



The National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR) supports the collection of data from participants in the Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Model Systems Program, a network of institutions across the country collecting data for research on outcomes after a TBI.

The result of this collaboration is a unique, well-characterized population of subjects with uniformly collected data compiled in the National Database.

Currently, there are 16 TBIMS Centers and 3 TBIMS Longitudinal Follow-up Centers sponsored by NIDILRR.

## Introduction

This info sheet is a quick reference on the Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems (TBIMS) National Database and its data. Topics covered include the following:

- What Is the TBIMS National Database?
- What data are included in the TBIMS National Database?

## What Is the TBIMS National Database?

The TBIMS National Database is a prospective, longitudinal, multicenter database. As of December 2018, the database contained information on 16,000 individuals admitted for inpatient acute TBI rehabilitation. Currently, the database is representative of the over 150,000 adults who experienced TBIs severe enough to require hospitalization and inpatient physical rehabilitation in the United States.

The TBIMS National Database is the largest TBI longitudinal database in the world. It includes data on preinjury, injury, acute care, rehabilitation, and outcomes at 1, 2, and 5 years post-injury and every 5 years with information on persons, so far, up to 30 years post-injury. TBIMS National Database has been used to inform research, treatment, and policy to benefit individuals with TBI and their families. For further information, visit our Web site at [www.tbindsc.org](http://www.tbindsc.org).

## Data included in the TBIMS National Database

- **Demographic information** such as age, sex, and other related factors.
- **Pre-injury history** including military service, behavior health, employment history.
- **Long-term medical outcomes** including mortality, illness.
- **Long-term social outcomes** including psychological outcomes such as depression and anxiety.
- **Community integration outcomes** including how the patient participates in the community and interacts with people.
- **Daily living outcomes** including the patient's ability to perform day-to-day tasks.
- **Employment outcomes** including annual earnings, job stability in terms of weeks employed, employment status.
- **Information related to the degree of disability associated with TBI** such as types and severity of disabilities.
- **Information related to the resources required** such as hospital length of stay, payor source.

## Source

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