

Progress in Developing Common Data Elements for Traumatic Brain Injury Research: Version Two – The End of the Beginning

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Abstract

To accelerate data sharing and research on traumatic brain injury (TBI), several federal agencies have been collaborating to support the development and implementation of common data elements (CDEs). The first recommendations for CDEs were made in 2010, and were well suited for hospital-based studies of acute TBI in adults. To broaden the utility of the TBI CDEs, experts were asked to update the recommendations to make them relevant to all ages, levels of injury severity, and phases of recovery. The second version of the TBI CDEs (v.2) was organized around four major study types: 1) epidemiological research; 2) studies on acute, hospitalized patients; 3) studies of the rehabilitation for moderate/severe TBI; and 4) mild TBI/concussion research. Given the heterogeneity of TBI, only a small set of *core* CDEs were found to be relevant across all study types. However, within groups, a much larger set of highly relevant CDEs were identified, and these were called *basic* CDEs. In addition, an expanded number of *supplemental* CDEs were specified and recommended for use depending upon the study goals. Version 2 provides a rich data dictionary for TBI research with about 900 CDEs. Many of the CDEs overlap across the study types, which will facilitate comparisons and meta-analysis across studies. Further modifications of the CDEs should be based on evaluation of their usefulness following implementation across a range of studies.

Key words: acute; chronic; collaboration; concussion; data standardization; epidemiology; rehabilitation

Introduction

THERE IS AN URGENT NEED to accelerate traumatic brain injury (TBI) research, because of the enormous and growing worldwide health burden of this disorder. To address this need, the Interagency Common Data Elements Project was established in 2008 to promote data sharing and collaboration through the standardization of definitions and protocols for TBI research.¹ Data elements are basic units of data that have precise definitions, and those that are commonly used are referred to as common data elements (CDEs). The original recommendations for TBI research were developed and scientifically vetted in 2010.^{1–7} One year later, the CDEs were modified to make them more compatible with the needs of pediatric TBI research.^{8–14} From the inception of this

project, the CDEs were expected to require regular updating to ensure their continued feasibility and utility.

The first version of the CDEs (v.1) was a major advance toward standardization of TBI research, but there were also limitations that needed to be addressed. One limitation was that 242 CDEs were defined as *core*, meaning that they were recommended for *all* clinical TBI studies. However, many of the *core* items, for example, Apgar scores and intracranial pressure measurements, were not relevant to all TBI research, and collecting them was impractical or impossible in studies of certain TBI populations.^{1,15,16} Another major limitation of v.1 was the lack of elements relevant to studies on milder injuries and on more chronic phases of TBI. Finally, it became apparent that several of the CDEs were redundant, and that one or the other should be eliminated. To address

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these limitations, the TBI CDEs have been updated in version 2 (v.2). An overview of the updated TBI CDE recommendations, and the process and rationale for the creation of this update, are described in this article.

Methods

After agreeing that there was a need for further modifications to the TBI CDEs, liaisons from the participating agencies nominated scientific experts to serve on new workgroups formed around the following types of TBI studies.

- The workgroup on *epidemiology studies* addressed two tasks: 1) refining the *core* CDEs to ensure their relevance to all TBI research; and 2) recommending additional data elements for epidemiological studies. Epidemiology studies tend to have large sample sizes and a small number of data elements in order to characterize a population or examine incidence and prevalence of TBI in a population. The workgroup also considered epidemiological studies that focus on medical record reviews, studies using registries such as trauma registries, and large survey studies.
- The focus of the workgroup on *studies of acute, hospitalized subjects* was on patients who are *admitted* to a hospital because of a TBI. The brain injury may have occurred in isolation or in conjunction with systemic injuries. Most patients in this type of study demonstrate acute trauma-related intracranial pathology on CT scans. The spectrum of subjects ranges from the most severely injured patients to those with good neurological status and relatively minor imaging abnormalities. The exact boundary between the least severely injured acute, hospitalized patients and the most severely injured concussion/mild TBI patients is admittedly ambiguous, and drawing it is left to the individual researcher's discretion. The acute, hospitalized domain includes military and civilian populations, as well as both children and adults.
- The workgroup on *studies of rehabilitation for moderate–severe TBI* reviewed research data elements pertinent to the assessment and rehabilitation of persons who receive a Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of 3–12 within 24 h of injury or demonstrate post-traumatic amnesia for ≥ 24 h. The workgroup focused on CDEs related to physical and cognitive assessment, treatment interventions, and outcome measures administered to both adult and pediatric

populations. The resulting CDE recommendations were intended to apply to rehabilitation research conducted within acute hospital, inpatient rehabilitation, and outpatient settings.

- The workgroup on *mild TBI/concussion studies* addressed research data elements pertinent to subjects who either require no hospitalization or acute medical care, only a brief visit to the emergency department or physician without hospital admission, or only a brief hospitalization related to the TBI. The workgroup considered both acute and chronic phases of mild TBI.

The composition of the four workgroups was determined by the type of research facility the member represented, their TBI subspecialty, the types of TBI cohorts they had previously studied, and their geographic location; diversity of perspectives was a major consideration. Approximately half of the workgroup members were former members, and the other half were new. Experts in both pediatric and adult TBI research were included, as well as experts in civilian and military TBI. New chairs were also appointed for the workgroups (see Appendix for a list of the workgroup chairs and members). Rather than separating workgroups into “imaging,” “biomarkers,” “outcomes,” and “demographics” as was done in creating v.1, all these topics were considered for respective TBI patient groups within the new structure.

The process for updating the CDEs was similar to that used to develop earlier versions and has been previously described.^{5,14} Briefly, the CDEs are identified, defined, and vetted by experts in the scientific community, both nationally and internationally. The participating agencies had a “hands off” approach, their staff primarily serving to facilitate the process but not to determine the content of the recommendations. Following an introductory call, the workgroups held conference calls every 3–5 weeks for 4–6 months to reach consensus based on evidence and expert opinion. In addition, the experience and knowledge gained from a pilot study to test the feasibility and utility of collecting the TBI CDEs was incorporated into the workgroup recommendations.¹⁷ In cases in which disagreements could not be resolved within the workgroup, the issues were presented to the steering committee, where a decision was agreed upon. The major criteria for inclusion used by all the workgroups were that the v.1 data elements should be preserved and that both new and previously identified data elements should adhere to the updated category definitions for *core*, *basic*, and *supplemental* CDEs (Table 1). After each workgroup had reached consensus, the workgroup chairs met to review all of the recommendations across groups. Next, the draft CDEs were posted on the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) CDE web site for external review

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF VERSIONS 1 AND 2 OF THE TBI COMMON DATA ELEMENTS^{a,b,c}

Tiers	Definition	v.1	v.2
Core	A very small set of items relevant to all TBI clinical studies	242	16
Basic	A small set of data elements, beyond the <i>core</i> , recommended for inclusion in specific types of studies	N/A	224
Supplemental	A large number of optional items for which inclusion depends upon the scope and focus of the research question	140	655
Emerging	Dropped from version 2.0 because the criteria for classifying a CDE as <i>emerging</i> or <i>supplemental</i> were overlapping.	98	N/A
Total		480	895

^aOutcome measures often include multiple data elements; therefore, they are now reported separately from the individual common data elements (CDEs), and are not included on this table.

^bNumbers reflect total for both adult and pediatric studies.

^cCDEs are only counted once; if an item is classified as *basic* for one study type, and *supplemental* for another, it is counted as *basic*. TBI, traumatic brain injury.

TABLE 2. CORE CDEs AND OUTCOME MEASURES FOR TBI RESEARCH^a

<i>CDEs – All Ages</i>	
Birth date	Traumatic brain injury type
Gender	Injury ICD-9-CM external cause code
Race (United States category)	Loss of consciousness duration range
Ethnicity (United States category)	Post-traumatic amnesia duration range
Education level (United States type)	Brain imaging result (if applicable and known)
Injury date (and time, if applicable and known)	
<i>CDEs – adult-specific</i>	<i>CDEs – pediatric-specific</i>
GCS motor response	GCS pediatric motor response
GCS eye response	GCS pediatric eye response
GCS verbal response	GCS pediatric verbal response
GCS total score	GCS pediatric total score
Employment status	Years of education - primary caregiver
<i>Outcome measure – adult specific</i>	<i>Outcome measure – pediatric specific</i>
Glasgow Outcome Scale - Extended	

^aDefinitions, codes, permissible values, and other guidelines are available on the CDE web site.¹⁸

CDE, common data element; TBI, traumatic brain injury; ICD-9-CM, The International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale.

and vetting by the larger research community.¹⁸ The process was transparent and inclusive, and collaboration with other agencies and groups that have an interest in CDEs for TBI research was encouraged.

Results

The most significant changes overall between v.1 and v.2 of the TBI CDEs were 1) a marked decrease in the number of *core* CDEs, 2) an expansion of the total number of CDEs to include more items relevant to milder injuries and the more chronic phases of TBI, 3) reorganization of the categories to include a second tier for items highly relevant to specific types of studies but not to all studies, called *basic*, 4) dropping the *emerging* tier for lack of evidence to discriminate it from *supplemental* CDEs (Table 1), and 5) changing the name to the International TBI Common Data Elements Project.

Additional minor changes included alignment of demographic data elements with those endorsed by the National Library of Medicine, to increase their generalizability across other disease areas, and separation of the lists of individual data elements from outcome measures, because the latter often include multiple data elements.

Revisions to the core CDEs

There was a 15-fold reduction in the number of *core* CDEs between v.1 and v.2. The smaller number now more accurately reflects “a very small set of items that are relevant to all TBI clinical studies.” Despite their limited number, the *core* CDEs cover several domains, including demographic characteristics, social status, injury characteristics, etiology, severity indicators, and outcomes (Table 2). Most of the *core* CDEs pertain to both adults and children, but a few items are age-specific (Table 2).

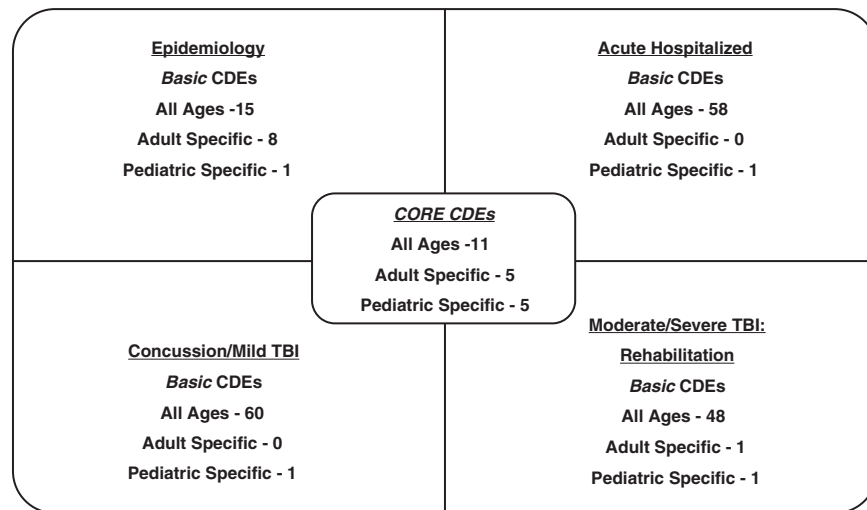


FIG. 1. Core and basic common data elements (CDEs) by study type or population. Note that few *basic* CDEs are unique to one group; most overlap with one or two other subgroups.

TABLE 3. BASIC CDEs FOR TBI EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES^a

<i>All ages</i>	
Education years number	Emergency room discharge destination type
Injury date reliability type	Alteration of consciousness duration range
Injury immediate medical services received indicator	Return to work or school status
Abusive head trauma likelihood type	Residence type
Abbreviated Injury Scale body region category	Death date and time
Abbreviated Injury Scale body region score	Death cause text
Hospital discharge destination type	Death cause ICD-9-CM code
Definitive clinical care location type	
<i>Adult-specific</i>	<i>Pediatric-specific</i>
Job classification status	Education/school participation status
Marital or partner status	
OSU TBI ID SF Scoring Q1–Q6	

^aDefinitions, codes, permissible values, and other guidelines are available on the CDE web site.¹⁸

CDE, common data element; TBI, traumatic brain injury; ICD-9-CM, The International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification; OSU TBI ID SF, Ohio State University TBI Identification Method, Short Form.

TABLE 4. BASIC CDEs FOR TBI STUDIES OF ACUTE, HOSPITALIZED SUBJECTS^a

<i>All ages</i>	
Age value	Respiratory rate
Education years number	Heart rate
Injury date reliability type	Blood pressure systolic measurement
Hospital admission date and time	Blood pressure diastolic measurement
Hospital discharge date and time	Oxygen saturation measurement
Hospital discharge destination type	Traumatic brain injury mechanism type
Emergency room discharge destination type	Traffic accident self-alcohol influence likelihood
GCS confounders type	Hypoxic episode indicator
Loss of consciousness indicator	Hypotensive episode indicator
Alteration of consciousness indicator	Pupil reactivity to light left eye result
Lab specimen collection date and time	Pupil reactivity to light right eye result
Lab panel category	Marshall CT classification code
Lab specimen type	Midline shift supratentorial indicator
Lab test name	Cisternal compression indicator
Lab test LOINC code	Cisternal compression type
Lab test result	Contusion indicator
Lab test result unit of measure	Intracerebral hemorrhage indicator
Lab test result status	Intraventricular hemorrhage indicator
Lab test abnormality significance type	Diffuse axonal injury indicator
Imaging study date and time	Traumatic axonal injury indicator
Imaging modality type	Penetrating injury indicator
Imaging scanner software version number	Penetrating injury associated findings type
Imaging sequence type	Cervicomedullary junction or brainstem injury indicator
Intracranial surgery indicator	Edema indicator
Epidural hematoma indicator	Ischemia or infarction or hypoxic-ischemic injury indicator
Extra-axial hematoma indicator	Brain atrophy or encephalomalacia result
Subdural hematoma acute indicator	Vital status
Subdural hematoma mixed density or CSF-like collection indicator	Death date and time
Subarachnoid hemorrhage indicator	
Post-traumatic amnesia indicator	
<i>Adult-specific</i>	<i>Pediatric-specific</i>
	Education/school participation status

^aDefinitions, codes, permissible values and other guidelines are available on the CDE web site.¹⁸

CDE, common data element; TBI, traumatic brain injury; LOINC, Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid.

Recommendations for basic and supplemental CDEs

As mentioned, another major revision was that highly relevant items beyond the *core* were added to meet the needs of four common types of studies in the areas of: epidemiology, acute-hospitalization; rehabilitation for moderate–severe TBI, and mild TBI/concussion. CDEs and outcome measures that are highly relevant or essential for these specific types of studies, but not necessarily relevant to all other types of studies, were called *basic* (Fig. 1). A summary of the *basic* CDEs for each study type follows.

Epidemiology studies. The recommendations for the 24 *basic* CDEs for epidemiological studies were based on a logical expansion beyond the *core*, and include: additional subject/participant characteristics; details of educational and job status; marital/partner status; details of the injury, for example, the Ohio State University TBI Identification Method (OSU TBI ID); reliability of injury date; likelihood of abusive head trauma; Abbreviated Injury Scale score; duration of alteration of consciousness; details of types of care received related to the injury, that is, location of definitive clinical care and immediate medical services received after injury, and emergency department and hospital discharge destinations; and outcomes such as return to work/school, type of residence, and date and cause of death.^{19,20} The epidemiology *basic* CDEs contained one that was only for pediatric populations (education status), and eight only for adults, including job and marital status and the OSU TBI ID (Table 3).

Studies of acute, hospitalized patients. As mentioned, the *acute, hospitalized* subgroup refers to studies in which the subjects are admitted to a hospital because of an acute TBI. Patients in this category are commonly described as having “moderate” or “severe” TBI. However, members of this workgroup wished to avoid use of the “mild/moderate/severe” classification scheme, which may blur important distinctions and oversimplify. The name of this category recognizes the immediate post-injury time period during which these patients are seen. It also acknowledges that all of these patients are admitted to the hospital, even if only briefly. The workgroup recommended 58 *basic* CDEs for all ages, plus 1 pediatric-specific item (Fig. 1 and Table 4).

Studies of rehabilitation for moderate–severe TBI. The workgroup for these kinds of studies endorsed 48 *basic* CDEs for all ages, plus 1 adult-specific item and 1 pediatric-specific item (Fig. 1 and Table 5). Of these, ten are unique to rehabilitation research. Four items were selected from the *assessments and exams* domain to reflect early prognostic indicators (i.e., pupil reactivity, size and shape, alteration of consciousness: reporter type), and are intended to complement the GCS score from the *core* CDEs. Four items were chosen from the *treatment* domain to characterize the nature of therapeutic interventions applied (i.e., type of therapy, frequency and duration of sessions, duration of course) (Table 5). The workgroup acknowledged that TBI rehabilitation lacks a coherent taxonomy to adequately characterize treatment approaches and

TABLE 5. BASIC CDEs FOR REHABILITATION STUDIES FOR MODERATE–SEVERE TBI^a

<i>All ages</i>	
Education years number	Epidural hematoma indicator
Traumatic brain injury mechanism type	Subdural hematoma acute indicator
Pupil reactivity to light left eye result	Subarachnoid hemorrhage indicator
Pupil reactivity to light right eye result	Midline shift supratentorial indicator
Subarachnoid hemorrhage indicator	Contusion indicator
Hospital discharge date and time	Intracerebral hemorrhage indicator
Hospital discharge destination type	Intraventricular hemorrhage indicator
Pupil left eye measurement	Diffuse axonal injury indicator
Pupil right eye measurement	Penetrating injury indicator
Pupil shape left eye type	Intracranial procedures indicator
Pupil shape right eye type	Cervicomedullary junction or brainstem injury indicator
Loss of consciousness indicator	Edema indicator
Loss of consciousness reporter type	Brain swelling indicator
Post-traumatic amnesia indicator	Ischemia or infarction or HI injury indicator
Post-traumatic amnesia reporter type	Brain atrophy or encephalomalacia result
Alteration of consciousness indicator	Therapy or rehabilitation type
Alteration of consciousness reporter type	Therapy or rehabilitation ICD-9-CM code
Imaging study date and time	Therapy or rehabilitation session frequency
Imaging modality type	Therapy or rehabilitation session duration
Imaging scanner strength value	Therapy or rehabilitation start date and time
Imaging scanner manufacturer name	Therapy or rehabilitation end date and time
Imaging scanner model name	Therapy or rehabilitation ongoing indicator
Imaging scanner software version number	Residence type
Imaging sequence type	Death date and time
<i>Adult-specific</i>	<i>Pediatric-specific</i>
Marital or partner status	Education/school participation status

^aDefinitions and guidelines are available on the CDE web site.¹⁸

CDE, common data element; TBI, traumatic brain injury; H-I, hypoxia-ischemia; ICD-9-CM, The International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification.

TABLE 6. *BASIC* CDEs FOR MILD TBI/CONCUSSION STUDIES^a

<i>All ages</i>	
Age value	Epidural hematoma indicator
Language primary ISO 639-2 code	Extra-axial hematoma indicator
Language primary text	Subdural hematoma acute indicator
Education years number	Subdural hematoma subacute or chronic indicator
Concussion prior number	Subdural hematoma mixed density or CSF-like collection indicator
Injury date reliability type	Subarachnoid hemorrhage indicator
Injury date and time estimation type	Vascular dissection indicator
Symptom onset date and time	Traumatic aneurysm indicator
Hospital first treated arrival date and time	Venous sinus injury indicator
Hospital admission date and time	Midline shift supratentorial indicator
Abusive head trauma likelihood type	Cisternal compression indicator
TBI mechanism type	Ventricle - fourth shift or effacement indicator
Subarachnoid hemorrhage indicator	Contusion indicator
Seizure indicator	Contusion findings type
Seizure TBI presentation type	Intracerebral hemorrhage indicator
Definitive clinical care location type	Intraventricular hemorrhage indicator
GCS confounders type	Diffuse axonal injury indicator
Loss of consciousness indicator	Subarachnoid hemorrhage indicator
Loss of consciousness reporter type	Subdural hematoma acute indicator
Post-traumatic amnesia indicator	Subdural hematoma mixed density or CSF-like collection indicator
Post-traumatic amnesia reporter type	Subdural hematoma subacute or chronic indicator
Alteration of consciousness indicator	Symptom onset date and time
TBI symptom or sign type	Traumatic aneurysm indicator
TBI symptom or sign indicator	Traumatic axonal injury indicator
Imaging study date and time	Traumatic brain injury mechanism type
Imaging modality type	Vascular dissection indicator
Imaging scanner strength value	Venous sinus injury indicator
Imaging scanner manufacturer name	Ventricle - fourth shift or effacement indicator
Imaging scanner model name	
Imaging scanner software version number	
Imaging sequence type	
Skull fracture indicator	
<i>Adult-specific</i>	<i>Pediatric-specific</i>
	Education school participation status

^aDefinitions, codes, permissible values and other guidelines are available on the CDE web site.¹⁸
CDE, common data element; TBI, traumatic brain injury; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid.

methods. This impedes the development of foundational treatment constructs and places significant constraints on comparative effectiveness research.

Mild TBI/concussion studies. In the recommendations for mild TBI/concussion studies, *basic* elements included 60 items for all ages, plus 1 item specific to children (Fig. 1 and Table 6). The *basic* CDEs included items that are relevant to studies of both the acute and chronic phases of injury. An effort was made to incorporate some of the variables and outcome measures that are specifically used in military and sport-related concussion studies as *supplemental* CDEs. Whereas the outcome measures were otherwise generally retained from v.1, several were added to specifically address research questions that are common within this area of study. For example, the workgroup added symptom validity testing, computerized batteries, and telephone follow-up as these were considered important in many studies in this area.

Supplemental data. In addition to the *core* and *basic* CDEs there are hundreds of optional *supplemental* data elements and outcome measurement tools that may be useful depending upon the aims of the study.²⁰ The list of supplemental items was intended to

be large and inclusive, in order to provide a broad range of options, but is expected to gradually narrow as evidence accumulates in favor of specific CDEs. The entire *core*, many of the *basic*, and most of the *supplemental* CDEs are shared across two or more study types, which will facilitate meta-analyses not only within, but also across study types. It is also worth noting that the *supplemental* data elements are not viewed as comprising an exhaustive list, and, depending upon the purpose of the particular study, additional items may be needed.

Recommendations for outcome measures

The four workgroups also reviewed an extensive list of assessment instruments and scales for use in TBI research. One outcome measure was recommended as a *core* recommendation, the Glasgow Outcome Score - Extended, but only for older children and adults. The Pediatric Glasgow Outcome Score - Extended was not recommended as a *core* CDE for pediatric TBI, reflecting differences in expert opinion regarding its utility for studying milder forms of TBI. In addition to the one *core* outcome measure, a battery of *basic* outcome measures was also recommended by three of the four workgroups (Table 7). For studies of adults, the battery includes the Motor and Cognitive subscales of the Functional Independence Measure (FIM) to assess

TABLE 7. BASIC OUTCOME MEASURES BY STUDY POPULATION

	<i>Acute, hosp.</i>	<i>Mod-severe rehab.</i>	<i>Mild TBI/ concussion</i>
<i>All ages</i>			
Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) or California Verbal Learning Test- II (CVLT-II) or (CVLT-C)	X	X	X
<i>Adult-specific</i>			
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-IV), Processing Speed Index	X	X	X
Brief Symptom Inventory - 18 Item (BSI-18)	X	X	X
Trail Making Test (TMT)	X	X	X
Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS)	X	X	
Disability Rating Scale (DRS)	X	X	
Functional Independence Measure (FIM): Motor Subscale and Cognition Subscale (Cog-FIM)		X	
Craig Handicap and Assessment Reporting Technique, Short Form (CHART-SF)		X	
Rivermead Postconcussive Symptom Questionnaire (RPQ)			X
<i>Pediatric-specific</i>			
Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory (PEDI) Self Care and Mobility subscales	X	X	X
Wechsler Intelligence Scale (WISC-IV), or the Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence - IV (WPPSI-IV)	X	X	X
Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory: Generic core	X	X	X
Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System (D-KEFS) Verbal Fluency	X	X	X
Pediatric Glasgow Outcome Scale - Extended	X	X	
Functional Independence Measure for Children (WeeFIM)		X	
Health and Behavior Inventory (HBI)			X

TBI, traumatic brain injury.

motor and cognitive activity limitations, respectively. The Disability Rating Scale (DRS) was chosen for global outcome assessment. To investigate specific neuropsychological functions, the Processing Speed Index from the Wechsler Adult Scale of Intelligence-IV was recommended for evaluating speed of processing, the Trail Making Test for attention and mental control, and the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test or the California Verbal Learning Test for memory. For evaluation of quality of life, the Satisfaction with Life Scale was recommended; the Craig Handicap Assessment and Reporting Technique (Short Form) was recommended for measuring societal participation after moderate to severe TBI; and the Rivermead Postconcussive Symptom Questionnaire was recommended for assessing post-concussive symptoms after mild TBI. Finally, the Brief Symptom Inventory-18 was recommended for assessment of psychological status. Most of the measures described have complementary pediatric versions (Table 7).

Discussion

The goal of updating the CDEs was to maintain as much of the v.1 data elements as possible while addressing the need to reduce the *core* CDEs, fill critical gaps, and eliminate redundancies. This was achieved by creating workgroups in which half of the members were carried over from the v.1 workgroups to ensure continuity of the concepts and process, and half were from new participants chosen to bring in new perspectives. The refinement of the *core* CDEs, the creation of a new category called *basic* to target CDE recommendations to specific types of studies, and the expansion of CDEs relevant to milder and/or chronic TBI are all major strengths. At first

glance, some data points that are routinely collected in TBI studies, such as GCS score, may seem to have overlooked in compiling the *basic* CDEs. However, it must be remembered that such elements are classified as *core* and are recommended to be collected by all of the various types of studies. Other improvements of v.2 are the elimination of redundant CDEs and alignment with the National Library of Medicine standards. Finally, moving the *emerging* category of CDEs into the *supplemental* category is another improvement, because it will facilitate data-driven comparisons of their usefulness.

A remaining issue across both versions of the CDEs is that the battery of outcome measures that are highly recommended (*basic*) includes five to nine assessments or tools depending up the study type, which may be too many for practical use by most research studies. Although a smaller battery of assessment tools would facilitate universal implementation, the workgroups were unable to narrow the recommendations because of the breadth of symptoms associated with TBI, the all-inclusive age range embraced by this project, and the lack of evidence to strongly support one tool over another. However, there are two new computer-adapted testing tools that sound very promising. One is the Neuro-QOL, which is a very comprehensive, patient-report outcome measure that has undergone validation studies on adults with a variety of neurological disorders, including TBI, but still needs pediatric validation studies.²¹ The other is the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Toolbox for Neurological Function, which consists of a 2 h battery to assess cognitive, emotional, executive, and sensorimotor function.²² The toolbox has been validated in healthy subjects, but not yet in those with TBI. Employing state-of-the-art technology makes it possible for these tools to be very comprehensive, but also brief, because of the

adaptive testing utilized. Following validation studies in TBI populations, these two tools may provide brief, inexpensive, and reliable outcome measures for both pediatric and adult TBI research.

One remaining concern with respect to v.2 is the seemingly arbitrary nature by which some data elements are classified, such as *basic* versus *supplemental*. This potential weakness is readily acknowledged. This version of the CDEs balanced the evidence-based practice approach with the imperatives of practicality. Future revisions of the TBI CDEs will have a greater emphasis on considering the evidentiary basis for making such categorizations. Before updating to v.3, many workgroup members recommend the real-world use of v.2 to determine which CDEs and outcome measures are most valuable for characterizing patient populations, evaluating tools, and predicting outcomes. Therefore, implementation of the TBI CDEs is the next major challenge. Implementation will be facilitated by the newly developed Federal Interagency TBI Research (FITBIR) Informatics System, which will use the TBI CDEs as its data dictionary.²³ FITBIR provides a platform for data sharing, which will accelerate research by allowing individual subject meta-analysis and rigorous comparisons across studies. A further important step toward implementation will be obtaining endorsements by professional organizations. Currently, the American Association of Neurological Surgeons and the Congress of Neurological Surgeons have endorsed v.2 of the TBI CDEs. Translation into other languages to allow use in international studies is also a priority for the future.

Looking beyond implementation, there is the larger question of whether the International TBI Common Data Elements Project will lead to significant advances in knowledge. The concept of harmonization of data elements to enable meta-analysis and collaboration has emerged over the past decade. There are numerous neurological diseases with CDEs, including stroke, epilepsy, and Parkinson's disease, which were created in a manner similar to those for TBI.²⁴ The Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative has demonstrated that data sharing can be very productive, and can accelerate the development of biomarkers and address other questions of high clinical relevance.²⁵ The Institute of Medicine has also described a vision for creating knowledge networks, which are built on CDEs and data sharing, as a platform for personalized medicine and better patient outcomes.²⁶

Conclusion

The International CDE Project for TBI research has been endorsed by numerous Federal agencies and professional organizations and will serve as the data dictionary for the newly developed FITBIR Informatics System. The creation of v.2 was necessary to increase the feasibility and relevance of the TBI CDEs to a wide range of study types and populations. It is anticipated that additional new data elements and small modifications to the current ones may occur in the near term, but that major revisions will be postponed until enough data are in hand to justify the changes.

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Author Disclosure Statement

No competing financial interests exist. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the

agencies or institutions with which they are affiliated, including the United States Department of Health and Human Services. This work is not an official document, guidance, or policy of the United States government, nor should any official endorsement be inferred.

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APPENDIX

Members of the TBI Common Data Elements

(2.0) Workgroups

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