

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Future research should focus on determining the pathophysiological characteristics of patients who will have a better response to amantadine, the most effective dosage and duration of treatment and timing of its initiation.
- With insufficient evidence to establish guidelines for optimal pharmacological treatment in TBI care must be taken when choosing pharmacological interventions and If the decision is made to use medications to promote the recovery, clinicians should thoroughly document the goals of pharmacotherapy and closely monitor for side effects.
- TBI is not an “event” but it is an ongoing process in any patient, so assessment must be dynamic in nature to accommodate the evolving nature of TBI.
- In addition to pharmacotherapy, nonpharmacologic interventions also should be a mainstay of treatment. Compensatory training and cognitive exercise may improve patients’ cognitive deficits and return some sense of control. Individual and family psychotherapy, including cognitive-behavioral therapy, also may be beneficial.
- Results of this trial and additional similarly designed trials will be necessary to develop evidence based recommendations for amantadine therapy in TBI.

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