

August 06-07, 2018
Prague, Czech Republic

Dewaraj Velayudhan et al, J Univer Surg 2018, Volume: 6
DOI: 10.21767/2254-6758-C1-002

INR AS A PROGNOSTIC TOOL IN ISOLATED TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY PATIENTS

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Traumatic brain injury is the most significant cause of death in trauma patients. Various prognostic methods have been implemented but none has predicted the outcome of patients precisely. Acute traumatic coagulopathy is a hypo-coagulable state that takes place in severely injured patients, including Traumatic Brain injury (TBI) patients. On the other hand, INR (International Normalised ratio) is a measure of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation, hence determining the clotting tendency of blood. INR reflects this hypo-coagulable state and has been found to be of prognostic significance in some studies done in multi-trauma patients. However, its value in isolated TBI patients has yet to be validated. Being a routine initial investigation for trauma patients, INR has the potential to be a cost-effective prognostic tool. Our study aims to establish a predictive value of INR for isolated traumatic brain injury-related mortality thus, proposing INR as additional prognostic tool. This was done by analysing the INR values in relation to Glasgow Coma Score and Glasgow Outcome Score of 105 patients with isolated TBI patients.

Biography

Dewaraj Velayudhan has completed his MBBS from Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, India in 2018. Having a passion in Neurosurgery, he has involved in couple of neuro-related projects as an Assistant. This is his first venture in a neurosurgery-related project as a Principal Investigator.

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