

두개강내압 상승 환자에서 저체온법의 유용성

- 임상 연구 -

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= Abstract =

Usefulness of Hypothermia Treatment in Patients with Increased Intracranial Pressure

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Objective : The goal of this study is to evaluate the usefulness of mild hypothermia treatment in patients with increased intracranial pressure(ICP).

Material and Method : From November 1999 to May 2001, 11 patients were treated with mild hypothermia (32 - 34) in whom ICP maintained at higher than 20mmHg in spite of decompressive surgery and high dose barbiturate therapy. The patients' rectal temperature were lowered by external cooling. Hypothermia was maintained for not more than 7 days and then the patients were rewarmed slowly for 24 hours. If increased ICP persisted for 2 days of hypothermia, this treatment was continued for several days. The functional outcome of each patient was assessed according to Glasgow Outcome Scale(GOS).

Results : All cases except two cases showed decrease of ICP after hypothermia therapy. In 1 case which was right middle cerebral artery(MCA) infarct, ICP re - increased after 24 hours and in another 1 case, ICP was not controlled initially. Among 11 cases, 3 cases showed favorable outcome.

Conclusion : Mild hypothermia treatment in patients with increased ICP was effective in controlling ICP and mortality was so decreased. More clinical experience and controlled study was need to determine the effectiveness.

KEY WORDS : Mild hypothermia · Increased intracranial pressure.

서론 (cerebral thermo - pooling)
(cyto - skeleton protein)
(mild to moderate hypo- hypothermia ; 10~20) , (profound
thermia)
10 가 , , 17)
1)
가 , 2) excitatory amino acid(EAA) (32~34)
free - radical blood - brain
barrier , 3)

대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상 환자

1999년 11월 2001년 5월 (decompressive surgery ; craniectomy, duroplasty, lobectomy, hematoma evacuation) therapy
 (SaO₂)가 94% , 30
 90mmHg ,
 (mean arterial pressure) ,

11 7 , 2 ,
 1 ,
 1 17 72
 50 가 9 2

(Table 1).

2. 저체온법 protocol

(ETCO₂)가 25~30mmHg

3. 추적 조사 및 결과분석

(serum osmolarity) monitoring
 mannitol(40g each 4hours)

110mmHg
 barbiturate therapy
 6 20mmHg
 water - circulating blankets
 34 ± 0.5 (1

32)가
 20mmHg
 24
 36.5 rewarming . rewarming
 water - circulating blankets 0.5 /2hrs
 36.5 rewarming
 37.5
 37.0
 20mmHg rewar-
 ming

barbiturate rewarming
 barbiturate
 (midazolam) (pancuronium)

2 23 8

Table 1. Case summary

| Case No. | Age/Sex | Diagnosis | Initial GCS | Duration of hypothermia | Radiologic improvement | Complication | GOS* |
|----------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| 1 | 48/M | Acute SDH, Rt. (lympoma) | 4 | 3 | No | | 1 |
| 2 | 60/M | Hypertensive ICH, Rt. BG | 4 | 5 | Yes | Sepsis | 2/1 |
| 3 | 33/M | Traumatic SDH, Lt. | 3 | 7 | Yes | | 2 |
| 4 | 24/M | Traumatic SDH & ICH, Rt. | 6 | 2 | Yes | | 4/5 |
| 5 | 68/M | Rt. MCA & PCA infarct | 3 | 7 | No | Pneumonia | 1 |
| 6 | 17/M | Lt. MCA & PCA infarct | 9 | 2 | Yes | | 4/4 |
| 7 | 58/F | Rt. MCA infarct | 7 | 2 | No | Hypotension | 1 |
| 8 | 45/F | Rt. MCA infarct | 11 | 4 | Yes | Hypotension | 4/4 |
| 9 | 64/M | Rt. MCA infarct | 4 | 6 | Yes | | 1 |
| 10 | 72/M | Rt. MCA infarct | 6 | 5 | Yes | Coagulopathy, hypotension | 3/4 |
| 11 | 62/M | Rt. MCA infarct | 11 | 4 | No | | 2/1 |

SDH : Subdural hemorrhage

Rt. : Right

PCA : Posterior cerebral artery

* : GOS(at 3 month/at 1 year)

5 : good recovery

2 : persistent vegetative state

ICH : Intracerebral hematoma

Lt. : Left

GOS : Glasgow Outcome Scale

4 : moderate disability

1 : death

BG : Basal ganglia

MCA : Middle cerebral artery

GCS : Glasgow Coma Scale

3 : severe disability

Table 2. Initial GCS and result

| Initial GCS | Radiologic improvement | ICP control | Complication | Final GOS* |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 3 | Yes | + | | 2 |
| 3 | No | + | Pneumonia | 1 |
| 4 | No | - | | 1 |
| 4 | Yes | + | Sepsis | 1 |
| 4 | Yes | + | | 1 |
| 6 | Yes | + | | 5 |
| 6 | Yes | + | Coagulopathy, hypotension | 2 |
| 7 | No | - | Hypotension | 1 |
| 9 | Yes | + | | 4 |
| 11 | Yes | + | Hypotension | 4 |
| 11 | No | + | | 1 |

고찰

mannitol (volume constriction), barbiturate mannitol lasix tissue shift⁹⁾, pH-mediated¹⁶⁾, barbiturate 가²⁰⁾, 가

3, 1 Glasgow Outcome Scale good recovery, moderate disability, severe disability, persistent vegetative state, death

결과

34mmHg(25.4mmHg) 16~ 3) (cerebral blood flow) (5% per degree centigrade) 18), 4) (neutrophile), glutamate EAA가, free radical 가, blood-brain barrier cascade 가 3)7)12)14)15)26), barbiturate therapy 가, (assisted hyperventilation) (shivering), barbiturate 가 reversed steal phenomenon²⁾²⁴⁾²⁷⁾²⁸⁾, GCS score Traumatic GCS score (PT/aPTT prolongation) 1, 3 (Table 2).

가, 1950 10 1) (cerebral thermo-pooling), 2) 가⁶⁾¹⁰⁾²⁹⁾, 3) (cerebral blood flow) (5% per degree centigrade)¹⁸⁾, 4) (neutrophile), glutamate EAA가, free radical 가, blood-brain barrier cascade 가³⁾⁷⁾¹²⁾¹⁴⁾¹⁵⁾²⁶⁾, barbiturate therapy 가, (assisted hyperventilation) (shivering), barbiturate 가 reversed steal phenomenon²⁾²⁴⁾²⁷⁾²⁸⁾, GCS score Traumatic GCS score

가 가 GCS score가 3 1).

78.4%, 4 55.9%, 5 7

40.2%, 6 21.2%, 7 17.6% 8 가

11.3% 가 30).

54.5% , 4 ICP 2

GCS score가 2

GCS score가 8 8 5 가 63%

GCS score 3~4 5

4 TCBD Marion 3

GCS score가 3~4

가 가 11), Shiozaki GCS

score 8 Clifton

40mmHg 4).

가 가 가

20mmHg 가 가

가 가

22)23). mannitol 가

6 2 tissue shift

Miller 가

20mmHg 가

5)13). Schwab 가

(middle cerebral artery infarct) 가

80% 48

44% (reperfusion injury)

19), Marion Shiozaki

11)24). 가

(median intracranial pressure) 25.4mmHg 11)22)23)25).

24mmHg

2 25.6mmHg

14.9mmHg 10.7mmHg 2 가

22

가 rewarming

가 rewarming

2 1 rewarming

11 3 rewarming

. rewarming

11 5 6
 45% , , 17)19)21)
 가 3 가
 . barbiturate
 가 Schwab
 PT/aTT
 가
 PT/aPTT 19)
 2 (,)
 (deep hypothermia ; <30)
 8)21)

결 론

가 .
 가 .
 가

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