



Chronic Subdural Hematomas: Single or Double Burr Hole—Results of a Randomized Study

Kronik Subdural Hematomalar: Tek ve Çift Bur Deliği–Randomize Bir Çalışmanın Sonuçları

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ABSTRACT

AIM: To analyze the analysis of recurrence rates of single versus double burr holes in patients with subacute and chronic subdural hematomas.

MATERIAL and METHODS: The study was a prospective randomized controlled trial on patients with subacute and chronic subdural hematomas. Collections with membranes or septae were excluded from the study. A written consent was taken from the patient or patient party after explaining the procedure. A total of 254 patients were enrolled in the study over a period of 18-months in the Department of Neurosurgery, Sheri-Kashmir-Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar, Kashmir.

RESULTS: Recurrence rates in single and double-burr-hole groups were 6.15% and 4.83% respectively, which was not statistically significant.

CONCLUSION: Most of the subdural hematomas can be dealt by single burr-hole drainage.

KEYWORDS: Subdural hematoma, Chronic subdural hematoma, Burr-hole drainage, Recurrence

ÖZ

AMAÇ: Subakut ve kronik subdural hematomlu hastalarda tek ve çift bur deliğiyle nüks oranlarını analiz etmek.

YÖNTEM ve GEREÇLER: Bu çalışma, subakut ve kronik subdural hematomlu hastalarda prospektif bir randomize kontrollü çalışmaydı. Membranlar veya septumlar bulunan hastalar çalışmaya alınmadı. İşlem açıklandıktan sonra hastadan veya hasta yakınından yazılı onay alındı. Çalışmaya Kashmir'de Srinagar'daki, Sheri-Kashmir-Tıbbi Bilimler Enstitüsü Nöroşirürji Bölümünden 18 aylık bir süre boyunca 254 hasta kaydedildi.

BULGULAR: Tek ve çift bur deliği gruplarında nüks oranları sırasıyla %6,15 ve 4,83 bulundu ve bunlar istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değildi.

SONUÇ: Subdural hematomların çoğunda tek bur deliği drenajı yeterlidir.

ANAHTAR SÖZCÜKLER: Subdural hematoma, Kronik subdural hematoma, Bur deliği drenajı, Nüks

INTRODUCTION

Subdural hematomas are a well-known entity in neurosurgical practice. The etiology of subdural hematomas is commonly attributed to head injury in about 50% of the patients (10,11). In rest of the patients definite cause is not known. Subdural hematomas are classified as acute, sub-acute and chronic depending on the time of diagnosis from the day of injury as acute within 3 days of injury, subacute from 3 days to 3 weeks of injury and chronic more than 3 weeks after injury (9,19). Subdural hematomas can also be classified on the basis of texture of the hematoma on plain CT scan with hyperdense hematoma as acute subdural, isodense as subacute and chronic as hypodense (14). Twist drill craniostomy, burr-hole drainage or craniotomy are the various methods to deal with subdural hematomas (13,17). The recurrence rates vary from 8-26% (6,20). Various factors have been noted to have

a bearing on recurrence rates that include multilocularity of the collection and presence of coagulopathy (7). However the issue of effect of number of burr holes on the recurrence of subdural hematomas has not been well settled. This study was undertaken to address this issue.

MATERIAL and METHODS

Design of the Study

We conducted a randomized controlled study over a period of 18-months, from July 2010 to December 2011 in the Department of Neurosurgery at Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Kashmir, India. All patients with a CT diagnosis of subacute and chronic subdural hematomas were enrolled in the study, however patients with multilocular collections in the chronic subdural hematoma group were excluded.

Patient Population

We enrolled a total of 258 patients with this diagnosis who were allocated according to the random table to the 2 groups as one receiving single burr-hole and the other, 2 burr-holes. At the end of the study i.e., 18 months period plus the 6-months period after the last patient was operated upon, the results of the study were analyzed. We lost 2 patients to follow-up and 2 patients died while in hospital after the evacuation of the subdural hematoma, these 4 patients were excluded from the study and hence at the end of the study we were left with 254 patients. The analysis was done on 254 patients. Demographic characteristics, operative modalities, and recurrence rate was noted. Patients were followed-up in Neurosurgical out-patient-department. CT scan was done in follow-up patients only if patients would become symptomatic for recurrence. Recurrence on follow-up on the opposite side of previous surgery was supposed to be counted as a new patient; however we did not have such a patient. Single burr-hole was put on posterior parietal region and double burr hole was put on posterior parietal and posterior frontal regions under local anesthesia and intravenous sedation. The subdural space was irrigated thoroughly with normal saline by means of a soft silastic catheter in all the patients. The same catheter was left in the subdural space and connected to a collection bag. The drain was put through parietal burr hole and taken out through a separate stab incision about 5cm away from the parietal burr hole site. Patients were nursed in flat position for 48 hours in the postoperative period. The subdural drain was kept for 48 hrs for all the patients.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was done by SPSS version 19. The Fisher exact test and Students t-test were used for categorical and continuous variables respectively. A p value of 0.05 or less was considered as significant.

RESULTS

There were 130 patients who received single-burr hole and 124 patients who received double-burr hole for drainage. The parameters of both the groups are given in Table I, and both the groups were comparable. The overall recurrence rate was 4.72%, it was 6.15% in the single-burr hole group and 4.83% in the double-burr hole group, statistically insignificant (p= 0.785)

DISCUSSION

The treatment of chronic subdural hematomas has drastically evolved over time (1,3,8,12,18,21). Among these procedures burr-hole drainage is the commonest procedure undertaken (2,7). Literature is replete with retrospective analysis of patient with chronic subdural hematoma management. Though there are some randomized controlled trials in chronic subdural hematomas which discuss the issue of burr hole irrigation with or without drainage (5,15), twist drill drainage for 48 vs, 96 hrs (4); till date, to our knowledge, there is no randomized trial that has compared the recurrence rates of single versus double burr-hole therapy in patients with subacute and chronic subdural hematomas. We put a subdural drain in all the patients in view of the low recurrence rates as proved by a previous randomized trial (15). The overall recurrence rate in our present series was low (5.5%), as compared to our previous observational study (6.48%) (7). This low recurrence rate is possibly because of the strict use of subdural drains in all the patients. In our previous study (7) we noticed that multilocular collections have high risk of recurrence. The explanation given in the literature for high incidence of postoperative recurrence in such subdural collections is the hyperfibrinolytic activity and tendency to re-bleed from the membrane (16). Since we excluded multilocular collections in the present study, this could also explain why the recurrence in our present series is even less than in our past series in which we have included multilocular collections. Kansal (6) in his observational study of 267 cases in which he has excluded patients with bilateral collections, coagulopathy, and significant brain atrophy also found no statistically significant difference between recurrence rates after single or double burr hole drainage. However our study is a randomized trial and we have included patients with bilateral subdural collections and coagulopathy. We observed that these factors have no bearing on the recurrence of the hematoma whether these receive a single or a double-burr hole drainage (Table I).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on our prospective randomized trial we conclude that a single burr-hole is as efficacious as a double-burr-hole in terms of recurrence in the evacuation of subacute and chronic subdural hematomas. We hence stress the use of single-burr hole for subdural collections (except multilocular collections) as it is less invasive.

Table I: Factors Have No Bearing on the Recurrence of the Hematoma Whether These Receive a Single or a Double-Burr Hole Drainage

Parameter	Single-burr hole (n=130)	Double-burr hole (n=124)	P value
Age (mean)	61.01 yrs	61.17 yrs	0.879 (NS)
Gender	M=74,F=56	M=68,F=56	0.273 (NS)
Coagulopathy	20	14	0.794 (NS)
Bilaterality	21	13	0.201(NS)
Recurrence	8(6.15%)	6(4.83%)	0.785 (NS)

NS= not significant.

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