Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is a major cause of death and disability worldwide, especially in children, and accounts for over 3% of all hospital admissions. Moreover, children under the age of 15 years were more likely to suffer from TBI than adults. TBI can negatively affect a child’s functioning in home, school, community, and social settings. Therefore, collaboration between parents, educators, health care providers, and other professionals is essential to ensure the best possible outcomes for children with TBI.

Closed-head injuries are the leading cause of death in children. Since the publication in 2003 of the first version of the guidelines for the medical management of severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) in infants, children, and adolescents, the guidelines have been updated to reflect the latest research and clinical evidence. The guidelines aim to improve the outcomes for children with TBI by providing evidence-based recommendations for the initial management and long-term care of these children.

In summary, TBI is a major cause of death and disability in children, especially in the U.S. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, children under the age of 15 years are more likely to suffer from TBI than adults. Therefore, collaboration between parents, educators, health care providers, and other professionals is essential to ensure the best possible outcomes for children with TBI.