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## **KVALITET ŽIVOTA OSOBA SA POSLEDICAMA TRAUMATSKE POVREDE MOZGA**

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Pregled savremene literature pokazuje da sa porastom učestalosti traumatskih povreda glave u novije vreme, raste broj empirijskih studija koje se bave ispitivanjem kvaliteta života i psihosocijalnih posledica koje ostavljaju traumatska oštećenja mozga u detinjstvu i odraslom dobu. Rezultati ovih studija pokazuju da moždana trauma može da ostavi dugotrajne posledice na celokupno funkcionisanje osobe u različitim domenima – kognitivnom, jezičkom, socijalnom i emocionalnom. Uvreženo je mišljenje da ispoljavanje deficita u ovim domenima koreliše s težinom povrede, odnosno da teže povrede uslovljavaju teže i dugotrajnije posledice u ovoj populaciji. Međutim, noviji empirijski podaci ukazuju da u dečjoj populaciji čak i blage povrede mogu trajno poremetiti razvoj nekih psihičkih funkcija. Kao rezultat tih nalaza, polako se napušta tradicionalno shvatanje da kod dece dolazi do potpunog oporavka zbog plastičnosti nezrelog mozga. Dodatna analiza empirijskih nalaza pokazuje da dugoročno ispoljavanje poremećaja različitih aspekata kognicije i ponašanja značajno narušava kvalitet života osoba koje su pretrpele traumatsku povredu mozga. Ovakvi nalazi ukazuju na neophodnost kontinuiranog praćenja i pružanja podrške ovoj populaciji u cilju obezbeđivanja uslova i otklanjanja potencijalnih barijera u njihovom funkcionisanju u svakodnevnom životu.

*Ključne reči: traumatsko oštećenje mozga, kvalitet života, psihosocijalne posledice, deca, odrasli*

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## **QUALITY OF LIFE IN PERSONS WITH CONSEQUENCES OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY**

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A study of recent literature reveals that, with the recent increase in the occurrence of traumatic head injuries, the number of empirical studies investigating the quality of life and psychosocial implications of traumatic brain injury in childhood and adulthood is increasing. The findings of these studies indicate that brain trauma can have long-term effects on a person's overall functioning in a variety of domains, including cognitive, linguistic, social, and emotional functioning. It is widely held that the manifestation of deficits in these domains correlates with the severity of the injuries, implying that more severe injuries result in more severe and long-term consequences in this population. Recent empirical data, however, show that even mild injuries in the pediatric population can irreversibly affect the development of some mental functions. As a result of these findings, the long-held notion that children recover completely due to the plasticity of the immature brain is gradually being abandoned. Additional empirical findings analysis reveals that long-term manifestations of impairments in numerous domains of cognition and behavior significantly reduce the quality of life of people who have suffered a traumatic brain injury. Such findings highlight the importance of continuous monitoring and support for this population to provide conditions and remove any potential barriers to their functioning in daily life.

*Keywords: traumatic brain injury, quality of life, psychosocial consequences, children, adults*

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