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Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS)

Availability:	The Glasgow Outcome Scale is freely available: Glasgow Outcome Scale .
Classification:	Supplemental: Stroke, TBI – The Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS)
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>Purpose</p> <p>The Glasgow Outcome Scale was developed to define broad outcome categories for people who sustain acute brain damage from head injury or non-traumatic brain insults.¹ The scale reflects disability and handicap rather than impairment; that is, it focuses on how the injury has affected functioning in major areas of life rather than on the particular deficits and symptoms caused by injury.² It is not intended to provide detailed information about the specific difficulties faced by individual patients, but to give a general index of overall outcome.</p> <p>Overview</p> <p>The GOS is a one item scale with 5 possible ratings (Dead, Vegetative State, Severe Disability, Moderate Disability, and Good Recovery).</p> <p>Time</p> <p>Depending on prior familiarity with the patient, the scale can be completed in as little as 5 minutes.</p> <p>Psychometric Properties</p> <p>An inter-rater reliability study of the structured interview found the standard format of the GOS assessment within a written protocol is practical and reliable. This scales are very commonly used to predict global outcomes and there is an extensive literature demonstrating reliability and validity for the GOS.</p> <p>Other Important Notes</p> <p>Some have questioned the validity of the GOS with children; there is an adaptation that can be used with children.</p>
Scoring:	<p>Ratings for the GOS range from 1 to 5 (Dead to Good Recovery).</p> <p>The GOS is generally rated by a clinician or research assistant who is familiar with the patient or who conducts a structured interview to obtain needed information.</p>
Restrictions:	N/A
Key References:	<p>Key References: Wilson, J. T., Pettigrew, L. E., & Teasdale, G. M. (1998). Structured interviews for the Glasgow Outcome Scale and the extended Glasgow Outcome Scale: guidelines for their use. <i>J Neurotrauma</i>, 15(8), 573–585.</p> <p>Teasdale, G. M., Pettigrew, L. E., Wilson, J. T., Murray, G., & Jennett, B. (1998). Analyzing outcome of treatment of severe head injury: a review and update on advancing the use of the Glasgow Outcome Scale. <i>J Neurotrauma</i>, 15(8), 587–597.</p>

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Additional References	<p>Other References: Anderson, S. I., Housley, A. M., Jones, P. A., Slattery, J., & Miller, J. D. (1993). Glasgow Outcome Scale: an inter-rater reliability study. <i>Brain Inj</i>, 7(4), 309–317.</p> <p>Bond, M. R., Jennett, W. B., Brooks, D. N., & McKinlay, W. (1979). The nature of physical, mental and social deficits contributing to the categories of good recovery, moderate and severe disability in the Glasgow Global Outcome Scale. <i>Acta Neurochir Suppl (Wien)</i>, 28(1), 126–127.</p> <p>Brooks, D. N., Hosie, J., Bond, M. R., Jennett, B., & Aughton, M. (1986). Cognitive sequelae of severe head injury in relation to the Glasgow Outcome Scale. <i>J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry</i>, 49(5), 549–553.</p> <p>Clifton, G. L., Kreutzer, J. S., Choi, S. C., Devany, C. W., Eisenberg, H. M., Foulkes, M. A., . . . Marshall, L. F. (1993). Relationship between Glasgow Outcome Scale and neuropsychological measures after brain injury. <i>Neurosurgery</i>, 33(1), 34-38; discussion 38–39.</p> <p>Hall, K., Cope, D. N., & Rappaport, M. (1985). Glasgow Outcome Scale and Disability Rating Scale: comparative usefulness in following recovery in traumatic head injury. <i>Arch Phys Med Rehabil</i>, 66(1), 35–37.</p> <p>Hellawell, D. J., & Signorini, D. F. (1997). The Edinburgh Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale (EEGOS): rationale and pilot studies. <i>Int J Rehabil Res</i>, 20(4), 345–354.</p> <p>Jennett, B., & Bond, M. (1975). Assessment of outcome after severe brain damage. <i>Lancet</i>, 1(7905), 480–484.</p> <p>Jennett, B., Snoek, J., Bond, M. R., & Brooks, N. (1981). Disability after severe head injury: observations on the use of the Glasgow Outcome Scale. <i>J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry</i>, 44(4), 285–293.</p> <p>Koelfen, W., Freund, M., Dinter, D., Schmidt, B., Koenig, S., & Schultze, C. (1997). Long-term follow up of children with head injuries-classified as "good recovery" using the Glasgow Outcome Scale: neurological, neuropsychological and magnetic resonance imaging results. <i>Eur J Pediatr</i>, 156(3), 230–235.</p> <p>Leon-Carrion, J., Alarcon, J. C., Revuelta, M., Murillo-Cabezas, F., Dominguez-Roldan, J. M., Dominguez-Morales, M. R., . . . Forastero, P. (1998). Executive functioning as outcome in patients after traumatic brain injury. <i>Int J Neurosci</i>, 94(1-2), 75–83.</p> <p>Satz, P., Zaucha, K., Forney, D. L., McCleary, C., Asarnow, R. F., Light, R., . . . Becker, D. (1998). Neuropsychological, psychosocial and vocational correlates of the Glasgow Outcome Scale at 6 months post-injury: a study of moderate to severe traumatic brain injury patients. <i>Brain Inj</i>, 12(7), 555–567.</p> <p>Wilson, J. T., Pettigrew, L. E., & Teasdale, G. M. (2000). Emotional and cognitive consequences of head injury in relation to the glasgow outcome scale. <i>J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry</i>, 69(2), 204–209.</p> <p>Wilson, J. T., Sliker, F. J., Legrand, V., Murray, G., Stocchetti, N., & Maas, A. I. (2007). Observer variation in the assessment of outcome in traumatic brain injury: experience from a multicenter, international randomized clinical trial. <i>Neurosurgery</i>, 61(1), 123-128; discussion 128–129.</p> <p>Wright, J. (2000). The Glasgow Outcome Scale. The Center for Outcome Measurement in Brain Injury. Glasgow Outcome Scale (accessed July 8, 2015).</p>
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