



Treatment Outcome and Risk Factors Associated with Diffuse Axonal Injury in Patients with Moderate to Severe Head Injury

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ABSTRACT

AIM: To evaluate diffuse axonal injury (DAI) patients according to DAI stage to identify risk factors that may affect clinical outcome.

MATERIAL and METHODS: A total of 992 traumatic brain injury (TBI) patients visited our hospital between 2011 and 2016. Thirty-seven patients diagnosed with DAI were enrolled in this study and stratified by DAI stage: Stage I, 20 patients (54.1%); Stage II, 4 patients (10.8%); and Stage III, 13 patients (35.1%).

RESULTS: The mean age and the median follow-up period were 45.43 years and 13 months, respectively. Patient demographic data and clinical findings on admission showed no differences according to DAI stage, except for the revised trauma score (RTS) ($p=0.026$). In univariate analysis, stages I and II vs. III ($p=0.001$) and stages I vs. II and III ($p=0.019$), transfusion within 24 hours of visit ($p=0.033$), shock or cardiac arrest ($p=0.006$), traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage (T-SAH) ($p=0.011$), and subdural hematoma (SDH) ($p=0.009$) were significantly correlated with Glasgow outcome score (GOS). In multivariate analysis, DAI stage I and II vs. III ($p=0.005$) and SDH ($p=0.040$) were significant.

CONCLUSION: Clinically, Stage II was more correlated with Stage I, rather than stage III. Stage III showed a much poorer outcome compared to stages I and II. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) should be promptly performed in all TBI patients when a patient's level of consciousness and cranial computed tomography (CT) does not match, as there is a possibility of stage III DAI.

KEYWORDS: Brain injury, Diffuse axonal injury, Head trauma, Traumatic brain injury

ABBREVIATIONS: CI: Confidence intervals, CT: Computed tomography, DAI: Diffuse axonal injury, DWI: Diffusion-weighted imaging, FLAIR: Fluid attenuated inversion recovery, GCS: Glasgow coma scale, GOS: Glasgow outcome score, ICU: Intensive care unit, MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging, RTS: Revised trauma score, SDH: Subdural hematoma, SWI: Susceptibility-weighted imaging, TBI: Traumatic brain injury.

INTRODUCTION

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a major cause of disability and morbidity worldwide (2,36). A wide spectrum of brain injuries and associated clinical issues can result

after head trauma. Along this spectrum, diffuse axonal injury (DAI) is common and associated with very high morbidity and mortality (18). In addition, it is a key prognostic factor for neurologic and functional outcome (12,40). The mechanism of DAI involves acceleration-deceleration forces along different

axes that lead to direct damage of blood vessels and axons (11), and therefore is considered a shearing injury. Despite the clinical importance of DAI, early diagnosis remains a clinical challenge (2,3).

DAI staging is based on anatomical location (12). Stage I involves DAI lesions confined to the lobar white matter or cerebellum. If these lesions involve the corpus callosum with or without lesions in the lobar white matter, it is classified as stage II. The presence of traumatic lesions in the brainstem is classified as stage III.

To date, researchers have focused on the association between characteristics of DAI and clinical outcome. Yet studies directly comparing outcome between patients with different stages of DAI are lacking and their results are often vague. Generally, stage III DAI patients are known to have a poor clinical outcome (13,27,44), however, the outcome of stages I and II are less evident due to the conflicting results reported previously (19,35).

Clinical factors associated with DAI outcome are unclear. The association between clinical outcome and the volume and number of DAI lesions has been verified by some studies (28,38,48), but not others (14,39). In addition, some parameters, including vital signs, laboratory data, transfusion, intracranial pressure management, and surgical management have not been extensively analyzed. Although some studies have investigated the value of the above parameters in predicting outcome, to our knowledge, few have focused on identifying risk factors related to DAI stage. Hence, we present a single institution retrospective analysis of DAI patients according to DAI stage to identify risk factors that may affect clinical outcome.

■ MATERIAL and METHODS

Patient Selection

The records of 992 patients who were admitted to our hospital for head trauma between January 2011 and December 2016 were retrospectively reviewed. All patients with cranial computed tomography (CT) scan or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings consistent with DAI as determined by certified neuroradiologists were included in this study. TBI patients were assessed upon admission by neurosurgeons using various scoring systems: the Glasgow coma scale (GCS) (42), injury severity score (ISS) (15), and revised trauma score (RTS) (6). Patients with GCS \geq 14 on admission were excluded. Six other patients were also excluded as follows: 3 expired on the day of admission and 3 were transferred to other hospitals due to a lack of intensive care unit (ICU) facilities. Finally, 37 patients were enrolled. A flow chart detailing the study enrollment is summarized in Figure 1.

Data regarding patient demographics (age, sex, and medical comorbidities), trauma mechanism, clinical parameters (GCS, ISS, and RTS scores, vital signs, laboratory data on admission, blood transfusion, shock or cardiac arrest, medical and surgical treatment details, length of hospital stay, ICU stay,

and mechanical ventilation) and radiologic findings (number of DAI lesions, and associated traumatic findings) were recorded in each patient.

Radiologic Evaluation—Cranial CT and MRI

All TBI patients underwent a cranial CT scan on admission. Brain MRI was performed when the injuries observed on the CT scan could not explain the patient's decreased neurologic status or when DAI was suspected but the CT scan could not provide enough information. However, MRI was not performed in some patients due to a medical contraindication. T1-weighted, T2-weighted, and fluid attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) sequences were acquired in the axial, sagittal, and coronal planes; susceptibility-weighted imaging (SWI) and T2-weighted gradient echo (T2 GRE) sequences, which are sensitive in detecting hemorrhagic lesions, as well as diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) were also obtained in all patients. The number of DAI lesions and associated traumatic findings on CT or MRI were reviewed and interpreted by 2 experienced neuroradiologists. Interobserver reliability was evaluated via data review by a third neuroradiologist who was blinded to the clinical information and previous interpretations. DAI was classified according to the staging system suggested by Gentry (Figure 2) (12). This system classifies DAI into 3 stages based on the presence of axonal injury in different anatomical locations: the gray-white matter interface in the cerebral hemispheres (stage I), corpus callosum (stage II), and brainstem (stage III). DAI staging was applied for each MRI sequence separately and for all sequences combined; the highest stage observed was assigned.

Neuro-Intensive Care Management

Thirty-three of the 37 study patients were initially admitted to ICU. They were intubated if there was evidence of decreased neurologic status (GCS $<$ 8) or respiratory distress. Patients were managed using a standard ICU protocol for ICP and cerebral perfusion pressure management (9): 30° head of bed elevation, hyperventilation (target P_{CO₂} 30–35 mmHg), and central venous pressure target of 0–5 mmHg. Blood pressure was managed to maintain mean arterial pressure $>$ 70 mmHg. Transfusion was considered according to patient medical history, but usually administered as needed to maintain hemoglobin $>$ 9g/dL, prothrombin time $>$ 50%, and platelet count $>$ 100,000g/L. Mannitol was administered if there was evidence of cerebral edema on CT or MRI scans. Surgical decisions for extraventricular drainage (EVD) or decompressive craniectomy were at the discretion of the attending staff when the patient deteriorated neurologically or showed worsening radiologic findings despite optimal medical treatment.

Patient Assessment and Clinical Outcome

To evaluate functional outcome, the Glasgow outcome score (GOS) was assessed on the patients' last visit to the hospital. In the GOS system, patients are stratified into 5 groups ranging from good recovery to death (17). These outcomes are dichotomized into favorable (GOS 4 and 5) and unfavorable (GOS 1, 2 and 3) groups. No surviving patients were lost to follow-up in this study.

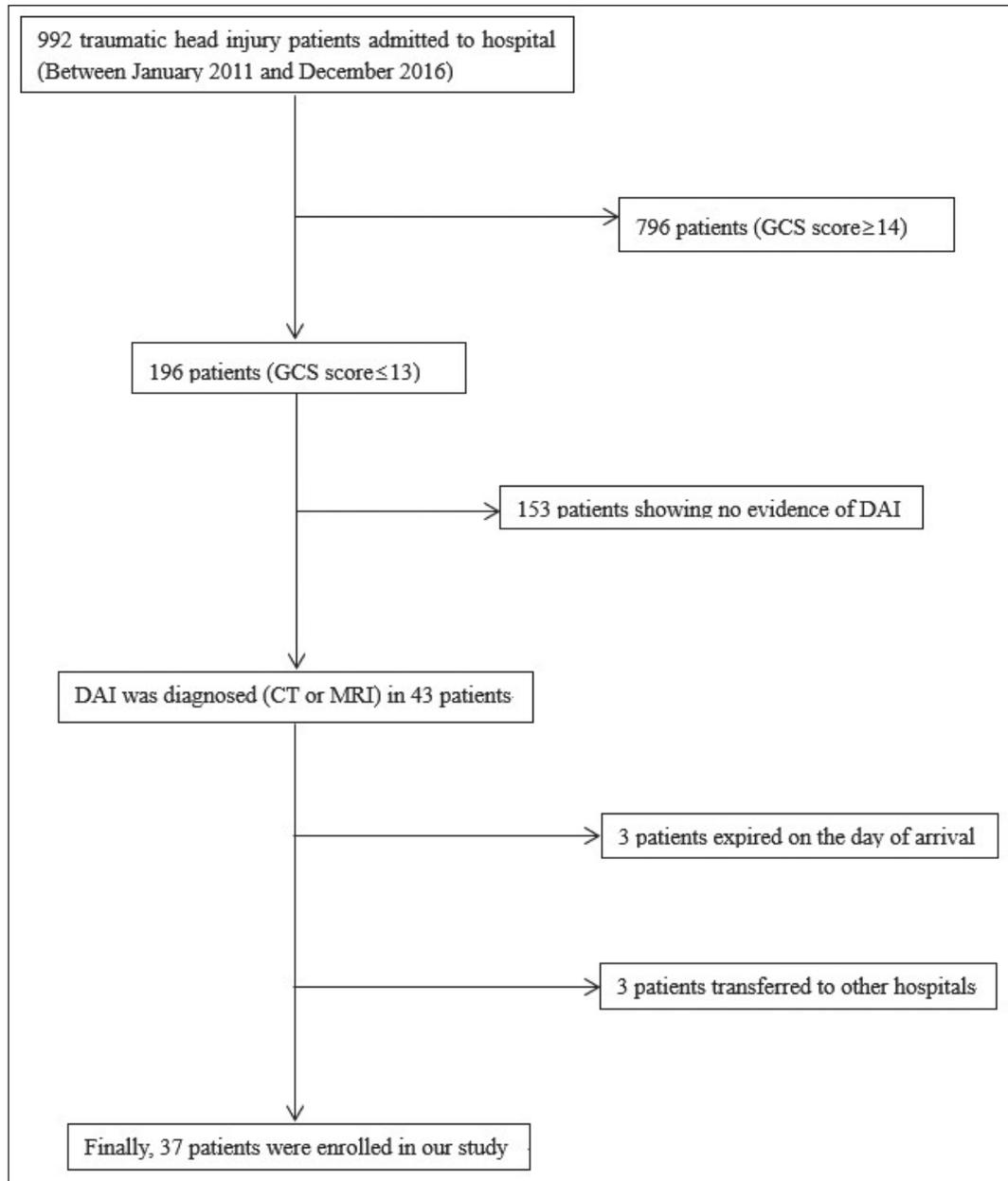


Figure 1: Flow chart showing patients admitted to our hospital during the study period. Inclusion and exclusion criteria are shown with a summary of the number of patients participating in our study. **CT:** computed tomography, **DAI:** diffuse axonal injury, **GCS:** Glasgow coma scale, **MRI:** magnetic resonance imaging.

Statistical Analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software, version 21(SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The chi-square test or Fisher’s exact test was used for comparison of categorical variables, and the Student’s t-test or Kruskal-Wallis test for continuous variables. The relationship between DAI and clinical outcome was analyzed using univariate and multivariate logistic regression models with dichotomized GOS (favorable or unfavorable) as the dependent variable. Significant factors identified by the univariate analysis additionally underwent multivariate logistic regression analysis with a stepwise selection method. All values are reported as a mean ± standard deviation. $p < 0.05$ was considered significant. Precision of the estimates was assessed with 95% confidence intervals (CI).

RESULTS

Of the 992 patients who were admitted to our hospital for head trauma during the study period, 43 presented with $GCS \leq 13$ and diagnosed with DAI. Six patients from this group were not enrolled in the study: 3 expired in the acute phase and 3 transferred to other hospitals. Finally, 37 patients (3.73%) were enrolled. The patients consisted of 28 men (75.68%) and 9 women (24.32%). Mean age was 45.43 years (range 16–83). Median follow-up was 13 months (interquartile range, 6–22).

Patients were stratified into 3 stages according to Gentry’s DAI classification (12): 20 patients (54.05%) were classified as stage I, 4 patients (10.81%) as stage II, and 13 patients (35.14%) as stage III. These groups were further analyzed

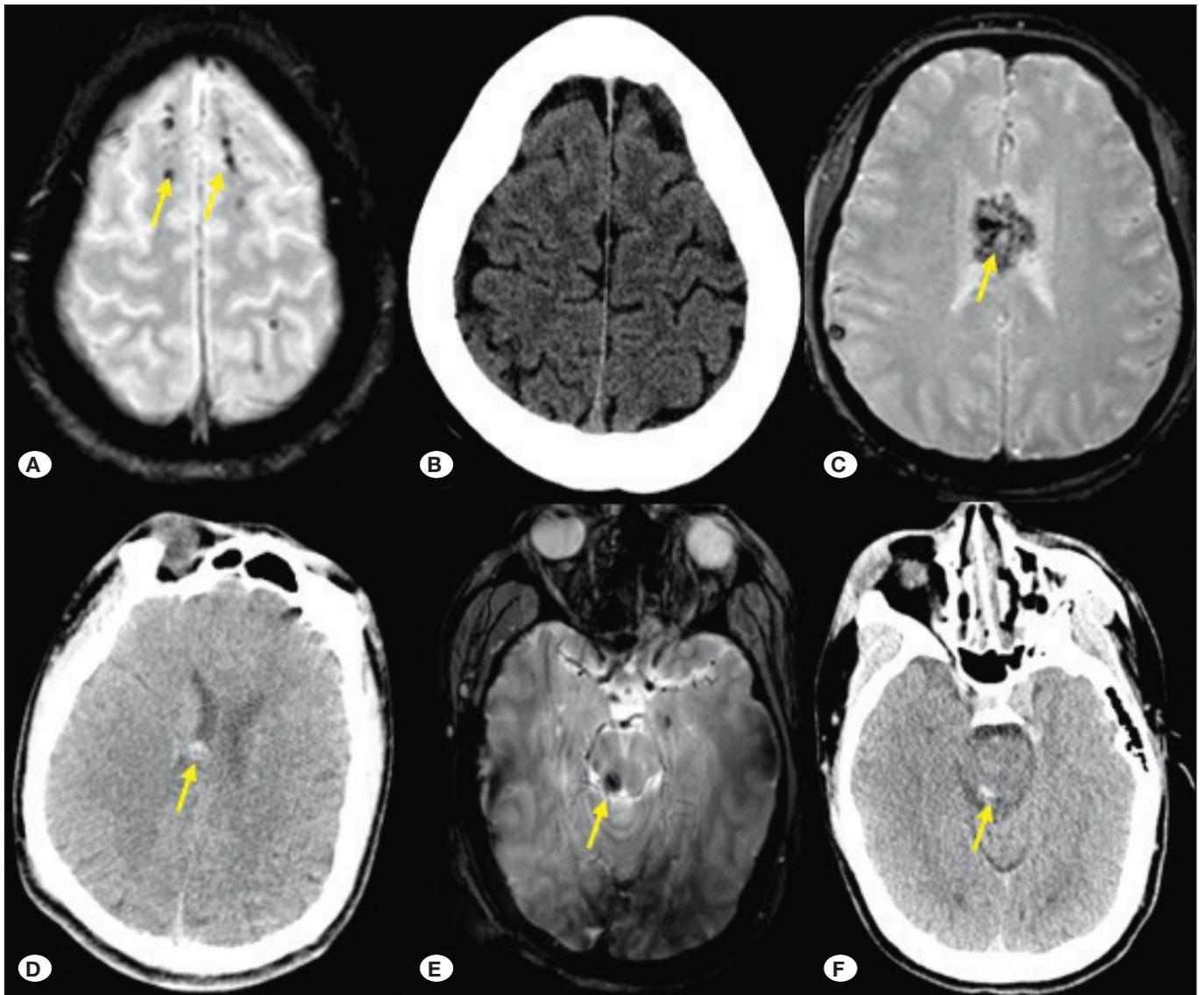


Figure 2: Radiological features of diffuse axonal injury (DAI) stages in traumatic brain injury patients. Arrows indicate DAIs. **A)** Axial MRI showing signal intensity changes in the lobar white matter (stage I). **B)** No evidence of DAI was observed on CT scan. **C, D)** Axial CT showing a high-density hemorrhage in the right corpus callosum. Axial MRI showing a hemorrhage with swelling in the same location (stage II). **E, F)** Axial CT and MRI showing a small hemorrhage in the right midbrain (stage III).

CT: computed tomography, **MRI:** magnetic resonance imaging.

with respect to baseline characteristics: mean age (stage I: 48.1, stage II: 42.75, stage III: 42.15, $p=0.493$), male gender (stage I: 85% (17/20), stage II: 50% (2/4), stage III: 69.2% (9/13), $p=0.200$), and comorbidity (stage I: 10% (2/20), stage II: 25% (1/4), stage III: 23.1% (3/13), $p=0.247$). Patient demographics and clinical characteristics are summarized in Table I.

MRI was obtained in 20 patients within a median of 4.5 days (interquartile range, 1–30) after admission. The proportion of patients who received MRI in each group did not differ significantly (stage I: 45% (9/20), stage II: 50% (2/4), stage III: 69.23% (9/13); $p=0.183$). The characteristics of DAI findings on CT or MRI are summarized in Table II.

Transfusion within 24 hours of admission (stage I: 9, stage II: 0, stage III: 9, $p=0.046$) and shock or cardiac arrest (stage I: 6, stage II: 0, stage III: 9, $p=0.018$) were significantly related to treatment outcome. The number of patients with favorable outcome (GOS 4 and 5) (stage I: 17, stage II: 4, stage III: 4) and unfavorable outcome (GOS 1, 2 and 3) (stage I: 3, stage II: 0, stage III: 9) significantly differed between groups ($p=0.002$). Three patients underwent neurosurgery: 1 cranioplasty for depressed skull fracture in the stage I group, 1 EVD for traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage (T-SAH) with intraventricular hemorrhage in the stage III group, and 1 decompressive craniectomy for severe brain swelling with subdural hematoma (SDH) in the stage III group. Treatment outcomes are summarized in Table III.

To further examine the association between patient characteristics and clinical outcome, certain parameters were selected for univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis (Table IV). Due to the small number of DAI stage II patients (4), we combined stage II into both I and III for analysis. The univariate analysis was as follows: stages I and II vs. III (odds ratio (OR) 15.750, 95% CI 2.91–85.22, p=0.001) and stages I vs. II and III (OR 6.375, 95% CI 1.35–30.14, p=0.019), initial GCS (OR 0.828, 95% CI 0.67–1.03, p=0.086), initial RTS (OR 0.624, 95% CI 0.38–1.01, p=0.055), transfusion within 24 hours of admission (OR 5.333, 95% CI 1.14–24.90, p=0.033), shock or cardiac arrest (OR 9.50, 95% CI 1.92–46.90, p=0.006), neurosurgical operation (OR 5.238, 95% CI 0.99–27.69, p=0.051), T-SAH (OR 7.714, 95% CI 1.60–37.13,

p=0.011) and SDH (OR 8.000, 95% CI 1.70–37.67, p=0.009). In multivariate analysis using the above parameters, only DAI Stage (I and II vs. III, OR 3.806, 95% CI 1.50–9.69, p=0.005) and SDH (OR 7.179, 95% CI 1.10–46.89, p=0.040) were significant.

DISCUSSION

DAI is common in patients with TBI (12,40), but its prevalence with clinical outcome has rarely been reported. Several studies have shown that DAI is associated with disability, cognitive impairment, and death (26,39,45). One possible reason for less interest in this field is difficulty of diagnosis in the past. In addition, it is difficult to include expired TBI patients or patients

Table I: Patient Demographics and Clinical Characteristics Stratified by DAI Stage

	DAI stage I (n=20)	DAI stage II (n=4)	DAI stage III (n=13)	p
Age (years)	48.1 ± 20	42.75 ± 25.32	42.15 ± 15.69	0.493
Sex (male/female)	17/3	2/2	9/4	0.200
Comorbidity	2	1	3	0.247
Injury mechanism				
Motor vehicle accident	9	2	6	0.980
Pedestrian accident	5	1	2	
Fall	6	1	5	
Initial GCS	9.9 ± 3.4	7.5 ± 1.29	7.15 ± 3.36	0.057
Initial ISS	27.75 ± 13.69	27.75 ± 13.94	32.62 ± 14.53	0.637
Initial RTS	10.65 ± 1.35	10.25 ± 1.26	9.15 ± 1.63	0.026
Initial vital signs				
Mean arterial pressure (mmHg)	86.58 ± 22.24	92.58 ± 4.18	80.51 ± 26.29	0.458
Heart rate (/ minute)	92.3 ± 23.35	105.25 ± 35.21	99.38 ± 22.02	0.644
Respiratory rate (/ minute)	20.6 ± 3.07	28.5 ± 11.12	18.08 ± 5.72	0.060
Body temperature (°C)	36.6 ± 0.53	36.9 ± 1.13	36.32 ± 0.83	0.148
Initial laboratory data				
pH	7.36 ± 0.11	7.44 ± 0.04	7.31 ± 0.11	0.068
PO ₂ (mmHg)	115.9 ± 45.51	108.5 ± 47.01	133.15 ± 79.71	0.900
PCO ₂ (mmHg)	37.15 ± 7.07	33 ± 8.49	40.23 ± 9.12	0.335
Base excess (mmEq/L)	-3.52 ± 5.18	-1.2 ± 2.33	-4.16 ± 4.06	0.612
Bicarbonate (mmEq/L)	21.42 ± 4.19	22.5 ± 3.7	19.87 ± 5.79	0.700
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	13.03 ± 1.93	12.63 ± 1.33	12.52 ± 2.89	0.290
Hematocrit (%)	39.03 ± 5.21	36.53 ± 3.19	36.66 ± 7.86	0.779
White blood cells (cell/mm ³)	11825 ± 3560.58	12450 ± 4282.13	10638.46 ± 5110.05	0.418
Platelets (10 ³ , g/L)	208.4 ± 66.94	212.25 ± 48.99	237.15 ± 95.87	0.727
Prothrombin time (%)	97.79 ± 20.21	78.93 ± 31.67	81 ± 15.7	0.051
Sodium (mmol/L)	140.1 ± 3.75	141.25 ± 2.63	139.31 ± 3.82	0.755
Glucose (mg/dL)	182.1 ± 63.08	118.5 ± 23.12	177.92 ± 92.85	0.070
BUN (mmol/L)	16.05 ± 4.55	20.5 ± 9	21 ± 19.89	0.810
Creatinine (µmol/L)	0.93 ± 0.31	1.13 ± 0.95	1.15 ± 1.16	0.646
CRP (mg/dL)	1.72 ± 3.48	4.09 ± 3.64	2.03 ± 4.18	0.325
Lactic acid (mmol/L)	3.54 ± 1.96	3.18 ± 1.75	4.34 ± 2.65	0.622

Values shown are means ± standard deviation. Bold numbers correspond to significant p values. **BUN:** blood urea nitrogen, **CRP:** c-reactive protein, **DAI:** diffuse axonal injury, **DM:** diabetes mellitus, **GCS:** Glasgow coma scale, **HTN:** hypertension, **ISS:** injury severity score, **RTS:** revised trauma score.

Table II: Characteristics of DAI findings on CT or MRI

	DAI stage I (n=20)	DAI stage II (n=4)	DAI stage III (n=13)	p
MRI performed	9	2	9	0.183
Number of DAI lesions*				
1-3	12	2	4	0.095
4-6	5	1	3	
7-9	0	1	0	
Greater than 10	3	0	6	
Associated traumatic findings*				0.878
Traumatic-subarachnoid hemorrhage	5	2	6	
Intraventricular hemorrhage	3	2	6	
Intracerebral hemorrhage	3	1	3	
Subdural hematoma	6	0	6	
Epidural hematoma	0	0	0	
Cerebral edema	4	0	4	
Cerebral infarct	1	0	1	

*Multiple selections were available. **CT:** Computed tomography, **DAI:** diffuse axonal injury, **MRI:** magnetic resonance imaging.

Table III: Summary of Treatment Outcome in 37 DAI Patients

	DAI stage I (n=20)	DAI stage II (n=4)	DAI stage III (n=13)	p
Transfusion within 24 hours of visit	9	0	9	0.046
Shock or cardiac arrest	6	0	9	0.018
Administration of sedative drugs				
Propofol	3	0	4	0.474
Remifentanyl	9	0	3	0.186
ICP management				
No	17	0	7	0.138
Mannitol	3	0	6	
Number of patients who underwent surgery				
Neurosurgery	1	0	2	0.107
Other than neurosurgery	11	1	7	0.649
Follow-up interval (months)	20.05 ± 16.20	15.50 ± 15.61	10.46 ± 14.55	0.193
Hospital length of stay (days)	21.95 ± 11.21	33 ± 33.4	36.15 ± 33.14	0.650
ICU length of stay (days)	10.95 ± 10.41	17.75 ± 12.28	23 ± 26.56	0.272
Time on mechanical ventilation care (days)	8.55 ± 9.81	16.75 ± 11.30	20.38 ± 26.58	0.152
Dichotomized GOS outcome				
Favorable (GOS 4 and 5)	17	4	4	0.002
Unfavorable (GOS 1, 2 and 3)	3	0	9	
Death	0	0	2	0.314

Values are shown as numbers or means ± standard deviation. Bold numbers correspond to significant p values. **DAI:** diffuse axonal injury, **GOS:** Glasgow outcome scale, **ICP:** intracranial pressure, **ICU:** intensive care unit.

Table IV: Association between Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) and Clinical Risk Factors Using Univariate and Multivariate Logistic Regression Models in DAI Patients

	Groups	Univariate			Multivariate*		
		OR	95% CI	p	OR	95% CI	p
DAI Stage	I and II	1			1		
	III	15.750	2.91–85.22	0.001	3.806	1.50–9.69	0.005
DAI Stage	I	1					
	II and III	6.375	1.35–30.14	0.019			
Initial GCS		0.828	0.67–1.03	0.086			
Initial RTS		0.624	0.38–1.01	0.055			
Transfusion within 24 hours of visit		5.333	1.14–24.90	0.033			
Shock or cardiac arrest		9.500	1.92–46.90	0.006			
Neurosurgical operation		5.238	0.99–27.69	0.051			
Traumatic-subarachnoid hemorrhage		7.714	1.60–37.13	0.011			
Subdural hematoma		8.000	1.70–37.67	0.009	7.179	1.10–46.89	0.040

*Stepwise selection method was used. Bold numbers correspond to significant p values. **CI:** confidence interval, **DAI:** diffuse axonal injury, **GCS:** Glasgow coma scale, **NS:** neurological surgery, **OR:** odds ratio, **RTS:** revised trauma score.

who died before performing MRI to thoroughly evaluate DAI. However, with recent advances in neurological imaging, the diagnosis of DAI has become much more familiar to clinicians.

Generally, functional neurological damage increases linearly in clinical severity with more advanced DAI neuropathological stage (4): higher DAI stage has been reported to correlate with worse outcome (8,16). Involvement of the brainstem and corpus callosum also significantly correlates with poor clinical outcome (19). Interestingly, our study revealed that most stage I and II patients (87.5%, 21/24) showed a favorable outcome, whereas high morbidity was observed in stage III patients (69.23%, 9/13). This finding is contrary to prior studies that have reported generally poor outcome in DAI patients (26,45). In our univariate and multivariate analyses, staging of DAI (stage I and II vs. III or stage I vs. II and III) significantly correlated with GOS. Furthermore, analysis using stage I and II vs. III (OR 15.750) showed a much stronger correlation compared to stage I vs. II and III (OR 6.375). We may infer from this analysis that stage II is more clinically correlated to I rather than III. A similar result was observed in another study that reported DAI is not a clinical risk factor if the lesion is not located in the brainstem (40). In that study, when brainstem lesions were excluded from the analysis, DAI did not show a worse outcome. Therefore, the worse outcome observed in DAI patients was likely due to stage III cases, not stage I or II.

It is clinically important to distinguish stages of DAI in order to predict patient outcome. We found no demographic differences between DAI stages in this study. In addition, other factors, including vital signs and initial laboratory data, showed no significant differences between DAI stages, except for RTS. This is an interesting result, as advanced age has been traditionally associated with poor outcome in TBI patients (41). We

must be aware that DAI patients may deteriorate urgently, as transfusion within 24 hours of admission was strongly related to clinical outcome (OR 5.333, $p=0.033$). Hence, prompt and careful attention should be given to all patients, even those with low DAI stage or normal blood laboratory analysis results.

The relationship between initial GCS and clinical outcome is uncertain in DAI patients. Low GCS scores have been correlated with unfavorable outcome in some studies (43,47), but not in another (40). In ours, although GCS was lower in stage III patients, this finding only approached significance ($p=0.057$). However, RTS was significantly lower ($p=0.026$). Hence, when such clinical findings are evident in a TBI patient and the cranial CT does not account for decreased level of consciousness, we could anticipate that the injury is stage III DAI and should be promptly managed with caution as poor outcome is likely.

Hypotension and transfusion are well known to be responsible for poor outcome in DAI patients (5,7,23). In our univariate analysis, shock or cardiac arrest, and transfusion within 24 hours of admission were significantly associated with poor outcome. These factors must be scrutinized since the injured brain is susceptible to hypotension; hypotension combined with shock, cardiac arrest, or transfusion results in worse outcome (10,22). Given that these findings are correctable, they should be promptly managed to improve outcome.

TBI patients often present with other brain injuries associated with DAI (7,20,34). In our study, -SAH ($p=0.011$) and SDH ($p=0.009$) strongly correlated with poor outcome, in accordance with previous studies (7,33,37). We presume that this association is due to the severity of trauma and the resulting high acceleration-deceleration forces that cause DAI

(7). These combined traumatic brain injuries may lead the physician to misinterpret decreased level of consciousness, leading to unnecessary surgery. Therefore, we strongly recommend prompt MRI that includes hemorrhage-sensitive sequences for TBI patients whose CT scan and level of consciousness do not clearly correlate.

CT has many advantages in detecting TBI; it is simple, fast, and convenient. However, CT is not sensitive for diagnosing DAI, particularly in the brainstem (21,25). CT is also fairly limited in the ability to detect lesions in the white matter or corpus callosum. Therefore, MRI is required to properly diagnose stage III DAI (2,11,12). DWI is sensitive for intra- and extracellular edema, and T2-weighted GRE is sensitive to detect hemorrhages in the white matter, corpus callosum, and brainstem (24,39,46). However, MRI cannot be routinely performed in all TBI patients. Although MRI has prognostic value with superior discretion (31) compared with CT (29), it is often difficult to perform in the early phase after trauma (31). Consequently, the decision to obtain MRI with the appropriate sequences within a timely interval is crucial. In our study, the median interval between trauma and MRI was 4.5 days. Hemorrhagic and non-hemorrhagic DAI-associated lesions on MRI are known to diminish over time, and the value of MRI may vanish when performed late (30,32). A recent study involving 30 DAI patients concluded that MRI should be performed within the first week of injury for a more reliable prognosis (1). The optimal timing for MRI in DAI patients is unknown, however, a shorter interval to imaging can achieve a more accurate and rapid diagnosis and improve clinical outcome.

The limitations of this study should be noted. First, it was retrospective in nature and performed in a single institution. Second, our hospital serves as a referral center for the treatment of highly complex cases, which limits the generalization of our findings. Third, due to the low prevalence of stage II DAI patients, the statistical analyses might have been underpowered and all possible significant factors may not have been identified. Fourth, despite the large group of patients initially included (992 patients), the small number of patients with DAI actually studied may have overwhelmed the discriminatory properties of the dichotomized GOS. Fifth, MRI was not available in all patients, and for those who received MRI, the interval between trauma and MRI varied. MRI findings may have affected diagnosis and led to more effective management in DAI patients. Nevertheless, our study showed that stage III DAI with SDH results in poor clinical outcome, whereas a favorable outcome was observed in stages I and II. The strength of this study is that it directly compared 3 DAI stages using radiologic imaging as well as demographic data and clinical factors, which previous studies have lacked.

■ CONCLUSION

Analyzing the risk factors associated with DAI is essential to develop standardized therapy and evaluate treatment outcome. This study concluded that stage III DAI and SDH were risk factors related to poor clinical outcome. In addition, we found that patients with stages I and II DAI exhibited a much better prognosis than expected. Therefore, early diagnosis of

stage III is key to improve clinical outcome. The optimal timing of MRI should be investigated in future studies to further elucidate outcome in DAI patients. As the GOS is relatively simple, more detailed and functional outcome measures involving the neurological examination are essential in a new outcome scale to more precisely predict DAI outcome.

■ AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION

Study conception and design: MK, SKH, SRJ, SWR, SL

Data collection: MK, SL

Analysis and interpretation of results: MK, SRJ, SL

Draft manuscript preparation: MK, SL

All authors (MK, SKH, SRJ, SWR, SL) reviewed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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