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The Impact of Socioeconomic Status on Racial Disparities in Subdural Hemorrhage Outcomes: A Retrospective Cohort Analysis

Introduction: Subdural hemorrhage (SDH) is a critical neurological condition with significant implications for patient morbidity and mortality. Racial disparities in SDH outcomes have been reported, but the extent to which socioeconomic status (SES) contributes to these disparities remains inadequately explored. This study investigates the impact of SES on racial differences in SDH outcomes, focusing on how factors such as income, education, and access to healthcare may influence the prognosis of patients from different racial backgrounds.

Methods: The research involves a retrospective cohort analysis using data from the National Inpatient Sample (NIS) Database, targeting a diverse population of patients diagnosed with SDH. Patients will be stratified by race and SES, with SES being assessed through metrics such as income level, educational attainment, and insurance coverage. Outcome measures will include mortality rates, functional recovery, and length of hospital stay. The analysis will control for confounding variables, including age, sex, and comorbid conditions, to isolate the effect of SES on racial disparities.

Results: Data collection and analysis are currently ongoing. Findings will be presented as soon as the data has been thoroughly evaluated and interpreted.

Conclusions: Understanding the role of SES in racial disparities is crucial for creating equitable healthcare strategies and improving overall patient outcomes. The findings of this study are expected to contribute valuable insights into the development of institutional policies and clinical practices that ensure more equitable care for all SDH patients.

