

Effects of Mechanism of Injury and Insurance Status on Behavioral and Clinical Sequelae in Pediatric Trauma Patients

NEW ORLEANS School of Medicine

Rebekah Fayard, BS, Hannah LeBlanc, BS, Logan Gold, BS, Rebecca Moreci, MD, Lindsay Elliot, DO, Jessica Zagory, MD Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, Louisiana, University Medical Center New Orleans, LA

Rebekah Fayard, BS Hannah Leblanc, BS Jessica Zagory, MD Contact: jzagor@lsuhsc.edu rfayar@lsuhsc.edu hlebl6@lsuhsc.edu **Background + Methods** Aims **Conclusions + Future Directions** Describe the effects of: The complex behavioral impairments of children after traumatic brain Mechanism of injury and insurance status mayplay role in initial Socioeconomic status injury (TBI) have been described, but behavioral outcomes following trauma diagnosis and clinical outcomes following IPR. traumatic spinal cord injury (SCI) and multi-trauma (MT) are less ٠ Psvchosocial stressors □ There is no evidence of correlation between hospital readmissions or studied, especially in comparison with each other. Mechanism of injury on behavioral and clinical procedures performed after discharge and initial trauma diagnosis. sequelae of pediatric trauma patients □ Single-institution retrospective review: Up next: finding other quantifiable parameters to evaluate effects of Focus on: □ Patients ≤18 years admitted to an inpatient rehabilitation socioeconomic status on clinical sequelae (IPR) program after traumatic injury from January 2018-Insurance status December 2020 Parent compliance

Results

| | TBI (n= 67) | SCI (n= 19) | MT (n= 12) | Behavioral/Psychological Outcome, n (%) | TBI (n=67) | SCI (n=19) | MT (n=12) | P-value | restrained parts. | restrained parts . | restainedpart |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Aggression/Impulsivity | 25(37.3) | 2 (10.5) | 2 (16.7) | 0.044 | unrestrained M | unvestrained M. | unrestrained M |
| Private Insurance, n (%) (p=0.041) | 62 (70.5) | 14 (15.9) | 10 (14.7) | Conduct Disorder | 1 (1.5) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0.999 | | | |
| | | | | Oppositional Defiant Disorder | 3 (4.5) | 2 (10.5) | 0 (0) | 0.347 | 4-wheelerial-ter | 4-wheelentili-fac | 4-sheeter34-ter. |
| Public Insurance, n (%) (p=0.041) | 4 (36.3) | 5 (45.5) | 2 (18.2) | PTSD | 3 (4.5) | 4 (21.1) | 2 (16.7) | 0.037 | pedestrian vs.v | | |
| | | | | Acute Stress Disorder | 4 (6.0) | 5 (26.3) | 0 (0) | 0.026 | unknown | unknown | unknown |
| | | | | Adjustment Disorder | 5 (7.5) | 5 (26.3) | 1 (8.3) | 0.080 | | MVC w/ exection | MVC w/ rjecton |
| | | | | Depression | 10(14.5) | 9 (47.4) | 4 (33.3) | 0.0074 | MVC w/ ejection | are a specie | are a speak |
| Avg. # of Readmissions (p=0.266) | 0.84 <u>+</u> 1.41 | 1.11 <u>+</u> 1.05 | 0.83 <u>+</u> 1.40 | Suicidal Ideation or Self- Harm | 5 (7.5) | 2 (10.5) | 2 (16.7) | 0.420 | DK2yGH | biyde | Bicycle |
| | | | | Neurocognitive Disorder | 31(46.3) | 0 (0) | 5 (41.7) | 0.0002 | boating accident | boating accident | boating accident |
| Avg. # of Procedures | 1.18 <u>+</u> 2.36 | 0.53 <u>+</u> 0.84 | 1.33 <u>+</u> 2.15 | ADHD | 14(20.9) | 1 (5.3) | 5 (41.7) | 0.052 | GSW | GSW | GSW |
| Performed (p=0.874) | | | | Anxiety | 17(25.4) | 4 (21.1) | 3 (25.0) | 0.999 | | other | ther |
| (*) | | | | Other Mood Changes | 13(19.4) | 1 (5.3) | 4 (33.3) | 0.136 | 0 4 6 12 | 16 0 4 8 | 12 16 0 1 |

Primary diagnosis

Table 1: Insurance status, number of readmissions, and number of procedures performed by initial diagnosis.

Table 2: Behavioral and psychological outcomes stratified by initial diagnosis.