

Epidemiological evaluation of brain trauma in patients admitted to ICU in Nohomdey hospital of Torbat Heydariyeh in 2012 to 2014

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Introduction and aim: the most common lesions of the brain of one of the world today and the third cause of death. Natoaniha and symptoms that are created because there are substantial. With regard to the limitation of in the treatment of these patients, it seems that the best way, primary treatment or prevention, or at least of the prevention of the complications of brain injury. The aim of this study was to determine the distribution of the prevalence of cerebral trauma, causes a variety of them and most of them in the ninth hospital ICU patients in January of torbat heidarieh.

Materials and methods: this cross-sectional descriptive of the type of research. The research community in the Nohomdey hospital 189 patient of ICU in a cross-sectional study were to refer to the archives from files that head trauma they had been confirmed by a CT-Scan of the year 1391 until 1393 was the first half-year study of the preparation of the checklist had been utility and method of sampling, measurement of samples available.

Findings: the mean age of the patients was 71/12 36 سال was that 21.83% of males and the rest were female. The amount of the frequency of head injury were: epidural (42/10%), SUBDURAL (11/15%), kantiogen (78/9%), brain tumor (11/5%), ICH (67/5%), pnomosphal (68/5%), chronic (31/3%), SUBDURAL dpers fracture (37/3%), hemorrhagic CVA (17/1%), IVH (10/0%), DAI (0.6%) were operating and most cerebral trauma caused by traffic accidents (32/71%).

Conclusion: considering that most accidents are concussions can be operating in compliance with the maximum safety and the observance of the relevant laws and regulations for the prevention of outbreaks of these concussions.

Keywords: epidemiology| brain trauma| ICU

