

# Quick Review of Model System Research

### Hospital-acquired complications alter quality of life in adult burn survivors: Report from a burn model system

### What is the study about?

Although there are many risk factors that influence long-term outcomes after burn injury, many of these risk factors have yet to be identified. This study examines whether hospital-acquired complications (HACs) are a risk factor that affect patient-reported quality of life in adult burn survivors.

### What did the study find?

The results of this study show that complications from HACs negatively impact long-term quality of life in adult burn survivors, especially in terms of physical function. For example, the study found that patients who suffered urinary tract infection, [venous](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/venous) [thromboembolism](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/thromboembolism), [renal](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/renal) failure, and [pulmonary](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pulmonary) complications during hospitalization reported a decrease in quality of life.

### Who participated in the study?

Study participants included 496 adults with major burn injuries who had been admitted to the University of Washington Medicine Regional Burn Center.

### How was the study conducted?

This study collected data through in-person and telephone interviews with study participants between 1993 and 2014. All participants completed a Health Survey at several points through the course of the study. Several statistical analyses were used to evaluate survey responses.

### [How can people use the results?](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cccai%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CMicrosoft%5C%5CWindows%5C%5CTemporary%20Internet%20Files%5C%5CContent.Outlook%5C%5C4WHR71C4%5C%5CBogner_CER-1403-13476_DFRR_Professional%20and%20Public%20Abstract_SME%20Review_102918%20ccai.docx%22%20%5Cl%20%22Note%22%20%5Co%20%22Describe%20who%20could%20use%20the%20results%20and%20how.%20Could%20be%20patient%2C%20doctor%2C%20administration%2C%20centers.%20Should%20make%20sense%20given%20findings%20and%20study%20design.%20Do%20not%20overreach.)

Practitioners and burn survivors can use these results to become better informed regarding the influence of HACs on patient reported long-term outcomes.

### [Reference](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cccai%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CMicrosoft%5C%5CWindows%5C%5CTemporary%20Internet%20Files%5C%5CContent.Outlook%5C%5C4WHR71C4%5C%5CBogner_CER-1403-13476_DFRR_Professional%20and%20Public%20Abstract_SME%20Review_102918%20ccai.docx%22%20%5Cl%20%22Note%22%20%5Co%20%22Describe%20who%20could%20use%20the%20results%20and%20how.%20Could%20be%20patient%2C%20doctor%2C%20administration%2C%20centers.%20Should%20make%20sense%20given%20findings%20and%20study%20design.%20Do%20not%20overreach.)

Deeter, L., Seaton, M., Carrougher, G. J., Mcmullen, K., Mandell, S. P., Amtmann, D., & Gibran, N. S. (2019). Hospital-acquired complications alter quality of life in adult burn survivors: Report from a burn model system. Burns, 45(1), 42-47. doi:10.1016/j.burns.2018.10.010. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30477817>

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