## Hypoxic coma

Anoxic encephalopathy may be due to anoxemic anoxia (drop-in pO2) or anemic anoxia (following exsanguination or cardiac arrest). Myoclonus is common.

Vulnerable cells:

- 1. cerebral gray matter: lesions predominate in 3rd cortical layer (white matter is usually better preserved due to lower O2 requirements)
- 2. Ammon's horn is also vulnerable, especially the Sommer section
- 3. in the basal ganglia (BG):
- a) anoxemic anoxia severely affects globus pallidus
- b) anemic anoxia affects the caudate nucleus and putamen
- 4. in the cerebellum: Purkinje cells, dentate nuclei, and inferior olives are affected

A multivariate analysis yields outcome prognosticators:

This analysis applies only to hypoxic-ischemic coma; and is based retrospectively on 210 patients, most S/P cardiac arrest with many medical complications <sup>1)</sup>.

More recent studies confirm the poor prognosis of unreactive pupils and lack of motor response to pain <sup>2)</sup> if either of these findings is seen within a few hours after cardiac arrest there is an 80% risk of death or permanent vegetative state, and if present at 3 days, this rate rose to 100%.

Glucocorticoids (steroids) have been shown to have no beneficial effect on survival rate or neurological recovery rate after cardiac arrest <sup>3)</sup>.

Levy DE, Caronna JJ, Singer BH, et al. Predicting Outcome from Hypoxic-Ischemic Coma. JAMA. 1985; 253:1420–1426

Zandbergen EGJ, de Haan RJ, Stoutenbeek CP, et al. Systematic Review of Early Prediction of Poor Outcome in Anoxic-Ischemic Coma. Lancet. 1998; 352:1808–1812

Jastremski M, Sutton-Tyrell K, Vaagenes P, et al. Glucocorticoid Treatment Does Not Improve Neurological Recovery Following Cardiac Arrest. JAMA. 1989; 262:3427–3430

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