

Investigation of the effect of cerebrolysin on patients with head trauma and diffuse axonal injury

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Introduction:

Traumatic brain injury is one of the main causes of death and disability in America and Iran and every year about of 53,000 people die in America because of this. Moderate to severe brain damage causes of death and disability in physical and cognitive activities. Cerebrolysin improves performance and accelerates regeneration of damaged nerve cells.

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of cerebrolysin in patients with head trauma and diffuse axonal injury.

Methods:

In a clinical trial study that performed in Neurosurgery department of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences on patients head trauma that had diffuse axonal injury, the effect of the effect of cerebrolysin in patients with head trauma and diffuse axonal injury evaluated.

Results:

Twenty five patients underwent treatment by cerebrolysin and 28 patients evaluated in control group.

Mean age of patients in control group was 30.53 ± 16.54 year and in case group was 27.84 ± 15.24 year ($P=0.542$). Mean Admission day count in control group patients was 15.82 ± 13.19 day and in control group was 23.72 ± 21.91 day ($P=0.114$). Mean Admission GCS score of patients in control group was 6.78 ± 0.91 in case group was 6.72 ± 0.84 ($P=0.788$). Mean Discharge time GCS score of patients in control group was 9.57 ± 4.96 in case group was 13.32 ± 3.31 ($P=0.002$).

Mean Discharge time GOS score of patients in control group was 2.96 ± 1.59 in case group was 4.08 ± 1.11 ($P=0.005$).

Conclusion:

Significant increase was found in GCS score of patients in both group but mean increase rate of GCS in control group significantly higher in case group than control group.

Although the mortality rate in the control group was approximately four times more than the case group but the difference was not statistically significant.

Key Words;

Brain Trauma, diffuse axonal injury, cerebrolysin, Outcome