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# Ten-year outcomes following traumatic brain injury: A population-based cohort

C. M. Cameron, D. M. Purdie, E. V. Klierer & Professor R. J. McClure Director

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## Abstract

Primary objective: To quantify the 10 year health service use (HSU) and mortality outcomes for people with a traumatic brain injury (TBI).

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demographic characteristics and pre-existing health status, the TBI cohort had more post-injury hospitalizations (rate ratio (RR) = 1.54, 95% CI = 1.39-1.71), greater cumulative lengths of stay (RR = 5.14, 95% CI = 3.29-8.02) and a greater post-injury physician claims rate (RR = 1.44, 95% CI = 1.35-1.53) than the non-injured cohort.

Conclusions: People who sustain a TBI and survive the initial acute phase of care experience substantially increased long-term morbidity compared to the general population, regardless of the level of injury severity.

- Epidemiology
- traumatic brain injury
- data linkage
- outcomes
- mortality
- morbidity
- health service utilization

Related Research Data

Systems analysis of community and health services for acquired brain injury in Ontario, Canada

Source: Informa UK Limited

Six-year review of traumatic brain injury in a regional trauma unit: demographics, contributing factors and service provision in Ireland

Source: Informa UK Limited

Review: Post-Injury Mental Health Problems

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Direct cost associated with acquired brain injury in Ontario

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