

**CLINICO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PATIENTS OF ACUTE
INTRACEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE AND ASSOCIATION OF
INTRACEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE(ICH) SCORE IN RELATION WITH IN-
HOSPITAL MORTALITY**

By

DR JANAKY MAHESH

Dissertation Submitted to the

Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara University, Dharwad, Karnataka,



In partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master degree
in
General medicine
Under the guidance of

Dr. KIRAN AITHAL

Professor

Department of General medicine

Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Medical college and research centre

2019-2022

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT

Introduction: Intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) is one of the common devastating neurologic events leading to high morbidity and mortality with higher prevalence among developing countries like India. 35–50% of patients with ICH die within the first month due to bleeding. Various evidences have suggested that the mortality rate in ICH is associated with various demographic and clinical features of the patient.

Objectives: To study the clinical profile of patients of acute intracerebral haemorrhage and also to associate ICH score with in-hospital mortality.

Materials and methodology: 120 patients aged >18 years diagnosed with spontaneous ICH. Demographic and clinical symptoms and signs were noted. Non contrast CT was done to all patients. Prognosis was assessed till discharging the patients.

Results: 72% males, prevalence was higher in the 51 to 60years age group (27%) and also high mortality rate in them. 53% of the population were having focal neurological deficit. 40.83% with history of HTN. Supratentorial bleed was most common and also with significant mortality. 68% patients had intraventricular extension of the bleed. 62% of the patients were with GCS 5 to 12, mortality was more in those with <5. Patients with LOC, high requirement of oxygen, midline shift >4mm and haematoma >30cc showed significantly higher mortality with p value of <0.05.

Conclusion: Age, gender, size of the ICH, GCS score <5, ICH score more than four, patients who required more amount of oxygen and those who spent required more duration on ventilator and ICH size >30 cc were the independent risk factors associated with higher mortality rate.

Key words: ICH, Predictors of mortality, ICH and mortality, Supratentorial bleed, IVH