ORIGINAL PAPER

Recording and Management of CCT in a Public Hospital in the Region of Laconia in Greece

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Abstract

Background: Cranium-cerebral traumas in today's era are a serious public health problem with both social and economic dimensions. They are characterized as an 'epidemic', due to the increase in car accidents and they particularly affect the productive population.
The objective of this study was to investigate the occurrence and allocation of Cranium- cerebral traumas among the population in the Prefecture of Laconia, in order to determine the explanatory factors or risk factors, the record of how they are managed (diagnosis, therapy, and outcome) and their correlation with demographics and other factors.
Methodology: This study was conducted with the collection of data from hospital archives and Emergency Department logbooks from the General Hospital of Sparta. Specifically designed record forms were used which included patient demographics, means of arrival to the hospital, the clinical pictures, the gravity of the injury, possible accompanying injuries, diagnostic tests, treatment and outcome, as well as evidence related to the causes of the injury.
Results: 2352 cases of children and adults with Cranium-cerebral traumas were included in this study who came to the Emergency Department from 1st of January 2005 to 31st of December 2010. The cause of Cranium-cerebral traumas in adults is affected by gender, nationality and place of residence, while in children it is affected by place of residence and the means of arrival to the Emergency Department. Respectively, the outcome of Cranium–cerebral traumas in adults is affected by place of residence and their means of arrival to the hospital while in children it is affected by nationality and place of residence.
Conclusions: This study has revealed the magnitude of the problem and the epidemiological characteristics of Cranium-cerebral traumas in the Prefecture of Laconia, with the ultimate need for intervention at a level of prevention. Proposals regard the improvement in road networks, informative campaigns to the public regarding enforced road safety driving measures (helmet, seatbelts, baby car seats, etc.), in applied educational programmes for the promotion of road safety conduct, in parental education on the basic safety regulations and prevention of accidents concerning children.

Key Words: Cranium-cerebral Injury, Brain, Treatment, Epidemiology