

Arbejdsmarkedstilknytning efter hjernerystelse

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Registerstudie



Open access

Research

BMJ Open Labour market attachment after mild traumatic brain injury: nationwide

At undersøge arbejdsmarkedstilknytning, herunder prævalensen og sandsynligheden for ikke at være i ordinært arbejde op til 5 år efter commotio cerebri sammenlignet med baggrundsbefolkningen

mild traumatic brain injury: nationwide cohort study with 5-year register follow-up in Denmark. *BMJ Open* 2019;9:e026104. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2018-026104

► Prepublication history for this paper is available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-026104>).

We examined labour market attachment following mTBI up to 5 years postinjury.

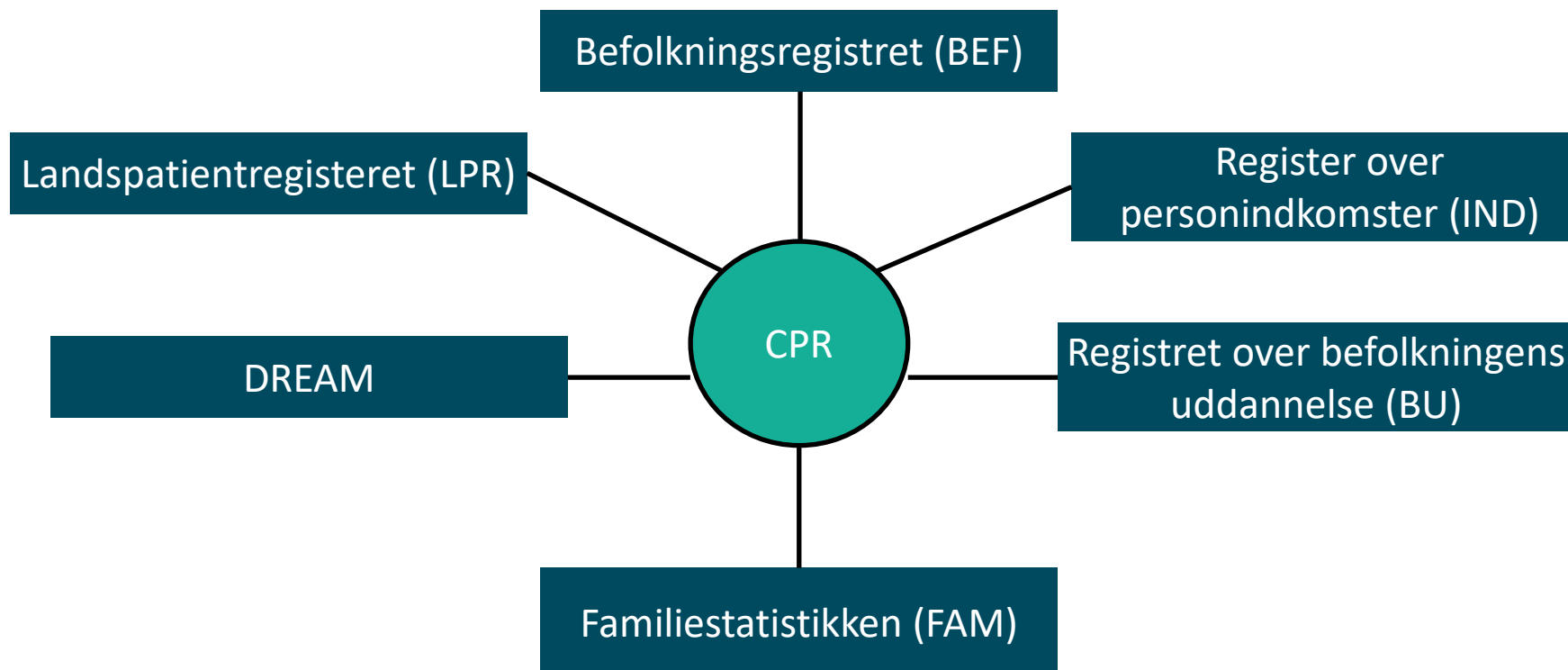
Design and setting Nationwide cohort study with register follow-up.

Participants Patients between 18 and 60 years with mTBI (International Classification of Diseases, version 10 diagnosis S06.0) were extracted from the Danish National Patient Register (n=19 732). Controls were matched on sex, age and municipality (n=18 640). Patients with spinal cord and column injuries, traumatic

This was a nationwide cohort study with register-based follow-up including ~20 000 patients with mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI).

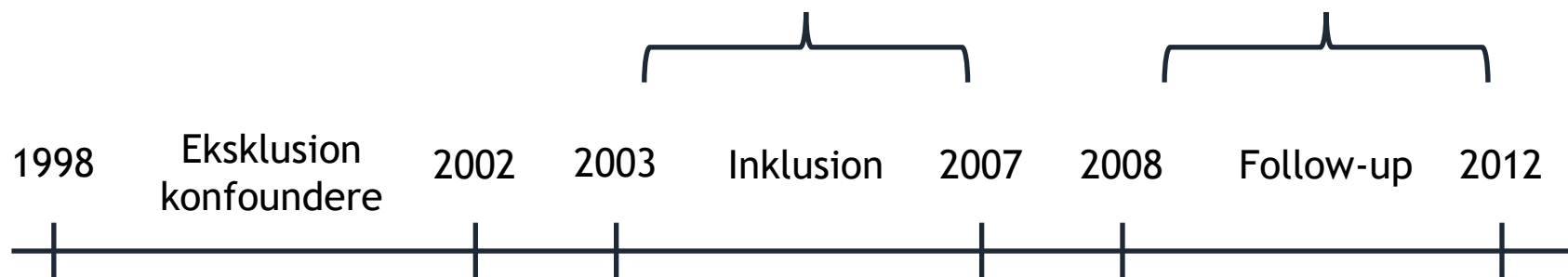
- The data were extracted from high-quality Danish national registers.
- This study estimated the prevalence and OR of not attending ordinary work, health-related benefits and death in patients with mTBI up to 5 years postinjury.
- This study had no access to patient records, with the inherent risk of misclassification.

Datakilder



Studie population

- Commotio ICD-10 (S06.0)
 - 18-60 år
- I arbejde eller til rådighed for arbejdsmarkedet
- Arbejdsmarkedstilknytning



- Svære hovedtraumer + commotio
- Bosat uden for DK

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Kontroller matchet på køn, alder og kommune.

Outcome

Primær

- Ikke i ordinær arbejde

Sekundær

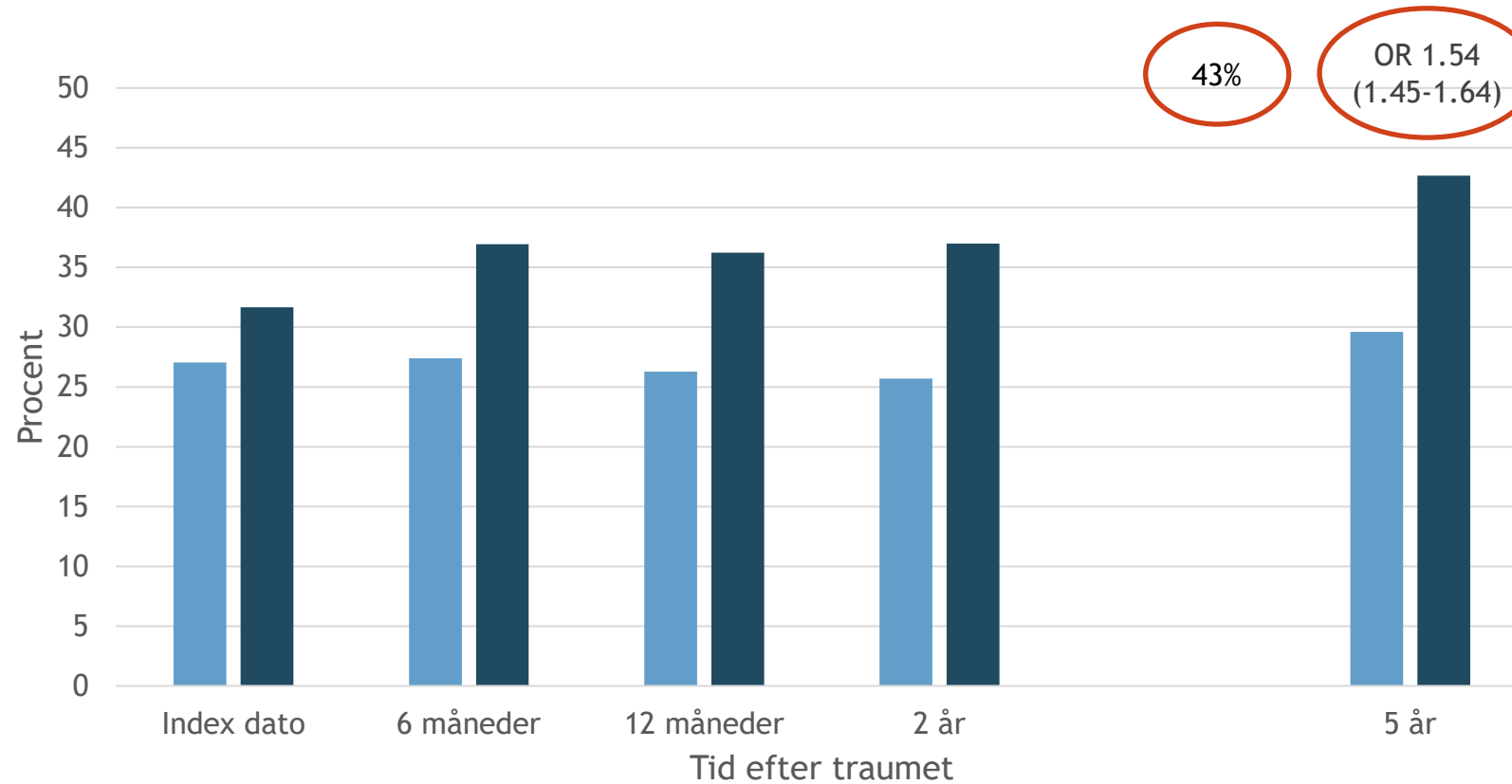
Overførselsindkomster relateret til:

- Sygdom
- Begrænset tilknytning til arbejdsmarkedet
- Permanent mangel på tilknytning til arbejdsmarkedet

Ikke i ordinært arbejde

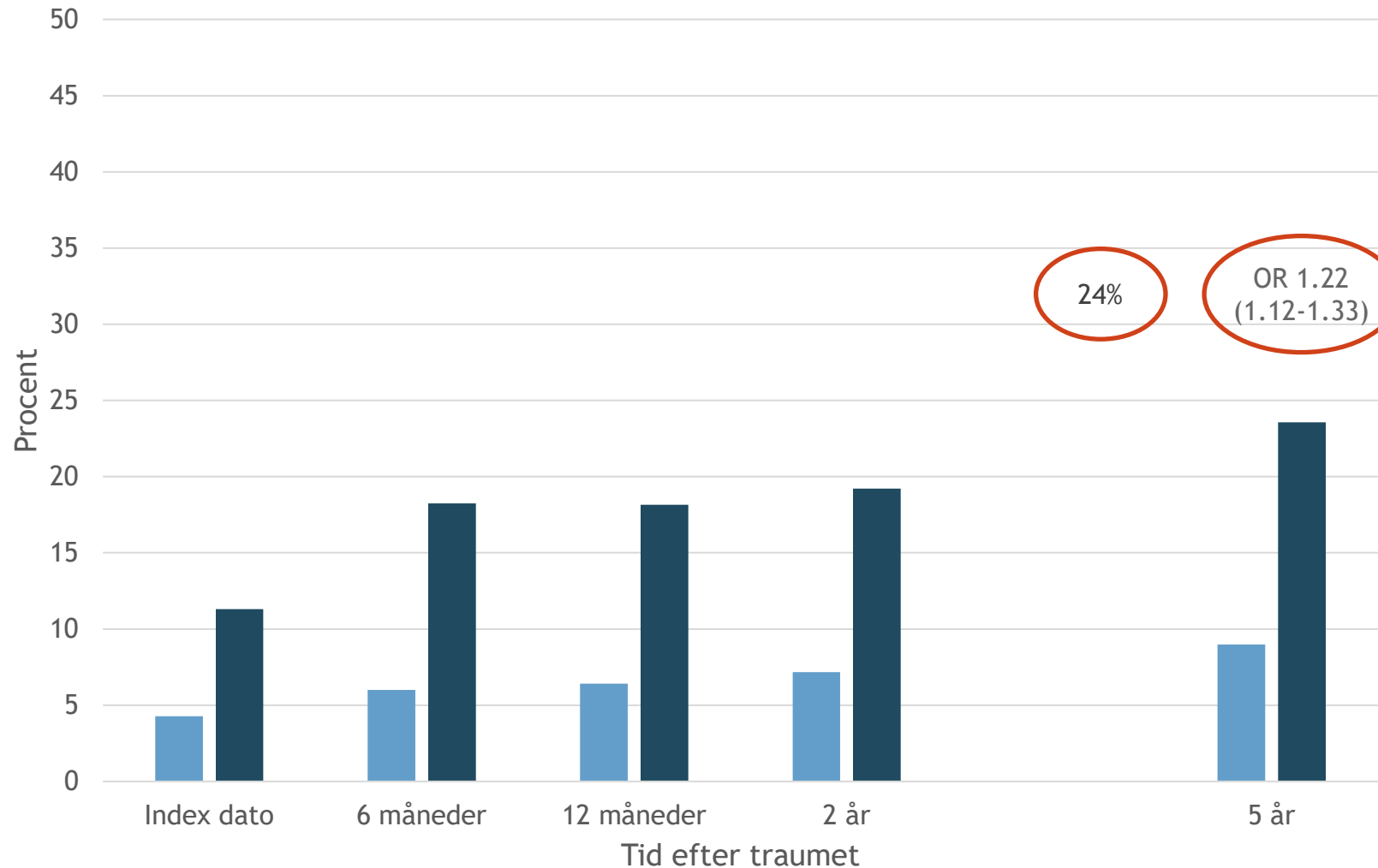
Primær outcome

(n=19 732)



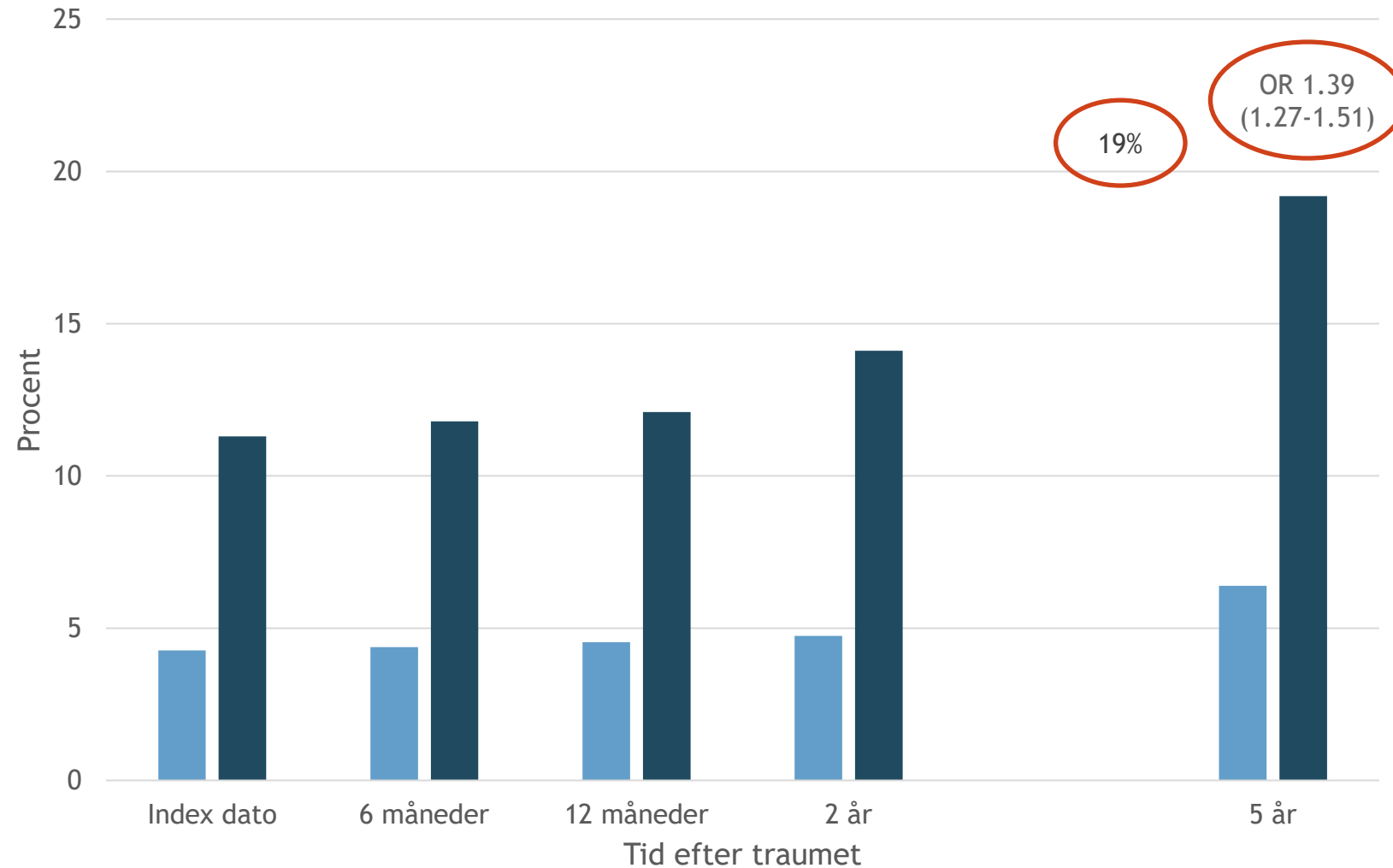
Sygdomsrelaterede overførselsindkomster

Sekundær outcome



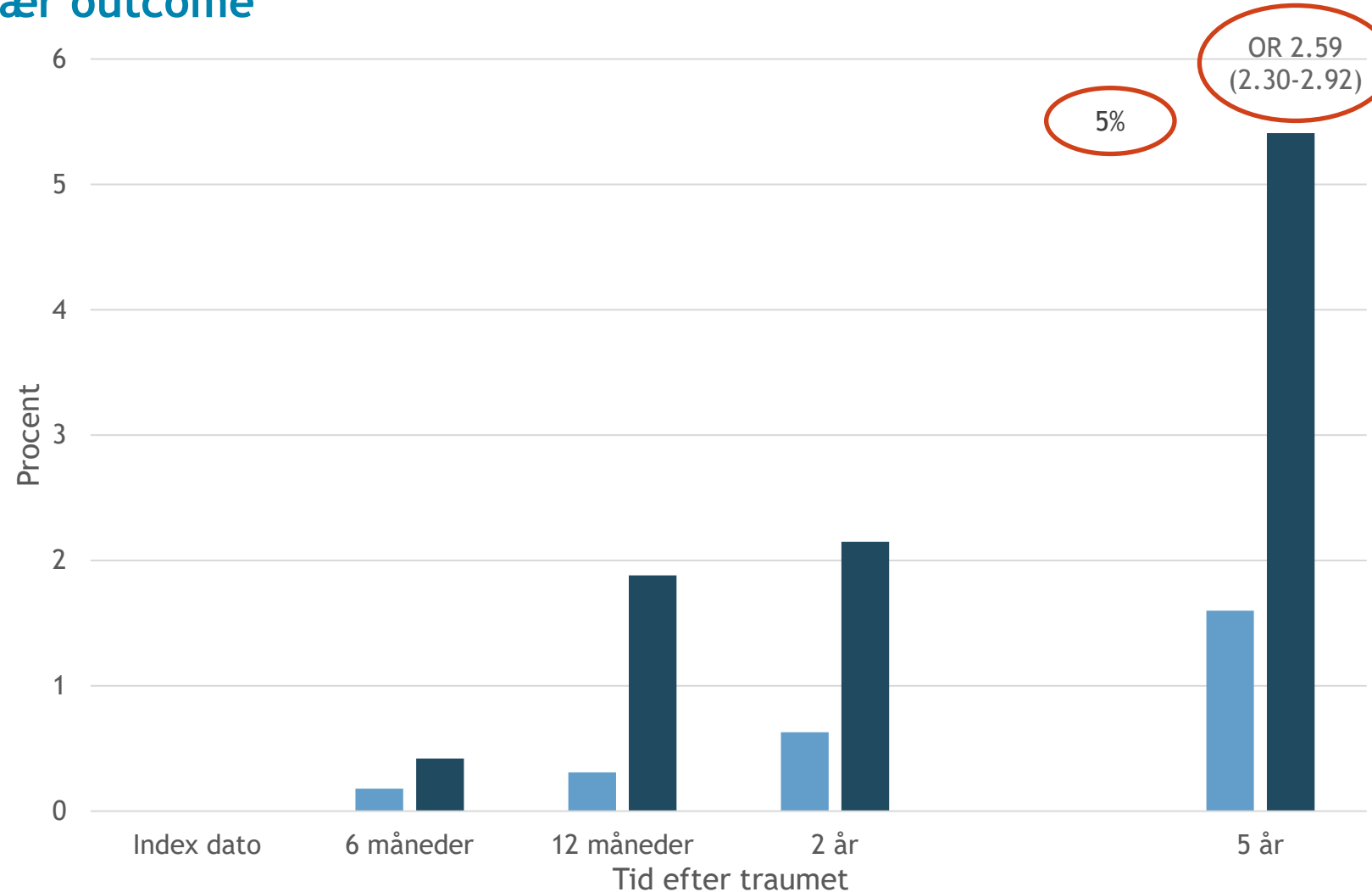
Begrænset tilknytning til arbejdsmarkedet

Sekundær outcome



Permanent eksklusion fra arbejdsmarkedet

Sekundær outcome



Overordnede konklusioner

Commotio cerebri er forbundet med højere forekomst og sandsynlighed for:

- Ikke at være i ordinært beskæftigelse
- Langvarigt sygefravær
- Nedsat arbejdsevne
- Eksklusion fra arbejdsmarkedet



Tak for opmærksomheden

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