Abstract

The present study was designed to determine the various predictors on admission (Clinical, radiological or laboratory) which can affect the outcome of head trauma patients reaching the I.C.U. alive. We aimed to develop and validate practical prognostic models for mortality after mild, moderate and severe traumatic brain injury as early estimation of prognosis for the patient with TBI is an important factor in making treatment decisions, resource allocation; classify patients, or communicating with family.

In order to improve the outcome (to reduce mortality rate, to prevent or reduce disabilities, to reduce length of stay in I.C.U and decrease the cost).

Our study consisted of 100 Egyptian patients over 16 years old with positive brain C.T and GCS<14 involved in cohort prospective study and full clinical evaluation on admission was done including [full history if possible, clinical examination, radiological (x-ray, brain C.T. and pelvi-abdominal US) and laboratory investigations]. All patients were evaluated according to GCS, RTS, AIS and APACHE II score.

Key Words: Predictors, mortality, trauma