

## 중증 뇌손상 환자에서 뇌동정맥 산소함유량차이와 지연성 뇌경색 발생과의 관계

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= Abstract =

### Relationship between Cerebral Arteriovenous Oxygen Difference and Development of Delayed Cerebral Infarction in Patients with Severe Head Injury

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**Objective :** This study was performed to evaluate the relationships among intracranial pressure(ICP), cerebral perfusion pressure(CPP), and cerebral arteriovenous oxygen difference(AVDO<sub>2</sub>) which were used as parameters of adequacy of cerebral blood flow to support cerebral metabolism after severe head injury and also to examine the association between delayed cerebral infarction and outcome.

**Material and Method :** The authors studied the ICP, CPP and AVDO<sub>2</sub> before and after treatment on 34 head - injured patients from June 1996 to December 1997 and examined the association with the change of an ICP, CPP and AVDO<sub>2</sub> following treatment and the development of delayed cerebral infarction. Sixteen patients underwent craniotomy for hematoma evacuation and eighteen patients received mannitol to decrease ICP.

**Results :** The development of delayed cerebral infarction was demonstrated in 3(42.9%) out of 7 patients in no improvement group and 13(48.1%) out of 27 patients in improvement group with an increased ICP following treatment. Also, the development of delayed cerebral infarction was demonstrated in 8(50%) out of 16 patients in no improvement group and 8(44.4%) out of 18 patients in improvement group with a decreased CPP following treatment. The association with changes of ICP and CPP following treatment and development of delayed cerebral infarction was not statistically significant( $p>0.01$ ). However, 11(78.6%) out of 14 patients who demonstrated an increase in AVDO<sub>2</sub> and 5(25%) out of 20 patients who demonstrated a decrease in AVDO<sub>2</sub> following treatment developed delayed cerebral infarction. No improvement(reduction) in AVDO<sub>2</sub> following treatment was significantly associated with the development of delayed cerebral infarction( $p<0.01$ ). All of 16 patients with delayed cerebral infarction showed poor prognosis.

**Conclusion :** The change of AVDO<sub>2</sub> rather than those of ICP and CPP was considered more important factor for the development of the delayed cerebral infarction and poor outcome.

**KEY WORDS :** Cerebral arteriovenous oxygen difference(AVDO<sub>2</sub>) · Severe head injury · Delayed cerebral infarction.

서 론

가

가

14)19) 가  
 18)25) 가  
 2)3) 가  
 가 (jug -  
 ular bulb)  
 (AVDO<sub>2</sub>)  
 AVDO<sub>2</sub> 1)  
 AVDO<sub>2</sub> 2) mannitol  
 AVDO<sub>2</sub> 3)

60mmHg (central ve-  
 nous pressure) 5 10cmH<sub>2</sub>O  
 (he-  
 matocrit) 30 40% 가  
 30 ,  
 28 33mmHg 가  
 1cm  
 2mm  
 4  
 15%  
 mannitol (kg) 1g  
 2) 두개강 내압, 뇌관류압 및 AVDO<sub>2</sub> 측정법  
 (Ca-  
 mino Laboratories, San Diego, CA)  
 가

대상 및 방법

1. 대 상  
 1996 6 1 1997 12 31 GI -  
 asgow Coma Scale[GCS]<sup>27)</sup> 가 8 Gauge  
 가 X -  
 24 가(10 30  
 20mmHg ) 가 pH,  
 34 22 (64.7%) (SaO<sub>2</sub>),  
 12 (35.3%) 15 75 ( (SVjO<sub>2</sub>)  
 49 ). 16  
 , 18 mannitol

(mean art -  
 erial pressure) (CPP =  
 MAP - ICP)  
 21Gauge ,  
 16  
 Gauge  
 가 X -  
 , 15% mannitol 30  
 pH,  
 (SaO<sub>2</sub>), (SVjO<sub>2</sub>)  
 (Hb) AVDO<sub>2</sub>  
 AVDO<sub>2</sub> = Hb × 1.34(SaO<sub>2</sub> - SVjO<sub>2</sub>)<sup>25)</sup>

2. 방 법

1) 치료방법

GCS 가 8  
 가 (PaO<sub>2</sub>) 95mmHg  
 100mmHg,

3) 지연성 뇌경색의 진단

가  
 3 , 7  
 가  
 4) 치료결과의 판정  
 3 6 Glasgow Out -  
 come Scale(GOS)<sup>17)</sup> 가 “ death,  
 persistent vegetative state severe disability ” “



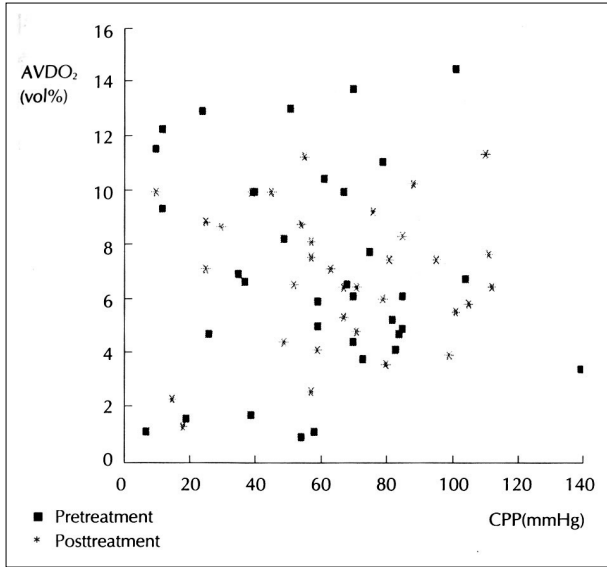


Fig. 2. The calculated AVDO<sub>2</sub> demonstrating no significant relationship to CPP both before and after treatment.

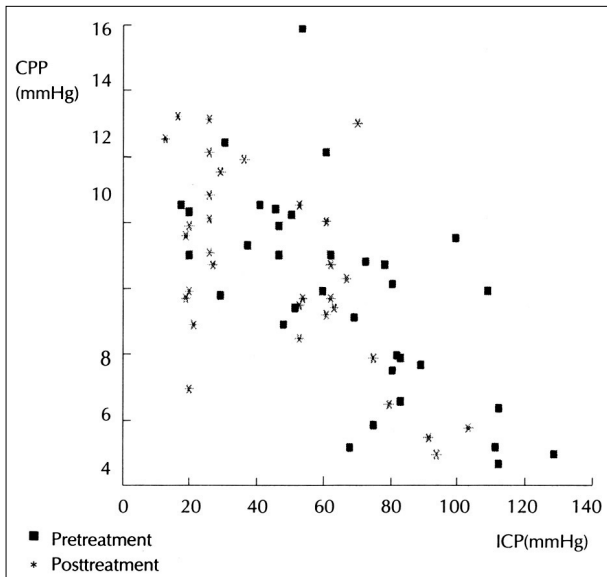


Fig. 3. The calculated CPP demonstrating a significant relationship to ICP both before and after treatment.

Table 2. Pre-and posttreatment mean value of ICP, CPP and AVDO<sub>2</sub> related to delayed cerebral infarction

|  | No evidence of infarction (n = 18) | Evidence of infarction (n = 16) |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pretreatment ICP(mmHg)                 | 41.35                              | 39.75                           |
| Posttreatment ICP(mmHg)                | 21.90                              | 22.80                           |
| Pretreatment CPP(mmHg)                 | 74.05                              | 73.35                           |
| Posttreatment CPP(mmHg)                | 72.95                              | 74.45                           |
| Pretreatment AVDO <sub>2</sub> (vol%)  | 8.45                               | 8.10                            |
| Posttreatment AVDO <sub>2</sub> (vol%) | 6.60                               | 8.55                            |

all data = not significant

Table 3. Relationships between ICP, CPP and AVDO<sub>2</sub> and delayed cerebral infarction according to their change after treatment

|                          | No evidence of infarction (n = 18) | Evidence of infarction (n = 16) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ICP change               |                                    |                                 |
| Improvement              | 14 (51.9%)                         | 13 (48.1%)                      |
| No improvement           | 4 (57.1%)                          | 3 (42.9%)                       |
| CPP change               |                                    |                                 |
| Improvement              | 10 (55.6%)                         | 8 (44.4%)                       |
| No improvement           | 8 (50%)                            | 8 (50%)                         |
| AVDO <sub>2</sub> change |                                    |                                 |
| + Improvement            | 15* (75%)                          | 5* (25%)                        |
| + + No improvement       | 3* (21.4%)                         | 11* (78.6%)                     |

\*p<0.01

+ Improvement : more decreasing of AVDO<sub>2</sub> after treatment than before treatment

+ + No improvement : no interval change or more increasing of AVDO<sub>2</sub> after treatment

AVDO<sub>2</sub>가

가 (Table 3).

### 5. 지연성 뇌경색과 환자예후

16

18 5

(p<0.01).

고 찰

1. AVDO<sub>2</sub>

AVDO<sub>2</sub>

(AO<sub>2</sub>)

(VO<sub>2</sub>)

(AO<sub>2</sub> - VO<sub>2</sub>).

torr

percent

(p>0.01).

AVDO<sub>2</sub>

(p>0.01)(Table 2).

AVDO<sub>2</sub>

가 (p>0.01), AVDO<sub>2</sub>

( ) 14

11

( ) 20 5

중증 뇌손상 환자에서 뇌동정맥 산소함유량차이와 지연성 뇌경색 발생과의 관계

$$AO_2 = Hb \times 1.34 \times SaO_2 \text{ (SaO}_2 \text{ percent) (oximetric technique)}$$

$$[ AVDO_2 = Hb \times 1.34 (SaO_2 - SjvO_2) ] \text{ (blood clot)}$$

2. 경정맥구에서 산소포화도 측정방법상의 고려할 사항

Stocchetti <sup>25)</sup>

3. 두개강내압 및 뇌관류압과 지연성 뇌경색

80% 90%가

Sutton <sup>26)</sup>

phosphocreatine

AVDO<sub>2</sub>

Robertson <sup>22)</sup>

70mmHg

6)

40.5mmHg

22.29mmHg

70mmHg

trans - 가

cranial Doppler laser Doppler

Kotapka

19)

5) 가

Shenkin <sup>24)</sup>

가

가

(excitability)

70

mmHg

가

가

20)

transcranial Doppler pulsatile in -

Go - dex

etting Preston<sup>14)</sup>

가

3)7)

mannitol  
 AVDO<sub>2</sub>

가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>

가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>가

가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>가 가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>

가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>

1)16)

(microdialysis)

가 glutamate 가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>

1)16)

### 결 론

4. AVDO<sub>2</sub>와 지연성 뇌경색

가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>

19)26)

가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>

1)13)18). Fick

가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>

11)

AVDO<sub>2</sub>

1)13)18)

mannitol

가

- : 1999 12 29
- : 2000 3 13
- :

143 - 130 1

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34

가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>

가 AVDO<sub>2</sub>가

가

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