Características anatómicas y fisiológicas que influyen en la presión intracraneal y la presión de perfusión cerebral en el paciente pediátrico con traumatismo craneoencefálico grave [

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text (article)

Analítica

Traumatic brain injury is one with the greatest potential for the development of devastating sequelae of all types of trauma in children. Intracranial hypertension is present in more than 65% of those who suffer from a severe TBI and is related to more than half of deaths from this cause. There is no consensus on the normal values of ICP and CPP in children, it is estimated that they are dependent on age, but it is currently a controversial issue. The objective was to identify the anatomical and physiological characteristics in the cranial compartment and its content in children that influence the possible variations in intracranial pressure and cerebral perfusion pressure in patients less than 18 years of age with severe head injury. The anatomical and physiological characteristics of the pediatric patient in their different stages of development define values of intracranial pressure and cerebral perfusion pressure different from those in adults. A controversial issue is addressed, which allows identifying important anatomical and physiological aspects that may influence the treatment of pediatric head trauma
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