## Cognitive Outcomes and NeuroStimulants among the Cerebrally Injured & Obtunded in the United States: The CONSCIOUS Study

## **Data Dictionary**

Intake Details					
Site	Your center's name				
Pt. Number	Deidentified patient number				
Date of admission/presentation	mm/dd/yy; include time (if possible)				
GCS (Glasgow coma scale) score	Enter numeric scores for eyes, verbal, and motor				
Marshall class	I (no visible pathology seen on CT scan)  II (Cisterns are present with 0–5 mm midline shift and/or lesion densities present; no high- or mixed-density lesion >25 mL includes bone fragments or foreign bodies  III (cisterns compressed or absent with midline shift 0-5 mm; no high or mixed-density lesion > 25 mL)  IV (midline shift > 5 mm; no high or mixed-density lesion > 25 mL)  V (any mass lesion surgically evacuated)  VI (high or mixed-density lesion > 25 mL that is not surgically evacuated)				
tSAH (traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage)	Is a tSAH present? If so, check box.				
Contusion [cerebral, etc.]	Is a contusion present? If so, check box.				
AIS (abbreviated injury score)	Enter numeric value beneath each body region.				
ISS (injury severity score)	Enter numeric calculated score.				

Patient History				
Age	Enter numeric value in years.			
Sex, Race, Comorbidities	Check the boxes that apply.			

Neurostimulant Therapy							
Neurostimulant, dose, frequency, start/stop date							
Questions	Check the boxes that apply. Free text the name of the drug(s) (if applicable).						

Hospital Course					
Interventions, Adverse events, Discharge disposition	Check boxes that apply. Record the corresponding date of event/procedure/etc.				
Length of stay (LOS)	Enter date of discharge as well as number of days for each LOS category.				

	Adverse Outcome (definitions)
AKI (acute kidney injury)	Serum creatinine 3x baseline; <b>OR</b> an increase in serum creatinine to ≥ 4.0 mg/dl; <b>OR</b> the initiation of renal replacement therapy; <b>OR</b> urine output <0.3 ml/kg/h for > 24 hours *exclude patients with renal failure prior to injury.
ARDS (acute respiratory distress syndrome)  Bacteremia	<ul> <li>Within 1 week of clinical insult</li> <li>Bilateral opacities (not explained by effusions, collapse, nodules)</li> <li>Respiratory failure (not explained by cardiac failure/fluid overload)</li> <li>PaO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 300 mm Hg AND with a PEEP ≥ 5</li> <li>A laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infection.</li> </ul>
Cardiopulmonary arrest	Sudden cessation of cardiac activity with no normal breathing and no signs of circulation.
DVT (deep venous thrombosis)	Confirmed by venogram, ultrasound, or CT
MI (myocardial infarction)  *either criteria acceptable	ECG changes (one or more of the following three):  1. ST elevation >1 mm in ≥ two contiguous leads  2. New left bundle branch block  3. New q-wave in two or more contiguous leads  New elevation in troponin greater than 3x upper level of the reference range in the setting of suspected myocardial ischemia
PE (pulmonary embolism)	Confirmed by pulmonary arteriogram or CT angiogram
Pneumonia [ventilator- associated]	Mechanical ventilation for > 2 days <b>AND</b> diagnostic criteria for pneumonia.
Tachyarrhythmia	Abnormal heart rhythm with a ventricular rate of ≥ 100 bpm.
Seizure	Clinical picture <b>AND</b> supported by electroencephalogram data.
<b>Sepsis</b> *either criteria acceptable	A documented infection AND ≥ 2 of the following:  Temperature > 38° or <35°  Heart rate > 90 bpm  Respiratory rate > 20 breaths/min  WBC > 12,000 or <4,000  A documented infection AND an acute increase of ≥2  Sequential [Sepsis-related] Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) points.
Unplanned operative	Unplanned trip to the operating room (related only to a neurosurgical
intervention	intervention).
Unplanned reintubation	Occurs if patient requires reintubation > 24 hours after extubation and occurs because of the onset of respiratory or cardiac failure.
Unplanned readmission to ICU	Readmitted to the ICU after a transfer to the floor.

Cognitive Outcomes					
Assessment (with date)	Record the date of each assessment in provided area.  Note: follow-up is preferably at 3-months, but any outpatient follow-up is sufficient.				
Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)	Enter numeric values for Eyes, Verbal, Motor				
Disability Rating Scale (DRS)	Enter numeric values for each column. Use accompanying DRS rating scale to assign numeric values.				
Glasgow Outcome Score-Extended (GOS-E)	Check Y/N boxes as appropriate. Check the subcategory boxes only if indicated.				

		Disability Rating Scale
	1: spontaneous	eyes open spontaneously.
	3. to speech	a response to any verbal approach, whether spoken or
Eye opening	2: to speech	shouted, not necessarily the command to open the eyes.
	3: to pain	tested by a painful stimulus.
	4: none	no eye opening.
	o: oriented	patient can tell you: who he/she is, where he/she is, why
	o. oriented	he/she is there, the season, year, month, day, and time of day.
	1: confused	attention can be held, and patient responds to questions, but
Verbal		responses are delayed and/or disoriented and confused.
Verbui	2: inappropriate	intelligible articulation but speaks only in an exclamatory or
	2. in a amount on aib la	random way; no sustained communication exchange
	3: incomprehensible	moaning, groaning or sounds without recognizable words
	4: none	no sounds or communications signs from patient.
	o: follows commands	obeying commands. Do not include grasp or other reflex
		responses.  a painful stimulus at more than one site causes limb to move
	1: localizes	(even slightly) in an attempt to remove it.
		any generalized movement away from a noxious stimulus that
Motor	2: withdraws	is more than a simple reflex response
Motor		painful stimulation results in either flexion at the elbow, rapid
	3: flexes	withdrawal with abduction of the shoulder or a slow
		withdrawal with adduction of the shoulder.
	4: extends	painful stimulation results in extension of the limb.
	5: none	no response can be elicited.
		continuously shows awareness that he/she knows how to
	o: complete	feed and can convey unambiguous information that he/she
		knows when this activity should occur.
		intermittently shows awareness that he/she knows how to
	1: partial	feed and/or can intermittently convey reasonably clearly
Feeding		information that he/she knows when the activity should occur shows infrequent awareness that he/she knows in a primitive
	2: minimal	way how to feed and/or shows infrequently that he/she is
	2.11111111111111	vaguely aware when activity should occur.
		shows virtually no awareness at any time that he/she knows
	3: none	how to feed and cannot convey that he/she knows when the
		activity should occur.
		continuously shows awareness that he/she knows how to
	o: complete	toilet and can convey unambiguous information that he/she
		knows when this activity should occur.
		intermittently shows awareness that he/she knows how to
	1: partial	toilet and/or can intermittently convey reasonably clearly
Toileting		information that he/she knows when the activity should occur.
Tolleding		shows infrequent awareness that he/she knows in a primitive
	2: minimal	way how to toilet and/or shows infrequently that he/she is
		vaguely aware when activity should occur.
		shows virtually no awareness at any time that he/she knows
	3: none	how to toilet and cannot convey that he/she knows when the
		activity should occur.

	o, sometate	continuously shows awareness that he/she knows how to						
	o: complete	groom self and can convey unambiguous information that he						
		knows when this activity should occur.						
		intermittently shows awareness that he/she knows how to						
	1: partial	groom self and/or can intermittently convey reasonably						
		clearly information that he/she knows when the activity						
Grooming		should						
		shows infrequent awareness that he/she knows in a primitive						
	2: minimal	way how to groom self and/or shows infrequently that he/she						
		is vaguely aware when the activity should occur.						
		shows virtually no awareness at any time that he/she knows						
	3: none	how to groom self and cannot convey that he/she knows						
		when the activity should occur.						
	o: completely	able to live as he wishes, requiring no restriction due to						
	independent	physical, mental, emotional or social problems.						
	1: independent in	capable of functioning independently when needed						
	special environment	requirements are met (mechanical aids).						
		able to care for most of own needs but requires limited						
	2: mildly dependent	assistance due to physical, cognitive and/or emotional						
Functioning		problems (e.g., needs non-resident helper).						
	3: moderately	able to care for self partially but needs another person at all						
	dependent	times (person in home).						
	4: markedly dependent	needs help with all major activities and the assistance of						
		another person at all times.						
	5: totally dependent	not able to assist in own care and requires 24-hour nursing						
		care.						
		can compete in the open market for a relatively wide range of						
	0	jobs commensurate with existing skills; or can initiate, plan						
	o: not restricted	execute and assume responsibilities associated with						
		homemaking; or can understand and carry out most age						
		relevant school assignments. can compete in a limited job market for a relatively narrow						
		range of jobs because of limitations of the type described						
	1: selected jobs/	above and/or because of some physical limitations; or can initiate, plan, execute and assume many but not all						
	competitive	responsibilities associated with homemaking; or can						
		understand and carry out many but not all school						
Employability		assignments.						
Employability		cannot compete successfully in a job market because of						
		limitations described above and/or because of moderate or						
	2: sheltered workshop/	severe physical limitations; or cannot without major						
	non-competitive	assistance initiate, plan, execute and assume responsibilities						
		for homemaking; or cannot understand and carry out even						
		relatively simple school assignments without assistance.						
		completely unemployable because of extreme psychosocial						
		limitations of the type described above, or completely unable						
	3: not employable	to initiate, plan, execute and assume any responsibilities						
		associated with homemaking; or cannot understand or carry						
		out any school assignments.						
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Intake Details														
Site:	Pt Number: Date of admission:													
Mechanism:	☐ Fall (g	ground level)	☐ Fall (>	8 feet)	Moto	or-vehicle	related	☐ Ped	destrian	struck		Ass	sault	
Index GCS score	: E	VM	Marsh	all class:		]	III 🗌	IV 🗆 V		VI	DAI	tSAI	H Contus	ion
AIS: Head Face Neck Thorax Abdomen Spine Extremities ISS:														
				P	Patient I	History	T	_			<u> </u>			
Demographics:	Age:						Sex:	Male L		Fema	ale 🔝		Other _	
	Race:	African Am	nerican/Black	ς [	Asian	Cauc	asian/Wh	ite 🔲	Hispanio		] Othe	r:		
Comorbidities:	ADH	D		Cirrhosi	s		☐ Diab	etes melli	tus		] PTSD	)		
	Alcol	hol abuse disor	rder 🔲	Conges	tive heart	failure	☐ Hist	ory of MI			] Schiz	ophr	enia	
	Anxi	ety		COPD			Hist	ory of CVA	Λ.	dis	] Subst sorder		abuse	
	Віро	lar disorder		Dement	tia		□ Нур	ertension			Othe	r:		
	☐ Chro	nic Kidney Dise	ease 🔲	Depress	sion		☐ Parl	kinson's di	sease					
				Neuro	ostimula	ant The	rapy							
Is this patient re										Y				
If your response was "NO" please skip the table below and only complete the accompanying 5 questions if applicable.														
													_	
Neurostimu	lant	Dose (			iency (tim			tart date				op da	ate	
Neurostimu	lant							tart date				op da	ate	
Neurostimu	lant							tart date				op da	ate	
		Dose (	(mg)	Frequ	iency (tim	es/day)	S				St	op da	ate	
Are any beta-blo	ckers bei	Dose (	(mg)	Frequence	timulants?	es/day)	<b>s</b> ich drug(	s)?		] Y [	St	op da	ate	
Are any beta-blo	ckers beii	Dose (	(mg)  urrently with beyond 7-da	require neurostays of pro	timulants?	If yes, wh	S nich drug(	s)?		Y	<b>St</b>	op da	ate	
Are any beta-blo	ckers beii eptic drug ed oral an	Dose (	urrently with beyond 7-da	neurost nys of pro	timulants? ophylaxis?	If yes, whes, which	sich drug( hich drug drug(s)?	s)? (s)?		Y	St	cop da	ate	
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## Cognitive Outcomes

			Glasgow	Coma Sc	ale				
Assessment (with dat	Glasgow Coma Scale Eyes (1 to 4) Verbal			1 to 5)	or (1 to	6)			
7-day:									
14-d:									
21-d:									
28-d/discharge:									
Follow-up:									
			Disability		cale				
Assessment (with date)	<b>Eyes</b> (0 to 3)	Verbal (o to 4)	<b>Motor</b> (0 to 5)	Feeding (0 to 3)	Toileting (o to 3)	Grooming (0 to 3)	Functioning (0 to 5)	_	loyability o to 3)
7-day:								_	
14-d:								_	
21-d:									
28-d/discharge:								_	
Follow-up:									
	l I		ı	ı	ı				
Can the patient obey simpl		ow Outco		- Extende	<b>d</b> (at 28-d/d	discharge)	Г	¬ N	ПΥ
				day for com	a a stivitios	of daily livin	L	 	<del>_</del>
Is the assistance of anothe  Does the patient need freq	- 		-	-		Of daily living	g: L	_ и П и	∐ Y
•				me most o	i the time:		L		∐ Y
Was assistance at home es			y:				L	N 	Y
Can the patient shop witho				-:			L	N N	Y
Was the patient able to sho			perore the i	njury:			L	N 	Y
Can he/she travel locally wi							L	N	Y
Was he/she able to travel v							L	N	Y
Is he/she currently able to	•	•	·			17 11 1	_	_  N	ШΥ
If NO, to which Was he/she working (or see		Reduced ca	·		mpetitive jo	ob/unable to	work [_]	٦N	ПΥ
Is the patient able to resun					home?			 	 □ Y
If NO, how mu	•			> 50% red		Rarely/ur	nable 🗍		ш,
Did the patient engage in r				-		-	.аз.е	] N	ПΥ
									 ☐ Y
Have there been psychological problems resulting in ongoing family or friendship disruption?  If YES, how often: Less than weekly Weekly Daily Daily									ш.
Were there problems with family or friends before the injury?								N	Y
Are there other current problems relating to the injury which affect daily life?									Y
Were similar problems present before the injury?									Y