

Title : TAKING CARE OF A TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY VICTIM AFTER A ROAD ACCIDENT : HOW TO ASSESS THE LONG TERM EFFECT ON THE FAMILY ?

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Abstract Title :	Taking care of a TBI victim after a road accident : How to assess the long term effect on the family ?
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Introduction: ESPARR is a prospective cohort study of road accident victims, allowing us to study the consequences of road accidents on the victims and their family. After such an event, victims and their family experience a major change, which is often permanent.

Objectives: This work presents the methodology and the tools which will be used to assess the repercussion of road accidents on the family of the seriously injured people.

Method: By a collaboration with the UNAFTC's families, we are able to highlight their expectation, their needs and what would be necessary to assess, such as the burden that represented the caring of their injured parent, changes in their life projects, the anxiety and the fear, and how they are affected 'today' by all they went through after their accident.

An auto-questionnaire, intended to the family circle, is chosen because it reflects the different levels of complaint the different family expressed. It includes a family burden measure scale (the short version of the Zarit scale), a quality of life scale (the Glzman scale) and a visual analogical scale of the level of felt burden (load). This auto-questionnaire will be sent at each seeked member of the family, by postal service. On a second hand, a psychologist will carry out a phone interview allowing any family member to express freely his feelings. These data will be analysed and crossed with the questionnaire's results. The 66 victim's family (in which 59 had a traumatic brain injury) of the ESPARR cohort will be contacted, up to 4 members per family more than 14 years old, after we obtained the victim's agreement.

Expected results:

-We expect to contact 264 close relatives of the victims, in which 236 traumatic brain injury victim's family.

-The observation and the analyses of the family's behaviour, and the highlighting of how the family can disorganise and reorganise itself to deal with a 'dependant' person will help obtaining quantitative data, which will be useful to establish caring action plans.

-We will be able to validate the short Zarit scale in a population of road accident's victims caregiver.