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Helmet Wearing Saves the Cost of Motorcycle Head Injuries: A Case Study from Karachi, Pakistan

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Purpose: To estimate the difference in healthcare cost of head injuries among motorcycle helmet users and non-users.

Methods: Motorcycle crash victims with head injuries that were brought to a public, tertiary care emergency room in Karachi were studied through a descriptive cross-sectional design. A standard questionnaire was used to collect data on demographics, injury pattern, helmeting practice, length of hospital stay, out-of-pocket payments (OOPs), and healthcare service utilization at the facility to estimate total healthcare and other costs applying micro-costing methods during the hospitalization period.

Results: A total of 323 motorcyclists involved in crash were brought to a public tertiary care ER, 112 patients had head injuries and were enrolled in the study. The helmeted motorcyclists had a significantly lower median total healthcare cost of PKR 10,796 (\$69) [IQR 9851 (\$63)–PKR 12,581 (\$80)] compared to higher cost of PKR 12,113 (\$77) [IQR 10,431 (\$66)–50,545 (\$322)] (p value = 0.046) in non-helmeted. Helmet users expended significantly less cost on laboratory tests, PKR 365 (\$2) [IQR 365 (\$2)–548 (\$3)] compared to PKR 3650 (\$23) [IQR 365 (\$2)–5840 (\$37)] (p value = 0.027) among non-users. Furthermore, cost of radiological investigations was also low among helmeted patients compared to non-helmeted ones, median PKR 4096 (\$26) [IQR 3166 (\$20)–5678 (\$36)] vs 4750 (\$30) [3166 (\$20)–11,358 (\$72)] (p value = 0.049). The out-of-pocket payments (OOPs) for healthcare services were lower among helmet users as compared to non-users, with cost of PKR 17,750 (\$113) [IQR 16,650 (\$106)–18,000 (\$115)] vs PKR 19,800 (\$126) [IQR 12,300 (\$78)–30,900 (\$197)] (p value = 0.03), respectively.

Conclusion: The result of this study demonstrates that helmet use among motorcyclists significantly reduced healthcare costs and healthcare resource utilizations during hospitalization for head injuries in Pakistan. Thus, it is important to implement strict helmet wearing laws to decrease head injuries and the cost burden on the healthcare facility and patients.

Keywords: motorcycle crash, head injury, cost, helmet, LMIC, Pakistan

Introduction

Motorcycle riders are some of the most vulnerable road users. Globally, motorcycle crashes (MCCs) account for 60% of road traffic injuries (RTIs) and nearly 23% of mortality among road users is attributed to motorcycle riders.¹ Motorcycle riders suffer from a variety of injury patterns due to the exposed design of motorcycles, however head injuries are common cause of morbidity and mortality among MCC victims. These head injuries can be mild to severe including traumatic brain injuries (TBIs), where the sudden force of trauma causes damage to the brain tissues. Moreover, the

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injuries caused by MCCs can impose high costs of healthcare services on patients, their families, and on healthcare systems overall. Although the cost of RTIs across the world is distributed unequally, it is estimated to range around 3–5% of gross domestic product (GDP).² A study in Ontario, Canada reported a mean cost of 5825 CAD per MCC.³ Moreover, it is reported that MCC patients with a TBI have greater costs than MCC patients without a TBI diagnosis. In North Carolina, the median healthcare charges of motorcycle crash-related hospitalizations with a TBI diagnosis is nearly \$9000 greater than hospitalizations without a TBI diagnosis.⁴

On the other hand, motorcycles are an affordable commuting transport option for many household members in low and middle income countries, including Pakistan.⁵ The total numbers of registered motorcycles are 2.3 million while an average of 7408 new motorcycles are adding on the roads of Pakistan every day.⁶ Since the sale taxes increases on four-wheeled vehicles, motorcycles are becoming an attractive transport option for many young working and student groups of the population in this country.

There are evidence-based protective measures against head injuries for motorcycle riders in the literature; and the protective effects of helmet use has been well established in many studies.^{7–9} Many attempts have been made to also provide empirical data on the cost-saving ability of helmet use among motorcyclists.^{7,10–12} It has been reported that use of helmets may reduce healthcare cost due to their protective effects against head injuries and TBIs.^{10,11,13–15} However, there are variations and inconsistencies in costing methodology and study objectives. For example, many studies have computed hospital charges instead of healthcare cost as a costing unit. Hospital charges may not reflect the actual cost of managing injuries caused by MCCs.

In this study, we build on existing literature, and aim to estimate the difference in the healthcare cost of head injuries among motorcycle riders who were wearing helmet compared to those who were not wearing helmet at the time of crash. We do this using healthcare cost as unit of analysis from the perspective of patients and the healthcare facility. And we further contribute to the sparse empirical data on such costs from low and middle income countries (LMICs) using Pakistan as a case study.

Materials and Methods

Design

We conducted a prospective cross-sectional study in a public tertiary care hospital of Karachi, Pakistan.

Study Tool

We used a standardized questionnaire to collect data, attached in the [Appendix-I](#). The questionnaire had 30 questions in three sections. The first section was questions related to demographic variables and injury mechanism and pattern to be asked from patients and their family members. The second section was related to Out-of-Pocket (OOP) for healthcare expenses by the patients and the last section was variables of healthcare services provided to the patient during hospital to be asked from the immediate healthcare providers and caregivers. The questionnaire was developed in English language and then translated into local language, Urdu for field administration. To validate the translated tool, we back translated into English language. The tool was pilot tested on a sample of 30 at the study site. The questionnaire did not need major changes; therefore, we included the pilot samples in the final analysis.

Study Population Inclusion and Sampling

Patients were recruited by a consecutive sampling strategy. Eligible participants were MCC victims, both riders and pillion, visiting the emergency department with head injuries, aged 18 years and above. Head injuries were labelled by the ER physician on subjective reporting of the patients and objective physical examination. We approached a total of 323 MCC victims, out which 112 had head injuries and met our eligibility criteria (see [Figure 1](#)).

Sample Size Calculation

The online software OpenEpi was used to estimate the sample size with a confidence interval (CI) of 95%, desired power of 80%, and 1:1 ratio of helmeted and non-helmeted groups which resulted in a total of at least 86 samples (43 in each group). Other assumptions were based on a previous study which had a sample size of 95 motorcycle crash participants with head injuries.¹⁶ However, we included 112 patients in the study to address challenges of missing data.

We used sample size calculation module of comparing two mean difference using this online tool with the following statistical formula:

$$n_1 = \frac{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2/k)(Z_{1-\alpha/2} + Z_{1-\beta})^2}{\Delta^2}$$

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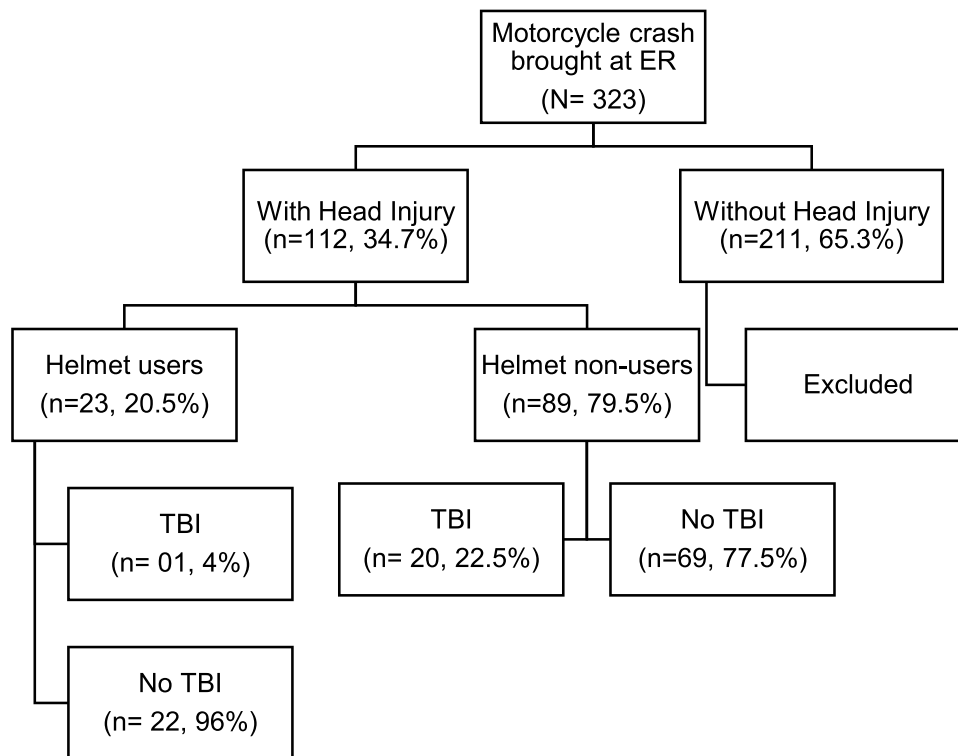


Figure 1 Study inclusion and overview.

Notes: TBI cases were confirmed on CT-Scan head by on-call neurology physician on floor. Head injuries were labelled by the ER physician on subjective reporting of the patients and objective physical examination.

Abbreviations: TBI, traumatic brain injury; CT-Scan, computed tomography scan.

where n_1 = sample size of helmeted group 1, n_2 = sample size of non-helmeted group 2, σ_1 = standard deviation of group 1, σ_2 = standard deviation of group 2, Δ = difference in group means, κ = ratio = n_2/n_1 , $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ = two-sided Z value (eg, $Z=1.96$ for 95% confidence interval) and $Z_{1-\beta}$ = power.

Study Variables

Data on demographics, injury pattern, helmeting practice, length of hospital stay, out-of-pocket payments (OOP), healthcare service utilization at the facility, and all direct and indirect medical costs incurred during the hospitalization period were collected.

Data Collection Procedure and Period

The patients were enrolled in the ER after written informed consent. Then they were prospectively followed during entire hospitalization period, from ER admission until discharge. Patients who were admitted in neurology intensive care unit with head injury and traumatic brain injury (TBI) were followed during hospital stay until discharge. TBI cases were confirmed on CT-Scan head by on-call neurology physician on floor. The period of data collection was

from 29th July, 2019 until 14th September, 2019; 24 hour coverage for data collection was provided.

Ethical Considerations

The study was conducted according to the guiding principles of “declaration of Helsinki”. Written informed consent was taken from the study participants or immediate family members in case the patient is unresponsive before recruiting them in the study. We gave complete autonomy to participate or refuse participation to the participants and their family members. To ensure privacy of the participants, during data collection, we limited our conversation only in patient’s area. Furthermore, we did not record any identifiable data in the questionnaire forms. We coded the forms and study investigators can decode the identification of the participants. We recorded patient’s actual identification in the consent forms and these forms are kept in lockers with restricted access only.

Ethical approval was obtained from the Aga Khan University and Jinnah Post-Medical College ethics review committees (references: 2019–1592-4403 and F.2–81/2019-GENL/20563/JPMC) respectively.

Costing Method

Considering individual, family, and healthcare facility perspectives, we reported healthcare costs and other costs incurred by the patients, their family members, and the healthcare institution. Healthcare costs included all the costs associated with treating the head injury of the patient such as emergency medical services, diagnostic tests (X-ray, CT-scan, laboratory), surgical procedures, consumable medical surgical supplies, and equipment. Other costs were those incurred by the injured person and their family members, such as transportation to the hospital, accommodation, and meals. We calculated the average unit healthcare cost of services provided to the patients by “Top Down” average micro-costing.^{17,18} We estimated the unit cost of each healthcare service based on the data collected from the hospital administrative, accounting records, and staff. An inventory of resource use was prepared including those that were utilized in medical and surgical procedures such as x-rays, CT-scan imaging, laboratory investigations, hospital stay, and common neurological surgeries. The inventory also contained costs for equipment, supplies, building, utilities, and human resources such as salaries of the personnel involved in the patient care. For building cost, we obtained the covered area of building spaces used in different procedures and applied the government approved construction cost per square foot. Then, we used capital costing methods to estimate the cost of use of building space, medical equipment, and instruments.

A 3% discount rate was used to estimate annual costs for building and equipment. A resale value equal to the square foot cost of land and useful life of building was assumed to be 50 years in the cost of building. For equipment, the useful life of 10 years was assumed and remaining years of life of equipment was calculated from the year of purchase of equipment, while the resale value of the equipment was assumed to be 5% of the purchase price of equipment. Human resource cost was based on the monthly salaries of the staff and time spent in carrying out the medical and surgical procedures. Cost of supplies was based on the surgical and medical supplies used in the procedures multiplied by the current market prices of these items. Utilities cost included electricity charges and water supply and sanitation charges of the hospital. 15% of the total cost is assumed to be shared cost of hospital administration and common services since these estimates were not readily available. By adding up all the costs, the unit cost of each procedure was obtained. The costs were collected and calculated in Pakistani Rupees (PKR) and then converted into

average US dollars (USD) according to the average currency rate of June–September 2019.

Statistical Analysis

We used SPSS version 19 for data analysis.¹⁹ Descriptive statistics were reported to present frequencies and percentages for categorical variables (age, gender, occupation, insurance status, helmeting practice, and injury patterns). Mean, median, and interquartile range (IQR) were calculated for continuous variables (average monthly income, length of hospital stay, and costs).²⁰ We have reported median and interquartile ranges (IQR) of cost in Pakistani rupees (PKR) and converted to US dollars according to average dollar rates between the months of June to September 2019. To analyze the difference in median healthcare cost between helmeted and non-helmeted groups we used the Mann–Whitney *U*-test.²¹ We considered a *P*-value of <0.05 as statistically significant in all analysis.

Results

Demographics

The mean age of the 112 patients was 32.3 years (SD 12.1 years) and over 80% were employed. (Table 1). Almost half of the patients were in the age group of 26–45 years old, followed by 38.4% in the 18–25 years old category. The majority of the patients were male (90.2%), while the rest were female pillion sitters. 20.5% (n=23) were using a helmet at the time of crash while, 79.5% (n=89) were not wearing a helmet.

Disposition, Outcome and Pattern of Injury

Helmet users were more likely to be discharged from the emergency department, whereas motorcyclists who were not wearing helmet were significantly more likely to be hospitalized at the neurology trauma ICU (58% vs 19.6%, *p*=0.020). However, there was an insignificant difference in the consumption of emergency healthcare services between the helmeted and non-helmeted groups. Moreover, helmet non-users were more likely to be diagnosed with a TBI (traumatic brain injury) on a CT-scan as compared to the helmet users (*p*=0.020). Furthermore, helmet users had a significantly shorter length of stay in the ICU (in days) as compared to non-users (mean 1.5 SD 0.71 vs mean 4.29 SD 3.58, *p*=0.013). However, there is an insignificant difference in the need for mechanical ventilation and neurological surgery between the two groups (*p*=0.559, 0.465 respectively) (Table 2).

Table 1 Demographics Characteristics of Motorcycle Crash Victims

	Frequency [%*], n=112
Gender	
Male	101 [90.2%]
Female	11 [9.8%]
Mean Age	32.3 SD 12**
Age Groups	
18–25 Years	43 [38.4%]
26–45 Years	54 [48.2%]
>46 Years	15 [13.4%]
Employment Status	
Employed	90 [80.4%]
Unemployed	22 [19.6%]
Monthly Household Income	
<10,000 PKR (<\$64)	4 [3.6%]
10,000 to 30,000 PKR (\$64- \$191)	48 [42.9%]
31,000 to 50,000 PKR (\$197- \$318)	41 [36.6%]
>50,000 PKR (>\$318)	19 [17%]
Rider Type	
Rider	88 [78.6%]
Pillion Passenger	24 [21.4%]

Notes: *Descriptive percent values. ** Continuous data is presented as mean and standard deviation (SD), while categorical data are presented as frequencies (n) and percentages (%).

Healthcare Cost

The total median healthcare cost and sub-components are reported in Table 3 from the perspective of patients and the healthcare facility (unit cost). Out-of-pocket (OOPs) is the cost burden on the patients, while healthcare costs are the estimated costs paid by the public healthcare facility while managing these patients for head injuries. Helmet users had significantly lower total healthcare costs during hospitalization as compared to non-users, with a median PKR.10796 (\$69) [IQR 9851 (\$63) to 12,581 (\$80)] versus a median PKR.12113 (\$77) [IQR 10,431 (\$66) to 50,545 (\$322)] ($p < 0.05$). From the patient's perspective, the OOPs costs for healthcare services, medicine charges, and travel cost during hospitalization was significantly lower among helmet users compared to non-users, with a median PKR.17750 (\$113) [IQR 16,650 (\$106) to 18,000 (\$115)] versus a median PKR.19800 (\$126) [IQR 12,300 (\$78) to 30,900 (\$197)] ($p < 0.05$).

Furthermore, cost on the healthcare facility was also significantly less in the helmeted group. Helmet users consumed significantly less healthcare cost on diagnostic services of laboratory and radiology investigations as

compared to non-users, with a median PKR.365 (\$2) [IQR 365 (\$2) to 548 (\$3)] versus a median PKR.3650 (\$23) [IQR 365 (\$2) to 5840 (\$37)] ($p = 0.027$) for laboratory investigations and a median PKR.4096 (\$26) [IQR 3166 (\$20) to 5678 (\$36)] versus a median PKR.4750 (\$30) [IQR 3166 (\$20) to 11,358 (\$72)] for radiology investigations. Moreover, helmet users had a significantly lower ICU bed cost, with a median PKR.11065 (\$70) [IQR 11,065 (\$70) to 11,065 (\$70)] compared to the non-users with a median PKR.33196 (\$211) [IQR 22,131 (\$141) to 49,795 (\$317)] ($p = 0.017$).

Discussion

The findings from our study show that there is a difference in the total median healthcare cost of head injuries between motorcyclists who wore helmets and those that did not in this sampled population in Karachi, Pakistan. The main cost saving advantages of the helmeted motorcycle crash victims may be a result of the following: 1) Protection from TBIs (traumatic brain injuries) with a lower rate of TBIs after head injury; 2) Less need for inpatient admissions to the ICU from the emergency department; 3) Decreased consumption of laboratory, radiology, medical-surgical supplies, and other in-hospital healthcare facilities; and 4) Fewer OOPs for medicine, travel, food, and radiological services.

A systematic review of the economic impact of helmet use on MCC cost is consistent with our findings.²² It analyzed 12 published articles from the past 20 years and found that helmeted MCC patients have lower healthcare costs than non-helmeted patients. However, all of the studies except one has used hospital charges as a proxy to calculate the cost of injuries. In our study, we estimated the actual hospital cost instead of using charges as the unit of cost analysis; a more accurate cost estimation per hospitalization expense. Moreover, almost all of the previous studies used retrospective data. In this current study we collected the injury pattern, course of medical treatment, and all healthcare cost prospectively. In the context of most public sector institutions in Karachi, medical records are sub-optimal, therefore, prospective data collection is important to get healthcare cost estimations.

The study site was a public tertiary care hospital, where the general assumption is that all healthcare services are provided to the patients "free of charge". However, our study found that patients had to pay OOP costs at the point of care for diagnostic services, medical-surgical supplies, and medicines, even during in-hospital stay. These OOPs

Table 2 Disposition and Outcome

Variable	Group Total (N= 112)		
	Helmeted	Non-Helmeted	P-value
	n= 23 (%)	n= 89 (%)	
Disposition† Discharged from emergency Admitted in trauma neurology ICU	22 (19.6) 1 (0.9)	65 (58) 24 (21.4)	0.020*
TBI (Brain CT-Scan)† TBI Diagnosed No TBI	1 (0.9) 22 (19.6)	24 (21.4) 65 (58)	0.020*
Need for ICU admission† Yes No	1 (0.9) 22 (19.6)	24 (21.4) 65 (58)	0.020*
ICU Length of stay (Days)# Mean SD	1.5 SD 0.71	4.29 SD 3.58	0.013*
Need for Mechanical ventilation† Yes Not needed	1 (0.9) 22 (19.6)	7 (6.3) 82 (73.2)	0.559
Any Neurological Surgery performed† Yes No	1 (0.9) 22 (19.6)	8 (7.1) 81 (72.3)	0.465

Notes: *Significant. # Values are continuous data presented as mean and standard deviation (SD). Independent t test was used to compare the means. † Values are n (%). Fisher exact Tests were used for comparison of proportions.

Abbreviations: ICU, intensive care unit; TBI, traumatic brain injury; SD, standard deviation.

Table 3 Healthcare Cost Comparison Among Helmeted and Non-Helmeted Motorcycle Crash Victims with Head Injuries

Cost Component	Group Total (N= 112)		
	Helmeted	Non-Helmeted	P-value
	n= 23	n= 89	
	Median [IQR] in PKR & (US Dollar)		
ER bed (per day)	5685 (\$36) [5685 –5685]	5685 (\$36) [5685 –5685]	0.99
Laboratory services cost on hospital	365 (\$2) [365 ((\$2) –548 (\$3)]	3650 (\$23) [365 (\$2) –5840 (\$37)]	0.027*
Radiology services cost on hospital	4096 (\$26) [3166 (\$20) –5678 (\$36)]	4750 (\$30) [3166 (\$20) –11,358 (\$72)]	0.049*
ICU bed cost	11,065 (\$70) [11,065 –11,065]	33,196 (\$211) [22,131 (\$141)-49,795 (\$317)]	0.017*
OOPs for healthcare services	17,750 (\$113) [16,650 (\$106)-18,000 (\$115)]	19,800 (\$126) [12,300 (\$78) – 30,900 (\$197)]	0.03*
Total health care cost	10,796 (\$69) [9851 (\$63) –12,581 (\$80)]	12,113 (\$77) [10,431(\$66) –50,545 (\$322)]	0.046*

Notes: *Mann–Whitney U-test, level of significance P-value<0.05. OOPs is the cost burden on the patients (patient perspectives). Total healthcare costs is the estimated costs paid by the public hospital (healthcare facility perspective)

Abbreviations: ER, emergency room; ICU, intensive care unit; IQR, interquartile range, Q3 – Q1; OOPs, Out-of-pocket payments.

are higher than the monthly household income of more than 50% of patients, both for the helmet users and non-users. These findings highlight the significant cost burden on all patients which are often hidden in public healthcare

facilities. However, the overall healthcare cost burden on patients is much lower than private healthcare facilities. For example, a study by Razzak et al reported an average OOP of \$452 in private hospitals of Karachi for road

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traffic injury patients, which is more than three times the amount we found in the public healthcare of the city.²³

The protective benefits of helmet use are widely studied and reported in the literature.^{24–32} Therefore, it is logical that helmet users are less likely to get hospitalized and spend less on healthcare costs. It is also intuitive that an unprotected head would be at a higher risk of TBI, and that these non-helmeted patients are more likely to consume healthcare services which eventually increase the healthcare costs for the patients and the healthcare facility. However, helmet use is not protective against poly-trauma, as we found these patients had injuries on other parts of the body. In this current analysis, we estimated cost difference in head injuries in these patients since helmets protect the head. Cost estimates of other injuries are not included. Furthermore, we found that the proportion of motorcyclists wearing a helmet was four times higher in our sample than what was previously in the literature.³³ They reported that only 6% of the riders were wearing a helmet, while in our findings it was more than 20%. This increase in helmet use might have been due to the helmet enforcement campaign of the traffic police in Karachi at the time of data collection.³⁴ This is despite the fact that this data was collected during warm weather and it has been reported in the literature that during summer the rate of helmet use is lower.³⁵

Since helmet only protects against head injuries, therefore, we estimated healthcare cost difference in the management of head injuries only. However, it is true that motorcycle crash victims may not have only head injuries. Due to exposed design of motorcycle, they may have multiple injuries including, injuries to the upper and lower extremities (arms and legs), neck, chest and other internal injuries. In these cases, the impact on healthcare cost would be highly dependent to the severity of the injuries. Likewise, in the case of fatality (sudden death), there will be no direct healthcare cost, since the victim will not consume any healthcare services, but there will be significant loss in the form of productivity cost. However, the scope of this study was only limited to healthcare cost during hospitalization and we have not estimated productivity cost, societal cost and other cost behind hospitalization.

Limitations

Our study has a few limitations. The perspective of cost estimation is narrow and is not considering the societal cost and loss of productivity due to head injuries. Moreover, we did not capture the cost after the hospital

discharge and those who did not visit the emergency department. As our study collected data during the hospital stay only, the cost of follow-up visits, medicines, rehabilitation services, and other home health related costs are not estimated in this study. Moreover, since we have collected data from a single center, the sampled participants may not represent all motorcycle users of Karachi city and results cannot be generalized. The respondents of this study varied; we collected data from different responders such as patients, family members, relatives, and hospital personnel. However, we tried to limit data collection only to the closest family member of the patient and healthcare team members directly involved in the patient care to limit the high chances of reporting bias. Moreover, in this current analysis, we did not test the hypothesis by controlling possible confounders such as, helmet quality and type, speed, mechanism of injury and severity of head injury (GCS score).

More research needs to be conducted especially in LMICs, on cost of post hospitalization healthcare, such as long-term rehabilitation, long-term follow-up care, and home-based care. Moreover, it is recommended to use healthcare cost as unit of analysis instead of charges to increase the accuracy of cost outcomes. To facilitate cost comparison across different studies, the cost outcome should be standardized to one year. Future studies can evaluate the protective and economic benefits of helmet use on the long-term quality of life of injured motorcyclists. Future studies could also test the hypothesis that helmet use reduces healthcare costs following crashes with more robust research designs, while controlling for confounding factors such as helmet quality and type, appropriate use of the helmet, speed, nature of the crash, and severity of head and other injuries.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the results of this study demonstrate that helmet users have lower costs during hospitalization as compared to non-users. They had lower rates of in-hospital admissions and shorter lengths of stay in the ICU. Moreover, they needed fewer interventions and resource utilization for diagnostic and therapeutic services, which eventually resulted in lower healthcare costs in managing their head injuries. The societal cost perspectives and cost of other injuries associated with motorcycle crashes is complex to estimate due to data collection procedures, however, this should be the focus of future research. The results of this study provide insight into the benefits of implementing strict

helmet use regulations to decrease the cost burden on health-care facilities and patient's care givers.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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