計畫編號: NHRI-EX92-9106PN

國家衛生研究院九十二年度整合性醫藥衛生科技研究計畫

嚴重頭部外傷處理準則對病患存活情形 及健康相關生活品質之影響

九十二年度成果報告

執 行 機 構:台北醫學大學

計畫主持人:邱文達

執 行 期 間: 92 年 1 月 1 日 至 92 年 12 月 31 日

本研究報告僅供參考用,不代表本院意見

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研究人員:洪慶章、黃勝堅、陳新源、林家璋、曹昭懿、林茂榮、許明暉、

黄豪銘、陳俊甫

關鍵字:頭部外傷、顱內壓監測、渗透壓、生活品質

壹、九十二年度計畫研究成果摘要

一、本年度研究重點及進度

九十二年度本研究計畫之執行方式有五個主幹:(一)嚴重頭部外傷病患 ICU 照護追蹤部分,今年擴大到全國各神經外科專科醫院;(二)神經外科專家訪問,探討對「嚴重頭部外傷處理準則」是否瞭解及應用,本次訪問擴及全國;(三)進行嚴重頭部外傷病患之生活品質訪視,本年度新修正WHOQOL-BREF 台灣版,除原有 28 題外,並加入八題適合國人頭部外傷的新題目,以及認知功能方面問卷;(四)舉辦一場關於嚴重頭部外傷處理準則的研討會,邀請近 30 位國內外專家進行討論,與會貴賓及專家學者共 300餘人;(五)繼續進行頭部外傷資料登錄。

(一)嚴重頭部外傷病患 ICU 照護追蹤-共完成 144 例分析 (附件一)

嚴重頭部外傷處理準則評估之研究地區,先以北部為優先調查的地區,並觀察其他地區之適切性,逐步擴張研究地區。本年度訪視的醫院包

括台大醫院、萬芳醫院、台北醫學院附設醫院、彰化基督教醫院及奇美醫院,聘請各院神經外科及外科加護病房之專科助理協助 ICU 資料之抄錄, 共計完成 144 例,目前仍持續進行中。並有重大發現如(一)顱內壓超過 25mmHg,預後較差;(二)CPP 與預後無顯著差異;(三)propofol 對嚴重頭部 外傷有明顯助益;(四)過度換氧及昇壓劑對治療上無明顯幫助。

(二)神經外科醫師訪視-完成 166 位神經外科專家訪視 (附件二)

新的嚴重頭部外傷病患照護準則已於 1995 年提出,此一新的照護方式 迥異於過去只需維持顱內壓 (Intracranial pressure, ICP) 之觀念,強調的是 腦灌流壓 (Cerebral perfusion pressure, CPP) 的維持 (維持於 70 mmHg),以避免腦部缺血而造成細胞壞死,因此在照護病患時應藉由平均動脈壓 (Mean arterial pressure, MAP)與 ICP (應控制於 20 mmHg 以下)之監視,確保 CPP 的正常。

為調查國內神經外科醫師對於國外所引進之最新照護準則之瞭解程度,及目前照護病人之方式,以作為本計畫於第三年執行期間,教育神經外科醫師「神經外科照護準則」之依據,本計畫邀請神經外科醫師及流行病學專家召開專家會議,共同研擬醫師訪視題目,進行專家信效度之評估。

本計畫於 91 年 11 月 30 日神經外科醫學會所舉辦的學術研討會中訪視 國內神經外科醫師嚴重頭部外傷之治療方針,總計有主治醫師 304 份,住 院醫師 85 份,較完整及有效的問卷共 166 份,分析如結果所示。

(三)嚴重頭部外傷病患生活品質之追蹤-共完成 104 例分析 (附件三)

目前應用最為頻繁的生活品質量表有六個,包括:The Sickness Impact Profile (SIP)、Nottingham Health Profile (NHP)、The Quality of Well-Being Scale (QWB)、The Short-Form-36 Health Survey (SF-36)、The European Quality of Life Scale (EQ-5D)以及 The World Health Organization Quality of

Life Questionnaire (WHOQOL)。然而前五項並未完全針對生活品質的概念設計,而僅是測量疾病或失能所造成的衝擊,同時由於發展於單一文化,外推性也有限。但 1995 年世界衛生組織召集了多個國家及文化背景的人所發展完成的 WHOQOL-100,則為一個可進行跨文化比較研究的測量工具,然而臨床試驗或流行病學調查時,長達 100 題的問卷則難免影響到實際的可行性,因此 WHOQOL-100 在 1996 年被簡化,發展為二十六題的WHOQOL-BREF,而台灣版多加了二題,為二十八題。

考量此一量表於世界上之認同較高及日後跨國性比較之必要性,因此本研究採用 WHOQOL 簡明版。然而搜尋文獻,發現過去並沒有評估頭部外傷病患生活品質之相關問卷,因此擬定頭部外傷病患之生活品質問卷為本研究之當然工作。

經多次召開專家會議,邀請生活品質及復健科之專家,針對訪視病友 後所獲得的資訊進行歸類,共同定義頭部外傷病友所在乎的生活品質問題,其後再度由神經外科醫師及流行病學專家共同進行第二次專家信效度 之評估,並擇定其中「八題」加入 WHOQOL-BREF 成為「頭傷病患生活品 質問卷」。

在訪視的過程中,以及定期與專家討論後,最後生活品質問卷多加上了認知功能方面(SPMSQ、TICS-M)、活動能力、憂鬱情形、社會支持等問題。

生活品質問卷之訪視對象為頭部外傷病患,訪視時間為九十一年一月至六月因頭部外傷而在台北市就醫的病患,總共有 1677 人,我們抽了 470 人來訪視,由脊髓損傷協會協助進行定期之電話訪視,目前訪視到 104 位病患,因此先針對這些進行初步分析,其餘正在進行追蹤,53 位的訪談已寫成論文,並投稿於國外期刊。

(四)頭部外傷處理準則研討會一邀請 30 位學者演講,共有 300 餘人參加(附件四)

於九十二年九月二十七日在萬芳醫院六樓會議廳,舉辦頭部外傷與神經重症研討會,邀請國內專家學者進行演講,並且邀請資深神經外科醫師擔任座長,參加的人員來自全省各地之醫護人員,當天的會議討論非常熱烈,尤其是黃勝堅醫師所演講的題目「嚴重頭部外傷治療之爭議」,更是整個會議中的焦點,目前正在收集演講者的論文,之後將會做成一本論文集,繳交給國家衛生研究院。

(五)全國頭部外傷資料登錄一去年至六月底完成 5336 份,今年因 SARS 發生,目前繼續進行中。

至全國具神經外科專科之醫院抄錄年度頭部外傷資料,依據 ICD-9 碼: 800、801、803、804、850、851、852、853、854,作為資料收集之標準,由於前一陣子嚴重呼吸道症候群(SARS)的關係,因此這部分延至現在進行中。

二、結果與討論

(一)嚴重頭部外傷病患 ICU 照護追蹤

本研究登錄台灣北、中、南共六家具有神經外科訓練中心醫院之嚴重頭部外傷病患資料。主要針對顱內壓的控制、腦灌流壓之維持、過度換氣治療、血壓升高劑及鎮靜劑之使用等治療方式進行分析,並使用受傷後一個月之 GOS 做為預後評估。研究中共收錄 144 名嚴重頭部外傷患者 (GCS≦8分),男女比為 2.9:1,平均年齡為 43.9 歲。顱內壓超過 25mmHg 的患者預後結果較差的危險性是顱內壓控制在 25mmHg 以下的患者的 4.25 倍(p<0.05),預防性使用鎮靜劑患者有較好的預後 (Odds ratios=2.8, CI=

1.0-7.5)。而腦灌流壓的維持、過度換氣治療及血壓升高劑的使用與否,於預後情形並未達統計上顯著差異。本研究結論為依據「嚴重頭部外傷處理準則」置入顱內壓監測器,並且控制顱內壓,對患者是有益的;而其他之治療建議,將更進一步的研究,以確定台灣嚴重頭部外傷患者之適用性。 (二)神經外科醫師訪視

分析神外醫師的訪視問卷發現,使用顱內壓監測器為大多數(46.99%),而顱內壓監測器的感測導管費用有半數的人都是自費(53.13%),大多數的人都認為腦灌流壓(CPP)應維持於至少70mmHg(77.44%),有半數以上(52.5%)的神經外科醫師都曾經讀過新版的頭部外傷治療指引,但完全依照美國版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引卻是少數(9.87%),大多數都只有部分依照美國版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引(83.55%),而大部分的醫師都贊成訂定台灣版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引(96.23%),但由於目前國內對於顱內壓監測器之置入技術尚不純熟,需要經過不斷練習方能熟悉監測器導管的置入技術,然而在摸索的過程中卻仍不免產生器械的耗費,儘管國外已有許多文獻證實此顱內壓監測器的效用,病患也有較佳的預後,但由於此項醫療服務目前仍屬自費項目,費用相當昂貴,故使用與否需要與病患進行仔細的溝通,因此目前使用的情形並不普遍。資料顯示,依據準則在照護嚴重頭部外傷之病患(GCS≦8)時都應使用顱內壓監測器,但實際上卻僅有12.65%的神經外科醫師會每次都使用,因此大力促進國內神外醫師對於顱內壓監測器之熟悉度仍有必要性。

(三)嚴重頭部外傷病患生活品質

在第一階段 53 位願意接受訪視的病患,平均年齡為 48.7 歲,64%為男性,40%有接受基礎教育,36%為單身,24%是離婚的,40%是失業的,從傷害嚴重度來看,GCS≤8 佔 4%,GCS9-12 佔 55%;頭部外傷患者有 52

%失去意識;70%有其他身體部位的傷害,而且,這些參與者,73%有好的康復;8%會有認知功能損傷;42%在日常生活方面需要援助;43.4%不滿意他們的社會支持;以及6%有憂鬱程度的傾向。

目前已進一步完成 104 位,將進行進一步分析,並繼續收集資料。 (四)頭部外傷處理準則的研討會

於九十二年九月二十七日在萬芳醫院六樓會議廳,主辦單位為國家衛 生研究院、臺北醫學大學傷害防治學研究所以及台灣神經外科醫學會;協 辦單位為財團法人外傷防治暨災難醫學研究基金會、萬芳醫院神經外科, 共有30位專家學者發表演講,來賓300餘人參加。致詞貴賓有施純仁教授、 洪慶章教授、李良雄教授、洪純隆教授、高明見教授,均為台灣神經外科 醫學會前任理事長。第一場由本計畫主持人主講「頭部外傷的流行病學」; 第二場由本計畫共同主持人林茂榮教授主講「頭部外傷病患的生活品質」; 第三場由本計畫研究員陳俊甫醫師主講「目前台灣嚴重頭部外傷之處理現 况;第四場由臺北醫學大學傷害防治學研究所蔡行瀚教授主講「嚴重頭部 外傷病患之空中緊急醫療轉送 1; 第五場由光田醫院于國藩醫師主講「顱內 壓監測」;第六場由奇美醫院郭進榮醫師主講「腦灌流壓的處置」;第七場 由本計畫共同主持人黃勝堅醫師主講「嚴重頭部外傷治療之爭議」; 第八場 由臺北醫學大學附設醫院蔡卓城主任主講「輕度頭部外傷之急診處置」;第 九場由林口長庚醫院陳瑞杰教授主講「頭部外傷合併其他相關傷害之處 置」;第十場由臺北榮民總醫院鍾文裕主任主講「如何評估預後程 度—GOS、GOSE ; 第十一場由萬芳醫院李友專教授主講「頭部外傷與生 活品質相關發表論文的分析 ;; 第十二場由陽明大學李淑貞教授主講頭部外 傷患者的復健。

(五)全國頭部外傷資料登錄

台灣神經學會及台灣神經外科醫學會所組成的「頭脊髓外傷研究小組」,在過去 15 年間一直努力於從事頭部外傷的研究與預防,本研究主持人現為神經外科醫學會理事長,因此本研究可與該大型研究同步進行。該研究在 15 年間總共收集來自全省各大醫院的 14 餘萬例頭部外傷病例,估算平均發生率為 230/10⁵,死亡率為 73/10⁵;其中,鄉村地區嚴重度較高,頭部外傷由車禍引起的佔七成,而車禍中又以機車引起的最多,約佔所有車禍的七成。隨後並協助推動安全帽立法,並在 1997 年 6 月 1 日通過立法。立法執行後,隔一年即發現頭部外傷發生率減少 30%,死亡率減少 33%。整體而言,進行預防工作後,事故傷害死亡由 1996 年的十大死因第三位降至 1997 年的第四位。死亡人數由 1995 年的 7,537 人降至 2001 年的 5,488人,每年減少超過 2 千人的死亡,近六年來挽救上萬人的生命,可以說是頭部外傷預防工作的一大貢獻。

今年因期間受 SARS 之故,資料收集雖已大部分完成,但仍待進一步 分析。

貳、九十二年度計畫著作一覽表

- 註:群體計畫(PPG)者,不論是否提出各子計畫資料,都必須提出總計畫整合之資料 若爲群體計畫,請勾選本表屬於:□子計畫; 或 □總計畫(請自行整合)
- 1.列出資計畫於本年度中之**所有計畫產出**於下表,包含已發表或已被接受發表之文獻、 已取得或被接受之專利、擬投稿之手稿(manuscript)以及專著等。
- 2.「計畫產出名稱」欄位:請依「臺灣醫誌」參考文獻方式撰寫:
- 3.「產出型式」欄位:填寫該產出爲國內期刊、國外期刊、專利、手稿或專著等。
- 4.「SCI」欄位:Science Citation Index,若發表之期刊爲 SCI 所包含者,請在欄位上填寫該期刊當年度之 impact factor。
- 5.「致謝與否」欄位:請註明該成果產出之致謝單位。若該成果產出有註明衛生署資助字樣者,請以 DOH 註明;若該成果產出有註明國家衛生研究院委託資助字樣者,請以 NHRI 註明;若該成果產出有註明衛生署及國家衛生研究院資助字樣者,請合併以 DOH&NHRI 註明;若該成果產出有註明非上述機構資助字樣者,請以機構全銜註明。舉例如下:

序號	計 畫 產 出 名 稱	產出 型式	SCI*	致謝與否
例	Hsiu SL, Huang TY, Hou YC., Chin DH, Chao PDL. Comparison of Metabolic Pharmacokinetics of Naringin and Naringenin in Rabbits. Life Sciences 2002 Feb 15, 70:1481-1489.	國外 期刊	1.808	NHRI
1.	Wan-Chen Tsai, Wen-Ta Chiu, Hung-Ti Chiou, Cheuk-Sing Choy, Ching-Chang Hung, Shin-Han Tsai, Mau-Roung Lin: Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injuries in Taiwan: An 8-year study. Journal of Clinical Neuroscience 2003.	國外期刊	0.543	DOH NHRI
2.	Wen-Ta Chiu, Yuh-Shen Ho, Yee-Shuan Lee: Sharp Decline of Injury Mortality Rate in a Developing Country. The Journal of Trauma, 55(2):391-392, 2003.	國外期刊	1.617	DOH NHRI
3.	Cheuk-Sing Choy, Ray-Jade Chen, Wai-Mau Choi, Wan-Chen Tsai, Khoot-Peng Cheah, Yung-Hung Liu, Wen-Ta Chiu#: Pilot Study of the Injury Patterns in a Taiwanese Urban Area: Using the Traumatic Data Registry from 6 Hospitals. J Emerg Crit Care Med. 14(2):47-56, 2003.	國內期刊		DOH NHRI
4.	Wen-Ta Chiu, Wan-Chen Tsai, Hung Yi Chiou, Cheuk-Sing Choy, Khoot-Peng Cheah, Wai-Mau Choi, Yung-Hung Liu: A Study of Head injury in Preschool Children in Taiwan. J Emerg Crit Care Med14(1):7-12,2003	國內期刊		DOH NHRI
5.	Pei-Yeh Chiang, Wan-Chen Tsai, Wen-Ta Chiu, Chun-Huang Huang, Cheuk-Sing Choy, Wai-Mau Choi, Shin Han Tsai, Hung-Ti Chiou: National Traumatic Brain Injury in Preschool Children in Taiwan. New Taipei Journal of Medicine. 4(4):235-242,2002	國內期刊		DOH NHRI

6.	Chun-Fu Chen, Sheng-Jean Huang, Wen-Ta Chiu, Hsin-Han Tsai, Mau-Roung Lin, Chun-Huang Huang, Jinn-Rung Kuo, Chii-Wen Chou: The Analysis of Patients' Outcome in Taiwan Through the Use of the "Guidelines for the Management of Severe Head Injury". Submitted to J.Neurotrauma.	國外期刊	3.828	DOH NHRI
7.	Mau-Roung Lin, Sheng-Jean Huang, Jau-Yih Tsauo, Teng-Yu Lee, Chih-Yi Chen, Hsin-Han Tsai, Wen-Ta Chiu: The WHOQOL-BREF Use for Quality of Life among Persons with Traumatic Brain Injury – a Preliminary Result. Submitted to J.Neurosurgery.	國外期刊	2.626	DOH NHRI

^{*}本表如不敷使用,請自行影印。

參、九十二年度計畫重要研究成果產出統計表

註:群體計畫(PPG)者,不論是否提出各子計畫資料,都必須提出總計畫整合之資料 若爲群體計畫,請勾選本表屬於:□子計畫; 或 □總計畫(請自行整合)

(係指執行九十一年度計畫之所有研究產出成果)

科	技	論	文	篇	數	技	術	:	移		轉	技術報告	<u>+</u>
		國	内	國	外	類	型	經	費	項	數]	0篇
				,								技術創業	斤 [
期	刊					技	術						0項
論	文		3 篇		2篇	輸	入	(千元		0項	著作權	
研討	寸會					技	術					 (核准)	
論	文		12 篇		5 篇	輸	出	C	千元		0項		1項
	<u> </u>											專利權	-
						技	術					(核准)	
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〔註〕:

期刊論文: 指在學術性期刊上刊登之文章,其本文部份一般包含引言、方法、結果、及 討論,並且一定有參考文獻部分,未在學術性期刊上刊登之文章(研究報告 等)與博士或碩士論文,則不包括在內。

研討會論文:指參加學術性會議所發表之論文,且尚未在學術性期刊上發表者。

專 著:爲對某項學術進行專門性探討之純學術性作品。

技術報告: 指從事某項技術之創新、設計及製程等研究發展活動所獲致的技術性報告且

未公開發表者。

技術移轉:指技術由某個單位被另一個單位所擁有的過程。我國目前之技術轉移包括下

列三項:一、技術輸入。二、技術輸出。三、技術擴散。

技術輸入:藉僑外投資、與外國技術合作、投資國外高科技事業等方式取得先進之技術

引淮國內者。

技術輸出: 指直接供應國外買主具生產能力之應用技術、設計、顧問服務及專利等。我

國技術輸出方包括整廠輸出、對外投資、對外技術合作及顧問服務等四種。

技術擴散: 指政府引導式的技術移轉方式,即由財團法人、國營事業或政府研究機構將

其開發之技術擴散至民間企業之一種單向移轉(政府移轉民間)。

技術創新:指研究執行中產生的技術,且有詳實技術資料文件者。

肆、九十二年度計畫重要研究成果

註:群體計畫(PPG)者,不論是否提出各子計畫資料,都必須提出總計畫整合之資料若爲群體計畫,請勾選本表屬於:□子計畫; 或 □總計畫(請自行整合) 1.計畫之新發現或新發明

今年本研究團隊翻譯 Dr.kraus 等人所發展之腦部傷害病患生活品質問卷調查表(Quality of life of the brain injured),亦希望能成為國人所通用之評估標準。另由本研究團隊共同修訂調查表,增列八項適合國人頭部外傷之資料。

在嚴重頭部外傷治療方面,發現我國醫院在治療嚴重頭部外傷時較常使用 propofol 而不是美國 Guideline 所建議的 Barbiturate, 而本研究亦發現我們的病人結果較好,此為很重要一個發現,作者已將此發現以 Letter 報告於國外期刊。

2.計畫對學術界或產業界具衝擊性 (impact) 之研究成果

本研究藉由台灣神經外科醫學會之協助,整合國內神經外科之所有醫療團隊,推動國內採用新的頭傷病患照護準則,發現幾個重點: (一) 顱內壓超過 25mmHg,預後較差;(二) CPP 與預後無顯著差異;(三) propofol 對嚴重頭部外傷有明顯助益;(四) 過度換氧及昇壓劑對治療上無明顯幫助。

3.計畫對民眾具教育宣導之研究成果

本計畫主要是希望能針對神經外科醫事人員進行教育宣導的目的,將美國版之嚴重頭部外傷病患照護準則引入台灣,更正國內神外

照護之新觀念,此項照護準則(Guidelines of management in severe head injury)將能大大提昇頭傷病患之存活率。

此次藉由調查 166 位神經外科醫師,來瞭解國內使用美國 Guidelines 的情形,未來結果如能發表於國內,亦是一個很好的宣導 與教育。

- 4.技術移轉(註明成果或技術名稱、移轉對象及概略情形) 無。
- 5.技術推廣(註明成果或技術名稱、移轉對象及概略情形) 無。
- 6.業界合作成效(註明成果或技術名稱、移轉對象及概略情形)

今年藉由中華民國神經外科醫學會之協助與全國各層級醫院合作,舉辦一場「頭部外傷與神經重症研討會」,與會者共同 300 餘人,在充分交換意見下,以取得甚好的成果,未來將繼續舉辦類似的研討會。

7.成效評估(技術面、經濟面、社會面、整合綜效)

本計畫於嚴重頭部外傷病患之收集與追蹤上,仍需再做改善,如加強與各家醫院之聯繫等。然而若此一照護準則能順利於台灣推展, 甚或進而研製出台灣版的照護準則,將大幅提昇頭傷病患之預後情形,增加良好復健的人數,減少社會成本,將台灣之神經外科照護能力提昇至世界水準。

8.下年度工作構想及重點之妥適性

下年度之工作重點除了持續進行全國頭部外傷病患之資料登錄,更將擴大研究的地區,追蹤嚴重頭部外傷病患之生活品質,結合兩年之資料進行照護成果及病患生活品質之評估,最重要的方向還是希望教育及宣導 Guidelines,讓全國神經外科照顧水準能再提升,此外,有關危險因素及併發症的問題亦將特別注意。

9.檢討與展望

本研究明年計畫邀請數位國外有關嚴重頭部外傷 Guidelines 及 Quality of life 的專家來台指導,希望對目前台灣之醫療機構,使用 ICP 監測之新照護準則的情況,及利用 GOS 及 CPP 療程存活追蹤 Health-related Quality of Life 更進一步瞭解及提昇。同時將比對 ICP 監測及 CPP 照護之嚴重頭部外傷病患其預後及健康相關生活品質之差異情形。

由於首次將照護觀念帶至國內,目前接受情形亦漸提高,然而相 信藉由本研究之積極推動介入之下,此研究計畫之成效將能逐漸顯 現,提昇國內治療之水準。

未來將更積極參與國內外神經外科照護之研討活動,並針對神經 外科醫師,舉辦數場演講及研討會,全面性宣導新的照護觀念,發展 台灣版的照護準則。

伍、九十二年度計畫所培訓之研究人員

註:群體計畫(PPG)者,不論是否提出各子計畫資料,都必須提出總計畫整合之資料若爲群體計畫,請勾選本表屬於:□子計畫; 或 □總計畫(請自行整合)

	種	 類	人數	備	
專	博士後 1. 77777 目	訓練中	0		
	1. 研究人員	已結訓	0		
任	2. 碩士級 2. 四本 / 目	訓練中	4		
	² : 研究人員	已結訓	5		
人	3. 學士級	訓練中	2		
	研究人員	已結訓	0		
員	4. 其他	訓練中	3		- 1.21
	4. 央池	已結訓	0		
兼	博士班	訓練中	2		
任	研究生	已結訓	0		
人	2. 硕士班	訓練中	2		
員	研究生	已結訓	1		
	醫師	訓練中	3		
		已結訓	5		
	特殊訓練	課程			"

註: 1.特殊訓練課程請於備註欄說明所訓練課程名稱

2.本表如不敷使用,請自行影印

陸、參與九十二年度計畫所有人力之職級分析

註:群體計畫(PPG)者,不論是否提出各子計畫資料,都必須提出總計畫整合之資料 若爲群體計畫,請勾選本表屬於: □子計畫; 或 □總計畫(請自行整合)

職級	所含職級類別	參與人次
第一級	研究員、教授、主治醫師	7人
第二級	副研究員、副教授、總醫師	2人
第三級	助理研究員、講師、住院醫師	1人
第四級	研究助理、助教、實習醫師	3人
第五級	技術人員	5人
第六級	支援人員	5人
	合計	23人

(註)

第一級:研究員、教授、主治醫師、簡任技正,若非以上職稱則相當於博士滿三年、碩 士滿六年、或學士滿九年之研究經驗者。

第二級: 副研究員、副教授、助研究員、助教授、總醫師、薦任技正,若非以上職稱則 相當於博士、碩士滿三年、學士滿六年以上之研究經驗者。

第三級:助理研究員、講師、住院醫師、技士,若非以上職稱則相當於碩士、或學士滿 三年以上之研究經驗者。

第四級:研究助理、助教、實習醫師,若非以上職稱則相當於學士、或專科滿三年以上 之研究經驗者。

第五級:指目前在研究人員之監督下從事與研究發展有關之技術性工作,且具備下列資格之一者屬之:具初(國)中、高中(職)、大專以上畢業者,或專科畢業目前從事研究發展,經驗未滿三年者。

第六級:指在研究發展執行部門參與研究發展有關之事務性及雜項工作者,如人事,會計、秘書、事務人員及維修、機電人員等。

柒、參與九十二年度計畫所有人力之學歷分析

註:群體計畫(PPG)者,不論是否提出各子計畫資料,都必須提出總計畫整合之資料若爲群體計畫,請勾選本表屬於:□子計畫; 或 □總計畫(請自行整合)

	-	
類別	學歷別	參與人次
1	博士	6人
2	碩士	5人
3	學士	2人
4	專科	5人
5	博士班研究生	2人
6	碩士班研究生	4人
7	其他	人
	合計	24人

捌、參與九十二年度計畫之所有協同合作之研究室

群體計畫(PPG)者,不論是否提出各子計畫資料,都必須提出總計畫整合之資料若爲群體計畫,請勾選本表屬於: □子計畫 □總計畫(請自行整合)

機構	研究室名稱	研究室負責人

玖、九十二年度之著作抽印本或手稿

依「貳、九十二年度計畫著作一覽表」所列順序附上文獻抽印本或手稿。

拾、九十二年度計畫執行情形

註:群體計畫(PPG)者,不論是否提出各子計畫資料,都必須提出總計畫整合之資料若爲群體計畫,請勾選本表屬於:□子計畫; 或 □總計畫(請自行整合)

1. 請簡述原計畫書中,九十二年預計達成之研究內容

九十二年度本研究計畫之執行方式有五個主幹:(一)嚴重頭部外傷病患 ICU 照護追蹤部分,今年擴張到全國各神經外科專科醫院;(二)神經外科專家訪問,探討對「嚴重頭部外傷處理準則」是否瞭解及應用,本次訪問擴及全國;(三)進行嚴重頭部外傷病患之生活品質訪視,本年度新修正WHOQOL-BREF台灣版,除原有28題外,並加入八題適合國人頭部外傷的新題目,以及認知功能方面問卷;(四)舉辦一場關於嚴重頭部外傷處理準則的研討會;(五)繼續進行頭部外傷資料登錄。

2. 請詳述九十二年度計畫執行情形,並評估是否已達到原預期目標(請註明達成率)

本研究今年執行情形:(一)嚴重頭部外傷病患 ICU 照護追蹤部分,已完成收集 144 位,覺得醫院數需再加強,因此目前繼續聯絡其他家醫院,並作進一步分析;(二)神經外科專家訪問,完成 166 位神經外科專家訪視;(三)進行嚴重頭部外傷病患之生活品質訪視,共完成收集 104 位;(四)舉辦一場關於嚴重頭部外傷處理準則的研討會,已於九十二年九月二十七日在萬芳醫院六樓會議廳舉辦,邀請 30 位國內專家學者進行演講,共有 12 個演講主題,參與來賓約 300 餘人;(五)進行頭部外傷資料登錄,現階段待進一步分析。因此本計畫今年執行情形已達到原預期目標,達成率為 98 %。

各位神經外科醫師您好:

為提昇我國頭部外傷之治療水準,本學會神經外傷研究小組為了研發我國神經外科對於嚴重頭部病患之照護準則,特擬定此份問卷以了解國內對於嚴重頭部外傷病患之治療方式,懇請各位神經外科醫師惠予詳實回答個人對於嚴重頭部外傷病患的治療原則,謝謝您的配合。

敬祝

醫安

神經外傷研究小組 中華民國神經外科醫學會

嚴重頭部外傷治療問卷調查表

1.	您在嚴重頭部外傷(GCS≤8)的治療上,有關顱內壓監測器的使用現況為 □每次都使用 □經常使用 □偶爾使用 □從不使用顱內壓監測器
2.	常使用的顱內壓監測器種類 □腦室內 □腦實質內硬腦膜下 □其他 □從不使用顱內壓監測器
3.	貴單位顱內壓監測器的感測導管(Sensor)的費用來源 □健保 □自費 □其他(研究經費) □從不使用顱內壓監測器
4.	對於嚴重頭部外傷的治療,您認為腦灌流壓(CPP)應維持於 □至少70mmHg □依病例而有所不同 □從不觀察腦灌流壓
5.	當 CPP<70 mm Hg 時,您是否會使用升壓劑 (Vasopressor) 進行治療 □是 □否 □從不使用顱內壓監測器
6.	您最常使用的升壓劑 (Vasopressor)為 [Levophed [Dopamine [Bosmine [Phenylepherine]]]
7.	顧內壓上升(ICP>20mmHg)時,您對於 Osmotic Diuretics 的使用 □每次都使用 □經常使用 □偶爾使用 □從不使用
8.	於嚴重頭部外傷的治療常用的 Osmotic Diuretics [Mannitol []其他
9.	對於 Osmotic Diuretics 的使用處方 □常規性使用(例:150c.c.q6h) □依顱內壓的高低使用 □前兩者合併使用 □從不使用

10.	在您的印象當中,顧內壓 25-30mmHg 左右的病人,其每日尿量約 □2500~3500c.c. □3501~4500c.c. □4501~6000c.c. □6001c.c.以上
11.	對於嚴重頭部外傷病人的營養攝取,您的原則是 □三天內假食 □七天內假食 □病情穩定才假食 □確定腸胃蠕動才假食
12.	對於嚴重頭部外傷病人,使用預防性抗癲癇劑的策略是 □例行使用 □例行使用一個禮拜 □依病情(如發作時)使用 □偶爾使用 □不使用
13.	對於嚴重頭部外傷病人,使用膠狀液(colloid)的策略是 □每次都使用 □經常使用 □偶爾使用 □從不使用
14.	您常使用的膠狀液(colloid)是 □白蛋白 □代用血漿 □血漿 □很少使用
15.	對於嚴重頭部外傷病人, 您 通常會將中心靜脈壓(CVP)維持在 □4~6mmHg □ 6~8mmHg □8~12mmHg □>12mmHg
16.	您傾向將 intake 維持於 □定量,如每天 2500~3000c.c □維持正平衡 □維持負平衡 □零平衡
	對於嚴重頭部外傷的治療,當病人因躁動而引起顱內壓上升時, 您 對於鎮靜劑的使用傾向於 □每次都使用 □經常使用 □偶爾使用 □從不使用
	對於嚴重頭部外傷的治療,當病人因躁動而引起顱內壓上升時, 應 對於神經肌肉阻斷 劑的使用 □每次都使用 □經常使用 □偶爾使用 □從不使用
19.	您讀過 2000 年美國版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引 □是 □否
	您對於嚴重頭部外傷的治療現況 □完全依照美國版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引 □部分依照美國版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引 □完全不依照美國版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引
21.	您贊成訂定台灣版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引嗎? □是 □否
職	稱:□主治醫師 □住院醫師第年
服務	5機關:
填寫	日期:民國年月日

問卷一

頭部外傷調查表

診斷:	 ICD	<u> </u>

I.基本資料: (請盡量避免填寫"不詳"的答案)
1.姓名:
4.身份從字號: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
5.户籍所在地:①□台北市 ②□花蓮縣(市) ③□其他地區(掎註明地區
6.工作地點:①□台北市 ②□花蓮縣(市) ③□其他地區(請註明地區)
7.聯络地址:
8.電話:()
10.保險種類: ◎□健保 Φ□芬保 Φ□公(眷)保 Φ□真保 Φ□軍(卷)保 Φ□崇保 ⑥□学生平安保險 Φ□其他保險
®□無 ⑨□不祥
Ⅱ.受傷資料:
12 受傷後第一次送至醫院治療之時間:年月日下午
13.送醫之方式:①□敦護車 ②□小客車 ③□機車 ④□步行⑤□不詳 ⑥□其他
14.受傷之原因:(一)(1)□車禍 (如果答案是,請繼續跳答 15.~27.題)
(2)□跌落 此是屬①□高處跌落(高度在1公尺以上)②□低處跌落(高度在1公尺以下)
③□滑倒或蚌倒 ④□不详 ⑤□其他
(3)□遺人攻擊 此攻擊之武器種類是①□搶 ②□刀 ③□棍 ④□不详 ⑤□其他
(4)□運動傷害 此運動之種類是屬①□橄欖球 ②□足球 ③□籃球 ④□棒球 ⑤□跳水
⑤□不详 ⑦□其他
(5)□壁落物装擎
(6)[]其他(請註明原因
(二)頭部碰撞何物導致受傷?
受傷原因若和車禍有關請填下面 15.~27.題之問題,若和車禍無關請由 28.題開始回答
15.受傷者所使用之交通工具:①□火車 ②□大型車(例:大客車、大卡(貨)車級 ③□小轎(貨)車 ④□計程車⑤□機車
⑤□腳踏車 ⑦□行走 ⑧□不详 ⑨□其他
16.受傷者有無使用安全帽(帶):①□有 ②□無 ③□不詳
17.安全帽的型式:①□全罩式 ②□半頂 ③□工程帽 ④□其他
18.受傷者若非屬行人,則是屬:①□為及者 ②□來客 ③□不詳
19.事故發生時,受傷者所使用的交通工具上有多少人?(包括駕駛)人
20.車上是否有其他人受傷:Φ□是,驾駛 ②□是,其他乘客 ③□否 ④□不詳
21.受傷者若是使用機車者,機車的類型是:(廠牌)(型號)cc
22.受傷者若為機車乘客,當時乘坐方式為:①□正面跨騎 ②□面向左側坐 ③□面向右侧坐 ④□其他
23.與受傷者相撞之物體:①□火車 ②□大型車(例:大客車、大卡(貨)車級 ③□小轎(貨)車 ④□計程車 ⑤□機車 ⑥□腳踏車 ⑦□行人 ⑥□不详 ⑤□其他
24.車禍發生時之天候狀況:①□晴天 ②□蒋天 ③□兩天 ④□除天 ⑤□不詳 ⑤□其他
25.車祸發生時之道路:①□高速公路 ②□省道 ③□市區內幹道 ④□市區內巷道 ⑤□郊區道路 ⑥□山路
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
26.車禍發生時之道路位置:①□快車道 ②□侵車道 ③□路肩 ④□路邊 ⑤□行人穿越道 ⑥□交叉路 ◎□安全岛
◎□不详 ⑨□其他
27. 卓祸發生時之路況:①□平直柏油或水泥路 ②□陡坡 ③□急彎 ④□路面坑陷 ⑤□砂石路面 ⑥□整修施工中
⑦□不詳 ⑧□其他
28.受傷原因和下面那項有關:①□工作 ②□喝酒 ③□藥物 ④□自殺 ⑤□其他
29.受傷者在本院治療前是否有去過其他醫院住院過:①□有 ②□無
如果是"有",共住過
30.最近五年内,曾否有因頭部外傷而住院: ①□有·共
以下問題,是回答您在醫院治療期間之情形
31.刚就诊時之 Glasgow Coma Scale : E:
M :
V:
TOTAL :

32.有無喪失意志:①□有 ②□無 ③□不祥	
丧失意志之時間:①□5 分鐘以內 ②□5-29 分鐘 ③□30-59 分鐘 ④□1 小時~24 小時 ⑤□24 小時以上 ⑥□不	詳
33.偈後有無健忘:①□有 ②□無 ③□不祥	
健忘之時間:①□24 小時以下(包括 24 小時) ②□24 小時以上 ③□不詳	
34.偈者有無痙攣:①□有 ②□無 ③□不详,痙攣之次数	
痙攀之形式為:①□局部 ②□全身性 ③□不知道 ④□其他	
35.傷者有無癲癇病史:①□有 ②□無 ③□不详	
36.傷者有無神經障礙:①□有 ②□無 ③□不詳	
如果傷者有神經障礙,其障礙之種類(可複選):①□單側瞳孔放大 ②□雙側瞳孔放大 ③□其他顱神經損傷第	掛
④□運動知覺障礙 ⑤□小腦功能障礙 ⑥□不詳 ⑦□其他	,
37.傷者有無合併傷害:①□有 ②□無 ③□不详,如果"有"其為(可複選):	
①□脊椎骨折,是屬(可複選): a.□頸椎 b.□胸椎 c.□腰蓋椎, 位置 (第幾個)	
②□颜面骨折	
③□胸部骨折,請註明傷害種類	
④□腹部骨折,請註明傷害種類	
⑤□上肢骨折	
©□下肢骨折	
②□其他(請註明部位	
38.傷者有無顧骨骨折:①□有 ②□無 ③□不詳	
如果"有"其形式為(可複選):①□線狀 ②□凹陷性 ③□開放性 ④□不详 ⑤□其他	
骨折位置(可複選): ①□額骨左側 ②□額骨右侧 ③□左顧骨 ④□右顧骨 ⑤□左頂骨 ⑥□右顶骨	
Ф□枕股 ⑧□顧底 ⑨□不詳	
39.有否做電腦斷層掃瞄(C-T): ①□有 ②□無 ③□不詳	
電腦斷層掃瞄結果:①□正常 ②□不正常 ②□不詳	
如果不正常,其傷害情形(可複選):①□挫傷 ②□出血 ③□浮腫 ④□不详 ⑤□其他	
伤害之位置(可複選):①□左額葉 ②□右額葉 ③□左枕葉 ④□右枕葉 ⑤□左顧葉 ⑥□右顯禁 ⑦□左小腾 ⑧□:	6小脳
⑨□左頂葉 ⑩□右頂葉 ⑪□腦幹 ⑫□不详 ⑬□其他	
40.脊髓液漏之情形(可複選):①□耳漏 ②□鼻漏 ③□氣腦症 ④□無 ⑤□不详 ⑥□其他	
41.有否顧內出血:①□有 ②□無 ③□不詳	
如果"有"其顱內出血位置(可複選):①□天幕上 ②□天幕下 ③□左腦室內 ④□右腦室內 ⑤□左硬腦膜上 ⑥□右码	し期間
⑦□坳蛛膜下 ⑧□左硬腦膜下 ⑨□右硬腦膜下 ⑩□左大腦內 ⑪□右大腦內 ⑫□小腦內 ⑬□不详 ⑭□其他	
42.是否有做開顧手術:①□有,共	
43.结果:①□死亡 ②□植物人狀態 ③□意識清醒但靠人照顧生活 ④□有行動障礙但能獨立 ⑤□良好 ⑥□不詳	
44.有否病理解剖:①□有,其結果為	
45.傷者住院之時間:年月月:住加護病房:①□有,共天 ②□無(
傷者出院之時間:年月日;住普通病房:①□有,共天 ②□無 ○	
●□其他	
傷者死亡之時間:年月 日	
傷者死亡之原因(可複選): ①□直接死於腦受傷 ②□死於外傷合併症 ③□死於內科疾病 ④□不詳 ⑤□其他	
46.死亡地點:①□受傷地 ②□送醫途中 ③□醫院急診室 ④□醫院治療中 ⑤□醫院返家途中 ⑤□自宅 ⑦□不详	
③□其他	
47.伤者受伤之撞擊位置(可複選):①□前侧 ②□後侧 ③□左侧 ④□右侧 ⑤□正上方 ⑤□不詳	
撞擊部位(可複選):①□頂部 ②□額部 ③□枕部 ④□顳部 ⑤□顱底 ⑥□脸部 ⑦□不详	

填表日期:_____

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	3 傷日期: ——年——月——日	售入加證病房日期 : 年 月 日 點	6前診斷:

		受傷後六個月後 GOS:
手術診斷:	併發症:	受傷後三個月後 GOS:
		受傷後一個月後 GOS:
6前診斷:	其他系統性疾病:	U院時 GCS:

嚴重頭部外傷病患照護紀錄

住院天數:

£ICU 天數:

	H (yy/mm/dd)	日 類 (yy/mm/dd)	日 期 (yy/mm/dd)	日 類 (yy/mm/dd)	(P)/mm/nn) III II
ICU GCS	(E M V)	, N M			(3)/1111/1000
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力 式	□連撥性 □非連領性 最高值 B佐値 母佐値	□運模性 □非連續性 最高值 最低值 平均值	二型版件 二非連接性 最高值 最低值	Udmers 口連模性	□Others □運模性 □非連額性 最高值
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攝入(Intake)方式 (可複選)	. □ 鼻胃管觀食 □大量點滴 □ 全靜脈登養	□ 鼻胃管龈食 □大量點滴 □全静胚替養	□ 鼻胃管膜食 □大量點滴 □辛酶脈整等	□ 鼻胃管観食 □大量點滴□> ************************************	
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銀爵劑(Sedative)	□Propofol □Dormincum □Ativan □其他	□Propofol □Dormincum □Ativan □其他	□ □]無 fol □Dormincum □Ativan	
神經肌內阻斷劑	Atracurium Pavulon	CAtracurium CPavulon	A traceming Benefit		大郎
(NMB)	□Vecuronium □其他	□Vecuronium □其他	Vecuronium		Atracurium [Pavulon]
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世界衛生組織生活品質問卷

(台灣簡明版)

問卷說明:

這份問卷詢問您對於自己的生活品質、健康、以及其他生活領域的感覺。請您回答所有的問題。如果您對某一問題的回答不確定,請選出五個答案中最適合的一個,通常會是您最早想的那個答案。

我們的問題所關心的是您<u>最近兩星期內</u>的生活情形,請您用自己的標準、 希望、愉快、以及關注點來回答問題。請參考下面的例題:

例題一:整體來說,	您满意自己的值	康嗎?			
□極不滿意	□不滿意	□中等程度滿意	□滿意	□極滿意	

請選出最適合您在最近兩星期內對自己健康的滿意程度,如果您很滿意自己的健康,就在「很滿意」前的□內打「V」。請仔細閱讀每個題目,並評估您自己的感覺,然後就每一個題目選出最適合您的答案。謝謝您的協助!

台北醫學大學 敬上

1.	全館米說,您如· □極不好	何評價您的生活。 □不好	品質? □中等程度 好	□好	□極好
2.		意自己的健康嗎?		□ ~	☐ 43€ X1
_	□極不滿意	□不滿意	□中等程度滿意	□滿意	□極滿意
3.		會妨礙您處理需要 □有一點妨礙		□很妨礙	□極妨礙
4.	- 111 X 45 El XX 114	幫助應付日常生活 □有一點需要		□很需要	□極需要
5.	您享受生活嗎? □完全沒有享受	□有一點享受	□中等程度享受	□很享受	□極享受
6.	您覺得自己的生命 □完全沒有	命有意義嗎? □有一點有	□中等程度有	□很有	□極有
7.	您集中精神的能力 □完全不好	力有多好? □有一點好	□中等程度好	□很好	□極好
8.	在日常生活中,然 □完全不安全	®感到安全嗎? □有一點安全	□中等程度安全	□很安全	□極安全
9.	您所處的環境健康 □完全不健康		音、氣候、景觀) □中等程度健康	□很健康	□極健康
10.	您每天的生活有足 □完全不足夠	【夠的精力嗎? □少許足夠	□中等程度足夠	□很足夠	□完全足夠
11.	您能接受自己的外 □完全不能夠	·表嗎? □少許能夠	□中等程度能夠	□很能夠	□完全能夠
12.	您有足夠的金錢應 □完全不足夠		□中等程度足夠	□很足夠	□完全足夠
13.	您能方便得到每日 □完全不方便	生活所需的資訊。 □少許方便		□很方便	□完全方便
14.	您有機會從事休閒 □完全沒有機會		□中等程度機會		-
15.	您四處行動的能力 □完全不好		□中等程度好	□很好	□元主有极音
16.	您滿意自己的睡眠 □極不滿意			_	
17.	您對自己從事日常	-	□中等程度滿意 馬?	□满意	□極滿意
	□極不滿意	□不滿意	□中等程度滿意	□滿意	□極滿意
	您满意自己的工作。 □極不滿意		□中等程度滿意	门溢音	□杨汝 妾

19	. 您對目己滿意嗎? □極不滿意	□不滿意	□中等程度滿意	□满意	□極滿意
20	. 您满意自己的人際 □極不滿意	關係嗎? □不滿意	□中等程度滿意	□滿意	□極滿意
21	· 您滿意自己的性生 □極不滿意		· · · -		
22.	您满意朋友给您的	支持嗎?	□中等程度滿意	□满意	□極滿意
23.	□極不滿意 您滿意自己住所的:	□不滿意 狀況嗎?	□中等程度滿意	□滿意	□極滿意
	□極不滿意	□不滿意	□中等程度滿意	□满意	□極滿意
24.	您對醫療保健服務: □極不滿意	的方便程度滿意唱 □不滿意	馬? □中等程度滿意	□滿意	□極滿意
25.	您滿意所使用的交達 □極不滿意	通運輸方式嗎? □不滿意	□中等程度滿意	□滿意	□極滿意
26.	您常有負面的感受。 □從來沒有		、張、焦慮、憂鬱等) □一半有一半沒有	□很常有	□一直都有
27.	您覺得別人接受您。 □完全不接受		□中等程度接受	□很接受	□極接受
28.	您想吃的食物通常者 □從來沒有		□一半有一半沒有	□很常有	□一直都有
29.	您满意您所得到的礼 □極不滿意 □不滿		及務嗎? 滿意 □滿意 □極	英意	
30.	頭傷後,您滿意自己 □極不滿意 □不滿		嗎? 滿意 □滿意 □極液	為意	
	頭傷後,您健忘的情 □完全沒有受影響		□中等程度受影響 □	很受影響 □札	亚受影響
32.	頭傷後,您與人溝通	1有受影響嗎?	□中等程度受影響 □		
33.	與生病前相比,您滿	高 目前的生活嗎			- · · · <u>-</u>
34.	與生病前相比,您快	: 樂嗎?	等程度快樂 □很快樂		
35.	頭傷後,您控制情緒	的能力有受影響。			5谷影缨
36.	頭部外傷的後遺症(如頭暈、頭痛、	頭癇)有影響您的生活 中等程度影響 □很右	5嗎?	

Glasgow Outcome Scale-Extended (GOSE) 評分表

GOSE 評估標準	给分標準	評分
意識		1
1.是否能遵從一些簡單的指令或說任何話?	1. 香 (VS)	
	2. 是	
在家的獨立性		-
2a.是否一些日常生活中的活動都需要家裡其他人的協助?	1. 否	-
(答「否」要能照顧自己至少 24 小時)	2. 是	1
2b.是否在家裡常常需要別人幫助或有人陪伴?	1. 否(Upper SD)	
(答「否」要能照顧自己至少8小時)	2. 是(Lower SD)	
2c.受傷前在家是否需要協助?	1. 否	
	2. 是	
在外的獨立性		
3a.在無人協助的情形之下是否能獨自購物?	1. 否(Upper SD)	
(從計畫,算錢到與人溝通)	2. 是	
3b.受傷前是否能獨自購物?	1. 否	
	2. 是	
4a.在無人協助的情形之下是否能獨自(在當地)出遊?	1. 否(Upper SD)	
(能自己開車或使用大眾運輸工具,計程車)	2. 是	
4b.受傷前是否能獨自出遊?	1. 否	
	2. 是	
工作		
5a.目前工作的能力是否與受傷前相同?	1. 否	
(能從事同級之工作或具備相同之謀職能力)	2. 是	
5b.受傷對工作造成的限制為?		
a)降低工作量	1. a (Upper MD)	ı
b)目前不能工作/能在庇護下工作/從事無競爭性的工作	2. b (Lower MD)	
5c.受傷前有工作或正在找工作	1. 否	
	2. 是	
社交及休閒活動		
Sa.是否能重拾户外的社交及休閒活動?	1. 否	
(不一定要完全恢復以往活動,但必須不被現有能力妨礙)	2. 是	
5b.户外的社交及休閒活動受到影響的程度?		
a)参與不如過去頻繁:約為過去的一半 →1	1. a (Lower GR)	
b)較少參與:少於過去的一半 → 2	2. b (Upper MD)	
c)幾乎或無法參與:很少參與 → 3	3. c (Lower MD)	
óc.受傷前是否就有從事戶外的社交及休閒活動?	1. 否	$\neg \uparrow$
	2. 是	
家庭及朋友		
a.是否曾因心理上的問題而與家人或朋友間的關係變差?	1. 否	\dashv
	2. 是	1

7b.上述問題多久發生一次?	
a)偶爾 - 少於一星期一次	1. a (Lower GR)
b)常常 - 一星期至少一次,但可以忍受	2. b (Upper MD)
c)經常 - 每天一次且無法忍受	3. c (Lower MD)
7c.受傷前是否與家人或朋友的關係有任何的問題?	1. 否
(若原本有問題但目前變嚴重,則選「是」)	2. 是
回復正常的生活	
8a.目前是否有其他因受傷而產生的問題影響到日常生活?	1. 否(Upper GR)
(例如:頭痛、疲倦、)	2. 是(Lower GR)
8b.受傷前是否曾發生過類似的問題?	1. 否
	2. 是
類週	
9a.是否在受傷後發生過癲癇的症狀?	1. 否
9b.是否曾被告知會有發生癲癇的危險性?	2. 是
The control of the co	2. 是
10.影響結果最重要的因子是?	1. a
a)頭傷 b)生病或是其他部位的傷 c)綜合前兩者	2. b
	3. c
<u>個人基本資料</u> (1) 姓名: (2) 性	
	上別:1.□男 2.□女
	話:
(5) 就診醫院:	
(6)教育程度:1.□不識字 2.□國小/小學 3.□國中/初中	4.□高中/高職
5.□大專/大學 6.□研究所及以上 7.□其他_	
(7) 職業:1.□學生 2.□軍 3.□公 4.□教 5.□農 6.□材	妹 7.□牧 8.□漁
9.□工 10.□商 11.□自由業 12.□服務業 13.[
15.□無 16.□其他	
(8) 宗教信仰:1.□無 2.□佛教 3.□道教 4.□基督教 5.[□チま粉 6□無油鈴
7.□回教 8.□信有神但沒有特定宗教 9.□-	
(9)婚姻狀況:1.□未婚/單身 2.□已婚/同居 3.□離婚/分居 4	
(10)請問您目前患有哪些疾病?	X 10
1.□無	
2.□若有,請列出://	(依器番牌列山兴二石)
(11) 自覺個人健康狀況:1.□很差 2.□差 3.□不好不壞 4	
(12) 受訪者:1.□病患 2.□親友或照顧者3.□病患及親友或	
〔13〕訪視日期:年月日,此份問卷費時	分踵元成。

SPMSQ 認知功能量表 (不可代答)

我要問您一些有關記憶性的問題。因即使記憶再好的人,有時也會忘記某些事 情,所以請不要見怪。

.1.1.	希望受	訪老人	、能值	J t	习答	i t.	大 題	火护	里垫。	吸、	完全	- 喪 🤊	人意 誰	过者的	Profile
外	a		7 1/1	t Ti						Min Zu		2011		a Gara	197
	請圈選								(1)撃	(2)) 哑((3) 5	2全中	失意	.識
	前言不可							•	爱生的?		155			alar II.	
4.4.	計分:化	依問卷	上規	定言	分	o146		(四) (1971)	4.1-33		210	Francis B			4.77.4

問題	計分			
1. 你今年幾歲? 歲	0	1		
2. 今天是幾年幾月幾日星期幾?	答錯			
民國年	0	1		
	0	1		
B	0	1		
星期	0	1		
(看月曆就出也算對)				
3. 請問您現在是在醫院(診所)、活動中心或家裡?	答錯			
2=自然說出,1=經提醒後說出	0	1 2		
4. 連續減3的心算問題,錯第一次則停止再問,給	· <u> </u>			
予 0 分, 並跳問第 5 題。				
注意:從(2)以後不能告知結果再減3,也就是說不				
能問。「17滅3等於多少?」、「14滅3等於				
多少?」只能依照問卷題目問受訪者。	答錯	答對		
(1)20 減掉 3 等於多少?	0	1		
(2)再減 3 等於多少?	0	1		
(3)再減 3 等於多少?	0	1		
(4)再減3等於多少?	0	1		
5 請告訴我你的地址。				
說出所在地的縣市、鄉鎮、街道中任一項即算對。	0	1		
6. 您母親姓什麼?	0	1		
當受訪者很肯定答出就算對。				
7. 現任總統是誰?	0	1		
不知名但會認(如電視)就算對。				
8. 上一任總統是誰?	0	1		
9. 您是什麼時候出生的?				
年	0	1		
若生肖答對就算對,可得1分。		İ		
月	0	1		
B	0	1		

姓名	•	<u> </u>	
XII 11			_

Telephone Interview for Cognitive status (TICS-M)認知功能量表

retephone interview for Cognitive status (TiCS-W)	从山 夕用匕里 农	
		正確請寫 1,
		不正確寫 0
*適應		
1. (i)今天是星期幾?	天數	
(ii) 今天的日期是幾號?	日日	
() // // / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	月	
	年 年	
(iii) 現在是什麼季節?	季節	<u> </u>
2. 請問您的年齡?	歲數	
3. 請問您的電話號碼?(區域+號碼)	別次安久	
*記錄/自由記憶或回憶		<u> </u>
4.我現在跟您說十樣東西的名字,請您仔細聽並	小屋	
記住它們的名字,當我唸完之後,請──告訴	水管	
我,您記得多少名字就回答多少,準備好嗎?	大象	
	胸膛	
	蠶 絲	
	戲院	
	手錶	
	鞭子	
現在,請告訴我您記住東西的名字	枕頭	
	巨人	
*注意力計算		
5.請將 100 減 7 是多少?	93	
現在繼續一直減7,直到我請您停止爲止	86	
	79	
	72	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	65	
6.請您從 20 念到 1	沒有錯誤	
*理解,語意和最近記憶		
7.人們時常使用什麼來剪紙?	剪刀	
8.在沙漠可以找到什麼植物是多刺且綠色的?	仙人掌	
9.現在的立法院院長是誰?	王金平	
10.現在的總統是誰?	陳水扁	
11.東邊的相反邊是什麼?	西邊	
*語言/反覆		
12.請跟我重複說一句話"能者樂山,智者樂水"	精確無誤	
*延緩回憶		
13.請重複說出我剛才列的十樣東西的名字	小屋	
	水管	
	大象	
	胸膛	
	諡 絲	
	戲院	
	手錶	
	鞭子	
	枕頭	
	巨人	

Ą	性名: 出生日:	
ñ	舌動能力	
韵	青您評估住院當時(受傷後一星期)在執行以下各項活動時的能力:	
1.		
2.	_	
3.		
4.	穿衣 (含褲子、釦子、鞋帶):□(2)完全獨立 □(1)需協助但自己可完成一半	:
	□(0)完全依賴	•
5.		
	□(0)完全依賴	
6.		
	□(0)失禁、插尿管或需導尿	
7.		
	□(0)失禁或需灌腸濟(軟便劑)	
8.		
	□(1)能坐,但需 1-2 人協助 □(0)完全依賴	
9.	行走:□(3)能獨立行走 40 公尺(含使用助行器) □(2)需要協助	
	□(1)能可操控輪椅移動 40 公尺 (含轉彎) □(0)完全依賴	
10	. 爬樓梯:□(2)完全獨立 □(1)需協助 □(0)完全依賴	
爱	鬱情形	
最	近一星期,您有多少時間會有下列情形出現:	
1.	覺得被本來不會煩的事煩?	
_	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間	
2.	覺得胃口不好? 日(1)對在20年 日(2)年 15 日(
3	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間 覺得親友的幫忙也無法減低您的憂愁?	
٥.	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間	
4.	覺得跟別人一樣好?	
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間	
5.	覺得很難專心?	
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間	
6.	覺得沮喪?	
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間	
	覺得做任何事很吃力?	
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間	

8	. 覺得未來有希望?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
9	. 覺得過去的人生很失敗?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
1	0. 覺得害怕?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
1	1. 覺得睡的不安稳?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
12	2. 覺得快樂?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
13	3. 覺得話比平常少?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
14	1. 覺得孤單?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
15	5. 覺得大家不友善?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
16	i. 能夠享受生活?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
17	1. 常會掉眼淚?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
18	. 覺得傷心?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
19	. 覺得無法喜歡自己?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
20	. 覺得日子無法再過下去?
	□(1)幾乎沒有 □(2)很少 □(3)經常 □(4)大部分時間
社	會支持
1.	您有幾位可以談心的親友?
	人難免會尋求親友支持,最近一星期,在下列情況,您能得到所需要的協助嗎?
2.	臥床需幫忙時,有人協助嗎?
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有 □(4)很常有 □(5)一直都有
3.	想說話時,有人聽嗎?
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有 □(4)很常有 □(5)一直都有
4.	緊要關頭時,有人給您好的建議嗎?
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有 □(4)很常有 □(5)一直都有
5.	有需要時,有人能帶您去看醫生嗎?
	\square (1)從來沒有 \square (2)不常有 \square (3)一半有一半沒有 \square (4)很常有 \square (5)一直都有
6.	有人關心及愛您嗎?
	\square (1)從來沒有 \square (2)不常有 \square (3)一半有一半沒有 \square (4)很常有 \square (5)一直都有

7.	有人與您一起度過快樂時光嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
8.	有人能提供消息來幫助您瞭解狀況嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
9.	有人與您談秘密的事,或談您自己的問題嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
10.	. 有人擁抱您嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
11.	有人可以輕鬆的在一起嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
12.	無法準備三餐時,有人為您準備嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
13.	有人提供您需要的建議嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
14.	有人幫忙您忘記您的心事嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
15.	您生病時,有人幫您處理生活瑣事嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
16.	有人可分擔您的煩惱與害怕嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
	當您有個人問題時,有人可以求助嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
	有人陪您做些享樂的事嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
	有人瞭解您的問題嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有
	您有感到有人很需要您嗎?		
	□(1)從來沒有 □(2)不常有□(3)一半有一半沒有	□(4)很常有	□(5)一直都有

附件一

: Submitted to J.Neurotrauma

The Analysis of Patients' Outcome in Taiwan Through the Use of the "Guidelines for the Management of Severe Head Injury"

Chun-Fu Chen, Sheng-Jean Huang, Wen-Ta Chiu, Hsin-Han Tsai, Mau-Roung Lin, Chun-Huang Huang, Jinn-Rung Kuo, and Chii-Wen Chou

Abstract

Head injury is the leading cause of death and disability for patients suffering from major accidents. Research has suggested that a well-planned neuro-intensive care management can effectively reduce the secondary brain insults during transportation. In 1995, the Brain Trauma Foundation and the American Association of Neurological Surgeons proposed the guidelines for the management of severe head injury. The purpose of this study was to determine if the guidelines are suitable for use on those patients with severe head injury in an Asian country, Taiwan. In this study, data from patients with severe head injury were collected from six different medical centers in Taiwan. We have analyzed the methods of controlling intracranial pressure (ICP), cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP), hyperventilation, the use of vasopressors and sedatives. A total number of 94 cases with severe head injury (GCS≤8) was collected, the sex ratio M/F is 2.9:1, and mean age is 43.9. The outcome for those patients with ICP over 25 mmHg that resulted in poor outcome was approximately 4.25 times (p<0.05) than those patients with ICP lower than 25 mmHg. Patients, who received prophylactic sedatives, resulted in a favorable outcome (Odds ratios = 2.8, CI = 1.1-7.5). There were no significant statistical differences among patients with or without the maintenance of CPP, controlling of hyperventilation and usage of intracranial pressure monitoring. In conclusion, according to the guidelines for the management of severe head injury, benefits can be seen in those patients with implanted ICP monitor and with close control of ICP. However, further studies are needed for other management methods in order to confirm the suitability for those patients with severe head injury in developing countries.

Key Words: Severe Head injury, Outcome, Guideline, intracranial pressure, sedatives

Introduction:

Traumatic brain injury is the leading cause of death and disabilities in all types of injuries. In 1995, Brain Trauma Foundation and American Association of Neurological Surgeons utilized fact collected from medical research and developed the guidelines for the management of severe head injury. The purpose of the guidelines was to give advice to medical staffs in order to reduce the mortality and morbidity of head injured patients. Statistical outcome has shown that in Taiwan, approximately 90% of neurosurgeons perceived the content of the guidelines for the management of severe head injury. However, only about 10% of surgeons followed the protocols. The reasons for such a low percentage may have been due to the doctors who were unable to cooperate with the medical care policy, and most importantly, the guidelines may be different from the traditional healing concept.

Today many countries in the world are striving to develop better solutions for traumatic head injuries. Hopefully this will create a guideline of protocols that will help to save more lives to reduce societal burden. However, relevant types of research in this area are very limited in Taiwan; therefore, by referring to the guidelines for the management of severe head injury, we hope to develop a guideline that can be applied in Taiwan.

Materials & Methods:

In this study, data was collected during January 1st2002 – March 31st 2003, from regional hospitals with neurosurgery training centers (or higher complex hospitals) located in Northern, Central and Southern regions of Taiwan. In total there were 94 cases of severe head injured patients' data (GCS ≤ 8) recorded from six hospitals. The exclusion criteria for our study are: (1) patients who died before arrival to a hospital (2) patients who died within 24 hours after hospitalization and the patients remained conscious and without any signs of neuro-related symptoms (3) patients with alcoholism (4) patients that lost consciousness after a severe injury, but no obvious symptoms were shown on a CT scan.

All data collected were allocated into two groups: (1) treatment group: utilizing implant of intracranial pressure monitor and following the guidelines for the management of severe head injury for patient treatment (2) control group: utilizing external intracranial pressure monitor and treating patients by effects of reducing intracranial pressure.

Data collected includes the following information: whether the hospital had an intracranial pressure monitor; intracranial pressure value; cerebral perfusion pressure value; value of PaCO₂ in arterial blood and whether sedatives were used.

Data were organized using Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS). The conditions of the patient were divided into two groups: the favorable outcome group (moderate disability and good recovery) and the poor outcome group (death, vegetative state and severe disability). Comparisons of the two groups were performed one month after the injury.

After all the data was retrieved and encoded, the data was entered into Excel 2000. Statistical analysis was performed through the computer program SPSS 10.0 and basic data description was made by frequency and percentage analysis. Further analysis through Chi-Square Test to confer any marked differences between variables and patient's outcome. Significant result will be further analyzed through Logistic Regression Analysis.

Results:

The process of data collection commenced from January 1st2002 – March 31st 2003. A total number of 94 patients with severe head injured were collected from six hospitals. Gender ratio was 2.9:1 (figure 1); of those who were dead, nearly fifty percent (44.9%) was male, and the female group only accounted for 37.5% of the deaths. Respondents' mean was 43.9. The majority of the respondents were aged between 20-29 years old (23.4%), followed by 30-39 years old (17.0%) (figure 1). Among all cases, 48 patients (51.0%) had implanted intracranial pressure monitor; 42 patients had recorded cerebral perfusion pressure (44.7%); 87 patients (93.5%) had recorded value for PaCO₂ in arterial blood; and 46 patients (49.5%) used sedative drugs (figure 2).

In comparison with the differences between age and outcome, the result showed that respondents over 40 years old had a poorer outcome than those who were younger than 40 years old. The finding has statistical significance (p < 0.05). When analyzing the variable of outcome versus patients' GCS score six hours after injury, scores of 6-7 was found to have a much better outcome, and this result also showed statistical significance (p<0.05). The patients with ICP over 25 mmHg on admission developed a poor outcome, further analysis was done by taking the average of intracranial pressure over three days length, and it was found that the patients with the ICP over 25mmHg had a poor outcome (p < 0.05). Analysis of cerebral perfusion pressure data on the first day of hospitalization was separated into two groups: below 70mmHg and above 70mmHg. The two groups were compared with their outcome. However, there was no statistic significance. There was no significant difference between the average value of three days' cerebral perfusion pressure and the patients' outcome. It is found that patients receiving sedative drugs showed a better outcome, and the finding is statistical significant. Moreover, we collected the PaCO2 data from the patients on admission, and divided the data into two groups: the group of 35±2mmHg and 25±2mmHg group. When compared with patient outcome, no statistical significance was found (Table 1).

Utilizing Logistic Regression Model to compare patients with 25mmHg and above, the possibility of having a poor outcome compared to patients with 25mmHg and under is 4.4 times (95%CI=1.2-7.0). After modifying the age variable, the ratio decreased to 4.3 times (95%CI=1.1-7.5). For patients did not receive sedatives, there were 2.9 times more likely to have a poor outcome than those who received sedative drugs. After modifying the ICP variable, the ratio decreased to 2.8 times (95%CI=1.1-7.5) (Table 2).

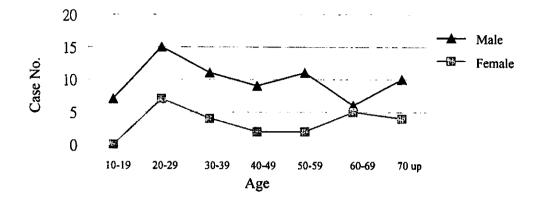


Fig. 1 Age & Sex Distribution

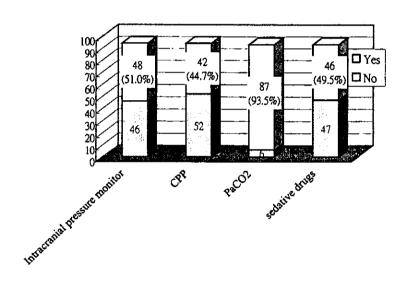


Fig. 2: Frequency Analysis of Treatment Methods

Table 1: Analysis of Sex, Age, Severity and Treatment Methods vs. Outcome of Patients:

<u> </u>	Good Outcome	Poor Outcome	Р
Sex	·		0.074
Male	23(33.3%)	46(66.7%)	
Female	13(54.2%)	11(45.8%)	
Age			0.010
40 under	24(51.1%)	23(48.9%)	
40 above	12(25.5%)	35(74.5%)	
GCS			0.004
4-5 points	4(18.2%)	18(81.8%)	
6-7 points	21(55.3%)	17(44.7%)	
Intracranial Pressure			0.124
Monitor (ICP)			0.124
Yes	22(45.8%)	26(54.2%)	
No IOD	14(30.4%)	32(69.6%)	
ICP value of the			0.047
initial day	4=4=4 ***		Ų. Ų . I
<25mmHg	17(54.8%)	14(45.2%)	
≧25mmHg	4(25.0%)	12(75.0%)	
ICP average value of			0.025
the initial three days			0.025
<25mmHg	17(56.7%)	13(43.3%)	
≥25mmHg	4(23.5%)	13(76.5%)	
Cerebral Perfusion	,	` ,	0.000
Pressure (CPP)			0.036
Yes	21(50.0%)	21(50.0%)	
No	15(28.8%)	37(71.2%)	
CPP value of the			0.547
initial day			0.547
>70mmHg	10(50.0%)	10(50.0%)	
≦70mmHg	3(37.5%)	5(62.5%)	
CPP average value	•	, ,	
of the initial three			0.267
days			
>70mmHg	2(28.6%)	5(71.4%)	
≦70mmHg	11(52.4%)	10(47.6%)	
Sedative Drugs	, ,	(/	0.014
Yes	23(50.0%)	23(50.0%)	
No	12(25.5%)	35(74.5%)	
Hyperventilation	, ,	(· · · · - · · ·)	
/alue for the initial			0.307
day			<u>-</u>
25±2mmHg	3(23.1%)	10(76.9%)	
35±2mmHg	8(40.0%)	12(60.0%)	

Table 2: Logistic Regression Analysis of Patients' Intracranial Pressure Value vs. Outcome:

		Odds Ratio ^a	95%CI	Odds Ratio	95%CI
Value for Intracranial Pressure	≦25mmHg	1		1	
	>25mmHg	4.4	1.2-7.0	4.3 ^b	1.1-7.5
Sedative Drugs	Used	1		1	
	Not-used	2.9	1.2-7.0	2.8°	1.1-7.5

a Crude Odds Ratio

b Odds Ratio Post-Adjusted Age c Odds Ratio Post-Adjusted ICP

Discussion:

Intracranial Pressure:

There was no set value for the threshold for intracranial pressure to be used to predict the patient outcome. It is widely believed that intracranial pressure should be controlled between 15-25 mmHg. ^{6, 7, 8} According to the guidelines for the management of severe head injury, it suggests that intracranial pressure threshold should be set between 20-25 mmHg. Our study has shown that intracranial pressure lower than 25 mmHg has a much better outcome. Taiwan's current healthcare policies and public knowledge towards medical care is still improving, the acceptance of intracranial pressure monitor is limited and thus may be rationale for selection bias. Higher severity patients will have higher acceptance towards the implant of intracranial pressure monitor.

Furthermore, implantation of intracranial pressure monitor might lead to extra complications, such as infection. The occurrence of infection is approximately 4.7% - 10.3% Since Taiwan's Health Insurance Policy did not cover the fees for implantation of a monitor, neurosurgeons usually abandon the usage of implantation to prevent any unnecessary dispute and solely rely on traditional methods for treatment. This might also have caused selection bias in our study. The value for intracranial pressure is supposed to be a reference for treatment. Therefore, even if the threshold value is high for our study, it still can be a valuable tool for referencing.

Cerebral Perfusion Pressure (CPP):

Changaris et al. 10 found that all severe head injured patients resulted in death when CPP is lower than 60 mmHg. Patients usually have a better outcome when CPP is over 80 mmHg. In Changaris' research, the CPP values used were original values, which were obtained without any use of vasopressor drugs. However, in our study, the CPP values were obtained after the use of vasopressor drugs. In Robertson's 11 study, systemic complications were found when vasopressor were used to maintain CPP greater than 70 mmHg, at the same time vasopressor offsets the benefits in decreasing secondary damage to the brain tissues. It was not convinced that vasopressor drugs contain essential aid in maintaining CPP. Discussions about systemic complications were not carried out in this study. Therefore, it was unknown whether the variables CPP vs. patient outcome were insignificant due to systemic complications.

In Biestro's¹² study, noradrenaline was found to have great effect in raising CPP yet dopamine was ineffective. Beaumont et al.¹³ utilized nuclear magnetic resonance to observe

changes in the brain after a head injury in gnawing animals. It was found that although dopamine can increase CPP, the degree of brain edema also increased. Ract¹⁴ proved that dopamine would result in an increase in CPP in patients with severe head injury. The comparisons of variables between CPP and patient outcome was found insignificant in our study, which perhaps may be due to Taiwanese neurosurgeon's common use of dopamine as a vasoprssor.

Sedatives:

Marshall et al.¹⁵ their research have shown that when a traditional treatment (including Mannitol and hyperventilation) could not decrease intracranial pressure, there would still be about 3/4 of patients who are suitable to use high doses of barbiturate in order to reduce intracranial pressure and receive a good outcome. Marshall's finding was supported, they believed that barbiturate might be beneficial in treating malignant intracranial hypertension. However, can a sedative drug be routinely used in preventing an increase in intracranial pressure? Word et al.¹⁶ found that using barbiturate as a preventive drug was ineffective to reduce intracranial pressure, in contrast, it may lead to complication. Therefore, it is not recommended to use sedative drugs for patients with severe head injury. Barbiturate should only be used for patients with malignant intracranial hypertension.

The findings of our study show that preventive use of sedative drugs for the treatment of patients with severe head injury would contribute to a better outcome (p<0.001). This might be due to different types of sedative drugs used. The majority of traditional sedative drugs were pentobarbiturate. In our study, we used dirprivan (Propofol®). Kelly¹¹ suggest that the longer usage of Propofol® would improve patients' outcome. The mechanism of Propofol® in human body is still unclear, however research has proven that Propofol® has neuro-protective effect¹8 o Other mechanisms includes: (1) Propofol® can bind with GABA and Glutamate receptors of it can inhibit brain activity, reduce basic metabolic rate and oxygen consumption. (2) Utilizing the phenol group in its structure directly to remove free radicals, which reduce the fatty peroxidation reaction, and decreases brain damage caused by free radicals as a result of insufficient blood flow. Although barbiturate can reduce both basic metabolic rate and oxygen consumption of the brain, it does not have any pronounced effects against free radicals and inhibition of fatty peroxidation. Therefore, according to the result of our study, it would have a significant value to perform further research in order to discover whether Propofol is more suitable than pentobarbiturate for the treatment in patients with severe head injuries.

In 2000, Roberts¹⁹ reviewed a literature and found that many researches showed barbiturate could be used to reduce intracranial pressure and mortality rate in patients with acute severe head injuries. However the findings had no statistic significance. In fact, barbiturate could result in hypotension. This means that patients who received barbiturate would develop hypotension. Since low blood pressure would lead to low intracranial pressure and CPP, it would possibly hinder the treatment of severe head injury. Therefore, Roberts believed that the use of barbiturate for the treatment of patients with severe head injury would not contribute to a better patient outcome. Furthermore, the result of our study showed utilizing sedative drugs could improve the outcome of severe head injured patients. However, in our study only 46 patients' utilized sedative drugs, it is possible that due to the limitations in our study sedative drugs had positive effect upon the patients' outcome.

Hyperventilation:

Hyperventilation may lead to blood vessel contractions, which is caused by the reduction of PaCO2 in the arterial blood. It may reduce the volume of intracranial blood flow, therefore result in the reduction of intracranial pressure and the prevention of herniation. However, when PaCO2 in arterial blood decreases, cerebral blood flow also decreases and pH of blood changes. This prevents oxygen entering the brain tissue in the blood, which could cause a secondary insult to brain tissue due to lack of oxygenation in the brain.

Gordon et al. ^{20, 21, 22, 23} believed hyperventilation has a positive effect on the recovery of nerves in severe head injured patients, it would decrease the mortality rate. However, Muizelaar²⁴ believes that hyperventilation would lead to a poor outcome. Raichle²⁵ combined many studies and emphasized that short period usage of hyperventilation during acute increased intracranial pressure may have life saving effect, however long term usage was not recommended.

According to the guidelines for the management of severe head injury, it is recommended that hyperventilation can only be use when necessary. Our study showed that hyperventilation (PaCO₂=25±2 mmHg) would not effect patient's initial outcome, even when PaCO₂ in arterial blood was "controlled" under approximately 35±2 mmHg, patients still did not show any signs of improvement of outcome. Since changes in the carbon dioxide within the arterial blood would affect intracranial pressure and blood flow volume in the brain, the latter is an important reference value for the treatment of patients with severe head injury. Cold²⁶ stated that hyperventilation would lower the blood flow volume in the brain, and would reduce the

volume of blood flow. Currently, there is still no consensus on which would result in a poor patient outcome. Schierhout²⁷combined the results from many studies and stated that currently it is insufficient to prove that hyperventilation has neither advantages nor disadvantages in treating severe head injured patients. Therefore, preventive or conventional hyperventilation for the treatment of patients with severe head injured patients still requires further studies.

Our study collected data from six hospitals. The result is not representative of the conditions of severe head injured patients from the whole nation. Although all six hospitals are higher than regional level, the ability in the treatment for severe head injured patients still varied. As a result, data may contain bias. Moreover, intracranial pressure monitor was not covered by health insurance, and whether or not it is utilized depends on the patients' circumstances. Therefore, the existence of intracranial pressure monitor cannot be sampled randomly.

Conclusions:

Head injury has been the leading cause of death in all types of injuries. It is important for all neurosurgeons to find ways of saving lives or decrease the degrees of morbidity. In 1995, the Brain Trauma Foundation & American Association of Neurological Surgeons in the United States proposed guidelines for the management of severe head injury. However, the guidelines did not have a set standard for treatment. Treatment references were used according to "guidelines" or "options." This study followed the content in the guidelines for the management of severe head injury, to assess whether it is suitable to follow the protocols for the treatment of patients with severe head injuries in Taiwan.

Our result showed that implantation of intracranial pressure monitor would contribute to patient treatment and a better outcome. Patients have lower mortality and morbidity rate when intracranial pressure is controlled below 25 mmHg. Although the findings are relatively high, it still meets the standard recommended in the guidelines. Nevertheless, the adjustment of CPP and use of vasopressor did not show any statistical significance in the improvement of outcome. Whether or not hyperventilation were used in the treatment (greater than 35 mmHg or less than 25 mmHg) both findings were statistically insignificant, this is different then what was stated in the guidelines. Furthermore, this study showed that "preventively" utilizing sedative drugs would produce a better outcome. This is different then the guidelines where it stated, "sedative drugs should be avoided." Whether different drugs were used (barbiturate vs. propofol) or an insufficient case number of samples which may have caused results to be different than the guidelines, further study would be needed to provide further proofs.

Although there are extensive large differences between the guidelines for the management of severe head injury and traditional methods of treatment, the majority of neurosurgeons in Taiwan had accepted the new concept. Clinically, the number of doctors who were able to follow the "guidelines" was still limited. This study is one of the few studies focusing on the treatment of severe head injury in Taiwan. Our conclusion is that the guidelines for the management of severe head injury would produce a better outcome than traditional method of treatments. Therefore, a larger scale of research should be performed to assure that the "guidelines" would be suitable to use in Taiwan.

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附件二

嚴重頭部外傷治療問卷調查-166 位神經外科醫師訪視

題號	問題	選項
I	您在嚴重頭部外傷(GCS≤8)的	(1) 每次都使用(12.65%) (2) 經常使用(46.99%)
	治療上,有關顱內壓監測器的	(3) 偶爾使用 (36.75%) (4) 從不使用顱內壓監測器 (3.61%)
	使用現況為	(**************************************
2	常使用的顱內壓監測器種類	(1) 腦室內 (42.94%) (2) 腦實質內硬腦膜下 (21.47%)
		(3) 其他 (1.23%) (4) 從不使用顱內壓監測器 (3.07%)
		(5) 腦室內及腦實質內硬腦膜下 (31.29%)
3	貴單位顱內壓監測器的感測導	(1) 健保 (25.63%) (2) 自費 (53.13%)
	I	(3) 其他(研究經費) (10.63%) (4) 從不使用顱內壓監測器(3.75%)
		(5) 健保及自費 (6.88%)
4	對於嚴重頭部外傷的治療,您	(1) 至少 70mmHg (77.44%) (2) 依病例而有所不同 (20.12%)
		(3) 從不觀察腦灌流壓 (2.44%)
5		(1) 是 (84.66%) (2) 否 (11.04%)
	 	(3) 從不使用顱內壓監測器 (4.29%)
	進行治療	() , 0 ,
6	您最常使用的升壓劑	(1) Levophed (14.56%) (2) Dopamine (60.13%)
	(Vasopressor)為	(3) Bosmine (0%) (4) Phenylepherine (0%)
		(5) Levophed + Dopamine (25.32%)
7	顱內壓上升 (ICP>20mmHg)	(1) 每次都使用 (32.12%) (2) 經常使用 (57.58%)
		(3) 偶爾使用 (10.30%) (4) 從不使用 (0%)
	的使用	
8	於嚴重頭部外傷的治療常用的	(1) Mannitol (58.64%) (2) Glycerol (27.78%)
		(4) Mannitol + Glycerol (12.96%) (9) 不詳 (0.62%)
9	對於 Osmotic Diuretics 的使用	
	處方	(2) 依顱內壓的高低使用 (37.20%)
		(3) 前兩者合併使用 (38.41%)
0	在您的印象當中,顱內壓	(1) 2500~3500c.c. (48.70%) (2) 3501~4500c.c. (35.71%)
		(3) 4501~6000c.c. (11.04%) (4) 6001c.c.以上 (4.55%)
	日尿量約	
1	對於嚴重頭部外傷病人的營養	(1) 三天內假食 (75.00%) (2) 七天內假食 (4.38%)
	攝取,您的原則是	(3) 病情穩定才餵食 (6.25%)(4) 確定腸胃蠕動才餵食 (14.38%)
2	對於嚴重頭部外傷病人,使用	(1) 例行使用 (47.20%) (2) 例行使用一個禮拜 (19.88%)
ļ	預防性抗癲癇劑的策略是	(3) 依病情(如發作時)使用 (29.81%)
		(4) 偶爾使用 (1.86%) (5) 不使用 (1.24%)
3	對於嚴重頭部外傷病人,使用	(1) 每次都使用 (15.00%) (2) 經常使用 (50.63%)
	膠狀液(colloid)的策略是	(3) 偶爾使用 (30.63%) (4) 從不使用 (3.75%)
4	您常使用的膠狀液(colloid)是	(1) 白蛋白(17.42%) (2) 代用血漿 (58.33%)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(3) 血漿 (20.45%) (4) 很少使用 (3.79%)
1		

5		(1) 4~6mmHg (2.56%) (2) 6~8mmHg (23.72%)
	常會將中心靜脈壓(CVP)維持	(3) 8~12mmHg (70.51%) (4) >12mmHg (3.21%)
	在	
6	您傾向將 intake 維持於	(1) 定量,如每天 2500~3000c.c (13.13%)
	ł	(2) 維持正平衡 (63.13%) (3) 維持負平衡 (9.38%)
		(4) 零平衡 (14.38%)
7	對於嚴重頭部外傷的治療,當	(1) 每次都使用 (26.54%) (2) 經常使用 (61.11%)
	病人因躁動而引起顱內壓上升	
	時, 您對於鎮靜劑的使用傾向	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	於	
8	對於嚴重頭部外傷的治療,當	(1) 每次都使用 (3.09%) (2) 經常使用 (27.78%)
	病人因躁動而引起顱內壓上升	
	時, 您對於神經肌肉阻斷劑的	
	使用	
9	您讀過2000年美國版嚴重頭	(1) 是 (52.50%) (2) 否 (46.88%) (9) 不詳 (0.63%)
	部外傷的治療指引	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (
0	您對於嚴重頭部外傷的治療現	(1) 完全依照美國版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引 (9.87%)(2) 部分依照
	況	美國版嚴重頭部外傷的治療指引(83.55%)(3)完全不依照美國版嚴
		重頭部外傷的治療指引 (6.58%)
1	您贊成訂定台灣版嚴重頭部外	(1) 是 (96.23%) (2) 否 (3.14%)
		(9) 不詳 (0.63%)
2	職稱	(1) 主治醫師 (73.46%) (2) 住院醫師第1年(0.62%)
		(3) 住院醫師第2年(1.85%)(4) 住院醫師第3年(8.02%)
		(5) 住院醫師第4年(6.17%) (6) 住院醫師第5年(5.56%)
		(7) 住院醫師第6年(3.09%) (8) 住院醫師第7年(1.23%)
3	服務機關	(1, 20/U)
	<u> </u>	

附件三

: Submitted to J.Neurosurgery

The WHOQOL-BREF Use for Quality of Life among Persons with Traumatic Brain

Injury - a Preliminary Result

Mau-Roung Lin, Sheng-Jean Huang, Jau-Yih Tsauo, Teng-Yu Lee,

Chih-Yi Chen, Hsin-Han Tsai, and Wen-Ta Chiu

ABSTRACT

This study applied the WHOQOL-BREF to profile the health-related quality of life among persons with TBI; furthermore, the relationship of injury severity of TBI to each domain of the WHOQOL-BREF was also examined. Twenty-two hospitals in the northern part of Taiwan, considered by the Head and Spinal Cord Research Group in Taiwan to have the ability to manage traumatic head injuries, were selected to identify potential persons with TBI, occurring in a 6-month period from January 1 to June 30, 2002. Of 473 subjects identified as eligible, telephone interviews were further carried out to collect current information on marriage, employment, cognition, physical function, social support, and HRQL. To date, 53 subjects were interviewed, 107 could not be reached by existing phone numbers, 37 had died or was in a vegetative state, and 55 declined to be interviewed. This study indicates that the WHOQOL-BREF has better performance than the WHOQOL-BREF(TBI) to discriminate among groups based on characteristics known to influence health-related quality of life; furthermore, scores of the

WHOQOL-BREF domains other than Physical capacity can differ in the levels of injury severity among persons with TBI.

INTRODUCTION

While no widely accepted HRQL measures have specifically been developed for persons with TBI, generic measures such as the Sickness Impact Profile (SIP) [1-3], the Short Form 36 (SF-36) [4,5], and the Life Satisfaction Index-A (LSI-A) [6] have been applied to this population. Since the SIP and SF-36 has been widely used in many populations, they are briefly introduced as follows. The SIP was designed for assessing new treatments and for evaluating health levels in the population, and is applicable across a wide range of types and severities of illness [7]. The SIP consists of 136 items, organized into 12 categories: Social interaction, Ambulation, Sleep and rest, Eating, Work or school, Household management, Mobility, Body care and movement, Communication, Recreation and pastimes, Alertness behavior, and Emotional behavior. The total percent dysfunction is calculated by summing the values for the endorsed items, dividing by the sum of the values for all items and multiplying by 100. A lower percent dysfunction indicates a better quality of life. Furthermore, percent dysfunction can also be calculated for each category. The SF-36 is designed to provide assessments involving generic health concepts that are not specific to any age, disease or treatment group [8]. The SF-36 consists of 36 items, organized into 8 domains: Physical functioning, Role physical, Bodily pain, General health, Vitality, Social functioning, Role

emotional, and Mental health. The number of response choices per item ranges from 2 to 6. Each domain score was transformed onto a scale with a range of from 0 to 100. A higher score indicates a better quality of life. Excellent reliability and validity for the Taiwan version of the SF-36 have also been reported [9].

More recently, the World Health Organization (WHO) cross-culturally developed a short-form of the World Health Organization's Quality of Life questionnaire (i.e., the WHOQOL-BREF) for generic use, and its use for persons with TBI seems to be promising in terms of excellent validity and reliability among a variety of populations across many countries [10]. However, the application of the WHOQOL-BREF to persons with TBI has not been reported.

The relationship of severity of TBI with the HRQL was mixed. Some studies revealed that people with more severe TBI tend to have a lower HRQL score than those with less severe TBI [11,12]; conversely, some found that a higher severity of TBI was related to a higher HRQL score [4,13]. However, cognitive status that may confound the relationship of severity and HRQL has not been taken into account in these studies. In addition, indicators of injury severity such as Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) [14] may not adequately capture the various aspects of TBI's severity. Also, the relationship of severity of TBI and HRQL should depend on the sample in the study. For example, when persons with more severe injuries are not included, the HRQL for the

population should be underestimated.

This study takes the WHOQOL-BREF to profile the health-related quality of life among persons with TBI; furthermore, the relationship of injury severity of TBI to each domain of the WHOQOL-BREF is also examined.

METHODS

Study subjects and procedures

Twenty-two hospitals in the northern part of Taiwan, considered by the Head and Spinal Cord Research Group in Taiwan to have the ability to manage traumatic head injuries, were selected to identify potential persons with TBI, occurring in a 6-month period from January 1 to June 30, 2002. Traumatic brain injury was defined by the presence among the discharge diagnoses of any of the following codes of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9CM) as 800 to 801.9, 803-804.9, and 850 to 854.9. Furthermore, patients who were transferred from other hospitals were excluded for avoiding double counting. To consider the criteria of responding the WHOQOL-related items [15], those subjects less than 18 years old were excluded. As a consequence, 473 eligible subjects were identified.

The records in these hospitals also provided information on phone number, age, gender, education, time and cause of injury, associated injuries, post-traumatic amnesia, GCS score at

admission, Abbreviated Injury Scale score to the head (AIS-H) [16], and Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) score at discharge [17].

Of those subjects whose phone numbers were recorded, telephone interviews were further carried out to collect current information on marriage, employment, cognition, physical function, social support, and HRQL. To date, 53 subjects were interviewed, 107 could not be reached by existing phone numbers, 37 had died or was in a vegetative state, and 55 declined to be interviewed. Compared with the 285 TBI subjects, the 86 respondents did not significantly differ in age, gender, GCS score, or associated injuries.

Instruments

Cognitive status was assessed using both the Telephone Interview of Cognitive Status (TICS) [18-20]. Not all of items of traditional Mini-Mental State Examination can be administered to subjects on telephone. Instead, the 13-item Telephone Interview of Cognitive Status (TICS) was applied to evaluate subjects' cognitive status. The instrument includes four domains such as orientation, registration, calculation, and comprehension. Scores of the TICS range from 0 to 50, with higher scores indicating better cognitive function.

The 10-item Barthel Index [21] was used to assess physical function. The instrument includes self-feeding, getting in/out of bed, grooming, toileting, bathing, walking, stair climbing, self-dressing, and controlling the bowels and bladder. These items were graded as 2 points

(independence), 1 point (with some assistance), or 0 points (dependent on help). Scores of the Barthel Index range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating greater functioning.

The 20-item Social Support Survey [22] covers six domains, such as social network, tangible support, affection, positive social interaction, informational support, and emotional support. All items were rated on a 5-point scale. Potential scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better social support.

Health-related quality of life was assessed using the WHOQOL-BREF. This instrument contains 26 items, 2 items from the Overall quality of life and general health facet and 1 item from each of the remaining 24 health-related facets [10]. These facets are further categorized into 4 domains: Physical capacity (7 items), Psychological well-being (6 items), Social relationships (3 items), and Environment (8 items). The Taiwan version of the WHOQOL-BREF was developed in compliance with WHO guidelines [10,15,23], and excellent reliability and validity of this version have been reported [24,25]. In addition to comprising 26 items translated from the original WHOQOL-BREF, the version includes 2 additional items of local importance, i.e., being respected and food availability [24,25]. All items were rated on a 5-point scale with a higher score indicating a higher quality of life. Domain scores were calculated by multiplying the mean of all facet scores included in each domain by a factor of 4, and accordingly, potential scores for each domain ranged from 4 to 20. Responses from the 2 items of the Overall quality of life and

General health facet were also calculated as a single score with a range of from 4 to 20, as with the scoring method for the 4 domain scores, even though the facet score was not used by the WHOQOOL group.

Nevertheless, two focus group sessions were held to add new items specifically for TBI because the WHOQOL-BREF is a generic measure of HRQL. One focus group consisted of 6 patients with various injury severity and their 6 families, and the other consisted of 6 health-related professionals of physical therapist, occupational therapist, neurosurgeon, physiatrist, epidemiologist, and public health worker. In the two sessions, 8 items, including mobility (Q29), amnesia (Q30), communication (Q31), emotional control (Q32), social service (Q33), impact of TBI (Q34), and difference in life satisfaction (Q35) and happiness (Q36) before and after TBI, were developed. The eight items, plus the two Taiwan items, are shown in Table 1. Furthermore, factor analysis was applied to identify which items, other than Q35 assigned to the Overall quality of life and general health facet, were strongly correlated with latent variables (i.e., physical, psychological, social, and environmental domains in the study). As a result, the seven items were categorized to Physical capacity (Q30), Psychological well-being (Q29, Q31, Q32, and Q34), Social relationships (Q36), and Environment (Q33), respectively. For convenience, the Taiwan version of WHOQOL-BREF with additional 8 items specifically for TBI was abbreviated as the WHOQOL-BREF(TBI). Using the same scoring method as the WHOQOL-BREF, potential scores of the WHOQOL-BREF(TBI) for each domain or the Overall quality of life and general health facet ranged from 4 to 20 as well.

Statistical methods

Frequency distributions of demographic and injury characteristics were described. Factor analysis was applied to decide which domains includes new items, developed by the two focus group sessions, in order for scoring each domain of the WHOQOL-BREF(TBI). Furthermore, the ability of the two HRQL measures to discriminate among groups based on five characteristics (i.e., Glasgow Outcome Scale, employment status, independent level of daily activity, social support, and depression), known to influence the health-related quality of life, was also tested using Student's *t*-test or one-way analysis of variance. The linear regression model was applied to determine the relations between the WHOQOL-BREF or the WHOQOL-BREF(TBI) and injury severity, indicated by Glasgow coma scale, Abbreviated Injury Scale to head, and loss of consciousness, after controlling for cognitive status. SAS (Statistical Analysis Software) version 6.12 was used for all statistical analyses.

RESULTS

The distributions of socio-demographic and injury characteristics are shown in Table 2. Of the 53 subjects, the average age was 48.7 years. Of these subjects, 64% were male; 40% had elementary or no formal education; 36% were single and 24% divorced/separated/widowed; and

40% were unemployed. As for injury severity, 4% had GCS <= 9 and 55% GCS = 9-12; 48% had AIS-H = 1, 24% AIS-H = 2, and 42% AIS-H = 3-4; 52% lost consciousness in the TBI; and 70% had injuries to other body regions,. Furthermore, of these subjects, 73% had good recovery; 8% were cognitively impaired; 42% needed assistance in daily living; 43.4% unsatisfied their social support; and 6% tended to have depression.

The ability of the WHOQOL-BREF and WHOQOL-BREF(TBI) to discriminate between groups with respect to GOS levels, employment, activities of daily living, social support, and depressive status are shown in Table 3. The WHOQOL-BREF domains significantly discriminated between groups regarding three to four characteristics. On the other hand, the WHOQOL-BREF(TBI) domains regarding one to three characteristics.

The results of the linear regression models in determining the relationship of three indicators of injury severity with the WHOQOL-BREF or the WHOQOL-BREF(TBI) are shown in Table 4. Subjects with different levels of injury severity, measured either by GCS, AIS-H, or loss of consciousness, differed in each score of the WHOQOL-BREF domain or facet except the Physical domain. After controlling for cognitive status, these relationships were similar.

DISCUSSION

This study indicates that the WHOQOL-BREF has better performance than the WHOQOL-BREF(TBI) to discriminate among groups based on characteristics known to

influence health-related quality of life; furthermore, scores of the WHOQOL-BREF domains other than Physical Capacity can differ in the levels of injury severity among persons with TBI. In other words, it seems that the WHOQOL-BREF is good enough to reflect the quality of life among persons with TBI, and therefore, like other populations [26-28], a specific measure of HRQL developed for the population may be unnecessary. Furthermore, the performance of the WHOQOL-BREF is consistent across the three measures of injury severity; nevertheless, more size of study sample is needed for validation.

ACKNOWLEGMENTS

This work was supported by the National Health Research Institute (NHRI-EX92-9106PN), Taiwan, Republic of China.

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Table 1. The Taiwan version of the WHOQOL-BREF and additional 8 items for persons with traumatic brain injury developed by two focus group sessions

	Domain	Item	Content
Original	Overall	QI	整體來說,您如何評價您的生活品質?
	Overall	Q2	整體來說,您滿意自己的健康嗎?
	Physical	Q3	您覺得身體疼痛會妨礙您處理需要做的事情嗎?
	Physical	Q4	您需要靠醫療的幫助應付日常生活嗎?
	Psychological	Q5	您享受生活嗎?
	Psychological	Q6	您覺得自己的生命有意義嗎?
	Psychological	Q7	您集中精神的能力有多好?
	Environment	Q8	在日常生活中,您感到安全嗎?
	Environment	Q9	您所處的環境健康嗎?〔如污染、噪音、氣候、景觀〕
	Physical	Q10	您每天的生活有足夠的精力嗎?
	Psychological	Q11	您能接受自己的外表嗎?
	Environment	Q12	您有足夠的金錢應付所需嗎?
	Environment	Q13	您能方便得到每日生活所语的资訊嗎?
	Environment	Q14	您有機會從事休閒活動嗎?
	Physical	Q15	您四處行動的能力好嗎?
	Physical	Q16	您滿意自己的睡眠狀況嗎?
	Physical	Q17	您滿意自己從事日常活動的能力嗎?
	Physical	Q18	您滿意自己的工作能力嗎?
	Psychological	Q19	您對自己滿意嗎?
	Social	Q20	您滿意自己的人際關係嗎?
	Social	Q21	您滿意自己的性生活嗎?
	Social	Q22	您滿意朋友給您的支持嗎?
	Environment	Q23	您滿意自己住所的狀況嗎?
	Environment	Q24	您滿意醫療保健服務的方便程度嗎?
	Environment	Q25	您滿意所使用的交通運輸方式嗎?
	Psychological	Q26	您常有負面的感受嗎?〔如傷心、緊張、焦慮、憂鬱等〕
	Social	Q27	您覺得自己有面子或被尊重嗎?
	Environment	Q28	您想吃的食物通常都能吃到嗎?
Additional	Psychological	Q29	頭傷後,您滿意自己四處行動的能力嗎?
	Physical	Q30	頭傷後,您健忘的情況有受影響嗎?
	Psychological	Q31	頭傷後,您與人溝通有受影響嗎?
	Psychological	Q32	頭傷後,您控制情緒的能力有受影響嗎?
	Environment	Q33	您滿意您所得到的社會/國家的照顧服務嗎?
	Psychological	Q34	頭部外傷的後遺症(如頭母、頭痛、癲癇)有影響您的生活嗎?
	Overall	Q35	與生病前相比,您滿意目前的生活嗎?
	Social	Q36	與生病前相比,您快樂嗎?

Table 2. Demographic and injury characteristics among 53 persons with traumatic brain injury

Characteristic	Frequency	(%)
Age (year)		
<=25	7	(13.2)
26-40	13	
41-55	11	(20.8)
>=56	22	(41.5)
Gender		, ,
Male	34	(64.2)
Female	19	(35.8)
Education		,
Elementary or below	21	(39.6)
High school	21	(39.6)
College or above	11	(20.8)
Marital status		(/
Single	19	(35.8)
Spouse present	21	(39.6)
widowed/divorced	13	(24.5)
Employment status		(=,
No	21	(39.6)
Yes	32	(60.4)
Glasgow Coma Scale		(**)
3-8	2	(3.8)
9-12	29	` '
13-15	22	` '
Anatomical Injury Scale-Head		(*****)
1	22	(47.8)
2	11	(23.9)
3-4	13	(28.3)
Loss of consciousness		(===,
No	22	(47.8)
Yes	24	(52.2)
Region of associated injury		()
No associated injury	31	(58.5)
Spine	3	(5.1)
Head/Face	7	(13.2)
Thorax	5	(9.4)
Abdomen/pelvis	1	(1.9)
Extremities	9	(17.0)
Other	16	(30.2)

Table 2 - continued

Characteristic	Frequency	(%)
Glasgow Outcome Scale		
Vegetative status	1	(2.1)
Severe disability	5	(10.4)
Moderate disability	7	(14.6)
Good recovery	35	(72.9)
TICS for cognition ^a		` ,
0-38	4	(7.6)
38-50	49	(92.5)
Barthel Index for daily activities b		` ,
0-90	22	(41.5)
91-100	31	(58.5)
Social Support Survey for social support c		` '
0-85	23	(43.4)
86-100	30	(57.6)
CES-D for depression ^d		` ,
0-16	50	(94.3)
17-60	3	(5.7)

^{*}Telephone Interview of Cognitive Status: A higher score indicates better cognitive status.

^b A higher score indicates better independent status.

[&]quot;Medical Outcome Study Social Support Survey: A higher score indicates a higher level of social support.

⁴The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale: A higher score indicates a higher level of depression.

Table3. Discrimination ability analysis for each domain or facet of the WHOQOL-BREF and WHOQOL-BREF(TBI)

			1								
Characteristic	Ctotistic		WHC	WHOQUL-BREF	KEF			MHO MHO	WHOQOL-BREF(1BI)	F(1B1)	
Cliataciciistic	Statistic	JQ0	PC	ΡW	SR	EN	TÒO	PC	ΡW	SR	品
Overall	Mean	13.1	12.1	12.4	12.9	13.2	13.0	12.8	13.8	11.1	13.0
Glasgow Outcome Scale											
Vegetative status	Mean	10.0	10.3	11.3	12.0	12.0	9.3	11.0	11.6	8.7	12.0
Severe disability	Mean	14.0	12.3	12.8	12.8	13.5	13.6	13.0	13.8	11.9	13.4
Moderate disability	Mean	14.0	11.7	12.7	12.3	13.6	13.1	12.3	13.9	10.6	13.3
Good recovery	Mean	12.7	12.1	12.2	12.9	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.7	11.4	12.8
	P-value	0.306	0.323	0.645	9/8/0	0.710	0.416	0.298	0.460	0.550	999:0
Employment status											
No	Mean	12.2	11.7	11.7	12.1	12.6	11.1	12.4	13.1	0.6	12.3
Yes	Mean	13.8	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.7	12.6	13.0	14.2	10.9	13.4
	P-value	0.028	0.049	0.002	0.018	0.015	0.046	0.035	9000	0.021	0.012
Barthel Index for daily activities											
0-00	Mean	11.9	11.8	11.6	12.2	12.8	12.5	14.1	12.7	10.8	10.1
91-100	Mean	13.4	12.3	12.6	13.2	13.3	13.2	14.9	13.5	11.3	10.7
	P-value	0.026	0.324	0.005	0.129	0.228	0.257	0.330	0.011	0.473	0.328
Social Support Survey for social support											
0-85	Mean	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.5	11.8	12.4	13.4	10.2	12.2
86-100	Mean	14.1	12.4	12.8	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.0	14.1	11.8	13.6
	P-value	0.002	0.046	0.031	0.041	0.002	0.001	0.051	0.078	0.014	0.001
CES-D for depression											
91-0	Mean	13.3	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.1	12.8	13.8	11.2	13.1
17-60	Mean	10.7	10.9	11.3	12.0	10.1	10.2	11.7	12.9	8. 8.	6.6
	P-value	0.086	0.050	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.042	0.083	0.002	0.000	0.000
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Abbreviations: OQL, overall quality of life & general health; PC, physical capacity; PW, psychological well-being; SR, social relationships; En, environment.

Table 4. The result of linear regression models for the relationship between injury severity and each domain or facet of the WHOQOL-BREF with or without adjusting for cognition status

	77.77.8		Unadjus	Jnadjusting for cognition	ognition			Adjusti	Adjusting for cognition	gnition	
Injury seventy	Statistic	OQL	PC	ΡW	SR	H	OQL	PC	ΡW	SR	EN
Glasgow Coma Scale											
) &-t	Mean	16.0	12.3	13.0	15.3	14.2	16.0	12.2	13.0	15.3	14.2
9-12	Mean	14.0	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.8	14.0	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.8
13-15	Mean	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.4	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.5
	P-value	0.001	0.242	0.014	0.023	0.003	0.002	0.330	0.020	0.030	0.005
Anatomical Injury Scale-Head											
	Mean	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.6	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.3	12.6
2	Mean	13.5	12.0	12.2	12.9	13.2	13.5	12.0	12.2	12.9	13.2
3-4	Mean	14.5	12.5	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.4	12.4	13.1	13.8	14.2
	P-value	0.007	0.261	0.025	0.061	0.011	0.007	0.367	0.036	0.069	0.016
Loss of consciousness											
No	Mean	14.0	12.3	12.7	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.3	12.7	13.4	13.8
Yes	Mean	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.6	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.6
	P-value	0.003	0.215	0.045	0.041	0.012	0.004	0.265	0.054	0.045	0.015