Assessment of Health-Related Quality of Life in Traumatic Brain Injury Patients from Eastern Europe
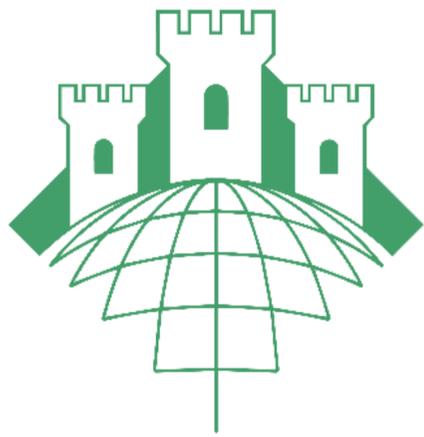
Coman M [1] , Dulf D [1] , Tadevosyan A [2] , Chikhladze N [3] , Cebanu S [4] , Peek-Asa C [5]

[1] Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
[2] Yerevan State Medical University, Yerevan, Armenia
[3] Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
[4] Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Moldova
[5] University of California, San Diego, La Jolla California, USA

Public Health
Babeș-Bolyai University
Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Background and Methodology

Traumatic brain injuries can affect health-related quality of life. Still, little research exists to assess predictors of TBI-related health and quality of life in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) in Eastern Europe

The aim of the research was to assess the broad symptoms among TBI patients from Armenia, Georgia, Republic of Moldova using the EQ-5D-5L, a tool measuring self-reported health-related quality of life

Data was collected between March and September 2019 using TBI registries and patients completed the EQ-5D-5L scale at discharge to document self-reported health outcomes

Public Health
Babeș-Bolyai University
Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Results

- 31% of the entire cases collected with the TBI registry completed the EQ-5D-5L form (350 patients)

- Most of them were adults between 45-69 years (37%), followed by 25-44 years (25%) and children between 8 -15 years (22%)

- Males (60%), unintentional injuries (90%), falls (50%), followed RTI (26%)

- Mild TBIs (80%), mobility (20%), self-care (24%), usual activities (32%), pain/discomfort (50%), and anxiety/depression (34%)

- EQ-VAS (0 -100): mean = 80.40, median = 90 (SD = 20.69)

- A multiple linear regression model showed that GCS score, loss of consciousness, post-traumatic amnesia, and consciousness alteration predicted self-reported overall health $(F_{(6,322)} = 21.004, p<.001)$, with an R^2 of .281