

BIOMARKERS FOR BRAIN INJURY:

Game changing new technology for assessment
of mild Traumatic Brain Injury (mTBI)

LUNCH SYMPOSIUM

Wednesday, May 11th, 12:00-1:00 PM CST

Location: Waterbury Ballroom. 2nd Floor

BOOTH PRESENTATION

Thursday, May 12th, 12:00-12:45 CT

Brief presentation will be held at Abbott Booth #114

A boxed lunch will be provided to in-person attendees on a first-come, first-served basis. Information will be collected to be reported in accordance with the Sunshine Act.

Mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) is evaluated during ~5 million emergency department (ED) visits annually,¹ of which > 80% of cases are classified as mild (GCS 13-15).² Due to the limitations of current evaluation tools, mTBI assessment can be time- and resource-consuming.

Join us to hear key clinician experts present the latest research into blood-based biomarkers and their potential to predict the absence of intracranial injury. During this talk, you'll hear how 2 proteins—Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase-L1 (UCH-L1) and Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)—have emerged as promising biomarkers that can be used in conjunction with other clinical information to aid in the evaluation of suspected patients with mTBI in the ED.

SPEAKERS:



Adam J. Singer, MD, FACEP

Professor and Vice Chairman for Research
Department of Emergency Medicine
Stony Brook University



Chris Davlantes, MD, FACEP

Emergency Medicine Physician
Senior Director, Global Medical Affairs,
Abbott Point of Care

1. Korley FK, et al. *J Head Trauma Rehabil.* 2016;31(6):379-387.

2. Dewan MC, et al. *J Neurosurg.* 2004;43(suppl):113-125.

This speaker program is sponsored by and on behalf of Abbott and the content of this presentation is consistent with all applicable FDA requirements. This program is not intended for continuing education credits for any healthcare professional.

This material is intended for a U.S. audience only.



OBJECTIVES:

- Examine challenges and shortcomings of the current approaches to mTBI evaluation in the ED
- Understand the latest advances in mTBI biomarkers, including identifying brain- specific biomarkers with characteristics that offer diagnostic value in the ED
- Understand how blood-based biomarker testing can be used in conjunction with other clinical information to aid in the evaluation of suspected patients with mTBI
- Learn how blood-based biomarker testing in the ED can reduce diagnostic uncertainty by providing a quantitative objective assessment to inform the evaluation of suspected mTBI
- Examine the potential for biomarker testing to reduce unnecessary head CT, improve patient care and satisfaction, and improve operational efficiency

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