

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



OVER 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."

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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
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- 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>
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- 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>