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Author: Andra L. Dingman, Nicholas V. Stence, Brent R. O'Neill, Stefan H. Sillau, Kevin E. Chapman

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Seizure Severity is Correlated With Severity of Hypoxic Ischemic Injury in Abusive Head Trauma

Andra L. Dingman^a, Nicholas V. Stence^b, Brent R. O'Neill^c, Stefan H. Sillau^d and Kevin E. Chapman^a

^aUniversity of Colorado Anschuts Medical Campus, Department of Pediatrics, Division of Child Neurology, 13123 E. 16th Ave, Aurora, CO 80045. ^bUniversity of Colorado Anschuts Medical Campus, Department of Radiology, Division of Pediatric Radiology, 13123 E. 16th Ave, Aurora, CO 80045. ^cUniversity of Colorado Anschuts Medical Campus, Department of Neurosurgery, Division of Pediatric Neurosurgery, 13123 E. 16th Ave, Aurora, CO 80045. ^dUniversity of Colorado Anschuts Medical Campus, Department of Neurology, Academic Office 1, mail stop B-185 12631 E. 17th Ave, Aurora, CO 80045.

Email Addresses:

Andra.dingman@childrenscolorado.org- Corresponding Author Nicholas.stence@ucdenver.edu
Brent.O'Neill@childrenscolorado.org
Stefan.sillau@ucdenver.edu
Kevin.chapman@childrenscolorado.org

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Abstract

Objective: to characterize hypoxic ischemic injury (HII) and seizures in abusive head trauma (AHT). **Methods:** We performed a retrospective study over 4 years of 58 children with moderate or severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) due to AHT. Continuous electroencephalograms (cEEGs) and magnetic resonance images (MRIs) were scored. **Results:** Electrographic seizures (51.2%) and HII (77.4%) were common in our cohort. Younger age was associated with electrographic seizures (no seizures: median age 13.5 months, IQR 5-25 months vs seizures: 4.5 months IQR 3-9.5, p=0.001). Severity of HII was also associated with seizures (no seizures: median HII score 1.0 IQR 0-3 vs seizures: 4.5 IQR 3-8, p=0.01), but traumatic injury severity was not associated with seizures (no seizures: mean injury score 3.78 \pm 1.68 vs seizures: 3.83 \pm 0.95, p=0.89). There was a significant correlation between HII severity and seizure burden when controlling for patient age (r_s =0.61, p<0.001). The ratio of restricted diffusion volume to total brain volume (RD ratio) was smaller on MRIs done early (median RD ratio 0.03, IQR 0-0.23 in MRIs done within 2 days vs median RD ratio 0.13, IQR 0.01-0.43 in MRIs done after 2 days, p=0.03).

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