

The human brain is responsible for bodily functions such as speech, movement, sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste. There are an estimated 120,000 people in the UK who live with the long-term effects of a brain injury, greatly affecting their life in a variety of ways. As part of the National Brain Injury Week we have compiled some information about the effects of a brain injury:



Responsible for reasoning, planning, movement and emotions

TEMPORAL

LOBE

Responsible for perception

and recognition of auditory

stimuli, memory

and speech

PARIETAL LOBE responsible for movement, orientation, recognition and perception of stimuli

OCCIPITAL LOBE

Responsible for visual processing

CEREBELLUM

Latin for 'little brain' responsible for attention, language and regulating fear and pleasure responses



EVERY 90 SECS SOMEONE IS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL WITH A BRAIN INJURY accounting for more than PEOPLE EACH YEAR!

OF EVERY **UK RESIDENTS** SUSTAIN A BRAIN INJURY AT SOME POINT

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (TBI)

accounts for approximately



OF HEAD INJURIES sustained in bicycle accidents could have been avoided if the rider was wearing a **HELMET**



OF ALL BRAIN INJURIES are caused as a direct result of a person's working environment

APPROX

emergency medical services and fishing

INDUSTRIES

at the highest risk are construction,

transportation, agriculture, forestry,



ARE TWICE AS LIKELY to suffer a serious brain injury than

BEHAVIOURAL

Mood swings, lack of empathy,

anxiety, anger outbursts

COGNITIVE

Memory, awareness, thinking,

problem solving

THE EFFECTS OF A BRAIN INJURY CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO 3 AREAS:

From loss of senses to epilepsy and paralysis

PHYSICAL

RESOURCES

https://www.braintrauma.org **AND SOURCES** https://www.headinjuryctr-stl.org

https://www.headway.org.uk https://www.nhs.uk

https://www.teambraininjury.co.uk

https://www.traumaticbraininjury.com