

## TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (TBI)

### Definition.

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) refers to an acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects the student's educational performance. The term applies to open or closed head injuries resulting in impairments which are immediate or delayed in one or more areas, e.g., cognition, language, memory, attention, reasoning, abstract thinking, judgment, problem solving, sensory, perceptual and motor abilities, psychosocial behavior, physical functions, speech and information processing. These injuries may intensify pre-existing problems in these areas as well. Resulting impairments may be temporary or permanent in nature. The term does not apply to brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative in nature, brain injuries induced by birth trauma or those resulting from internal occurrences such as stroke, tumor or aneurysm.

### Eligibility.

- (1) Evaluation for eligibility shall include the following.
  - (a) A summary of the student's pre-injury functioning status. This information may be available through previous formal evaluations, developmental assessments, achievement tests, classroom observations and/or grade reports.
  - (b) Verification of the TBI through the following:
    1. A medical evaluation report from a licensed doctor of medicine indicating that TBI has occurred recently or in the past, or
    2. Documentation of TBI from another appropriate source, such as health department or social services reports, or parents' medical bills/records.
  - (c) A neuropsychological, psychological or psychoeducational evaluation that addresses the impact of the TBI on the following areas of functioning:
    1. Cognitive - this includes areas such as memory, attention, reasoning, abstract thinking, judgment, problem solving, speed of information processing, cognitive endurance, organization, receptive and expressive language and speed of language recall.
    2. Social/Behavioral - this includes areas such as awareness of self and others, interaction with others, response to social rules, emotional responses to everyday situations and adaptive behavior.
    3. Physical/Motor - this includes areas such as hearing and vision acuity, speech production, eye-hand coordination, mobility and physical endurance.
- (2) Deficits in one or more of the above areas that have resulted from the TBI and adversely affect the student's educational performance shall be documented.

**Placement/Service Delivery.**

The identification of TBI for educational programming does not dictate a specific service or placement. The student with TBI shall be served by any appropriately certified teacher in any educational program, as specified in the student's individualized education program (IEP) Committee minutes.