Abstract

TBI is difficult to assess by current clinical techniques such as computed tomography, while surrogate markers such as brain temperature, oxygen level and pressure lack sensitivity, specificity and availability [6].

There is a growing need for the identification of biomarkers for use in clinical settings that considered minimally invasive techniques. In the TBI, blood sampling is considered minimally invasive when compared to sampling of CSF or brain tissue itself. Thus, investigation of molecules potentially involved in secondary brain injury might help both, indicating patients at high risk for deterioration and guiding immediate post traumatic therapeutic strategies [7-12]. Indeed, severe TBI results in damage to the blood brain barrier and, as a result, biomolecules can be released into the circulation [13].

Traumatic brain injury is a result of primary injury and secondary injury progression. Those secondary mechanisms involve such diverse pathways as a profound inflammatory response, excitatory amino acid and calcium associated cytotoxicity or ischemic events, all of which may lead to acute, as well as, delayed progressive cell death

key words:

Ferritin Level in Predicting Short Term Outcome after Moderate