

Annual Congress of the Association of
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P-12:

Intracerebral Haemorrhage- Follow up and outcome data from Colombo South Stroke Registry
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Intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) has a high mortality and morbidity. Data on outcomes of ICH patients from Sri Lanka are limited. Colombo South Stroke Registry is a hospital based data bank of first ever, all strokes admitted to hospital.

Objectives:

To study the outcomes- mortality and morbidity patients admitted and diagnosed to have had an ICH.

Methods:

All ICH patients were selected from the Stroke data bank. The diagnosis was made after a positive CT scan on after admission. The relevant information were extracted from the available data.

Results:

Of the 694 all strokes 112 (16%) were ICHs. Of the ICH patients 33 were lost to follow up. We analyzed the data in 79 (79/112, 70.54%). Males consisted of 57% and females 43%. Five were referred to neurosurgeons and only one had an intervention.

There were 26 in hospital deaths attributable to the effects of the ICH. At 6 months post ICH 41 were dead (41/79, 51.89%). Mean age of alive was 63 and dead was 68. All the patients who died post discharge had a MRS of 4-5 at discharge. Of the living 40, 10 have a MRS of 4-5 after 6 months.

Conclusions:

Despite maintaining a registry, follow up of patients are not satisfactory. Mortality is about 52%. Patients are discharged from hospital to home with severe disability. Disabilities are severe in most alive patients at 6 months.

P-13:

Immunology tests in 'Autoimmune Encephalopathies'- A hospital audit
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Objectives:

Autoimmune Encephalopathy (AE) is an important, potentially reversible form of acute encephalitis. Prompt recognition and treatment is aided by the identification of anti-NMDA/VGKC/GAD receptor antibodies, but value of testing on health outcomes is unknown.

Methods:

In this retrospective audit (January 2010-September 2012) subjects at a UK district general hospital who were found to have above antibodies positive or a diagnosis of "AE" and had a request made for these antibodies were identified. 27 met criteria. Subgroup of 13 had definite AE (on clinical/serological grounds).