

2001 12



4

가

.

.

가

가

.

.

.

가

.

.

가

,

가

.

2001 12

	.....	iii
	.....	1
I.	.....	3
II.	.....	7
1.	.....	7
가.	.....	7
.	.....	7
(1)	.....	7
(2)	.....	7
(3)	.....	7
2.	.....	8
가.	.....	8
.	.....	9
(1)	.....	9
(2)	.....	9
(3)	.....	10
(가)	.....	10
( )	.....	10
.	.....	10
.	.....	10
.	.....	11
.	.....	11
III	.....	12
1.	.....	12
2.	pH, ,	12
3.	가	13
4.	.....	13
5.	.....	13
6.	.....	14
IV	.....	20
V.	.....	26

.....	27
ABSTRACT	32

1.	.....	18
2.	pH, ,	18
3.	가 SaO ₂ , PaO ₂ , PaCO ₂ ...	19
4.	, ,	19
5.	.....	19

1.	.....	15
2.	가	16
3.	.....	17

가

가

가

가

가

가

10

15

, pH,

pH, , .
 , .
 ,
 가 .

: , , ,

<

>

I.

1,2 .

가 3 .

.

가

4 .

,

가

5 .

,

.

가

가

가

가

가

가

6.

가

가

7.

가

8.

가

25%

가

가

9.

가

가 ¹⁰.

¹¹. 가 가 가
가 가 가

¹². (advanced trauma life support)

가 가 ¹³⁻¹⁵.

가 . 가

¹⁶.

가

가 .

가 가 가 가
가 가 ¹⁷⁻²⁰.

, 가 .

,
가

²¹⁻²⁴.

가

가 가 25-29 .

가

가

가

가

가

가 30-33 .

II.

1.

가.

18 (Sprague-Dawley rat)
7 가 20
10
(4:6,
428±40 g) ()
5:5, 427±51 g)
12

(1)

(, , ,)

(2% , , ,)

(2)

(, , ,)

40 mEq (40 mEq, ,)
(, , ,) 3 2

(3)

25 unit/kg (

, , ,) .
1000 ml 1000 unit .

2.

1 .

가.

. 1 kilogram 100 milligram .

() 가

30 W 45 cm

60W 가

(YSI series 400, GE Marquette Medical System, Inc., Milwaukee, WI, USA)
(3 lead wire set, GE Marquette Medical System, Inc., Milwaukee, WI, USA)
(Dash 3000, GE Marquette Medical System, Inc., Milwaukee, WI, USA)

가

24G (D&B-Cath 24G,

, ,) .

(Transpac IV monitoring
kit, Abbott Critical Care Systems, North Chicago, Illinois, USA)

1

kilogram 25 unit

1000 ml 1000 unit

(DF-1200 Medifusion, (), ,)

2

(1)

40 mmHg

40

% (8 ml) 10

(1 ml)

(2)

15

(3)

(가)

40 μ gtt

20 μ gtt

16 μ gtt

()

40 μ gtt

16 μ gtt

60

가 (Rapid Lab 860, Chiron diagnostic Co., CA, USA) . (PaO₂), (SaO₂), (PaCO₂) pH 가 , , , .

가 1 , 1 2 . pH , , ion-selective electrode (ISE) technology sensor . PaCO₂ Severinhaus and Bradley가 electrode PaO₂ sensor Clark electrode . blood amperometric technology .

7

가

SPSS Student-t p 0.05

III

1.

가
가
가
-0.9±13.2 mmHg, 13.2±14.7 mmHg
(p=0.033).
13.54±15.5 mmHg, -1.96±13.02 mmHg
(p=0.048), (1), (3).

2.

pH,
가
pH 7.38±0.042,
7.36±0.036 가 (p=0.345).
8.75±3.16 7.44±3.29
(p=0.636). 1.99±1.50 mmol/L
1.48±0.74 mmol/L (p=0.435), (2).

3. 가

가 ,
116.4±15.6 mmHg
87.5±15.0 mmHg (p=0.003).
98.3±0.5 % , 96.4±2.3% 가 (p=0.650).
39.1±7.0 mmHg, 32.3±7.1
mmHg 가 (p=0.074),(3).

4.

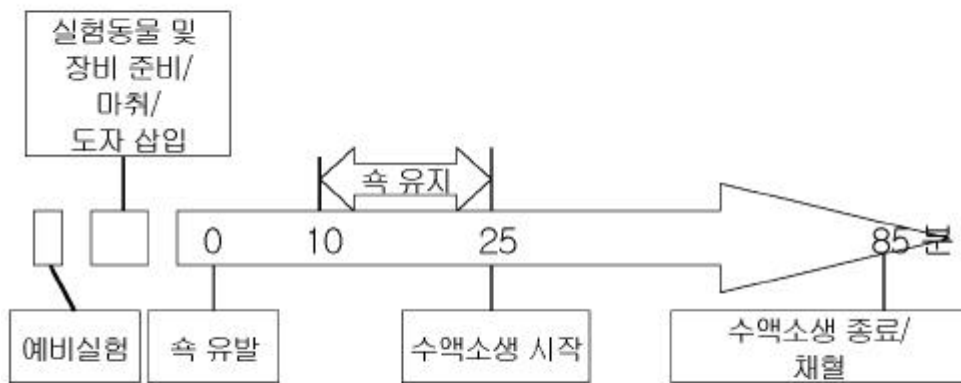
(145±2.7 mmol/L)
(152.1±5.9 mmol/L) (p=0.008),
(3.39±0.3 mmol/L)
(3.10±0.4 mmol/L) 가 (p=0.121).
(104±2.9 mmol/L) (115±8.6 mmol/L) 가
(p=0.539),(4).

5.

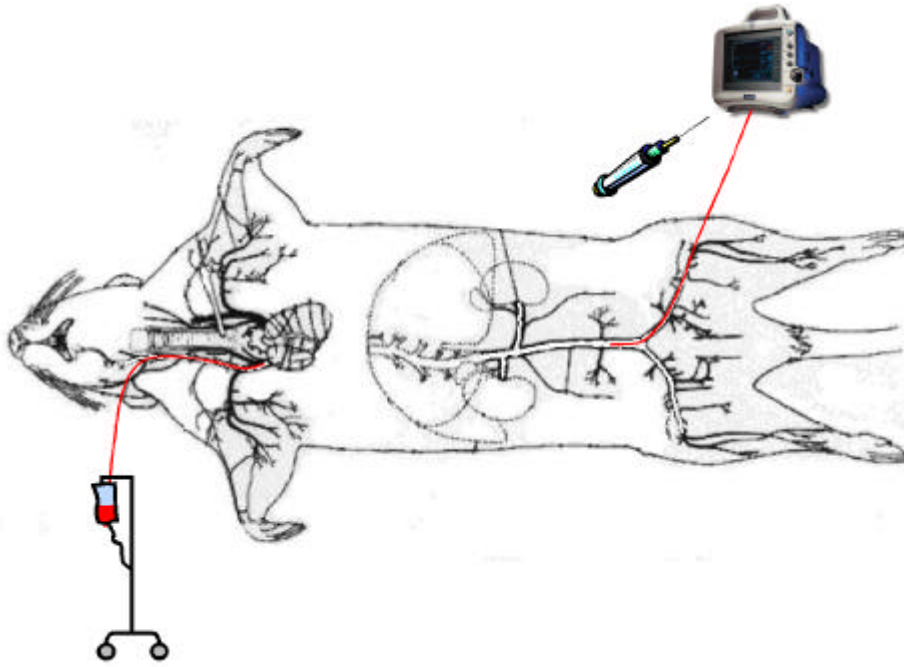
1 kg 8.4±4.4 ml,
29.1±6.5 ml (p=0.000)(5).
31.2±6.5 % 17.5±8.5 %
(p=0.003).

6.

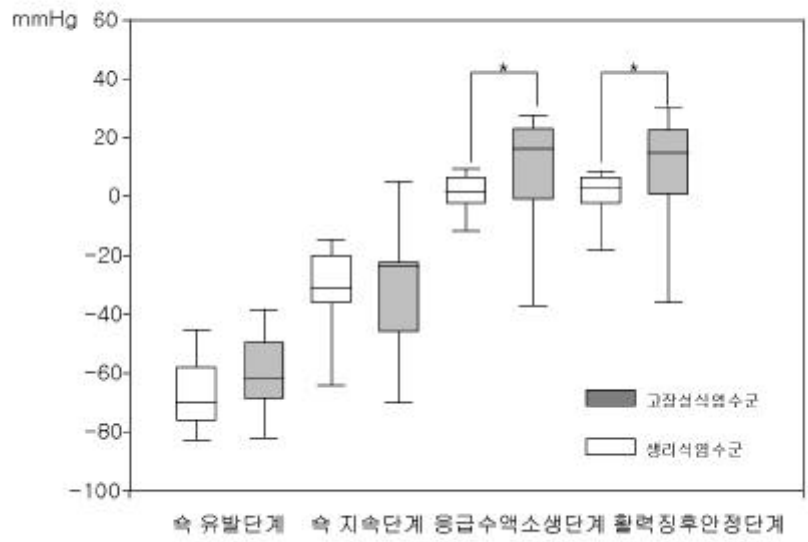
(20 %) . 2 (20 %), 2
가 (1
)
가 .



1.



2. 가 .
가 .



3.

* $p < 0.05$

1.

	1	2	p
3	-66.3 ± 14.8	-61.4 ± 12.0	0.431
4	-37.4 ± 19.3	-26.5 ± 19.0	0.897
5	-0.9 ± 8.2	13.2 ± 14.7	0.003
6	-2.0 ± 13	13.5 ± 15.5	0.048

1 mmHg ± .
 2
 3 8ml .
 4 15 .
 5
 6 가 .

2.

	pH,	,	p
pH	7.36 ± 0.036	7.38 ± 0.042	0.345
(mmol/L)	-8.75 ± 3.16	-7.94 ± 3.29	0.636
(mmol/L)	1.99 ± 1.50	1.48 ± 0.74	0.435

3.	가	(SaO ₂),	
(PaO ₂),	(PaCO ₂)		p
SaO ₂ (%)	98.3 ± 0.5	96.4 ± 2.32	0.650
PaO ₂ (mmHg)	116.4 ± 15.6	87.5 ± 15.0	0.003
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	39.1 ± 7.0	32.3 ± 7.1	0.074

4.			
			p
(mmol/L)	145.0 ± 2.7	152.1 ± 5.9	0.008
(mmol/L)	113.0 ± 2.6	115.0 ± 8.6	0.539
(mmol/L)	3.39 ± 0.3	3.10 ± 0.4	0.121

5.	1 kg		
			p
(ml/kg)	29.12 ± 6.5	8.4 ± 4.4	0.000
(ml/kg)	9.8 ± 3.7	7.3 ± 4.3	0.000
(ml/kg)	9.3 ± 4.4	1.2 ± 0.1	0.000
(%)	31.2 ± 6.5	17.5 ± 8.5	0.003

IV

starch , dextran
 23,34,35

가 30-33,36,37

pH,

, 가

가 ,

가

26,38
 pH,

가

가 ,
가 가 가 가
가 가 Moon ³⁶ 가
가 가 가
pH 가 pH 가
가 가 가
가 가 가
가 가 가

() 0.5 ml(1 ml/kg)

40 µgtt

30 µgtt, 20 µgtt, 10 µgtt

30 µgtt

30%

, 20 µgtt

10 µgtt

16 µgtt

가

가

가

가

152 mmol/L

가

가

가

가

가

Yoneda ⁴⁰

. Wangensteen ⁴⁰

가

Rabinovici ⁴¹

. Johnston

⁴² 가

가

가

43-46

Kreimeier⁴⁴가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

14-16

가

가

가

가

가

가

.

,

가

.

가

가

.

V.

1. Goris RJ. Pathophysiology of shock in trauma. *Eur J Surg* 2000;166:100-11.
2. Trunkey DD. Shock trauma. *Can J Surg* 1984;27:479-86.
3. Stoner HB. Metabolism after trauma and in sepsis. *Circ Shock* 1986;19:75-87.
4. Jennings RB, Murry CE, Steenbergen C, Jr., Reimer KA. Development of cell injury in sustained acute ischemia. *Circulation* 1990;82:2-12.
5. Bond RF, Manley ES, Jr., Green HD. Cutaneous and skeletal muscle vascular responses to hemorrhage and irreversible shock. *Am J Physiol* 1967;212:488-97.
6. Bengtsson A, Bengtson JP. Autologous blood transfusion: preoperative blood collection and blood salvage techniques. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1996;40:1041-56.
7. Phillips GR, 3rd, Kauder DR, Schwab CW. Massive blood loss in trauma patients. The benefits and dangers of transfusion therapy. *Postgrad Med* 1994;95:61-2, 67-72.
8. Przybelski RJ, Daily EK, Kisicki JC, Mattia-Goldberg C, Bounds MJ, Colburn WA. Phase I study of the safety and pharmacologic effects of diaspirin cross-linked hemoglobin solution. *Crit Care Med* 1996;24:1993-2000.
9. Rackow EC, Falk JL, Fein IA, et al. Fluid resuscitation in circulatory shock: a comparison of the cardiorespiratory effects of albumin, hetastarch, and saline solutions in patients with hypovolemic and septic shock. *Crit Care Med* 1983;11:839-50.
10. Shoemaker WC, Schluchter M, Hopkins JA, Appel PL, Schwartz S, Chang P. Fluid therapy in emergency resuscitation: clinical evaluation of colloid and crystalloid regimens. *Crit Care Med* 1981;9:367-8.

11. Schierhout G, Roberts I. Fluid resuscitation with colloid or crystalloid solutions in critically ill patients: a systematic review of randomised trials. *BMJ* 1998;316:961-4.
12. Peters RM, Hargens AR. Protein vs electrolytes and all of the Starling forces. *Arch Surg* 1981;116:1293-8.
13. Von Rueden KT, Dunham CM. Sequelae of massive fluid resuscitation in trauma patients. *Crit Care Nurs Clin North Am* 1994;6:463-72.
14. Watts DD, Trask A, Soeken K, Perdue P, Dols S, Kaufmann C. Hypothermic coagulopathy in trauma: effect of varying levels of hypothermia on enzyme speed, platelet function, and fibrinolytic activity. *J Trauma* 1998;44:846-54.
15. Krause KR, Howells GA, Buhs CL, et al. Hypothermia-induced coagulopathy during hemorrhagic shock. *Am Surg* 2000;66:348-54.
16. Rosenberg IK, Gupta SL, Lucas CE, Khan AA, Rosenberg BF. Renal insufficiency after trauma and sepsis. A prospective functional and ultrastructural analysis. *Arch Surg* 1971;103:175-83.
17. Mazzoni MC, Borgstrom P, Arfors KE, Intaglietta M. Dynamic fluid redistribution in hyperosmotic resuscitation of hypovolemic hemorrhage. *Am J Physiol* 1988;255:H629-37.
18. Onarheim H. Fluid shifts following 7% hypertonic saline (2400 mosmol/L) infusion. *Shock* 1995;3:350-4.
19. Onarheim H, Missavage AE, Kramer GC, Gunther RA. Effectiveness of hypertonic saline-dextran 70 for initial fluid resuscitation of major burns. *J Trauma* 1990;30:597-603.
20. Tollofsrud S, Noddeland H. Hypertonic saline and dextran after coronary artery surgery mobilises fluid excess and improves cardiorespiratory functions. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1998;42:154-61.
21. Qureshi AI, Suarez JI, Castro A, Bhardwaj A. Use of hypertonic

saline/acetate infusion in treatment of cerebral edema in patients with head trauma: experience at a single center. *J Trauma* 1999;47:659-65.

22. Qureshi AI, Suarez JI, Bhardwaj A, et al. Use of hypertonic (3%) saline/acetate infusion in the treatment of cerebral edema: Effect on intracranial pressure and lateral displacement of the brain. *Crit Care Med* 1998;26:440-6.

23. Einhaus SL, Croce MA, Watridge CB, Lowery R, Fabian TC. The use of hypertonic saline for the treatment of increased intracranial pressure. *J Tenn Med Assoc* 1996;89:81-2.

24. Munar F, Ferrer A, de Nadal M, et al. Cerebral hemodynamic effects of 7.2% hypertonic saline in patients with head injury and raised intracranial pressure. *J Neurotrauma* 2000;17:41-51.

25. Ogata H, Luo XX. Effects of hypertonic saline solution (20%) on cardiodynamics during hemorrhagic shock. *Circ Shock* 1993;41:113-8.

26. Landau EH, Gross D, Assalia A, Feigin E, Krausz MM. Hypertonic saline infusion in hemorrhagic shock treated by military antishock trousers (MAST) in awake sheep. *Crit Care Med* 1993;21:1554-62.

27. Solomonov E, Hirsh M, Yahiya A, Krausz MM. The effect of vigorous fluid resuscitation in uncontrolled hemorrhagic shock after massive splenic injury. *Crit Care Med* 2000;28:749-54.

28. Krausz MM, Bashenko Y, Hirsh M. Crystalloid or colloid resuscitation of uncontrolled hemorrhagic shock after moderate splenic injury. *Shock* 2000;13:230-5.

29. Khanna S, Davis D, Peterson B, et al. Use of hypertonic saline in the treatment of severe refractory posttraumatic intracranial hypertension in pediatric traumatic brain injury. *Crit Care Med* 2000;28:1144-51.

30. Laurenco R. Central pontine myelinolysis following rapid correction of hyponatremia. *Ann Neurol* 1983;13:232-42.

31. Lohr JW. Osmotic demyelination syndrome following correction of

hyponatremia: association with hypokalemia. *Am J Med* 1994;96:408-13.

32. Morlan L, Rodriguez E, Gonzalez J, Jimene-Ortiz C, Escartin P, Liano H. Central pontine myelinolysis following correction of hyponatremia: MRI diagnosis. *Eur Neurol* 1990;30:149-52.

33. Soupart A, Decaux G. Therapeutic recommendations for management of severe hyponatremia: current concepts on pathogenesis and prevention of neurologic complications. *Clin Nephrol* 1996;46:149-69.

34. Mattox KL, Maningas PA, Moore EE, et al. Prehospital hypertonic saline/dextran infusion for post-traumatic hypotension. The U.S.A. Multicenter Trial. *Ann Surg* 1991;213:482-91.

35. Moon PF, Kramer GC. Hypertonic saline-dextran resuscitation from hemorrhagic shock induces transient mixed acidosis. *Crit Care Med* 1995;23:323-31.

36. Kleinschmidt-DeMasters BK, Norenberg MD. Rapid correction of hyponatremia causes demyelination: relation to central pontine myelinolysis. *Science* 1981;211:1068-70.

37. Knobel B, Petchenko P. Hyperphosphatemic hypocalcemic coma caused by hypertonic sodium phosphate (fleet) enema intoxication. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 1996;23:217-9.

38. Mouren S, Delayance S, Mion G, et al. Mechanisms of increased myocardial contractility with hypertonic saline solutions in isolated blood-perfused rabbit hearts. *Anesth Analg* 1995;81:777-82.

39. Yoneda K. Anatomic pathway of fluid leakage in fluid-overload pulmonary edema in mice. *Am J Pathol* 1980;101:7-16.

40. Wangensteen D, Bachofen H, Weibel ER. Lung tissue volume changes induced by hypertonic NaCl: morphometric evaluation. *J Appl Physiol* 1981;51:1443-50.

41. Rabinovici R, Vernick J, Hillegas L, Neville LF. Hypertonic saline

treatment of acid aspiration-induced lung injury. *J Surg Res* 1996;60:176-80.

42. Johnston WE, Alford PT, Prough DS, Howard G, Royster RL. Cardiopulmonary effects of hypertonic saline in canine oleic acid-induced pulmonary edema. *Crit Care Med* 1985;13:814-7.

43. Vassar MJ, Perry CA, Holcroft JW. Prehospital resuscitation of hypotensive trauma patients with 7.5% NaCl versus 7.5% NaCl with added dextran: a controlled trial. *J Trauma* 1993;34:622-32.

44. Kreimeier U, Messmer K. Prehospital fluid resuscitation. *Anaesthesist* 1996;45:884-99.

45. Kreimeier U, Bruckner UB, Niemczyk S, Messmer K. Hyperosmotic saline dextran for resuscitation from traumatic-hemorrhagic hypotension: effect on regional blood flow. *Circ Shock* 1990;32:83-99.

46. Kreimeier U, Christ F, Frey L, et al. Small-volume resuscitation for hypovolemic shock. Concept, experimental and clinical results. *Anaesthesist* 1997;46:309-28.

ABSTRACT

Comparison of the resuscitation effects of hypertonic saline versus normal saline as a fluid for shock management

Seong Whan Kim

Department of Medicine

The Graduate School

Yonsei University

(Directed By Professor Sung Oh Hwang)

The guidelines for fluid resuscitation of trauma patients with severe hemorrhagic shock has advised aggressive fluid resuscitation with isotonic crystalloid solutions followed by blood transfusion. However, the effect of resuscitation with large amount of isotonic saline has been questioned because it cannot always prevent the patient go into refractory shock and infusion of large amount of isotonic saline provokes various adverse consequences. Recently, there have been several experimental and clinical reports that resuscitation with hypertonic saline has advantages over resuscitation with isotonic saline in terms of hemodynamic and metabolic effects.

This study is designed to examine whether hypertonic saline has advantageous effects over isotonic saline to resuscitate early stage of hemorrhagic shock in a controlled hemorrhagic model. Twenty Sprague-Dawley rats were used in this study. The femoral artery was exposed by surgical dissection and a catheter was inserted in the rat for continuous blood pressure

monitoring and blood sampling for blood gas analysis and chemistry. Another catheter was inserted via the right internal jugular vein for fluid infusion. After preparation and induction of hemorrhagic shock (40 mm Hg in systolic blood pressure) by bleeding via the catheter in the femoral artery, rats were randomised into hypertonic saline group (rats resuscitated with hypertonic saline) and isotonic saline group (rats resuscitated with isotonic saline). Ten rats were enrolled in each group, respectively. Infusion rate of hypertonic saline (16 μ g) was pre-determined by a pilot study. Mean arterial blood pressure, pH, lactate, base deficit, PaO₂, SaO₂, PaCO₂, sodium concentration, potassium concentration, and total amount of fluid infused during resuscitation were compared between two groups at baseline and after shock resuscitation. At baseline, there was no difference in mean arterial blood pressure, pH, lactate, base deficit, PaO₂, SaO₂, PaCO₂, sodium concentration, and potassium concentration. Resuscitation with hypertonic saline induced a higher rise in the mean arterial pressure than normal saline. The sodium concentration level was higher in the hypertonic saline group after resuscitation, but it was within a clinically acceptable range. Total amount of fluid to resuscitate the shock was less in hypertonic saline group than in isotonic saline group. There was no difference in pH, lactate, base deficit, PaO₂, SaO₂, PaCO₂, and potassium concentration after resuscitation between two group. It is concluded that hypertonic saline has an advantage to resuscitate hemorrhagic shock over isotonic saline by raising blood pressure rapidly with small amount infusion in a controlled hemorrhagic shock model of rat.

Key words: Hypertonic Saline, fluid resuscitation, Shock, Trauma