

# ESPARR - Cohort "Study of Population Monitoring of Road Accidents in the Rhone"

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General	
Identification	
Detailed name	Cohort "Study of Population Monitoring of Road Accidents in the Rhone"
Sign or acronym	ESPARR
CNIL registration number, number and date of CPP agreement, AFSSAPS (French Health Products Safety Agency) authorisation	CNIL
General Aspects	
Medical area	Psychology and psychiatry Traumatology
Health determinants	Addictions Occupation Social and psychosocial factors
Keywords	road accident victims, Rhône
Scientific investigator(s) (Contact)	
Name of the director	Hours
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Organization	IFSTTAR

Collaborations	
Funding	
Funding status	Public
Details	ministère de la santé : PHRC 2003ministère de la santé : PHRC 2005programme PREDIT ministère des transports ANR-Predit
Governance of the database	
Sponsor(s) or organisation(s) responsible	Institut Français des Sciences et Technologies des Transports, de l'Aménagement et des Réseaux (IFSTTAR ex INRETS)
Organisation status	Public
Sponsor(s) or organisation(s) responsible	Université Claude Bernard de Lyon (UCBL)
Organisation status	Public
Sponsor(s) or organisation(s) responsible	Hospices Civils de Lyon (HCL)
Organisation status	Public
Additional contact	
Main features	
Type of database	
Type of database	Study databases
Study databases (details)	Cohort study
Database recruitment is carried out by an intermediary	A population file
Database recruitment is carried out as part of an interventional study	No
Additional information regarding sample selection.	For the recruitment of slightly and moderately injured victims, a sampling plan in clusters has been set up to include one in ten people from the victims concerned in the Registry. For the slightly and moderately injured, this therefore amounted to recruitment in real time. This method of subject recruitment ensured a representativeness of the

victims included in the cohort, in terms of distribution over time and across care departments and hospital appointments. The most seriously injured victims, generally hospitalized for at least 24 hours, were identified daily in the after-care departments, either during the part-time work of the survey takers in Lyon's two teaching hospitals, or via weekly telephone contact with the coordinator. Lastly, the SAMU reported all of its call-outs relating to road accidents on a daily basis.

## Database objective

### Main objective

#### Main objectives

Evaluate accident consequences on the victim and his/her family (functional, social, professional and financial).

Identify the prognostic factors of a poor fate and thus define serious injured victims more effectively. Put forward avenues for preventing consequences through suitable treatment measures.

#### Secondary objectives

Look more particularly into the fate of certain groups of accident victims:

- subjects who have suffered a serious injury,
- subjects who have suffered head injury (of any type of severity),
- the youngest subjects from whom even a slight head injury can have consequences on future acquisitions and therefore disrupt their development,
- elderly subjects for whom the accident can bring them a step closer to dependence.

Have figures to show the actual consequences of road accidents (and not just knowledge coming from empirical or affective data).

### Inclusion criteria

ESPARR is a prospective cohort study of road accident victims, representing victims within the population of the Rhône département, based on a systematic inclusion of accident victims in real time. The objective was to recruit representatives of all victims. Given the very high proportion of slightly injured victims in the Registry (around 90% - the initial objective of the subject recruitment plan was to have a different sampling fraction depending on whether the victims were slightly injured (M.AIS1), moderately injured (M.AIS2) [1 victim in 4] or seriously injured (all M.AIS3 subjects, i.e. 3, 4 or 5) so as to

obtain a sufficiently large sample of seriously injured victims to be able to analyze this particular population.

Population type	
Age	Newborns (birth to 28 days) Infant (28 days to 2 years) Early childhood (2 to 5 years) Childhood (6 to 13 years) Adolescence (13 to 18 years) Adulthood (19 to 24 years) Adulthood (25 to 44 years) Adulthood (45 to 64 years) Elderly (65 to 79 years) Great age (80 years and more)
Population covered	General population
Gender	Male Woman
Geography area	Departmental
French regions covered by the database	Auvergne Rhône-Alpes
Detail of the geography area	Rhône department (69)
Data collection	
Dates	
Date of first collection (YYYY or MM/YYYY)	2004
Date of last collection (YYYY or MM/YYYY)	2011
Size of the database	
Size of the database (number of individuals)	[1000-10 000[ individuals
Details of the number of individuals	1372
Data	
Database activity	Current data collection
Type of data collected	Clinical data Declarative data

## Administrative data

Clinical data (detail)	Direct physical measures
Declarative data (detail)	Phone interview
Administrative data (detail)	age, gender, socioprofessional category

Presence of a biobank	No
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Health parameters studied	Health care consumption and services Quality of life/health perception Others
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Care consumption (detail)	Hospitalization Medicines consumption
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Other (detail)	social health inequalities
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## Procedures

Data collection method	The cohort overall is subject to investigation by a basic self-questionnaire that is sent to all subjects at regular intervals. This basic information is completed for specific sub-groups by information acquired during meetings with these subjects in person:- seriously injured patients (with at least an injury AIS ? 3).- patients with head injuries (presenting at least one injury to the head, irrespective of its severity: AIS 1, 2 and more)
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Classifications used	AIS and ISS: Abbreviated impairment scale and injury severity score; scales for scoring injuries and their severity in accident analysis INSEE socioprofessional categories Glasgow Coma Scale Glasgow Outcome Scale MIF: ASIA functional disability measurement: medullary neurological impairment score Marshall scale: neuroimaging traumatic brain injury score
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Participant monitoring	Yes
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Details on monitoring of participants	Four follow-up stages: 6 months, one year, three years, five years after the accident (ongoing)
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Links to administrative sources	No
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## Promotion and access

### Promotion

Link to the document	<a href="http://esparr.inrets.fr/presentation_publication_detail">http://esparr.inrets.fr/presentation_publication_detail</a>
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[.html#publication](#)

Link to the document

<http://www.hal.inserm.fr/ESPARR>

Description

List of publications in HAL

Link to the document

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=ESPARR>

Description

List of publications in Pubmed

## Access

Terms of data access (charter for data provision, format of data, availability delay)

? Days for presenting the results to study subjects and the professionals involved (two events have been held already)

? Special INRETS day (conference) in 2011

? Research reports: ANR, Predit, PHRC

? Scientific publications:

Two scientific articles have already been published on the ESPARR study in the Accident Analysis and Prevention journal:

- 1) Functional outcome after road-crash injury: Description of the ESPARR victims cohort and 6-month follow-up results.
- 2) Diseases, consumption of medicines and responsibility for a road crash.

Esparr has been the focus of three theses in medicine:

- 1) in November 2007 - Qualité de prise en charge médicale après un accident de la route dans le Rhône. Study conducted in the Rhône département as part of the ESPARR survey.
- 2) in November 2007 - Le syndrome de stress post traumatique dans une population d'accidentés de la route présentant un traumatisme crânien léger. Study conducted in the Rhône département as part of the ESPARR survey.
- 3) In 2009: le retour au travail après un accident de la route

One science thesis is underway: Les conséquences familiales, professionnelles et sociales de l'accident de la route :

? Participation in conferences: SOFMER, ADELFI, automobile-Club, World Health Days, European Congress of Physical and Rehabilitation

Medicine.

? Communications for the general public: various encounters with journalists and press conferences during the scientific days and meetings, participation in the road safety week and in public symposia (WHO).

? Publication in the specialist press: journal of the Hospices Civils de Lyon, journal of the UNAFTC, etc.

Access to aggregated data

Access on specific project only

Access to individual data

Access on specific project only