

Supplementary Data

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1. DIFFERENCES IN BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION-TESTED AND NOT-TESTED PATIENTS

<i>Variables</i>	<i>BAC tested</i> (n = 405)	<i>BAC not tested</i> (n = 480)	<i>p Value</i>
Age	53 (41–62)	62 (46–73)	<0.001
Injury mechanism			
Ground level fall	228 (56)	228 (60)	<0.001
Fall from height	25 (6)	29 (6)	
Road traffic accident	57 (14)	89 (19)	
Assault or suicide	55 (14)	25 (5)	
Other/Unknown	40 (10)	49 (10)	
High-injury energy*	70 (17)	113 (24)	0.022
Glasgow Coma Scale score			
3–8	227 (56)	161 (34)	<0.001
9–12	78 (19)	128 (27)	
13–15	100 (25)	191 (39)	
Motor score			
Obeys/localizes	217 (54)	348 (73)	<0.001
Normal/abnormal flexion	70 (17)	62 (13)	
Extension/none	118 (29)	70 (14)	
Pupils			
Both reacts	289 (71)	369 (77)	0.108
One reacts	48 (12)	53 (11)	
None reacts	68 (17)	58 (12)	
Hypoxia	70 (17)	66 (14)	0.146
Hypotension	42 (10)	28 (6)	0.013
Traumatic SAH	248 (61)	255 (53)	0.015
Epidural hematoma	45 (11)	45 (9)	0.395
Acute mass lesion evacuation	144 (36)	160 (33)	0.488
Marshall CT classification			
I	9 (2)	8 (2)	0.218
II	93 (23)	126 (26)	
III–IV	54 (13)	45 (9)	
EML/NEML	249 (62)	301 (63)	
Rotterdam CT score			
1–2	79 (20)	117 (24)	0.016
3–4	207 (51)	260 (54)	
5–6	119 (29)	103 (22)	
Glucose (mmol/L)	6.9 (5.9–8.5)	7.6 (6.3–9.3)	<0.001
Hemoglobin (g/L)	12.7 (11.2–14.1)	12.4 (11.1–13.6)	0.042
INR	1.0 (1.0–1.1)	1.1 (1.0–1.2)	<0.001
Platelet count (10⁹/L)	190 (138–236)	187 (136–233)	0.866
Predicted outcome			
IMPACTlab sum score	8 (5–13)	8 (6–11)	0.487
APACHE II score	17 (13–22)	18 (13–23)	0.866
IMPACTlab-APACHE II risk			
Six-month mortality (%)	9.1 (3.2–30.8)	9.8 (3.5–24.9)	0.892
Six-month unfavorable outcome (%)	35.0 (18.7–61.6)	36.5 (20.3–57.4)	0.979
Observed outcome			
Length of stay (days)			
ICU	3 (1–7)	2 (1–5)	0.001
Hospital	9 (4–16)	7 (4–13)	0.003
Six-month outcome			
Median GOS	4 (1–5)	4 (2–5)	0.765
Unfavorable outcome†	186 (46)	230 (48)	0.554
Mortality	102 (25)	117 (24)	0.781

Continuous variables are presented as median (interquartile range), categorical presented as *n* (%).

*High-energy injury is defined as fall from over 2 m height or speed >20 km/h.

†Defined as Glasgow Outcome Scale score of 1–3.

BAC, blood alcohol concentration; SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage; CT, computed tomography; EML, evacuated mass lesions; NEML, non-evacuated mass lesions; INR, International Normalized Ratio; IMPACT, International Mission for Prognosis and Analysis of Clinical Trials in TBI (traumatic brain injury); APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II; ICU, intensive care unit; GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale.