

BMJ Open Prognostic factors for recovery of health status after injury: a prospective multicentre cohort study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To determine prognostic factors for health status and recovery patterns during the first 2 years after injury in the clinical trauma population.

Design A prospective longitudinal cohort study.

Setting Ten participating hospitals in Brabant, the Netherlands.

Participants Injured adult patients admitted to a hospital between August 2015 and November 2016 were followed: 4883 (50%) patients participated.

Main outcome measures Primary outcome was health status, measured with the EuroQol-5-dimensions-3-levels (EQ-5D), including a cognition item and the EuroQol Visual Analogue Scale. Health status was collected at 1 week, 1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 months after injury. Potential prognostic factors were based on literature and clinical experience (eg, age, sex, pre-injury frailty (Groningen Frailty Index), pre-injury EQ-5D).

Results Health status increased mainly during the first 6 months after injury with a mean EQ-5D utility score at 1 week of 0.49 and 0.79 at 24 months. The dimensions mobility, pain/discomfort and usual activities improved up to 2 years after injury. Lower pre-injury health status, frailty and longer length of stay at the hospital were important prognostic factors for poor recovery. Spine injury, lower and upper extremity injury showed to be prognostic factors for problems after injury. Traumatic brain injury was a prognostic factor for cognitive problems.

Conclusion This study contributes to the increase in knowledge of health recovery after injury. It could be a starting point to develop prediction models for specific injury classifications and implementation of personalised medicine.

Trial registration number NCT02508675.

INTRODUCTION

Trauma, defined as a physical injury, is one of the leading causes of disability and affects millions of people worldwide each year. The number of survivors after trauma has increased over several decades, due to the improvement of trauma care.^{1–3} However, many patients suffer physical, psychological or cognitive impairments, resulting in a reduction of their health status.

The trauma population is a heterogeneous group of patients. Patients are from

Strengths and limitations of this study

- A strength of the study was the short-term and long-term follow-up measurements to obtain essential recovery data of the injured patients.
- Another strength of the study is the high number of participants in this prospective cohort study.
- A limitation of this study is the possibility of selective drop-out, which could have resulted in an overestimation of reports after injury.
- Another limitation of this study is the possibility of selection bias, suggesting that more severely injured patients were more likely to participate.

various age groups with many different injury patterns, in both severity and body region. In addition, type of accident (eg, falls, road traffic accident) and mechanism of injury (eg, bleeding, fracture) can be diverse. The identification of patients at high risk of poor health status would enable clinicians to tailor treatment in which patients are referred to specialised care and rehabilitation at an early stage of their recovery or to lifelong treatment or lifestyle changes.

Previous research identified several prognostic factors for poor outcome after injury, for example, age, gender, educational level, comorbidity and pre-injury work status.^{4–16} Most previous studies on prognostic factors for health status evaluated major or severe trauma patients population,^{4 6–9 12–15} patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI)^{5 14} or a small follow-up trauma population.¹¹ In addition, one study focused on long-term follow-up measurement, 2–7 years after injury.⁸ Last, pre-injury health status was not assessed as prognostic factor for health status in previous studies. Although recovery after injury is not only determined by injury severity or injury in specific body regions, research that takes into account the total clinical trauma population during their recovery is scarce.¹⁶ In addition, different recovery patterns can be expected

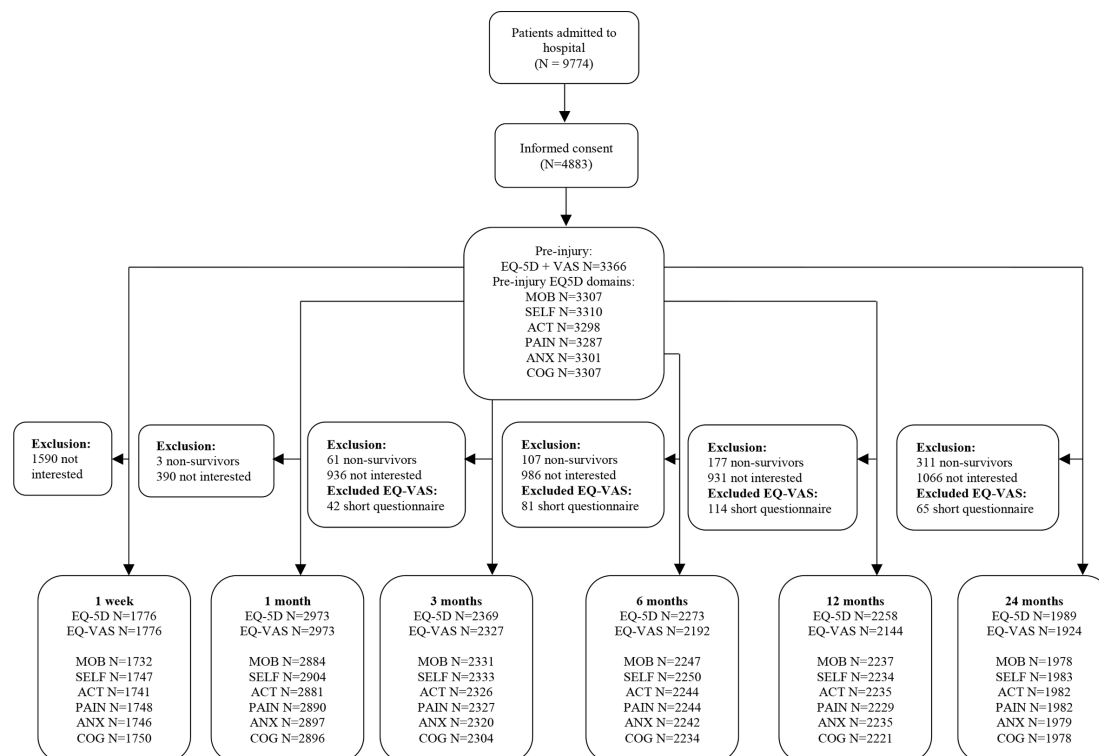


Figure 1 Flow diagram of study participation. Non-survivors are participants who died during the follow-up period. ACT, usual activities; ANX, anxiety/depression; COG, cognition; EQ-5D, EuroQol-5-dimensions-3-levels; EQ-VAS, EuroQol Visual Analogue Scale; MOB, mobility; N, number; PAIN, pain/discomfort; SELF, self-care.

in, for example, patients with brain injury and patients suffering from lower/upper extremity injury.

This study aimed to determine prognostic factors for health status and determine recovery patterns of health status after injury in the clinical trauma population and in specific injury classifications.

METHODS

Study design and participants

Data were obtained from the Brabant Injury Outcome Surveillance (BIOS). The BIOS Study is a prospective observational cohort study in which health status, costs, functional and psychological outcomes were assessed in the first 24 months after injury. A detailed description of the methods of the BIOS Study can be found in the published research protocol.¹⁷

All adult (≥ 18 years) patients admitted to a hospital in the region North Brabant (the Netherlands) from 1 August 2015 to 30 November 2016 due to an injury and who survived to hospital discharge were included in this study. Patients without sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language or with pathological fractures (eg, osteoporosis) were excluded. A proxy informant (caregiver or family member) was asked to complete the self-administered questionnaires if patients were incapable of completing the questionnaires in the BIOS Study from 1 month onwards. Proxy informant use of the EuroQol-5-dimensions-3-levels (EQ-5D-3L) was validated previously in an injury cohort.¹⁸ The questionnaires were sent by post

or electronically at 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months and 24 months after injury. All participants, patients or proxy informants, signed informed consent. If patients did not complete the corresponding BIOS questionnaire, they were asked to complete a shorter version of the questionnaire at 3 months, 6 months, 12 months and 24 months after injury to increase the response rate. This short version incorporates only a small collection of the questionnaires that are included in the BIOS Study (eg, EQ-5D, demographics and return to work). Patients who did not respond to a questionnaire were considered a non-participant for that time point, but could participate again in the following questionnaires. Patients were called to inform them about the BIOS Study and were asked for reasons of non-participating. Non-responders were patients who did not complete informed consent nor complete a follow-up questionnaire. Injury characteristics were collected in the Brabant Trauma Registry and were merged to the BIOS data for all participating patients.

Patient and public involvement

No patients were involved.

Outcome

Health status was measured with the EQ-5D-3L (EQ-5D).¹⁹ This questionnaire consists of the EQ-5D descriptive system and the EuroQol Visual Analogue Scale (EQ-VAS). The EQ-5D descriptive system comprised the following five dimensions: mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/

Table 1 Patient characteristics; table of participants and non-responders of the BIOS Study

	Participants*	Non-responders	P value
N (%)	4883	4891	
Male (%)	2329 (48)	2407 (49)	0.13
Age (median, IQR)	68 (53–80)	70 (46–84)	0.26
18–24 years (N, %)	217 (4)	400 (8)	
25–44 years (N, %)	516 (11)	767 (16)	
45–64 years (N, %)	1364 (28)	1006 (21)	
65–74 years (N, %)	963 (20)	563 (12)	
≥75 years (N, %)	1823 (37)	2155 (44)	
ASA classification (N, %)			
1 (healthy)	1531 (31)	1195 (24)	0.00
2	2348 (48)	1657 (34)	
3	950 (19)	1046 (21)	
4 (severe systemic disease)	54 (1)	40 (1)	
Missing	–	953 (20)	
Injury Severity Score (median, IQR)	5 (4–9)	5 (2–9)	0.00
Length of stay at hospital (median, IQR)	4 (2–8)	4 (2–8)	0.02
1–2 days (N, %)	1444 (30)	1528 (31)	
3–7 days (N, %)	2081 (43)	1642 (34)	
8–14 days (N, %)	995 (20)	911 (19)	
≥15 days (N, %)	363 (7)	421 (9)	
Missing	–	389 (8)	
Functional Capacity Index (N, %)			0.00
1–2 (worse state)	248 (5)	169 (4)	
3–4	2074 (42)	1721 (35)	
5 (best possible state)	2561 (52)	2473 (51)	
Missing	–	528 (11)	
Injury classification (N, %)			
Pelvic injury	293 (6)	151 (3)	
Hip fracture	1266 (26)	1099 (23)	
Tibia, complex foot or femur fracture	569 (12)	505 (10)	
Shoulder and upper arm injury	473 (10)	417 (9)	
Radius, ulna or hand fracture	308 (6)	283 (6)	
Head injury with AIS <2	1324 (27)	1443 (30)	
Head injury with AIS >3	186 (4)	181 (4)	
Facial injury	249 (5)	303 (6)	
Thoracic injury	198 (4)	162 (3)	
Rib fracture	451 (11)	398 (8)	
Mild abdominal injury	87 (2)	89 (2)	
Severe abdominal injury	36 (1)	30 (1)	
Spinal cord injury	27 (1)	10 (0)	
Stable vertebral fracture or disc injury	301 (6)	249 (5)	
Admission to intensive care unit (N, %)	358 (7)	292 (6)	0.00
Educational level (N, %) [†]			
Low	2670 (55)	–	
Middle	1305 (27)	–	

Continued



Table 1 Continued

	Participants*	Non-responders	P value
High	908 (19)	–	
Pre-injury work status†	1278 (38)	–	
Pre-injury frailty†	762 (16)		
Pre-injury health status†			
EQ-5D utility (mean, SD)	0.85 (0.23)	–	
EQ-VAS (mean, SD)	79.4 (18.2)	–	
% problems mobility	1051 (32)	–	
% problems self-care	530 (16)	–	
% problems usual activities	856 (26)	–	
% problems pain/discomfort	1044 (32)	–	
% problems anxiety/depression	540 (16)	–	
% problems cognition	651 (19)	–	
Missing	1517 (31)		

*Patients who completed at least one follow-up questionnaire. Missing variables were imputed.

†Variables were only collected in responders.

AIS, Abbreviated Injury Scale; ASA, American Society of Anaesthesiologists; EQ-5D, EuroQol-5-dimensions-3-levels; EQ-VAS, EuroQol Visual Analogue Scale; N, number.

discomfort and anxiety/depression. Each dimension could be answered in three levels: no problems, some problems and severe/extreme problems.

A summary score of the EQ-5D (ie, EQ-5D utility score) can be calculated by using the Dutch tariffs.²⁰ The EQ-5D utility score ranged from 0 (death) to 1 (perfect health). The EQ-VAS is a vertical VAS with 0 indicating the worst imaginable health state and 100 indicating the best imaginable health state.

Cognition was added as an additional dimension to the EQ-5D questionnaire. Respondents were asked to describe their or, in case of proxy, the patients' state of health, concerning cognition (eg, memory, concentration). Similar to the other dimensions, answer options were based on three levels: no problems, some problems and severe problems.

Health status was measured at each time point during follow-up in both patient and proxy questionnaires. The EQ-5D (including the cognition dimension) and EQ-VAS were also measured pre-injury, by asking participants at 1 week or 1 month and proxy informants at 1 month for the patients' health status before sustaining the injury. The EQ-5D with cognition dimension and EQ-VAS were both included in the BIOS Study. The short questionnaire only included the EQ-5D and cognition dimension.

Prognostic factors

Prognostic factors can be subdivided into sociodemographic variables and clinical variables and were chosen based on previous literature and clinical experience.⁴⁻¹⁶

Sociodemographic variables

Possible prognostic factors for health status that were measured in the BIOS Study were sex, age, educational

level (low, middle or high), pre-injury work status (yes/no), frailty and pre-injury health status. Educational level was categorised in three levels as the highest completed degree, diploma of education: low (primary education, preparatory secondary vocational education or without diploma), middle (university preparatory education, senior general secondary education or senior secondary vocational education and training), and high (academic degree or university of applied science). Frailty was measured at 1 week or 1 month after injury with the Groningen Frailty Index in patients ≥ 65 years.²¹ A sum-score of ≥ 4 was considered frail.

Clinical variables

Possible clinical prognostic factors for health status were length of hospital stay, Injury Severity Score (ranging from 1: mild injury to 75: fatal injury), admission to the intensive care (yes/no), presence of comorbidities and the Functional Capacity Index. Comorbidities were measured with the American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) physical status classification system ranging from 1 (healthy patient) to 4 (severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life). The Functional Capacity Index and Injury Severity Score were based on the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) codes (AIS-90, update 2008).²² All clinical variables were extracted from the trauma registry.

Injury classification

The AIS codes (AIS-90, update 2008)²² were used to create injury group classifications representing the most common types of injuries. In total, 14 injury groups were created: 3 lower extremity injury groups (pelvic injury, hip fracture, and tibia fracture/complex foot fracture

or distal/shaft femur fracture), 2 upper extremity injury groups (shoulder and upper arm injury, and radius, ulna or hand fracture), 2 TBI groups (AIS-head ≤ 2 and AIS-head ≥ 3), 1 face injury group, 2 thorax injury groups (thorax injury and rib fracture), 2 abdomen injury groups (AIS-abdomen ≤ 2 and AIS-abdomen ≥ 3) and 2 spine injury groups (spinal cord injury/brachial plexus lesion and stable vertebral fracture/disc injury) (online supplemental file 1). Patients who suffer multiple injuries could be classified in one or more injury group classifications.

Data analysis

Baseline characteristics of participants were compared with characteristics of non-responders, using χ^2 for categorical variables or the Mann-Whitney U test for non-normal distributed data. Normality was checked visually with a normal Q-Q plot. Descriptive statistics included the median with the IQR, mean with SD for continuous variables and number with percentage for categorical variables. Missing baseline characteristics (0.9% for the Injury Severity Score and 6.8% for length of stay at hospital) and missing EQ-5D utility scores for participants (ranging from 1.8% at 1-week follow-up to 6.9% at 12-month follow-up) were imputed according to multiple imputation by using the multivariate imputations by chained equations procedure with 15 imputations and 5 iterations.²³ The imputation model included baseline characteristics, injury characteristics and summary scores of the follow-up questionnaires to capture associations with missingness as completely as possible. Detailed description of the imputation model and imputed values were previously published.²⁴ No large differences were found between imputed data analyses and complete case analyses.

Multicollinearity was checked based on the variance inflation factor (criterion: >10). Prognostic factors were assessed for poor health status outcome with EQ-5D utility scores and EQ-VAS as outcome measures. Regression coefficients with corresponding 95% CI were reported. The dimensions of the EQ-5D descriptive system were dichotomised into 0=no problems and 1=some problems/extreme problems. Logistic mixed models with random intercepts were used to assess prognostic factors for poor outcome for the six dimensions of the EQ-5D (eg, mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression and cognition). All potential prognostic factors were included in the multivariable regression models to calculate adjusted ORs and corresponding 95% CI. Age and length of stay at the hospital were included as categorical variables, because of the non-linear relation between factor and outcome.

Recovery patterns of health status were determined by changing the reference category of the categorical time variable in linear mixed models for health status and logistic mixed models for the dimensions of health status, adjusted for the prognostic factors. Recovery patterns for the items of the EQ-5D were assessed in detail for injury

classifications that showed to be statistically significant for the dimensions in the total multivariable model.

Analyses were conducted in the statistical programs R V.3.4.0 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) and IBM SPSS V.24, and results were reported according to the Transparent Reporting of a multivariable prediction model for Individual Prognosis or Diagnosis guidelines.²⁵ A p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics

A total of 4883 patients (50% of total, N=9774) completed at least one questionnaire of the BIOS Study of whom 48% (N=2329) were men (figure 1, table 1). The median age was 68 years with an IQR of 53–80 years. Participants had a median Injury Severity Score of 5 (IQR 4–9) and most of the patients were classified as healthy or as patients with mild systemic disease (N=3879, 79%). A total of 358 patients (7%) were admitted to the intensive care unit. The majority of the participants had low educational level (N=2670, 55%) and 38% of the participants (N=1278) had a job prior to injury. Mean pre-injury EQ-5D utility score (SD) was 0.85 (0.23). A total of 762 participants (27% of participants ≥ 65 years) reported to be frail.

Compared with the non-responders, participants were more severely injured, were more often admitted to the intensive care unit (7% vs 6%), had lower Functional Capacity Index values and were more often healthy (measured with the ASA classification).

A total of 1105 participants (22.6% of the study population) completed all BIOS questionnaires at each time point. The main reason for not participating was that completing the questionnaire was too time consuming. Patients who reported to be fully recovered and patients aged 18–24 years were most likely to be lost to follow-up.

EQ-5D over time

The mean EQ-5D utility (SD) scores were 0.49 (0.32), 0.56 (0.30), 0.69 (0.27), 0.76 (0.25), 0.77 (0.26) and 0.79 (0.25) at 1 week, 1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 months, respectively (figure 2A, online supplemental file 2). The mean EQ-VAS (SD) scores were 58.26 (20.45), 63.02 (20.46), 69.48 (18.56), 72.97 (17.28), 73.50 (18.08) and 75.58 (17.88) at 1 week, 1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 months, respectively. Patients reported the most increase in EQ-5D utility scores during the first 6 months, with a little improvement up to 12 months.

The first month, patients reported most problems for the following dimensions of the EQ-5D: pain/discomfort, usual activities, mobility and self-care (figure 2B,C, online supplemental file 2). During the 24-month follow-up, the percentages of patients reporting problems for pain/discomfort, usual activities and mobility were highest. Two years after injury 49% (95% CI: 47% to 51%) of the patients reported problems for pain/discomfort, 43% (95% CI: 41% to 45%) reported problems for mobility,

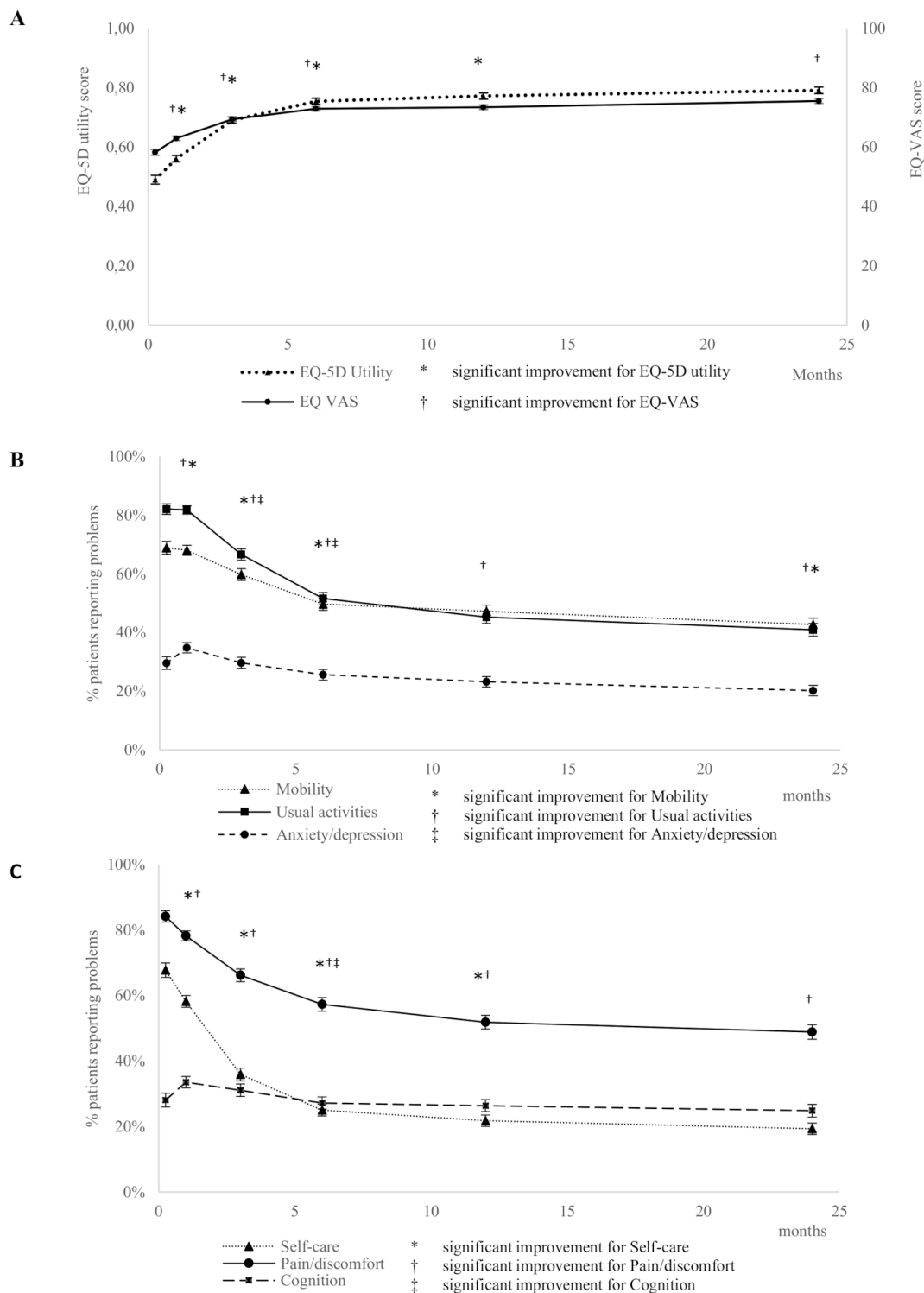


Figure 2 (A) Health status scores (95% CI) and (B,C) percentage of patients reporting problems (95% CI) on the dimensions of the EQ-5D-3L, including whether there was a significant change in health status scores compared with the previous time point. EQ-5D-3L, EuroQol-5-dimensions-3-levels; EQ-VAS, EuroQol Visual Analogue Scale.

41% (95% CI: 39% to 43%) reported problems for usual activities, 25% (95% CI: 23% to 27%) reported problems for cognition, 20% (95% CI: 18% to 22%) reported problems for anxiety/depression and 19% (95% CI: 17% to 21%) for self-care.

Prognostic factors

Almost all variables were prognostic factors for an increase of the EQ-5D utility score in the univariate analyses (online supplemental file 3). Lower pre-injury health status, frailty and longer length of stay at hospital were important significant prognostic factors for decreased EQ-5D utility score, decreased EQ-VAS and its dimensions

during the first 2 years after injury in the multivariable analyses (table 2). Age is a prognostic factor for self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression and cognition, but no significant association was found for mobility. Sex showed to be a significant prognostic factor for all outcomes, except for mobility and self-care.

Lower extremity injury (pelvic injury, hip fracture and tibia, complex foot or femur fracture) was a prognostic factor for the EQ-5D utility score, mobility, self-care, usual activities and pain discomfort. Upper extremity injury (shoulder and upper arm injury, radius, ulna or hand fracture) was a prognostic factor for the EQ-5D utility score, mobility and self-care. Spine injury (spinal cord injury or stable vertebral fracture or disc injury) was a prognostic factor, although not always significant, for health status, and the dimensions mobility, self-care, usual activities and pain/discomfort. TBI was a prognostic factor for problems with cognition.

Recovery patterns for injury classifications

Recovery for dimensions of health status among different injury classifications mostly occurred up until 12 months after injury, except for pain/discomfort (table 3). Patients with lower extremity injury reported significant less problems at 24 months compared with 12 months for pain/discomfort.

Patients with spine injury showed improved mobility up to 6 months for mobility and self-care, and up to 12 months for pain/discomfort and usual activities. Upper and lower extremity injury showed the same recovery pattern during the first 2 years for self-care, with significant improvement up to 12 months after injury.

DISCUSSION

In this multicentre prospective cohort study, we found that patients reported problems up until 2 years after injury. Health status was especially low during the first 6 months after injury, in which patients often reported problems in most of the dimensions of health status. Lower pre-injury health status, frailty and longer length of stay at hospital were prognostic factors for both decreased health status during the first 2 years after injury. For the EQ-5D dimensions mobility, usual activities and pain/discomfort less problems were reported at 2 years compared with 1 year after injury, as for the other dimensions we found no decrease in reported problems after 1 year.

The prevalence of problems in the dimensions of health status decreased during 2-year follow-up. Although a recent study in severely injured patients demonstrated higher prevalence of problems in the health status dimensions,⁶ our results are in line with another study in the general clinical trauma population.¹⁶

Previous research showed that age is a prognostic factor for reduced health status.^{9 16 26} In contrast, results from this study showed improved overall health status. This could be explained by the addition of the strong prognostic factors pre-injury health status and frailty in the

multivariable adjusted models, indicating that not the increase of age is a prognostic factor for poor health status, but the patients' health status before injury. Not all elderly patients are frail nor are they in poor health. With the ageing population, frailty and pre-injury health status are essential to consider when assessing recovery patterns in injured patients. We found that increasing age was a prognostic factor for less problems with usual activities, pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression and cognition. This is also in contrast with a recent study, stating that the relationship between age and the dimensions of EQ-5D differed.⁶ Again, the different findings can be attributed to the additional strong predictors. This is confirmed by the univariate analyses which demonstrate that increasing age is associated with more problems on all dimensions of health status, except anxiety/depression and cognition.

The addition of the cognitive dimension on the EQ-5D has previously been shown to improve classification and validity, especially in patients with TBI.^{27 28} In line with these findings, this study showed that patients with TBI were at risk of developing cognitive problems after injury. It has been suggested previously that most patients with mild TBI recover fully within 3–6 months, although some patients with mild TBI and patients with more severe TBI suffer persistent cognitive problems.^{29–31}

Our study showed that patients with TBI reported no further improvement in health status after 6 months, in line with the recovery pattern of patients with mild TBI. This is possibly due to the fact that most participants of the BIOS Study suffered mild TBI (27%) compared with moderate/severe TBI (4%). Further evaluation of these subgroups with more specific outcome measures is necessary to determine their recovery patterns.

In line with previous studies, this study showed that female sex is a prognostic factor for poor health status after injury.^{4 6 13–16 32} It has been suggested that problems were more often reported in women, in contrast to men, who dismiss their problems more often. Another explanation could be that women experience more psychological impact, resulting in lower health status.

Except for longer length of stay at the hospital, no injury-related characteristics were found to be prognostic factors for anxiety/depression reports. These results suggest that psychological problems after injury are mainly based on patient characteristics, which is confirmed in previous research.^{33 34}

Although the large prospective longitudinal design of this study is a major strength, there are also some limitations. First, only 50% of the patients responded to the BIOS Study. We found differences in injury and patient characteristics between participants and non-responders of the BIOS Study, for example, participants were more severely injured compared with the non-responders, indicating selection bias. Next, it is also possible that selective drop-out has occurred. We suspect that patients who were fully recovered were less likely to respond to the follow-up questions, resulting in an overestimation of reports after injury. In addition, retrospectively collected pre-injury



Table 2 Regression coefficients in multivariable linear mixed models for the EQ-5D utility score and the EQ-VAS and ORs in multivariable logistic mixed models for the dimensions of health status

		During the first 2 years after injury						
		Linear regression coefficients (95% CI)		ORs (95% CI)				
	EQ-5D utility	EQ-VAS	Mobility	Self-care	Usual activities	Pain/discomfort	Anxiety/ depression	Cognition
Female sex	-0.03 (-0.04 to -0.01)*	-1.43 (-2.30 to -0.55)*	1.08 (0.95 to 1.22)	1.51 (1.32 to 1.72)*	1.56 (1.35 to 1.80)*	2.02 (1.62 to 2.51)*	2.01 (1.54 to 2.63)*	
Age (years)								
18-24	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	
25-44	0.01 (-0.03 to 0.04)	-0.32 (-2.87 to 2.24)	1.13 (0.70 to 1.83)	0.88 (0.61 to 1.28)	1.18 (0.82 to 1.71)	1.08 (0.72 to 1.61)	0.97 (0.53 to 1.77)	0.84 (0.41 to 1.72)
45-64	0.05 (0.02 to 0.09)*	1.22 (-1.15 to 3.60)	1.20 (0.76 to 1.87)	0.79 (0.56 to 1.13)	0.89 (0.63 to 1.26)	0.81 (0.55 to 1.18)	0.37 (0.21 to 0.66)*	0.37 (0.19 to 0.73)*
65-74	0.12 (0.08 to 0.16)*	6.43 (3.76 to 9.10)*	0.84 (0.51 to 1.38)	0.55 (0.38 to 0.82)*	0.53 (0.36 to 0.78)*	0.51 (0.33 to 0.78)*	0.10 (0.05 to 0.20)*	0.14 (0.07 to 0.31)*
≥75	0.09 (0.05 to 0.13)*	4.98 (2.22 to 7.73)*	1.39 (0.82 to 2.33)	0.98 (0.66 to 1.46)	0.64 (0.43 to 0.96)*	0.45 (0.29 to 0.70)*	0.13 (0.07 to 0.26)*	0.42 (0.19 to 0.92)*
No of comorbidities								
0	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
1	-0.03 (-0.04 to -0.01)*	-2.72 (-3.79 to -1.65)*	1.45 (1.18 to 1.77)*	1.19 (1.03 to 1.39)*	1.29 (1.11 to 1.51)*	1.23 (1.04 to 1.46)*	1.65 (1.27 to 2.15)*	1.36 (0.99 to 1.89)
≥2	-0.05 (-0.07 to -0.04)*	-4.08 (-5.30 to -2.87)*	2.13 (1.69 to 2.68)*	1.62 (1.38 to 1.91)*	1.84 (1.54 to 2.20)*	1.80 (1.47 to 2.20)*	2.34 (1.74 to 3.13)*	2.01 (1.40 to 2.87)*
Injury Severity Score†	-0.01 (-0.02 to 0.00)*	-0.93 (-1.53 to -0.33)*	1.10 (0.98 to 1.23)	1 (0.92 to 1.09)	1.08 (0.99 to 1.18)	0.92 (0.83 to 1.01)	1.12 (0.97 to 1.30)	1.27 (1.05 to 1.52)*
Length of stay at hospital (days)								
1-2	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
3-7	-0.05 (-0.07 to -0.03)*	-3.40 (-4.52 to -2.29)*	2.14 (1.73 to 2.64)*	1.56 (1.33 to 1.84)*	1.72 (1.47 to 2.03)*	1.69 (1.40 to 2.04)*	1.69 (1.27 to 2.25)*	1.15 (0.81 to 1.62)
8-14	-0.10 (-0.12 to -0.08)*	-6.24 (-7.70 to -4.77)*	3.21 (2.39 to 4.29)*	2.60 (2.12 to 3.19)*	2.67 (2.13 to 3.35)*	2.15 (1.68 to 2.75)*	2.73 (1.90 to 3.92)*	1.77 (1.13 to 2.76)*
≥15	-0.15 (-0.18 to -0.12)*	-9.32 (-11.43 to -7.22)*	6.07 (3.80 to 9.69)*	3.42 (2.51 to 4.66)*	3.97 (2.77 to 5.71)*	2.43 (1.66 to 3.55)*	4.15 (2.48 to 6.95)*	2.81 (1.47 to 5.37)*
Functional Capacity Index								
1 (worse state)	-0.07 (-0.15 to 0.00)*	-0.89 (-6.27 to 4.48)	1.51 (0.57 to 4.06)	1.79 (0.87 to 3.71)	1.14 (0.51 to 2.54)	1.00 (0.42 to 2.41)	1.46 (0.41 to 5.19)	1.63 (0.31 to 8.57)
2	-0.06 (-0.10 to -0.03)*	-1.22 (-3.57 to 1.12)	1.89 (1.19 to 3.01)*	1.94 (1.42 to 2.66)*	1.59 (1.12 to 2.27)*	1.28 (0.87 to 1.89)	1.57 (0.89 to 2.77)	0.67 (0.32 to 1.38)
3	-0.03 (-0.07 to 0.00)*	-0.48 (-2.84 to 1.89)	2.11 (1.34 to 3.31)*	1.47 (1.08 to 2.02)*	1.88 (1.32 to 2.68)*	1.14 (0.78 to 1.66)	1.10 (0.62 to 1.95)	0.91 (0.44 to 1.86)
4	-0.03 (-0.05 to -0.01)*	-0.04 (-1.50 to 1.43)	1.62 (1.22 to 2.15)*	1.57 (1.29 to 1.93)*	1.42 (1.14 to 1.77)*	1.28 (1.01 to 1.63)*	1.03 (0.72 to 1.48)	0.57 (0.36 to 0.91)*
5 (best possible state)‡	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Injury classification§								
Lower extremity injury								
Pelvic injury	-0.04 (-0.07 to -0.02)*	-1.64 (-3.37 to 0.10)	2.74 (1.96 to 3.83)*	1.29 (1.02 to 1.64)*	0.97 (0.74 to 1.25)	1.33 (0.99 to 1.78)	0.67 (0.43 to 1.04)	0.57 (0.33 to 0.98)*
Hip fracture	-0.01 (-0.04 to 0.02)	-0.34 (-2.20 to 1.52)	2.62 (1.82 to 3.79)*	1.28 (0.99 to 1.66)	1.05 (0.79 to 1.40)	1.04 (0.76 to 1.41)	0.90 (0.57 to 1.42)	1.00 (0.57 to 1.77)
Tibia, complex foot or femur fracture	-0.05 (-0.07 to -0.02)*	-1.14 (-2.75 to 0.48)	6.85 (4.97 to 9.44)*	1.27 (1.02 to 1.58)*	1.71 (1.33 to 2.18)*	1.34 (1.03 to 1.76)*	0.8 (0.53 to 1.19)	0.71 (0.43 to 1.18)
Upper extremity injury								
Shoulder and upper arm injury	-0.03 (-0.06 to -0.01)*	-2.00 (-3.44 to -0.55)*	0.56 (0.42 to 0.74)*	2.22 (1.82 to 2.71)*	1.58 (1.28 to 1.96)*	2.05 (1.60 to 2.61)*	1.01 (0.70 to 1.44)	0.71 (0.46 to 1.12)
Radius, ulna or hand fracture	-0.02 (-0.04 to 0.00)*	-0.59 (-2.31 to 1.12)	0.42 (0.30 to 0.58)*	1.46 (1.16 to 1.85)*	1.22 (0.95 to 1.57)	1.23 (0.93 to 1.63)	1.44 (0.94 to 2.19)	0.87 (0.51 to 1.48)
Traumatic brain injury								

Continued

Table 2 Continued

During the first 2 years after injury		ORs (95% CI)						
Linear regression coefficients (95% CI)		EQ-VAS	Mobility	Self-care	Usual activities	Pain/discomfort	Anxiety/ depression	Cognition
EQ-5D utility								
Head injury with AIS <2	0.02 (0.01 to 0.04)*	0.64 (-0.41 to 1.70)	0.78 (0.64 to 0.96)*	0.57 (0.49 to 0.67)*	0.77 (0.66 to 0.90)*	0.85 (0.72 to 1.01)	1.15 (0.88 to 1.49)	2.91 (2.12 to 4.01)*
Head injury with AIS >3	0.04 (0.00 to 0.08)*	2.07 (-0.86 to 4.80)	0.86 (0.51 to 1.43)	0.92 (0.62 to 1.37)	0.78 (0.52 to 1.17)	0.90 (0.58 to 1.39)	1.20 (0.62 to 2.34)	3.29 (1.45 to 7.49)*
Facial injury	0.02 (0.00 to 0.05)*	0.78 (-1.15 to 2.70)	0.52 (0.35 to 0.75)*	0.75 (0.56 to 1.00)*	0.67 (0.51 to 0.89)*	0.67 (0.49 to 0.91)*	1.10 (0.68 to 1.79)	1.21 (0.68 to 2.16)
Thoracic injury	0.06 (0.03 to 0.10)*	3.11 (0.77 to 5.46)*	0.54 (0.35 to 0.84)*	0.56 (0.40 to 0.78)*	0.55 (0.40 to 0.79)*	0.68 (0.47 to 1.00)*	0.58 (0.32 to 1.05)	0.60 (0.29 to 1.24)
Rib fracture	-0.01 (-0.03 to 0.01)	-0.07 (-1.61 to 1.48)	1.07 (0.80 to 1.43)	1.02 (0.81 to 1.27)	0.93 (0.74 to 1.16)	1.63 (1.26 to 2.11)*	0.96 (0.65 to 1.41)	0.85 (0.53 to 1.36)
Abdominal injury	0.02 (-0.02 to 0.06)	1.68 (-1.27 to 4.63)	0.63 (0.36 to 1.09)	0.57 (0.36 to 0.88)*	0.67 (0.44 to 1.02)	0.56 (0.35 to 0.90)*	0.93 (0.45 to 1.95)	1.55 (0.65 to 3.69)
Spine injury								
Spinal cord injury	-0.06 (-0.16 to 0.04)	-3.03 (-9.85 to 3.80)	1.86 (0.53 to 6.60)	1.33 (0.53 to 3.33)	1.35 (0.47 to 3.88)	11.61 (2.86 to 47.17)*	0.92 (0.18 to 4.71)	0.30 (0.04 to 2.35)
Stable vertebral fracture or disc injury	-0.06 (-0.08 to -0.03)*	-4.16 (-5.99 to -2.33)*	1.31 (0.93 to 1.84)	1.67 (1.30 to 2.15)*	1.79 (1.37 to 2.34)*	2.45 (1.79 to 3.35)*	1.14 (0.72 to 1.79)	0.82 (0.47 to 1.42)
Admission to intensive care unit	0.00 (-0.02 to 0.03)	-0.47 (-2.35 to 1.41)	0.81 (0.56 to 1.18)	1.01 (0.77 to 1.32)	1.04 (0.78 to 1.38)	1.08 (0.79 to 1.49)	0.77 (0.48 to 1.23)	2.22 (1.26 to 3.91)*
Pre-injury work status	0.00 (-0.02 to 0.02)	-0.23 (-1.62 to 1.17)	0.73 (0.57 to 0.95)*	0.94 (0.78 to 1.14)	1.01 (0.83 to 1.23)	1.12 (0.90 to 1.40)	0.74 (0.53 to 1.04)	0.92 (0.61 to 1.39)
Educational level								
Low‡	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Middle	0.00 (-0.01 to 0.02)	0.39 (-0.66 to 1.43)	0.94 (0.77 to 1.15)	0.96 (0.83 to 1.11)	0.93 (0.80 to 1.08)	1.07 (0.90 to 1.26)	0.71 (0.55 to 0.92)*	1.05 (0.77 to 1.45)
High	0.02 (0.00 to 0.03)*	0.36 (-0.76 to 1.49)	0.91 (0.73 to 1.13)	0.99 (0.84 to 1.15)	0.75 (0.64 to 0.89)*	0.82 (0.68 to 0.98)*	0.64 (0.48 to 0.86)*	1.06 (0.75 to 1.51)
Frailty	-0.09 (-0.11 to -0.07)*	-5.12 (-6.54 to -3.71)*	2.38 (1.75 to 3.24)*	1.79 (1.46 to 2.20)*	2.07 (1.63 to 2.62)*	1.48 (1.18 to 1.87)*	4.94 (3.55 to 6.86)*	4.37 (2.89 to 6.61)*
Pre-injury status¶	0.49 (0.45 to 0.53)*	0.47 (0.44 to 0.50)*						
No problems‡	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Moderate/severe problems			13.58 (10.62 to 17.36)*	20.02 (15.50 to 25.86)*	6.39 (5.20 to 7.86)*	6.12 (5.09 to 7.36)*	30.22 (21.62 to 42.25)*	371.77 (224.34 to 616.10)*

*P value of <0.05.
 †Regression coefficients and ORs (95% CI) represent a four-unit increase on the Injury Severity Score.
 ‡Reference category.
 §Regression coefficients and ORs (95% CI) for patients suffering the injury compared with patients not having the injury.
 ¶Regression coefficients (95% CI) for pre-injury EQ-5D utility score and the pre-injury EQ-VAS for EQ-5D utility score and EQ-VAS, respectively. ORs (95% CI) for pre-injury moderate and severe problems on the dimensions of the EQ-5D questionnaire (pre-injury mobility, self-care, pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression and cognition, respectively, for the columns).
 AIS, Abbreviated Injury Scale; EQ-5D, EuroQol-5-dimensions-3-levels; EQ-VAS, EuroQol Visual Analogue Scale; Ref, reference.

Table 3 Change in the dimensions of the EQ-5D over time in multivariable logistic mixed models for different injury classifications

		Adjusted ORs (95% CI)*				
		1 month vs 1 week	3 months vs 1 month	6 months vs 3 months	12 months vs 6 months	24 months vs 12 months
Mobility						
Lower extremity†	0.78 (0.48 to 1.27)	0.24 (0.16 to 0.35)‡	0.17 (0.12 to 0.23)‡	0.54 (0.41 to 0.70)	0.79 (0.60 to 1.03)	
Spine§	0.12 (0.05 to 0.30)‡	0.18 (0.08 to 0.37)‡	0.37 (0.17 to 0.81)‡	1.01 (0.47 to 2.22)	0.70 (0.31 to 1.60)	
Self-care						
Lower extremity†	0.33 (0.24 to 0.44)‡	0.66 (0.52 to 0.84)‡	0.75 (0.58 to 0.95)‡	0.66 (0.49 to 0.88)‡	1.05 (0.77 to 1.43)	
Upper extremity¶	0.19 (0.11 to 0.32)‡	0.09 (0.06 to 0.15)‡	0.25 (0.16 to 0.40)‡	0.51 (0.30 to 0.87)‡	0.72 (0.40 to 1.31)	
Spine§	0.25 (0.11 to 0.57)‡	0.05 (0.02 to 0.11)‡	0.15 (0.06 to 0.34)‡	0.55 (0.21 to 1.43)	1.43 (0.52 to 3.93)	
Usual activities						
Upper extremity¶	0.40 (0.22 to 0.73)‡	0.20 (0.13 to 0.32)‡	0.25 (0.17 to 0.38)‡	0.61 (0.40 to 0.90)‡	0.76 (0.50 to 1.15)	
Spine§	0.48 (0.17 to 1.30)	0.11 (0.05 to 0.25)‡	0.24 (0.12 to 0.49)‡	0.30 (0.15 to 0.60)‡	1.71 (0.58 to 2.38)	
Pain/discomfort						
Lower extremity†	0.42 (0.30 to 0.59)‡	0.53 (0.41 to 0.69)‡	0.49 (0.39 to 0.63)‡	0.66 (0.52 to 0.84)‡	0.75 (0.59 to 0.96)‡	
Upper extremity¶	0.49 (0.27 to 0.87)‡	0.27 (0.17 to 0.43)‡	0.48 (0.32 to 0.73)‡	0.52 (0.35 to 0.78)‡	0.78 (0.52 to 1.18)	
Spine§	0.35 (0.12 to 0.98)‡	0.29 (0.13 to 0.64)‡	0.62 (0.30 to 1.27)	0.19 (0.09 to 0.39)‡	1.27 (0.64 to 2.50)	
Anxiety/depression						
Spine§	0.69 (0.33 to 1.43)	0.92 (0.49 to 1.74)	0.64 (0.32 to 1.27)	0.81 (0.40 to 1.64)	0.87 (0.41 to 1.85)	
Cognition						
Traumatic brain injury**	0.72 (0.50 to 1.02)	0.85 (0.60 to 1.18)	0.69 (0.48 to 0.99)‡	0.91 (0.63 to 1.32)	1.15 (0.79 to 1.68)	

Time was included as categorical variable in all analyses.

*ORs in longitudinal analyses adjusted for sex, age, American Society of Anaesthesiologists classification, Injury Severity Score, length of stay at hospital, Functional Capacity Index, injury classifications, admission to intensive care unit, pre-injury work status, educational level, frailty and pre-injury status.

†Patients with pelvic injury, hip fracture or tibia, complex foot or femur fracture.

‡P value of ≤ 0.05 .

§Patients with spinal cord injury or stable vertebral fracture or disc injury.

¶Patients with shoulder and upper arm injury or radius, ulna or hand fracture.

**Patients with traumatic brain injury, independent of injury severity.

EQ-5D, EuroQol-5-dimensions-3-levels.

health status scores are prone to recall bias and response shift.³⁵ However, they are considered more appropriate compared with general population norm scores.³⁶ Last, frailty was only assessed in patients aged ≥ 65 years. This could have introduced bias, because younger patients may be frail. However, we believe this would only affect a small proportion in this large cohort.

Next, generalisability of the study results can be questioned, because inclusion criteria for injured patients could be different from other registries. This study included all injury severities and elderly patients with hip fracture.

We acknowledge that long-term non-fatal outcomes should be incorporated in the trauma registry.³⁷ These outcomes could be used to inform caregivers and patients about their expected recovery patterns. However, pre-injury health status is essential in predicting short-term and long-term outcome after injury and should therefore also be included in the registry. Furthermore, the dimensions of the EQ-5D and health status showed to have different recovery patterns for different injury classifications. Non-fatal outcome should not only be focused on health status, but especially on the different dimensions.

Knowledge about individual recovery patterns can induce specific interventions to increase health status and improve recovery after injury. For example, previous research demonstrated a need to identify patients who may be experiencing mental health issues for timely referral and appropriate care after injury.³⁸ In addition, the prediction models can contribute to realistic expectations of their recovery for injured patients.^{38 39}

Although the responding patients demonstrated recovery after 6 months for the dimensions anxiety/depression and cognition, the dimensions mobility, pain/discomfort and usual activities still improved up to 2 years after injury. These results contribute to the increase in knowledge of recovery patterns of health status after injury and could be a starting point to develop prediction models for specific injury classifications and implementation of personalised medicine.

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Data availability statement Data are available upon reasonable request. Data from this study can contain potentially identifying or sensitive patient information. Data are anonymised, but due to relatively few severe cases, patients could be identified. Therefore, data from the BIOS Study will be made available for

researchers who provide a methodologically sound proposal. Requests may be sent to secretariaat@nazb.nl.

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