



**Acquired
Brain Injury
Network**

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Conference Presentation Abstract ~ Poster

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Title:

Factors Associated with Self-reported Arthritis 7 to 24 Years after a Traumatic Brain Injury

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Summary:

Arthritis is one of the common chronic conditions that occurs in survivors many years after their traumatic brain injury (TBI). Yet, little is known regarding the factors associated with aging with a TBI and arthritis. The main purpose of this exploratory study was to examine the factors associated with self-reported arthritis after a TBI. Pre-injury sociodemographic factors, injury-related factors and post-injury factors were examined in a retrospective study of 274 participants with moderate to severe traumatic brain injury. Multivariate logistic regression analyses revealed that older age at the time of injury and shorter length of loss of consciousness predicted self-reported arthritis after a TBI. Individuals who self-reported arthritis experienced significantly more sleep disturbances, had lower self-rated health, lower mental health and physical function scores, and decreased productivity during follow-up. These results guide future research, and increase awareness of the impact of arthritis among aging TBI survivors

Outcomes/Objectives:

To develop a multivariate predictor model of self-reported arthritis for the aging TBI group.

Outcome: older age at injury and shorter length of loss of consciousness predicted self-reported arthritis for individuals aging with TBI disabilities.

To describe the impact of arthritis on individuals with TBI many years after the injury.

Outcome: Individuals with TBI and arthritis were more impaired in many aspects of their lives than individuals with TBI and no arthritis.