Original Paper

Prognostic factors in chronic subdural hematoma patients underwent Burr hole trephination surgery method

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Chronic subdural hematoma is a common disease among patients whom admitted in neurosurgical departments. Although therapeutic strategy of this disease is simple but prognosis of patients is not easily predictable. This study was done to determine the Prognostic factors in patients with chronic subdural hematoma underwent Burr hole trephination surgery method.

Method: This descriptive - analytic study was done on 90 patients with chronic subdural hematoma whom treated with Burr hole trephination surgery technique in Urmia, Iran during 2009-13. Age, sex and size of hematoma, mid-line shift, density and location of hematoma, level of consciousness before surgery, history of disease, physical examination, post-operative brain expansion and post-operative pneumocephalus were recorded for each patient as possible effective variables in outcome. Patients prognosis were evaluated by modified Rankin scale was considered as follow: 0-1=good, 2-5=bad.

Results: 63 (70%) and 27 (30%) of patients were in good and bad prognosis, respectively. Age older than 70 years, level of consciousness less than 12 and history of diabetes were the most significant variables being correlated with bad prognosis after surgery (P<0.05).

Conclusion: Elderly age, level of consciousness prior to surgery and diabetes were correlated with bad prognosis in patients with chronic subdural hematoma underwent Burr hole trephination surgery method.

Keywords: Subdural hematoma, Burr hole trephination method, Prognosis, Age, Consciousness, Diabetes

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