

# To Study The Outcome Of Conservative And Operative Management Of Extradural Haemorrhage (Edh) In Patients Following Traumatic Injury.

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## I. Introduction

extradural haematoma means blood collects between dura and skull due to arterial disruption especially of the middle meningeal artery.

EDH is generally managed by open craniotomy for evacuation of the clot , if size of clot volume  $<30 \text{ cm}^3$ , score  $>8$ . then patient can be managed conservatively<sup>1</sup>.

## II. Materials & Methods

### STUDY SETTING

this study, we conducted at surat municipal institute of medical education & research, surat, at department of surgery from october 2013 to september 2015 in 20 patients.

### STUDY TYPE

observational study

### SAMPLE SIZE

sample was collected from october 2013 to september 2015 according to inclusion criteria from indoor record case sheet.

### SAMPLE TECHNIQUE

purposive sampling.

### INCLUSION CRITERIA

the study includes all the patients of traumatic injury, presenting features of  
extradural haemorrhage.

### EXCLUSION CRITERIA

patients of poly trauma  
patients of subdural haemorrhage  
patients of haemorrhagic contusions.

In this study , we divide extradural haemorrhagic patients under two groups ,in group “A” patient who underwent surgery & in group “B” patients were remain conservative, data collected retrospectively from October 2013 to september 2015 from the submitted record case sheets only, result and outcome will be analysed by statistical method applied.

## III. Result & Discussion

In this study I have taken 20 EDH patients.

### 1. DISTRIBUTION FOR INVESTIGATION DATA .

		EDH			
		NO	%	NO	%
	ABSENT	13	65%	1(#FNC)	5%
XRAY SKULL	PRESENT	1(#RFP)	5%		
		1(#LT)	5%		
		1(#LPR)	5%		
		1(#RTE)	5%		
		2(#RTP)	10%		

		EDH			
		NO	%	NO	%
	ABSENT	0	0	0	0
BRAIN SITE	PRESENT	(LFTR)1	5%	(LCC)1	5%
		(RFTP)4	20%	(RTE)1	5%
		(RFP)1	5%	(LFR)2	10%
		(RTP)2	10%	(LTP)1	5%
		(ROCC)1	5%	(RFR)1	5%
		(LTE)2	10%	(LFTRO)1	5%
		(LFP)2	10%		

- TP        temporoparietal
- TPO     temporoparietooccipital
- PR       parietal
- FR       frontal
- TE       temporal
- PT       paritotemporal
- FPT      frontoparitotemporal
- FP       frontoparietal
- FPO      frontoparietooccipital
- FTPO    frontotemporoparietooccipital
- OCC      occipital

- There were 35% patients had skull fracture shows ,low incidence and commonly affected site of haematoma were right frontotemporoparietal region , CT is better evaluation tool for diagnosis of fracture.

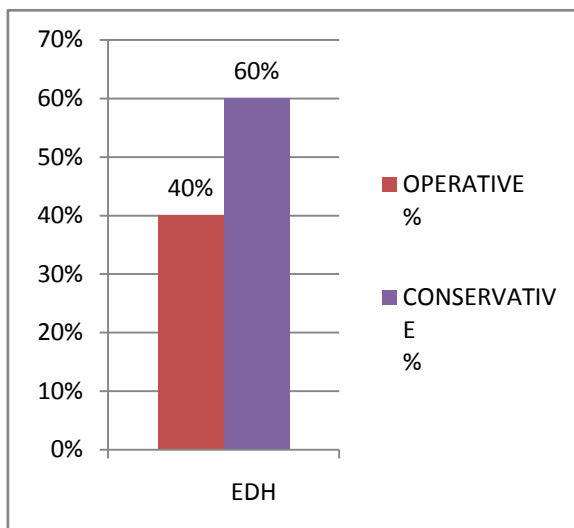
**2 DISTRIBUTION FOR SIZE AND MIDLINE SHIFT DATA.**

		EDH	
		SD	MEAN
SIZE		11.92	15.84
MIDLINE SHIFT		6.42	12.7

- Mean size was 15.84± 11.92.
- Mean midline shift was 12.7±6.42.
- Which shows ,that more patients had 15 mm size haematoma and more patients were affected with 12 mm size of midline shift indicated prognostic factors.

**3. DISTRIBUTION FORMANAGEMENT.**

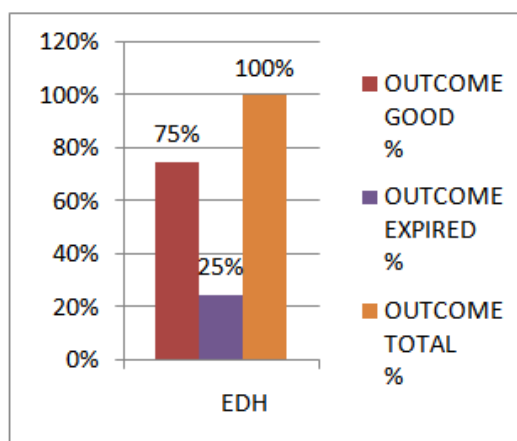
	OPERATIVE	OPERATIVE	CONSERVATIVE	CONSERVATIVE
	NO	%	NO	%
EDH	8	40%	12	60%



- In this study , 60% were remain conservative and 40% were operated.
- Which shows ,majority of patients remain conservative and less patients operated for craniotomy surgery.
- By pranshubharghav et al, there were 5 cases reported which were managed conservatively without any neurological sequel<sup>2</sup>.
- By amitagarwal et al , there were analysis of 27 patients with EDH done surgically management, all patients underwent craniotomy & evacuation of haematoma was done<sup>3</sup>.

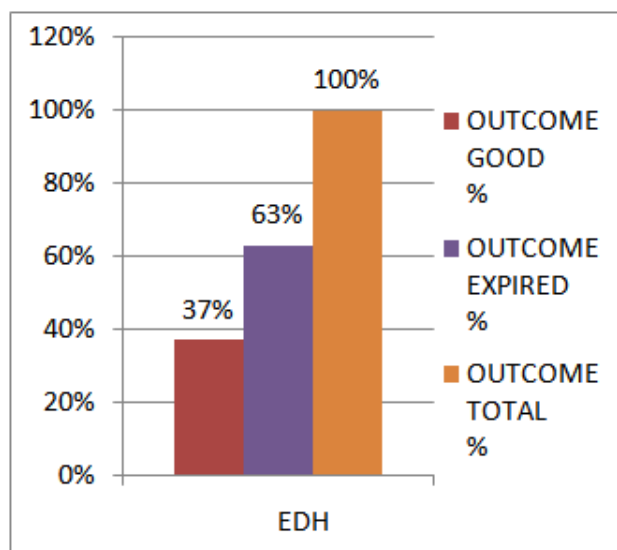
**4 DISTRIBUTION FOR OUTCOME . (FOR CONSERVATIVE PATIENT).**

	OUTCOME					
	GOOD		EXPIRED		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
EDH	9	75%	3	25%	12	100%



**5. DISTRIBUTION FOR OUTCOME. (FOR OPERATIVE PATIENT).**

	OUTCOME					
	GOOD		EXPIRED		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
EDH	3	37%	5	63%	8	100%



- There were out of 20 patients 12 were remain conservative in which 75% had good outcome and 25% had expired , and 8 operated in which 37% had good outcome and 63% were expired .
- Which shows more cases had good outcome and less number of patients were died in conservative one, as compare with operative cases in which more patients were died and outcome was poor.
- At the department of neurosurgery Chittagong medical college hospital study on so patients by harden debnath, haran and rastid among there 258 were treated by surgery , 2 were treated conservatively as per surgery among 30 patients 26 fully recovered and 2 patients recovered with bad outcome and 2 patients were died<sup>4</sup>.

#### **IV. Conclusion**

As compare with operated cases ,outcome was good in conservative cases.

#### **References**

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