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Editorial

The Meaning of Neurotrauma Databank

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Conflict of Interest
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Registration of trauma patients began in the 1970s at some trauma centers in the United States. The National Trauma Data Bank (NTDB), which conducts epidemiological investigations of trauma patients, was organized in 1982.[3] Japan, Europe, and China, as well as countries in Latin America and other developing countries, are also working to building trauma data bank systems.[2] In 2006, the Korean Neurotrauma Society (KNTS) took the lead in constructing and operating the Trauma Data Base System.[1,3] The registration of trauma patients is a time-consuming, expensive, and burdensome task. However, this process is important as there are multiple advantages associated with using data in clinical treatment for quality improvement, research, and education. Even under these difficult circumstances, I am very grateful to be able to proceed with this special issue through organization and submission of data bank results for this journal.

Currently, the Korea Neuro-Trauma Data Bank Committee (KNTDBC) in KNTS is leading the registration process, and continuous research for clinical usage is ongoing. Twenty training hospitals affiliated with KNTS in Korea participated, providing neurotrauma-related content for more than 1,100 cohorts.

The topics covered here include the preliminary results of the various topics investigated by KNTDBC. Three articles were introduced in this special issue by well-known Korean scholars. The articles in this KNTDBC issue will provide readers with the latest research and clinical results derived from the Korea Neuro-Trauma Data Bank. Dr. Dae Han Choi analyzed the clinical outcomes of patients diagnosed with traumatic intracranial epidural hematoma with severe brain injury who underwent surgery. Dr. Tae Seok Jeong presented the relationship between trauma scoring systems and outcomes in patients with severe traumatic brain injuries. Dr. Jung Hwan Lee provided prognosis prediction in severe traumatic brain injuries according to initial time of brain computed tomography scans using the Rotterdam scoring system. The above three papers are highly significant in reporting the latest trauma treatment results and clinical analysis in Korea by conducting and analyzing data collection in the newly formed KNTDBC. It is hoped that this special issue will play a major role in helping our readers acquire the latest knowledge about neurotrauma treatment and establish optimal treatment strategies.

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