台灣地區外傷性顱內出血之研究

Survey of Intracranial Hematoma in Taiwan

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摘要

本研究收集 1994 年 7 月 1 日至 2002 年 6 月 30 日間，台灣地區 55 家醫院頭部外傷病例，共 90,250 位，其中顱內出血的病人共 27,585 位。顱內出血的病例中，男性是女性的 2.65 倍。發生原因以車禍最多(67.6%)，其次爲跌落(25.0%)。車禍中，又以機車車禍爲最(69.6%)。顱內出血病例中，有 27.1%屬重度傷害，且有 3,180 人(13.5%)死亡。但是在邏輯式回歸中，可以明顯看出年紀愈大，發生顱內出血的機會愈高；發生機車車禍時，沒戴安全帽發生顱內出血的機會是有戴安全帽的 1.4 倍；車禍情形中，行人發生顱內出血是汽車車禍的 1.6 倍，腳踏車是汽車的 1.55 倍，機車則是汽車的 1.28 倍。

Abstract

The survey was conducted over an 8 years period from July 1, 1994 to June 30, 2002 and the data were collected from 55 major hospitals. A total of 90,250 traumatic brain injury (TBI) cases were collected, 27,585 were identified to have traumatic intracranial hematoma (TICH) among them. The incidence rate of males is 2.65 times higher than the females. Traffic injury (67.6%) and falls (25.0%) were the two leading causes of TICH. Among traffic injury, motorcycle-related traumatic injury had the highest incidence rate (69.6%). In these TICH patients, 27.1% had severe head injuries, and 3,180 (13.5%) were death. In the logistic regression studies, the elder patients had highest risk of developing TICH. Patient without motorcycle helmet had higher risk (OR=1.40) of developing TICH than that with helmet. Pedestrian injury (OR=1.61) had the highest risk of developing TICH, followed by bicycle injury (OR=1.55) and motorcycle injury (OR=1.28) when compared to automobile injury.