

Long term outcomes following motor vehicle crashes: associations with injury severity as assessed by hospital length of stay (and Injury Severity Score)

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On behalf of the FISH Investigators

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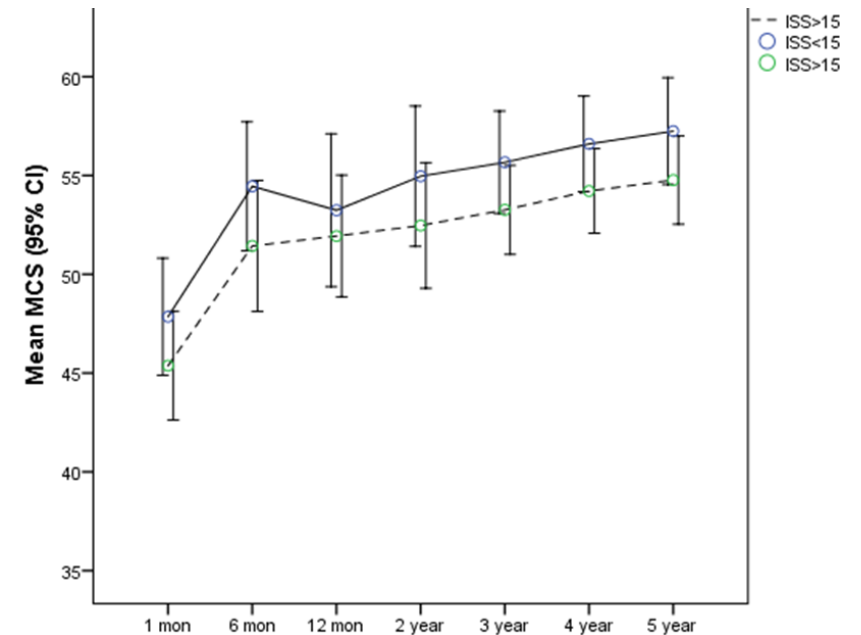
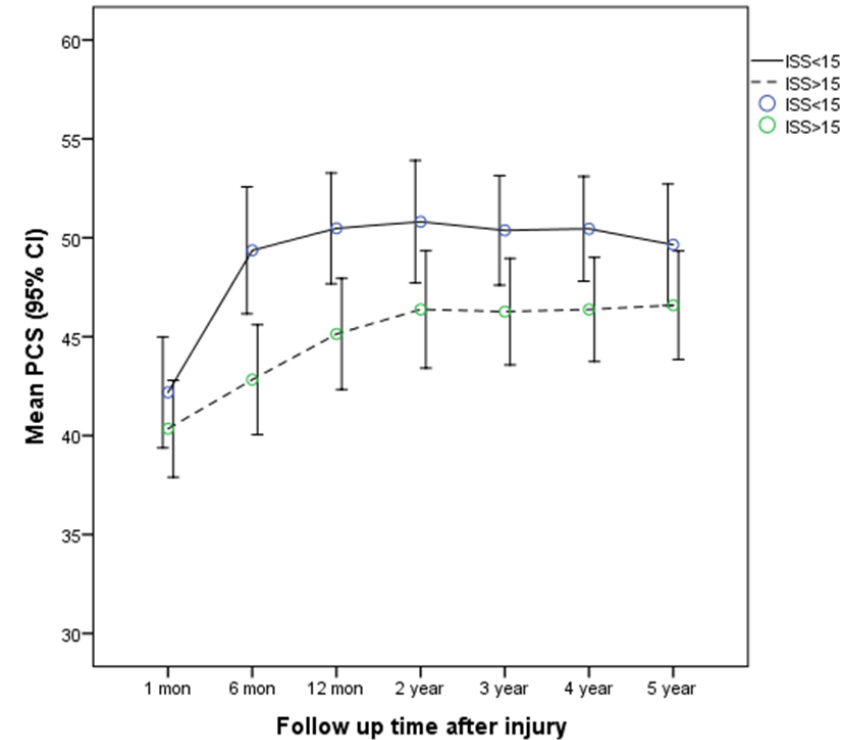
Long term outcomes post traffic crash

Rissanen R, Berg HY, Hasselberg M. Quality of life following road traffic injury: a systematic literature review. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*. 2017 Nov 1;108:308-20.

- Heterogeneous assessment methods
- Overall quality of life was significantly reduced after traffic injury (compared with population norms)
- Older, female, lower SES, diagnosed with PTSD, with more severe injuries or injuries to the lower limbs more vulnerable

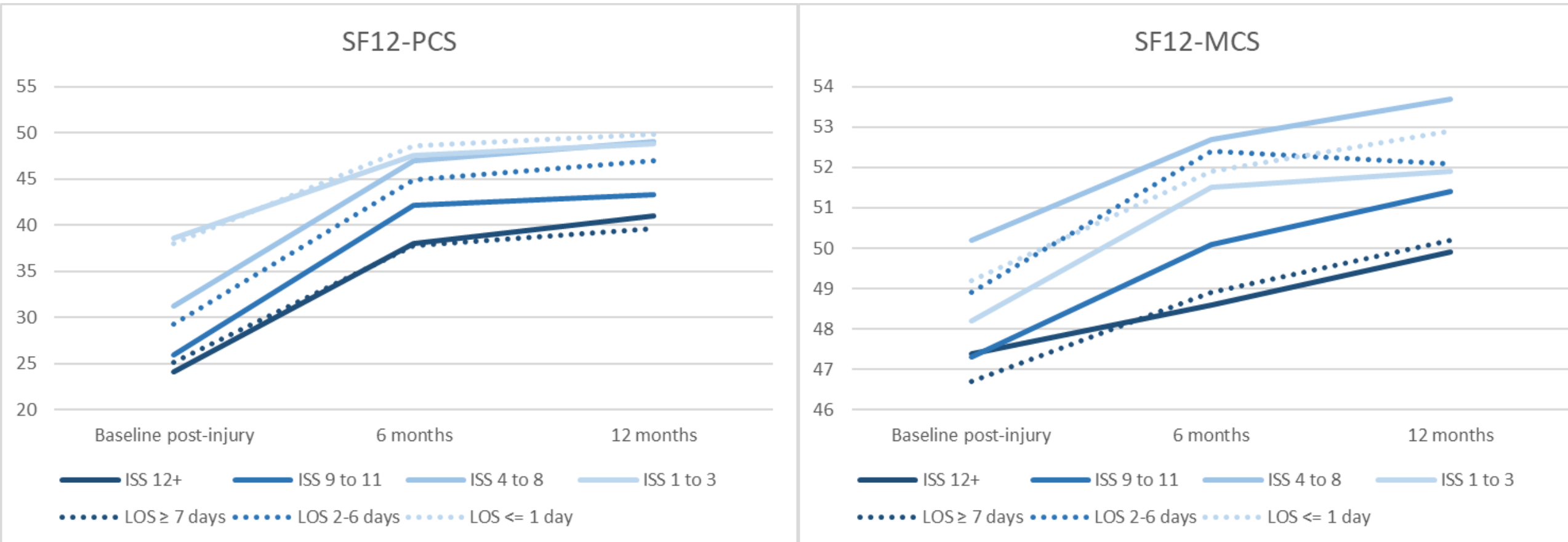
Rainer, T. H., et al. "Trajectory of functional outcome and health status after moderate-to-major trauma in Hong Kong: A prospective 5 year cohort study." *Injury* 50.5 (2019): 1111-1117.

- Small cohort in Hong Kong (all injuries) found PCS failed to reach population norm after 5 years

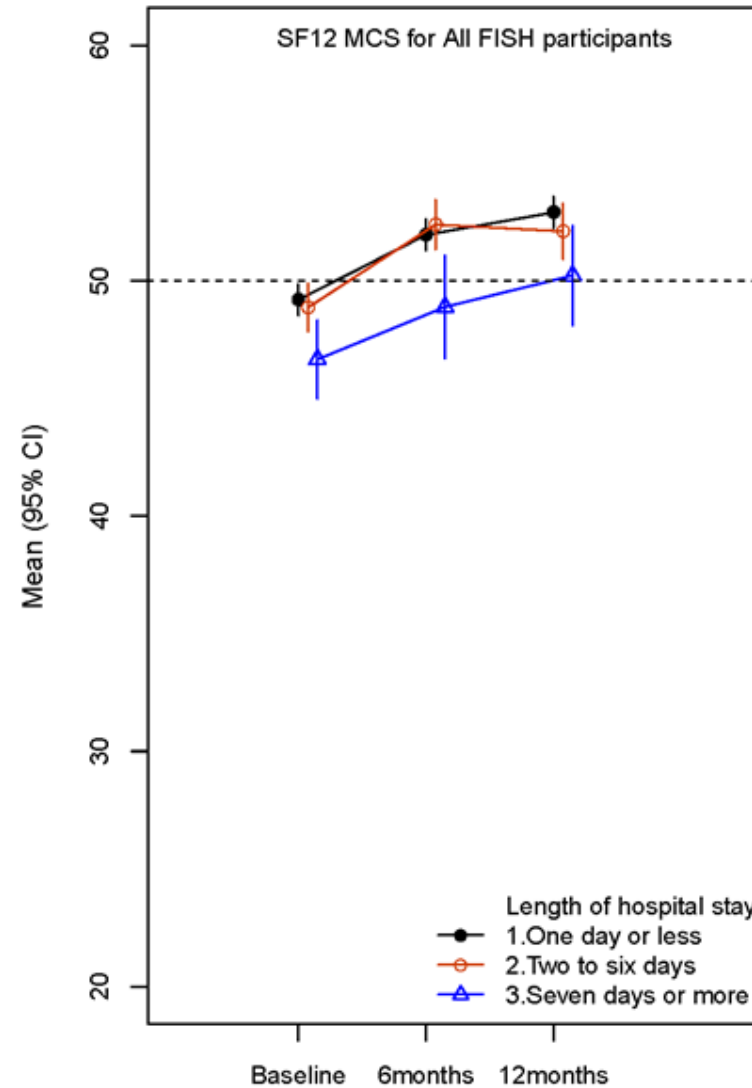
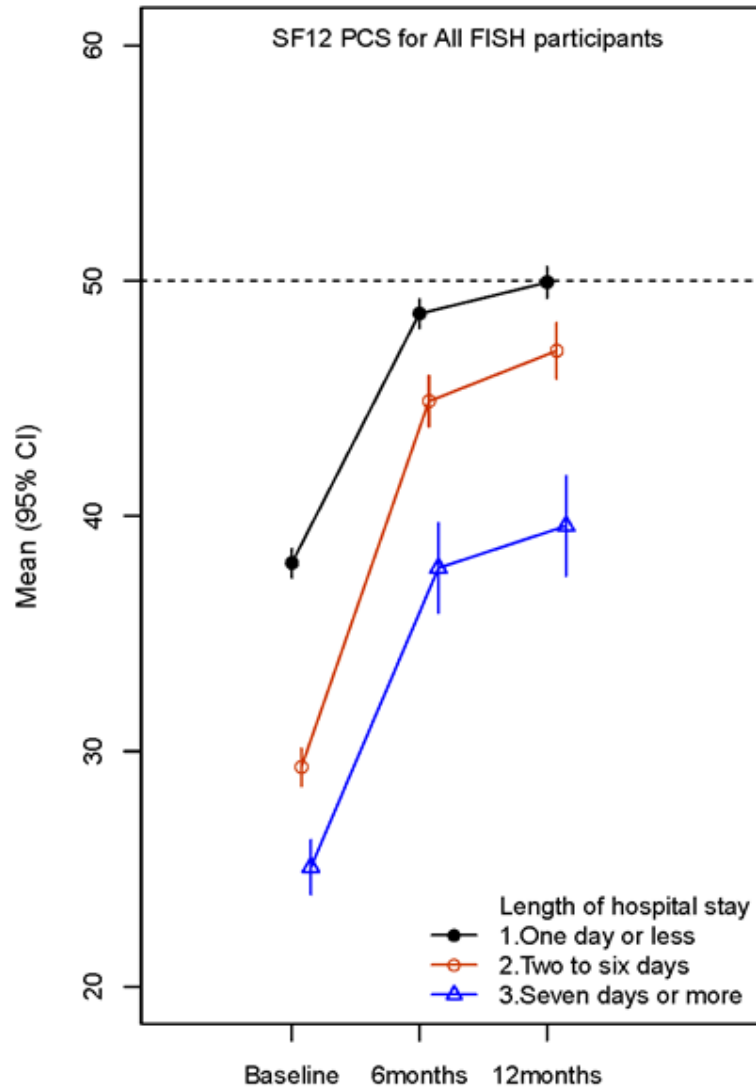


RESULTS-1

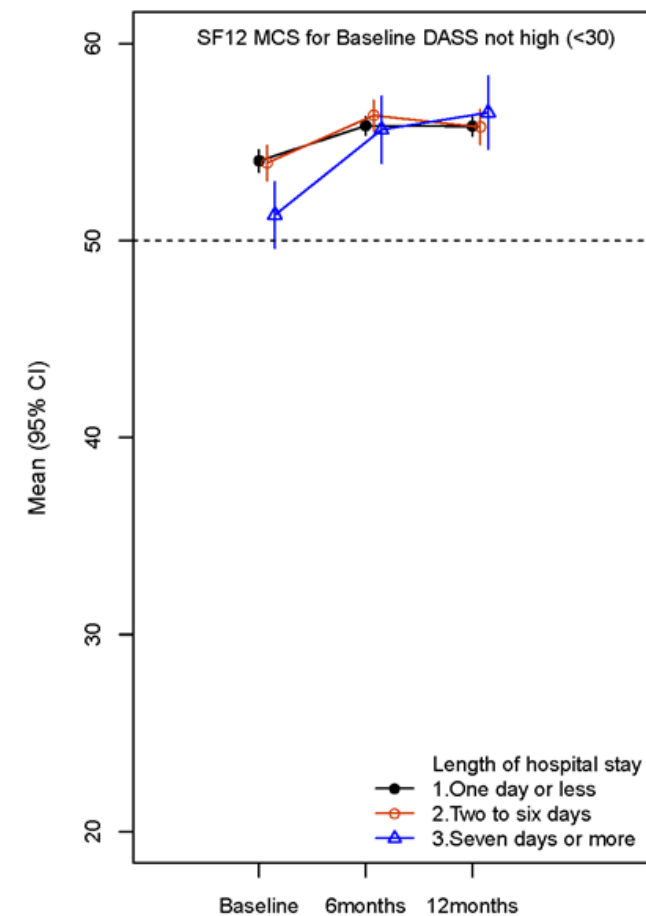
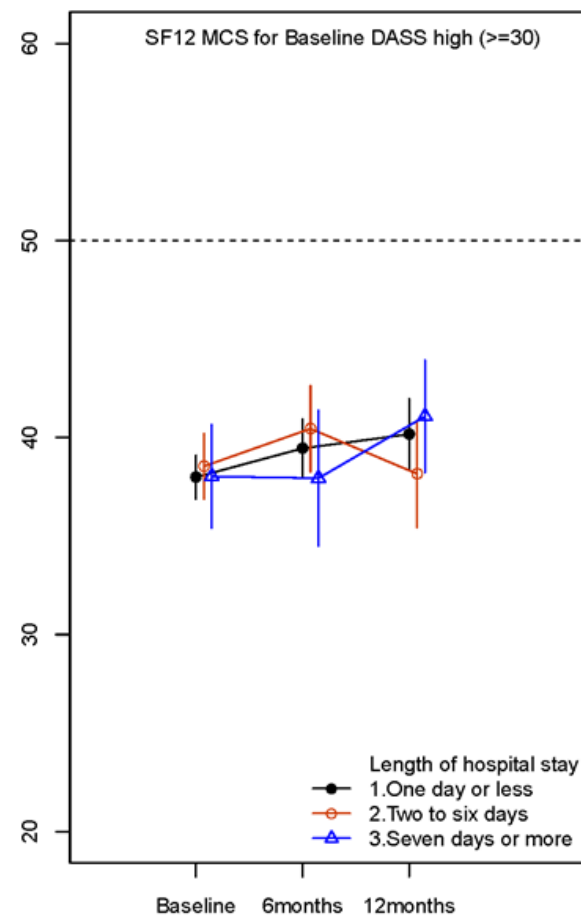
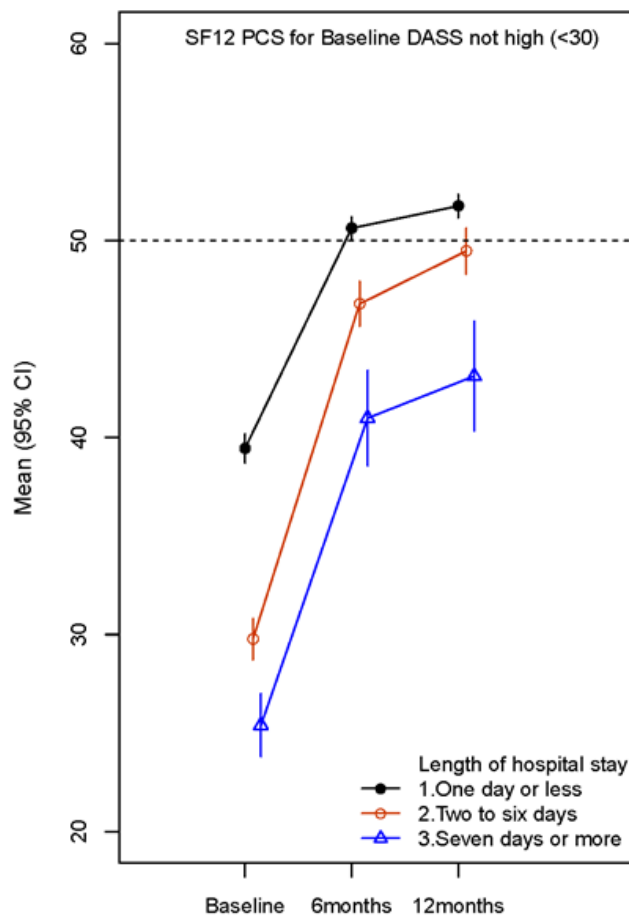
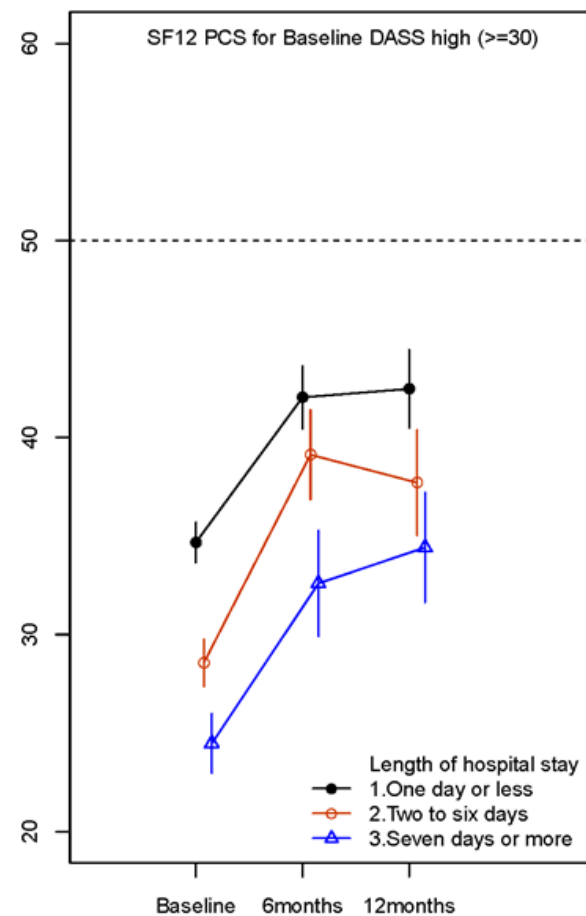
As the length of stay and injury severity score produced similar categorization results, we will use self-reported hospital length of stay for this presentation



Moderate to severe injuries have worse outcomes



The effect of baseline psychological status on patients with different injury severities



- Severe injuries are associated with limited recovery
- Baseline psychosocial status (DASS) influence trajectory of both physical and mental health recovery
- The mental health recovery trajectory is more complex
- Further subgroup analyses will be done to look at the effect of e.g. age, gender, role in crash

Thank you!