Flex Therapist CEUs

Concussion Assessment Predictor Tool

1. The acute SCAT-3 symptom severity score is the most sensitive and significant predictor of recovery from sport-related concussions and hence of functional impairment and service utilization.

A. True
B. False

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2. All of the following are the primary causes of traumatic brain injury in patients seen in the Emergency Department, except for:

A. Motor vehicle accidents
B. Sport-related injuries
C. Assaults
D. Falls

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3. Findings from this study show that the presence and frequency of post-traumatic headache are associated with the SCAT-3 symptom severity score, especially with the _____ SCAT-3 symptoms.

A. Somatic
B. Cognitive
C. Emotional
D. Sleep

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4. The SCAT-3 symptom scores might be a useful tool for neurologists and headache specialists as they incorporate all of the following, except:

A. Concentration
B. Memory
C. Balance
D. Coordination

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5. TBI was found to be more prevalent in women than men in this study of non-athlete civilian patients.

A. True
B. False

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6. A prior history of headache and/or concussions are associated with the prevalence and intensity of posttraumatic headaches.

A. True
B. False

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7. Which of the following is associated with higher SCAT-3 symptom severity and SCAT-3 symptom scores?

A. Post-traumatic headache prevalence
B. Post-traumatic headache frequency
C. Both post-traumatic headache prevalence and frequency are associated with higher SCAT-3 symptom severity and SCAT-3 symptom scores
D. Neither post-traumatic headache prevalence nor frequency are associated with higher SCAT-3 symptom severity and SCAT-3 symptom scores

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8. Post-traumatic headache patients have higher SCAT-3 symptom scores than headache-free patients only when the “headache” symptom is counted when calculating the SCAT-3 symptom scores.

A. True
B. False

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9. Compared to the headache-free patients, when comparing SCAT-3 symptoms for each of the four symptom categories individually, post-traumatic headache patients have significantly higher cognitive SCAT-3 symptoms.

A. True
B. False

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10. When comparing the subjective and objective assessments, the SCAT-3 self-reported symptoms of balance, concentration, and memory correlate with the modified BESS and SAC scores, which supports the use of the scores among a heterogeneous population of concussion patients who are not necessarily athletes.

A. True
B. False

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11. A prior study on concussion assessment in an outpatient heterogenous population showed that _____ is associated with worse SCAT-3 symptom scores.

A. Older age
B. Male gender

C. Prior concussions
D. Prior non-traumatic headache

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12. The SCAT-3 seems to be a good tool to evaluate post-traumatic headache in the general population of post-concussion patients.

A. True
B. False
