

## RESEARCH PAPER

# Disability in young people and adults after head injury: 12–14 year follow-up of a prospective cohort

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** There is a need to establish how long term outcome evolves after head injury (HI) and factors related to this, to inform opportunities for intervention.

**Objective** To determine late outcome in adults 12–14 years after hospital admission for HI and to examine relationships between injury, early and late factors, and disability.

**Methods** A prospective cohort with HI, whose outcome was reported previously at 1 and 5–7 years after injury, were followed up after 12–14 years. Participants were assessed using structured and validated measures of disability (Glasgow Outcome Scale-Extended), psychological well being, alcohol use and health status.

**Results** Of 219 survivors followed-up at 5–7 years, 34 (15.5%) had died by 12–14 years. Disability remained common in survivors at 12–14 years (51%), as found at 1 and 5–7 years (53%). For those disabled at 1 year, outcome was poor, with 80% dead or disabled at 12–14 years. Older age at injury, a premorbid history of brain illness or physical disability and post-injury low self-esteem and stress were associated with disability at 12–14 years. Disability changed between 5–7 and 12–14 years in 55% of survivors, improving in 23%. Late changes in disability between 5–7 and 12–14 years were associated with self-perceptions of locus of control as being ‘powerful others’ at 5–7 years.

**Conclusions** Disability is common 12–14 years after hospital admission with a HI. For some there is a dynamic process of change in disability over time that is associated with self-perceptions of control that could be a target for intervention based research.

## INTRODUCTION

The risk that a head injury can be followed by disability is well recognised. Nevertheless, there is little reliable information about the late burden of disability and how outcome alters over time, either in a representative cohort or, especially, in individual victims.<sup>1 2</sup> This is because most studies have considered only selected populations, such as severe head injury, and very few consider change over time in terms of cognitive, emotional and injury factors in the same people.<sup>2</sup> These studies tend to be cross sectional and consider outcome at a single point in time, often with an extensive range of intervals after injury that in some studies span 30 years.<sup>3–7</sup> Studies of this kind may be insensitive to differences in outcome within narrower time periods and can also rely on retrospectively collected data, including regarding hospital admission, which can be invalid. As there are very few studies that prospectively consider change over time, it is not

clear when there can be an expectation of improvement, of worsening or of little change in outcome. Furthermore, no study has been able to investigate if features found at one time point relate to whether or not changes will have occurred several years later.

One study followed-up people with severe head injury at a single time point, grouping cases into 5 or 10 or 15 years since injury. They found a poorer outcome in terms of emotional control, cognition and life satisfaction in those with cerebral lesions and emphasised the importance of family and social support on long term outcome.<sup>8</sup> Ponsford *et al*<sup>9</sup> followed up 60 of 302 people with head injury admitted for rehabilitation and found associations between disability 10–12 years after injury and original PTA duration, pre-injury education, poorer cognitive function and self-report of anxiety. Thomsen<sup>10</sup> compared outcome at 5 months, 2–5 years and 10–15 years in the same 40 severe head injuries. Psychosocial problems were persistent and more debilitating than physical problems in this interesting descriptive study. A study that focused on employment outcome in 64 people 2–6 years and 10–15 years after severe head injury found little change in work status more than 2 years after injury.<sup>11</sup> In fact very few studies consider changes in disability in the same individuals at different time points, and hence miss the important fact that although disability persists for many, some improve and some deteriorate over time.<sup>2 12</sup>

The Hospitalised Head Injury Study prospectively identified admissions to Glasgow hospitals over a 12-month period.<sup>1 2</sup> An important factor in the original design was the inclusion of all hospital admissions, without limit of age or exclusions in terms of severity of head injury. Our earlier follow-ups of this cohort note surprisingly high rates of death up to 13 years after injury<sup>13 14</sup> and persisting disability and change in disability status in a high proportion of cases between 1 and 5–7 years after injury. The aim of the present study is to describe disability outcomes in this cohort 12–14 years after injury and how these compare to outcomes at earlier follow-ups. We also explore the relationships between features found at the time of injury or at follow-up for up to 5–7 years after injury and outcomes at 12–14 years.

## METHODS

Between February 1995 and February 1996, the Hospitalised Head Injury Study cohort was recruited from all acute general hospitals in Glasgow.<sup>1</sup> It considered all adults admitted because of a head

injury, irrespective of severity or previous history. All of those with a moderate (Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score 9–13) or severe head injury (GCS 3–8) and a sample of those with a mild injury (GCS 13–15) who were representative of the population (in terms of age, gender, cause of injury, previous history of head or brain injury, or having physical limitations) were followed-up at 1 year and 5–7 years after injury.<sup>1,2</sup> The present study provides further follow-up 12–14 years after injury.

Tracing of patients used the last known general practitioner (GP) address, supplemented by searches by NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board. Each person was classified as not registered with a GP, not traced, moved out of Health Board area, deceased or registered with a GP. The General Register for Scotland was used to confirm deaths and to check that any who were not traced or were not registered with a GP were not registered as dead. Health Boards were contacted to attempt to trace those that had moved from the Glasgow area. Approval was obtained from the NHS West of Scotland Research Ethics Service.

### Recruitment

The GPs of participants in the 5–7 year follow-up were asked if there was any reason not to contact their patient and if so what that reason might be. A letter inviting participation was then sent to potential participants. If they did not respond after several attempts they were invited to complete the postal version of the Glasgow Outcome Scale-Extended (GOSE).<sup>15</sup> Those who refused, were not traced or did not respond after several attempts were considered lost to follow-up. Consenting participants were written to or telephoned to arrange a telephone interview.

### Assessments

The existing research database for the 5–7 year follow-up provided information on age, gender, medical history pre-injury, cause, severity and characteristics of injury; at 1 and 5–7 years, the GOSE, physical and mental sequelae and at 5–7 years psychological and cognitive outcome and alcohol intake.<sup>2</sup> The 12–14 year follow-up assessment consisted of a telephone interview and the number of follow-up measures was reduced to facilitate recruitment and participation. The main outcome measure was the GOSE.<sup>15,16</sup> Also included were measures found to have relationships to outcome at 1 year and/or 5–7 years and these were the Perceived Stress Scale,<sup>17</sup> the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale<sup>18</sup> and the Alcohol Use and Dependence Test (AUDIT).<sup>19</sup> The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale<sup>20</sup> correlated highly with the Perceived Stress Scale and Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale at 5–7 years and were not repeated. The Health Locus of Control (LoC) Scale was given at 5–7 years only.<sup>21</sup> An updated self-report of rehabilitation services received and a self-report of health history were taken. The AUDIT was administered and scored as normal (<8) or high (>7).<sup>19</sup> Social deprivation was rated using an index, based on postal address codes.<sup>22</sup>

All interviews were carried out by a senior research nurse (ES) with experience in assessment of head injury. Inter-rater reliability for the GOSE is high.<sup>16</sup> For this specific study it was assessed on the GOSE in eight cases who were independently rated by telephone by the present (ES) and the previous research worker on the 5–7 year follow-up (LW),<sup>2</sup> with 100% concordance found.

### Statistical analysis

Presentation of results is largely descriptive, with frequencies, proportions or means and SDs reported as appropriate. Groups are compared formally using  $\chi^2$  tests for categorical variables

and Mann–Whitney tests or Spearman correlations for continuous variables.

## RESULTS

### Characteristics of participants

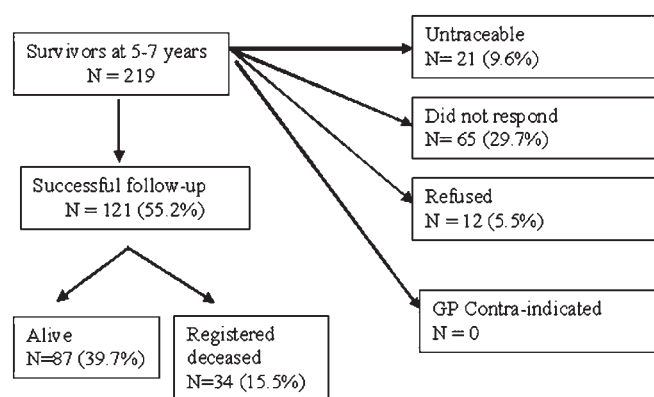
Of the 219 survivors at 5–7 years, 90% were successfully traced at 12–14 years (see figure 1). Follow-up was achieved in 121/219 (55%). Those followed-up at 12–14 years consisted of 100 men and 21 women. Mean age at injury was 39 (SD 16) years (range 14–81; quartiles 22, 34 and 47 years). The early features (injury or 1 year follow-up) of those successfully followed-up at 12–14 years were similar to those who were lost to follow-up (table 1). An exception was that a higher proportion aged over 40 years were successfully followed-up ( $\chi^2=4.5$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.032$ ). This reflects a natural relationship between increasing age and increasing risk of mortality. The deceased were easier to follow-up and were older (23/34 that died between 5–7 and 12–14 years were aged over 40 at injury). If excluding the deceased, age differences in survivors who were followed-up or were lost to follow-up were not significant ( $\chi^2=0.271$ ;  $df=1$ ;  $p=0.6029$ ).

### Outcome at 12–14 years

Of the 219 people followed up at 5–7 years, 34 (15.5%) had died. Of the 87 survivors who were followed-up at 12–14 years, 20% were severely disabled, 31% were moderately disabled and 49% achieved a good recovery. Overall, disability (ie, moderate or severe disability) was found in 51% of survivors, a rate very similar to that found after 1 (53%) and 5–7 (53%) years. A further head injury with loss of consciousness or hospital admission between the original head injury and the 12 year follow-up was reported by 25/78 survivors (32%) at 12–14 years. Self-report of a further head injury was not associated with GOSE at 12–14 years (Mann–Whitney;  $z=-1.334$ ;  $p=0.182$ ), nor was hospital admission for other reasons between 1 and 12–14 years (Mann–Whitney;  $z=-0.424$ ;  $p=0.672$ ). At 12–14 years, lower self-esteem (Spearman  $r=-0.540$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) and greater perceived stress (Spearman  $r=-0.393$ ,  $p=0.002$ ) were associated with greater disability on the GOSE.

### Outcome at 12–14 years in relation to pre-injury and 'early' factors

Outcome (death, severe or moderate disability or good outcome) at 12–14 years was not associated with the pre-injury or 'early' (at injury or 1 year outcome) factors listed in table 2 with the following exceptions. A higher frequency of death or severe disability at 12–14 years was evident in those aged over 40 years at injury ( $\chi^2=31.992$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), or with a history of



**Figure 1** Recruitment at the 12–14 year follow-up.

**Table 1** Comparison of early characteristics of participants followed-up 5–7 years after injury with those in whom follow-up was achieved or not achieved at 12–14 years

	Follow-up achieved (total=121) N (%)	Lost to follow-up (total=98) N (%)
Age at injury		
≤40 years	71 (58.7)	71 (72.5)
>40 years	50 (41.3)	27 (27.5)
Gender		
Male	100 (82.6)	77 (78.6)
Female	21 (17.4)	21 (21.4)
Initial severity (GCS)		
Mild	77 (63.6)	72 (73.5)
Moderate	24 (19.8)	17 (17.4)
Severe	18 (14.9)	7 (7.1)
Missing	2 (1.7)	2 (2.0)
Previous head injury		
No	63 (52.1)	43 (43.9)
Yes	40 (33.0)	27 (27.5)
Missing	18 (14.9)	28 (28.6)
Previous physical limitations		
No	85 (70.2)	64 (65.3)
Yes	23 (19.0)	16 (16.3)
Missing	13 (10.7)	18 (18.4)
GOSE†		
Vegetative	0 (0)	0 (0)
Lower SD	15 (12.4)	10 (10.2)
Upper SD	17 (14.0)	10 (10.2)
Lower MD	28 (23.1)	21 (21.4)
Upper MD	10 (8.3)	6 (6.1)
Lower GR	16 (13.2)	11 (11.2)
Upper GR	35 (28.9)	40 (40.8)
Excessive alcohol use		
No	49 (50.0)	55 (45.5)
Yes	28 (28.6)	51 (42.1)
Missing	21 (20.4)	15 (12.4)
Social deprivation rating*		
Lower deprivation (≤7)	67 (55.4)	47 (48.0)
Higher deprivation (>7)	40 (33.1)	41 (41.8)
Missing	14 (11.5)	10 (10.2)

\*SD rating at injury.

†GOSE at 1 year.

GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; GOSE, Glasgow Outcome Score-Extended; GR good recovery; MD moderate disability; SD, severe disability.

physical limitations ( $\chi^2=16.099$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), and a higher frequency of severe disability was evident in those with other brain illness pre-injury ( $\chi^2=10.524$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $p=0.015$ ) (table 2).

Of the 70 participants who were disabled at 1 year, 80% were disabled or dead at 12–14 years (54% dead). There were 32 people with severe disability at 1 year and of these 53% had died and only one had a good recovery at 12–14 years. Of the 51 with a good recovery at 1 year, 20% had died and 22% were disabled at 12–14 years. Between 1 and 12–14 years, the GOSE category remained the same in 32% (28/87); it improved in 34% and became worse in 34%.

### Outcome at 12–14 years in relation to 'late' outcome 5–7 years after injury

Mortality between 5–7 and 12–14 years was strongly associated with age over 40 years at injury (50% vs 13%;  $\chi^2=20.23$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), and not with other factors listed in table 2. Of those alive at 5–7 years, a higher proportion with severe

disability than with moderate disability or a good recovery had died by 12–14 years ( $\chi^2=64.79$ ;  $p<0.001$ ). Change in GOSE category (lower or upper severe or moderate disability or good recovery)<sup>15</sup> between 5–7 and 12–14 years occurred in 55% of survivors. GOSE category improved in 23% and deteriorated in 32% (see table 3 for summary). These proportionate changes were similar to those between 1 and 5–7 years in these 87 survivors (between 1 and 5–7 years, GOSE was unchanged in 43%; 31% improved and 26% deteriorated).

Normal or high alcohol intake (AUDIT scores above or below 7) at 5–7 (Mann–Whitney;  $z=-1.002$ ;  $p=-0.316$ ) or at 12–14 years (Mann–Whitney;  $z=-0.687$ ,  $p=0.492$ ) was not associated with change in GOSE category at 12–14 years. Overall, 63% of the cohort at 5–7 years and 56% at 12–14 years had high alcohol intake.

If excluding those retired or where data were missing ( $n=7$  missing at each time point), 12% of survivors were unfit for work before the original head injury. The proportion unfit for work increased to 35% (27/78) 1 year after injury and changed little thereafter at 5–7 years (36%; 26/73) and 12–14 years (36%; 25/69).

Given that the sample sizes for group based analyses are small for examination of psychological variables, distributions of scores are examined using correlations and measures of central tendency are given in table 4 for information. When considering disability outcome, greater disability on the GOSE at 12–14 years was associated with greater cognitive impairment<sup>2</sup> (Spearman  $r=0.326$ ,  $p=0.003$ ) and poorer psychological health at 5–7 years; that is, greater anxiety (Spearman  $r=-0.402$ ,  $p=0.001$ ) and depression on the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (Spearman  $r=-0.570$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), greater perceived stress (Spearman  $r=-0.356$ ,  $p=0.003$ ), lower self-esteem (Spearman  $r=-0.453$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), and LoC perceived as chance (Spearman  $r=-0.342$ ,  $p=0.004$ ) and powerful others (Spearman  $r=-0.299$ ,  $p=0.013$ ) but not as internal control (Spearman  $r=0.038$ ,  $p=0.761$ ). If death is included as an outcome in the GOSE, the findings are essentially the same (Spearman; cognitive impairment  $r=0.342$ ,  $p=0.015$ ; anxiety  $r=-0.395$ ,  $p=0.003$ ; depression  $r=-0.494$ ,  $p<0.001$ ; perceived stress  $r=-0.291$ ,  $p=0.025$ ; self esteem  $r=-0.455$ ,  $p<0.001$ ; chance LoC  $r=-0.406$ ,  $p=0.002$ ; powerful others LoC  $r=-0.304$ ,  $p<0.021$ ; internal LoC  $r=0.053$ ,  $p=0.694$ ).

In contrast with the above, any changes in disability on the GOSE between 5–7 and 12–14 years were not significantly associated with these psychological health measures at 5–7 years (Spearman,  $p>0.05$ ), with the exception of LoC, perceived as powerful others which was associated with greater disability on the GOSE at 12–14 years (Spearman  $r=-0.259$ ,  $p=0.049$ ). Changes in perceived stress (Spearman  $r=0.244$ ,  $p=0.116$ ) and changes in self-esteem (Spearman  $r=0.009$ ,  $p=0.955$ ) between 5–7 and 12–14 years were not associated with changes in the GOSE between these time points.

### Rehabilitation

Since the 5–7 year follow-up, 27% of survivors (17/63) reported seeing their GP about the effects of the head injury, and of these almost half (7/17) were visits for repeat prescriptions. Only seven had contact with specialist services for brain injury in the past 7 years, with three receiving counselling, one vocational retraining and three attending a support group.

### DISCUSSION

Important strengths of this study are its prospective longitudinal design, that the original cohort was representative of the

**Table 2** Associations between characteristics at injury and outcome at 12–14 years, as measured by the Glasgow Outcome Score-Extended (n=121)

	N	GOSE at 12–14 year follow-up (%)						
		Dead	Lower SD	Upper SD	Lower MD	Upper MD	Lower GR	Upper GR
<b>Age at injury</b>								
≤40 years	71	12.7	5.6	2.8	29.6	2.8	22.5	23.9
>40 years	50	50	10	12	4	4	8	12
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	100	27	8	5	20	4	17	19
Female	21	33.3	4.8	14.3	14.3	0	14.3	19
<b>Initial severity (GCS)</b>								
Mild (13–15)	77	22.1	9.1	7.8	19.5	5.2	16.9	19.5
Moderate (9–12)	24	37.5	4.2	4.2	12.5	0	20.8	20.8
Severe (<9)	18	38.9	5.6	5.6	27.8	0	5.6	16.7
Missing	2	50	0	0	0	0	50	0
<b>Previous head injury</b>								
No	63	28.6	6.3	7.9	23.8	1.6	12.7	19.0
Yes	40	27.5	7.5	7.5	15	5	22.5	15
Missing	18	27.8	11.1	0	11.1	5.6	16.7	27.8
<b>Previous physical limitation</b>								
No	85	17.6	3.5	8.2	24.7	4.7	18.8	22.4
Yes	23	56.5	17.4	4.3	4.3	0	8.7	8.7
Missing	13	46.2	15.4	0	7.7	0	15.4	15.4
<b>Previous other brain illness*</b>								
No	94	28.7	4.3	5.3	22.3	3.2	18.1	18.1
Yes	15	26.7	20	20	6.7	6.7	6.7	13.3
Missing	12	25.0	16.7	0	8.3	0	16.7	33.3
<b>Excessive alcohol use</b>								
No	55	20.0	5.5	5.5	25.5	1.8	20.0	21.8
Yes	51	39.2	7.8	9.8	11.8	5.9	9.8	15.7
Missing	15	20.0	13.3	0	20.0	0	26.7	20.0
<b>Social deprivation</b>								
Lower deprivation (≤7)	67	26.9	9	10.4	16.4	3	13.4	20.9
Higher deprivation (>7)	40	25	7.5	0	25	5	20	17.5
Missing	14	42.9	0	7.1	14.3	0	21.4	14.3

\*Mental problems, stroke or other conditions requiring medical attention.

GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; GOSE, Glasgow Outcome Score-Extended; GR good recovery; MD moderate disability; SD, severe disability.

population of head injury, the careful and consistent approach to the follow-ups, and the use of a well validated and reliable outcome measure. A further strength is the checking and high concordance of ratings between research workers on the GOSE between each follow-up. Inevitably, the sample size has reduced over time, although the rate of recruitment at each stage and the actual sample size remains greater than in many other long term follow-ups, and importantly, has remained representative of the original cohort. However, the sample size 12–14 years after injury is now modest and makes it difficult to exclude type II errors.

**Table 3** Glasgow Outcome Score-Extended categories 5–7 years and 12–14 years after injury (percentage for 5–7 years strata in parentheses; n=121)

		GOSE at 12–14 years				Total
		Dead	SD	MD	GR	
GOSE at 5–7 years	SD	18 (64)	7 (25)	3 (11)	0 (0)	28
	MD	9 (23)	5 (13)	19 (48)	7 (16)	40
	GR	7 (13)	5 (9)	5 (9)	36 (68)	53
	Total	34	17	27	43	121

GOSE, Glasgow Outcome Score-Extended; GR good recovery; MD moderate disability; SD, severe disability.

The high occurrence of disability in 51% of survivors 12–14 years after admission to hospital with a head injury is similar to that found in the same cohort 1<sup>1</sup> and 5–7<sup>2</sup> years after injury. Mortality between injury and 13 years is reported in detail elsewhere for the entire original cohort.<sup>14</sup> For people that were disabled 1 year after a head injury, the prospect is poor, with four out of five disabled or dead at 12–14 years, even though their median age at injury was only 40 years. Nevertheless, these findings provide further evidence for change in

**Table 4** Psychological assessments at 5–7 years and Glasgow Outcome Score-Extended categories at 12–14 years after injury

Psychological factors at 5–7 years	Outcome at 12–14 years		
	Dead	Disabled	Good recovery
Anxiety	13.1 (5.2); 11	11.8 (4.6); 27	8.3 (4.6); 28
Depression	10.7 (5.0); 11	7.5 (3.7); 27	4.1 (3.3); 28
Perceived stress	33.6 (7.4); 10	29.5 (9.4); 31	24.6 (9.6); 29
Self-esteem	5.0 (2.8); 11	4.5 (2.9); 31	2.3 (2.4); 28
LoC internal	23.7 (5.8); 11	26.2 (6.5); 30	24.6 (5.9); 28
LoC chance	21.0 (7.2); 10	21.6 (5.5); 30	16.6 (6.00); 28
LoC powerful others	20.9 (6.7); 10	20.3 (7.3); 30	16.4 (5.6); 28
Cognition*	9.5 (4.1); 7	8.6 (3.5); 23	10.9 (2.1); 27

Values are mean (SD) and N.

\*Composite score, see Whitnall *et al* for details.

LoC, locus of control.

disability over time,<sup>2</sup> with GOSE category improving in a third of survivors between 1 and 12–14 years, and even late after injury (between 5–7 and 12–14 years), improvement in GOSE occurred in almost a quarter.

There are few previous studies of outcome 10–15 years after injury against which these findings can be set. Ponsford *et al*<sup>9</sup> reported 10–12 year outcome in a sample of 60, recruited between 1992 and 1995. Unlike the present study, most had been injured in a road traffic accident, a minority (20%) had a mild head injury (GCS) and all had received rehabilitation. Despite the higher proportion of those with mild head injury in the present study, the rates of disability in the two studies are remarkably similar (49% and 51%). Although reported rarely, late improvement after head injury is not unknown. Sbordone *et al*<sup>5</sup> interviewed relatives of 20 people 1, 2, 5 and an average of 10 years after severe head injury, and their retrospective reports suggested continuing improvement in social, cognitive, physical and emotional functioning. Thomsen<sup>10</sup> reported improvement in daily function between 2 and 15 years after severe head injury. Others suggest that late adjustment to persisting disability can have a positive impact on perceived quality of life.<sup>7, 23</sup> However, these are by no means consistent findings, and Zumstein *et al*<sup>24</sup> reported a decline in quality of life between the early and 10 year follow-up after a mild head injury.

The relationships between psychological factors and outcome at 5–7 years and at 12–14 years are intriguing. Thus self-perceptions of higher stress and lower self-esteem were associated with greater disability at 5–7 years and 12–14 years. Similarly, poorer cognitive function, higher anxiety and depression, and perception of control as external at 5–7 years were each associated with greater disability at 12–14 years. What these data do not easily capture is causality, as disability outcome was established for many by 5–7 years when these psychological measures were first given. A case for causality might be made by evidence for relationships between scores on psychological measures at 5–7 years and change in disability between 5–7 and 12–14 years. The most clear and significant finding here was that an externalised perception of control by others at 5–7 years was associated with increases in disability between 5–7 and 12–14 years. Although the limited sample size limits the confidence in this finding and its interpretation, it may not simply reflect a persisting self-perception of disability relatively soon after injury as being disempowering, because there was no significant association between disability outcomes at 1 year and LoC as powerful others at 5–7 years (Spearman  $r=0.037$ ;  $p=0.782$ ). Instead these data imply that whereas greater disability after head injury is associated with greater psychological distress at 5–7 years and 12–14 years after injury, changes in disability between these times are associated more strongly with a perception of externalised control. This may reflect an association between a belief that outcomes in life are controlled by others (such as health professionals, family or friends) and deterioration in outcome. In order to produce sustained improvements in disability outcome after head injury, addressing self-perceptions of control may be more important than interventions for complaints about distress and loss of self-esteem as these may be a consequence of beliefs about external LoC.<sup>25</sup> LoC has been ranked as one of the three most highly investigated traits in personality research,<sup>26</sup> but little research has been published about LoC and treatment of head injury. One retrospective study compared outcome in 37 people with brain injury 12–22 years after receiving rehabilitation with 13 brain injured people who had not received rehabilitation. In the rehabilitation group, there were perceptions of greater

internal LoC, higher self-efficacy, less psychological distress and better quality of life.<sup>27</sup> In contrast, few people in our cohort received rehabilitation at any time after injury.<sup>1, 2</sup>

Our findings underline the dynamic nature of disability after head injury, the need to understand the factors involved and the importance of finding ways to influence these for a considerable time after injury. Features that predate the injury or that are reflections of acute severity do not seem relevant at this late stage and in these data were not important. Thus disability and change in outcome were not explained by factors extraneous to the original head injury, such as advancing age, hospitalisation for further cerebral or other injury, alcohol use or social deprivation, or by indices of early severity. The range of interventions that has been proposed is broad, evidence of their effectiveness is limited and further approaches are needed.<sup>28</sup> Our identification of the important influence of self-perception of control late after injury therefore has important implications.

In conclusion, the high overall rate of disability (51%) reported in this cohort at 1 year and at 5–7 years persists 12–14 years after injury. This reflects a balance between disability outcome improving (23%), worsening (32%) and remaining unchanged (45%). Given that changes are dynamic in many for up to 14 years after head injury, the association between self-perception of control and late changes in outcome deserve further investigation with a view towards beneficial intervention.

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