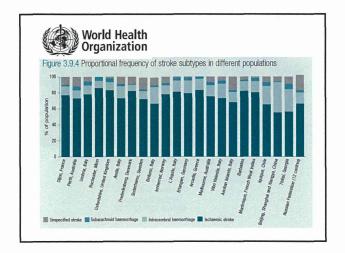
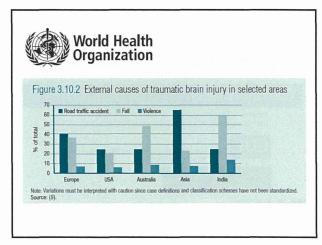
### **Predictors of Vocational Outcomes** Long Term Structured Living / Work Transitional Work 1 Acute Rehabilitation Onset of Illness Outpatient Rehabilitation or Injury (Inpatient) Academic, Domestic or Vocational Duties Long term Care Residential Care

# Taiwan's National Health Service

- Uniform standards for neurotrauma surveillance (WHO)
- http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/1996/ WHO EHA SPI 96.1.pdf?ua=1
- ICD9
- ICD10







# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS Research in epidemiology and management has led to better prevention and treatment in some parts of the world during the past two or three decades. Health policy-makers, doctors, nurses and paramedics should be proud of their achievements and join forces to organize a worldwide fight against the silent and neglected epidemic of traumatic brain injury. There is an urgent need for the development of global and national policies in order to minimize the risks and the consequences of road traffic accidents, particularly in the developing countries. This should be a joint effort between different government agencies, medical societies, motor vehicle manufacturers and nongovernmental organizations. Policies to improve the outcome of TBIs and strengthen road traffic safety must aim primarily at improving the research-based knowledge of regional epidemiology, preventive programmes and the acute management of TBI in pre-hospital and inpatient settings. Prevention will have a greater impact if based upon robust data on causes and risk factors involved in TBI and upon knowledge of the efficiency of the various preventive measures.

# Taiwan TBI Study 1994

58,563 cases of TBI was collected from 114 hospitals in Taiwan during the period July 1, 1988-June 30, 1994.

- Traffic accident was the major cause of TBI (69.4%), followed by falls and assaults. Motorcyclists accounted for the vast majority of TBI cases among traffic accident victims (64.5%).
- 41,646 cases (79.5%) were considered mild, 4,637 cases (8.9%) moderate, and 6,078 cases (11.6%) severe.
- Skull x-ray showed fracture in 7,663 cases (14.6%). Intracranial hemorrhage was identified in 28.6% of patients receiving CT scanning.
- The outcome of TBI was determined by the Glasgow Outcome Scale.
- Death occurred in 2,621 cases (5.4%), vegetative state in 429 cases (0.9%), severe disability in 1,293 cases (2.6%), moderate disability in 1,890 cases (3.9%), and good recovery in 42,596 cases (87.2%).
- The severity and outcome were worse than those of Western reports.

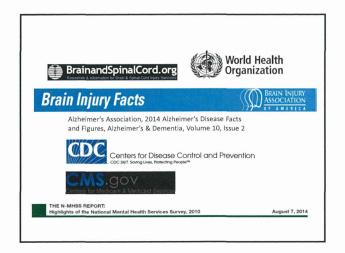
Lin JW1, Lin CM, Tsai JT, Hung KS, Hung CC, Chiu (2008). Neurotrauma research in Taiwan. *Acta Neurochir Suppl.* 101, 113-7.

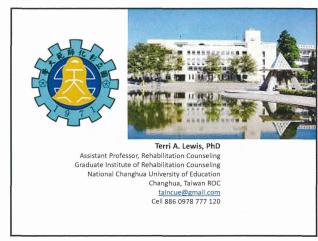
Traumatic Brain Injury Statistics Taiwan

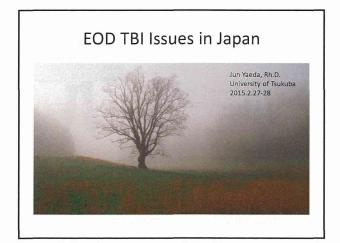
- Step 1 Create nationwide TBI registry in order to identify the risk factors and determinants. We found that the major cause of TBI in Taiwan was motorcyclerelated injury, and very few motorcyclists wore a helmet.
- Step 2 Launch the implementation of the helmet use law on June 1, 1997. A rapid decline of TBI hospitalizations and deaths was demonstrated soon thereafter.
- Step 3 was to enroll into international collaborations with the Global Spine and Head Injury Prevention Project (Global SHIP Project) groups for TBI. The comparative results thus obtained could be used to develop prevention strategies for developing countries.
  - https://www.cimit.org/programs-traumatic-brain-injury.html
- Step 4 was to implement clinical researches for TBI, which included a Propofol study, hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT), brain parenchymal oxygen (PbtO2) monitoring, etc.
- Step 5 was to develop guidelines for the management of severe TBI in Taiwan.
   Through a 2-year period of review, discussion, and integration, a 9-chapter guideline was published in June 2007.

## TBI Overall

- Acute vs chronic care models impacts outcomes
- TBI remains underserved on a global basis
- The relationship between TBI and dementia, Parkinson's disorders, other syndromes is emerging
- Depending on age, TBI has age and sex related risk factors

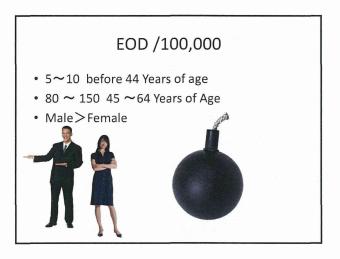


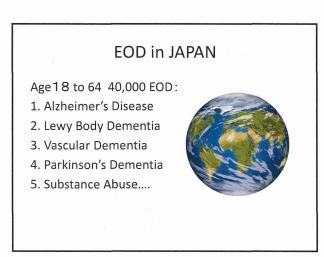


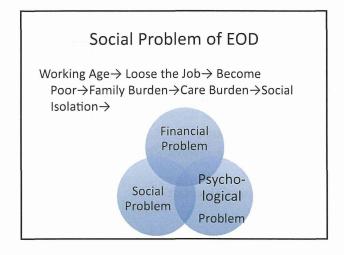


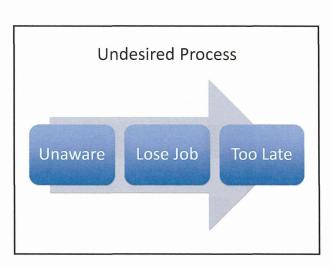
# **EOD** Service Delivery Model

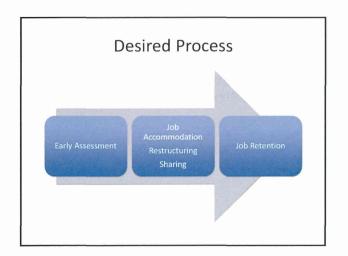
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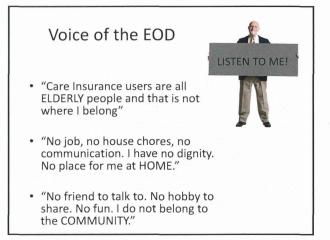




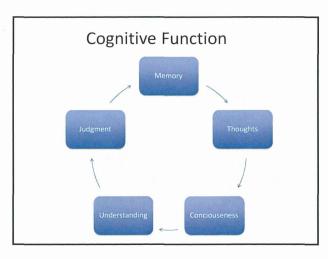


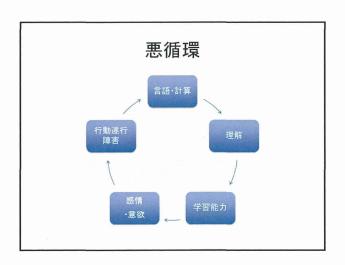




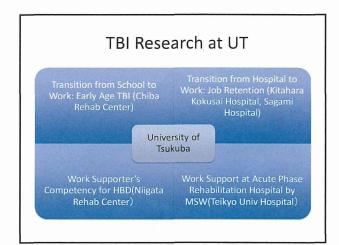


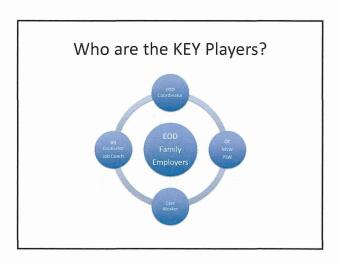


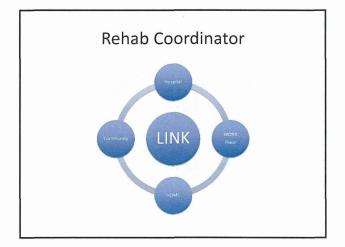


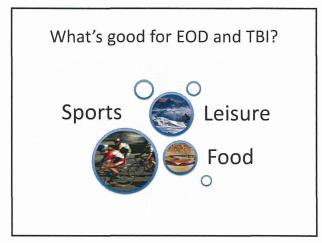




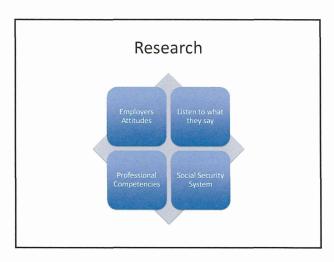


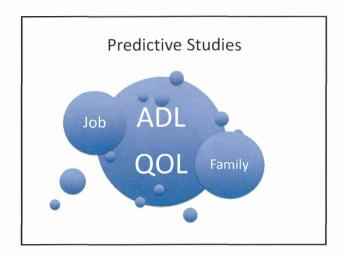


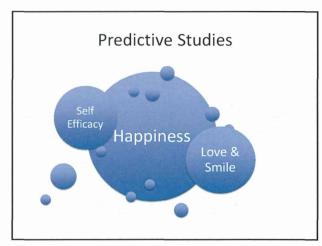


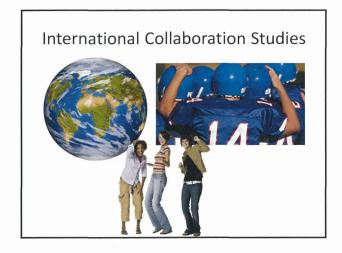


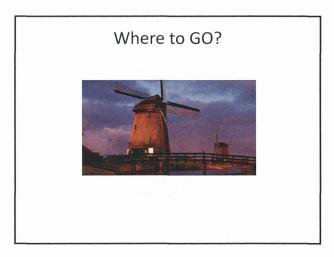




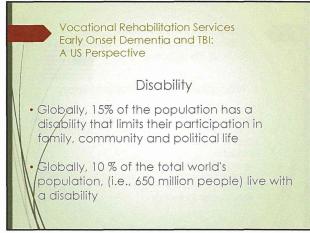


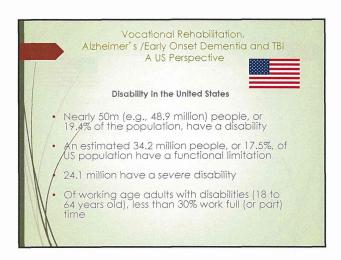






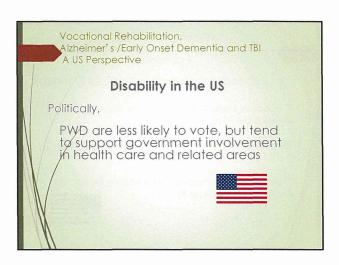


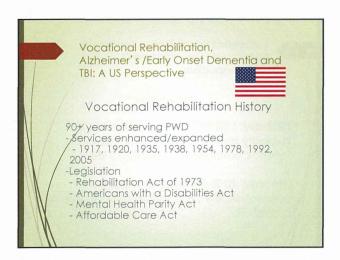


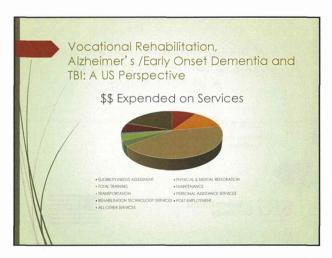












Vocational Rehabilitation,
and Alzheimer's /Early Onset Dementia
A US Perspective

Definitions of Rehabilitation

"A process aiming to restore personal autonomy in those aspects of daily living considered most relevant by patients and service users, and their family careers"

Rehabilitation is concerned with enabling those with any short or long-term disability to obtain the maximum psychological or physical independence possible

Vocational Rehabilitation,

Alzi imer's /Early Onset Dementia and TBI

A US Perspective

Mental Health Parity Act

http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Programs-and-Initiatives/OtherInsurance-Protections/mhpaea factsheet.html

The Affordable Care Act

http://www.hhs.gov/healthcare/facts/timeline/timelinejext.html

The Americans with Disabilities Act

12 U.S.C. § § 12111-12117

Healthcare Information Portability Protection Act (HIPPA)

http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/HIPAAAdministrative-Simplification/HIPAAGeninfo/Downloads/

HIPAALaw.pdf

Vocational Rehabilitation,
Alzheimer's /Early Onset Dementia and TBI
A US Perspective

Vocational Rehabilitation Services Conduits

Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation (CSAVR)

National Council of State Agencies for the Blind (NCSAB)

Consortia of Administrators for Native American Rehabilitation (CANAR)

Vocational Rehabilitation and TBI
A US Perspective

VR Services

PWD rely upon the state-federal VR system to help them become employed/return to work

The VR system is a time-limited service provider

Counselors are generalists
- not trained to be 'experts' in TBI and effective approaches to rehabilitation.

