

Timing Impact of Early vs. Late Cranioplasty on Hemicraniectomy Outcomes

NCT06632587

Status	RECRUITING
Phase	Not Applicable
Sponsor	Thomas Jefferson University
Enrollment	44 participants

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (3)

- Adults of age greater than or equal to 18 years at the time of acute traumatic injury or source of increased intracranial pressure secondary to stroke or intracranial hemorrhage necessitating decompressive hemicraniectomy (DHC)
- Patient's cranial flap fulfills Craniectomy Contour Class A or B after 4 weeks postoperatively (doi:10.1227/ons.0000000000000689)
- Medically optimized for general anesthesia/surgery

Exclusion (4)

- Active systemic infection in weeks 6-8 post-DHC leading up to cranioplasty (e.g. pneumonia, urinary tract infection, soft tissue infection, bacteremia)
- Cranial infection in the post-DHC period
- Patient deemed not appropriate for early cranioplasty by attending neurosurgeon
- Patient mortality prior to 8 weeks post-injury ("injury" defined as "acute traumatic injury or source of increased intracranial pressure causing brain injury secondary to stroke or intracranial hemorrhage")

Locations (1 total)

Thomas Jefferson University Hospitals, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States