

# **Burns Registry of Australia and New Zealand (BRANZ) adult long term outcomes pilot study**

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## **Introduction**

The Burns Registry of Australia and New Zealand (BRANZ) adult long term outcomes pilot project was developed to assess the feasibility and value of routinely collecting long term outcome data.

## **Methods**

Burns patients admitted for >24 hours were recruited from five BRANZ sites. Participants were followed-up at 1, 6, 12 and 24-months after injury using the SF-36, Burn-Specific Health Scale-Brief, Brief Fatigue Inventory, Sickness Impact Profile (work scale) and measures of itch. Follow-up methods include telephone, in-person interview, and mail-out modes of administration.

## **Results**

There were 463 participants from five sites. The mean age of participants was 41.8 years, 68% were male, 65% had a burn <10% TBSA, and 44% were flame burns. The follow-up rates for participants decreased over time; 63% at 1-month, 47% at 6-months, 40% at 12-months, and 21% at 24-months. The important predictors of follow-up were older age, larger %TBSA, and the hospital of management with two sites demonstrating significantly lower adjusted odds of follow-up than the reference site. Sites which predominantly employed a single mode of follow-up (either telephone or mail-out) demonstrated better follow-up rates. Outcomes at each time point will be presented.

## **Discussion and Conclusion**

Long term follow-up of burns patients is challenging, particularly for burns <10% TBSA. Sites who were more successful with follow-up used one method almost exclusively. The findings provide valuable data regarding the feasibility of routine follow-up of BRANZ patients.

## **Key Words**

Burn registry  
Outcomes  
Cohort study  
Function  
Quality of life

## **Nominated Stream for Oral Presentations**

[ ] Medical

[ ] Nursing

- Allied Health
- Scientific

**Nominated Stream for Poster Presentations**

- Care
- Prevention
- Research