DescargarDriverMicronicsW313

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FA08 JRM ジャグラーマーブル

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/Files/Pcb/IBM/upm-5.3.2.20120724-0000-1-standard/design/upm-5.3.2.20120724-0000-1-standard.pdfComparison of current computed tomography scoring systems and their clinical predictors in traumatic brain injury. Management of blunt traumatic brain injury (TBI) is highly dependent on computed tomography (CT) findings. However, the utility of CT in identifying patients at increased risk for poor outcome remains unclear. The purpose of this study was to compare the sensitivity and specificity of seven different CT scoring systems in identifying patients at increased risk for poor outcome. Six hundred eighty-six patients with severe TBI from a Level I trauma center were prospectively enrolled. The Glasgow Coma Scale, Injury Severity Score, Marshall CT classification, Rotterdam CT score, Rotterdam CT classification, Revised Trauma Score, and Trauma and Injury Severity Score were obtained upon admission. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value for identifying patients at increased risk for poor outcome were determined. The mean age of patients was 37 years, the mean Injury Severity Score was 24, and the mean Glasgow Coma Scale was 12. The Rotterdam CT score was 1.9, the Rotterdam CT classification was 4.6, the Revised Trauma Score was 7.5, the Trauma and Injury Severity Score was 29.9, the Marshall CT classification was 4.5, and the Glasgow Coma Scale was 1.7. The area under the receiver-operating characteristic curve for the Glasgow Coma Scale was 0.874 (95% confidence interval, 0.838 to 0.922). The area under the receiver-operating characteristic curve for the Rotterdam CT score was 0.879 (95% confidence interval, 0.841 to 0.927). The Glasgow Coma Scale was superior to the Rotterdam CT score in predicting a poor outcome. The Rotterdam CT score and Glasgow Coma Scale provide complementary information in managing patients with severe TBI.Epidemic necrotizing fasciitis caused by a rare Mycobacterium species: case report and literature review. Epidemic necrotizing fasciitis (ENF) is a life-threatening infectious disease caused by a wide spectrum of anaerobic microorganisms. We report a case of ENF caused by My 520fdb1ae7

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