Combat-related Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) survivors commonly suffer from cognitive impairment which may be associated with injury and demographic characteristics. The purpose of this poster was to examine the relationship between these variables. We hypothesized that cognition would correlate with age and time since injury with blast survivors exhibiting worse performance.

**METHODS**

N=12 subjects with combat-related mild to severe TBI during Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) were recruited. Cognitive function was assessed using:

1. Executive Interview (EXIT25)
2. Memory Impairment Screen (MIS)
3. Executive Clock Drawing Task (CLOX1 and 2)
4. Mini Mental State Exam (MMSE)

Memory is more affected by age and type of TBI sustained than other cognitive domains with older patients and those surviving non-blast TBI demonstrating worse memory.

**DISCLAIMERS**

The opinions expressed on this poster are solely those of the authors and do not represent an endorsement of the views of the USAF, the DOD, or the US government. This project was not funded.