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가

가

2002 8

.

2002 6 21

가

가
 :
 , , , , ,
 ,
 가 . PaCO₂
 25- 30 mmHg 35-40 mmHg 0.5- 1.0 g/kg mannitol
 AVDO₂ SjVO₂

17
 :
 fentanyl, midazolam, thiopental, vecuronium ,
 O₂- Air- Isoflurane fentanyl vecuronium
 . 1 (n=10) PaCO₂가 25- 30 mmHg 2(n=7) PaCO₂ 35- 40
 mmHg . 0.5- 1.0 g/kg
 20 .
 3 . 1 2
 20 3 40 .

가 .
 :
 SjVO₂ 1 I 70.3 ± 8.1%, II 66.3 ± 6.9%, III 69.1
 ± 7.9% 2 I 78.6 ± 7.4%, II 75.1 ± 8.1%, III 76.0 ± 11.2
 %
 . SjVO₂ 1

. AVDO₂ 가 가 .
 : SjVO₂ AVDO₂ .
 .
 가 SjVO₂ AVDO₂ .

 : , , , , .

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Fig. 1. Retrograde cannulation of jugular bulb (anterior-posterior view) - - - 10

I.

가

, , , , , ,
1-4

가 5,6

PaCO₂ 25-30 mmHg 가 0.5 - 1.0 g/kg mannitol

가

,

(jugular venous oxygen saturation, SjVO₂)
(cerebral arterial jugular venous oxygen content difference, AVDO₂) ,
7

가

AVDO₂ SjVO₂

가 가

가 50%

가

8

mmHg 0.5 - 1.0 g/kg mannitol PaCO₂ 25-30 mmHg 35-40
SjVO₂ AVDO₂

II.

17

midazolam 0.05 -
0.1 mg/kg, fentanyl 3 μ g/kg, thiopental 3-4 mg/kg, 0.5-1% isoflurane
, vecuronium 0.1-0.15 mg/kg
1% lidocaine 1-1.5 mg/kg, esmolol (,
,) 0.25-0.5 mg/kg .

O₂-Air-Isoflurane fentanyl
vecuronium 1 (n=10) PaCO₂가 25-30 mmHg 2(n=7)
PaCO₂ 35-40 mmHg .

(retrograde cannulation
of jugular vein) 20 cm 18 G (jugular
bulb) (Fig. 1). 90 mmHg

phenylephrine .
0.5-1.0 g /kg 20 .
3
. 1 2
20 3 40 .

(NOVA, Biomedical, USA)

가 PaCO₂

PaCO₂ 가

C3-P3, F4-C4, C4-P4			(needle electrode) F3-C3,
Biomedical, USA)	2	20	(Nicolet Viking VI,
			5 mm
	mean \pm SD		repeated measure test
P < 0.05			



Fig. 1. Retrograde cannulation of jugular bulb (anterior-posterior view)

III.

가 , 가 .

Hb, Hct, pH, SaO₂, PaO₂, CaO₂가

가 SjVO₂ 1 I 70.3 ± 8.1%, II
 66.3 ± 6.9%, III 69.1 ± 7.9% 2 I 78.6 ± 7.4%, II 75.1 ±
 8.1%, III 76.0 ± 11.2%

SjVO₂

1 . AVDO₂ 1 I 4.1 ± 0.4, II 4.4
 ± 0.7, III 4.2 ± 0.6, 2 I 4.0 ± 0.7 II 3.9 ± 0.8, III 4.3 ± 0.8

가 가 . 1
 (PaCO₂) (PetCO₂) 2

.

Table 1. Demographic Data

parameter	Group 1	Group 2
Sex (M/F)	(3/7)	(1/6)
Age (yr)	54.3 \pm 13.4	61.2 \pm 15.0
Height (cm)	162.9 \pm 7.9	159.4 \pm 5.8
Weight (Kg)	58.9 \pm 10.6	58.0 \pm 6.3
Name of operation (number)	Aneurysm (7) Tumor (2) AVM (1)	Aneurysm (7)

Values are mean \pm SD. Group 1: PaCO₂ 25-30 mmHg, Group 2: PaCO₂ 35-40 mmHg.

Table 2. Hemodynamic Data

	I	II	III
Group 1			
HR	74.2 ± 8.1	71.4 ± 7.0	71.7 ± 7.5
MBP	79.2 ± 12.9	78.3 ± 11.9	80.6 ± 11.9
CVP	5.2 ± 2.5	5.1 ± 1.9	5.4 ± 2.1
Group 2			
HR	71.4 ± 18.6	70.3 ± 17.3	69.6 ± 19.2
MAP	82.3 ± 13.7	75.4 ± 8.7	77.3 ± 7.5
CVP	4.6 ± 2.1	5.3 ± 2.4	5.5 ± 2.0

Values are mean ± SD. I: before intravenous mannitol injection, II: 20 min after intravenous mannitol injection, III: 40 min after intravenous mannitol injection. HR: heart rate, MAP: mean arterial pressure, CVP: central venous pressure.

Table 3. Blood Gas Analysis

Group 1 (n=10)			
Hb	11.3 ± 2.0	10.6 ± 1.9	10.7 ± 1.7
Hct	34.1 ± 6.3	31.7 ± 5.7	32.1 ± 4.9
PH	7.4 ± 0.1	7.39 ± 0.1	7.4 ± 0.1
FiO ₂	53.0 ± 2.1	54.2 ± 3.2	53.2 ± 2.7
SaO ₂	99.8 ± 0.2	99.7 ± 0.3	99.7 ± 0.2
PaO ₂	254.3 ± 50.0	236.4 ± 52.4	233.5 ± 45.9
CaO ₂	15.7 ± 2.8	14.9 ± 2.4	14.7 ± 2.3
Group 2 (n=7)			
Hb	11.1 ± 1.3	10.7 ± 1.5	10.8 ± 1.4
Hct	33.4 ± 4.0	32.3 ± 4.5	32.3 ± 4.5
pH	7.4 ± 0.1	7.4 ± 0.1	7.4 ± 0.2
FiO ₂	53.0 ± 5.2	53.0 ± 4.7	52.9 ± 4.9
SaO ₂	99.7 ± 0.3	99.7 ± 0.2	99.7 ± 0.2
PaO ₂	218.9 ± 47.9	220.3 ± 41.1	224.4 ± 30.2
CaO ₂	15.4 ± 1.8	13.5 ± 2.1	13.6 ± 2.0

Values are mean ± SD. I: before intravenous mannitol injection, II: 20 min after intravenous mannitol injection, III: 40 min after intravenous mannitol injection. HR: heart rate, Group 1: PaCO₂ 25-30 mmHg, Group 2: PaCO₂ 35-40 mmHg.

Table 4. Change in SjVO₂ and AVDO₂ with different PaCO₂ after Intravenous Mannitol

Group 1			
PaCO ₂	29.6 ± 0.9	30.0 ± 2.8	29.0 ± 1.9
P _(et-a) CO ₂	0.7 ± 1.0*	1.9 ± 2.0#	0.9 ± 1.6\$
SjVO ₂	70.3 ± 8.1*	66.3 ± 6.9#	69.1 ± 7.9\$
AVDO ₂	4.1 ± 0.4	4.4 ± 0.7	4.2 ± 0.6
Group 2			
PaCO ₂	34.4 ± 2.9	33.4 ± 2.9	35.3 ± 2.8
P _(et-a) CO ₂	3.8 ± 2.9	3.6 ± 2.6	4.0 ± 2.2
SjVO ₂	78.6 ± 7.4	75.1 ± 8.1	76.0 ± 11.2
AVDO ₂	4.0 ± 0.7	3.9 ± 0.8	4.3 ± 0.8

Values are mean SD. I: before intravenous mannitol injection, II: 20 min after intravenous mannitol injection, III: 40 min after intravenous mannitol injection. Group 1: PaCO₂ 25-30 mmHg, Group 2: PaCO₂ 35-40 mmHg. P_(et-a)CO₂: PetCO₂-PaCO₂, PetCO₂: end tidal CO₂. SjVO₂; jugular venous Oxygen saturation, AVDO₂: cerebral arterial jugular venous oxygen content difference. * : P<0.05 vs I of G2, # : P<0.05 vs II of G2, \$: P<0.05 vs III of G2.

IV.

가

9-10

가

20

SjVO₂가 40

PaCO₂ 가 25-30 mm 1

PaCO₂ 가 33-37 mmHg 2

SjVO₂가

SjVO₂

AVDO₂ 가
mmHg

가 , SjVO₂ 가 50

SjVO₂ 가

1 2

가 20 20%

SjVO₂ 가

SjVO₂ 가 70%

SjVO₂

SjVO₂ 가 60%

PaCO₂ 25 - 30 mmHg

SjVO₂ 가

10%

5 mmHg

11-14

PaCO₂ 가 25-30 mmHg

(PetCO₂-PaCO₂)가

가 가

/

^{15,16}

PetCO₂-PaCO₂가 2 PaCO₂가 1

PaCO₂가 PetCO₂가 PaCO₂

^{17,18}

^{19,20} 20-30

,

V.

	PaCO ₂ 25-30 mmHg		SjVO ₂
AVDO ₂		PaCO ₂ 35-40 mmHg	가
	1	2	SjVO ₂ 가 20%
AVDO ₂ 가		가	가
가		가	
	SjVO ₂ , AVDO ₂		

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Effect of combined hyperventilation and mannitol on cerebral blood flow and CMRO₂ during craniectomy

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Purpose : There are therapies to lower intracranial pressure (ICP) include head elevation, hyperventilation, diuretics injection, intravenous mannitol, hypothermia, cerebrospinal fluid drainage, cerebral resection in neurosurgery and anesthesia with elevated ICP patients. But in the recent reports hyperventilation followed by mannitol administration may lead to cerebral ischemia. therefore we investigated the effect of 0.5- 1.0 g/kg mannitol administration on SjVO₂ and AVDO₂ at PaCO₂ 25-30 mmHg and 35-40 mmHg in patients undergoing craniectomy.

Methods : We studied 17 patients undergoing neurosurgery in the Ajou university hospital. anesthesia was induced with fentanyl, midazolam, thiopental, and vecuronium, and maintained with O₂-Air-Isoflorane, continuous infusion of fentanyl, and vecuronium. Patients divided two group. Group 1 (n=10) which is PaCO₂ 25-30 mmHg and Group 2 (n=7) which is PaCO₂ 35-40 mmHg by controlling ventilator. Each group were obtained for measurements of SjVO₂ and AVDO₂ in following time intervals: I =

preinjection of mannitol, II = postinjection 20 minutes of mannitol, III= postinjection 40 minutes of mannitol. mannitol 0.5- 1.0 g/kg administered by intravenous just at duramater opening.

Results : Hemodynamics and hematologies were not significantly different among the two groups. SjVO₂ of each group are following; Group 1; I (70.3 ± 8.1%), II (66.3 ± 6.9%), III (69.1 ± 7.9%) and Group 2; I (78.6 ± 7.4%), II (75.1 ± 8.1%), III (76.0 ± 11.2%). SjVO₂ among each stage were not significantly different in groups by effect of mannitol administration. and AVDO₂ also not significantly different. but Among same stage in two group, SjVO₂ in Group 1 are lower than Group 2.

Conclusion : Mannitol was not produce change of SjVO₂ and AVDO₂ during hyperventilation. But to administer mannitol during hyperventilation should be given cautiously by patients status. Because it may cause cerebral ischemia in critical patients.

Key wards: Craniectomy, hyperventilation, mannitol, cerebral blood flow, CMRO₂.