**P003-e**

**“Outcome and quality of life of 23 severe brain injured patients taken care of in an early post-acute rehabilitation unit”**

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**Keywords:** Severe traumatic brain injury; Quality of life; Outcome; Early post-acute rehabilitation unit

**Introduction:** This study describes the outcome and the quality of life (QOL) of patients taken care of in the early post-acute rehabilitation unit of the Mulhouse central hospital.

**Methodology:** PubMed was used to search articles. Selected articles were about different topics: prevalence, relation between neurological lesion and criminality...

**Results:** This analysis highlights a number of major issues:
- all published articles are about inmates’ populations from North America, Australia and Northern Europe;
- many studies, including two recent meta-analysis, have found prevalences of history of TBI to be between 40 and 60% of studied populations.

**Conclusion:** Based on these results, authors conducted a study to establish, for the first time in France, the prevalence of history of TBI among a population of incomers in a French prison.

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**P005-e**

**Voxel-based statistical analysis of brain metabolism in traumatic brain injury patients with growth hormone deficiency after growth hormone replacement treatment**

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**Keywords:** Traumatic brain injury; Growth hormone; PET; Cognitive function

**Introduction:**

Patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI) often show a variety of neuropsychological deficits, such as memory and executive dysfunction which are associated with poor quality of life (QOL) and functional outcome. Thus, treatment strategies that can improve these outcomes have attracted great interest.

**Method:**

Voxel-based statistical analysis of brain metabolism in traumatic brain injury patients with growth hormone deficiency after growth hormone replacement treatment was performed. A total of 16 patients with severe acquired brain injury (sABI) were included in this study.

**Results:**

Patients with sABI showed significant metabolic changes in the frontal, temporal, and occipital lobes compared to healthy controls. These changes were associated with poor functional outcome and QOL.

**Conclusion:**

Voxel-based statistical analysis of brain metabolism may provide insight into the underlying mechanisms of neuropsychological deficits in patients with sABI and guide the development of effective treatment strategies.