venous thrombosis (CVT) is an uncommon condition which developed. Moreover hospital guidelines on antibiotic use among surgical patients should be developed and adhered to. Studies for a longer period and among different surgical departments are required. These could provide a better estimate of incidence of SSI and associated risk factors.

Acknowledgements
The help of Mr. Binu V. S. biostatistician at Manipal College of Medical Sciences is gratefully acknowledged.

References
angiography and conventional computed tomography (CT). CT will, however, often remain the first imaging modality to be used simply due to availability, comparatively shorter scan times, lower cost and also to exclude other conditions such as intracerebral haemorrhage or abscess. CSF analysis may help to rule out infective process i.e. meningitis. The prognosis of cerebral venous sinus thrombosis is generally favourable. A high index of clinical suspicion is needed to diagnose this uncommon condition so that appropriate treatment can be initiated. Reported death rates range between 5% and 30%, but one study of 49 patients showed a 48% mortality rate in untreated patients. Mastoiditis still remains a big challenge in underprivileged areas and presents in an advanced stage with intracranial complications. This is further compounded by limited resources and delay in seeking medical advice. Treating physicians in such circumstances should have a high index of suspicion about these complications and low threshold for investigations as the early diagnosis and treatment are crucial.

Amin Agrawal
Division of Surgery, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Maharashtra, India.

References