

Sonography of the Optic Nerve Sheath Diameter for Detection of elevated Intracranial Pressure Compared to Computed Tomography

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in Critical Care Medicine By

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Abstract

Intractable high ICP is the most common "terminal event" leading to death in neurosurgical patients. (7) The association between the severity of intracranial hypertension and poor outcome after severe head injury is well recognized. (6) Outcomes tend to be good in patients with normal ICP, whereas those with elevated ICP are much more likely to have an unfavorable outcome. (8) Elevated ICP carries a mortality rate of around 20%. (9) The rapid recognition of elevated ICP is therefore of obvious and paramount importance so that it can be monitored and so that therapies directed at lowering ICP can be initiated. A raised ICP is measurable both clinically and quantitatively. Continuous ICP monitoring is important both for assessing the efficacy of therapeutic measures and for evaluating the evolution of brain injury

key words: Nerve Sheath Diameter for Detection of elevated Intracranial