

Key Points Summary

Dismuke-Greer, C. E., Gebregziabher, M., Ritchwood, T., Pugh, M. J., Walker, R. J., Uchendu, U. S., & Egede, L. E. (2018). Geographic disparities in mortality risk within a racially diverse sample of U.S. veterans with traumatic brain injury. Health Equity, 2(1), 304-312. doi:10.1089/heq.2018.0047

Primary Question this Study Addresses

What are the longitudinal associations among race and ethnicity, geographic location, and all-cause mortality in Veterans with traumatic brain injury (TBI)?

Study Findings That Add to Our Knowledge

Residing in the U.S. territories was associated with a higher risk of death among Veterans relative to residing on the U.S. mainland.

The race/ethnicity disparity previously found for the U.S. Veterans diagnosed with TBI seems to be accounted for by living in the U.S. territories.

How Study Evidence Might Be Used in Practice

Among Veterans with TBI, mortality rates were higher in those who reside in the U.S. territories. Previous documented higher mortality among Hispanic veterans seems to be explained by residing in the U.S. territories.

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs should investigate targeted policies and interventions to improve the survival of the U.S. territory veterans diagnosed with TBI.

For more information on Veterans health disparities, visit:



To access the study abstract, click here:



Abstract

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