

Decompressive craniectomy in severe traumatic brain injury: prognostic factors and complications

Craniectomía descompresiva en el trauma encefalocraneano grave: factores pronósticos y complicaciones

ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the clinical characteristics, complications and factors associated with the prognosis of severe traumatic brain injury among patients who undergo a decompressive craniectomy.

Methods: Retrospective study of patients seen in an intensive care unit with severe traumatic brain injury in whom a decompressive craniectomy was performed between the years 2003 and 2012. Patients were followed until their discharge from the intensive care unit. Their clinical-tomographic characteristics, complications, and factors associated with prognosis (univariate and multivariate analysis) were analyzed.

Results: A total of 64 patients were studied. Primary and lateral decompressive craniectomies were performed for the majority of patients. A high incidence of complications was found (78% neurological and 52% non-neurological). A total of 42 patients

(66%) presented poor outcomes, and 22 (34%) had good neurological outcomes. Of the patients who survived, 61% had good neurological outcomes. In the univariate analysis, the factors significantly associated with poor neurological outcome were post-decompressive craniectomy intracranial hypertension, greater severity and worse neurological state at admission. In the multivariate analysis, only post-craniectomy intracranial hypertension was significantly associated with a poor outcome.

Conclusion: This study involved a very severe and difficult to manage group of patients with high morbimortality. Intracranial hypertension was a main factor of poor outcome in this population.

Keywords: Craniocerebral trauma/complications; Brain injuries; Decompressive craniectomy/adverse effects; Intracranial hypertension/etiology

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INTRODUCTION

Severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) constitutes one of the most frequent causes of intensive care unit (ICU) admissions in our country and in the world. TBI is the most common cause of death in those younger than 45 years, with a current global mortality of 39%. It is also a cause of disability in survivors, carrying a significant loss of potential years of active life and very high socio-economic costs for modern society.^(1,2)

In serious neurological lesions of traumatic origin, increased intracranial pressure (ICP) is one of the main factors associated with a poor outcome, which is the main cause of preventable death.^(3,4) Refractory intracranial hypertension

(ICH), defined as that which cannot be controlled with first-tier therapeutic measures, presents in between 10 and 15% of patients.^(5,6) For the treatment of ICH, there is unanimous agreement between the different authors and guides regarding what first-tier measures should be implemented. This is not the case with the measures classified as second-tier, for which different levels of evidence and discordant opinions among experts exist on the subject.⁽⁷⁾

In this context, decompressive craniectomy (DC) seems to be an efficient therapeutic strategy in some situations.⁽⁸⁻¹⁰⁾ However, a class I level of evidence to support its utilization in adult patients currently does not exist, as this procedure is not without complications, some of which result in therapeutic challenges for the treating medical team.⁽¹¹⁻¹³⁾

The objective of this study was to analyze the clinical characteristics, complications and factors associated with the prognosis of patients with severe TBI in which DC was performed.

METHODS

A retrospective study of all consecutively attended patients in the ICU of the *Hospital Maciel (Administración de los Servicios de Salud del Estado, ASSE, Uruguay)* with severe TBI who underwent DC was conducted between the years 2003 and 2012. The ICU is polyvalent with 20 beds and a high prevalence of neuro-critical patients and other patients referred to neurosurgery through our country's Public Health system. This study was evaluated and approved by the *Hospital Maciel (Ethical Committee, ASSE, Montevideo - Uruguay)*. An informed consent was presented to and signed by the relative responsible for the patient, where the descriptive and non-interventional nature of the study was explained. Patients were assured of confidentiality in the management of their medical history data.

Patients were followed until their discharge from the ICU. The variables obtained were clinical state using the Glasgow coma scale (GCS), physiological severity using the Simplified Acute Physiology Score II (SAPS II), Marshall computed tomographic (CT) classification, technical characteristics of the DC, complications, factors associated with mortality and neurological outcome upon discharge from the ICU using the Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS).⁽¹⁴⁻¹⁷⁾

The clinical outcomes of patients were analyzed as dichotomous variables: good outcome (without disability or with light disability, defined by GOS scores of 4

or 5) and poor outcome (death, vegetative state or severe disability, defined by GOS scores of 1, 2 or 3, respectively).

Severe TBI was defined as a patient who suffers from encephalo-cranial trauma with a GCS score equal to or less than 8 after initial review or with an initial GCS score greater than 8 but which requires neurosurgery for the evacuation of a space-occupying intra-cranial lesion.⁽⁶⁾

The following parameters were defined: ICH as ICP greater than 20mmHg; shock as mean blood pressure lower than 70mmHg and/or clinical signs of peripheral hypoperfusion or lactatemia greater than 2mM; and dysnatremia such as a natremia lower than 135meq/L (hyponatremia) or greater than 150meq/L (hypernatremia). The following were included within post-surgical central nervous system (CNS) infections: ventriculitis, meningitis, subdural empyema or cerebral abscesses. External brain herniation was considered to be a cerebral protrusion of more than 1.5cm through the bony defect (measured by the radiologist); subdural collection-a hypodense collection greater than 1cm; and hydrocephalus-a dilatation of the ventricular system that is accompanied by signs or clinical symptoms requiring treatment.^(13,18) Ventilator-associated pneumonia was defined as the association of fever or hyperleukocytosis, purulent tracheobronchitis, new and persistent chest x-ray images and cultures of positive tracheal secretions or bronchial alveolar lavages greater than 10⁴ colony-forming units (CFU)/mL. Severe sepsis was defined as the presence of an infectious focus associated with systemic inflammatory syndrome and multiple organ failure.⁽¹⁹⁾

Refractory ICH was defined as an ICP greater than 20 - 25mmHg that was maintained for at least 30 minutes and did not respond to first-tier therapeutic measures (intraventricular drainage of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) if possible, osmotherapy with 7.5% saline solution, moderate hyperventilation, and muscular relaxation).⁽⁵⁾

DC was classified into 2 subtypes: 1) *primary* - that which the neurosurgeon performs after the evacuation of a subdural hematoma when the cerebral swelling conditions suggest the presentation of ICH in the workup, and also a situation in which the neurosurgeon decides on DC according to CT findings of diffuse cerebral swelling prior to ICP monitoring and without having a hematoma to evacuate and 2) *secondary* - that which is performed for the treatment of refractory ICH during medical treatment.⁽¹¹⁾

For the statistical analysis, quantitative variables are expressed as the mean \pm 1 standard deviation. Qualitative variables were expressed in percentages. The *Student's t* test was utilized to compare the unpaired continuous variables, and the χ^2 test was used for qualitative variables or proportions.

A multiple logistic regression was utilized to identify independent risk factors associated with patients' outcome when discharged from the ICU. For hypothesis testing, p -values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. The statistical program SPSS version 19.0 was utilized.

RESULTS

A total of 64 patients with severe TBI who underwent a DC were studied. The clinical characteristics of the population studied are shown in table 1. The prolonged stay in the ICU and days on mechanical ventilation (mean 12 ± 4 days) reflect the degree of severity of our patients. Tracheostomies were performed for 28 patients (43%).

Table 1 - Clinical characteristics of the study population

Characteristics	Outcomes (N = 64)
Male gender	51 (79)
Age (years)	31 ± 14
SAPS II	40 ± 11
GCS at admission	7 ± 3
Marshall CT classification	
Diffuse lesion I (non-visible lesions)	0 (0)
Diffuse lesion II	8 (12)
Diffuse lesion III (cerebral swelling)	12 (19)
Lesion IV (deviation from the midline)	6 (10)
Lesion V (evacuated mass lesion)	37 (59)
Stay in ICU (days)	17 ± 7
Outcome at discharge from ICU - GOS	
Poor outcome	42 (66)
1 (Death)	28 (43)
2 (Vegetative state)	1 (2)
3 (Severe disability)	13 (20)
Good outcome	22 (34)
4 (Light disability)	10 (16)
5 (No disability)	12 (19)

SAPS II - Simplified Acute Physiology Score II; GCS - Glasgow Coma Scale; CT - computed tomographic; GOS - Glasgow Outcome score; ICU - intensive care unit. Results are expressed as means \pm standard deviations, numbers and percentages.

The high kinetic energy of the trauma in our patients should be highlighted, with traffic collision being the predominant mechanism of trauma (66%), followed by high falls (18%). In most cases (73%), associated extraneurological traumatic wounds were also observed, such as limb (47%), thoracic (33%), maxillary-facial (25%) and abdominal traumas (19%).

Marshall's CT classification of patients studied is summarized in table 1. As observed, subtypes III (diffuse lesion with compression of basal cisterns) and V (evacuated space-occupying lesion) predominated. Among the space-occupying lesions, the most common were acute subdural hematoma (44%) and brain contusions (19%).

DC was performed as a primary intervention in 36 patients (56%) and as a secondary intervention in all other patients, which coincides with reports from other authors.⁽²⁰⁾ The mean DC procedure time, measured from the time of trauma, was 5 ± 2 hours for primary DC and 37 ± 28 hours for secondary DC. No statistically significant associations were detected between the mean DC procedure time and the patient outcome. The topography of the DC was lateral in 51 cases (81%) and bifrontal in 13 (19%).

ICP was measured in 58 patients (89%). In patients in which secondary DC was performed, post-DC ICP values were significantly lower than pre-DC values, when each patient was compared to himself (mean difference of 14 ± 4 mmHg, with $p = 0.021$). A total of 27 patients (46%) presented post-DC ICH. The incidence rates of post-decompressive ICH were similar for secondary and primary DCs.

The global incidence of complications (neurological and non-neurological) was high at 90%, which has also been indicated in different clinical studies.^(13,21) A total of 50 patients (78%) presented neurological complications, among which the most common were external cerebral herniation through the decompressive procedure, infections of the post-surgical CNS, cerebral infarction, expansion of a hemorrhagic contusion, subdural collections and hydrocephalus. The neurological complications observed and their incidence rates are shown in table 2.

A total of 33 patients (52%) presented non-neurological complications, with ventilator-associated pneumonia being the most frequent: it was present in more than two-thirds of patients. Dysnatremia, shock, severe sepsis and catheter-associated infections were common (Table 2).

The overall mortality in the study was 43% (27/64). Of the patients who survived, 14 (38%) were discharged from the ICU with severe neurological lesions (GOS 2 or 3), while 22 (62%) had good neurological outcomes (GOS 4 or 5). Of all patients studied, 22 (34%) had good neurological outcomes and were discharged from the ICU without neurological lesions or with light lesions. In table 1, the neurological outcomes of patients being discharged from the unit are summarized using the GOS reference scale.

Table 2 - Complications in the study population

Type of complication	N (%)
Neurological	
External cerebral herniation	17 (33)
Post-surgical CNS infections	13 (25)
Arterial infarction	8 (16)
Expansion of contusion	7 (14)
Subdural collection	6 (11)
Hydrocephalus	4 (8)
Venous infarction	3 (6)
Intracranial hypotension	1 (2)
Non-neurological	
Ventilator-associated pneumonia	22 (67)
Dysnatremia	3 (9)
Shock	2 (6)
Venous catheter infection	2 (6)
Severe sepsis	1 (3)

CNS - Central nervous system.

Regarding the factors associated with poor outcome, in the univariate analysis, it was found that the higher the SAPS II score, the lower the GCS at admission and the presence of post-DC intracranial hypertension. These factors were significantly associated with poor outcome (death or severe disability), with p-values of 0.024, 0.01 and 0.001, respectively. In the multivariate analysis, only the presence of post-DC intracranial hypertension was significantly associated with poor neurological outcome (Table 3).

We emphasize the absence of a statistically significant association between the presence of complications and neurological outcome. Likewise, we did not detect any association between the appraisal criteria analyzed and the location or type of DC (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

Historically, the removal of different parts of the skull has been utilized in the management of severe TBI after the first reports of this surgical technique directed at controlling ICH were published by Kocher and Cushing.^(22,23) Although this surgical procedure does not have any effect on primary brain damage, it can reduce the deleterious consequences of secondary lesions, such as the elevation of ICP and cerebral displacements or distortions.

Since the nineties, advances in imaging diagnostics and the neuro-intensive management of severe TBI have been able to revive interest in the utilization of DC for this condition. However, controversial aspects of this technique exist (precise indications, timing and long-term functional results), as does a growing need to study the complications and costs associated with the DC procedure.^(12,20,24,25) Although DC is known to be a simple surgical technique, complications commonly occur, sometimes with significant clinical impacts on patient outcome.⁽²⁶⁾ Some complications are inherent in the physiological process that follows the removal of an important part of the cranial vault, which determines alterations in the dynamics of CSF circulation and cerebral blood flow.^(27,28) There are also complications linked to cranioplasty and to the lesions caused by severe TBI itself.^(21,29,30)

Until now, there has been no class I clinical evidence related to DC for the management of refractory intracranial hypertension in severe TBI in adults.^(9,11,12) It should also be emphasized that no evidence exists for the execution of primary DC.⁽³¹⁻³³⁾ However, DC seems to have a place in the management of patients with refractory ICH, which perhaps can be shown by the European study RESCUE-ICP, currently in development.⁽³⁴⁾

Table 3 - Factors associated with poor neurological outcome

Associated factors	Good outcome N = 22	Poor outcome N = 42	Univariate analysis p value	Multivariate analysis p value
Age	32 ± 2	30 ± 2	ns	ns
SAPS II	38 ± 2	41 ± 3	0.024	ns
GCS at admission	8 ± 3	6 ± 1	0.01	ns
Primary/secondary DC	13/9	23/19	ns	ns
Lateral/bifrontal	18/4	34/8	ns	ns
Post-decompressive ICH	3 (14)	23 (55)	0.001	0.003
Neurological complications	15 (68)	36 (85)	ns	ns
Non-neurological complications	13 (59)	20 (48)	ns	ns

SAPS II - Simplified Acute Physiology Score II; GCS - Glasgow Coma Scale; DC - decompressive craniectomy; ICH - intra-cranial hypertension. Good outcome: GOS 4, 5; Poor outcome: GOS 1, 2, 3; ns - not statistically significant. Results are expressed as means ± standard deviations, numbers and percentages.

Our study constitutes the greatest number of patients reported at the present time in our setting. A high index of primary DC (56%) was noted in the cases analyzed. This practice has often been utilized by neurosurgeons in our setting in recent years and is based on the acting surgeon's intraoperative decision. This decision is often made according to the cerebral characteristics findings at the time, and at times, a pre-operative decision is made according to the initial CT findings, as commented. In this sense, DC can be a strategy for avoiding the development of ICH as an outcome. However, it is an aggressive therapeutic measure, there is only a small body of evidence for it, and it is not free of risk for the patient.^(32,33)

There was also a high incidence of post-DC ICH. The presence of post-decompressive ICH, a factor linked in part to surgical technique, plays a predominant role in the mortality of these patients, which was significantly associated with poor neurological outcome in the multivariate study.⁽³⁵⁾ Given the retrospective character of our study, it was not possible to measure the size of the DC with precision, knowing that the majority of authors agree that it should extend at least 12cm and should include the base of the temporal bone to consider it to be of adequate size. This unmeasured size could have been too small, which can be a factor that explains the high incidence of neurological complications. For example, this situation could be the case with external cerebral herniation and post-DC ICH, thus contributing to the negative outcomes in our patients.

The low incidence of hydrocephalus in our study is also noteworthy (8%), which is perhaps due to underdiagnosis

or to the utilization of different diagnostic criteria according to international references.^(36,37)

In our study, we were unable to show a statistically significant association between the presence of complications (neurological or systemic) or the type of DC (primary or secondary) in relation to mortality, which can be explained in part by the small number in our sample.

Our study presents several limitations. It is a descriptive, retrospective study with a relatively small number of patients, conducted in a single center, which reduces statistical power and adds selection bias. Our study population is heterogeneous in terms of their clinical characteristics, indications and opportunity for DC, and technique used, which limits the precision of our results. As mentioned previously, the inability to measure the size of the DC does not allow us to evaluate the impact of this factor on the clinical outcomes of our patients. Finally, clinical results on discharge from the ICU were measured, and no long-term follow-up, such as at 3 to 6 months, was performed.

CONCLUSION

This group of very severe patients was analyzed for systemic and neurological factors, showing very severe physiological scores at admission and high mortality. Post-decompressive craniectomy intracranial hypertension, which can be due in part to surgical factors, was the main factor associated with poor outcome. This study demonstrates the complexity in managing this type of patient in our setting and the need for a protocol-driven and multidisciplinary treatment with the objective of improving patient prognosis.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Análisis de las características clínicas, las complicaciones y los factores asociados al pronóstico de los pacientes con trauma encefalocraneano grave en los que se realizó craniectomía descompresiva.

Métodos: Estudio retrospectivo de los pacientes asistidos en una Unidad de Cuidados Intensivos, con trauma encefalocraneano grave en los que se realizó craniectomía descompresiva, entre los años 2003 y 2012. Se siguieron los pacientes hasta el egreso de la unidad de cuidados intensivos, analizándose sus características clínico-tomográficas, las complicaciones y los factores asociados al pronóstico (análisis uni y multivariado).

Resultados: Se estudiaron 64 pacientes. Se realizó craniectomía descompresiva primaria y lateral en la mayoría de los pacientes. Se halló una alta incidencia de complicaciones (78% neurológicas y 52% no neurológicas). 42 pacientes (66%)

presentaron mala evolución y 22 (34%) tuvieron una buena evolución neurológica. De los pacientes que sobrevivieron, el 61% tuvo una buena evolución neurológica. En el análisis univariado, los factores asociados significativamente con mala evolución neurológica fueron: la hipertensión intracraneana post-craniectomía descompresiva, la mayor gravedad y el peor estado neurológico al ingreso. En el análisis multivariado, solo la hipertensión intracraneana post-craniectomía descompresiva se asoció significativamente con mala evolución.

Conclusión: Se trata de un grupo de pacientes muy grave, de difícil manejo, con elevada morbimortalidad, donde la hipertensión intracraneana es un factor principal de mala evolución.

Descriptor: Traumatismos craniocerebrales/complicaciones; Traumatismos encefálicos; Craniectomía descompresiva/efectos adversos; Hipertensión intracraneal/etiología

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