

Case-mix, care pathways, and outcomes in patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI) in CENTER-TBI: a European prospective, multicentre, longitudinal, cohort study

Overview: To identify who is affected, the health services they receive and outcomes from TBI

Key Messages:

- Patients with TBI were older and had more comorbidities than shown in past studies
- Substantial differences in care pathways were found across countries
- 99% of TBI identified in the emergency room, 93% admitted to a ward and 36% in intensive care were mild TBI
- Nearly 30% of patients discharged out of hospital from the emergency room and over 50% of those admitted to the hospital ward did not attain full recovery 6 months post-injury
- MRI imaging and blood biomarkers enhanced characterisation of injury severity and type

Conclusion: TBI should no longer be considered a disease of young males. Brain injury, including mild TBI, has a major impact on how people function and their quality of life.

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