

## **Factors Affecting Mortality in Severe Traumatic Brain Injury**

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**Objective:** To evaluate the factors affecting mortality in severe traumatic brain injury patients.

**Design:** A Retrospective Study.

**Setting:** Bahrain Defence Force Hospital, Bahrain.

**Method:** All patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2015 were included in the study. The following data were documented: age, gender, mechanism of injury, type of brain injury, surgical intervention as craniotomy for decompression or evacuation of intracranial hematoma and the prognosis.

**Result:** One hundred and five patients who were admitted to ICU from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2015 were included in the study. Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) ( $\leq 8$ ) and Subdural Hematoma (SDH) were identified as risk factors for mortality. Females' traumatic brain injury was associated with higher risk of mortality compared to males. Skull fracture has 1.58 times risk mortality. Age is not a predictive factor.

**Conclusion:** Patients who present with a low Glasgow Coma Scale or with a Subdural Hematoma are at a higher risk of mortality.