

Commission on Rehabilitation Counselor Certification (CRCC) Post-Test
The Continuum of Care for Severe Brain Injury
and the “Case” of Massachusetts

National Association of State Head Injury Administrators (NASHIA)

Presenter: **Laura Lorenz, PhD**

1. The continuum of care for severe brain injury includes prevention, hospital-based services, post hospital services and community programs.

True False

2. What are some typical gaps in the continuum of care at the state level?

- a. Transitions (case management, resource facilitation)
- b. Post-acute rehabilitation
- c. Transportation
- d. All of the above.

3. Ethical considerations in tracking data and evidence about services and supports for the chronic brain injury population include; the wide range of possible brain injury outcome measures, inconsistent use of such measures, and the delay in generating evidence from randomized controlled trials.

True False

4. Typical strengths in the continuum of care for severe brain injury may include governance, post-acute rehabilitation, transitions (also known as case management, resource facilitation), data for decision making and community (Medicaid waivers).

True False

5. What are some state-level strategies for informing and educating policymakers about the continuum of care for severe brain injury?

- a. Supporting independent study of public health topics of state interest.
- b. Identifying gaps and strengths.
- c. Making recommendations through independent entities.
- d. All of the above.

Name: _____ Date: _____