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Older patients with traumatic brain injury present with a higher GCS score than younger patients for a given severity of injury

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Recent evidence suggests that presenting GCS may be higher in older rather than younger patients for an equivalent anatomical severity of traumatic brain injury (TBI). The aim of this study was to confirm these observations using a national trauma database and to test explanatory hypotheses.

Methods The Trauma Audit Research Network database was interrogated to identify all adult cases of severe isolated TBI from 1988 to 2013. Cases were categorised by age into those under 65 years and those 65 years and older. Median presenting GCS was compared between the groups at abbreviated injury score (AIS) level (3, 4 and 5). Comparisons were repeated for subgroups defined by mechanism of injury and type of isolated intracranial injury.

Results 25 082 patients with isolated TBI met the inclusion criteria, 10 936 in the older group and 14 146 in the younger group. Median or distribution of presenting GCS differed between groups at each AIS level. AIS 3: 14 (11–15) vs 15 (13–15), AIS 4: 14 (9–15) vs 14 (13–15), AIS 5: 9 (4–14) vs 14 (5–15) all $p < 0.001$. Similar differences between the groups were observed across all mechanisms of injury and types of isolated intracranial injury. We detected no influence of gender on results.

Conclusions For an equivalent severity of intracranial injury, presenting GCS is higher in older patients than in the young. This observation is unlikely to be explained by differences in mechanism of injury or types of intracranial injury between the two groups.

INTRODUCTION

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is common, affecting approximately 10 million people annually worldwide.¹ The severity of TBI is traditionally classified according to the GCS at presentation into mild (GCS 13–15), moderate (GCS 9–12) and severe (GCS ≤ 8).² Historically, these have been considered thresholds defining groups suffering progressively increasing mortality³ and hence admission GCS is one of the major factors directing neurosurgical decision-making.⁴ This influences the decision to transfer a patient to a neurosciences centre and also guides the requirement for neurosurgical intervention.

Ageing populations in Western societies have resulted in an increase in the incidence of major trauma in the elderly.⁵ National guidelines for the investigation of patients with TBI have driven more widespread use of computed axial tomography, which has improved the detection rate of TBI.⁶

Key messages

What is already known on this subject?

- ▶ Two relatively small studies have been published suggesting that presenting GCS is higher in older patients for an equivalent isolated traumatic brain injury (TBI).
- ▶ It was suggested that this observation may have been due to different mechanisms of injury or type of intracranial injury more commonly observed in older patients.

What might this study add?

- ▶ This large study using prospectively collected data for >25 000 patients with isolated TBI confirms that presenting GCS is higher in older patients at each level of injury severity, regardless of mechanism or type of intracranial injury.
- ▶ The difference is more apparent towards the more severe end of the injury spectrum.
- ▶ These findings have implications for outcome modelling in trauma and for triage guidelines that use GCS as a criterion.

Thus, in the UK, in recent years there has been a surge in the reporting of TBI in the elderly, which is becoming increasingly recognised as one of the most significant threats to life and well-being in older age.¹

The management of elderly patients with TBI is controversial and challenging.⁷ Although it has been well established that, in general, outcomes following TBI are worse in the elderly than in the young, studies from several centres describe encouraging results from neurosurgical intervention and aggressive rehabilitation even in the extreme elderly.^{8–11}

The field triage of older patients with TBI is, therefore, important so that those who may benefit from early treatment in a major trauma centre (MTC) are taken there directly from scene. Many field triage guidelines are based on a combination of anatomical injury, mechanism of injury and vital signs (including GCS). The sensitivity of such tools for identifying major trauma has been reported to decrease with age.¹² Recent work by ourselves and others suggests that for a given anatomical severity of TBI, the elderly may present with a higher GCS than younger patients.^{13 14} This may partly explain the poor performance of triage tools in the elderly.



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The reasons behind the observation are as yet unclear. Older patients with TBI are more likely to be female, to have been injured in a low-energy fall and to have suffered a subdural haematoma than their younger counterparts, which, it is suggested, may explain the observed difference in presenting GCS.¹³ The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between age and presenting GCS in a much larger data set to confirm these findings and to explore potential underlying mechanisms in more detail.

METHODS

We interrogated the Trauma Audit Research Network (TARN) database to identify all patients in England presenting with isolated TBI between 1988 and 2013. Data included age, gender, mechanism of injury, abbreviated injury score (AIS) head, outcome, type of TBI (extradural, subdural, subarachnoid haemorrhage, parenchymal contusion) and GCS on arrival at hospital. Patients were categorised into elderly (65 years and older) and young (<65 years), and GCS was compared between these groups for each grade of AIS head injury severity. To investigate potential explanations for any observed differences between the two groups, secondary analyses comparing differences in median GCS for specific mechanisms of injury and specific types of TBI were also performed. Thirty-day all-cause mortality is recorded in the TARN database.

INCLUSION/EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Cases were included if they were >16 years of age at the time of injury and had suffered an isolated, blunt head injury (defined as any AIS head code with a severity of 3–5, excluding any patients with injuries to other body region attracting an AIS >2). Cases were direct admissions from scene of injury only.

TARN eligibility includes trauma patients who are admitted to hospital for ≥ 72 h, are admitted to a critical care unit, die in hospital or are transferred to another hospital for specialist care.

Cases were excluded if evidence of drug or alcohol intoxication, smoke or fume inhalation, psychiatric disturbance or traumatic asphyxia had been recorded.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

As GCS distribution was skewed, median and distributions of GCS were compared between the two groups at each level of AIS severity overall and for each mechanism of injury in isolation.

Subgroups with specific intracranial injuries were also identified and GCS compared in the same way between the two groups for each intracranial injury type. Comparison of GCS between the two groups was performed using the Mann–Whitney test.¹⁵

While this test is most usually performed to compare medians, it may also be used to compare distributions between two groups.¹⁶ Caution must be employed when using the Mann–Whitney test to compare distributions of values between two groups that have the same median. With large groups, small differences in the shape or breadth of distribution can appear significant. The IQR provides a guide to whether or not any difference is clinically significant.

RESULTS

In total, 25 082 patients with isolated TBI met the inclusion criteria and were considered in the analysis. The baseline characteristics are presented in table 1. In total, 14 146 in the younger group (<65 years) and 10 936 cases were in the older group (65 years and older). Patients in the older group with TBI

were on average 44 (81 vs 37) years older than the younger cohort and older adults more frequently had the most severe form of TBI (40% vs 30% of cases with AIS 5 severity). The majority of older patients with TBI (70%) were injured by a low-energy fall, whereas this was the causal mechanism in only 20% of younger patients. Overall mortality was almost three times higher in older patients (28.4% vs 10.5%) despite the median presenting GCS in this group being higher (14 vs 13). Presenting GCS differed significantly between the groups at each level of injury severity with the greatest difference apparent at the highest injury severity (AIS 5) (table 2). This difference was consistently reproduced across each mechanism of injury analysed (table 2).

Analysis according to specific type of intracranial injury revealed a similar pattern, although the effect was reduced by the smaller numbers yielded by the stricter inclusion criteria. Significant differences in median initial GCS were, nonetheless, observed at one or more AIS level for each type of intracranial injury. For patients with multiple combinations of these injuries, the difference in GCS was again most apparent at the highest level of severity of injury (table 3).

Stratification of tables 2 and 3 by gender did not change the results (data not shown).

DISCUSSION

This study has identified that for a given anatomical severity of TBI, older patients present with a higher GCS than their younger counterparts, a difference that is more apparent with increased anatomical injury severity. This confirms and extends our own and other recently published findings in smaller studies, which found that elderly patients are less likely to present with a low GCS (3–8) for a given TBI severity.^{13 14}

Our findings are particularly important for two reasons. First, GCS is used in most field triage guidelines to identify patients likely to need care in a specialist neurosurgical facility or MTC.¹⁷ In a recent study involving several trauma centres on the West Coast of North America, Nakamura *et al*¹² found a progressive decrease in the sensitivity of their field triage guidelines for recognising major trauma with each decade of life beyond 60 years. In Ohio, Caterino *et al* studied the impact of increasing the triage guideline threshold of GCS from 13 to 14 in the elderly (defined as >70 years). They found that a GCS threshold of 13 resulted in a sensitivity for identifying clinically important TBI of only 27% in the elderly compared with 53% in younger adults. Increasing the GCS threshold to 14 in the elderly improved sensitivity to 42.7% while returning specificity to the same level as a GCS threshold of 13 in younger adults. They also found that in contrast to younger patients, a decrease of GCS from 15 to 14 in elderly patients with trauma was associated with a significant increase in mortality (OR 1.4). Mortality for elderly patients with a GCS of 14 exceeded that of younger adults with a GCS of 13.¹⁸ The adoption of field triage criteria specifically for the older population has significantly improved the ability to detect elderly patients needing MTC care.¹⁹

This study suggests that trauma systems may need to be adapted to ensure early recognition of significant TBI in the elderly population. There certainly needs to be an awareness of the findings of this study, with the potential for under-triage of elderly patients with TBI on the basis of normal or near-normal GCS. There are currently no nationally accepted triage criteria for major trauma with each UK regional trauma network adopting its own, although many derive ultimately from the American field triage guidelines. These do include age as a fourth-level

Table 1 Characteristics of study patients

	N	Age under 65	N	Age 65 or older
All patients	14 146		10 936	
Demographics				
Male	11 006	77.8% (77.1% to 78.5%)	5529	50.6% (49.6% to 51.5%)
Age		37.0 (24.9–50.3)		81.3 (74.8–87.0)
Presenting GCS		13 (8–15)		14 (11–15)
Underwent surgical procedure	1339	9.5% (9.0% to 9.9%)	451	4.1% (3.8% to 4.5%)
Injury severity				
ISS		17 (14–25)		18 (16–25)
Head AIS		4 (3–5)		4 (4–5)
Highest AIS head				
3	4611	32.6% (31.8% to 33.4%)	1881	17.2% (16.5% to 17.9%)
4	5365	37.9% (37.1% to 38.7%)	4640	42.4% (41.5% to 43.4%)
5	4170	29.5% (28.2% to 30.2%)	4415	40.4% (39.5% to 41.3%)
Mechanism of injury				
Fall <2 m	2865	20.3% (19.6% to 20.9%)	7619	69.7% (68.8% to 70.5%)
Fall >2 m	2485	17.6% (16.9% to 18.2%)	1819	16.6% (15.9% to 17.3%)
RTC driver or passenger	1697	12.0% (11.5% to 12.5%)	222	2.0% (1.8% to 2.2%)
RTC cyclist or pedestrian	3018	21.3% (20.6% to 22.0%)	873	8.0% (7.5% to 8.4%)
Other	4806	9.2% (8.7% to 9.7%)	363	1.7% (1.4% to 1.9%)
Outcome				
Mortality by AIS level				
3	89	2.2% (1.7% to 2.6%)	200	11.1% (9.6% to 12.5%)
4	220	4.7% (4.1% to 5.4%)	724	16.3% (15.2% to 17.4%)
5	996	27.7% (26.2% to 29.2%)	2032	48.9% (47.4% to 50.4%)
Overall mortality	1305	10.5% (10.0% to 11.1%)	2956	28.4% (27.5% to 29.3%)

Values are median (IQR) or percentage (95% CI).
AIS, abbreviated injury score; ISS, injury severity score.

criterion, although in practice this is seldom used in isolation to drive bypass to the MTC. Indeed, a recent study using the US national trauma registry highlighted the specific risk of under-triage of elderly patients with TBI.²⁰ In a UK MTC

servicing a population with a high proportion of elderly patients, the sensitivity of the local triage tool to detect major trauma is reported to be as low as 52%.²¹ This tool specifies a GCS motor score of <4 as the threshold for transportation directly to the MTC. From our data, this threshold would fail to identify the majority of elderly patients with significant TBI, and even those with the most severe TBI (AIS 5) in whom the median presenting GCS was 14; this group has an in-hospital mortality of 49%.

Second, if the GCS in older patients does not reflect the severity of injury as accurately as it does in younger patients, this may partly explain previous observations describing worse outcome following TBI in this group. To achieve the same drop in GCS as younger patients, a greater severity of injury is required, so it is perhaps unsurprising that ultimate outcomes from operative and non-operative care are poorer. However, it has been suggested that intervention in elderly patients with TBI may not be as futile as once thought.⁷

In Hong Kong, 32% of multiple trauma patients aged >65 years undergoing neurosurgery for TBI achieved a good outcome (Glasgow outcome score 4 or 5) at 6 months.⁸ Meanwhile, in a larger cohort of patients undergoing craniotomy for TBI in Michigan, Lau *et al* reported that patients aged >80 years were as likely to return to baseline levels of function as their younger counterparts. The rate of postoperative complication was higher in the extreme elderly but there was no significant difference in 30-day mortality.⁹ In Europe, neurocritical care in the 'younger elderly' (65–75 years) with a GCS of 6–8 was shown to improve survival following TBI¹⁰ and outcomes from operative intervention in patients with a GCS >8 were as good as in younger patients.¹¹ Indeed, outcomes for elderly

Table 2 Comparison of initial GCS between young and older patients by severity of traumatic brain injury (abbreviated injury score (AIS)) and mechanism of injury

Mechanism of injury	AIS head	Age under 65		Age 65 or older		p Value
		N	Median (IQR) GCS	N	Median (IQR) GCS	
Fall < 2 m	3	695	13 (13–15)	1136	15 (14–15)	<0.001
	4	1205	14 (12–15)	3328	15 (14–15)	<0.001
	5	965	13 (7–15)	3155	14 (10–15)	<0.001
Fall >2 m	3	738	14 (11–15)	385	14 (12–15)	0.548
	4	966	13 (8–15)	734	14 (11–15)	<0.001
	5	781	8 (3–13)	700	10 (5–14)	<0.001
RTC—driver/passenger	3	639	14 (9–15)	71	15 (12–15)	0.009
	4	578	12 (7–14)	89	14 (13–15)	<0.001
	5	480	7 (4–12)	62	14 (10–15)	<0.001
RTC—pedestrian/cyclist	3	1041	14 (11–15)	210	14 (12–15)	0.196
	4	1104	14 (8–15)	343	14 (10–15)	0.382
	5	873	8 (4–14)	320	11 (5–14)	<0.001
Other	3	1498	14 (11–15)	79	14 (12–15)	0.466
	4	1512	14 (9–15)	146	14 (11–15)	0.008*
	5	1071	10 (5–14)	178	14 (7–15)	<0.001
Overall	3	4611	14 (11–15)	1881	15 (13–15)	<0.001
	4	5365	14 (9–15)	4640	14 (13–15)	<0.001*
	5	4170	9 (4–14)	4415	14 (8–15)	<0.001

*Significance is due to distribution/spread.

Table 3 Comparison of initial GCS between young and older patients by type of traumatic brain injury and severity (abbreviated injury score (AIS))

Intracranial injury type	AIS head	Age under 65		Age 65 or older		p Value
		N	Median (IQR) GCS	N	Median (IQR) GCS	
Extradural haematoma	3					
	4	323	14 (10–15)	114	15 (14–15)	<0.001
	5	162	14 (8–15)	32	14 (11.5–15)	0.356
Subdural haematoma	3					
	4	511	14 (10–15)	1166	15 (14–15)	<0.001
	5	217	12 (5–15)	623	14 (12–15)	<0.001
Contusion	3	806	14 (9–15)	358	15 (13–15)	<0.001
	4	11	14 (8–15)	8	14 (11.5–15)	0.84
	5	25	12 (6–15)	10	13 (11–14)	0.788
Subarachnoid haemorrhage	3	361	14 (11–15)	470	15 (14–15)	<0.001
	4					
	5					
Diffuse axonal injury	3					
	4	5	4 (3–8)	0		N/A
	5	80	7 (5–10)	9	13 (7–15)	0.04
Multiple/mixed	3	207	14 (10–15)	153	14 (13–15)	<0.001*
	4	559	14 (9–15)	638	14 (13–15)	<0.001*
	5	244	10 (5–14)	259	13 (9–15)	<0.001

*Significance is due to distribution/spread.
N/A, no cases for comparison.

patients sustaining moderate and severe TBI have steadily improved over the last 20 years.²²

In our study, the rate of neurosurgical intervention in the elderly was less than half that of their younger counterparts, while overall mortality was nearly three times higher. With adequate resources, timely neurosurgery, access to neurocritical care and aggressive neurorehabilitation, functional outcomes in the elderly may be just as good as in the young.⁷

The findings of this study cannot be attributed simply to differences in the mechanisms of injury between each group. While elderly patients were more likely to have been injured in a low-energy fall, the same pattern of higher GCS at each level of injury severity was observed consistently across all mechanisms of injury with the greatest difference occurring in the RTC group, either as a pedestrian or cyclist hit by car, or as an occupant of the vehicle. This may be explained by elderly patients being more likely to drive at conservative speeds, resulting in a lower-energy impact, but further work will be required to fully explain the observation.

It has previously been suggested that female gender may have a detrimental impact on outcomes in TBI.²³ It is difficult to envisage the biological mechanism underlying such an observation, particularly given the likely positive effect of progesterone on neuroinflammation during the evolution of TBI.²⁴ In our large study, gender did not independently influence GCS. Since the proportion of women in the head-injured population increases with age and modelling of outcome in TBI relies heavily on presenting GCS, the earlier meta-analysis from which this observation derives may have been confounded if the relationship between age and GCS was not considered.

It is unlikely that the influence of age on GCS is exerted through preponderance of one particular type of intracranial injury in the elderly. Subdural haematomas are more common in the elderly and tend to evolve more slowly, which could result in a higher initial GCS on presentation. We could not determine from the TARN data whether or not a subdural haemorrhage was acute or acute on chronic, which may be better tolerated and is more common in the elderly. In our analysis of 7351

cases with specific types of isolated intracranial injury, 34% had suffered a subdural haematoma with the majority of these (71%) being in the elderly group. However, in the elderly group initial GCS was similar at each level of injury severity across all types of isolated intracranial injuries. The greatest difference in presenting GCS between the two groups was for mixed injury. While we found no evidence of a disproportionate effect of any one type of injury, the relatively small number of cases limits the applicability of these findings.

It is possible that cerebral atrophy in the elderly allows a greater volume of blood and oedema to be accommodated following head injury before intracranial pressure rises and GCS falls. Our study cannot answer this question; the AIS is a relatively imprecise measure of the degree of anatomical injury. Future work using advanced imaging techniques might explore the relationship between volume of injured tissue, haematoma and GCS.

Our study has several important limitations inherent in the design of retrospective database analyses. In particular, although we have used an accepted definition of isolated head injury we cannot completely exclude the possible influence of extracranial injury or medical comorbidity on presenting GCS. Also, the eligibility criteria for inclusion on the TARN database may have excluded some younger patients with TARN-qualifying injuries but high GCS who were treated and discharged in under 72 h. There were some minor modifications to the AIS affecting how TBI is coded in 2005, although the majority of cases in the TARN database have been entered since this date. To obtain sufficient numbers for meaningful subgroup analysis, we have included cases entered prior to this date.

CONCLUSION

This is the largest study to date confirming that for a given anatomical severity of TBI, older patients present with a higher GCS than younger patients. To identify significant TBI in older patients, trauma triage guidelines may need adaptation to ensure that elderly patients are managed appropriately. Thresholds for neurosurgical intervention in the elderly may need to be

reconsidered. These findings may partly explain the poorer outcomes previously observed in elderly patients with TBI since elderly patients with the same GCS as younger patients are likely to have sustained a more severe anatomical injury.

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Contributors AK conceived the original idea for the study. AE, FL, OB and DY contributed to the acquisition and preparation of data and design and interpretation of the analysis. OB performed the statistical analysis. AK, JES and OB prepared the written submission and all authors contributed to revision of the draft.

Competing interests None declared.

Ethics approval TARN holds HRA CAG Section 251 approval for research on anonymised data submitted by member hospitals.

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