



Frequently Asked Questions

Traumatic Brain Injury Recovery *For Therapists*

Q. What is NeuroCodeX® Brain Map and Cognitive Analysis?

A. NeuroCodeX® is a cognitive assessment and evaluation utilizing neuro-imaging techniques that measure neuro-electric biomarkers that emanate from the brain. These measurements compute electrical impulses that the brain naturally produces and then objectively show if they are “in balance” or “out of balance”. If the electrical impulses are out of balance, the map and full assessment will precisely show where the imbalances are located within the brain systems and what effect it will have on the individual’s thinking, speed of processing, and overall cognitive function.

Q. Who should get a NeuroCodeX® Assessment?

A. Those who have suffered emotional trauma, health trauma, physical trauma, PTSD, Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) through accident, and/or addictive personality traits are good candidates for NeuroCodeX®.

Generally speaking, these issues leave traumatic imprints on the brain that will weaken the brain’s ability to self regulate, to remember, to exercise control and withstand even minor stress. For this reason, it is important to know where the weaknesses are located in order to rebuild the client’s resilient nature. This is important to clients, not only to help them navigate life’s trials and tribulations, but also to help them rebuild and strengthen the nervous system so that their body and brain can effectively learn or *relearn* to execute the skills, techniques, and methods the therapist is imparting to them.

Q. How long does the NeuroCodeX® Assessment and subsequent NeuroCoach® program take?

A. NeuroCodeX® (the evaluation, assessment and mapping) takes 2 to 3 hours. The NeuroCoach® BrainRecovery Program for TBI, which is based on the NeuroCodeX® analysis and results, typically shows the first significant changes within 20 sessions. Sessions can occur 2 to 3 times per week, or they can take place daily. This will depend on the client, their needs, and their therapist. Long lasting changes take place between 4 and 6 months. These changes are seen as greater resiliency to stress, stronger self-regulation, stronger emotional stability, and greater impulse control, as well as less depression, anxiety and anger.

Q. What results can be expected?

A. Positive results are seen as an increase in IQ (average of 15 or greater points in IQ after 20+ sessions), increases in memory, decision making, self-regulation, self-control, and impulse control. These changes directly affect the client’s ability to think and become more resilient to stresses of everyday life. In other words: The client’s brain and its ability will be primed and ready to accept and accommodate the therapies provided by their therapists.

Q. Will it give helpful information for therapeutic interaction?

A. Yes. NeuroCodeX® cognitive evaluation and brain map will allow the therapist the ability to account for compromised cognitive abilities, such as memory or auditory perceptual issues that create misperceived emotional content of language and interactions. Further, it will help the therapist understand and account for the effects of the brain injury on the person’s life choices and decision making processes. It can help the therapist understand the potential health issues that may be contributing to the patient’s on-going cognitive dysfunctions, memory, anxiety, anger and other behaviors that were absent prior to the injury. And finally, it can help rule out whether the issue is just situational or a combination of multiple issues.

Q. Is this an evidence-based practice?

A. Yes, NeuroCodeX® and NeuroCoach® are evidence based. All instruments have been properly psycho-metrically developed and accepted as evidence based measures. Many were developed by the National Institute of Health (NIH), New York University Brain Research Lab, or are FDA approved. None of the measures are experimental. Effective applications of these tools, methods, and techniques have been peer-reviewed and proven with multiple target populations, including AD/HD, memory, depression, anxiety, and substance abuse.