

Neurology

Language: Simplified Chinese to English Translation with Advanced Editing

Original Text:

Source: [Patterns, Types, and Outcomes of Head Injury in Aseer Region, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia](#) by Ibrahim Alnaami, Shbeli Alshehri, Saeed Alghamdi, et al., used under [CC-BY](#)

沙特阿拉伯阿西尔省头部受伤的模式、类型和结局

摘要: *背景。* 头部受伤占所有受伤类型的近 50%。头部受伤是年轻成年人死亡和功能丧失的一大原因。如今，头部受伤已成为一个重大的社区问题。最近，头部受伤已成为全球超过 5,700 万因 TBI 而神经受损人群的最大问题之一，其中 1,000 万人需要医院的基础护理。*目标。* 确定阿西尔中央医院 (Aseer Central Hospital [ACH]) 内头部损伤患者 (HI) 的流行病学方面。*材料和方法。* 这是一项回顾性横断面研究。数据从患者文件和注册商的 ACH 数据库收集。研究期限为 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月。研究期间所有入住 ACH 的患者均被纳入本研究。本研究采用了 SPSS 软件用于分析，并获得了描述性统计数据 (平均 SD 频率、百分比)。本研究采用了统计检验、t 检验和卡方检验以测量变量之间的显著差异。p 值小于 0.05 被视为差异显著。*结局。* 有 353 名头部受伤的患者，平均年龄 \pm SD 为 27.01 ± 13.9 。机动车事故 (MVA) 占头部受伤原因的 (89.3%)。共 87.3% 的患者为男性，12.7% 为女性。*结论。* 在本研究中我们观察到，尽管实施了新的限速规则，MVA 仍为沙特阿拉伯内大脑/头部受伤的主要原因。但随着开车时禁止使用手机和强制系安全带的新规的实施，这些数字在将来会受到重大影响。因此，我们建议进行一项未来研究，以评估这些预期。

序言

头部受伤占所有受伤类型的近 50%。头部受伤是年轻成年人死亡和功能丧失的一大原因 [1-4]。

如今，头部受伤已成为全球超过 5,700 万因 TBI 而神经受损人群的最大问题之一，其中 1,000 万人需要医院的基础护理 [5]。

头部受伤在任一年龄段都是造成死亡和残疾的主要原因。鉴于过去十年间的流行病学发现，我们计划采取一些有效的预防措施，例如为残疾幸存者的急性护理和康复提供的最适当的医疗保健 [6]。头部受伤导致了院内 2/3 的创伤性死亡。估计的流行病学数据表明，北美和欧洲的 TBI 频率更高。平均每年 280 万人发生 TBI [6]。头部受伤还影响了这些国家的经济，造成了一些财务损失，并降低了生育率。近 600 亿美元用于克服 2000 年因 HI 造成的损失 [7, 8]。美国估计的外伤性脑损伤人口发生率为 73.5/100,000。一项基于美国的研究报告表明，头部受伤在年轻儿童中最常见 [9, 10]。1998 年，马来西亚 4.75% 的急诊室患者头部受伤 [11]。一项流行病学研究表明，据估计，全球有 6,900 万人发生过 TBI [12]。

根据一项埃塞俄比亚的研究，与女性相比，男性的头部受伤更为常见。所有年龄段的死亡都与严重的头部受伤呈正相关。根据格拉斯哥昏迷量表 (GCS) 评分，大多数头部受伤受害者的头部受伤为轻度，其次为重度 [13]。

尼日利亚的一项研究观察到头部受伤是所有受伤类型中最常见的 [14]。

根据 2019 年 2 月的联合国估计，沙特阿拉伯人口约为 33,920,622 人。沙特阿拉伯的 1,870 名 MVA 受害者中，30% 因事故而死亡。进一步的发现令人警醒，显示大多数患者 (56.7%) 头部受伤 [15]。

沙特阿拉伯的另一项研究表明，在 1,219 名患者中，32.1% 患者曾头部受伤，MVA 为头部受伤的主要原因（34.2%）[16]。

我们的目标是确定阿西尔中央医院（Aseer Central Hospital [ACH]）内头部损伤患者（HI）的流行病学方面。根据沙特阿拉伯内政部的审查，沙特阿拉伯的交通事故数量为全球最高。

2. 材料和方法

这是一项回顾性横断面研究。数据从患者文件和注册商的 ACH 数据库收集。研究期限为 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月。研究期间所有入住 ACH 的患者均被纳入本研究。

变量包括人口统计数据、格拉斯哥昏迷评分、格拉斯哥结局评分、头部损伤类型、损伤机制、手术类型和患者处置。数据已录入 SPSS 第 20 版软件用于分析。本研究获得了描述性统计数据（平均 SD 频率，百分比）。本研究采用了统计检验、t 检验和卡方检验以测量变量之间的显著差异。p 值小于 0.05 被视为差异显著。

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Patterns, Types, and Outcomes of Head Injury in the Aseer Region, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract: Background. Head injuries contribute to ~~almost approximately~~ 50% of all injuries. ~~Head injuries are still one of the and remain a major leading~~ causes of loss of life and ~~loss of~~ function among young adults. ~~Thus, Nowadays, head injury they have~~ become a major public health concern; currently, more than 57 million people ~~in the whole world worldwide~~ live with traumatic brain injury-related neurological issues, of whom 10 million ~~people~~ require hospital-based care. **Objectives.** ~~This study aimed to~~ determine the epidemiological ~~aspects characteristics~~ of patients with head injury (HI) ~~treated in at~~ Aseer Central Hospital (ACH). **Materials and Methods.** ~~This In this is a~~ retrospective cross-sectional study. ~~Data were gathered collected~~ from patients' files and the registrar's database of ACH. ~~The study duration was between~~ January 2015- and December 2017. ~~All We included all~~ patients with head injury admitted to ACH during the study ~~duration period were included in the study~~. SPSS software was used for analysis. Descriptive statistics ~~were obtained~~ (means, ~~SD standard deviations~~, frequencies, and percentages) ~~were obtained~~. Statistical tests (~~t-test, and chi-squared test~~) were applied to measure ~~the significant differences~~ among ~~the variables~~; a P-value ~~lower than less than~~ 0.05 was considered ~~as a significant difference~~. **Results.** ~~There were~~ Of 353 patients with head injury, ~~and the (age [mean \pm SD standard deviation], of age was 27.01 \pm 13.9 years), 87.3% were male and 12.7% were female. Motor vehicle accidents (MVA) accounted for 89.3% of head injury ~~es~~ cases. ~~A total of 87.3% of the patients were male while 12.7% were female~~. **Conclusion.** ~~In this study, w~~To conclude, we observed that ~~motor vehicle accidents MVA is were~~ the leading cause of head injuries ~~in the KSA Kingdom of Saudi Arabia~~, despite ~~the the~~ implementations of new speeding ~~ing~~ rules. However, ~~with~~ new regulations forbidding cell-phone use while driving and ~~forcing requiring~~ seat belts ~~to be worn regulations, a major impact on these numbers is expected are expected to markedly affect these numbers in the future~~. Thus, a future study is recommended to assess these expectations.~~

Introduction

Head injuries contribute to ~~almost approximately~~ 50% of all injuries. ~~Head injuries are and are~~ a major cause of loss of life and ~~loss of~~ function among young adults [1-4].

Head injuries ~~are comprise an significant important~~ causes of deaths and disability irrespective of ~~the~~ epidemiological findings from the last ~~ten 10~~ years, some effective preventive measures ~~were planned implemented~~, such as ~~ensuring~~ the most appropriate health-care provision for both ~~the~~ and rehabilitation of ~~survivors of injury with disabled survivors disabilities~~ [6]. Head injury accounted in-hospital trauma deaths. Estimated epidemiological data ~~depicted showed~~ that the frequency of in North America and Europe. On average, 2.8 million people ~~had sustained a~~ TBI annually [6]. Head injury also has economic consequences, results in financial losses, and reduces productivity. Almost ~~US\$60 billion USD~~ was ~~used utilized~~ to overcome ~~the damages of H head injury related damages~~ in incidence of ~~traumatic brain injury TBI~~ in the United States is 73.5/100,000 individuals. A US-based head injuries were most common among young children [9,10]. In ~~the year of 1998~~, in Malaysia, patients admitted to the emergency department ~~were suffering from had~~ head injuries [11]. One reported that 69 million individuals worldwide were estimated to ~~suffer from have~~ TBI [12].

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~~Based on~~ According to an Ethiopian study, head injuries are more common in males than in female individuals. Deaths ~~are is~~ positively ~~correlated associated~~ with severe head injuries ~~across in~~ all age groups. ~~Based on the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score, h~~Head injury was mild in most ~~head injury victims cases~~, followed by severe and moderate ~~degrees of injury in other cases based on the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score~~ [13].

The population of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) was ~~estimated reported~~ to be 33,920,622, according to ~~the~~ February 2019 United Nations estimates. Among 1,870 ~~motor vehicle accidents (MVA)~~ victims in KSA, 30% ~~of them~~ died as a result of the accident. A further alarming finding was that most patients (56.7%) had head injuries [15].

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The objective ~~of this study is was~~ to determine the epidemiological ~~aspects characteristics~~ of patients with head injury (~~H~~) ~~who were treated in at~~ Aseer Central Hospital (ACH), ~~Aseer region, a region which that holds records~~ one of the highest numbers of car accidents based on the census ~~of by~~ the Ministry of Interior, KSA.

2. Materials and Methods

This ~~is was~~ a retrospective cross-sectional study. Data were ~~gathered retrieved~~ from patients' files and the registrar's database of ~~the~~ ACH. The study ~~duration was was conducted between~~ January 2015 ~~and~~ December 2017. All patients with head injury admitted to ACH during the study ~~duration period~~ were included ~~in the study~~.

~~The variables included~~ We collected demographic data on demographics, ~~the Glasgow coma scale GCS~~ score, Glasgow ~~o~~Outcome ~~S~~score, type of head injury, mechanism of injury, ~~type of surgery type~~, and outcomes of patients. Data were ~~entered analyzed in with the~~ SPSS ver. 20 software (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY) ~~for analysis~~. Descriptive statistics were ~~obtained calculated~~ [(means, ~~SD standard deviations (SDs)~~, frequencies, and percentages)]. We used the t-test, ~~and and~~ chi-squared test ~~were applied to measure the examine~~ significant differences ~~among the between~~ variables. A P-value ~~less lower~~ than 0.05 was considered ~~as a significant difference~~.