

Incidence, prevalence, and burden of traumatic brain injury in the European Under-5 population between 1990-2019: A comparative analysis based on the Global Burden of Disease study 2019.

Stefano Giannoni-Luza¹, Daniele Urso^{1,2}, Lorenzo Monasta³, Giancarlo Logroscino^{1,4}, Stefania Mondello⁵

¹ Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases and the Aging Brain, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro', "Pia Fondazione Cardinale G. Panico", Tricase, Lecce, Italy.

² Department of Neurosciences, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, De Crespigny Park, London, UK.

³ Clinical Epidemiology and Public Health Research Unit, Institute for Maternal and Child Health – IRCCS "Burlo Garofolo", Trieste, Italy.

⁴Department of Translational Biomedicine and Neuroscience (DiBraiN), University of Bari 'Aldo Moro', Bari, Italy.

⁵ Department of Biomedical and Dental Sciences and Morphofunctional Imaging, University of Messina, Messina, Italy.

Background

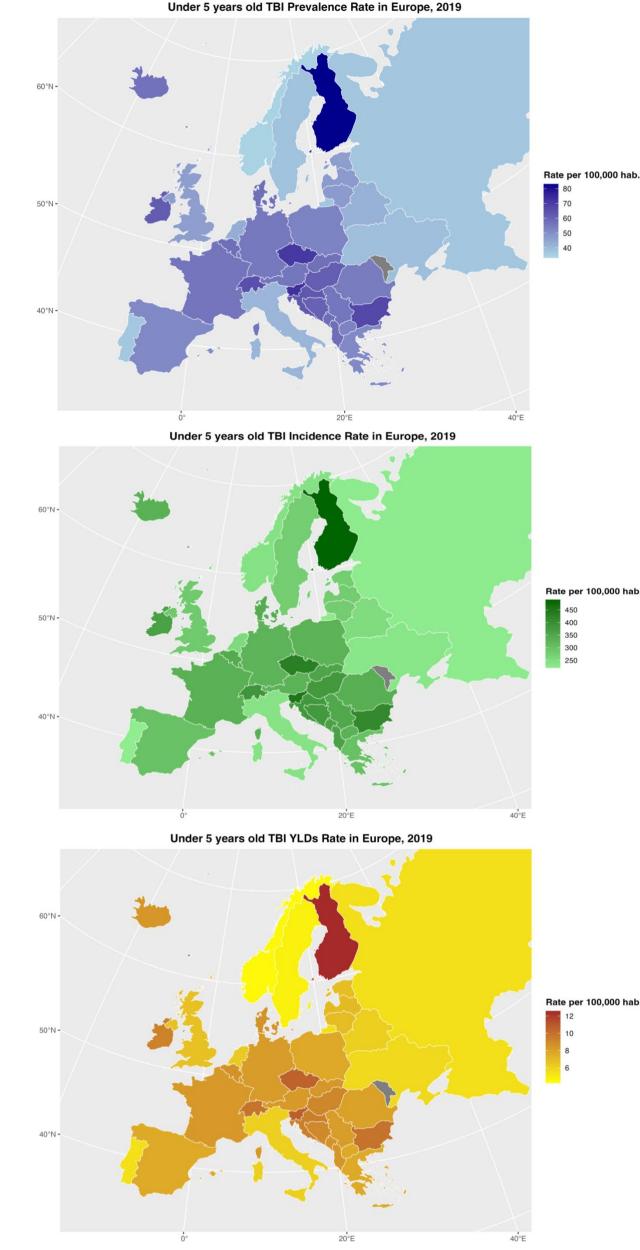
Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a major public health and socio-economic problem and its burden is increasing significantly worldwide. Lifelong disability is common after injury, and accurate epidemiologic data especially in children is essential for estimating the future effects and for planning targeted policies and healthcare interventions. Here, we present an analysis of the incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability (YLDs) for TBI in the Under-5 population in Europe and describe its changes between 1990 and 2019.

Methods

European region estimates on TBI for the Under-5 population were taken from the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors (GBD) Study 2019. We evaluated changes between 1990 and 2019 in counts, rates and percent by sex and explored the leading causes of TBI.

Results

In 2019, there were 138 thousand (95% uncertainty interval [UI] 102 - 186) new cases of TBI, ~30% of



which were moderate or severe TBI. Central Europe had the highest incidence rate (360 [95% UI 263 - 487] cases per 100,000), and Eastern Europe had the lowest (230 [95% UI 169 - 303] cases per 100,000) (Figure 1). The incidence rate was higher in males, and the leading cause was falls. Although, overall, the incidence of TBI in children under-5-years decreased from 1990 to 2019 (-7.04% [95% UI 0.41 - -12.86%]), an increase of 5.7% (95% UI 2.22-9.48) was observed in the last decade (Figure 2).

Conclusion

TBI cases have decreased in the European Under-5 population. Nevertheless, an increase in cases has occurred in the last decade specially in moderate/severe cases.

Key messages

- The burden of TBI in the U-5 population is quite relevant in the European region.
- In U-5s an increase in TBI cases during the last decade has been observed.

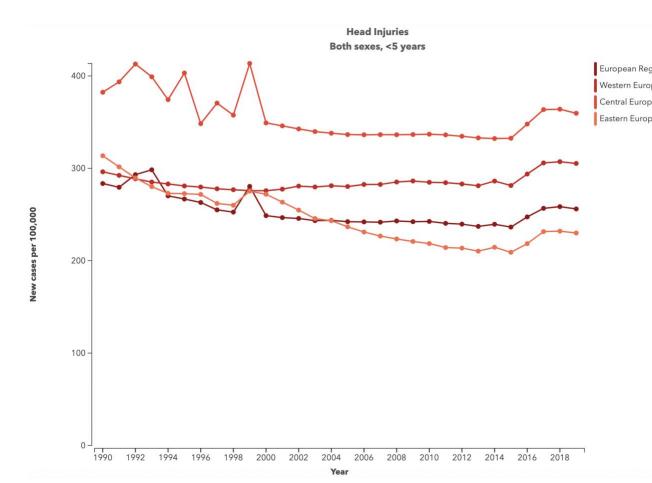


Figure 1. Prevalence, incidence and years lived with disability rates for traumatic brain injury in European countries under 5 years old population in 2019.

Figure 2. Incidence rates per 100,000 habitants in Europe and European subregions for traumatic brain injury under 5 years old population in both sexes from 1990 to 2019