

OPTIMIZATION OF TREATMENT OF THE HEAVY CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA ON THE BASIS OF THE CONCEPT OF SECONDARY DAMAGES OF THE BRAIN

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Treatment of a heavy craniocerebral trauma should be carried out on the basis of the concept of secondary damages of a brain. Adequacy of correction of oxygen maintenance, an intracranial hypertension in the sharp period sTBI defines efficiency of spent treatment. Treatment of 140 patients who have transferred sTBI (29,5±11,8 years) - 60 patients is surveyed and lead - under the standard base circuit, 80 patients treatment was carried out from positions of the directed correction of damaging factors. Carried out a complex estimation of patients. Outcomes estimated with use of a scale of Glasgow. Application of the directed correction of infringements of intracranial volumetric parities and hipoxia 80 patients with a heavy craniocerebral trauma in the nearest neuroreanimations the period has allowed to lower duration of stay in branch of reanimation and quantity of failures, in comparison with patients, treatment which was carried out by traditional techniques.