

**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. TBI severity is assessed by:
  - A. Size and number of intracranial lesions on initial CT scan
  - B. Initial alteration or loss of consciousness duration
  - C. Mechanism of injury
  - D. Number of symptoms acutely
  
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. Since individuals with TBI may have difficulty organizing and communicating their symptoms without prompting, it is important to:
  - A. Rule-out TBI of any severity
  - B. Document common initial and long-term symptoms
  - C. Ask about and document all problems
  - D. Document psychological causes for the symptoms
  
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. Long-term balance deficits following mTBI can be best described as:
  - A. Atypical
  - B. Unable to be measured by physical examination
  - C. Best assessed by retropulsion testing
  - D. A marker of initial injury severity
  
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. 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
  
9. True or False. Tests such as neuropsychological batteries, neuroimaging, electrophysiological testing and computerized sturography only need to be considered by the C&P certified physician when a previous diagnosis of TBI is not documented.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
10. If a mental health exam is requested by either the examiner or RO, the examiner must coordinate his or her response with:
  - A. VBA adjudicative staff
  - B. A mental health provider
  - C. A TBI specialist
  - D. Another physician