CHAPTER 5: Summary and Recommendation

The intensive care unit is an expensive treatment facility where critical patients with high mortality rates are treated. Estimation of disease severity and probability of death are important elements in determining the prognosis of patients in PICU. Such prognostic predictors need to be informed to the parents clearly to explain the objectives of treatment and to involve them in decision making process. Imperfections in informing prognosis will lead to inconvenience and uncomfortable situations for the patient's family.

An objective and rational method to determine and estimate the severity of illness is by using a probability model which can predict mortality risks. For this reason, a scoring system is necessary to be developed. Currently, scoring systems have been developed to estimate the probability of hospital mortality for intensive care unit (ICU) patients.

Coma cases remain a dangerous clinical problem. Unfortunately, most cases of Coma cases are critical and need special care.

Hence, the aim of this study is to detect the incidence Coma in our PICU and to stand on its most important causes.

In the presented study, our aim is to detect incidence of Coma in Benha University Hospital PICU.

To achieve this target, we prospectively studied a series of 145 consecutive patients admitted to Benha University Hospital PICU in during the period from January 2011 to July 2011... With different clinical problems. The consultant pediatrician assisted in providing the clinical provisional diagnosis and in obtaining the consent of the parents.

- Results revealed the following:

Our cases were divided according to provisional diagnosis into 6 groups "encephalitis, head trauma, polytrauma , pneumonia ,DKA and milk aspiration".

- all cases admitted in our PICU investigated The following investigations:
    - ABG
    - P.T
    - SGOT&SGPT
    - Bilirubin(Total and Direct)
    - Blood urea
    - Blood creatinin
    - CBC
    - ECG

Glasgow Coma Scale was done to all patients and revealed that about 60% of patients with Coma had GCS < 8

The result of this study revealed that Encephalitis (32 %), the most common cause of coma in children. , Trauma 8 cases (32%) included " Head Trauma 4 cases (16%) ,Poly trauma 4cases (16%) " , DKA 2 cases (8%) and milk aspiration was the lowest 1 case (4%) of coma causes .

In our study the out come of the metabolic cases (DKA) and Pneumonia cases were better than the outcome of Encephalitis cases and milk Aspiration ,trauma as 100 % of DKA and pneumonia causes coma has improved while 100% of milk aspiration died and 50% of encephalitis and 25 % of trauma died as well.

There was a significant positive correlation between MOFS and kidney function, liver function and PCO2 .

CONCLUSION

In view of this study, there were 145 cases, 73 were males and 72 were females, 25 patients found to have Coma which represent 17.2% of the total. 17 patients have Non traumatic Coma and which represent 68%, 8 have Traumatic Coma which represent 32%.

Percentage of death in this study was 28% of patients with Coma, The highest Percentage of death in this study was due to milk aspiration (100%) followed by encephalitis (50%) followed by head trauma (25 %).

No remarkable change in Percentage of death so prevention is the best treatment.