



Service Priorities and Programmes
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Assessment of Functional Outcome using GOSE over 2 years post-injury in patients with moderate and severe trauma: A prospective multicentre cohort study in Hong Kong

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Introduction

In order to improve survival and functional outcome in trauma patients, Hong Kong has designated trauma centers. However, there is very little information on post-injury health status and the potential long term morbidity.

Objectives

The objectives of this study were to evaluate post-injury functional recovery in patients with moderate and major trauma over two years in Hong Kong.

Methodology

In this multi-centre prospective cohort study the inclusion criteria were: trauma patients admitted to one of three trauma centres, age \geq 18 years, ISS \geq 9, meeting Trauma Registry criteria, surviving to 48 hours. Functional outcome was measured by GOSE at 2 years post-injury. Good outcomes were defined as a GOSE \geq 7.

Result

Results From 1st January 2010 to 30th September 2010, 400 patients were recruited to the study (mean age 53.3 years; range 18-106; 70% male; ISS 9 - 15, N = 139; ISS \geq 16, N = 261). For ISS 9-15, 64/139 (46%) patients were lost to follow up at 2 years. At 2 years post injury there were 38 (27%) patients with GOSE \geq 7, 0 patient with a vegetative state (GOSE=2), and 8 (6%) patients died. If all patients lost to follow up had GOSE \geq 7, then at 2 years the maximum possible is 38 + 64 = 102 (73%). For ISS \geq 16, 107/261 (41%) patients were lost to follow up at 2 years. At 2 years post injury there were 44 (17%) patients with GOSE \geq 7; 1 patient with a vegetative state

(GOSE=2); and 61 (23%) patients died. At 2 years the maximum possible GOSE ≥ 7 is $44 + 107 = 151$ (58%). Conclusion Patients with moderate and major trauma have between a 17% and 73% chance good recovery at two years post-injury.