

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) ~~surpasses many medical disorders as one of the leading causes~~ is among the leading causes of mortality and morbidity worldwide, especially in developing countries [1, 2]. Some patients with head injury die shortly after a period of semi-consciousness ~~after trauma~~ following trauma, suggesting a devastating secondary brain injury. This phenomenon of death after a short lucid period was first described by Reilly et al. in 1975. The term "talk and die" refers to TBI patients with salvageable primary brain injury and ~~short-lucid-period~~ a short lucid period before clinical deterioration and subsequent death [3-5]. Generally, "talk and die" or "talk and deteriorate" indicates a lucid interval before brain herniation occurs ~~and explains why patients with head injury are closely monitored for several days after the primary injury.~~ This explains why patients with head injury are closely monitored for several days after the primary injury. The usual cause is a delayed haemorrhage, such as ~~epidural hematoma~~ an epidural hematoma, which can be surgically managed if diagnosed properly [6]. The distribution of TBI outcomes ~~exhibits a major health problem, with the majority of patients~~ representing a major health problem, with most patients experiencing either death or short-term or long-term recovery. Most data suggest that a large proportion of TBI patients (even those with moderate injury) experience long-term problems. Nonetheless, some patients present with a lucid interval followed by deterioration and death, ~~reflecting uncompensated brain damage,~~ indicating severe, uncompensated brain injury.

Comments :

Simplified phrasing for clarity and conciseness.

Comments :

'After trauma' changed to 'following trauma' for smoother flow.

Comments :

Split the long sentence into two for better readability.

Comments :

'Exhibits' changed to 'represents' the majority of patients' simplified to 'most patients' for readability.