among them. The severity of head injury was widely varied and 73 cases of intracranial hematoma were included. The average of age was 24.6.

1. 71.2% of the patients were able to return to the previous works as viewed from the possibility of social adjustment, the percentile number increased to 90.7. Of the intracranial hematoma cases, 54.8% could return to the same occupations as before the head injuries and 76.7% of them were able to support themselves, even if they changed their employments.

2. There was, to some extent, a correlation between the age factor and the possibility of social adjustment after the injuries.

3. In respect of the duration of disturbance in consciousness, the group having this over 2 months could scarcely show the possible return to useful life.

4. Posttraumatic epilepsy occurred in 5.3% of all head injuries, but the risk varied widely in different types of cases. It developed far more frequently in the cases of intracranial hematoma (17.9%), especially in the intracerebral type combined with skull fracture.

5. Early epilepsy was found in 40 cases (12.4%) and 9 cases of the latter (22.5%) went on to have posttraumatic epilepsy. It was noticeable that 58.3% of the cases of intracranial hematoma suffered from early epilepsy developed into posttraumatic one.

6. There was no occurrence of posttraumatic epilepsy in 28 cases of depressed fracture except for those combined with intracranial hematoma. This implied that posttraumatic epilepsy rarely developed in depressed fracture of mild degree when it was repaired soon after head injury.

Discussion to 1-9.

Prognosis of the Operated Cases with Extradural Hematoma

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Fifty two extradural hematomas were operated on in our clinic. All but 3 cases in which hematomas were taken place following craniotomy or trepanation were from traumatic origin.

Eleven out of 52 cases died postoperatively; mortality was 21.2%, while the shorter the period between trauma and operation the higher the mortality was observed. In the cases receiving the operation within 24 hours, mortality appeared to be 41.2%; between 1 and 3 days, 37.5%, and in the cases operated on after more than 4 days following the trauma only one died.

Furthermore, in acute cases; received surgery within 3 days, those who had lucid interval showed a low mortality, while those without lucid interval lost half of the cases.

Out of 41 survived patients, 39 cases which elapsed more than 6 months after discharge were followed up. Consequently, answers were able to be obtained from 30 patients; the rate of reply was 77%. A patient died 3 years after the discharge from an accident during epileptic fit. This patient had been known as an epileptic preoperatively, and having had frequent attacks after the discharge.

The result of survey on remaining 29 patients shows that 62% of the cases have completely returned to social life, whereas 28 of them is still unable to work. Only 35% of them replied to be in completely health, while others complained various symptoms. Slightly more than half of them are getting income as same as or higher than those before the injury. Heavy sensation of the head, postural than those before the injury. Heavy sensation of the head, postural dizziness and tinnitus were the most frequent complaints as a sequelae, while convulsion was seen in 5 cases.

Electroencephalograms were recorded in 22 cases at or slightly before the discharge, and seizure discharges were observed in 9 of them (41%). However, posttraumatic epilepsy has been actually developed in only 3 cases, excluding a case with genuine epilepsy above mentioned. One of them had an initial epileptic attack 3 years and 4 months after the discharge.

1-10. Age Characteristics of the EEG Abnormalities Upon 3000 Cases of Head Trauma

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EEG evaluation was consecutively performed upon 3000 cases of head-trauma; consisting of 1590 infants and children, 1322 adults and 560 old aged groups, excluding the cases manifested consciousness disturbance on examination.

The age distribution is classified as follows in this series:

Infant	below 15
Adult	between 20 to 49
Aged	above 50

The rate of abnormal EEG finding was observed 49% in the infants and children, 24% in adults and 35% in the aged, on the contrary, normal EEG was recorded 36% in the infants and children, 68% in adults and 53% in the aged respectively.

The correlation between post traumatic fluctuation of the consciousness level and EEG abnormality is summarized as follows: