Florije Flora Gjonbalaj, J Pain Relief 2016, 5:5(Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2167-0846.C1.012

The incidence of operated children with meningocele/myelomeningocele

Florije Flora Gjonbalaj
University Clinical Center of Kosova, Prishtina

Background: Meningocele/myelomeningocele is the most common malformation of medulla spinalis. When people talk for spina bifida, often they refer to it as myelomeningocele, which is known as the most serious form.

Research Objectives: Our research is the creation of some statistics for the incidence of children operated with meningocele/myelomeningocele, gender, age, place of residence, and the incidence of complicated cases in Hydrocephaly, in the period from April 2010 to April 2014.

Hypothesis: Hypothesis 1 (H1): The incidence of children operated with meningocele/myelomeningocele and H2: Complications of meningocele/myelomeningocele with Hydrocephaly.

Purpose: The aim of this study is to raise health commitment, public attention for patients affected by meningocele/myelomeningocele, to analyze the incidence of these children who have been operated in our hospital, also treatment and postoperative complications.

Material & Methods: In this study, we have used information from the protocol of neurosurgical operative hall in UCCK in Pristina. This is a retrospective study of the incidence of operated children with meningocele/myelomeningocele. We have analyzed all the clinical data in a retrospective form. The samples considered are 75 children operated with meningocele/myelomeningocele in the hall of Neurosurgery at UCCK in Pristina, during the period from April 2010 to April 2014.

Results: The general number of children being born with defects and different pathologies of neural tube from April 2010 to April 2014 was 133. The incidence of operated children with meningocele/myelomeningocele, in the period from April 2010 to April 2014 in the hall of neurosurgery at UCCK in Pristina was 75 cases, of which 48 (64%) were diagnosed with meningocele (DS=5.31), 27 (36%) were diagnosed with myelomeningocele (DS=1.94). From these cases, 31 (38%) were registered from urban areas (r=.371, p<0.01), 44 (62%) were registered from rural areas (r=.536, p<0.01), 48 (67%) cases were females, while 27 (33%) were males. Out of the 75 children operated with meningocele/myelomeningocele 10 (14%) cases have suffered complications accompanied with hydrocephaly (DS=1.22). The average age of operated children was 4-5 days. By making correlation analysis, a significant report in the structure of operated children with meningocele/myelomeningocele, and the incidence of children with complications with hydrocephaly was found.

Conclusion: Out of the 75 operated children with meningocele/myelomeningocele, 10 cases have suffered complications accompanied with Hydrocephaly; time of intervention was after 7-20 days. 3 (30%) cases were from urban areas, 7 (70%) cases were from rural areas. 7 (70%) cases were females and 3 (30%) were males. By making a correlation analysis and standard deviation, we have reached the following values: The incidence of operated children with Meningocele: DS=5.31; The incidence of operated children: DS=1.94; The incidence with complications in Hydrocephaly: DS=1.22, r=0.961, p=0.009 (p<0.01); Complications according to residence: DS=0.707; Village: DS=1.14, r=0.539, p<0.0.01;City: DS=0.894, r=0.371, p<0.01; and complications according to gender: r=0.920, p<0.01. Based on this statistical analysis we see that the correlation of this data is significant.

Biography

Florije Flora Gjonbalaj is working as a Nurse Anesthetist at University Clinical Center of Kosovo, Pristina. She has completed BSc of Pedagogy in Health Sciences, in the field of Nursing and MSc in Health Management. She had published 3 papers in reputed journals and attended 6 workshops.

flora_gj@hotmail.com