



# Ontario Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Dataset Project

## Mississauga Halton Local Health Integration Network (LHIN)

### Key Findings

### Highlights:

**Alternate Level of Care (ALC) Days, Length of Stay, Discharge Disposition of ABI Patients, Number of Episodes of Care, and LHIN Concordance**



### Research Team

**Angela Colantonio**, Principal Investigator  
Senior Research Scientist, Toronto Rehabilitation Institute  
Professor of Occupational Science and Occupational Therapy,  
University of Toronto  
416-978-1098, [angela.colantonio@utoronto.ca](mailto:angela.colantonio@utoronto.ca)  
Lab: 416-946-8575, Fax: 416-946-8570

**Vincy Chan**, Research Analyst  
**Daria Parsons**, Consultant  
**Rika Vander Laan**, Consultant  
**Brandon Zagorski**, Statistical Consultant

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- ❖ In 2009/10, Mississauga Halton LHIN had the second lowest rate of TBI (1.5 per 1000) and the lowest rate of nTBI (1.1 per 1000). The rates in this LHIN were also lower than the provincial average (TBI – 1.8 per 1000, nTBI – 1.6 per 1000).

#### **Alternate Level of Care (ALC) Days**

- ❖ In 2009/10, 17% of TBI and 14% of nTBI acute care episodes had ALC days. From 2003/04 to 2009/10, the mean number of ALC days per ALC episode for TBI patients increased from 12 to 21 days and from 14 to 20 days among nTBI patients.
- ❖ The majority of patients with ALC days were 65 years and older (TBI – 72%, nTBI – 68%). Among TBI patients, 35% had psychiatric comorbidities and among nTBI patients, 25% had psychiatric comorbidities.

#### **Emergency Department (ED) Visits**

- ❖ Between 2003/04 and 2009/10, there were 7,307 TBI and 4,776 nTBI cases recorded in the ED. From 2007/08 to 2009/10, there were more TBI episodes than nTBI episodes. During this period, 37% of TBI ED visits occurred in the <18 years age group and 28% of nTBI ED visits occurred in the 35 – 54 years age group.
- ❖ The mean length of stay (LOS) in the ED among TBI patients decreased from 4 to 3 hours and from 7 to 6 hours nTBI patients from 2003/04 to 2009/10. The median LOS in 2009/10 was 3 hours for TBI patients and 5 hours for nTBI patients.
- ❖ From 2007/08 to 2009/10, the majority of TBI patients were discharged from the ED (86%) compared to 36% of nTBI patients. The majority of nTBI patients (56%) were admitted to acute care compared to 12% of TBI patients.

#### **Acute Care Admissions**

- ❖ Between 2003/04 and 2009/10, there were 1,961 TBI and 8,059 nTBI cases in acute care. From 2007/08 to 2009/10, there were substantially more nTBI than TBI episodes. During this period, 39% of TBI and 25% of nTBI admissions occurred in the 75+ years age group.

- ❖ The mean LOS in acute care among TBI patients increased from 9 to 12 days and from 13 to 15 days among nTBI patients from 2003/04 to 2009/10. The median number of days among TBI patients in 2009/10 was 6 days and among nTBI patients, it was 7 days.

- ❖ Special care days is the sum of all days in all intensive care units. The mean number of special care days increased from 6 to 8 days among TBI patients and from 6 to 10 days among nTBI patients from 2003/04 to 2009/10. The median number of special care days among TBI and nTBI patients was 3 days in 2009/10.

- ❖ From 2007/08 to 2009/10, 53% of TBI patients were discharged home, 22% were transferred to long term care, and 12% died. Among nTBI patients, 47% were discharged home, 16% were transferred to long term care, and 22% died. Mississauga Halton had the second highest percentage of nTBI patients discharged home and one of the highest percentages of TBI patients to long term care.

- ❖ The percentage of nTBI patients (11%) readmitted to acute care within one month was more than twice the percentage of TBI patients (4%) from 2007/08 to 2009/10.

#### **Inpatient Rehabilitation**

- ❖ Between 2003/04 to 2009/10, there were 653 cases coded with brain dysfunction in inpatient rehabilitation. From 2007/08 to 2009/10, 41% were between the ages of 40 to 64 years.
- ❖ The mean LOS among patients with brain dysfunction in inpatient rehabilitation remained relatively steady (24 days) from 2003/04 to 2009/10. The median number of days in 2009/10 was 19 days, which is lower than the provincial mean (51 days) and median (38 days) in 2009/10.

#### **LHIN Concordance**

- ❖ The percentage of episodes within the LHIN of patients' residence in 2009/10 was 82% in ED, 77% in acute care, and 70% in inpatient rehabilitation. LHIN concordance was higher for inpatient rehabilitation compared to Ontario (61%).