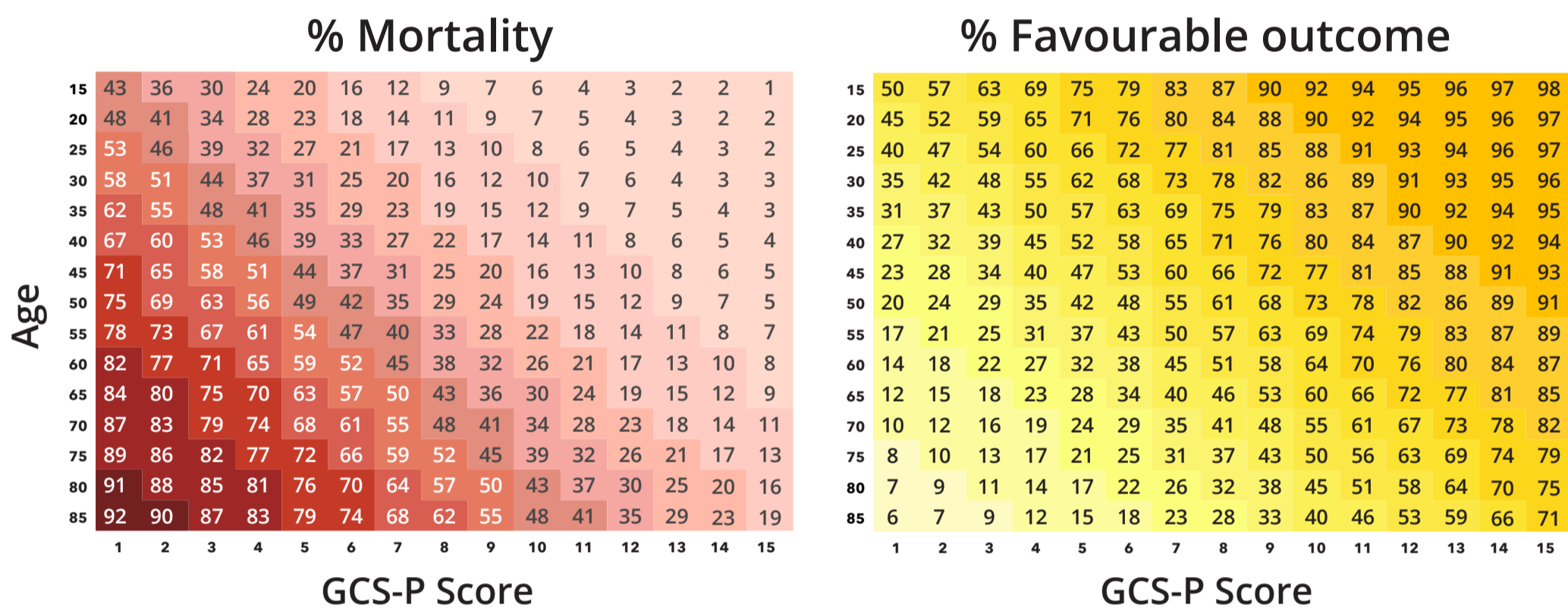


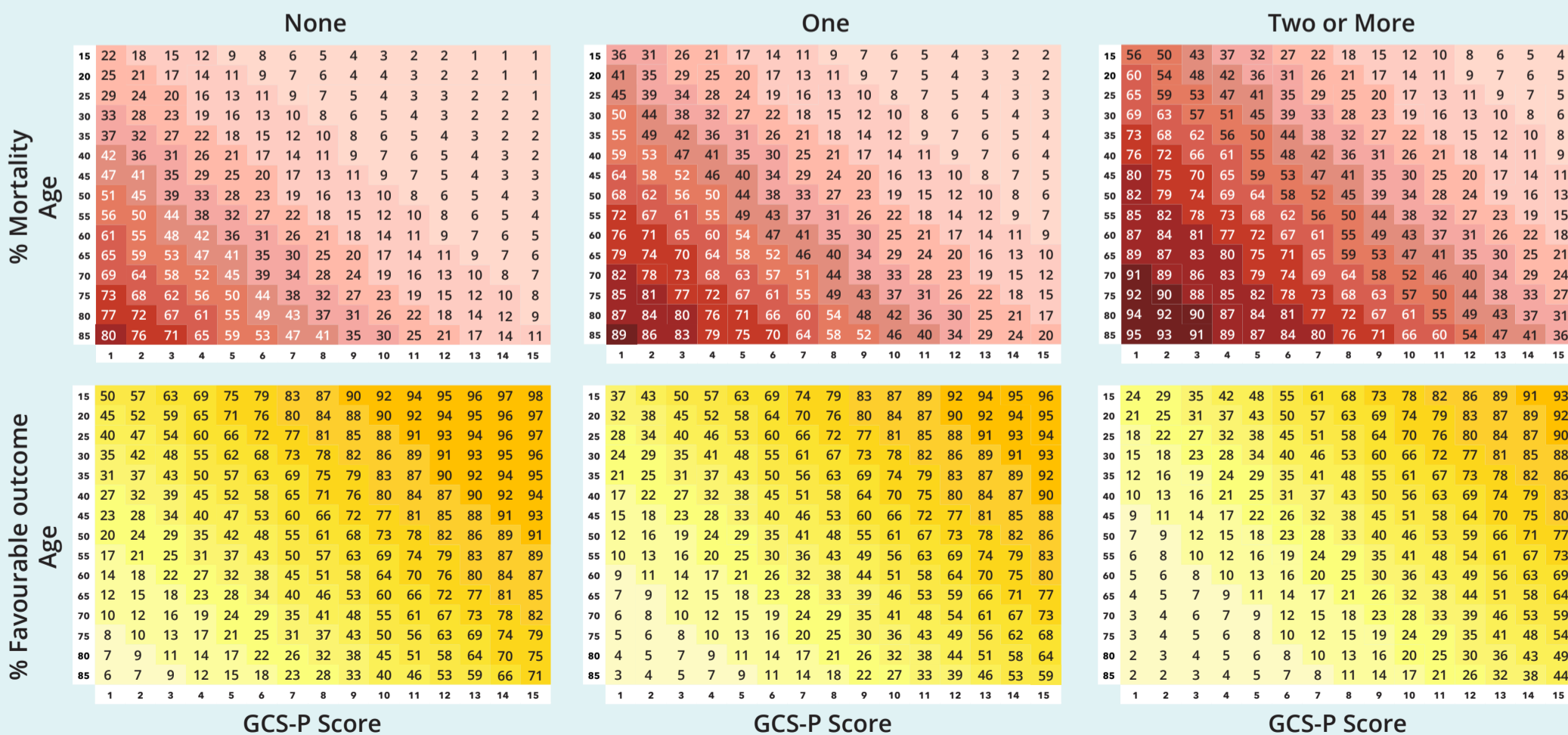
GCS-PA Prognostic Charts for Head Injured Adults

The graphs present probabilities of outcome of an adult with traumatic brain injury. These are based on admission GCS, pupil reactivity, age, CT scan findings and were published in the Journal of Neurosurgery in 2018.¹

- Outcome is either mortality or favourable independent recovery at 3-6 months (moderate disability or good recovery on Glasgow outcome scale)
- GCS-P score (1-15) is obtained by subtracting number of non-reacting pupils from the GCS score.² Age is analysed in 5 year steps.
- CT Scan findings are classified as showing no abnormality, any one abnormality, or 2 or more abnormalities according to presence of: an intracranial haematoma*, or traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage, or absence of basal cisterns.



Number of Abnormal CT Findings



For further information visit www.glasgowcomascale.org

* If the only haematoma on the CT Scan is extradural, prognosis is likely to be better than shown in charts.

The charts are an aid to assessment – to be used only in support of clinical judgement in making decisions about a patient.

References
 1. Murray, Brennan, Teasdale. Simplifying the use of prognostic information in traumatic brain injury. Part 2: Graphical presentation of probabilities. J Neurosurgery 2018 128(6):1621-1634
 2. Brennan, Murray, Teasdale. Simplifying the use of prognostic information in traumatic brain injury. Part 1: The GCS-Pupils score: an extended index of clinical severity. J Neurosurgery 2018 128(6):1612-1620