Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale

The Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS-E) was developed to address the limitations of the original Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS), including the use of broad categories that are insensitive to change and difficulties with reliability due to lack of a structured interview format.

The GOS-E extends the original 5 GOS categories to 8.

The 8 categories are:

Dead, Vegetative State, Lower Severe Disability, Upper Severe Disability, Lower Moderate Disability, Upper Moderate Disability, Lower Good Recovery, and Upper Good Recovery.

Compared to the GOS, the GOS-E is more sensitive to change in mild traumatic brain injury and moderate traumatic brain injury. [1)].

Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale

The Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS-E) and the Modified Barthel Index (MBI) are both tools used in healthcare to assess patient outcomes, but they serve different purposes and measure different aspects of patient functioning.

Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS-E):

The GOS-E is an extension of the Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS), which was initially developed to assess outcomes following traumatic brain injury (TBI). It measures the overall outcome of patients based on their level of functioning and independence in everyday life. The GOS-E categorizes patients into one of eight categories ranging from death to good recovery, providing a broad assessment of the patient's recovery and functional status over time. This scale is often used in clinical trials, research studies, and clinical practice to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and treatments for TBI and other neurological conditions. Modified Barthel Index (MBI):

The Modified Barthel Index is a widely used tool for assessing a patient's ability to perform activities of daily living (ADLs) and mobility. It measures functional independence across several domains, including feeding, bathing, grooming, dressing, bowel and bladder control, toileting, transferring, mobility, and stair climbing. The MBI assigns scores to each activity based on the patient's level of independence, with higher scores indicating greater functional independence. It is commonly used in rehabilitation settings to assess patients' functional abilities, monitor their progress over time, and guide treatment planning. Difference between GOS-E and MBI: The main difference between the Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS-E) and the Modified Barthel Index (MBI) lies in what they measure:

The GOS-E primarily assesses the overall outcome and functional status of patients following traumatic brain injury (TBI) and other neurological conditions. It provides a general indication of the patient's level of recovery and functioning in daily life.

The Modified Barthel Index (MBI), on the other hand, focuses specifically on assessing a patient's ability to perform activities of daily living (ADLs) and mobility. It provides a detailed assessment of functional independence across various domains, allowing healthcare providers to identify specific

areas of impairment and track changes in the patient's functional status over time.

In summary, while both tools are valuable for evaluating patient outcomes, the GOS-E provides a broad assessment of overall recovery and functioning, whereas the MBI offers a more detailed evaluation of functional independence in ADLs and mobility.

1)

Sander, A. (2002). The Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale. The Center for Outcome Measurement in Brain Injury. http://www.tbims.org/combi/gose (accessed June 3, 2014