

## 농촌지역에서의 두부외상 환자의 임상경험

김 일 만

= Abstract =

### Clinical Experience of Head-Injured Patients in the Rural Area

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**Objective :** The incidence of head injury has been increasing in the rural area. The author investigated the clinical features and difficulties in care of the acute head - injured patients in this area.

**Method and Material :** The authors performed a retrospective review of radiological data and clinical records in patients with mild to moderate head injury. Cause, type of craniocerebral injury, delayed intracranial lesions, complications, its relation to alcohol abuse, and outcome were analyzed.

**Results :** In total of 68 cases, 20(29.4%) victims were associated with acute alcohol intoxication. Motor vehicle accident was the leading cause of head injury and the most common craniocerebral lesion was basilar skull fracture. Eight(11.8%) patients showed delayed radiological and clinical deterioration and 40(58.8%) were followed - up regularly after discharge. The subdural hygroma was commonly noted in the elderly and alcoholics. Causes of thirty events that resulted in an atypical and difficult neurosurgical practice were as follows : delayed admission, premature discharge against doctor's request, refusal of radiological studies and admission, misunderstanding of disease entity, and unreasonable desire of transfer to tertiary hospitals. Inaccurate initial diagnoses were made by emergency doctors in twenty patients. During the course of treatment, there were a few complications such as alcohol withdrawal, acute otitis media, cerebrospinal fistula, facial weakness, and posttraumatic seizure. Outcome was good in 60(88.2%) patients.

**Conclusion :** Most of minor head trauma patients in this series have shown good results, but we have to consider some possible complications and delayed intracranial lesions in these patients that should be managed with special cautions with various kinds of treatment difficulties.

**KEY WORDS :** Head injury · Rural area · Delayed intracranial lesion · Alcoholism.

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(GOS : Glasgow Outcome Scale)

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결 과

68 가 52 , 가 16

40 가 13 가 60

19(27.9%)

가 44(64.8%) ,

가 20(29.4%) , 4

20(29.4%)

15(22.1%) 가

9

(cranial vault) 8

(Table 1). 4

가 12

8(11.8%) 가

**Table 1.** Type of craniocerebral injuries on admission

Diagnosis	No. of patients
Basilar skull fracture	15
Acute subdural hematoma	8
Epidural hematoma	7
Chronic subdural hematoma	4
Subdural hygroma	8
Parenchymal contusion	9
Intraventricular hemorrhage	1
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	5
Skull fracture(linear, depressed)	8
Intracerebral hematoma	3

**Table 2.** Delayed intracranial lesions on follow-up CT scan

Lesion	No. of cases
Acute subdural hematoma	2
Epidural hematoma	3
Hemorrhagic infarction	1
Intraparenchymal hematoma	2

1

2 (Table 2).

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가 가 10 30

40(58.8%) 가 가

34(50%)

(Table 3).

가 8 25

20(80%)

**Table 3.** Causes of difficult management for rural head-injured patients

Refuse admission or delayed admission
Early discharge with incomplete treatment
Reject radiological examinations
Unnecessary transfer to tertiary hospitals
Inadequate follow-up
Misapprehension of doctor's explanation
Absence of immediate relatives
Acute and chronic alcoholism
Weak systematized team care
Geriatric population

**Table 4.** Complications of treatment in patients with craniocerebral injury

Complication	No. of cases
Medical	
Ethanol withdrawal	5
Acute alcoholic hepatitis	2
Respiratory failure	1
Electrolyte imbalance	1
Injury-related	
Cerebrospinal fluid leakage	1
Otitis media	4
Optic nerve injury	1
Facial nerve palsy	3
Massive epistaxis	1
Seizure	5

(Table 4).

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5 60 (88.2%)

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가 20) 가 20%

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References

8.4%

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