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**Original article:**

**Comparison of outcome of etiological factors for non-traumatic coma in geriatric population in India**

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Assessment of a coma patient is always an emergency. These factors prompted us to study of Outcome of the patient with non­ traumatic coma in geriatrics age group who will get admitted in Dr. D.Y. Patil Medical College and hospital.

**Methodology:** The 50 patients were drawn from general medicine wards, ICU and general out-patient department as well as the Geriatrics OPDs from Dr. D.Y. Patil hospital and research centre. Detailed history of onset of coma with symptomatology related to coma were taken. (proforma attached). All the patients studied by me were assessed clinically their severity will be graded according to Glasgow coma scale and investigated accordingly .

Results : Out of total 50 geriatric patients 37 patients succumbed to death of which 19(51.3%) patients were due to cerebrovascular accident, 17(45.9%) deaths due to metabolic causes and 1(2.7%) due to other causes. 9 patients had severe disability of which CVA patients with severe disability were 5(55.5%) , metabolic were 1(11.1%) and others were 3(33.3%). In case of good recovery number of patients were 4 of which other causes were 3(75.5%) and metabolic was 1(25%). It indicates that patients with CVA and Metabolic strokes have poor prognosis compared to patients with other causes of stroke This is statistically significant ( P Value is <0.001).

**Conclusion:** Our study showed that mortality rate was higher with lower GCS at admission than higher GCS score on admission. Mortality was higher at GCS 3 and 4 on admission compared to GCS 5 and 6 . Recovery rate was higher in GCS 5 and 6.

Keywords : coma patient , emergency medicine