local infiltration of ropivacaine, a day after knee joint arthroplasty operations with spinal anesthesia.

**Introduction:** Inadequately chosen postoperative anesthesia method after knee joint arthroplasty surgery might cause prolonged hospitalization period, readmissions due to pain and overall increased cost of care.

**Methods:** In 2016 a prospective research was conducted in Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Clinics. 25 patients undergoing knee joint arthroplasty surgery with spinal anesthesia were enrolled in the study. Group 1 – local soft tissue ropivacaine infiltration around the knee joint and Group 2 – intrathecal morphine sulfate analgesia (n = 12; dose 0.1–0.2 mg).

Pain intensity (using VAS) at rest and in motion, patient’s satisfaction and side effects – nausea, vomiting, itch, urinary retention – were assessed at time intervals – 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 18, 24 h postoperatively.

**Results:** In the first 12 h mean values of VAS were 1.8 ± 2.6/1.4 ± 1.7 in Group 1 and Group 2 accordingly. After 12 h period a downturn occurred and values were 1.7 ± 1.1/1.1 ± 1.5, respectively (p > 0.05). Examining pain in motion 12 h after the surgery pain intensity values were 2.5 ± 2.7/3.3 ± 2.7 and after 24 h in both groups pain intensity was 3.2 ± 1.5/3.6 ± 2.1, resp. (p > 0.05). Zero episodes of nausea/vomiting were registered in Group 1, while 58.3% (n = 7) of Group 2 patients experienced nausea and 5 of them also vomited. Even 66.7% (n = 8) patients in Group 2 had itch while none patients of Group 1 indicated this side effect.

It was difficult to assess urinary retention as 30.8% (n = 4) Group 1 and 66.7% (n = 8) Group 2 patients were catheterized prior surgery. Finally, satisfaction level of both groups were evaluated very similarly: 8.2 ± 1.7/8.2 ± 1.3 (p > 0.05).

**Conclusion:** VAS values at rest were very similar in both groups, but pain relief efficacy compared to the intensity of pain during movement was better with local ropivacaine infiltration, also patients with ropivacaine analgesia experienced no side effects.

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**Chronic subdural hematoma in aging population – How the age influence the outcome after surgical treatment**

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**Aim:** The aim of our work is to examine how the age influence the outcome after surgical treatment of chronic subdural hematoma.

**Introduction:** Chronic subdural hematoma (CSDH) is a common condition, characterized by the collection of hemolyzed blood between dura and arachnoid mater of the brain surrounded by two pathological hematoma membranes - internal and external. The number of CSDH incidence increases with age and it is why more attention should be directed for surgical treatment in elder patients group.

**Methods:** Data on management and outcomes for patients with CSDH were collected retrospectively from years 2014–2017 and investigated using statistic methods. The study group was divided into two subgroups according to the age: ≤ 75 years and ≥ 75 years old. Age, gender, comorbidities, neurological status on admission and at discharge, pre-/postoperative epilepsy, surgical technique were investigated.

**Results:** We analyzed 257 patients with a diagnosis CSDH. Analyzed subgroups have not differ significantly except the gender and concomitant diseases according to the Chi2 and exact Fisher tests. We found craniotomy in patients ≥ 75 years old increases the risk of postoperative epilepsy comparing to the bur-hole (logistic regression analysis: 9.8 [95% CI: 1.9–49.8], p = .006), same as the internal hematoma membrane removal during surgery (logistic regression analysis: 10.3 [95% CI: 2.0–52.15], p = .005). These dependencies do not occur in the younger age group. Type of treatment have not influenced the mRS in patients younger than 75 years old. In elder patients reoperation and removal of the internal membrane of the hematoma worsened outcome measured in mRS (logistic regression analysis: 5.5 [95% CI: 1.4–20.90], p = .013 and 3.1 [95% CI: 1.4–7.2], p = .007).

**Conclusion:** Craniotomy and internal membrane removal increase the risk of epilepsy in elder CSDH patients. Reoperation...