

Instructions: Select the best answer for all ten questions on this page, and then select Submit to view your score. You must have a minimum score of 80% in order to complete this course. Good luck!

1. What is the first document you should review prior to conducting a C&P examination?
 - A. The DBQ or other documentation protocol
 - B. The Request for Examination
 - C. The C-file
 - D. Military Service Records

2. Which of the statements below does NOT define a traumatic brain injury?
 - A. Any loss of memory for events immediately before or after the injury (post-traumatic amnesia PTA)
 - B. Any alteration in mental state at the time of the injury (e.g., confusion, disorientation, slowed thinking)
 - C. Neurological deficits (e.g., weakness, balance disturbance, praxis, hemiparesis/hemiplegia, change in vision, other sensory alterations, aphasia) that may or may not be transient
 - D. Intracranial lesion
 - E. A and C only
 - F. All of the statements define a traumatic brain injury

3. Which of the following examination types is the initial injury criteria used to meet or not to meet the diagnosis of TBI?
 - A. Secondary C&P Examination
 - B. Original C&P Examination
 - C. Review C&P Examination
 - D. Increase C&P Examination

4. True or False? There is no one symptom that is unique to, or diagnostic of mTBI.
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. If the Veteran or Servicemember complains of sensory changes, such as numbness or paresthesias, describe the:
 - A. Initial injury severity
 - B. Location and type of changes
 - C. Mechanism of injury
 - D. Number of symptoms acutely

6. True or False? The diagnosis of TBI is based on historical report of the traumatic event to document the occurrence of loss or alteration of consciousness and does not depend on current symptoms.
 - A. True
 - B. False

7. If the Veteran or Servicemember presents with persistent headache, which of the following factors can help identify the cause?
 - A. Knowing there was a focal neurologic deficit
 - B. Knowing there was a loss of consciousness
 - C. Knowing there was short-term memory loss
 - D. Knowing the mechanism of injury

8. True or False? Problems with long-term memory, especially memory of events before the injury, are common with mTBI.
 - A. True
 - B. False

9. The most common cognitive limitations seen after mTBI are in:
 - A. Short and long-term memory deficits
 - B. Psychiatric limitations other than depression
 - C. Attention and concentration
 - D. Non-restorative sleep or pain disorders

10. The most common behavioral symptoms seen in the first several weeks after mTBI:
 - A. Slowness of thought and concentration
 - B. Irritability and difficulty with interpersonal relationships
 - C. Difficulty using written language or comprehending written words
 - D. Motor and sensory systems