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[Home](#) > [Vol 96, No 6](#) > [Lowprukmanee](#)

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Clinical Outcome of the Patients Treated Surgically for Spontaneous Intracerebral Hematoma at Sawanpracharak Hospital Nrongpong Lowprukmanee

Abstract

Objective: To study the relationship of factors associated with clinical outcome in surgical groups of spontaneous intracerebral hematoma patients (SICH).

Material and Method: The data were retrospectively collected from surgically treated SICH patients who had surgery at Sawanpracharak Hospital between October 2006 and September 2009. Risk factors (heart disease, previous stroke, hypertension, diabetes mellitus (DM), hyperlipidemia, obesity, smoking, alcoholic consumption, and family history), Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), hematoma volume, midline shift (MS), intraventricular bleeding (IVH), hydrocephalus, convulsion, tracheostomy, pneumonia, rebleeding, operating time, and intraoperative blood loss were studied.

Results: Throughout the study period, 380 patients with SICH underwent surgical treatment. Factors that were statistically significant related to outcome of SICH were age ($p < 0.001$), diabetes mellitus ($p < 0.001$), smoking ($p = 0.003$), alcoholic consumption ($p = 0.001$), Glasgow Coma Scale ($p < 0.001$), hematoma volume ($p < 0.001$), midline shift ($p < 0.001$), intraventricular bleeding ($p < 0.001$), hydrocephalus ($p < 0.001$), pneumonia ($p < 0.001$), rebleeding ($p = 0.006$), operating time ($p < 0.001$), and intraoperative blood loss ($p = 0.008$). After logistic regression analysis was done, factors that were statistically significantly related were Glasgow Coma Scale 3 to 8 [OR 6.03 (3.09-11.75); $p < 0.001$], Glasgow Coma Scale 9 to 12 [OR 3.29 (1.87-5.77); $p < 0.001$], intraventricular bleeding [OR 2.33 (1.37-3.98); $p = 0.002$], pneumonia [OR 1.62 (1.00-4.23); $p = 0.049$], rebleeding [OR 2.30 (1.04-5.08); $p = 0.040$], operating time greater than two hours [OR 3.05 (1.11-8.34); $p = 0.030$], and midline shift greater than 10 mm [OR 2.07 (1.04-3.57); $p = 0.038$].

Conclusion: Outcome of surgical treatment of SICH in the present study were related to age, diabetes mellitus, smoking, alcoholic consumption, Glasgow Coma Scale 3 to 8 and 9 to 12, hematoma volume, midline shift greater than 10 mm, intraventricular bleeding, hydrocephalus, pneumonia, rebleeding, operating time greater than two hours, and intra operative blood loss.

Keywords: Spontaneous intracerebral hematoma, Glasgow coma scale, Hematoma volume, Intraventricular bleeding, Hydrocephalus, Glasgow outcome scale

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