The changes to emotion and behavior in persons with TBI are not always recognized by first responders as being related to TBI (Koliatsos et al., 2017).

The impairment of emotion regulation associated with TBIs has led first responders to rely on LE for assistance when treating patients who appear aggressive, confrontational or uncooperative (Koliatsos et al., 2017).

Research on impairment in emotions associated with left hemisphere damage has found increased levels of aggression, impulsivity, risk-taking, and alteration of moods (Koliatsos et al., 2017).

If damage is localized to the left hemisphere of the cerebrum (Matsuzawa, & Dijkers, 2014), then the person's interactions with others, especially law enforcement, comprehension, and emotions may occur.

Due to the significant increase of TBIs, it is necessary to understand how the symptoms associated with TBI affect a person's interactions with others, especially law enforcement (Cappiccie & Shackelford, 2016).

Research reveals interactions between members of LE and persons with TBI often leaves the person feeling frustrated, misunderstood, and angry due to impairments associated with the cerebrum (Matsuzawa, & Dijkers, 2014), thus creating a divide in the relationship between members of LE and persons with TBIs.

LE interrogation training focuses on productive methods of gathering information (Launay & Pi, 2015); the continued use of counterproductive methods such as closed-ended questions, interrupting, and persuasion are still used during the interview process (Launay & Pi, 2015, Mason, 2016).

Members of LE need to recognize the importance of collaboration with medical and mental health professions when encountering persons with TBI.

Not all individuals with TBI have injuries in the same location or experience the same deficits, making the identification of TBI more difficult among members of LE.

Understanding how the locality of the TBI impairs the brain’s functioning is necessary when LE are required to gather information through interviewing techniques. Future research should address developing training models for LE when working with individuals with TBI.