What enhances bio-psycho-social outcome in brain injury rehabilitation? Towards a predicting model
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This paper describes a Mixed Methods design and some preliminary results regarding adults with ABI (N=37) two-year post injury. We investigate the bio-psycho-social rehabilitation outcome, and look for predictors of this outcome from a patient perspective. The theoretical framework is the bio-psycho-social model represented by International Classification of Functioning (ICF).

**Introduction/Objectives**

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**Methods**

A Mixed Methods design using concurrent testing, interview and observations on a sample of 37 adults with ABI. A content analyses, inspired by Grounded Theory, was applied on the field notes from the interviews. Descriptive statistics on five rehabilitation outcomes: Functional Independence Measure (FIM), Impact on Participation and Autonomy (IPAQ-DK), Quality of life (WHOQOL-BREF), Major Depression Inventory (MDI) and Return to Work. These measures are correlated with emerged themes from interviews with adults with ABI in order to see what enhance or restrain outcome.

**Theoretical frame**

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**Results**

**Conclusions**

The majority of the informants reported eight major themes as important predictors of outcome. Based on these themes we developed the above model which illustrates positive, negative and interrelatedness of the themes derived from the interviews. We suggest these themes described by adults with ABI provide input for the development of theoretical model of predictors of rehabilitation outcome. By depicting influences that are likely to increase or decrease the outcome, this model could have practical impact for successful rehabilitation of people suffering from ABI as well as economic benefits for both hospital and the municipality that provide these services. An evaluation of rehabilitation outcome predictors might also assists administrators in making program-level decisions.

**References**


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**Contact information**

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