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Measuring the Efficacy of Medical Management Versus Decompressive Hemicraniectomy in Acute Stroke

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Measuring the Efficacy of Medical Management Versus Decompressive Hemicraniectomy in Acute Stroke

Colton Hemphill, Franziska Herpich*, Muhammad Athar, Eunice Lee

Introduction: Stroke is a life-threatening condition requiring immediate treatment in order to optimize patient survival and functionality post-hospitalization. At present, the primary treatment modalities used are intensive medical management and surgical decompressive hemicraniectomy. We believe that application of skilled medical management can result in a lower mortality rate and higher functional score at 12 months than aggressive surgical decompressive hemicraniectomy.

Methods: Epic data from Thomas Jefferson University will be used to identify patients with a large stroke (as defined by ischemic area on MRI) managed by the neurology department from 2016 to 2019. A survey will be administered by phone to assess mortality, as well as functionality with a modified Rankin scale. These data will then be used to assess the efficacy of medical management as compared to decompressive hemicraniectomy.

Results: At this time, no results are available.

Discussion: