

Survey of intracranial hematoma in Taiwan.

邱文達

Lin CM;Chiu WT;Tsai WC;Lin JW;Lin TJ;Tsai SH

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.