Introduction

- “Good old days” bias is the tendency for Pediatric mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) patients to remember their pre-injury symptom status more favourably.

Methods

- 99 parent-child pairs aged 5-18 present to ED at Alberta Children’s Hospital.
- Post-concussion symptom inventory (PCSI) scores were completed at 1, 7, and 6 months.
- Recovery was determined at 3 months by a retrospective return to pre-injury symptom levels.
- Compared with others.
- Mixed model analysis to examine recall bias over time.

Results

- Mixed Method Analysis
- Youth showed no difference in symptom reporting between recovered and unrecovered groups (p=0.058), possibly due to a late baseline score (1 month). Ideal baseline = at time of injury (at ED).
- Parents demonstrated a significant effect of “good old days” bias on symptom reporting at 3 months (t=-2.15, p=0.033).

Conclusions

- Parents may be more likely to exhibit recall bias than their children via proxy effect.
- Acquiring an early baseline symptom score in ED may be invaluable as recall bias may be more prominent in the early stages after injury.
- More frequent PCSI symptoms scores may be indicated to reduce “good old days” bias. A protocol for follow up times in mTBI patients may clinically aid in reducing recall bias.

Significance:

“Good old days” bias may play a significant role in clinically determining recovery ie. (Back to Baseline)

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References