# 1. ADMISSION DATA AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Site Unique Patient Identifier	
Biological Sex	Male, Female
Date of Birth	dd/mm/yyyy
Date of admission to hospital	dd/mm/yyyy
Date of referral	dd/mm/yyyy
Referred by (choose one)	Primary healthcare facility/ general
	practitioner
	General Surgery
	Adult Medicine
	Paediatric medicine
	ENT
	Orthopaedics
	Infectious diseases specialist
	Other surgical specialty
	Other (text)
Admission location (choose highest level of	General ward
admission)	High care unit
	Intensive care unit
Duration of symptoms (of longest-standing	1-7 days
symptom)	8-14 days
	More than 14 days
Presenting symptoms (tick all that apply)	Pain – Headache/ Back + neck pain Fever
	Night sweats
	Loss of weight
	Seizures
	Decreased level of consciousness
	Focal deficit
	Visual disturbance
	Cerebellar symptoms
	Sensorimotor symptoms
	Other (specify)
GCS on arrival to your institution (if	GCS:
intubated on arrival, V=T)	E=
•	M=
	V=
Neurological deficit (select all that apply)	Cranial nerve palsy (any)

Pupillary reaction (choose one)	Hemiparesis Monoparesis Paraparesis Sensory deficit Cerebellar signs Other (specify)  Both pupils equal and reactive Both pupils reactive but sluggish Unilateral unreactive pupil
Raised intracranial pressure suspected (clinically and/or radiologically)	Bilateral unreactive pupils  Yes  No
Source of infection (if known)	Ear Cranial air sinus Dental Systemic sepsis Organ infection elsewhere IV drug abuse
Any systemic features? (select all that apply)	Fever Hypotension Hypoxia Respiratory pathology Cardiovascular pathology Renal pathology Liver pathology Other (specify)
Co-morbidity/ preceding condition (select all that apply)	Malnutrition HIV Previous direct trauma to CNS Drug abuse Immunocompromise (other) Previous CNS infection Surgery (outside of CNS) Diabetes Systemic tuberculosis Systemic sepsis Chronic ear disease Chronic sinus disease Cardiac disease Liver disease Respiratory disease Renal disease GIT disease Dental disease

	Other (specify)
Type of Infection (what is the main	Meningitis
presenting clinical syndrome?)	<ul> <li>Tuberculous meningitis</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Empyema</li></ul>
Choose one or more	<ul><li>Abscess</li></ul>
	Hydatid cyst
	<ul> <li>Brain abscess</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Tuberculoma</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Neurocystercercosis</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Fungal mass</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Bony involvement – cranial/ spinal</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Associated hydrocephalus</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Diffuse inflammation</li> </ul>
Facel and different from the control of the control	Facel
Focal <u>or</u> diffuse/multicentric lesion	Focal Diffuse
(eg. Single tuberculoma or abscess <u>Vs</u>	Dilluse
Meningitis or multiple abscesses)	Cranial
Main location of pathology (Can choose more than one)	Bone
Thore than one)	Extra-axial
	Intra-axial
	Supratentorial
	Infratentorial cerebellum
	Infratentorial brainstem
	Spinal Spinal
	Bone
	• Disc
	Extradural
	Intradural extramedullary
	Intradural intramedullary
	y
	Any additional comment:
	7 7

# 1.2 IMAGING DATA

Was a lumbar puncture performed before	Yes
first neuro-imaging?	No
Date of first neuro-imaging	dd/mm/yyyy
Most advanced type of imaging	Plain film radiograph
performed	Ultrasound
	Non-contrasted CT Scan
	Contrasted CT Scan
	MRI Scan
Main pathology location	Frontal
	Temporal
	Parietal
	Occipital

Cisternal
Intraventricular
Cerebellar
Brainstem
Craniocervical junction
Cervical
Thoracic
Lumbar
Sacral
Diffuse brain
Diffuse spine
Diffuse brain and spine

# **1.3 INFECTION MANAGEMENT**

Microbiological organism confirmation	Suspected
status	Confirmed
Causative organism category (suspected or	Bacterial
confirmed)	Tuberculous
	Fungal
	Neurocystercercosis
	Hydatid
	Toxoplasmosis
	Cryptococcus
	Malaria
	Unknown
	Other (specify)
Specific causative organism (suspected or	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
confirmed), e.g. Haemophilus influenzae	
Mechanism of organism identification?	Culture
_	PCR
	Serological marker
	Other (specify)
What was the intended infection	No intervention
management?	Oral antibiotics
	IV antibiotics
	Operative
Was there antibiotic resistance to first-line	No
agents?	Yes
	Unknown
	Not applicable

# **1.4 OPERATIVE DATA**

Was neurosurgery performed?	Yes
	No
If yes, what was the first procedure? (select	Burrhole
multiple)	Craniotomy
	Craniectomy
	External ventricular drainage Ventriculoperitoneal shunt
	Drainage of lesion
	Excision of lesion
	Laminectomy
	Laminotomy
	Vertebrectomy
Date of (first) Operation	dd/mm/yyyy
Grade of most senior surgeon present in	Fully qualified neurosurgeon
the operating theatre?	Neurosurgical trainee/s
-	Other qualified surgeon/ surgical trainee
	Medical doctor
Type of anaesthesia administered	General
	• Local
	Other
Anaesthesia administered by?	<ul><li>Anaesthetist</li></ul>
	GP with an anaesthetic diploma
	• GP
Duration of an arction	Other:      I have then 1 have
Duration of operation	<ul><li>Less than 1 hour</li><li>2-3 hours</li></ul>
	More than 3 hours
Were pre-incision prophylactic	• Yes
antibiotics given?	• No
Were there any intra-operative	None
complications during any of the procedures	Operative site bleeding
and if so, what?	Haemodynamic instability
	Cardiac arrest
	Respiratory complications, including ETT
	problems
	Unintended durotomy
	Death
	Other (specify)
Were there any postoperative	New neurological deficit
complications of any of the procedures	Postoperative bleed
(early or late) and if so, what?	Surgical site infection
	EVD or shunt infection
	CSF leak from wound

	Shunt obstruction
	Deep venous thrombosis
	Respiratory infection
	Renal failure
	Electrolyte imbalances
	Death
What was the patient's postoperative	Stable
course?	Improved
	Neurological deterioration
	-
What was the result of postoperative	Not applicable (no surgery performed)
imaging performed, if any, after the first	Improved
surgery?	Similar to preoperative scan
3.65.7.	Worse
	No postoperative imaging obtained.
	The postoperative imaging obtained.
Were there any other neurosurgical	Υ
procedure performed thereafter?	N
procedure performed encreater.	
If yes, how many neurosurgical procedures	1
were performed in total?	2
	3
	4 or more
What other neurosurgical procedures were	Burrhole
performed after the first (at any stage)?	Craniotomy
	Craniectomy
	External ventricular drainage
	Endoscopic third ventriculostomy
	Endoscopic fenestration
	Ventriculoperitoneal shunt
	Drainage of lesion
	Excision of lesion
	Laminectomy
	Laminotomy
	Vertebrectomy
	Other (specify)
What adjuncts were used in any of the	None
surgical procedures, if any?	Ultrasound
<u> </u>	Microscope
	Endoscope
	Neuronavigation
	Other (text)
	other (text)
What other non-CNS surgical procedures	ENT sinus surgery
were performed, if any?	ENT mastoidectomy
Total periorities, it uny.	-
	Dental surgery

	Cardiac surgery Other (specify)
Funding for clinical management, including surgery (Select all who contributed)	<ul> <li>Patient</li> <li>Family</li> <li>Government</li> <li>Insurer</li> <li>Hospital</li> <li>NGO</li> <li>Other (specify)</li> </ul>

# 1.5 OUTCOME DATA

1.5 OUTCOME DATA	
Date of discharge (if applicable)	dd/mm/yyy
Survival to discharge from hospital/30	• Yes
days post-admission?	● No
If no, when was the death (post-referral to	1 day
neurosurgery)?	2 days
	3-7 days
	8-14 days
	14-30 days
	More than 30 days
If the patient survived, where were they	Not discharged, still an inpatient (at 30 days post-
discharged to?	admission)
	Discharged home.
	Discharged to rehabilitation facility.
If the patient survived, what was the	ADULTS:
patient's condition at discharge/30 days	GOS-E 1 [dead]
post-admission?	GOS-E 2 [vegetative]
	Absence of awareness of self and environment.
	Unable to obey simple commands.
	GOS-E 3 [lower severe disability] Needs full assistance in activities of daily living.
	Unable to look after themselves for 8h.
	GOS-E 4 [upper severe disability]
	Needs partial assistance in activities of daily
	living. Unable to look after themselves for 24h, or
	unable to shop or unable to travel.
	GOS-E 5 [lower moderate disability]
	Independent, but cannot resume work/ school or
	all previous social activities. Unable to
	work/study/ participate. Constant problems with
	family and friends.
	GOS-E 6 [upper moderate recovery]
<u> </u>	

Some disability exists but can partly resume work or previous activities. Reduced work capacity, participates less.

# **GOS-E 7** [lower good recovery]

Minor physical or mental deficits that affect daily life. Participates a bit less in social and leisure activities. Occasional problems with personal relationships.

# GOS-E 8 [upper good recovery]

Full recovery or minor symptoms that do not impair life.

# CHILDREN (note: reversed order]: PGOS-E 1 [upper good recovery]

Full recovery or minor symptoms that do not impair life.

## PGOS-E 2 [lower good recovery]

Minor physical or mental deficits that affect daily life.

## PGOS-E 3 [upper moderate recovery]

Some disability/ symptoms exist but can partly resume work or previous activities. Participates less often.

# PGOS-E 4 [lower moderate recovery]

Able to go to school/work only in a sheltered environment/ special school, or unable to go to school/work.

# PGOS-E 5 [upper severe disability]

Does not need frequent help at home, but unable to shop or travel without assistance or behave appropriately outside the home.

# PGOS-E 6 [lower severe disability]

Needs frequent help from a caretaker to accomplish tasks they should be able to do at this age.

#### PGOS-E 7 [vegetative]

Unable to obey simple commands, unable to act/react beyond reflexes.

PGOS-E 8 [dead]

For Category B sites, what was the patient's condition at 6 months post-admission/referral?

# **ADULTS:**

GOS-E 1 [dead]

# **GOS-E 2 [vegetative]**

Absence of awareness of self and environment. Unable to obey simple commands.

#### GOS-E 3 [lower severe disability]

Needs full assistance in activities of daily living. Unable to look after themselves for 8h.

## GOS-E 4 [upper severe disability]

Needs partial assistance in activities of daily living. Unable to look after themselves for 24h, or unable to shop or unable to travel.

#### GOS-E 5 [lower moderate disability]

Independent, but cannot resume work/ school or all previous social activities. Unable to work/study/ participate. Constant problems with family and friends.

## **GOS-E 6 [upper moderate recovery]**

Some disability exists but can partly resume work or previous activities. Reduced work capacity, participates less.

# **GOS-E 7 [lower good recovery]**

Minor physical or mental deficits that affect daily life. Participates a bit less in social and leisure activities. Occasional problems with personal relationships.

## **GOS-E 8** [upper good recovery]

Full recovery or minor symptoms that do not impair life.

# CHILDREN (note: reversed order]:

## PGOS-E 1 [upper good recovery]

Full recovery or minor symptoms that do not impair life.

## PGOS-E 2 [lower good recovery]

Minor physical or mental deficits that affect daily life.

# PGOS-E 3 [upper moderate recovery]

Some disability/ symptoms exist but can partly resume work or previous activities. Participates less often.

# PGOS-E 4 [lower moderate recovery]

Able to go to school/work only in a sheltered environment/ special school, or unable to go to school/work.

## PGOS-E 5 [upper severe disability]

Does not need frequent help at home, but unable to shop or travel without assistance or behave appropriately outside the home.

#### PGOS-E 6 [lower severe disability]

Needs frequent help from a caretaker to accomplish tasks they should be able to do at this age.

## PGOS-E 7 [vegetative]

Unable to obey simple commands, unable to act/react beyond reflexes.

	PGOS-E 8 [dead]
In the overall management of the patient, what resources did you not have but would have ideally used that you think could have assisted management of the patient?	No additional resources needed. CT (pre- or post-operative) MRI Microbiological tests (eg. Culture, GeneXpertUltra, etc) Surgical tools Intraoperative ultrasound Neuronavigation Access to an ICU bed Rehabilitation therapies Other (specify)
Any additional comments?	