

두부외상 후 발생한 지주막하 출혈에 대한 임상분석

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= Abstract =

A Clinical Analysis on Traumatic Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

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Objective : Many authors suggest that patients with traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage(tSAH) visible on first CT after head injury had a significantly worse prognosis than patients who do not. The aim of this study is to identify patients with tSAH who present with a bad prognosis by reviewing their clinicoradiological features and plan appropriate treatments.

Patients and Methods : We reviewed and analysed the factors that influenced discharge outcomes in 172 patients with tSAH for a 3 - year period. The outcome was divided into good(good recovery and moderate disability of glasgow outcome scale) and bad(severe disability, vegetative state and death).

Results : A regression analysis of statistical significant factors($p < 0.05$) among the clinical and CT features ranked them by descending order of contribution to Glasgow Outcome Scale(GOS) scores at the time of discharge from acute hospitalization as follows 1) clinical : admission Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS), hypotension, CT grade, abnormal APTT, skull fracture, hyperglycemia($>160\text{mg/dl}$), hypoxia, operation, 2) CT : basal cistern effacement(BCE), mass lesion, cortical sulcal effacement(CSE), midline shift.

Conclusion : We have also experienced that the CT grading scale proposed by Green et al is a simple and useful prognostic factor. The authors believe that the patients with high CT grade need adjuvant therapies as of well surgery but it seems mandatory to consider early identification and correction of hypotension, hyperglycemia, and hypoxia in emergency setting.

KEY WORDS : Traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage(tSAH) · Head injury · CT grading scale.

서 론

5)11)14)16)

가

대상 및 방법

가	3	1,589	CT
가	가	(tSAH)	172 (10.8%)
가	가	CT	

CT
4
(GOS)
(GCS), 가 (PO2<60mmHg), (90mm), SPSS(Ver 8.0) chi - square test p<0.05 가

GOS
(good outcome)
(bad outcome) . CT Gr -
eene 10) 1 5mm
tSAH, 2 5mm tSAH, 3 5mm
tSAH, 4 5mm
tSAH
가

결 과

172 143 (83.1%), 29 (16.9%)

Table 1. Influence of clinical feature on discharge outcome

Clinical feature	Outcome		No. of patients (N = 172)	2-test
	Good	Bad		
GCS				p<0.001
3 - 8	20	23	43	
9 - 12	32	5	37	
13 - 15	89	3	92	
Glucose(mg/dl)				p = 0.004
less than 160	94	12	106	
over 160	47	19	66	
Hypoxia(mmHg)*				p = 0.017
less than 60	115	23	138	
over 60	9	7	16	
Hypotension(mmHg)				p<0.001
less than 90	11	12	23	
over 90	130	19	149	
Operation				p = 0.017
present	30	13	43	
absent	111	18	129	
APTT				p = 0.021
normal	138	27	165	
abnormal	3	4	7	

*missing : 18 cases

가 44.8 5
87
(66.3%).
가 41.9% 가 38.4%,
19.8% GCS
53.5% 가 GCS
(p<0.001, Table 1). CT
1 43 , 2 28 , 3 65 , 4 38 GCS
(p=0.001) GOS(p=0.000)
(Fig. 1). (76.1%),
(37.2%), (16.2%),
(22.1%), (10.5%),
(2.9%), (1.7%)
14.5% 가
CT 가
29 (16.8%) 24 (13.9%),
21 (12.2%), 19 (11.0%),

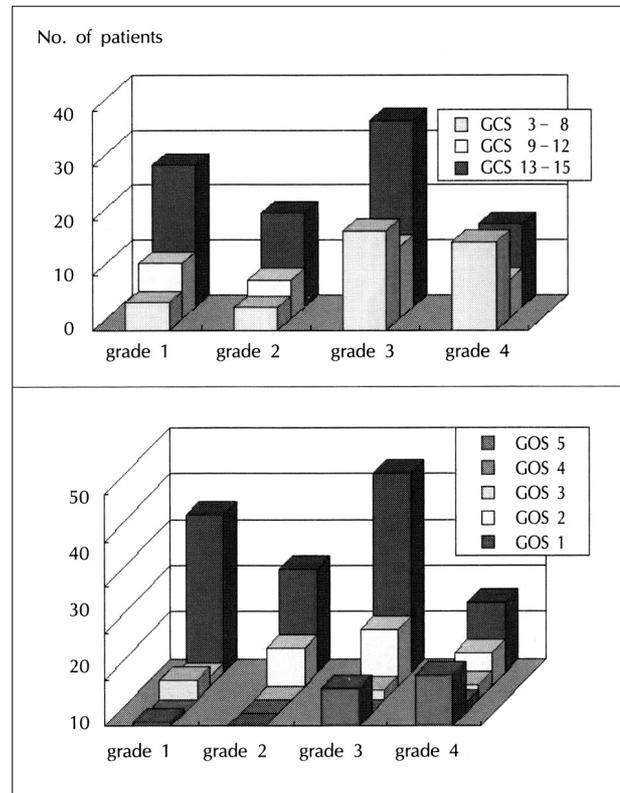


Fig. 1. The effect of CT grade on admission GCS(upper) and discharge GOS(lower). Lower CT grade has better admission GCS(p=0.001) and discharge GOS scores(p=0.000). GOS1 : good recovery, 2 : moderate disability, 3 : severe disability, 4 : vegetative state, 5 : death.

Table 2. Influence of clinical feature on discharge outcome

Clinical feature	Outcome		No. of patients (N = 172)	χ ² -test
	Good	Bad		
CT grade				p<0.001
1	36	5	41	
2	28	0	28	
3	55	10	65	
4	22	16	38	
Midline shift(mm)				p = 0.004
less than 5	111	12	123	
over 5	30	20	49	
Mass lesion				p<0.001
Absent	63	5	68	
Non SM	49	6	55	
SM	29	20	49	
BCE				p<0.001
absent	93	6	99	
present	48	25	73	
CSE				p<0.001
absent	75	5	80	
present	66	26	92	
Skull fracture*				p = 0.037
absent	48	6	54	
present	57	19	76	

*missing : 42cases

SM : surgical mass, BCE : basal cistern effacement, CSE : cortical sulcal effacement

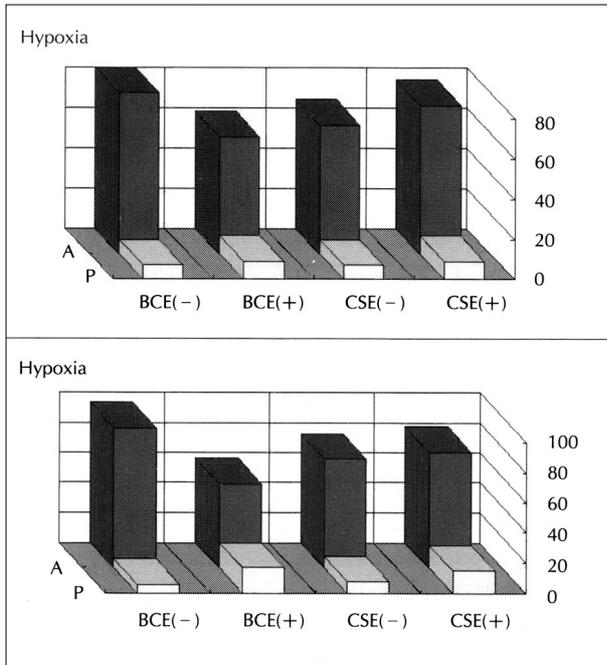


Fig. 2. The effect of hypoxia and hypotension on basal cistern effacement(BCE) and cortical sulcal effacement (CSE). The interaction between hypotension and BCE is only statistically significant($\chi^2 = 10.765$, $p = 0.001$), A : absent, P : present.

13 (7.6%),

11 (6.4%)

가 (Table 2).

가

($p = 0.001$, Fig. 2),

($p = 0.007$, Table 3).

49 40 (81.7%)

20 16 (80%)

($p < 0.05$)

(GCS)가 가 가 , (

90mmHg), CT , APTT , ,
(160mg/dl), (60mmHg),

Table 3. Relationships between hypoxia and hypotension to cortical sulcal and/or basal cistern effacement demonstrated on admission CT

Complicating factor/CT feature	χ ²	p value
Hypoxia/cortical sulcal effacement	1.180	0.206
Hypoxia/basal cistern effacement	0.040	0.528
Hypotension/cortical sulcal effacement	1.468	0.162
Hypotension/basal cistern effacement	10.765	0.001
Hypoxia or hypotension/cortical sulcal effacement	0.854	0.236
Hypoxia or hypotension/basal cistern effacement	6.978	0.007

Table 4. Regression model evaluating clinical feature and CT feature using discharge GOS score as depend variable

Model feature	Regression coefficient	Significant of T
Clinical feature		
GCS	0.380	0.000
Hypotension	0.162	0.038
CT grade	0.137	0.074
APTT	0.109	0.126
Skull fracture	0.058	0.411
Hyperglycemia	0.050	0.493
Hypoxia	0.035	0.634
Operation	0.001	0.988
CT feature		
Basal cistern effacement	0.240	0.004
Mass lesion	0.214	0.008
Midline shift	0.121	0.152
Cortical sulcal effacement	0.080	0.032
Location of tSAH*	0.031	0.661
Thickness of tSAH*	-0.031	0.663

* $p > 0.05$ by chi-square test

(Table 4). CT

5)9)10)15)23)

(5mm)

(Table 4).

고 찰

Courville³⁾ 40,000 가 5mm Greene¹⁰⁾
 , 1367 Freytag⁷⁾ 가 Greene¹⁰⁾
 가 CT 9)15)
 CT 2 39% 2)4)13)14) 3 Greene
 3 1,589 172 가
 10.8% Greene
 CT 가 49 40
 2 GCS 5)11), Eisenberg⁵⁾ (81.7%)
 20 16 (80%)
 CT 가 prothrombin time
 , CT (PT) PT aPTT가
 (p=0.021).
 (160mg/dl) Yang²⁴⁾
 2 171.4mg/dl 90%
 1)2)5)6)14)16)21) 가 1 15%
 CT 7.6%, 12.2% GCS GOS 가
 . Suwanwela¹⁹⁾ 350 , ,
 19% , Greene¹⁰⁾
 Weber²²⁾ 40% (TCD) CT GCS GOS
 GCS가
 GCS가
 (Fig. 1).
 Chi-square test
 (p<0.05)
 Shigemori¹⁸⁾ CT
 GCS
 38.4%, 19.8% 41.3% 가 (T <0.05), CT , APTT,
 , CT
 (T <0.05)가

결 론

본 연구는 두부외상 후 발생한 지주막하 출혈의 임상적 특징을 분석하고, Greene의 tSAH CT 분류에 따라 치료 및 예후를 평가하였다. 본 연구의 결론은 다음과 같다.

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