General Articles

1. An Analysis of Clinical Studies for Operative Indication in Acute Severe Head Injuries

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Treating for the acute severe head injury, it is important to establish diagnosis and operative indication as soon as possible. To find an intracranial hematoma in acute stage, screening by means of echoencephalography, cerebral angiography and electroencephalography are profitable as well as neurological examinations. By polygonal view points taking advantages of the each diagnostic studies, diagnostic failure will be reduced.

63 cases were analysed in this report. Mortality of 35 cases subjected to ECHO, CAG. & EEG. was 20.5%. The accuracy of ECHO. was 84.6%, and that of CAG. was 91.0%.

EEG. findings supported laterality of the hematoma and severity of brain damage, but they were not conclusive.

Comparing "Hematoma Index" proposed by Dr. Keiji SANO to operative findings of 15 cases for which preoperative diagnosis of hematoma was established by means of three ways of studies, accuracy of three ways of diagnostic procedure was 93.3% and that of "Hematoma Index" was 80.0%.

CAG. was most advantageous to detect intracranial hematoma, but less useful than the ECHO from the point of technical simplicity.

In case abnormal findings were obtained by screening with ECHO, CAG. & EEG. will be in order to establish operative indication.

Recently, satisfactory results were obtained to reduce mortality to 24.2% for treatment of acute severe head injury.

2. On Neurosurgical Emergency Cases at the Tokyo Metropolitan Hospital Bokutobyoin

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