

## Trauma

### (1191) - RISK FACTORS FOR RECURRENCE OF CHRONIC SUBDURAL HEMATOMA: A SERIES OF 257 SURGICALLY TREATED PATIENTS

Frederico Bonito<sup>1</sup>; Alexandra Santos<sup>1</sup>; José Cabral<sup>1</sup>

1 - Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Ocidental - Hospital Egas Moniz

**Objectives:** In spite of the current different therapeutic approaches for the treatment of chronic subdural hematoma (CSDH), post-operative recurrence remains a frequent complication. The aim of this study is to identify risk factors for recurrence of CSDH.

**Methods:** We conducted a retrospective case-control study with a series of consecutive surgically treated cases of CSDH. The following variables were analyzed as potential risk factors for recurrence of CSDH: gender, age, location of CSDH, treatment with antiaggregants or anticoagulants, thrombocytopenia and use of postoperative drain.

**Results:** From a total of 257 patients analyzed, 40 (15.6%) presented with recurrent CSDH. We observed a higher recurrence rate in younger patients ( $p < 0.05$ ) and a tendency towards recurrence in patients treated with anticoagulants prior to the surgery and in those who did not receive a subdural post-operative drain ( $p < 0.2$ ). The other variables were not associated with higher risk of recurrence. Patients with recurrence presented higher morbidity ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** In this series, recurrence of CSDH was associated with increased post-operative morbidity, and younger age was a risk factor for recurrence. Usual medication with anticoagulants and the absence of subdural post-operative drain may represent other risk factors.

**Palavras-chave :** Hematoma subdural crónico; recidiva; idade; anticoagulantes; dreno