82. Some Aspects of Boxer's Brain Injuries —Studies on the Death Cases—

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We have been working for protecting boxers from getting brain injuries but to our regret, we had 12 death cases during the past 14 years since 1942.

All of the cases were due to intracranial injuries. Here I'd like to show three cases of them.

This is a 22-year-old professional boxer's case.

This boxer took part in a ten-round's bout for the first time in August, 1966. He got more points and looked better than his opponent but he lost his consciousness not right after he got opponent's blow right after the eighth round and fell down holding the ring-rope. He died four days after he was admitted to our hospital.

We found primary bleeding in the range of tegmentum of the midbrain, pons and medulla.

(This boxer had 32 bouts and had been 5 years and 2 months in professional boxing. He had never lost the bouts by knock out.)

This is a 16-year-old amateur boxer's case.

This boy lost his consciousness after 2 minutes' sparing while he was training at some high school boxing club in November, 1965.

He died of herniation and refusal subdural haemorrhage four days after craniotomy at Yamagato Central Hospital.

(This boy had only seven months' experience.)

This is the case of a 16-year-old boy who came to take boxing training at some professional boxing gymnasium.

Two boys were sparing without any trainers and one of them suddenly felt nausea and died ten hours after he was admitted to a certain hospital. He died in July, 1964.

We found subdural haemorrhage covering the right cerebral hemisphere, cyst under the haemorrhage and granular atrophy in formalin fixed specimen.

As you can easily understand from the above cases, boxer's brain injuries are liable to cause some serious results.

So I hope all the people concerned try to understand boxer's brain injuries.