In the past, when estimating the public health burden of traumatic brain injury (TBI), epidemiologists have limited their scope to persons who experience disability immediately and continuously following the most severe injuries. Despite the very large expense indicated by this method, that cost is a significant underestimate of the true public health burden. This talk will present data from population-based studies showing consequences of TBI among a much larger group of people than those previously considered as being a “prevalent case” of TBI. An alternative model will be presented that is based on the principles of toxic exposure. Risk factors for experiencing a variety of adult consequences will be described.

1 CME, Register: go.osu.edu/CBIactivities