

**Introduction**

With the progress of China's aging society, the elderly currently has more than 25% of the population in Shanghai. With more and more elderly TBI, more attention should be on prevention. It was very important to reduce the mortality and morbidity for these patients. Here the characteristics and treatment principles for elderly TBI were discussed.

**Methods**

Retrospective analysis was used to discuss the epidemiology and management of elderly TBI patients with more than 65 years in 20 Shanghai hospitals.

**Results**

The 20 hospitals in Shanghai, joint research collected a total of 3063 cases of hospitalized traumatic brain injury patients. 528 cases (17.24%) were greater than or equal to 65 year old. Mean age (standard deviation) was 75.00 (7.24). Male 310 cases, female 218 cases. Traffic accident in 140 cases, accounting for 26.5%. Fall injury 155 cases, accounting for 29.3%. In all hospitalized elderly patients with TBI, chronic subdural hematoma was 157 cases, accounting for 29.7%. 375 (71.0%) of elderly patients were with varying degrees of chronic diseases, of which 275 (52.1%) associated with cardiovascular system disease, 90 (17.0%) with diabetes, 69 (13.1%) with chronic respiratory disease. Craniotomy were done in 119 cases (22.54%), among them the ICP plus craniotomy 25 cases, simple craniotomy 94 cases. In addition, simple ICP monitoring in 13 cases. 78 cases (14.77%) was hospital death in this group, 41 cases (34.45%) with craniotomy.

**Conclusions**

The elderly patents with poor brain and cardiopulmonary function reserve, low immunity, high infection rate. Worse prognosis was than that of younger people. With the rapid development of China's aging process, the key is to strengthen the protection, intensive care and meticulous treatment were the key to improving the success rate of treatment.

**Learning Objectives**

To reduce the incidence, mortality and morbidity in elderly TBI patients.