

CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSION

This study concentrated on the variables required for prediction of early mortality after spontaneous supratentorial ICH during the first three week in hospital. Fifteen variables were included for logistic regression analysis. Only 4 variables were potentially predictors of probability of death in hospital. These useful variables were sex, Glasgow Coma Scale, intraventricular bleeding, and volume of hematoma more than 60 cm³.

Combination of all these variables in the model showed that predictive accuracy of the model was 81.18 percent, the sensitivity 75 percent and the specificity 85.71 percent. So, these variables can be obtained in first day of admission by physical examination and CT scan or MRI brain , to identify high risk patients who may need intensive care monitoring and more aggressive intervention.

To test the validity of the model, a second group of patients who suffered supratentorial ICH will be needed .

However, there may be other potential predictors outcome which were not included in the study. Thus, further study is needed to improved the model.