

Togo

Togo, officially the Togolese Republic, is a country in West Africa bordered by Ghana to the west, Benin to the east and Burkina Faso to the north. It extends south to the Gulf of Guinea, where its capital Lomé is located. Togo covers 57,000 square kilometres (22,008 square miles), making it one of the smallest countries in Africa, with a population of approximately 7.5 million.

Togo is a tropical, sub-Saharan nation, highly dependent on agriculture, with a climate that provides good growing seasons. The official language is French, with many other languages spoken in Togo, particularly those of the Gbe family. The largest religious group in Togo consists of those with indigenous beliefs, and there are significant Christian and Muslim minorities.

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Subarachnoid hemorrhage

A study of case series of subarachnoid hemorrhage collected from 30 June 2005 to 30 June 2010 in the Universities Hospital of Lomé, involved patients older than 15 years of age hospitalized for subarachnoid hemorrhage with clinical and/or radiation confirmation.

Thirty-five cases of SAH were found and corresponded to 0.20 % of neurological emergencies. The average age was 48 years with a range of 22 to 78 years with a sex-ratio F/H 1.33. The consciousness disorders (48.57 %) and headaches (42.85 %) were the main reasons for admission. Seventeen patients (48.57 %) had hypertension and 14 (40 %) were ethylic. Lumbar puncture performed in 9 patients (25.71 %) and CT scan in 29 patients (82.86 %), respectively, had a sensitivity of 100 % and 93.10 %. Four cases of intracranial aneurysm were diagnosed. The admission average was 3.07 ± 3.69 days. The treatment was mainly symptomatic. Mortality was 22.85 % and severe disability was observed in 8 patients (22.85 %).

The profile of the SAH in Lomé appeared to differ from the literature. Too low a proportion of aneurysm is diagnosed. The equipment of Hospital and neurosurgeons training would be needed to improve the management of this pathology ¹⁾.

Subdural hematoma

63 subdural hematomas (18 acute, 13 subacute, and 32 chronic) patients admitted between 2012 and 2014 in the neurosurgery unit of Lomé University Hospital. Hematomas were classified according to the elapsed time after head injury and blood density on CT. The main parameter studied was the evolution of the Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) in the 3 months following the trauma, enabling to establish an evolving profile of each type of hematoma. The average age of patients was 58.1 years for chronic subdural hematomas and 47.6 years for subacute subdural hematomas. Disease duration before admission was 13.1 days for chronic against 36.6 h for subacute hematoma. The clinical profile shows acute worsening within hours during the second week for patients with subacute hematoma, while it is progressive for patients with chronic hematoma. We noted two deaths, all victims of a subacute hematoma (one operated, one patient waiting for surgery). Iso-density hematoma on CT, especially in a young person, must be considered as a predictive factor of rapid neurological

aggravation suggesting an urgent care or increased monitoring by paramedics ²⁾.

¹⁾

Ahanogbe KM, Belo M, Beketi AK, Kpelao S, Doleagbenou KA. [Problematics of subarachnoid hemorrhage in developing countries: The case of Togo]. Neurochirurgie. 2016 Nov 3. pii: S0028-3770(16)30111-4. doi: 10.1016/j.neuchi.2016.06.008. [Epub ahead of print] French. PubMed PMID: 27817852.

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Kpelao E, Beketi KA, Moumouni AK, Doleagbenou A, Ntimon B, Egbohoun P, Mouzou T, Tomta K, Sama DH, Abalo A, Walla A, Dossim A. Clinical profile of subdural hematomas: dangerousness of subdural subacute hematoma. Neurosurg Rev. 2016 Apr;39(2):237-40; discussion 240. doi: 10.1007/s10143-015-0669-4. PubMed PMID: 26382645.

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