



Hydrocephalus 水腦(英文)

Definition

It yields 500 milliliter cerebrospinal fluid and it is absorbed after circulation. When cerebrospinal fluid is congested and absorbed abnormally, such accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid is deemed hydrocephalus.

Symptom

- Patients often suffer from vomiting and minimally consciously state.
- Usually children have bigger head circumference.
- Patients are out-eyelid.
- Young patients are incapable of looking up because of the downward eyelid.
- Patients also suffer from headache or dementia.
- Patients are unable to walk firmly and stably.
- Incontinence.

After-Surgery Care

- Avoid pressing the wound.
- Encourage patients to take a deep breath and cough.
- Enhance chest care, phlegm patting, and sucking to prevent fever and pneumonia.
- Turn the body over every one or two hours.
- To assess possibility of intracranial hemorrhage, keep an eye on patients' consciousness to see if they are in coma or start talking nonsense.
- Encourage patients to move about after 24 hours of resting in bed.
- Reduce visiting hours to prevent excitement and stimulation.
- Avoid restraining patients to prevent possible emotional excitement.
- Prevent constipation because it triggers intracranial hypertension.

- To prevent upset abdomen, have patients intake small portion each meal and increase the frequency of their meal intake.
- Have patients drink 1000~1500C.C. of water to lower the chances of intracranial hypotension.

Caution

- Regularly return to the hospital for the follow-up.
- Maintain dryness and cleanness of your wound.
- Return to the hospital immediately if your wound gets red, swollen, heated, and painful.

Note: Return to the hospital immediately if you feel nauseated, vomiting, feverish with severe headache and twitch, and breathing abnormally.

若有任何疑問 · 請不吝與我們聯絡
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