

18th Annual Academic Surgical Congress



Admission GCS Impacts Course and Disposition of Severe Traumatic Brain Injury Patients

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With support of the Georgia Trauma Commission



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2023 Disclosures



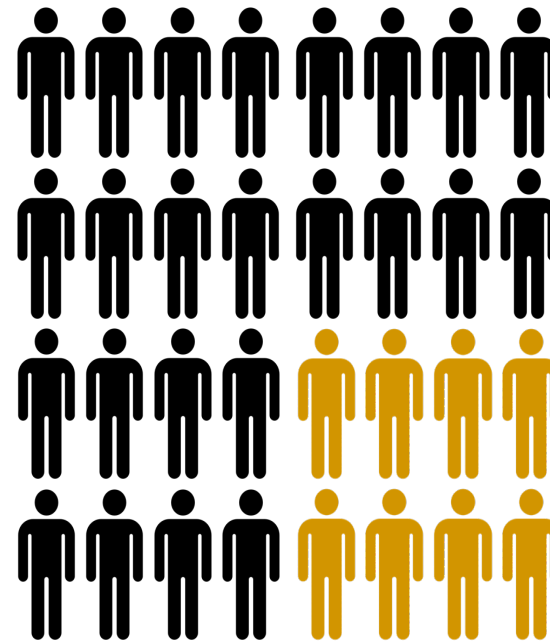
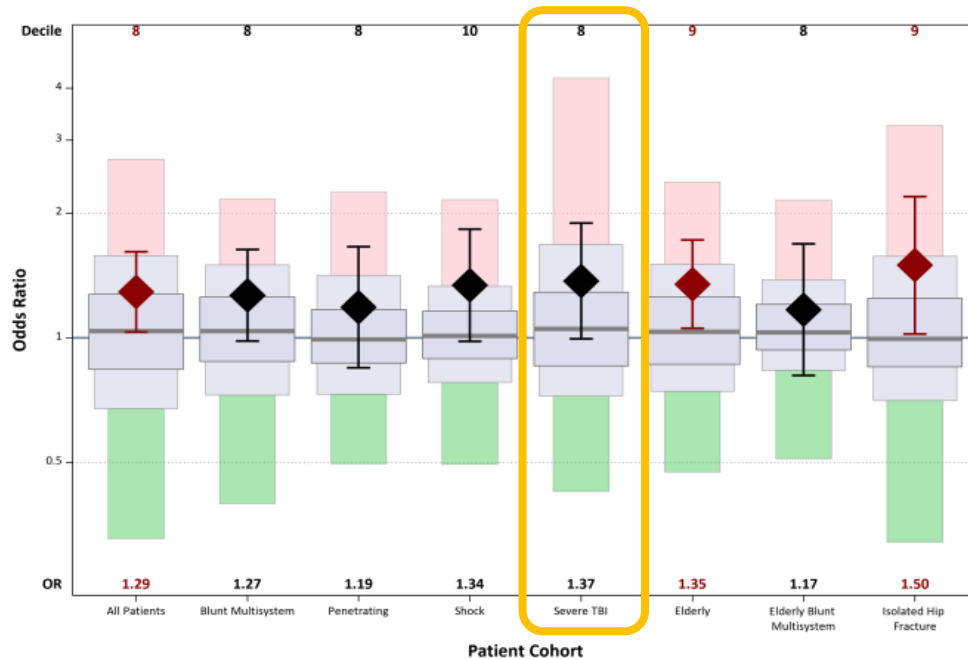
Eli Mlaver: Nothing to Disclose

All Co-authors: Nothing to Disclose

Introduction



Figure 3: Risk-Adjusted Major Hospital Events by Cohort



Severe TBI = AIS \geq 3

TQIP
Severe TBI =
AIS \geq 3 and GCS \leq 8

- Aim: to characterize those who present with Head AIS > 3 and GCS > 8
 - identify opportunities to optimize care and improve outcomes

Method



- All patients with severe TBI (Head AIS>3)
- Thirteen level 1 and 2 trauma centers in Georgia
- Jan 2019-Dec 2021
- Patients divided in two groups, presenting GCS ≤ 8 and ≥ 9
- Stratified by age to non-geriatric (age 15-64) and geriatric (age >65)
- Demographics, comorbidities, and disposition were compared

Results



10,703 patients	GCS \geq 9: 8326 (78%)	GCS \leq 8: 2377 (22%)
Geriatric	47.4%	20.5%
Female	37.4%	24.7%
White	63.4%	52.1%

Emergent Operation	GCS \geq 9	GCS \leq 8
Geriatric	4.7%	19.3%
Non-geriatric	11.4%	22.6%

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ICU Admission	GCS \geq 9	GCS \leq 8
Geriatric	59.6%	75.0%
Non-geriatric	55.5%	74.7%



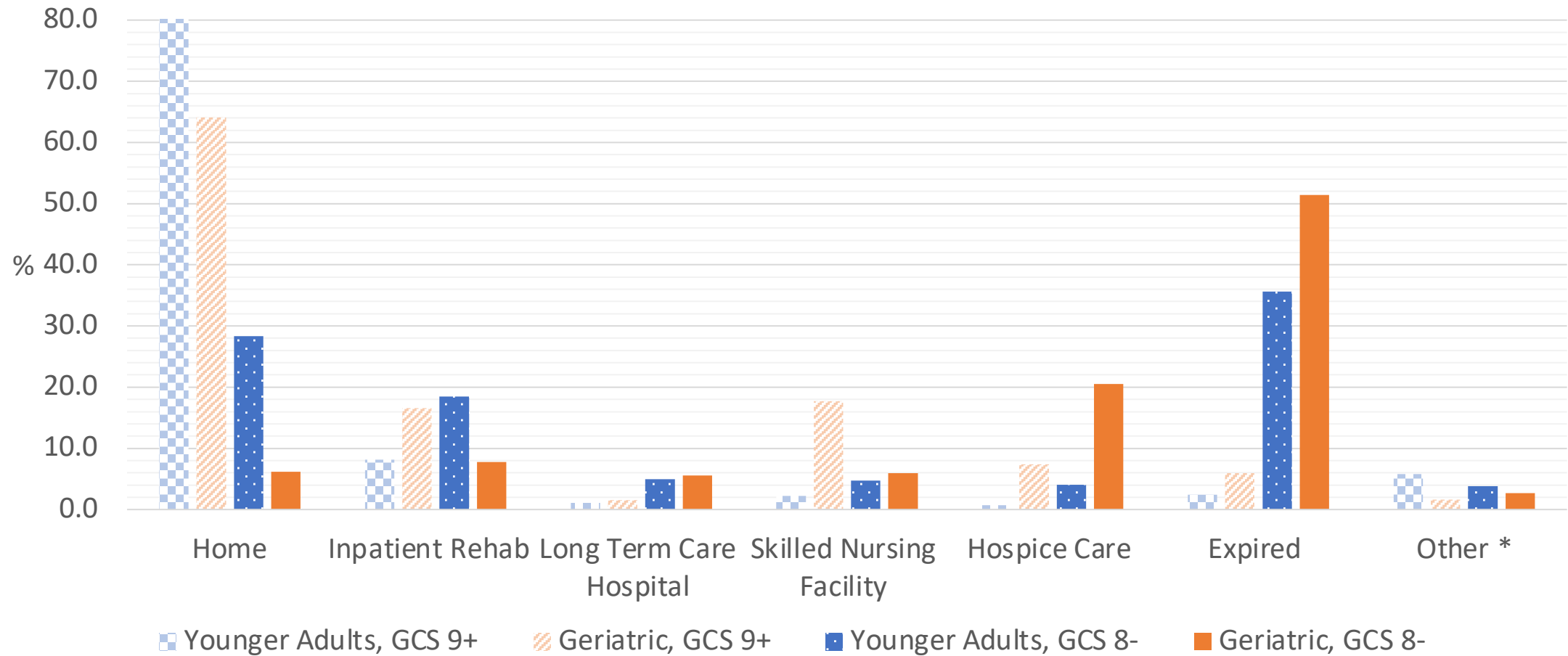
Younger

Geriatric

vs.

Geriatric Patients	GCS \geq 9	GCS \leq 8
anticoagulant use	32.4%	29.3%
COPD	10.6%	8.6%
dementia	21.2%	12.3%
functional dependence	30.9%	18.4%

Results



Conclusions



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