

Convulsive syndrome manifestation in patients with postanoxic brain injury coma

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INTRODUCTION: Anoxic brain damage after cardiac arrest is one of the most common causes of coma. Of all comatose patients surviving to hospital admission, 40–66% never regain consciousness as a result of severe post anoxic encephalopathy. The various EEG patterns in coma correlate with degree of impairment of consciousness and depth of coma and have been used for several decades to prognosticate the outcome of coma. **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of our study was to signify convulsive syndrome in patient with postanoxic brain injury and to differentiate it from convulsive syndrome in patients with posttraumatic and other genesis comatose conditions, as well as management and prognosis of outcome. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** We observed 69 patients (24 female, 45 male) aged from 20 to 72 years with coma caused by postanoxic and traumatic brain injury. These patients were been investigated in 2012-2017 years at Central University Clinic after Academic N.Kipshidze. All patients we divided in two clinical groups: 31 patients with post anoxic brain injuries and 38 patients with traumatic brain injury. All of them underwent following studies: continue EEG-monitoring in dynamics, CT and MRI observation in dynamics. **RESULTS:** Table 1 shows different EEG patterns in postanoxic brain injury.