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

Colton Hemphill  
*Thomas Jefferson University*, colton.hemphill@jefferson.edu

Franziska Herpich  
*Thomas Jefferson University*, franziska.herpich@jefferson.edu

Muhammad Athar  
*Thomas Jefferson University*, muhammad.athar@jefferson.edu

Eunice Lee  
*Thomas Jefferson University*, eunice.lee@jefferson.edu

Follow this and additional works at: [https://jdc.jefferson.edu/si_ctr_2022_phase1](https://jdc.jefferson.edu/si_ctr_2022_phase1)

Part of the Neurology Commons, and the Translational Medical Research Commons

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Recommended Citation


[https://jdc.jefferson.edu/si_ctr_2022_phase1/56](https://jdc.jefferson.edu/si_ctr_2022_phase1/56)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's Center for Teaching and Learning (CTL). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in Phase 1 by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.
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: