

Surgical treatment of sinking skull fracture in the first semester of 2019 at SUS

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Head trauma (TBI) is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide, especially in the population between 5 and 44 years of age, and corresponds to 10% of the total deaths. It can cause several types of injuries, among them, one can mention the fracture of the skull with sinking, withered by the misalignment of bone fragments in relation to its primitive position. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the surgical treatment of skull fracture with sinking in the first half of 2019 at SUS. **METHOD:** This is a descriptive, cross-sectional and retrospective study based on data from the Ministry of Health - SUS Hospital Information System (SIH / SUS). **RESULTS:** During the first half of 2019, there were 518 hospitalizations for surgical treatment of skull fracture with sinking, 36.67% (190) of them in the Northeast, 33.59% (174) in the Southeast, 12.74% (66) in the North, 10.23% (53) in the South and 6.75% (35) in the Midwest. **CONCLUSION:** Brain trauma is a disease mainly associated with modernity. Strategies must be created to minimize its impact and to prevent it.

Keywords: skull fracture, sinking, surgery.

1 INTRODUCTION

Traumatic brain injury is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality around the world, especially in the population between 5 and 44 years of age, and corresponds to 10% of the total number of deaths (Ministério da Saúde, 2015). The Traumatic brain injury can generate several damages among them subgaleal haematoma, sunken skull fracture, linear skull fracture, epidural and subdural haematomas, subarachnoid and ventricular bleeding, brain contusion and diffuse axonal injury (GUIMARÃES, 2013). It is more prevalent in males, primarily due to accidents with means of transport (Ministério da Saúde, 2015). According to Siqueira et al. (2016) the skull fractures are relatively frequent in neurotraumatology and represent a significant number of neurological surgeries in the general population, especially in urban areas, on behalf of the dizzying modern pace of life. The skull fractures are highly associated to intracranial injuries, neurological deficit and poor prognosis.

2 METHODES

This is a cross-sectional study and retrospective developed from data of the ministry of Health - Hospital Information System from the SUS for the first half of 2019.

3 RESULTADOS

During the first half of 2019, there were 518 admissions for surgical treatment of fractured skull with sinking, 36.67% (190) of them in the Northeast, 33.59% (174) in the Southeast, 12.74% (66) in the North, 10.23% (53) in the South and 6.75% (35) in the Midwest (Chart 1).

(Chart 1). Surgical treatment of sunken skull fracture by region in Brazil in the first half of 2019. The state with the highest number of admissions for surgical treatment of skull fracture is São Paulo with 80 cases (15.44%), followed by Bahia with 48 cases (9.26%) and Minas Gerais with 46 cases (8.88%). Other states like Acre, Roraima, Amapá, Tocantins, Piauí, Alagoas, Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso do Sul and Mato Grosso presented less than 10 cases.

The state of Sergipe draws attention by the large number of fractures, 24 cases, compared with other more populous states. According to the month, most of the hospitalizations took place in January 23.74%, 16.4% occurred in February, 20.27% in March, 13.12% in April, 13.51% in May and 12.93 in June.

The surgery mortality rate was 5.02%, differing between regions, being 10.61% in the North, 4.60% in the Southwest, 4.21% in the Northwest, 3.77% in the South and 2.86% in the Midwest.

4 DISCUSSION

Traumatic brain injury is understood as any traumatic assault resulting in an anatomical lesion or functional scalp impairment, skull, meninges, encephalus or their vessels (Gaudêncio and Leão, 2013).

The traumatic brain injury is a major tail of traumas in Brazil and worldwide, being associated to high leveled morbidity levels, mainly in individuals under 45 years of age and those over 65 (Rodrigues et al, 2018).

According to Siqueira et al. (2016) cranial sinking one of the resulting injuries of the traumatic brain injury can be defined as the misalignment of bone fragments in relation to its primitive position. The main causes of the cranial sinking are car accidents and physical aggression and falls in adults and young children, in general, from birth trauma and mistreatment. It's more common in frontal and parietal bones. Treatment can be conservative or surgical and has as main objective correct the bone defect and prevent local infection (Siqueira et al, 2016).

5 CONCLUSION

Traumatic brain injury is a disease mainly associated with modernity, being present all over the country, affecting individuals of all genders and age groups.

Cranioencephalic trauma is a disease mainly associated with modernity, being present throughout the country, affecting individuals of all sexes and age groups. Strategies should be created to minimize their impact and to prevent it.

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