

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MASS CALCULATION OF HEAD TRAUMA IN THE PICTURE WITH AN EPIDURAL HEMATOMA CT SCAN HEAD AND CALCULATION AFTER EVACUATION WHEN IN OPERATION

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Objective: Epidural hematoma (EDH) is a collection of blood between the dura mater and the tabula interna due to trauma. CT-Scan is an accurate examination for the examination of an epidural hematoma. CT scan can determine the location and the presence of other lesions, measure volume, and mass effect persisted. Preview EDH lesion on CT is lentikuler bikonveks hiperdens form.

Materials and Methods: Descriptive study was conducted at the neurosurgical RSHS, Bandung, Indonesia from the beginning from July to September 2011. The number of patients is 20 people. The sample of patients was head injury patients with epidural hematoma evacuation performed craniotomy action. The volume of EDH was calculated using the Peterson and Epperson equation $a \times b \times c \times 0.5$, where a, b, and c represent diameter of the hematoma in the sagittal, axial, and coronal planes respectively. During the operative period, researchers measured the volume of the evacuated EDH masses by using a measuring cup.

Results: the results of the mass volume CT SCAN edh between calculations using the formula Peterson and Epperson and the results of calculations using a measuring cup intra-op. Performed calculations with the results obtained correlation coefficient (r) of 0.79. So there is a positive correlation of 0.79 (strong correlation).

Conclusion: The formula Peterson and Eperson significant enough to be used to calculate the volume of the mass of EDH.

Key Words: Head Injury, Epidural Hematomas, Head Computerized Tomography.