Evaluation of Epidemiological Trends and Severity of Traumatic Brain Injury Using Multi-Detector Computed Tomography Scanner in Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences Hospital

Arfat M1, Zahiruddin MD1, Yadav YC2*, Brig T3, Prabhakar VSM3 and Gupta AK1

1Department of Radiology, Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, Safai, Etawah, UP-206130, India
2Department of Pharmacology, Pharmacy College Safai, Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, Safai, Etawah, UP-206130, India
3Department of Anaesthesia, Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, Safai, Etawah, UP-206130, India

Corresponding author: Yadav YC, Department of Pharmacology, Pharmacy College Safai, Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, Safai, Etawah, UP-206130, India, Tel: +919723636234; E-mail: drycy31@gmail.com

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Abstract

Background: MDCT is very well diagnosed and detecting haemorrhages, skull fracture with the help of new technique like 3D, Volume Rendering Technique (VRT), Multi-planar Reconstruction (MPR) and Maximum Intensity Projection. To evaluate of the epidemiological trends and severity of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) using multi-detector computed tomography scanner.

Methods: The present study was conducted with 61 patients, age between 2 year to 70 year mean age (36 Years) presenting to emergency department of Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, Safai, Etawah, with a history of acute head trauma from Dec 2015 to May 2016. All patients were examined using 64 MDCT.

Results: Traumatic brain injury caused by various reasons like 65.57% Road Traffic Accidents (RTA) and 19.67% Fall From Height (FFH) being and 14.75% hit by hard object. Loss of consciousness was the most common complaint of the 60.65% TBI patients followed by 6.56% Vomiting and headache, 21.31% facial injury and 1.47% scalp wounds. All TBI patients were diagnosed by MDCT who was observed 37.7% skull fractures, 9.83%, extra dural hematoma, 14.75% Sub Dural hematoma, 13.11% Sub archnoid haemorrhage, 6.55% Intra cerebral hematoma, 27.86% brain contusions and 9.83% diffuse cerebral edema.

Conclusion: MDCT is well characterized to various type severities of the brain injury TBI patients. The present study data is indicated 65.57% majority of TBI patients is suffered by Road traffic accidents involving young adult males predominant.

Keywords: Epidemiological trends, MDCT; Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI); UPUMS

Introduction

Trauma is the leading cause of death among individuals between 1 to 40 years of age. In trauma patients, head injury is found in majority of patients [1]. Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is a major health problem now days in world wide. Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) affects the daily lives of affected populations, their families and relatives [2]. Major portions of Trauma related death occur due to TBI. The primary causes of TBI vary according to age of the patient [3]. Falls are the leading cause of Traumatic Brain Injury in children up to 4 years of age and in others people older than 75 years of age. Among young populations, the annual incidence of head trauma is estimated to be 200 in a population of 100000. TBI is very brief event that occurs in less than 20 ms.

Traumatic Brain Injury needed a multidisciplinary approach of management. In the Emergency department, CT scan is very well characterized imaging modality of choice in the evaluation of TBI, because it is fast, simple, non-invasive radiological procedure that gives images with excellent spatial resolution. With the help of CT Scan we could easily diagnose the TBI lesions such as skull fractures, Epi-Dural Hematoma (EDH), Sub-Dural Hematoma (SDH), Sub-Archnoid Hematoma (SAH), Intra-Cerebral Hematoma (ICH), multiple contusions whether hemorrhagic and non hemorrhagic [4].

Since the invention of CT scan in 1972, by Sir GodFrey N Hounsfield, a German Physicist, CT Imaging is improved day by day, first generation to seventh generations, single slice to multislices and presently Multi detector row CT technology. MDCT is very well diagnosed and detecting haemorrhages, skull fractures with the help of new technique like 3D, Volume Rendering Technique (VRT), Multi-planar Reconstruction (MPR) and Maximum Intensity Projection (MIP) [5].

Material and Methods

The present study was done on 61 patients of acute head trauma and positive findings on head MDCT scanning between Dec 2015 and May 2016.
Selection criteria

1. Patients of all ages, sexes and occupations were included.
2. Only those patients with positive findings on brain MDCT scanning were included.
3. Taking complete history of all trauma patients.
4. General examination of the patients was done by the emergency department of UPUMS hospital, Saifai, Etawah.
5. CT scan of head by MDCT scanner, without using intravenous contrast media.

Multi-detector computed tomography technique

The diagnosis of TBI was performed using a 64 row Multi-detector computed tomography scanner, Siemens somatom sensation. Axial section images (1.25-5 mm slice thickness and image interval of 5 mm), with a high standard frequency reconstruction algorithm. CT head data sets were performed in the supine position. For adequate multi planar reconstruction, scanning was performed to cover the area from orbito-meatal line (Radiographic base line) to the vertex of head. Then makes the thin slice of whole data acquired and load to MMWP work station, where MPR images were obtained in axial, coronal and sagittal planes whenever need. 3D technique including Shaded Surface Display (SSD), Volume Rendering Technique (VRT) was used to obtain three dimensional images according to the findings from the original image.

Results

In the present study, total 61 Traumatic Brain Injury patients were diagnosed in which 43 males and 18 female patients, with male and female ratio of 2.4:1. Their age ranges from 02 year to 70 year, with a mean age of 36 years. The peak age was the third decades including 20 patients with average of 32.77% from the total no. of patients (Table 1 and Figure 1).

| S. No. | Age in years | Male [N (%)] | Female [N (%)] | Total [N (%)] |
|--------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1      | 0 to 10      | 05 (8.19)    | 05 (8.19)      | 10 (16.38)   |
| 2      | 10 to 20     | 03 (4.91)    | 02 (3.27)      | 05 (8.19)    |
| 3      | 20 to 30     | 18 (29.50)   | 02 (3.27)      | 20 (32.77)   |
| 4      | 30 to 40     | 05 (8.19)    | 03 (4.91)      | 08 (13.1)    |
| 5      | 40 to 50     | 06 (9.83)    | 01 (1.63)      | 07 (11.46)   |
| 6      | 50 to 60     | 05 (8.19)    | 03 (4.91)      | 08 (13.1)    |
| 7      | 60 to 70     | 01 (1.63)    | 02 (3.27)      | 03 (4.91)    |
| Total  |              | 43 (70.49)   | 18 (29.50)     | 61 (100)     |

| S. No. | Causes of TBI | Number of patients (%) |
|--------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1      | Road traffic accidents | 40 (65.57) |
| 2      | Fall from height | 12 (19.67) |
| 3      | Hit by hard object | 09 (14.75) |

The majority of the 61 patients studied, who have traumatic brain injury caused by Road Traffic Accidents (RTA) 65.57%, and Fall From Height (FFH) 19.67%, being hit by hard object 14.75% (Table 2 and Figure 2).
The total no. of patients presented with different clinical presentation. 60.65% of TBI patients were complained Loss of consciousness, 6.56% Vomiting/headache, 21.31% facial injury and 1.47% suffered scalp injury (Table 3).

S. No. | Clinical Presentation | No. of Patients (%) |
--- | --- | --- |
1 | Loss of consciousness | 37 (60.65%) |
2 | Vomiting/Headache | 04 (6.56%) |
3 | Facial injury | 13 (21.3%) |
4 | Scalp injury | 07 (11.47%) |

Table 3: Clinical representations among the studied (61 patients) with acute Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI).

Most of the patients showed more than one lesion. Twenty-three (37.7%) of the sixty-one patients reported skull fractures. Six patients had extra dural hematoma (9.83%), nine patients had Sub dural hematoma (14.75%), eight patients had Sub arachnoids haemorrhage (13.11%), four patients had Intra cerebral hematoma (6.55%), Seventeen patients had brain contusions (27.86%) and six patients had diffuse cerebral oedema (9.83%) (Table 4).

S. No. | MDCT Findings | No. of Patients (%) |
--- | --- | --- |
1 | Skull fractures | 23 (37.7%) |
2 | Extra Dural Hematoma | 06 (9.83%) |
3 | Sub Dural Hematoma | 09 (14.75%) |
4 | Sub arachnoids haemorrhage | 08 (13.11%) |
5 | Intra cerebral Hematoma | 04 (6.55%) |
6 | Brain Contusions | 17 (27.86%) |
7 | Diffuse cerebral oedema | 06 (9.83%) |

Table 4: MDCT findings among the 61 studied patients with acute Traumatic Brain Injury.
middle meningeal artery (Figure 4). Mittl et al. has been well demonstrated extra dural hematoma in mild head injury and normal head CT findings [10].

![Extra dural hematoma.](image)

**Figure 4:** Extra dural hematoma.

Sub dural hematoma was found 14.75% case of present study of TBI patients. It was evaluated by using subdural CT window. It was showed as hyperdense and concave in shape on CT scan (Figure 5). Singh and Suryapratap also reported in an unusual case of a compound depressed skull fracture [11].

![Sub dural hematoma.](image)

**Figure 5:** Sub dural hematoma.

Subarchnoid hemorrhage was found 13.11% of acute traumatic brain injury patients. CT was showed more accurate in detecting acute sub arachnoid hematoma than routine MRI sequences. It may be due to the blood in acute sub arachnoid hematoma has a low deoxyhemoglobin and was appeared black (Figure 6). The present finding also supported to Bradley and Holme et al., studies about MR Appearance of hemorrhage in the brain [12,13].

![Sub arachnoid hemorrhage.](image)

**Figure 6:** Sub arachnoid hemorrhage.

In the present studies, it is revealed that 27.86% TBI patients suffered by brain contusions and 6.55% intra cerebral hematoma (Figure 7).

![Intracerebral hematoma.](image)

**Figure 7:** Intracerebral hematoma.

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In the present study, it is revealed that 9.83% Diffuse cerebral edema of acute traumatic brain patients (Figure 8). Diffuse cerebral edema was made by loss of cerebral auto regulation due to significant increased blood flow and blood volume increased pressure on CSF leading to mildly increased density of white matter. The present finding was also well studied in various TBI patients [12,17,18].

Figure 8: Diffuse cerebral edema.

Conclusion

It is concluded that MDCT is well characterized to various types’ severity of the brain injury of TBI patients. The present study data is indicated majority of patients (65.57%) suffered with TBI by Road traffic accidents involving young adult males constituted the predominant cause of injury brain CT around Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh.

Suggestion

On the basis of present study finding, it was indicated that 65.57% Majority of patients suffered with TBI by Road traffic accidents around of the Etawah district. The epidemiological trends of Etawah district about of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) may be due to poorly followed road traffic role. There is an urgent need for improvement in the condition of roads and enforcement of the use of protective devices by road users to curb the epidemic of head injury resulting from RTAs.

Conflicts of Interest

Authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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