

Spontaneous Intracerebral Haemorrhage(SICH): Factors Associated with in-hospital Mortality

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Objective:The aim of this study is to determine the mortality rate and the factors associated with in-hospital mortality of patient with SICH.

Design: Retrospective.

Setting: Bahrain Defence Force Royal Medical Services (BDF Hospital).

Method: Personal, clinical and neuroimaging characteristics of 54 patients with SICH admitted from January 2009 to December 2011 were included. Age, sex, risk factors (hypertension and diabetes mellitus) and CT findings were documented.

Result: Thirty-five (64.8%) SICH patients were males, 19 (35.2%) were females. Forty-seven(87%) patients had hypertension and 23(42.6%) had diabetes mellitus. The mean age of deceased patients was 66.3 ± 12.9 . Out of the twenty who died in the hospital eleven(55%) deaths occurred in first week, 18(90%) in two weeks after hospitalization.

The overall mortality rate among the patients with SICH was 37%. Significant factors independently associated with in-hospital mortality were the location of the hematoma ($p=0.017$), volume of the hematoma ($p=0.019$) and intraventricular haemorrhage ($p=0.027$).

Conclusion: The majority of mortality occurred during the first two weeks after hospitalization. Location and volume of the hematoma and the presence of intraventricular haemorrhage were important prognostic factors.

Bahrain Med Bull 2012; 34(2):