

## CHAPTER VI

### ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Ethical Issue.

This study was approved by the Pramongkutkloa Hospital Committee and Military Committee. The patients were admitted to Pramongkutkloa Hospital and if any patient deteriorated showing signs of herniation or decreased level of consciousness, medical and surgical intervention was performed.

#### Limitation and Obstacle.

There was a limit in the number of beds for admissions in the Department of Medicine, Pramongkutkloa Hospital. Therefore, beds in the neurological ward were reserved for patients with ICH.

#### Expected Benefit and Application.

Nowadays, CT scan is available in many provinces in Thailand, so diagnosis of intracerebral hemorrhage is more accurate than in the past few decades. On the other hand, there are not enough neurologists or neurosurgeons to treat patients with ICH. Most of the patients are treated by general practitioners or internists in district or provincial hospitals. So this prognostic model will be useful for them to assess the patients. If the probability of death were high, they would decide not to refer the patient to a referral center e.g. Bangkok, thus allowing a rational use of resources of the family (which is usually poor) and health care system. In contrast, if the probability of survival is high they will look for the

conditions that may be changed, the prognosis and outcome such as hypertension, heart disease, pneumonia, which are treatable causes of death. Prevention, active detection and treatment are needed. This prognostic model can be used to inform relatives about the patient prognosis to help them plan their lives.

To further study this issue, a prognostic model using data obtained from stereotactic surgeries at Pramongkutkloa Hospital was included. The prognostic scores can be use to evaluate the appropriate treatment and allow comparisons between patients at baseline versus postoperative state or medical treatment alone.