

Emergency Department Referral Profile of Traumatic Brain Injury Records at a Tertiary Care Hospital of Pakistan

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Abstract:

Background: Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality all over the world and its impact is much more tangible in Pakistan. The objective of this study was to describe the epidemiological characteristics of patients with TBI in Pakistan and to determine the immediate outcomes of patients with TBI after referral to the emergency department.

Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted at the Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, Pakistan. Data were extracted from the medical records from January 1st to December 31st, 2019. Patient age, sex, type of trauma, and immediate outcome of the referral to the Emergency Department were recorded. The severity of TBI was categorized based on Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) into mild (GCS 13-15), moderate (GCS 9-12), and severe (GCS <8) classes. The Emergency Department referral profile was classified as admissions, disposed, detained & disposed, referred.

Results: Out of 5047 patients, 3689 (73.1%) males and 1358 (26.9%) females. The most commonly affected age group was 0-10 years (25.6%) and 21-30 years (20.1%). Road Traffic accident was the predominant cause of injury (38.8%, n=1960) followed by fall (32.7%, n=1649). Most (93.6%, n=4710) of the TBIs were mild. After the full initial assessment and workup, and completing all first-aid management, the immediate outcome was divided into four, most frequent (67.2%, n=3393) of which were "disposed (discharged)", and 9.3% (n=470) were admitted for further management.

Conclusion: Our study represents a relatively commonplace picture of epidemiological data on the burden of TBI in Pakistan. As a large proportion of patients had a mild TBI, and there is a high risk of mild TBI being under-diagnosed, we warrant further investigation of mild TBI in population-based studies.

Keywords: Traumatic brain injury; Glasgow coma score; trauma; road traffic accidents

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Introduction

Traumatic injury is the leading cause of mortality among males and females aged 15 to 44 years (1). It leaves a devastating effect on the patient's life. Every year 1.2 million lives are lost to road traffic accidents (RTA), and approximately 50

million others are subjected to various forms of other injuries (2). Studies have shown that RTAs are particularly prevalent in low and middle-income countries (3). Pakistan, among several other east Mediterranean countries, has a significant

contribution to the mortality rate from such accidents (4). Head trauma is the leading cause of death and disability following traumatic injury (5). It accounts for 1.7 million cases in the United States (US) annually, particularly in people younger than 45 years of age (6). The phrase “Traumatic brain injury (TBI)” is now being used instead of “head injury”, representing a disruption in brain function or any other evidence of pathology of the brain, secondary to an external force. The burden of TBI is highest in developing countries. The incidence of TBI is still rising, owing to the wider use of motor vehicles in these countries, whereas TBI secondary to falls is largely reported in high-income countries (7).

The lack of epidemiological data on TBI in developing countries, particularly Asian countries reflects a gap in health information systems for Asia. Several studies have shown the variation in prognostic factors, outcomes, and laboratory results in patients with TBI; however, more studies should be conducted to focus on the risk factors, types, incidence, and global distribution of TBI. To date, there are very few researches and guidelines that cover all the essential elements of TBI. Not only it's a challenge for physicians to optimize the management of TBI, comprehending the significance of the epidemiology of TBI is equally essential for the public health sector to provide optimal medical and preventive strategies. Also of importance, many of the risk factors related to TBI are modifiable; hence, studies should be centered on preventive approaches taken by general practitioners and authorities responsible for the public health interest.

Our study aims to describe the epidemiological characteristics of patients with TBI in our country and to bridge the gap between epidemiological data concerning TBI from developed and developing regions across the globe.

Methods

This cross-sectional study was conducted at the neurosurgery trauma unit of the Lady Reading Hospital, a tertiary care hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan, from January 1st to December 31st, 2019. Ethical approval was obtained from the institutional review board of Hayatabad medical complex, Peshawar [Ref# 2130-2019]. TBI labeled registries were evaluated in this study. A total of 5047 records with TBI label were eligible for this study based on the study inclusion criteria as follows: All included records of TBI were about patients who went through a complete neurological examination including the Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) after giving first-aid treatment. The rest of the systemic examination was also performed to rule out any other major organ involvement. A complete history was taken from the family and/or eyewitnesses accompanying the patients including the cause of injury (RTA, fall, gunshot, and others). The patients were then referred to the radiological department for an emergency Computed Tomography (CT) scan. The severity of TBI was divided into mild (GCS 13-15), moderate (GCS 9-12), and severe (GCS <8) based on the GCS. Following the Canadian CT head rule, patients even with mild head injury were sent for the CT scan, and those with moderate and severe head injury were already the candidates for CT scan (8). Patients with a mild head injury and normal CT scan were discharged and those with evident abnormalities identified in the scans and/or severe head injury were admitted. Patients whose scans were doubtful to the on-call resident and those with moderate head injury were detained for a minimum of four hours for repeat clinical and radiological assessment. Those having a primary complaint other than that of the brain were referred to the appropriate department for evaluation. Records of patients leaving against medical advice were excluded.

Data entry and analysis were done on SPSS v.23. Frequency and percentages were calculated for age

groups, gender, mode, and severity of the injury, and outcomes.

Results

Over the one-year study period, a total of 5047 patients were included in the study. An average of

13 patients per day were presented to the Accident and Emergency Department. Out of 5047 patients, 3689 (73.1%) were males and 1358 (26.9%) were females. The mean age was 25.9±3.7 years and most of them were less than 40 years of age (Table 1).

Table 1. characteristics of TBI cases

		n	%
Gender	Male	3689	73.1%
	female	1358	26.9%
Age, year old	0-10	1292	25.6%
	11-20	817	16.2%
	21-30	1014	20.1%
	31-40	984	19.5%
	41-50	429	8.5%
	51-60	250	4.9%
	61-70	200	3.9%
	71-80	61	1.2%
Trauma mechanism	Road Traffic Accidents	1960	38.8%
	Falling down	1649	32.7%
	Other	1438	28.5%
Severity, Glasgow	Mild (13-15)	4710	93.3%
	Moderate (8-12)	231	4.6%
Coma Score	Severe (3-7)	108	2.1%

Regarding the mode of injury, road traffic accident (RTA) was found to be the major cause of injury (38.8%, n=1960), followed by falls (32.7%, n=1649). According to the GCS score, most (93.6%, n=4710) of the TBIs were mild with a GCS of 13-15.

After the full initial assessment and workup, and completing all first-aid management, the immediate outcome was divided into four, most frequent (67.2%, n=3393) of which were "disposed (discharged)", and 9.3% (n=470) were admitted for further management (Figure 1).

Discussion:

Traumatic brain injury is the most important cause of death following multiple traumas. In many instances, severe damage to

the brain was found to be the leading cause of early departure or fatality in the first week after a traumatic experience (9). The increasing incidence of traumatic brain injury is associated with several factors such as motor vehicle-related injuries, falls, and assaults, which are mostly comprised of gunshot wounds to the head and neck region. It has been well established that the leading cause of brain injury is motor vehicle-related injuries. The most severe manifestations of brain injury are often seen in road traffic accidents (10). The conventional classification of TBI is based on the mechanism of injury, severity, and structural damage. Similar to our study, clinical severity in TBI is assessed universally by the Glasgow coma score.

Lastly, neuroimaging is a convenient tool for evaluating structural damage (11).

TBI is broadly classified into primary and secondary types. Primary Injury occurs at the time of external impact brain and results in a concussion, contusion, laceration, or diffuse axonal injury. Secondary Injury takes place hours to days after the initial insult. It is comprised of complications due to primary injury such as systemic hypotension, hypoxia, or an increase in intracranial pressure leading to cerebral edema.

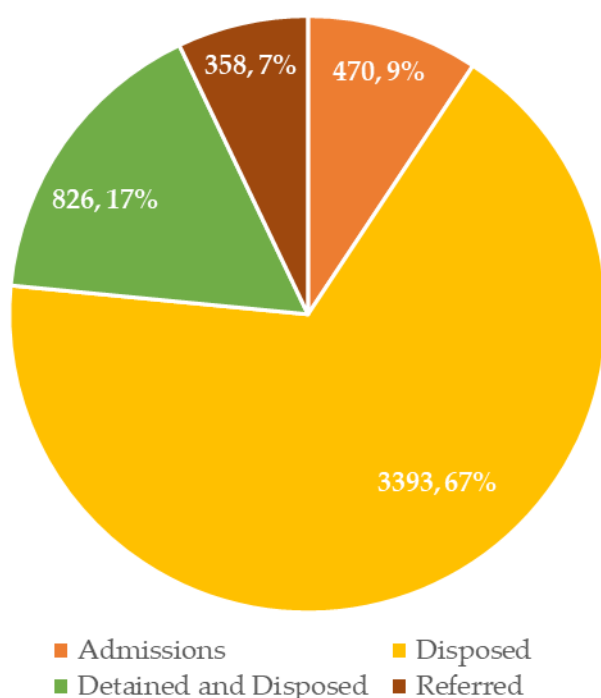


Figure 1. Pie chart of the immediate outcome of TBI cases, expressed as n, %.

A series of cellular and biochemical reactions resulting in mitochondrial damage, and cell death and necrosis form the basis of secondary injury (12,13). Importantly, hypotension and hypoxia fall under the most acute and easily treatable mechanisms of secondary injury (14). Hence, early preventive measures and treatment strategies are important in stabilizing the patient, so that secondary injury can be prevented. The current

study found a mild TBI in 93.6% of patients with a GCS of 13-15. Moreover, 67.2% of these patients were discharged just after first-aid management.

The statistics concerning TBI from low and middle-income countries are scarce. The epidemiology of TBI across various regions and socioeconomic divides was shown in a study by Dewan et al. in which the authors established a comprehensive relationship between RTA and TBI. Approximately 69 million cases of TBI emerge each year globally with the highest incidence in America and Canada, with a proportion of 29% of RTA that resulted in TBI compared to 34 % in Southeast Asia and the pacific, reflecting a more significant overall burden in this region (15). This is on par with our data showing 38.8% of TBI were due to RTA. These findings are maybe attributable to the association between traffic regulations and the incidence of RTA across the globe (16). Moreover, the scarcity of sidewalks, traffic lights, and safety measures by pedestrians and cyclists contribute to TBI following RTA. An increasing level of motor vehicles in our country is proportional to RTA-associated deaths. Additionally, the use of helmets and seatbelts is not common in Pakistan (17). In contrast, falls are a more frequent cause of TBI in the elderly and children (18).

Although the region-specific data from Asia is limited, the global burden of disease (GBD) study provides some insight into TBI-related outcomes in India, China, and other Asian regions. Our research also shows that falls are the second most common cause of TBI. Compared to the other areas in GBD where RTA contributes to a majority of the TBI cases, falls are a leading cause of TBI in Asia whereas individual country data shows that RTA is the leading cause of TBI in India and China accounting for approximately 45-60 % and 61 % cases respectively (19). These results are consistent with our study. Despite the lack of literature on the epidemiology of TBI in Pakistan, Raja et al.

conducted a survey in Pakistan to determine the demographics of head and spinal injuries from public sector hospitals. The annual incidence of TBI in Pakistan was estimated to be 50/100,000 of the total population. The study also addressed RTA as the most prevalent cause of TBI (20).

Our study result shows that the majority of the patients were males (73%) and were found to be in the first decade of life. Falls are the leading cause of TBI in this age group, particularly in children aged less than five years just like Saher M et al. reported. This could be a result of parental negligence (17,21,22). A meta-analysis by Nguyen et al. also showed a higher incidence rate of TBI in males and for combined adolescents and adults.⁶ This trend could be a result of young adults and males, in particular, engaging in more risky and impulsive behavior such as reckless driving (23). Likewise, a compilation of Retrospective and prospective studies on the epidemiology of TBI in Europe reported a mean age of 26.7 (24). Similarly, the mean age calculated in our study was 25.9. A vast literature provides evidence that there was always a male predominance irrespective of age, severity, and mechanism of injury (10,12,18).

Regarding hospital admissions surveys by the National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Panel on Rehabilitation of Persons with TBI show that TBI represents 15.1% of all hospital admissions in the USA.²⁵ In contrast, this study reveals that only 9.9% of patients were admitted, whereas a vast majority of them were discharged. People with low income tend to underreport; this could be a possible explanation for the low hospitalization frequency among people who encounter head injury given the socioeconomic status of the majority of the population in our country (26). Likewise, a retrospective study of patients with TBI presenting to hospitals in California demonstrated that the majority of these patients (78.9%) were discharged. This is in

accordance with our results and highlights that most the cases of TBI are mild and hence, do not require hospitalization (27).

The literature search showed that mild TBI (MTBI) is more prevalent than moderate or severe. A systematic review by the world health organization showed that 70-90% of all treated brain injuries are mild. Moreover, adolescents in the age group of 16–20 years have a higher frequency of MTBI compared to other age groups. This again could be due to a more active and carefree attitude amongst them. Patients presenting with MTBI are usually not admitted to hospitals; therefore, such cases are likely to be underdiagnosed. These results were similar to our study. Such patients can present with chronic symptoms later in life. Moreover, there is a high probability of MTBI being underdiagnosed. As such, the need to call for better interventions by physicians plays an integral part in preventing long-lasting symptoms in these patients (6,28,30).

There are several limitations in our study that need to be considered. Firstly, this was a single-center study with a small number of patients; hence, it does not cover TBI-related incidents in other centers. Similarly, factors such as the mechanism of injury, rural vs. urban incidence, and the occupation of patients were not taken into account. Moreover, we did not follow the patients until the end and assess their outcome. Secondly, we believe there may be that MTIB may have been underestimated or underdiagnosed. Lastly, minor discrepancies in the definitions of TBI used by various researchers and conflicting severity scores may have influenced our results.

Conclusion:

Our study represents a relatively conclusive picture of descriptive epidemiological data on the burden of TBI in Pakistan. Although MTBI constitutes a large proportion of patients, they may likely be underdiagnosed. This warrants further

investigation of MTBI in population-based studies across the globe. Our study provides a valuable insight into the incident rate, demographics, and outcomes of TBI in our country. Given the financial burden of the existing pool of TBI management in our country, more reserved management of head injury in hospitals should be observed, resulting in cost-effective use of hospital resources. Importantly steps to improve public awareness about RTA-related TBI must be taken in conjunction with other general measures for TBI care.

Ethics approval and consent to participate:

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Hayatabad medical complex [Ref# 2130-2019], Peshawar, Pakistan.

Consent For Publication:

Not Applicable

Availability of Data and Materials:

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests:

None.

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Authors' contributions:

MK and UY designed the study. ZH and MMU participated in data collection and preprocesses of data. data were analyzed and visualized by MK and UY. the manuscript was drafted by MK, MMU, and UY. revisions were conducted by ZH, UY, and MMU.

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