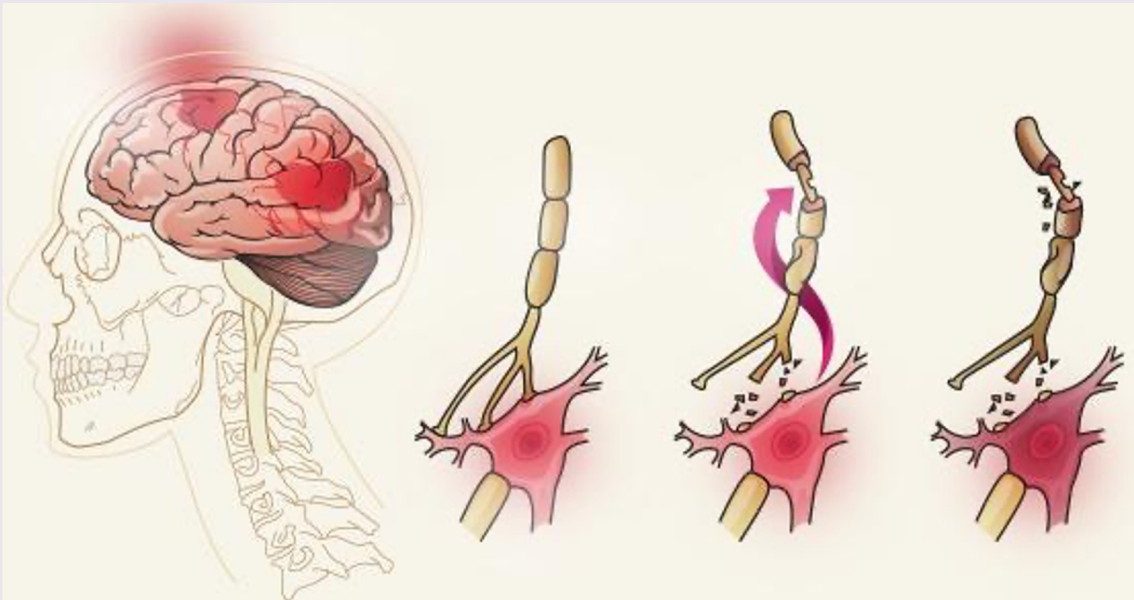
Disrupted neuronal communication





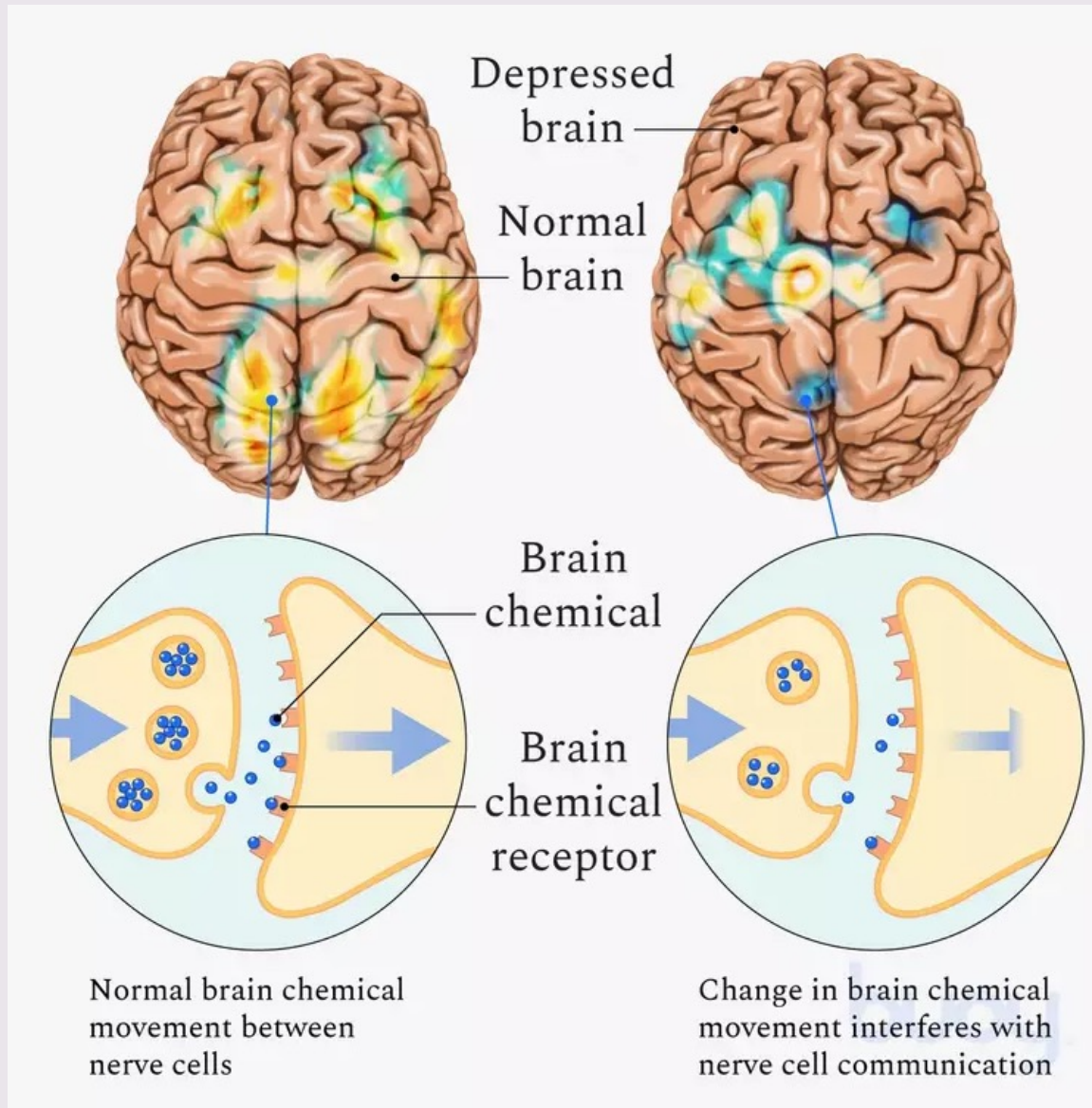
# Concussive injuries can damage neurons

## Primary damage to neurons

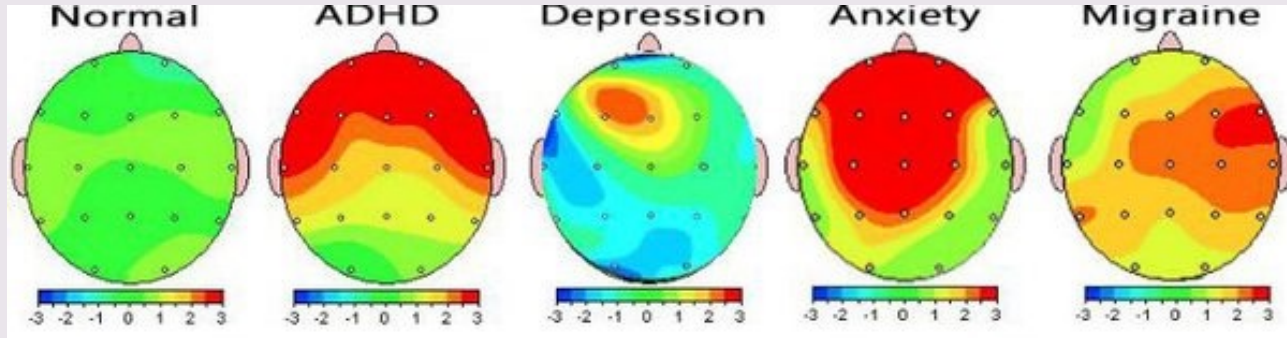


[www.tbibraininjurysurvivor.com](http://www.tbibraininjurysurvivor.com)

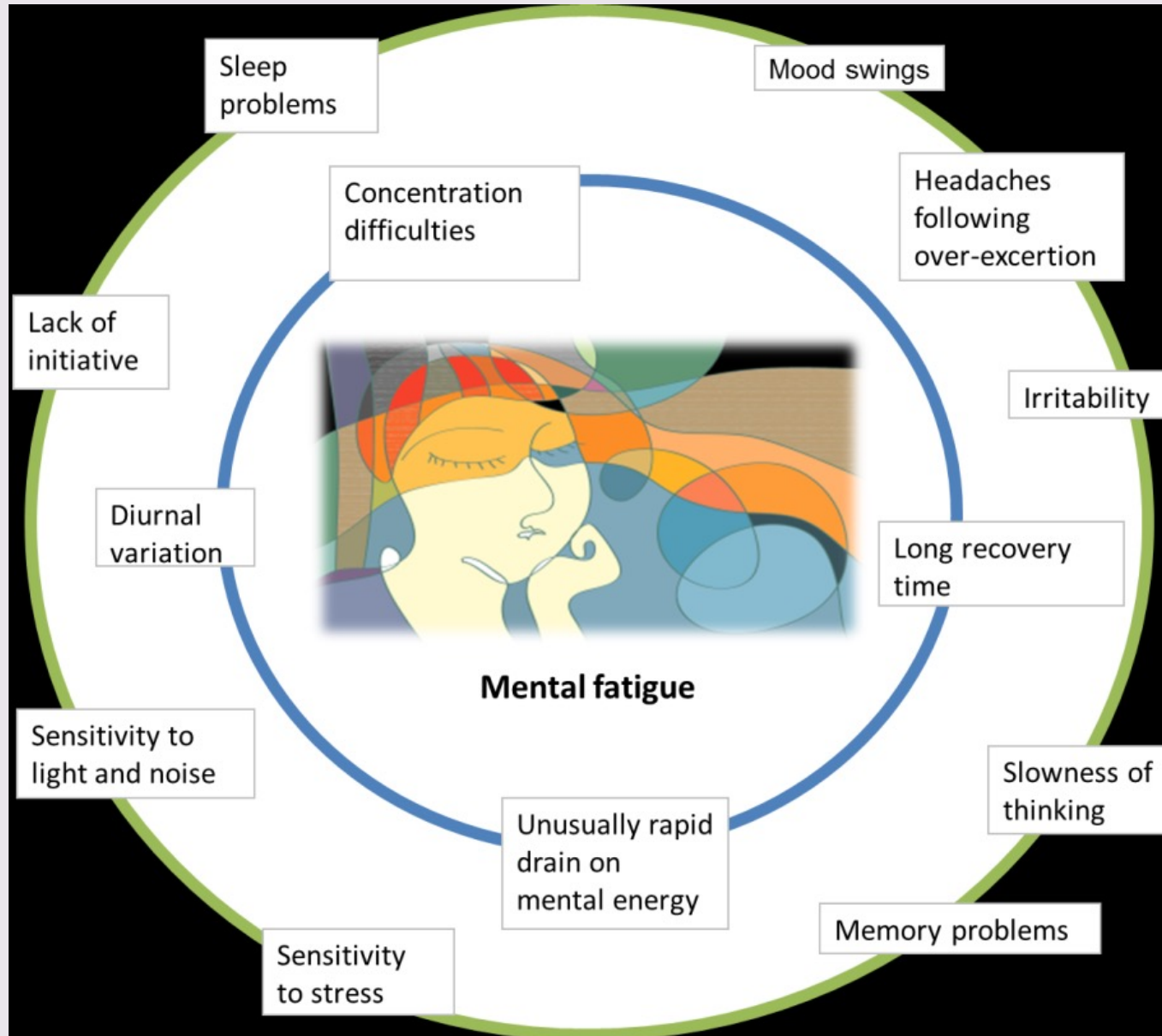
# Concussion → Mood → Cognition



# Concussion → Mood → Cognition



# Concussions are multi-faceted



# What type of thinking skills can be impacted?

Sustaining attention

Slowed thinking speed

Reduced cognitive stamina

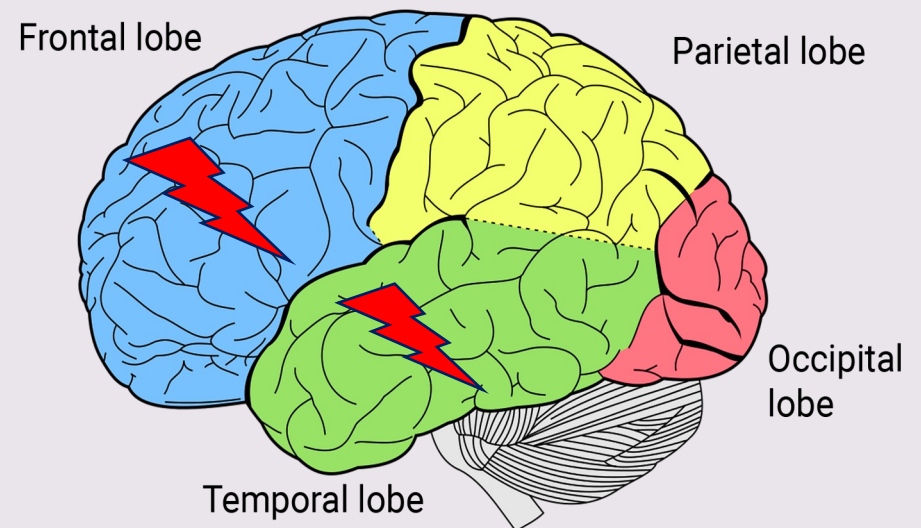
Learning new information

Multi-tasking

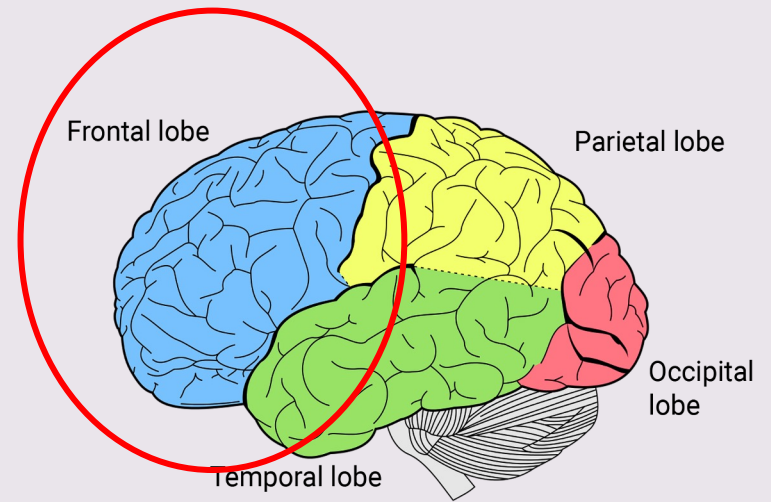
Word finding

Mental flexibility

+ other types of cognition



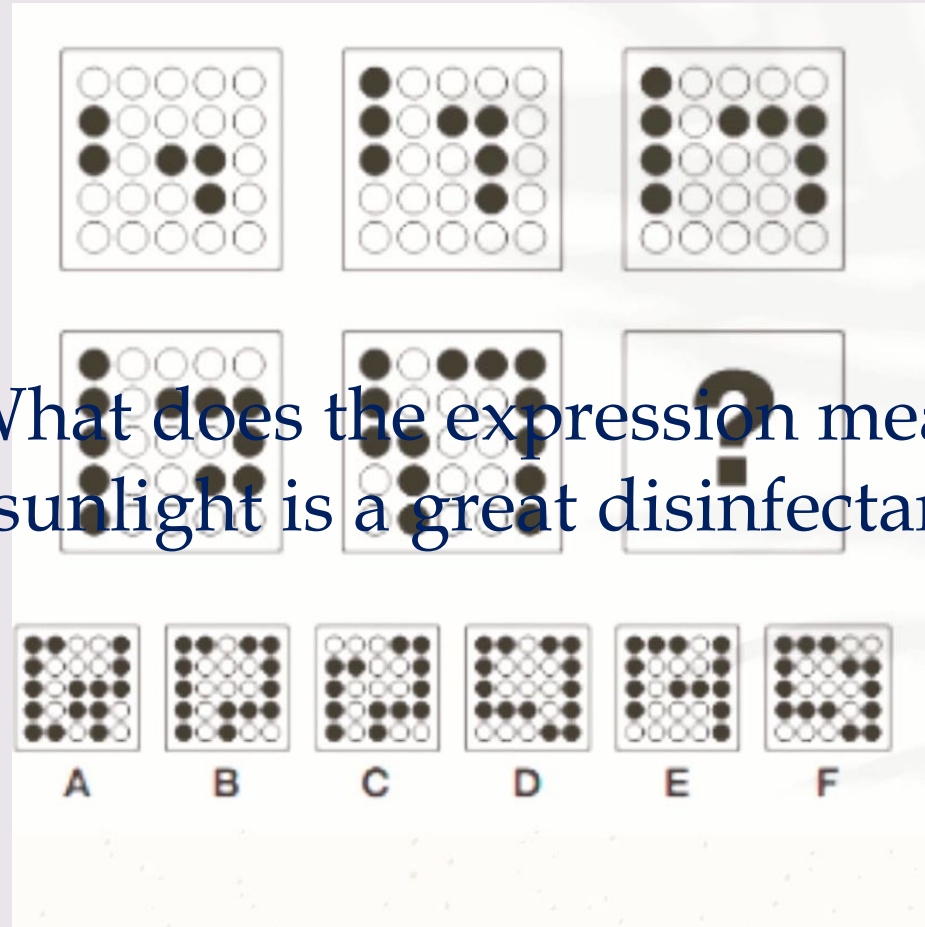
# Executive Function



# How do we assess thinking skills?



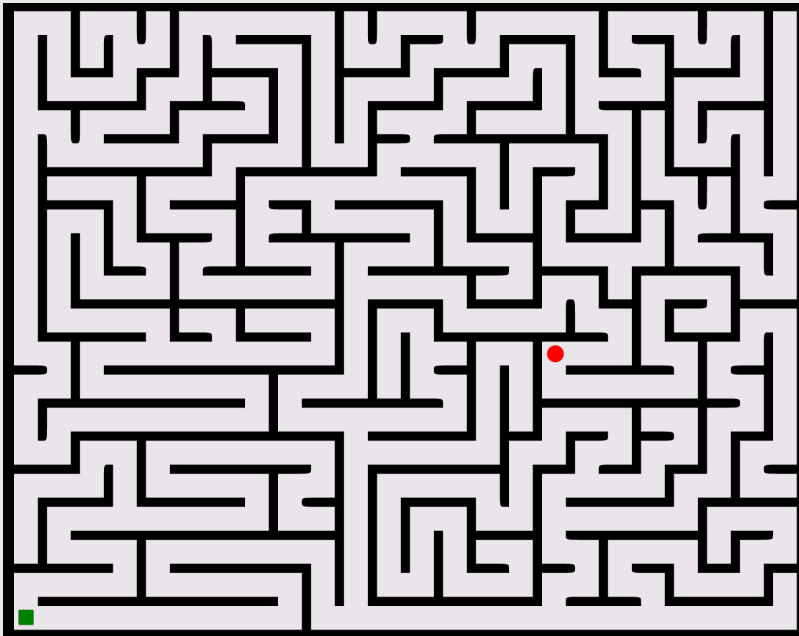
# Reasoning and Problem Solving



What does the expression mean:  
“sunlight is a great disinfectant”?

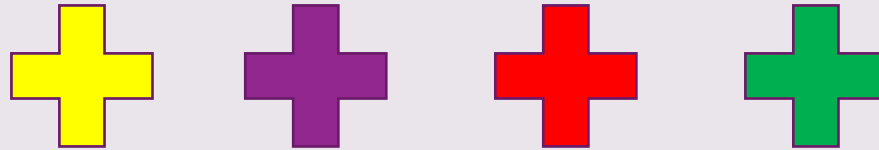


# Reasoning and Problem Solving

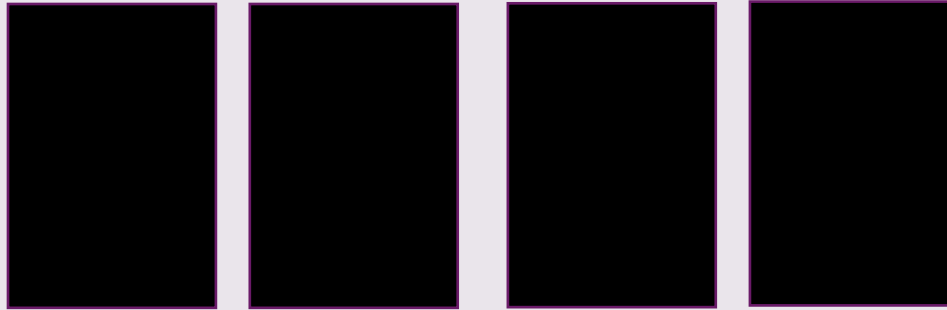


*If a train leaves at 7am from Oshawa traveling at 90 km/hr for 110 km to Mississauga, when will it arrive?*

# Attention span



# Attention Span



# Working memory

27... 33... 49... 17...

# Working memory



# Multi-tasking



# Complex Attention

<b>6</b>	<b>Z</b>	e	<b>3</b>	7	<b>M</b>	<b>5</b>	a
P	10	4	<b>R</b>	2	y	9	<b>h</b>

<b>6</b>	<b>Z</b>	e	<b>3</b>	7	<b>M</b>	5	a
P	10	4	<b>R</b>	2	y	9	<b>h</b>

<b>6</b>	<b>Z</b>	e	<b>3</b>	7	<b>M</b>	5	a
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P	10	4	<b>R</b>	2	y	9	<b>h</b>

# Inhibition

Clapping Test



# Processing Speed

## Fast Reactions Test

How fast can you react?

[Click here for instructions](#)

### Instructions:

When you see **GO!**  
press the **SPACE BAR**  
as quickly as you can.

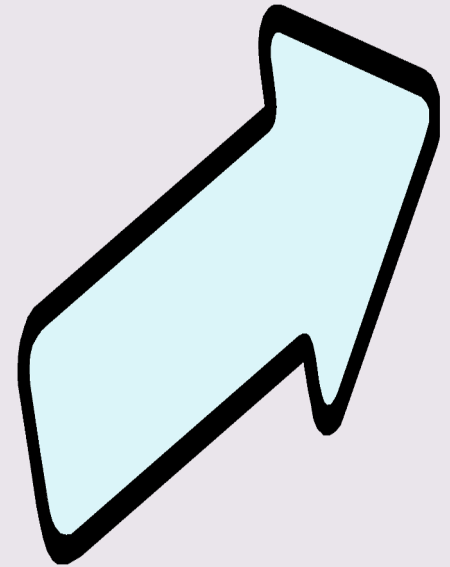
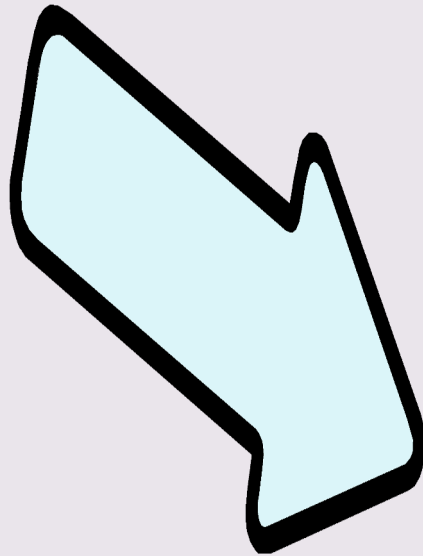
Use a finger on your writing hand.

[Click here to continue](#)

WAIT

GO!

# Memory processes



Encoding

Storage

Retrieval

# Learning Test

horn

grass

bass

cement

cleats

boots

piano

loafers

mud

plastic

trombone

sandals

# Recall Memory Test

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_



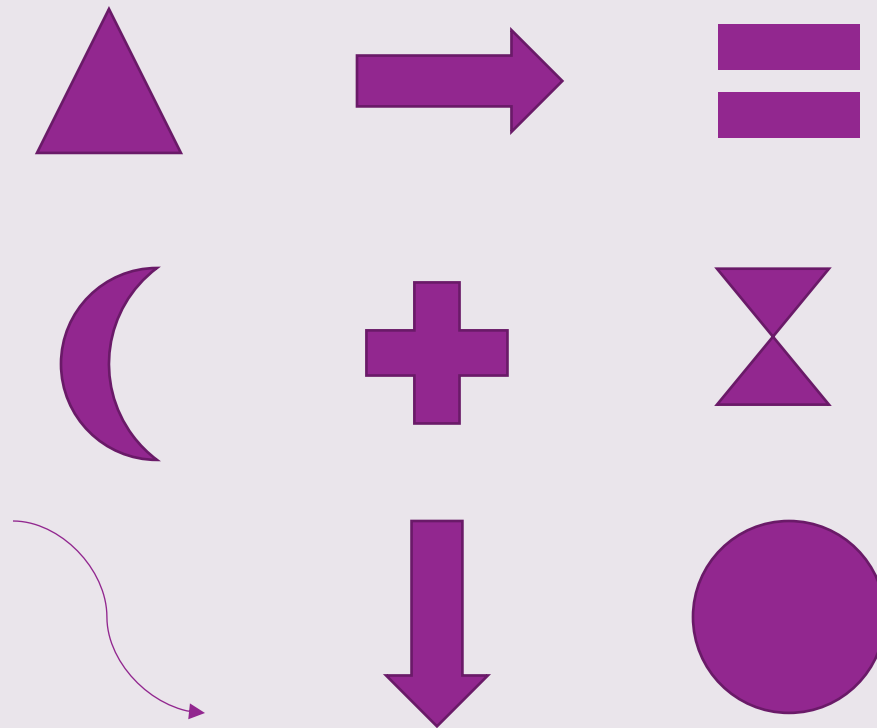
# Recognition Memory Test

1. Was grass on the list? Yes or no?
2. Was accordion on the list? Yes or no?
3. Was sandals on the list? Yes or no?
4. Was trumpet on the list? Yes or no?

I.

# Visuospatial Learning

19

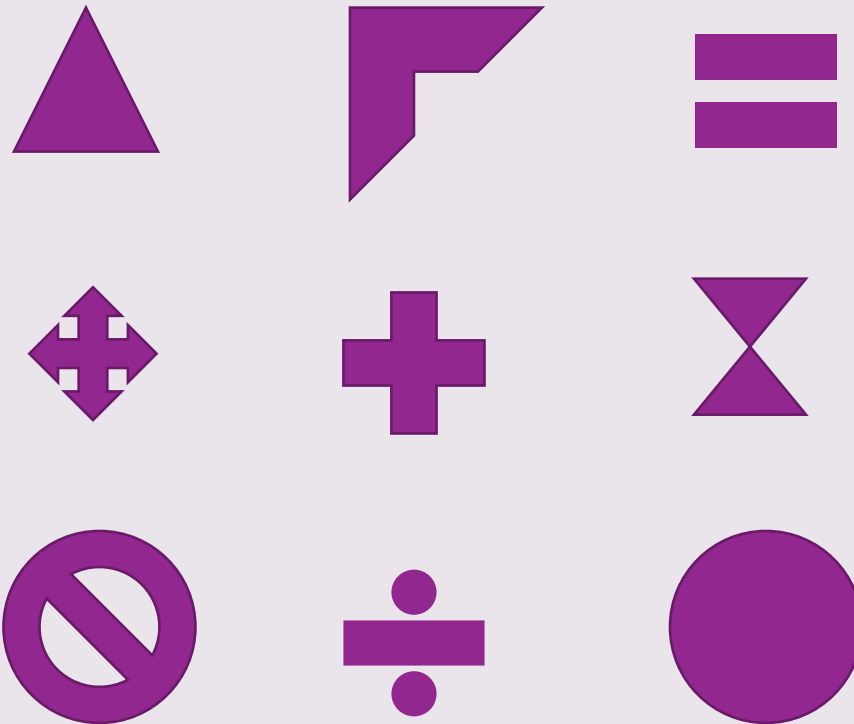


# Visuospatial Recall

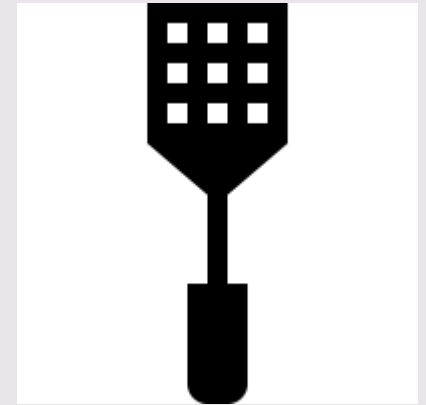
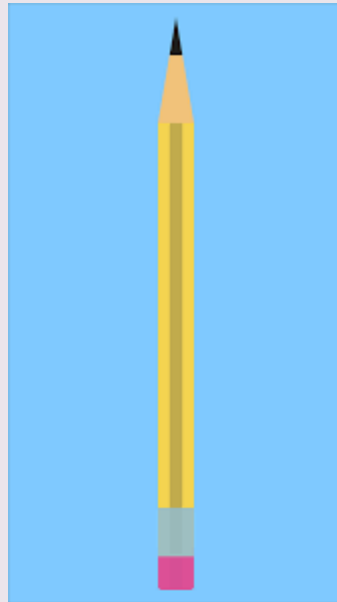
19

# Visuospatial Recognition

19

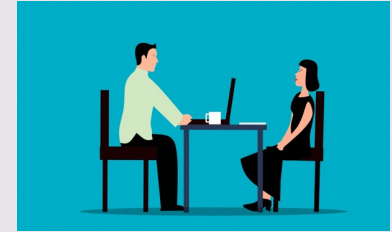


# What do you call it?

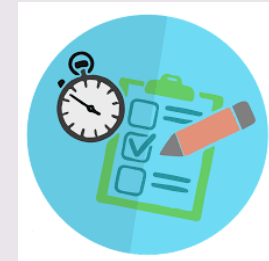


# Nuts and Bolts of a Neuropsychological Assessment

- **Clinical Interview:** understanding your perspective



- **Neuropsychological Testing:** across cognitive domains

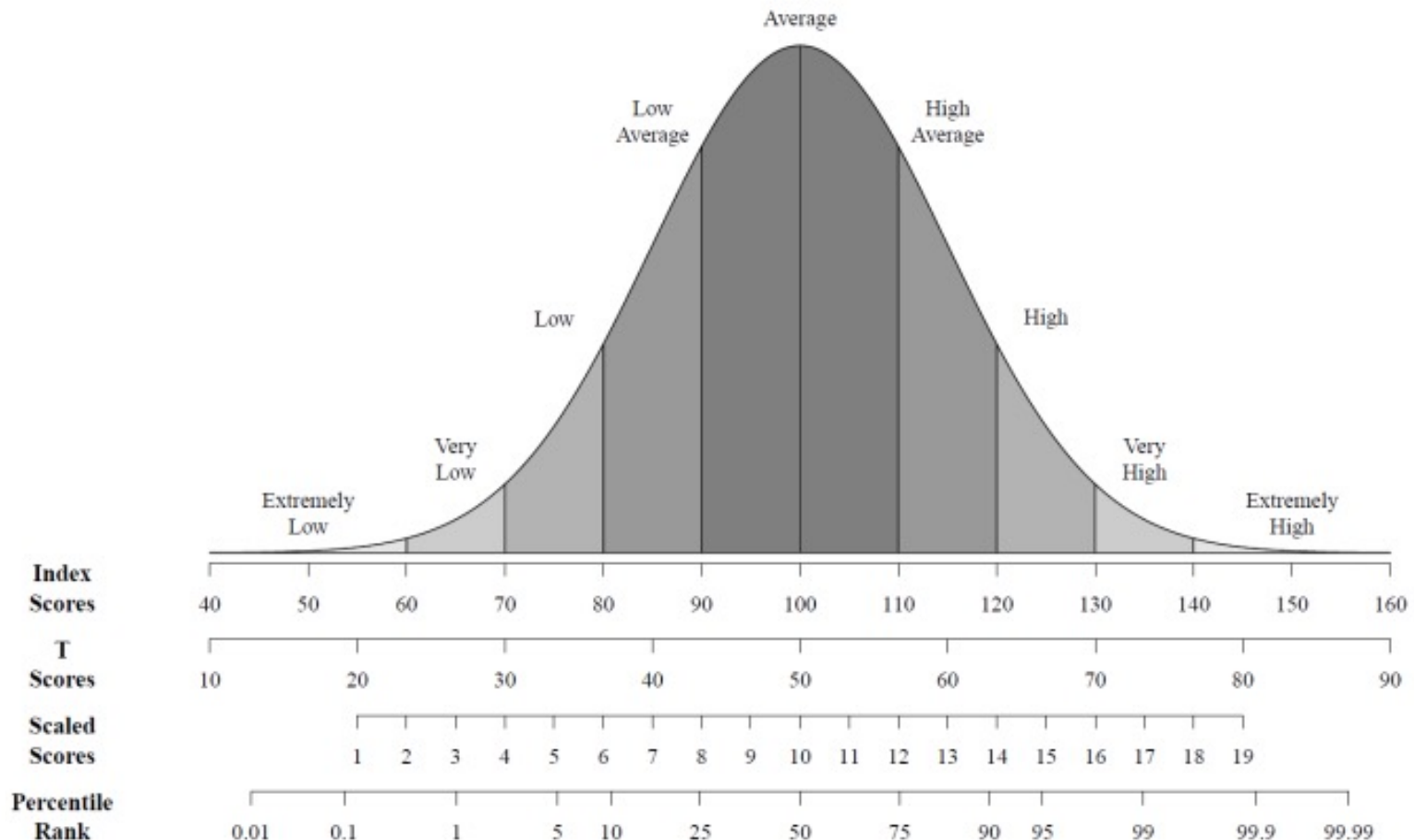


- **Feedback:** communication of strengths and weakness, implications for referral question, and strategies

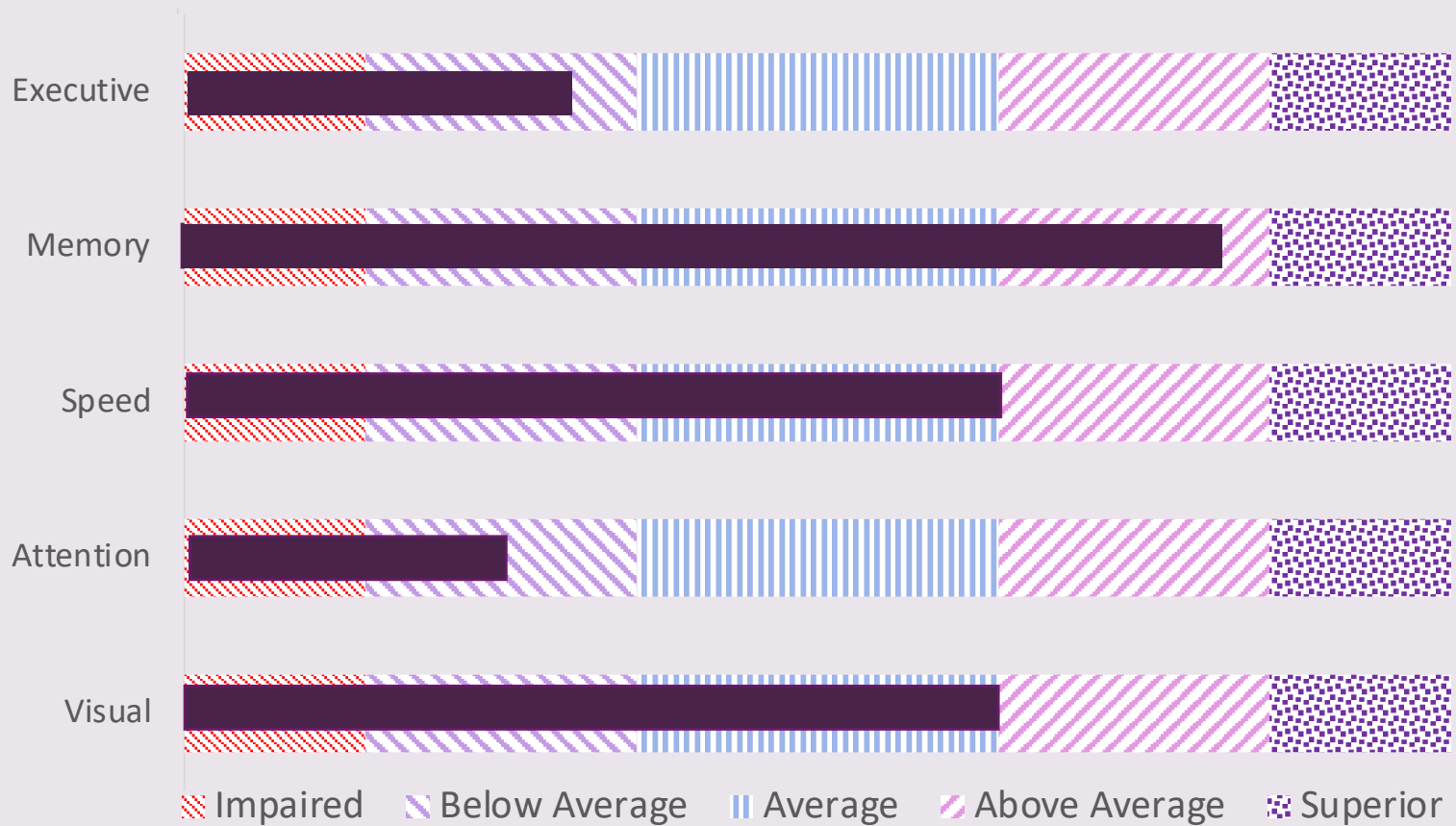


# Comparing individuals to themselves & the population...

## Standard Scores



# Profile of Cognitive Strengths and Weaknesses



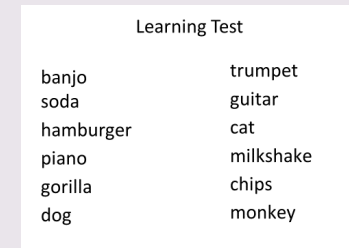
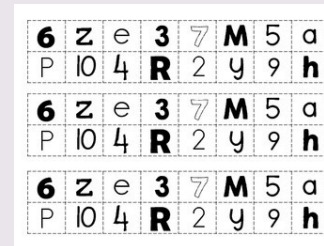
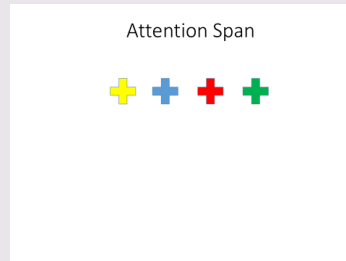
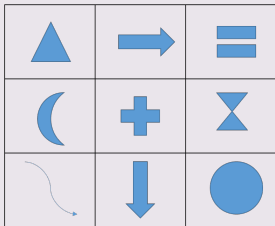


# The Neuropsychological Approach

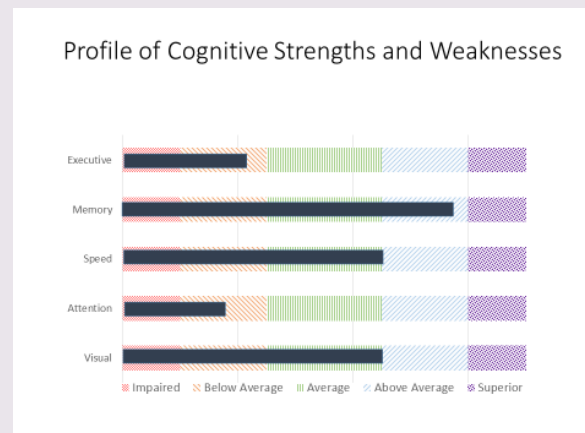
- Comprehensive interview



- Hypothesis-driven tests, comprehensively assess domains



- Cognitive profile integrated with medical investigations to inform diagnosis + prognosis



# Common challenges

- Culture/Language



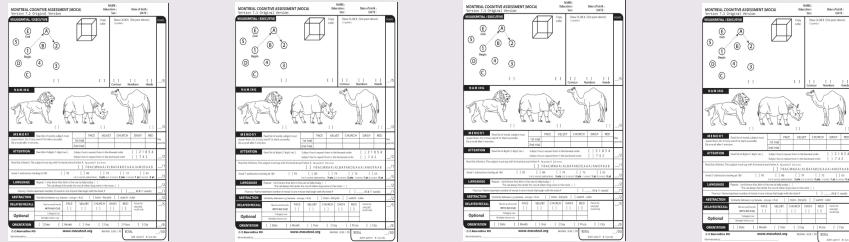
- High Baseline



- The Testing Environment/One Test Challenge



- Serial screening tests



- The Role of Mood in Cognition



# How do we handle the challenges?

- Culture/Language



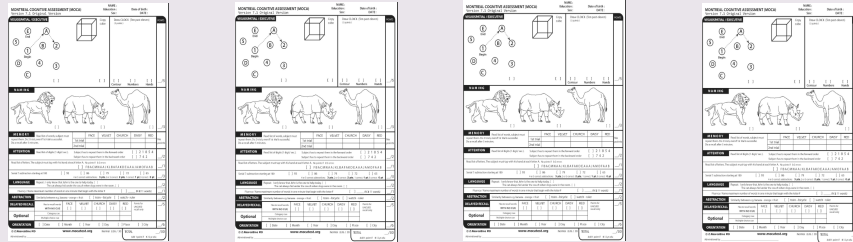
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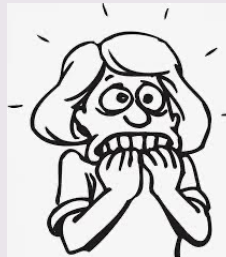
- The Testing Environment/One Test Challenge



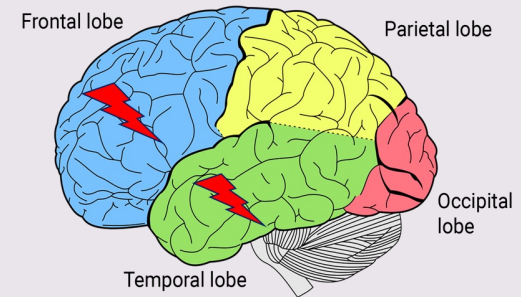
- Serial screening tests



- The Role of Mood in Cognition



# Purpose of neuropsychology assessment in persistent symptoms of post-concussion



- **Diagnosis**

- Does pattern of cognitive strengths and weaknesses fit with other information (e.g., MRI, EEG, medical history)?
- Are secondary factors impacting thinking skills?
  - e.g., mood, sleep disruption, fatigue, pain
- Identifying modifiable targets

- **Prognosis**

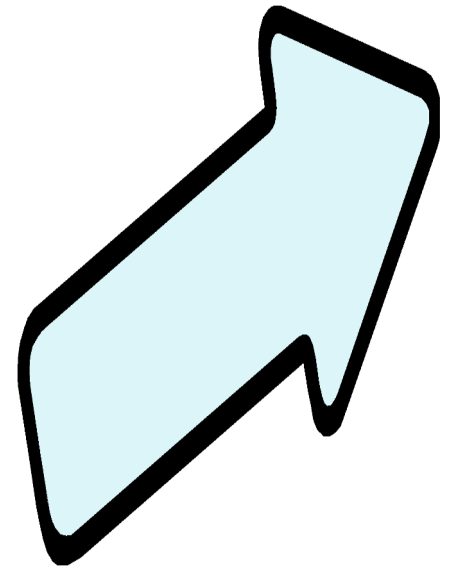
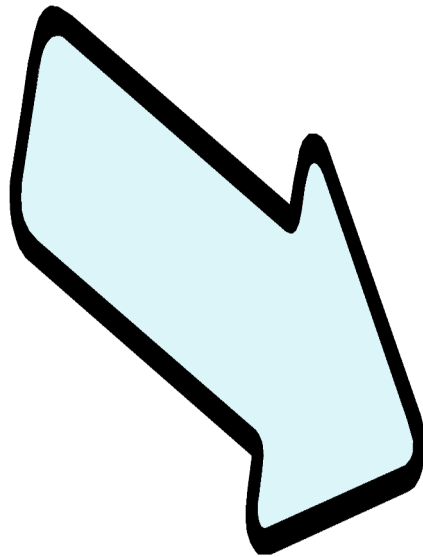
- ability to return to work/activity, track recovery, recommendations for optimization

# Questions



**EXTRA SLIDES**

# Memory processes



Encoding

Storage

Retrieval

# Memory Strategies

What do you do when you are trying to remember something?





# Memory Strategies

1. Be strategic
2. Be creative
3. Be organized

# Memory Strategies

Do an experiment with numbers.



9

9

1

9

---

6

3

6

4

1

6

3

1

4

?

?

?

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?

9

9

1

9

---

6

3

6

4

1

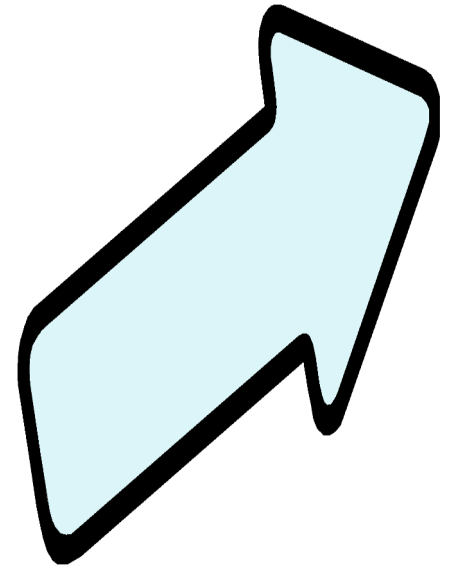
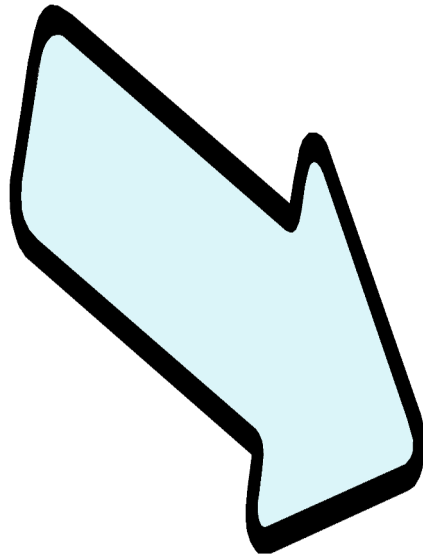
6

3

1

4

# Memory processes

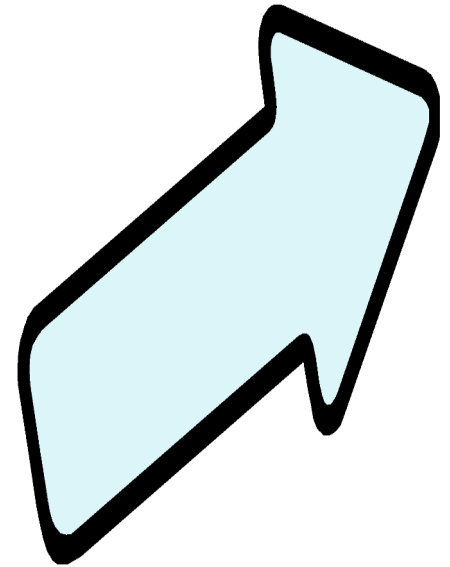
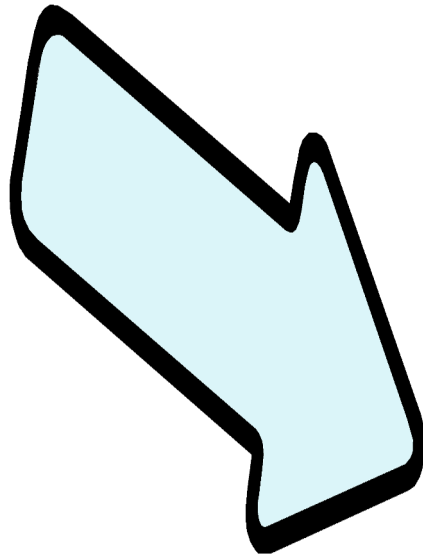


Encoding

Storage

Retrieval

# Memory processes



Encoding

Storage

Retrieval

# Memory Strategies

- Make new information meaningful!
  - elaborate and rich
  
- Use all of your senses



<http://www.rediquest.com/senses/>





# Test Ourselves!

-banjo

-soda

-hamburger

-piano

-gorilla

-dog

-trumpet

-guitar

-cat

-milkshake

-chips

-monkey

Can we create our own memory  
palace?

# Test Ourselves!

-banjo

-soda

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# Memory Strategies

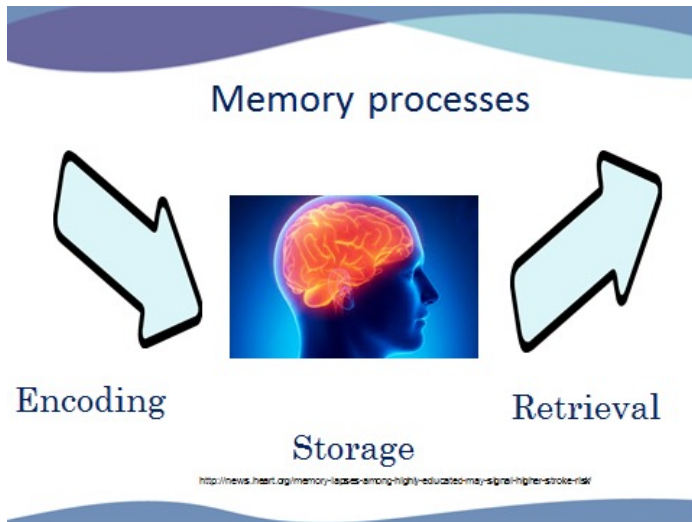
- The role of attention (Gold & Park, 2009)



- Write information down
- Practice good habits!

# Retrieval Practice

- Powerful learning strategy



# Memory Strategies

## External memory aids

- Calendar / Lists / Notes

## Internal strategies

- Attention “see it, and say it”
- Meaningful Encoding
  - Elaboration, personalization, acronyms, mnemonics (memory palaces), etc.

# Goals of Strategies

- Increase knowledge about practical and effective memory strategies.
- Increase use of targeted strategies in everyday memory situations.
- These strategies take time to learn. But with practice, they can be incorporated into your life!



# Factors Affecting Memory

- Medical disorders & diseases
- Medications
- Exercise
- Diet
- Stress and relaxation
- Thinking activities

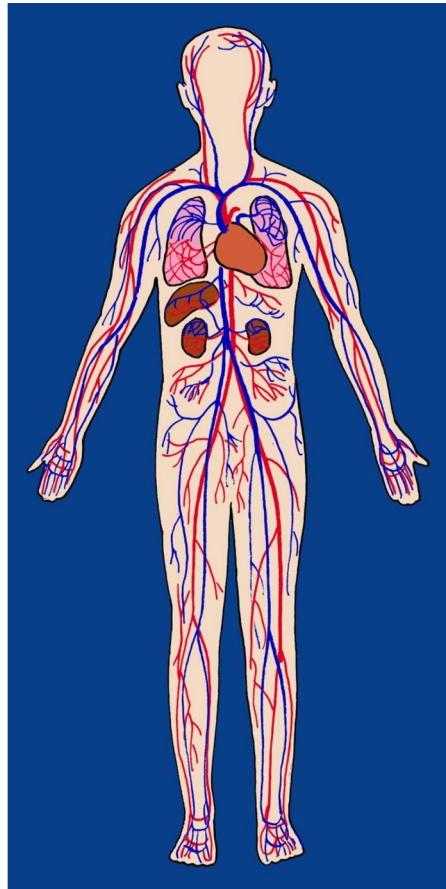
# Neuroplasticity

- Neuro = brain
- Plasticity = able to be remolded
- MAY EXPLAIN WHY THESE THINKING ACTIVITIES HELP US STAY SHARP AS WE AGE!!

# Neuroplasticity



# Holistic Approach to Aging – The Mind & Body



# Lifestyle - Exercise

- **Acute effects:**
  - Immediately after exercising, learning and memory are enhanced.
  - This is a short-term effect.
- **Long-term effects:**
  - Exercise lowers risk of heart disease and stroke.
  - Neurogenesis, nerve health, reaction time, etc.

# Lifestyle - Diet

- Adequate nutrition and vitamins

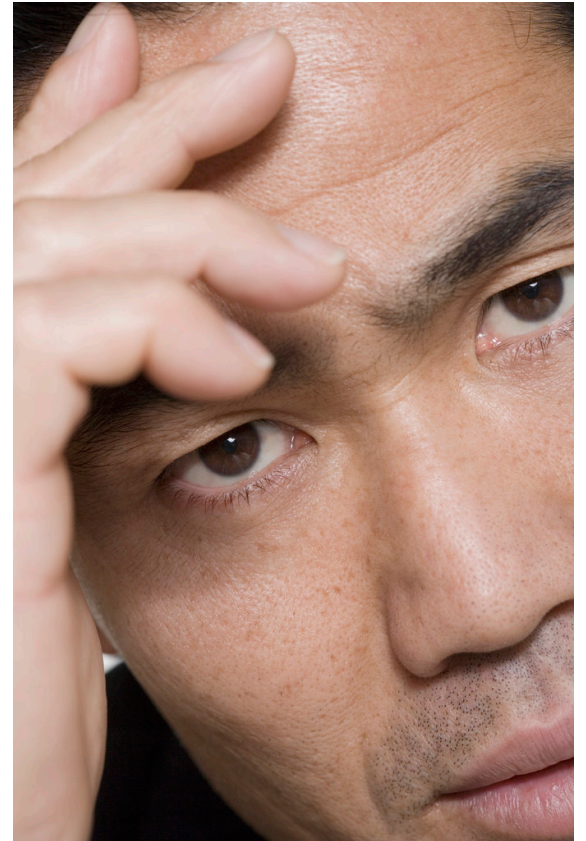


- High fat and cholesterol



# Lifestyle - Stress

- Cortisol is released.
- This affects the brain and memory.
- This effect is reversible.



# Lifestyle - Relaxation

- Relaxation techniques:
  - Deep breathing
  - Visualization
  - Progressive muscle relaxation
  - Meditation



<http://www.busymediator.com/blog/>



# Lifestyle – Thinking Activities

- Involvement in intellectually-demanding activities correlates with:
  - better cognitive abilities
  - lower rates of dementias such as Alzheimer's disease

# Lifestyle - Thinking Activities

- Working or volunteering
- Playing bridge or chess
- Doing crossword puzzles/ sudoku
- Reading books
- Learning a new language
- Traveling
- Playing a musical instrument
- Singing in a choir
- Attending theatre, symphony, lectures
- Visiting museums
- Socializing

# Holistic Approach to Aging – The Mind & Body

