

# OF ACUTE INTRACRANIAL EPIDURAL HEMATOMA TREATED BY RESIDENT



Authors: Caio de Paula, Gabriela Kalkmann, Isabela Prado, Leticia Crestani, Letícia Adrielle, Carlos Pereira, Fernanda Pinheiro, Damião Araújo.  
NEUROSURGERY SERVICE – Sergipe Emergency Hospital – HUSE ARACAJU – SERGIPE - BRAZIL



## INTRODUCTION

Medical residency is a postgraduate teaching modality, it works in accredited health institutions and obeys regulations from the Ministry of Health and Culture (Brazil). Throughout the residency in neurosurgery, one can perceive the magnitude of traumatic events in the state of Sergipe and the neurosurgical demands of intracranial epidural hematoma (EH). EH is defined as an accumulation and blood between the internal skull and the dura mater. It is considered a neurosurgical emergency. It is usually due to traffic accidents and accidental falls. It is located mainly in the region temporoparietal in about 70 to 80% of cases. It is usually due to the rupture of the middle meningeal artery or its branches during traumatic brain injury (TBI). It occurs in 1 to 2% of TBI. It affects young adults more, with a predominance of sex male.

## METHODS

The non-probabilistic sample for accessibility was composed of 19 patients between the period from March 2014 to February 2017, operated on by a single resident of neurosurgery. Included were: sex, age, cause of the injury, Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) on admission, location of hematoma, imaging findings, time surgery, length of hospital stay and complications.

## RESULTS

The descriptive analysis of the sample revealed a mean age of 32.4 years (standard deviation (SD)  $\pm 11.1$ ), with a mean of 19 days of hospital stay and surgical time 2.7 hours (SD  $\pm 0.9$ ). Of the nineteen cases, eight required postoperative care in the intensive care unit with an average hospital stay of 9.4 days (SD  $\pm 13.1$ ) (Table 1). It was identified that 89.3% of the patients were male, and victims of motorcycle accident (63.1%). In the neurological examination of the admission, most of them presented Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale 5 (21%) and GCS 15 (21%). All cases had hospital discharge as an outcome.

Table 1 - Descriptive statistics regarding age, days of hospitalization and surgical time

Variables	Mean (95% CI)	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Age (years)	32,4 (27,0 – 37,7)	$\pm 11,1$	11	54
Days of hospital stay	19,0 (8,9 – 29,0)	$\pm 20,8$	2	71
Surgical time	2,7 (2,2 – 10,1)	$\pm 0,9$	1	4
Days in the ICU	9,4 (3,0 – 15,7)	$\pm 13,1$	0	35

N = 19 CI = Confidence Interval 95% SD = Standard Deviation

## CONCLUSIONS

Medical residency is paramount importance in professional training. The result of surgical treatment of EH is similar to that of the preceptors of the resident's formation. It is evident are the benefits for patients, who receive appropriate treatment, even if this treatment is performed by a neurosurgeon in formation.

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