

A Report on Traumatic Brain Injury

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BRIEF REPORT

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) occurs when the brain is damaged by a sudden, external physical assault. It is one of the leading causes of adult disability and death. TBI is a broad term that encompasses a wide range of damage to the brain. The damage might be localized (limited to a single part of the brain) or diffuse (affecting the entire brain) (happens in more than one area of the brain). A brain injury can range in severity from a minor concussion to a serious injury that results in coma or death.

One of two things can cause a brain injury:

- 1. Closed traumatic brain injury:** When there is a nonpenetrating lesion to the brain but no break in the skull, it is called a closed brain injury. A closed brain injury is produced by bruising and ripping of brain tissue and blood vessels because of a rapid forward or backward movement and shaking of the brain inside the bone skull. Car accidents, falls, and, increasingly, sports are the most common causes of closed brain injuries. This type of injury can also be caused by shaking a newborn (called shaken baby syndrome).
- 2. Penetrating brain injury:** A brain injury that penetrates the skull. When a crack in the skull occurs, such as when a gunshot pierces the brain, penetrating or open head injuries occur.

Diffuse axonal damage occurs when the brain is wounded as it shifts and rotates inside the bony skull, causing the shearing (tearing) of the brain's long connecting nerve fibers (axons). DAI frequently results in a coma and damage to various areas of the brain. The alterations in the brain are generally tiny, and CT and MRI scans may not reveal them. Primary brain injury is defined as a sudden and severe brain injury that is complete at the time of impact. When a car accident, a gunshot wound, or a fall occurs, this occurs. The alterations that occur in the hours to days following the main brain injury are referred to as secondary brain injury. It refers to a succession of cellular, chemical, tissue, or blood vascular alterations in the brain that lead to further brain tissue death.

Focal injury, which is frequently caused by contact and results in

scalp injury, can manifest as a skull fracture, contusions, and/or cerebral haemorrhage. CT, MRI, and PET scans can reveal this damage. Fracture contusions, coup contusions (at the impact site), and contrecoup contusions are all examples of brain haemorrhage (directly opposite to the impact site). This mechanism is connected to intracranial material moving within the skull and impinging on the internal surface. The coup-contrecoup injury, which manifests as a bruise on opposing sides of the brain, is a common occurrence.

Acceleration/deceleration injury and concussion cause diffuse axonal injury (DAI) and brain oedema, resulting in Diffuse Injury. Histological white matter injury of the cerebral hemispheres, the corpus callosum, the brain stem, and, less typically, the cerebellum, indicate a diffuse axonal injury that is difficult to diagnose with commonly available CT or MRI images. Some focal lesions may accompany a diffuse axonal damage; however, they are only detectable microscopically. The ripping of nerve tissue causes the brain's normal communication and metabolic functions to be disrupted. This disruption in the brain can result in widespread brain damage, coma, or death, which can be temporary or permanent. Diffuse axonal damage is a kind of shaken baby syndrome. These injuries frequently occur concurrently.

Most studies imply that brain cells do not recover once they have been destroyed or injured. However, recovery after a brain injury is possible, especially in younger people, because other parts of the brain can compensate for the injured tissue in some situations. In some circumstances, the brain learns to reroute information and function around the parts that have been injured. The level of healing is unpredictable at the moment of injury, and it may take months or even years to find out. Each brain injury is different, as is the rate of recovery. A severe brain damage frequently necessitates a lengthy or lifelong treatment and rehabilitation process. When a direct blow to the head occurs, a mechanism known as coup-contrecoup causes bruising of the brain as well as damage to internal tissue and blood vessels. A coup lesion is a bruise that is caused by trauma at the point of impact (pronounced COO). When the brain jolts backward, it may collide with the opposite side of the skull, resulting in a bruise known as a contrecoup lesion. Shearing (tearing) of the internal lining, tissues, and blood vessels can result in internal bleeding, bruising, or swelling of the brain when the brain is jarred against the sides of the skull.

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Received: October 04, 2021, **Accepted:** October 18, 2021, **Published:** October 25, 2021

Citation: Veena PS (2021) A Report on Traumatic Brain Injury. Insights Biomed 11: 208.

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