

Literature review; data collection

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Literature Review; Data Collection Thesis: Administering insulin to a traumatic brain injury patient leads to slower brain healing process. This is presumably because the brain requires a lot of energy to heal.

Insulin causes fluid and hormonal imbalances hence triggering the growth hormone syndrome that results from dysfunctions of the pituitary and other glands in the body. Notably, growth hormone is a common hormone deficiency in patients with traumatic brain injury (High 2005, Cifu et al. 2010). Hormonal imbalance experiences bring about numerous physical and psychological symptoms. Brain injured patients experiencing growth hormone deficiency experience rapid increase in body mass, emotional disorders, reduced cognitive activity, deficits in attention and unwarranted anxiety and depression (Silver et al. 2011). Growth hormone syndrome triggers a decrease in the levels of thyroid stimulation hormones responsible for stimulating metabolism causing hypothermia.

High, W. M. (2005). *Rehabilitation for traumatic brain injury*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

High's book offers honest advice on the nature of rehabilitating patients with brain injuries. The author develops a critical evaluation of the focal cortical dysfunction on patients with traumatic brain injuries. Taking a realistic approach to the brain healing process, the chapters in High's book have discoveries on deficiencies brought about by the growth hormone to patients suffering from mild, severe and moderate traumatic brain injuries. In the progress, High looks into the effective measures and programs to rehabilitating traumatic brain injury in patients. The author offers a critical outlook on a number of consequences caused by both elevated and dropped levels of growth hormone to the healing process of patients with traumatic

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brain injuries. High offers sane advice for those struggling with rehabilitating traumatic brain injuries, but his main project seems to be offering the reader a reality check regarding rehabilitation for traumatic brain injury using growth hormone replacement. This text is indispensable because of its honest viewpoint and encouraging approach to patients rehabilitating brain injuries.

Silver, J. M., Yudofsky, S. C., & McAllister, T. W. (2011). Textbook of traumatic brain injury.

The authors develop a theoretical analysis of the epidemiology and severity of traumatic brain injuries. The authors introduce the GCS (Glasgow Coma Scale) that is used to analyze effects of stimuli the post traumatic consciousness. The authors conduct neuropsychiatric, functional and structural imaging assessments, that unearth neuropsychiatric behaviors related to post-traumatic behaviors of brain injury. The book develops an analysis of mood, psychotic, personality and cognitive disorders arising from treatment of traumatic brain injury.

Cifu, D., Caruso, D., & Buschbacher, R. (2010). Traumatic Brain Injury. New York: Demos Medical Pub., LLC.

Cifu and Buschbacher's book develops a critical analysis into the neuropsychology, rehabilitation and therapy procedures related to traumatic brain injury. The authors identify post traumatic stress disorders related to traumatic brain treatment. The authors give readers a clear analysis of assessment tests conducted to ascertain post traumatic disorders and offer appropriate diagnosis and rehabilitation. Mild effects caused by mild traumatic experiences are identified. Among those identified are effects caused by hyperthyroidism. The authors believe that hyperthyroidism cause <https://assignbuster.com/literature-review-data-collection/>

post traumatic agitation and restless behaviors due to excess psychomotor activity. Through their practical and theoretical approach post-traumatic intensity measurement, diagnosis and rehabilitation methods, the authors create a professional outlook on the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with post traumatic brain injuries.