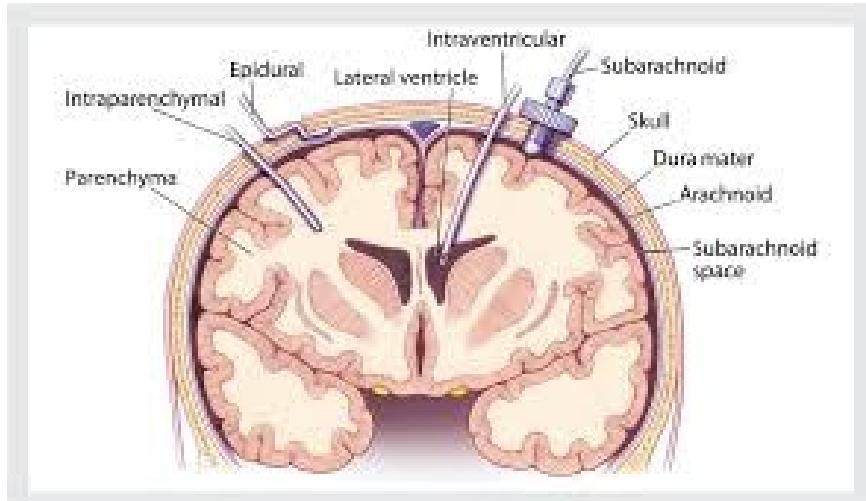
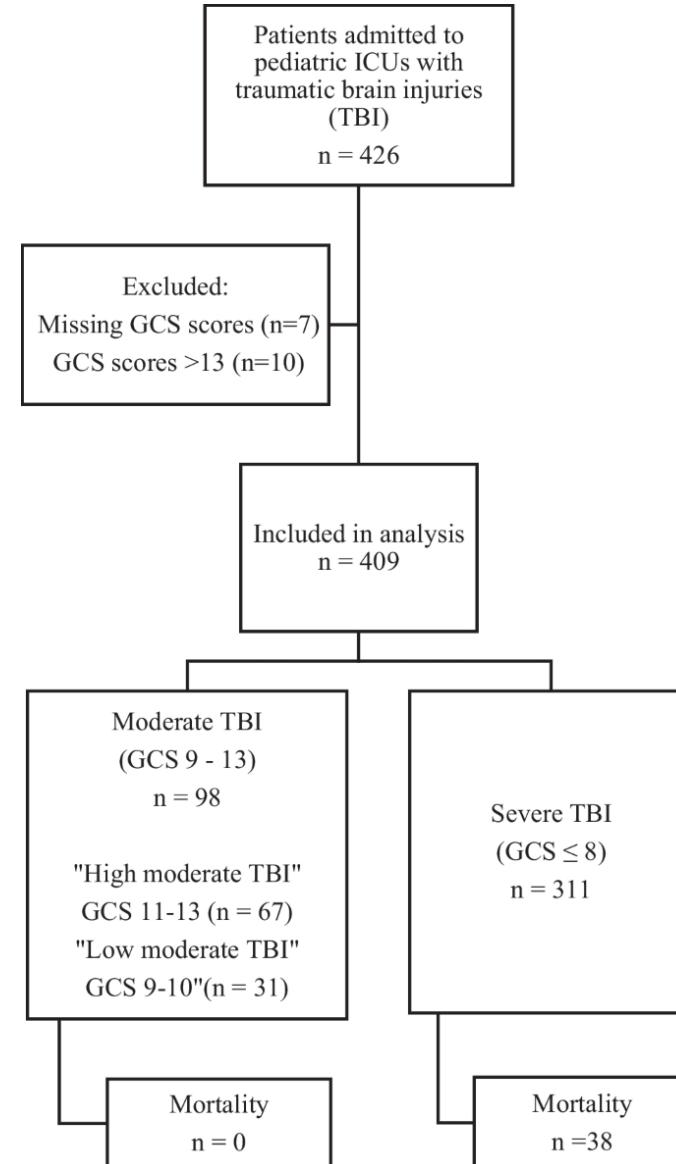


# A multicenter observational study on outcomes of moderate and severe pediatric traumatic brain injuries—time to reappraise thresholds for treatment



Journalclub 29-4-2024, Dianne van der Weerden

- multi centre study
- Prospectief observationeel (juni '18 tot oktober '22)
- 28 PICU's 3 continenten
- Klinische data en follow up na 3 maanden
- Primary outcome is functional outcomes at 3 months



## Baseline characteristics of pediatric patients with moderate traumatic brain injury (GCS 9–13)

Patient characteristics	"High GCS" moderate TBI, GCS 11–13 (hmodTBI) (N = 67)	"Low GCS" moderate TBI, GCS 9–10 (lmodTBI) (N = 31)	p value
Age, years (median, [IQR])	7.00 [2.00, 10.50]	6.00 [3.00, 10.00]	0.484 <sup>a</sup>
Female sex, n (%)	26 (38.8)	13 (41.9)	0.826 <sup>b</sup>
Mechanism of injury, n (%)			0.628 <sup>b</sup>
– Road traffic accident	27 (40.3)	12 (38.7)	
– Fall	33 (49.3)	15 (48.4)	
– Child abuse	1 (1.5)	2 (6.5)	
– Others	6 (9.0)	2 (6.5)	
Lowest GCS in first 24 h (median, [IQR])	12.00 [11.00, 13.00]	10.00 [9.00, 10.00]	< 0.001 <sup>a*</sup>
Polytrauma, n (%)	N = 19	N = 11	0.707 <sup>b</sup>
– Long bone fractures	8 (42.1)	6 (54.5)	
– Intrathoracic injury	10 (52.6)	8 (72.7)	0.442 <sup>b</sup>
– Intra-abdominal injury (Exclude simple abrasions or superficial wounds)	4 (21.1)	3 (27.3)	1.000 <sup>b</sup>
Seizures occurred post injury, n (%)	N = 58	N = 25	0.663 <sup>b</sup>
	5 (7.5)	1 (4)	
Bilateral pupils fixed, n (%)	N = 63	N = 28	0.022 <sup>a*</sup>
	3 (4.5)	6 (21.4)	
Findings on initial CT Brain, n (%)	N = 66		
– Subarachnoid hemorrhage	13 (19.7)	6 (19.4)	1.000 <sup>b</sup>
– Subdural hemorrhage	19 (28.8)	7 (22.6)	0.626 <sup>b</sup>
– Extradural hemorrhage	30 (45.5)	7 (22.6)	0.043 <sup>a*</sup>
– Intraparenchymal/intraventricular hemorrhage	16 (24.2)	13 (41.9)	0.097 <sup>b</sup>
– Diffuse axonal injury	1 (1.5)	1 (3.2)	0.539 <sup>b</sup>
– Cerebral edema	12 (18.2)	5 (16.1)	1.000 <sup>b</sup>
– Pneumocephalus	8 (12.1)	4 (12.9)	1.000 <sup>b</sup>
– Brain stem injury/uncal herniation	2 (3.0)	1 (3.2)	1.000 <sup>b</sup>
– Skull fracture	43 (65.2)	18 (58.1)	0.509 <sup>b</sup>
– Undetermined	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	1.000 <sup>b</sup>
PIM 3 predicted probability of death (median, [IQR])	N = 63 1.00 [0.08, 1.00]	N = 28 1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	

N number was specified when there was missing data

PIM 3 pediatric index of mortality

<sup>a</sup>Non-parametric test (Mann—Whitney U test)

<sup>b</sup>Fisher exact test

p < 0.05

## Treatment and interventions received by patients with moderate traumatic brain injury (GCS 9–13)

Treatments and interventions	"High GCS" moderate TBI, GCS 11–13 (hmodTBI) (N = 67)	"Low GCS" moderate TBI, GCS 9–10 (lmodTBI) (N = 31)	p value
<b>Critical care interventions</b>			
Mechanical ventilation during the first hour in PICU, n (%)	N = 63 17 (25.4)	N = 28 14 (50)	0.054 <sup>a</sup>
Duration of mechanical ventilation (days) (median, [IQR])	N = 26 3.00 [1.00, 5.00]	N = 23 4.00 [3.00, 7.00]	0.169 <sup>b</sup>
Length of PICU stay (days) (median, [IQR])	N = 65 4.00 [2.00, 5.00]	N = 30 5.00 [4.00, 9.75]	0.007 <sup>**</sup>
Length of hospital stay (days) (median, [IQR])	N = 64 8.00 [5.00, 12.25]	N = 29 13.00 [8.00, 17.00]	0.015 <sup>**</sup>
<b>Specialized monitoring, n (%)</b>			
- CVP monitoring	6 (9.0)	7 (22.6)	0.106 <sup>a</sup>
- IABP monitoring	17 (25.4)	17 (54.8)	0.006 <sup>**</sup>
- EEG monitoring	7 (10.4)	4 (12.9)	0.738 <sup>a</sup>
- ICP monitoring	3 (4.5)	10 (32.3)	< 0.001 <sup>a*</sup>
- EVD	2 (3.0)	7 (22.6)	
- Subdural	0 (0.0)	1 (3.2)	
- Parenchymal bolt	1 (1.5)	2 (6.5)	
<b>Neurosurgical interventions, n (%)</b>			
- Evacuation of intracranial bleed	20 (29.9)	11 (35.5)	0.643 <sup>a</sup>
- Elevation of depressed skull fracture	5 (7.5)	1 (3.2)	0.661 <sup>a</sup>
- Decompressive craniectomy	4 (6.0)	3 (9.7)	0.675 <sup>a</sup>
- Craniotomy	14 (20.9)	8 (25.8)	0.610 <sup>a</sup>
<b>ICP targeted therapies, n (%)</b>			
- Head elevation 30 degrees, neutral position	57 (85.1)	27 (87.1)	1.000 <sup>a</sup>
- Hyperosmolar therapy	N = 66 41 (61.2)	22 (71.0)	0.495 <sup>a</sup>
- Sedative medications (excluding RSI)	22 (32.8)	16 (51.6)	0.118 <sup>a</sup>
- Paralytic medications	5 (7.5)	7 (22.6)	0.047 <sup>**</sup>
- Barbiturate therapy	3 (4.5)	4 (12.9)	0.203 <sup>a</sup>
- Hyperventilation	0 (0.0)	1 (3.2)	0.316 <sup>a</sup>

N number was specified when there was missing data

RSI rapid sequence induction

<sup>a</sup>Fisher exact test

<sup>b</sup>Non-parametric test (Mann–Whitney U test)

\*p < 0.05

## Association of GOS-E Peds score with TBI severity, age, gender, and polytrauma with univariate and multiple linear regression

Variable	Unadjusted coefficient (SE)	<i>p</i> value	Adjusted coefficient (SE)	<i>p</i> value
hmodTBI	Reference	—	Reference	—
lmodTBI	1.22 (0.58)	0.035*	1.24 (0.52)	0.018*
sTBI	2.05 (0.35)	< 0.001*	1.27 (0.33)	< 0.001*
Age	- 0.02 (0.03)	0.579	- 0.02 (0.02)	0.499
Sex (Male)	- 0.24 (0.28)	0.398	- 0.24 (0.24)	0.328
Polytrauma	1.31 (0.26)	< 0.001*	0.68 (0.25)	0.007*
Cerebral edema	2.43 (0.24)	< 0.001*	2.03 (0.25)	< 0.001*

GOS-E Peds Glasgow Outcome Scale-Extended Peds;

*hmodTBI* high moderate TBI, GCS 11–13;

*lmodTBI* low moderate TBI, GCS 9–10;

TBI traumatic brain injury; sTBI severe TBI;

SE standard error

\**p* < 0.05

# Glasgow outcome scale-extended pediatric revision

Score	Definition
1	Upper good recovery
2	Lower good recovery
3	Upper moderate disability
4	Lower moderate disability
5	Upper severe disability
6	Lower severe disability
7	Vegetative state
8	Death

		Mild (GCS ≥13)			Moderate (GCS 9-12)			Severe (GCS ≤8)		
		r	p-value	95% CI	r	p-value	95% CI	r	p-value	95% CI
	GOS & GOS-E (3-month)	0.698	<.0001	0.529, 0.810	0.769	<0.001	0.420, 0.911	0.885	<.0001	0.820, 0.925
	GOS & GOS-E (6-month)	0.708	<0.001	0.414, 0.861	0.698	0.002	0.307, 0.877	0.807	<.0001	0.704, 0.874

GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale; GOS-E Peds, Glasgow Outcome Scale-Extended Pediatric.

*Validity of a pediatric version of the GOS-extended. Sue R. Beers et al Journal of Neurotrauma april 2012*

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## Hoe verhoudt zich dit tot onze praktijk?

- Flowchart vanaf eerste opvang op SEH  
Voortzetting behandeling op PICU met stappenplan en vervolgstappen;  
ook gericht op what-if's
- Uitleg en toelichting; vaststellen grenzen en reden herevaluatie
- Divisie N&N medisch kind: Neurotrauma bij de pediatrische patiënt  
Flowchart én protocol gebruiken

## Tot slot

### Implicaties voor de PICU WKZ

- Is het resultaat van de studie relevant voor PICU WKZ? Ja/ Nee
- Indien Ja:
  - a. Wat zou je willen implementeren voor de PICU WKZ?
  - b. Is het nodig om een colloquium in te plannen met experts om dit vorm te geven?