

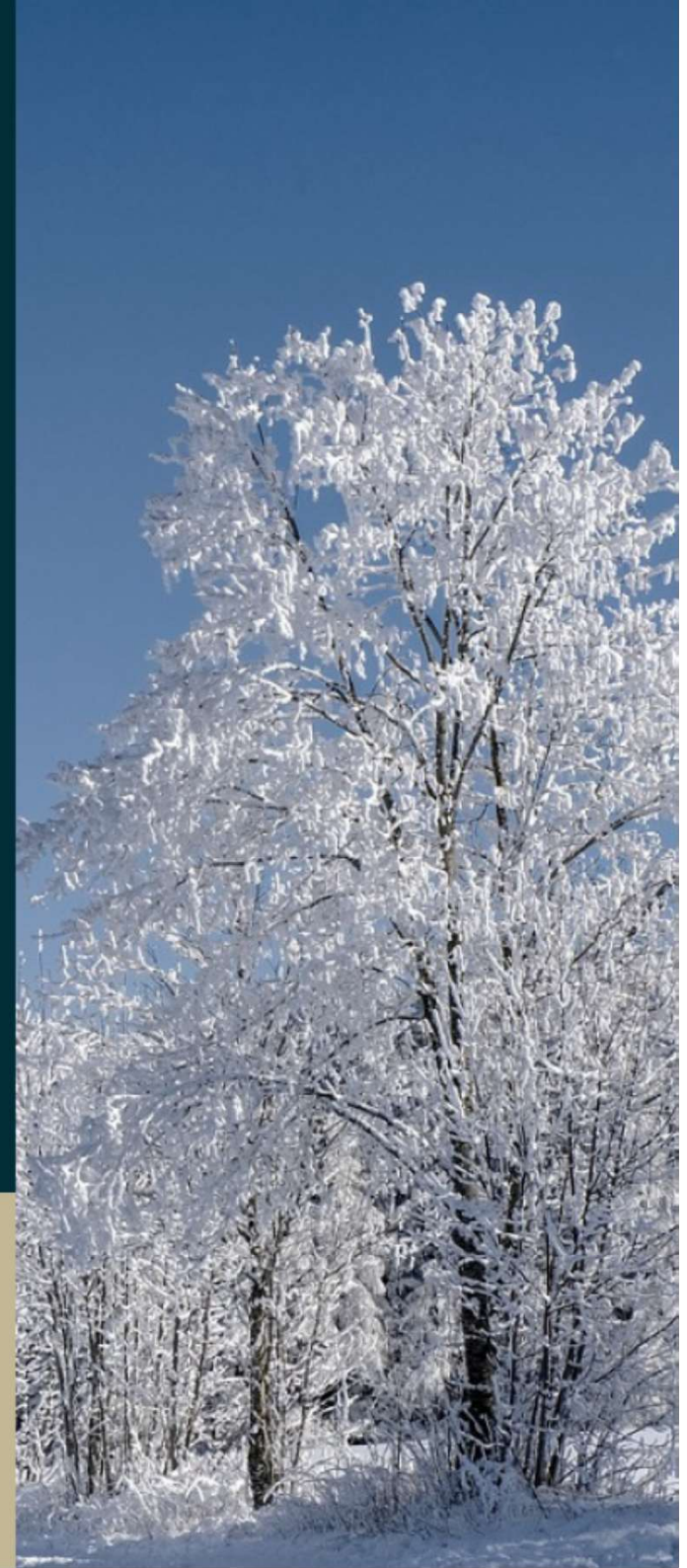


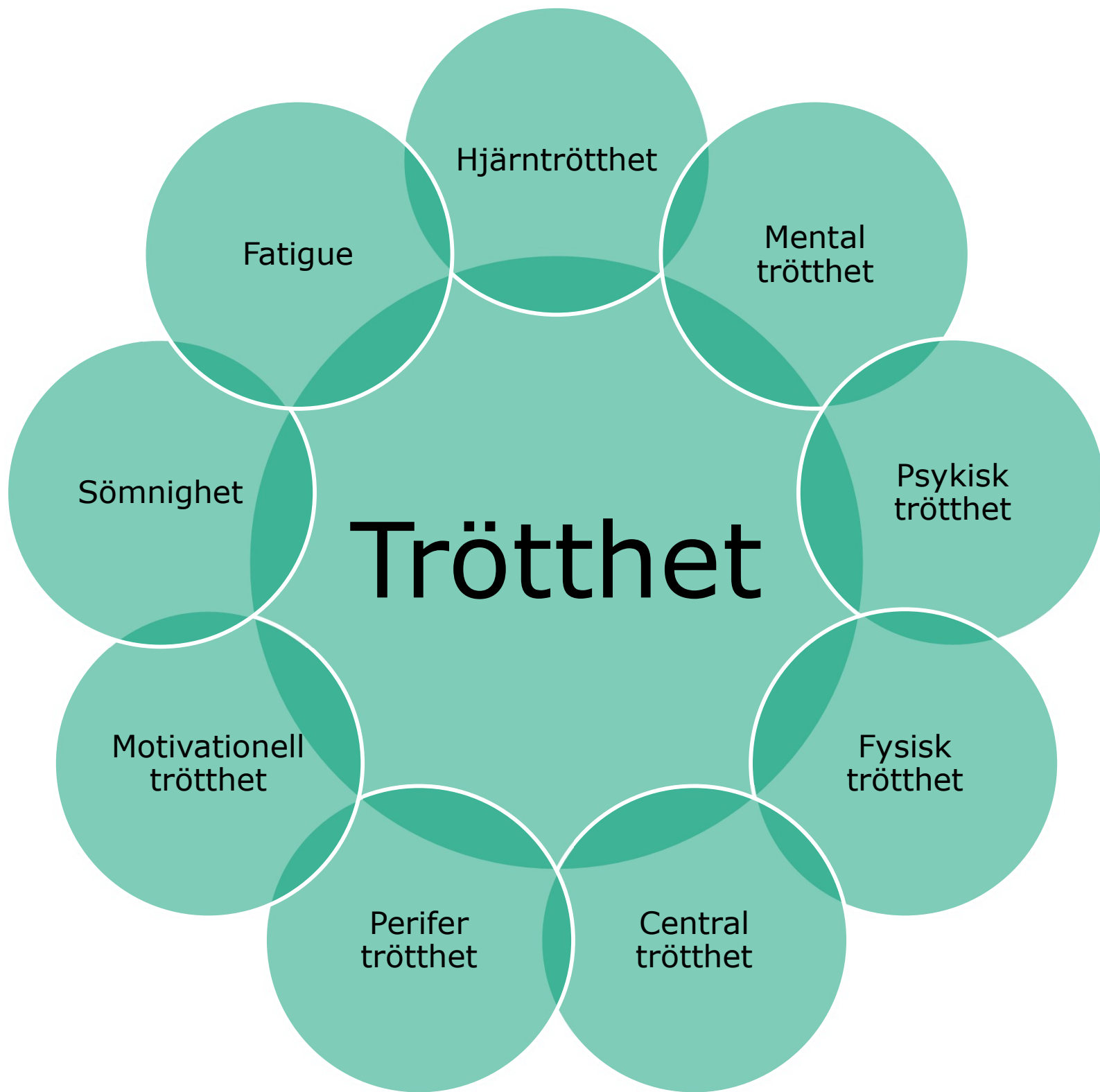
UMEÅ
UNIVERSITET

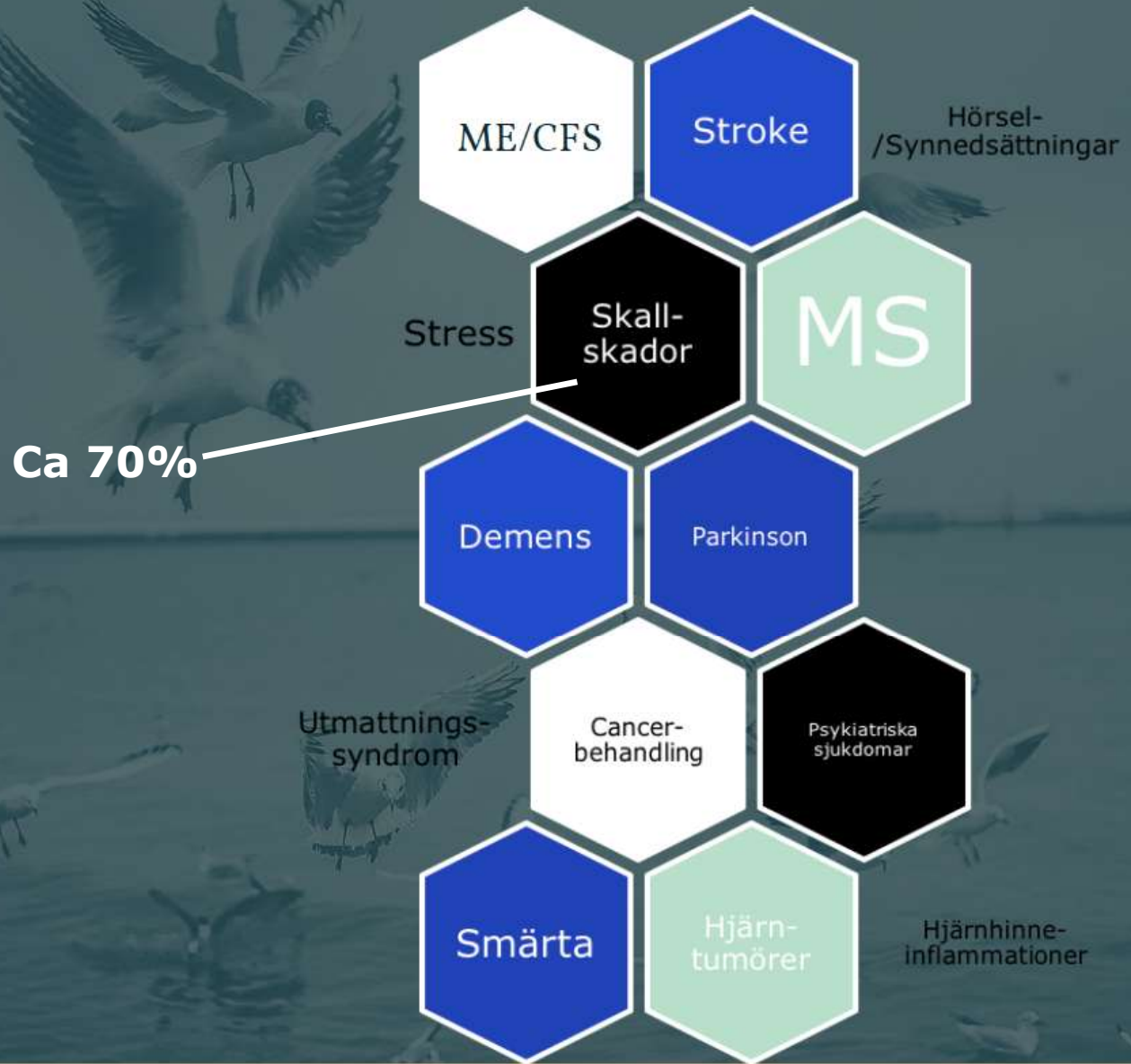
HJÄRNTRÖTTHET

ELLER VAD VI NU SKA KALLA DET...

Nils Berginström, leg psykolog och Universitetslektor
Hjärn- och ryggmärgsskaderehab Nus,
Institutionen för Psykologi/Institutionen för Samhällsmedicin och
Rehabilitering, Umeå Universitet







VAD ORSAKAR HJÄRNTRÖTTHET?

Hjärntrötthet

A diagram illustrating the causes of brain fatigue. At the top is a light green circle with a dotted border containing the text 'Hjärntrötthet'. Below it are five dark red circles, each containing a factor. Five light green arrows point from each of these circles up towards the central circle. The background is a dark blue sky with white clouds. A vertical gold bar is on the right side of the image.

Mental ansträngning

Många intryck

Känslopåfrestning

Tankar

Avsaknad av vila

Signal



HJÄRNTRÖTTET OCH INTRYCK

Signal



HJÄRNTRÖTTHET OCH INTRYCK

Hjärntrötthet

A diagram illustrating the causes of brain fatigue. At the top is a large light green circle with a dotted border containing the text 'Hjärntrötthet'. Below it are five dark red circles, each containing a factor. Five light green arrows point from each of these circles up towards the central circle. The background is a dark blue sky with white clouds. A vertical gold bar is on the right side of the image.

Mental ansträngning

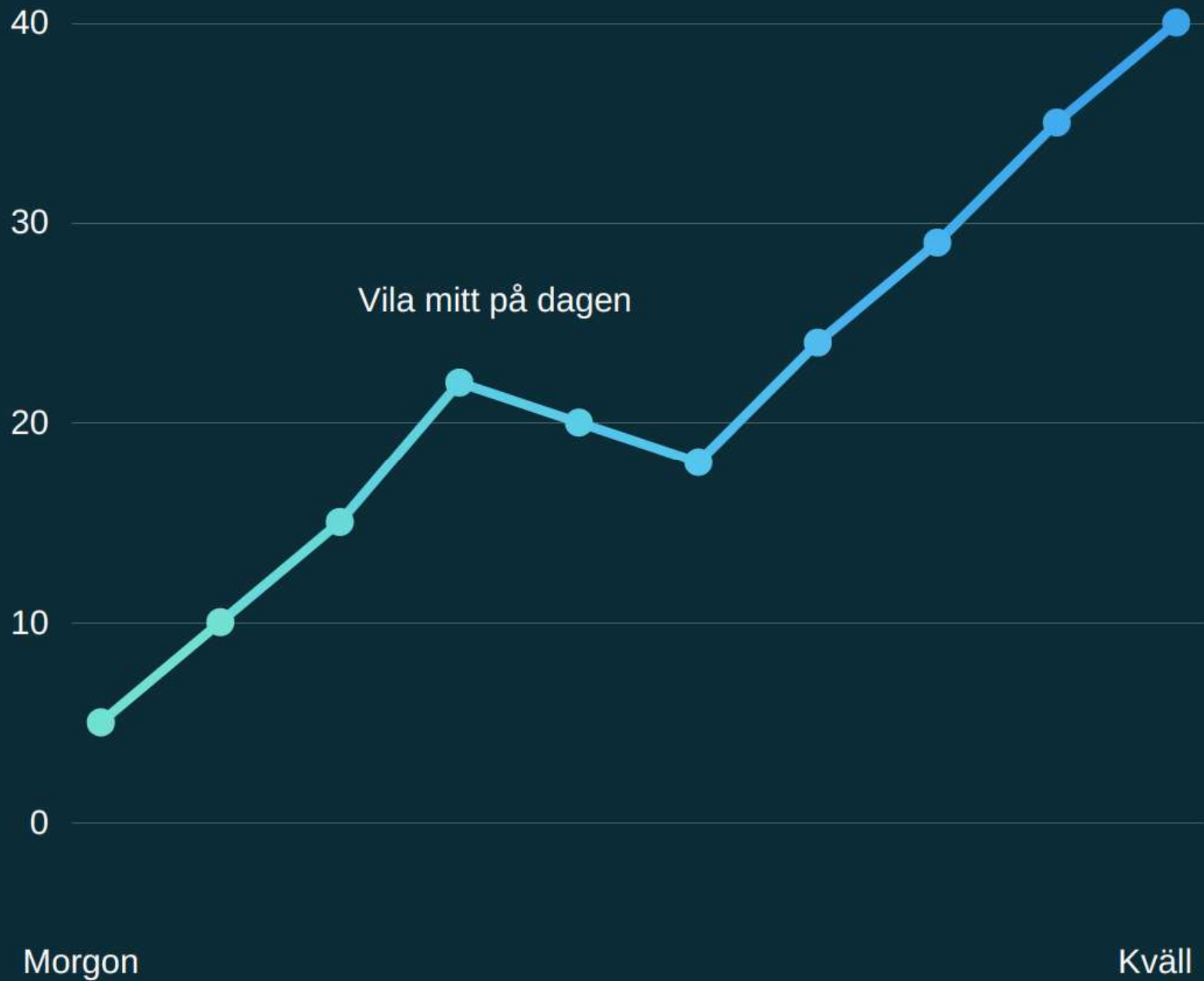
Många intryck

Känslopåfrestning

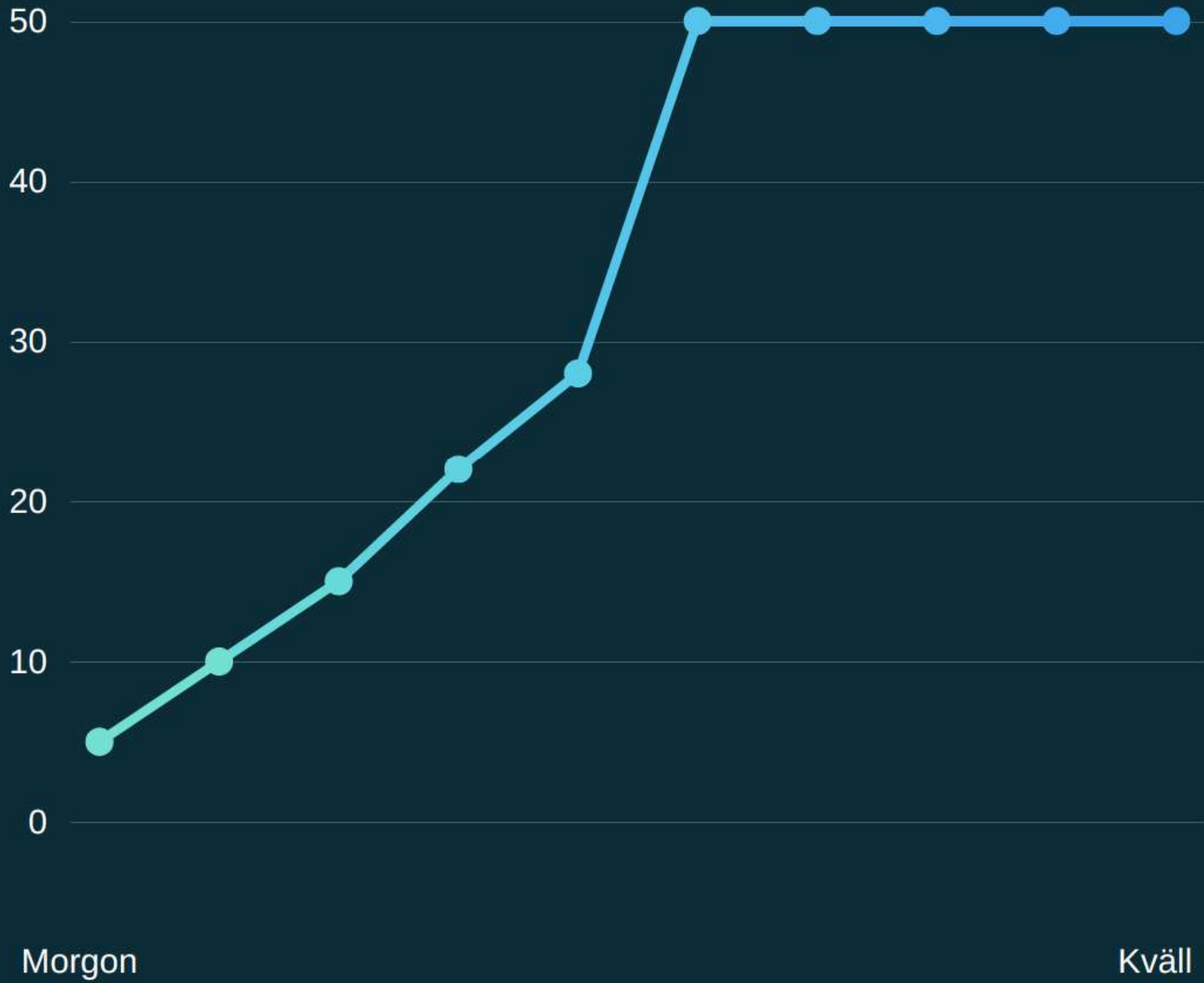
Tankar

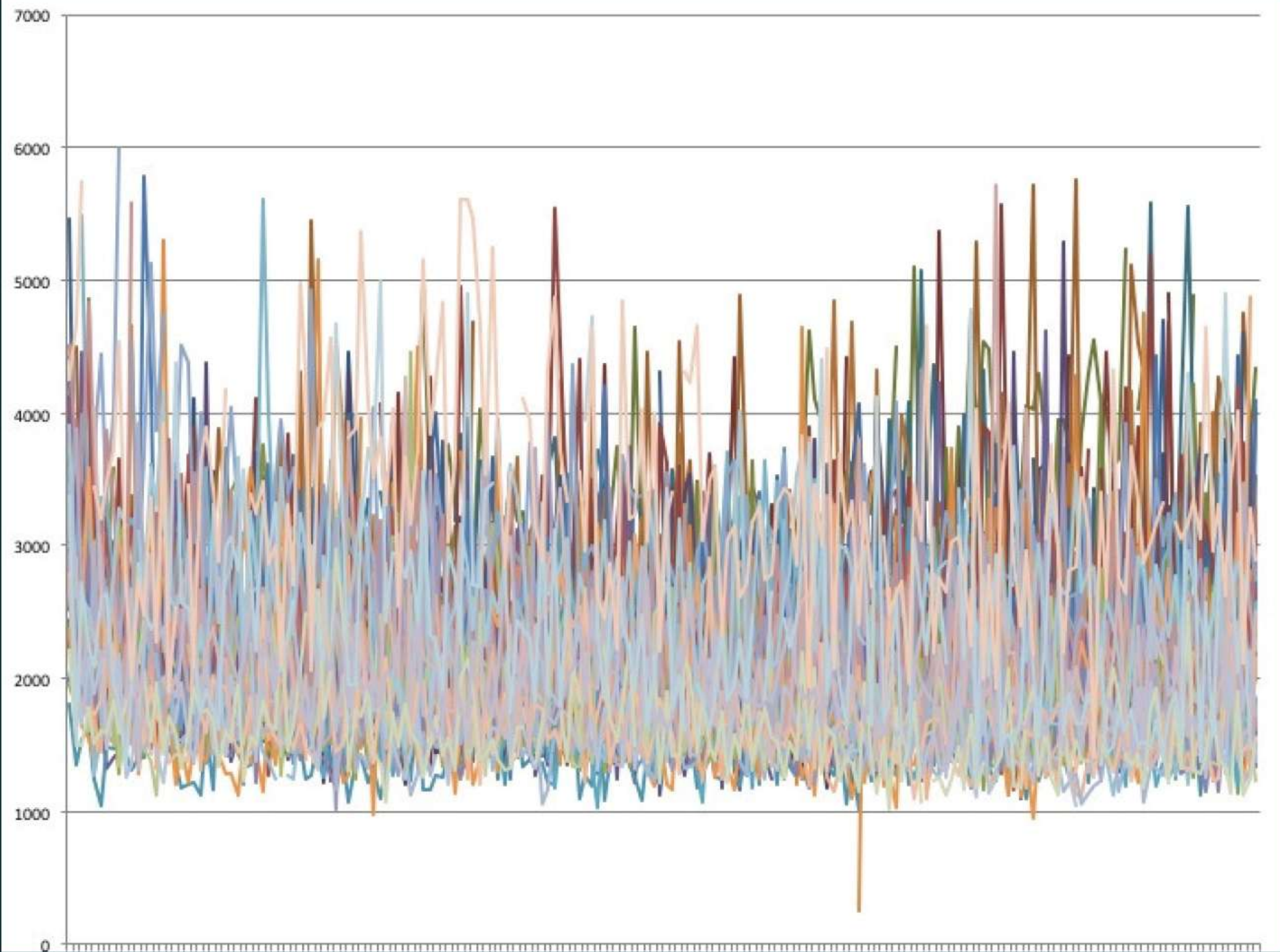
Avsaknad av vila

Grad av mental trötthet



Grad av mental trötthet







Hjärntrötthet

Sämre koncentration

Långsamhet i tankebearbetning

Minnesproblem

Stresskänslighet

Ökad känslighet

Irritabilitet

Sömnproblem

Ljudkänslighet

Ljuskänslighet

Förmåga att komma igång

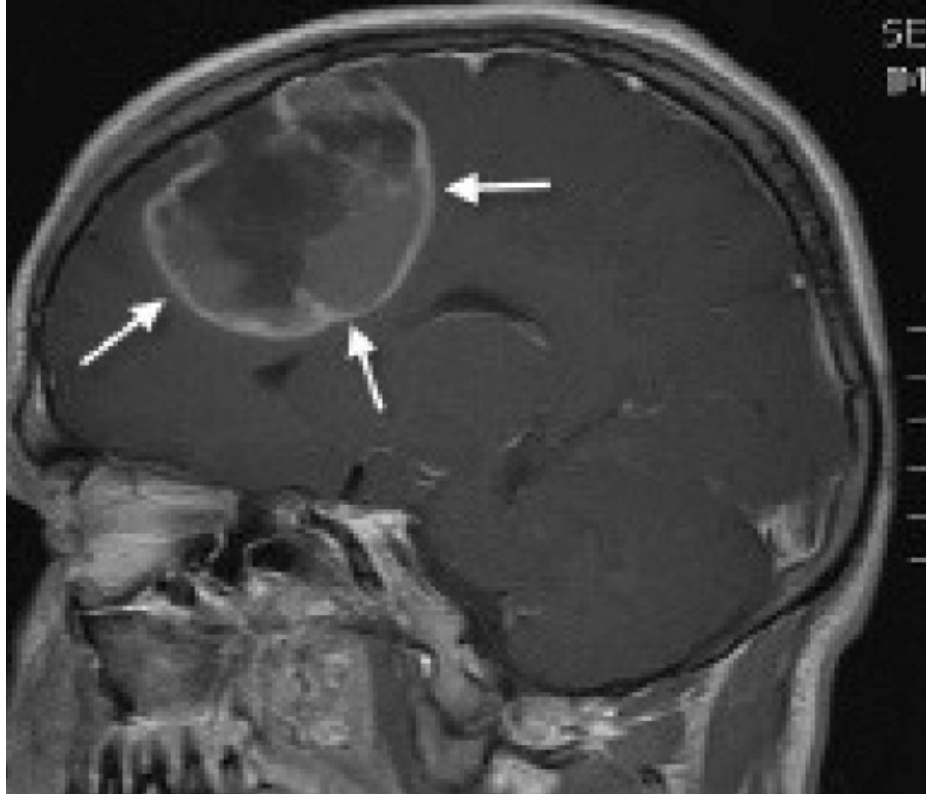
Dygnsvariation

Huvudvärk

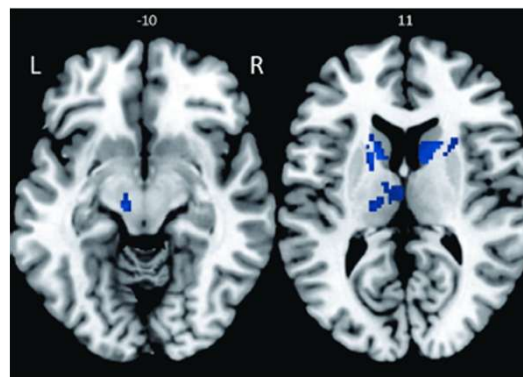
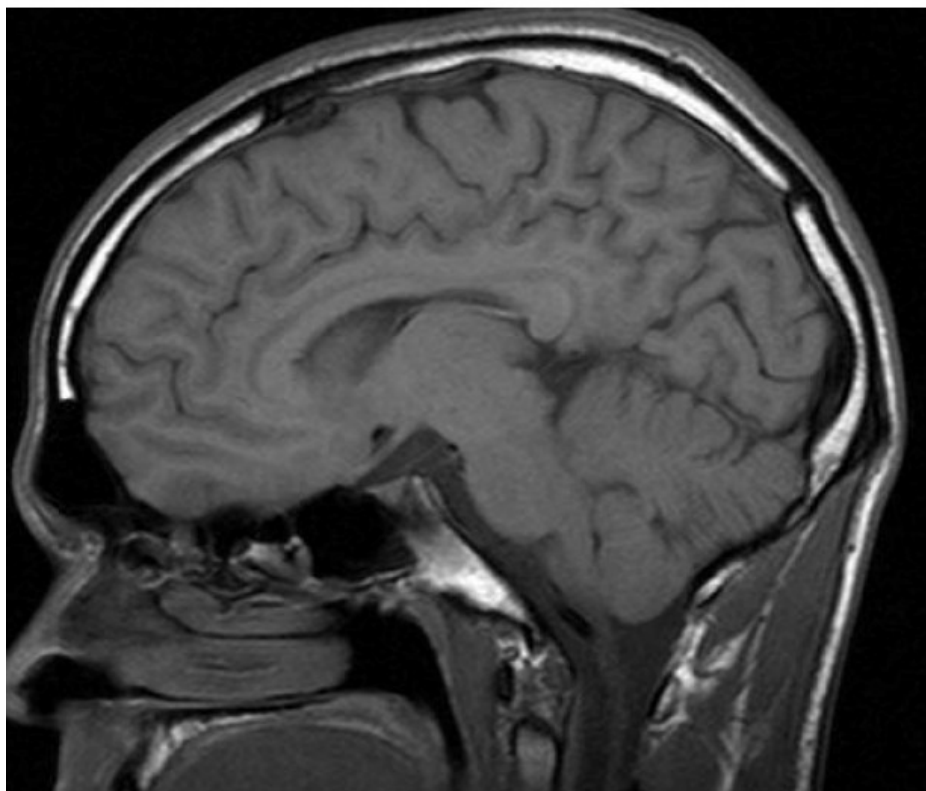
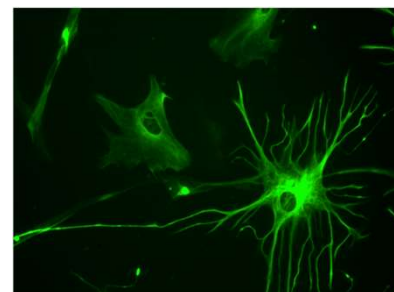
VAD ORSAKAR TRÖTTHET VID SKALLSKADA?

- Det lätta (och mest korrekta?) svaret – Vi vet inte...

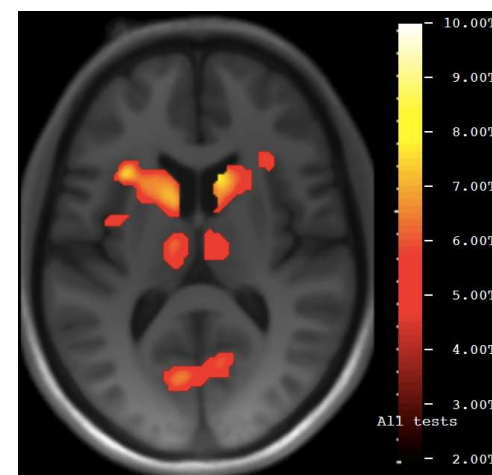




VAD SER MAN INUTI?



Engstrom M, Flensner G, Landtblom AM, Ek AC, Karlsson T. Thalamo-striato-cortical determinants to fatigue in multiple sclerosis. *Brain Behav.* 2013;3(6):715-728.



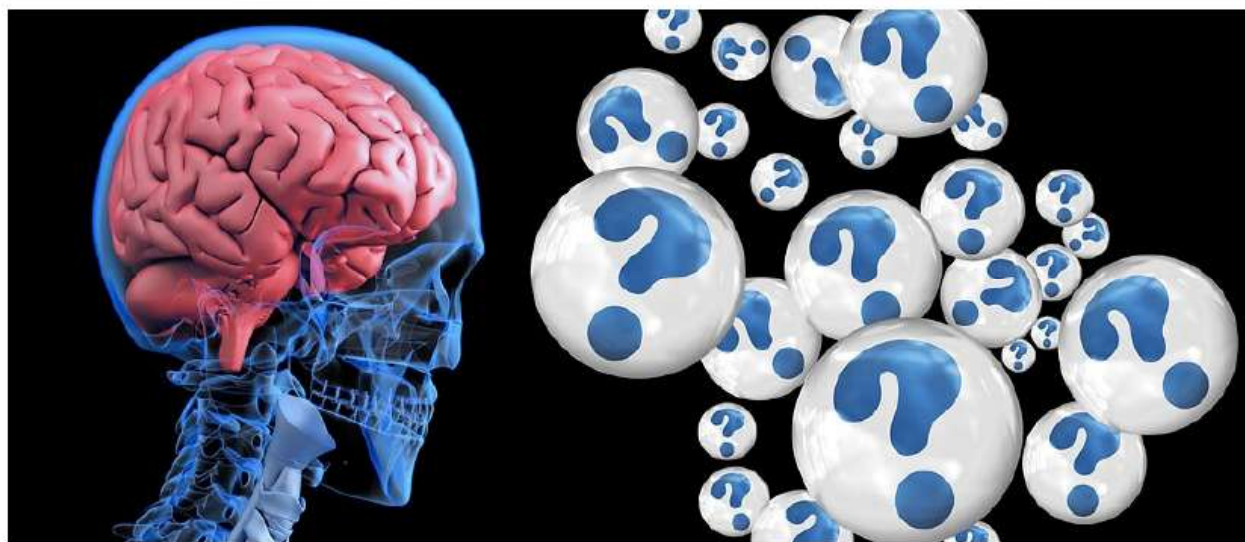
Berginström N, Nordström P, Ekman U, Eriksson J, Andersson M, Nyberg L, Nordström A. Using Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging to Detect Chronic Fatigue in Patients With Previous Traumatic Brain Injury: Changes Linked to Altered Striato-Thalamic-Cortical Functioning. *J Head Trauma Rehabil.* 2018 Jul/Aug;33(4):266-274.



VAD SER MAN UTANPÅ?



ATT HANTERA SIN TRÖTTHET



ATT BEHANDLA TRÖTTHET EFTER SKALLSKADA

J Head Trauma Rehabil

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OPEN

Fatigue After Traumatic Brain Injury: A Systematic Review

Arshad Ali, MHA; Jussely Morfin, BS; Judith Mills, AHIP, MLIS, NCMA; Elizabeth C. Pasipanodya, PhD; Yvonne J. Maas, MSc; Emily Huang, MD; Benjamin Dirlikov, MA; Jeffrey Englander, MD; Aglaia Zedlitz, PhD

Objective: To provide a systematic review of published interventions for post-traumatic brain injury fatigue (PTBIF). **Methods:** PubMed and OneSearch were systematically searched for PTBIF interventions published between January 1, 1989, and March 31, 2019. Search results were evaluated for inclusion based on abstracts and full-text review. Inclusion criteria were (1) an investigation of an intervention, (2) participants including individuals with traumatic brain injury (TBI), (3) report of fatigue outcome data among study individuals with TBI, and (4) articles available in English, Spanish, French, German, Afrikaans, or Dutch. A risk of bias assessment was conducted on all included publications. **Results:** The search resulted in 224 publications, with 37 meeting inclusion criteria for this review. Categories of PTBIF interventions were pharmacological ($n = 13$), psychological ($n = 10$), exercise-based ($n = 4$), complementary alternative medicine ($n = 3$), electrotherapeutic ($n = 3$), and multimodal ($n = 3$). Only methylphenidate, modafinil, and cognitive behavioral therapy interventions included multiple cohorts. Pharmacological and psychological interventions were used in the groups with the lowest risk of bias. This review includes 37 studies with 21 studies published after 2014. Methylphenidate and modafinil were the only pharmacological agents used to reduce fatigue in randomized controlled trials. Creating a group for children prospectively at onset of injury reduced fatigue at follow-up. Walking and other activities were effective exercise interventions in isolated randomized controlled studies. One multimodal study in children after concussion was more effective at reducing fatigue and postconcussion symptoms than a community standard of care. Other interventions had mixed results. Overall, more work remains to identify and develop treatments for PTBIF. **Key words:** brain injuries, fatigue, intervention, mental fatigue, TBI, traumatic, traumatic brain injury

Effectiveness of biomedical interventions on the chronic stage of traumatic brain injury: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials

Keisuke Kawano^{1,2,3,4}, Devin J. Rettke¹, Christopher Thompson¹, Rebecca M. Manix^{4,5}, Jeffrey J. Bazarian⁶ and Dibyadyuti Datta²

¹Department of Kinesiology, Indiana University School of Public Health-Bloomington, Bloomington, IN, United States, ²Department of Pediatrics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, United States, ³Program in Neuroscience, The College of Arts and Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, United States, ⁴Division of Emergency Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA, United States, ⁵Department of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, United States, ⁶Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, United States

BRAIN INJURY
2024, VOL. 38, NO. 6, 403-416
<https://doi.org/10.1080/0269952.2024.2318599>



Check for updates

Non-pharmacological interventions for sleep disruptions and fatigue after traumatic brain injury: a scoping review

Charles Gervais^a, Danny Hjeij^b, Laura Fernández-Puerta^c, and Caroline Arbour^b

^aDepartment of Psychology, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Canada; ^bFaculty of Nursing, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Canada; ^cSchool of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of this study was to conduct a scoping review to determine the nature, variety, and volume of empirical evidence on nonpharmacological interventions for sleep disturbances with potential implications for fatigue in adults sustaining a traumatic brain injury (TBI).

Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted across four databases to identify primary studies testing a single non-pharmacological intervention or a combination of non-pharmacological interventions for sleep disturbances and fatigue in community-dwelling adults with TBI.

Results: Sixteen studies were reviewed addressing six non-pharmacological interventions for sleep disruptions and fatigue after TBI including light therapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, warm footbath application, shiatsu, and sleep hygiene protocol. Non-pharmacological interventions involving light or cognitive-behavioral therapy were reported in 75% of the studies. Actigraphy-based estimation of total sleep time and subjective level of fatigue were frequent outcomes.

Conclusion: While this scoping review has utility in describing existing non-pharmacological approaches to manage sleep and fatigue after TBI, the findings suggest that interventions are often developed without considering TBI individuals' source of motivation and the need for support in self-administration. Future studies may achieve greater sustainability by considering the evolving needs of TBI patients and their families and the drivers and barriers that might influence non-pharmacological intervention use at home.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 28 April 2022
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KEYWORDS

Brain injury; sleep; fatigue; insomnia; non-pharmacological; scoping review



UMEÅ UNIVERSITET

TRAIUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (TBI) is caused by external force to the cranium and intracranial damage can result in profound long-term effects. Approximately 2.5 million individuals sustain TBIs in the United States each year, resulting in approximately 50 000 deaths, over 80 000 permanent disabilities, and an estimated \$60 billion in direct and indirect costs.²

Men kom in i någ som kan behandlas!

VAD KAN JAG *INTE* PÅVERKA?

1 Skadegrad och utbredning

2 Ålder

3 Kön

4 Tidigare funktionsnivå

5 Medicinsk historia

VAD KAN JAG PÅVERKA?

1 Andra sjukdomar och psykologiska tillstånd

2 Sömnrubbingar

3 Smärta

4 Mediciner

5 Kondition



DU SJÄLV

DET ABSOLUT VIKTIGASTE!

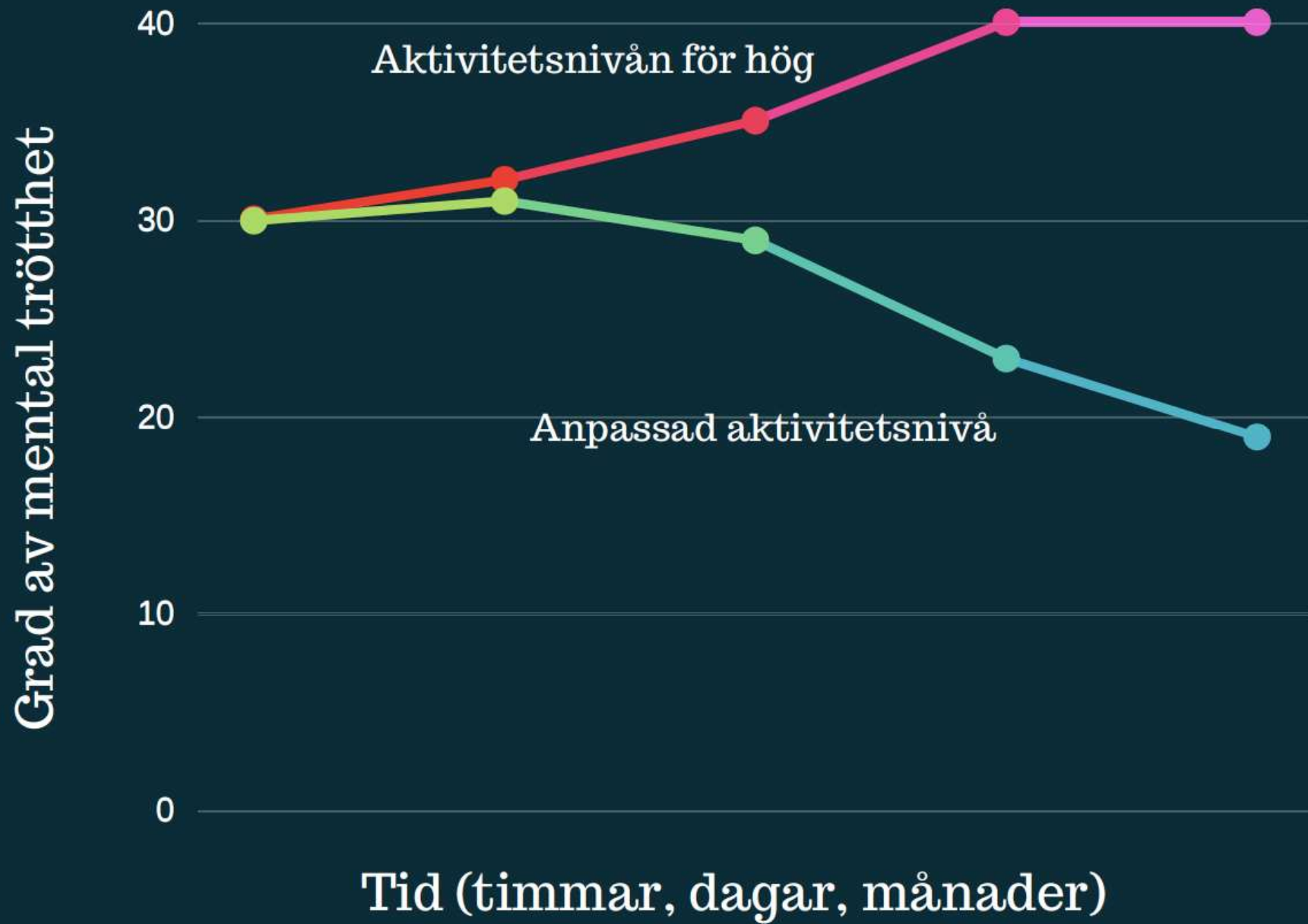
A close-up, high-contrast photograph of a gorilla's face, looking directly at the camera. The gorilla's fur is dark and textured, and its eyes are visible, looking slightly downwards. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the contours of its face.

VILKA GORILLOR FINNS I DIN VARDAG?



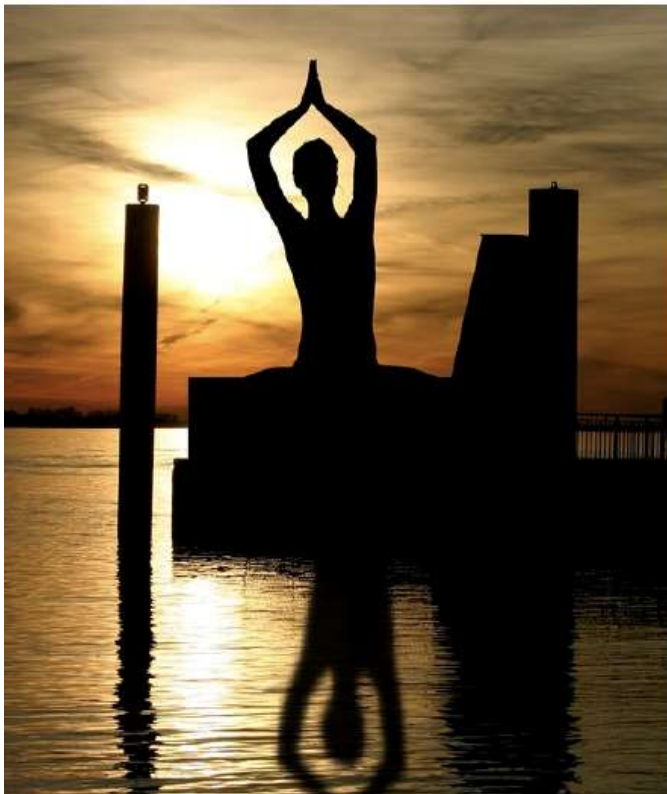
BALANS I AKTIVITET OCH VILA







VILA?



HJÄRNVILA!



A photograph of a man from behind, wearing a checkered shirt, dark pants, and a large backpack, walking away on a dirt path in a hilly, natural setting. The image is partially obscured by a dark blue header on the right.

ATT INTE GLÖMMA AKTIVITETER



Må bra!



Hjärnans aktivering

Men tänk på:



- Undvik stress!
- En sak i taget!
- Ofta korta pauser



STOP



**GE MIG SINNESRO ATT
ACCEPTERA DET JAG INTE KAN
FÖRÄNDRA,**

**MOD ATT FÖRÄNDRA DET JAG
KAN,**

**OCH VISHET ATT SE
SKILLNADEN.**

Tack!