

Glasgow Outcomes Scale (GOS) and Glasgow Outcome Scale Extended (GOSE)

Availability	The instrument is freely available here: <a href="#">PLEASE CLICK HERE FOR MORE INFORMATION</a> on the GOS and <a href="#">HERE</a> for the GOSE
Classification:	<p><b>Core:</b> Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) - The Glasgow Outcome Scale Extended (GOSE)</p> <p><b>Supplemental:</b> Stroke (both scales), TBI – The Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS)</p>
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>Purpose</p> <p>The Glasgow Outcome Scale was developed to define broad outcome categories for people who sustain acute brain damage from head injury or non-traumatic brain insults.<sup>1</sup> The scale reflects disability and handicap rather than impairment; that is, it focuses on how the injury has affected functioning in major areas of life rather than on the particular deficits and symptoms caused by injury.<sup>2</sup> It is not intended to provide detailed information about the specific difficulties faced by individual patients, but to give a general index of overall outcome.</p> <p>Overview</p> <p>The GOS is a one item scale with 5 possible ratings (Dead, Vegetative State, Severe Disability, Moderate Disability, and Good Recovery). The GOSE is a revision of the GOS that divides the upper three ratings into upper and lower categories - lower severe disability, upper severe disability, lower moderate disability, upper moderate disability, lower good recovery, upper good recovery.</p> <p>Time</p> <p>Depending on prior familiarity with the patient, the scale can be completed in as little as 5 minutes.</p> <p>Psychometric Properties</p> <p>An inter-rater reliability study of the structured interview found the standard format of the GOS assessment within a written protocol is practical and reliable.<sup>3</sup> These scales are very commonly used to predict global outcomes and there is an extensive literature demonstrating reliability and validity for each scale.</p> <p>Other Important Notes</p> <p>Some have questioned the validity of the GOS/GOSE with children; there is an adaptation that can be used with children.</p>

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<p>Scoring:</p>	<p>Ratings for the GOS range from 1 to 5 (Dead to Good Recovery). Ratings for the GOSE range from 1 to 8 (Dead to Upper Good Recovery).</p> <p>The GOS/GOSE are generally rated by a clinician or research assistant who is familiar with the patient or who conducts a structured interview to obtain needed information. GOSE ratings are easily recoded to GOS ratings.</p>
<p>References:</p>	<p>1 TBI CDE Working Group (2010). CDE Recommendations - Listing of the Core, Supplemental and Emerging Measures for each Outcome Domain. <a href="http://www.commondataelements.ninds.nih.gov/TBI.aspx">http://www.commondataelements.ninds.nih.gov/TBI.aspx</a> (accessed March 10, 2010).</p> <p>2WHO. International classification of impairments, disabilities, and handicaps. WHO: Geneva. (1980).</p> <p>3 Wilson JT, Pettigrew LE, Teasdale GM. Structured interviews for the Glasgow Outcome Scale and the extended Glasgow Outcome Scale: guidelines for their use. J Neurotrauma. 1998 Aug; 15(8): 573-85.</p> <p>4 TBI CDE Working Group (2010). Psychometric Properties of the Recommended TBI Outcome CDEs in Core and Supplemental Tiers. <a href="http://www.commondataelements.ninds.nih.gov/TBI.aspx">http://www.commondataelements.ninds.nih.gov/TBI.aspx</a>(accessed March 10, 2010).</p> <p>Beers, S., Hahner, T., and Adelson, P. (2005). Validity of a pediatric version of the Glasgow Outcome Scale-Extended (GOSE Peds). J. Neurotrauma 22, 1224.</p> <p>Jennett B, Bond M. Assessment of outcome after severe brain injury. A practical scale. Lancet 1975;1:480-484.</p> <p>Wilson JTL, Pettigrew LEL, Teasdale GM. Structured interviews for the Glasgow Outcome Scale and the Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale: Guidelines for their use. J Neurotrauma 1998;15:573-85.</p>