Marital status

- Long-term family outcomes in grade 2 IDH-mutated glioma patients treated with awake-guided surgery: Biological, professional, and therapeutic interactions
- Socioeconomic influences on survival outcome in idh-wildtype glioma patients: examining the role of age, education, and lifestyle factors
- Social alienation and influencing factors among caregivers of stroke patients in China: a cross-sectional study
- Association of multiple pregnancies with risk of preterm birth in the United States: a retrospective cohort study
- Prevalence and Independent Risk Factors of Anxiety and Depression Symptoms in Glioma Patients: A Cross-Sectional Analysis
- A cross-sectional study to assess patients' perception of physicians' communication skills: 15 minutes is what it takes
- Patterns and Outcomes in the Management of Uterine Fibroids: A Hospital-Based Retrospective Study
- Frailty-free life expectancy and its association with socio-economic characteristics: an analysis of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing cohort study

Mascialino et al. examine the probability of marital stability after TBI at 6 and 12 months following injury (i.e., probability trajectory across those two time points), as well as predictors of that probability trajectory.

The study design was repeated-measures and observational. Patient recruitment and follow-up took place from January 2018 to March 2020 in Quito, Ecuador. Ninety-seven TBI survivors were recruited while hospitalized in the neurosurgery unit of Hospital Eugenio Espejo, a tertiary care center. Patients were assessed at 6 and 12 months after their injury. Hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) was used to examine baseline predictors of linear marital probability trajectories across 6 and 12 months after injury. A final set of HLMs included each of the previously significant predictors from the first model, time, and the interaction terms between time and the previously significant predictor. Results: The first HLM found that marital probability remained stable between 6 and 12 months after TBI. Individuals who were employed at baseline had higher marital probability trajectories than those who had been unemployed. Older individuals had higher marital probability trajectories than younger individuals, and women had higher marital probability trajectories than men. This is the first study to examine marital probability trajectories for an Ecuadorian adult population with TBI, and the data are of great value to understanding post-TBI outcomes in the region. These results can inform interventions and support systems to bolster marital resilience in the aftermath of TBI. Further research is warranted to explore the nuances of these relationships and to validate these findings in diverse populations [1].

Mascialino et al.'s study is a significant contribution to the understanding of marital stability in TBI survivors, particularly in an Ecuadorian context. Despite its limitations, the research highlights important predictors and provides a foundation for developing interventions. Future studies should address the identified gaps to build a more comprehensive understanding of marital resilience

1)

Mascialino G, Perrin PB, Arango-Lasprilla JC, Watson JD, Rodríguez-Lorenzana A, Paz C. Marital Stability During the Year After Traumatic Brain Injury in an Ecuadorian Sample: A Repeated-Measures Study. J

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