

## How can Bub get a TBI?

### Falls

(from falling as they learn to stand and walk, fall off the bed/ couch, bike or play equipment)



### Car crashes



### Assault (from being shaken)



Connectivity  
Traumatic Brain Injury Australia

## What should I do if I think Bub has had a TBI?

If you think Bub has had a TBI or they are showing any of the signs listed, you should:

- Call an ambulance
- Visit your local Aboriginal Medical Service
- Go to the hospital
- See a doctor straight away

### DISCLAIMER

This flyer and the Connectivity website does not offer individual medical advice. If you have suffered a concussion seek medical advice.

[www.connectivity.org.au](http://www.connectivity.org.au)

© Connectivity January 2025

# Spotting Traumatic Brain Injury in Bub



Connectivity  
Traumatic Brain Injury Australia

## What is a TBI?

A TBI is short for Traumatic Brain Injury. A TBI is a type of head injury.

When someone gets a TBI, their brain moves within the skull and gets damaged. You can get a TBI from a hit to the head, neck, or body.

For some people, TBI is mild and they fully recover. This is also known as concussion. For others, a TBI can be more severe and completely change your life.

A TBI can happen to anyone, **including Bub.**



## How do I know if Bub has had a TBI?

If you suspect Bub may have had a TBI, there are things you can look out for, including:

- Changes in their ability to pay attention
- Changes in nursing or eating
- Changes in sleeping
- Changes in play (like loss of interest in favourite toys or activities)
- Being unsettled, crying more than usual, or not calming down
- Being affected by light and/or noise
- Getting tired easily or being more tired than usual
- Trouble talking or making sounds like usual
- Loss of new skills (like toilet training)
- Wobbly on their feet, unbalanced

**Also look out for physical injuries such as swelling on the head, and bruises or cuts on the head, neck, or body.**

## Danger signs are signs that could mean it's a more severe injury. These include:



Loss of consciousness or worsening conscious state

Seizures or convulsions



Changes to alertness or hard to wake up

Vomiting



Continuous bleeding or fluid from ear or nose