

BRAIN INJURY (BI) & PARENTING

WHY BI SCREENINGS ARE NECESSARY FOR PARENTS INVOLVED IN THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

MULTI-OCCURRING CONDITIONS:

60%

SUBSTANCE
USE

60%

MENTAL
ILLNESS

74%

VICTIM OF
INTIMATE
PARTNER
VIOLENCE

SIMPLE SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS BRAIN INJURY:

- 1) SCREEN FOR BI USING A BRIEF AND FREE INSTRUMENT WITH SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS
- 2) PROVIDE SIMPLE SUPPORTS/ACCOMMODATIONS
- 3) PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO BRAIN INJURY SUPPORTS

HOW CAN A BI AFFECT PARENTING BEHAVIOR IN THE CHILD WELFARE PROCESS?

MEMORY DEFICITS CAN LEAD TO:

- FORGETTING COURT DATES, LOSING TRACK OF TIME, OR ARRIVING LATE TO MEETINGS
- DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING INFORMATION FROM COURT DATES OR MEETINGS

SLOW PROCESSING CAN LEAD TO:

- DIFFICULTY UNDERSTANDING INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE COURTS AND CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

IMPULSIVITY CAN LEAD TO:

- LOSING TEMPER WITH CHILDREN
- MISUSING SUBSTANCES WHICH IMPAIR PARENTING ABILITIES

CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS



\$124 BILLION DOLLARS SPENT PER YEAR ON THE TREATMENT & CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM



MORE THAN 650,000 CHILDREN SPEND TIME BEING RAISED WITHIN THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM EACH YEAR



DIRECT COST FOR EACH CHILD CAN RANGE FROM \$150,000-\$250,000 PER YEAR IN PLACEMENT SERVICES (NOT INCLUDING THE COST OF COURTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, MEDICATIONS, OR HEALTHCARE)

"SEPARATING A CHILD FROM THEIR PARENT(S) HAS DETRIMENTAL, LONG-TERM EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY BE WORSE THAN LEAVING THE CHILD AT HOME."

SHANTA TRIVEDI, 2019



TBI SPP
Traumatic Brain Injury
State Partnership Program



IDPH
IOWA Department
of PUBLIC HEALTH



NASHIA



UNIVERSITY of DENVER
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Resources

- CDC Newsroom. (2012). *Child abuse and neglect cost the United States \$124 billion*. Center for Disease Control. https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2012/p0201_child_abuse.html
- Goodwin, M. et. al. (2019). *Cognitive Strategies for Community Mental Health*. MINDSOURCE Brain Injury Network Colorado. https://www.nashia.org/s/STRATE_1.PDF
- Gould, K. R., Ponsford, J. L., Johnston, L., & Schönberger, M. (2011). The nature, frequency and course of psychiatric disorders in the first year after traumatic brain injury: A prospective study. *Psychological Medicine*, 41(10), 2099–2109. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S003329171100033X>
- Liu, L. Y., Bush, W. S., Koyutürk, M., & Karakurt, G. (2020). Interplay between traumatic brain injury and intimate partner violence: Data driven analysis utilizing electronic health records. *BMC Women's Health*, 20(1), 269. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-020-01104-4>
- Neumann, PhD, D., & Lequerica, PhD, A. (2009). *Cognitive Problems After Traumatic Brain Injury*. <https://biaia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Cognitive-Problems-and-TBI.pdf>
- Nielsen, MPA, W., Roman, MBA, T., & Ecotone Analytics GBC. (2019). *The Unseen Costs of Foster Care: A Social Return on Investment Study*. Alia Innovations. <https://www.aliainnovations.org/sroi-report>
- Taylor, L. A., Kreutzer, J. S., Demm, S. R., & Meade, M. A. (2003). Traumatic brain injury and substance abuse: A review and analysis of the literature. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 13(1–2), 165–188. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09602010244000336>
- Trivedi, S. (2019). *The Harm of Child Removal*. 43, 523–580. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3341033>

BI Screening Resources

Brain Injury Screening Tool: https://idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/userfiles/32/TBI%20Formv2_24_20%20newlogo.pdf

Brain Injury Screening Tool Instructions:

<https://idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/userfiles/247/ABI%20instructions%20for%20OSU%20tools%20final%20newlogo%281%29.pdf>

For additional languages, visit: <https://idph.iowa.gov/brain-injuries/TBI-Implementation-Grant>