

감압 두개골 절제술을 시행 받은 공간 점유성 뇌경색 환자의 치료 성과와 예후 인자*

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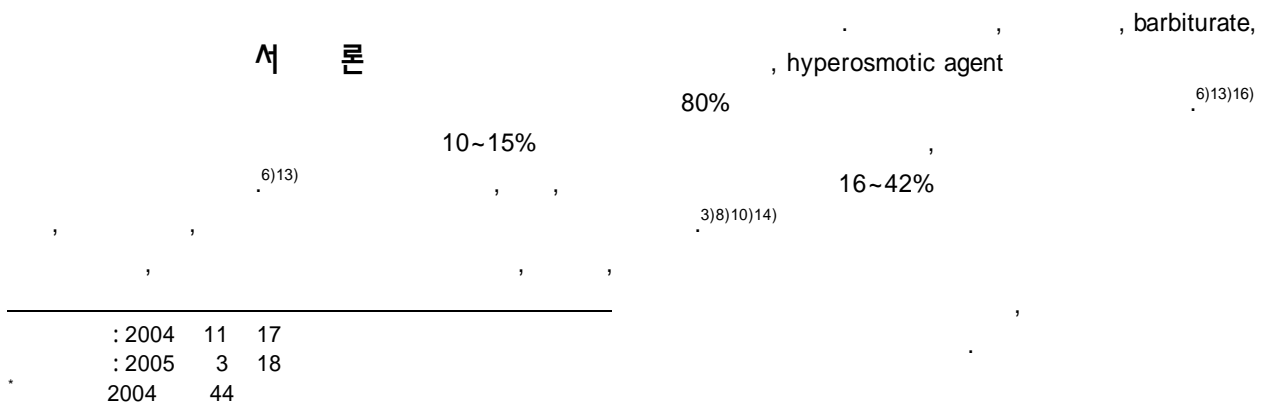
Management Outcome and Prognostic Factors of Patients who Underwent Decompressive Craniectomy for Space-Occupying Cerebral Infarction

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ABSTRACT

Objectives : This study was to assess management outcome of patient undergoing decompressive craniectomy for space-occupying cerebral infarction refractory to medical treatment and to identify risk factors associated with unfavorable outcomes. **Patients and Methods** : Between January 1999 and June 2004, total 20 patients were analyzed. The preoperative consciousness was rated using Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS). The clinical outcome was rated using Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) at 3 months follow up and divided into 2 groups ; favorable outcome group (GOS≥3) and unfavorable outcome group (GOS<3). The prognostic factors were analyzed multivariately. **Results** : Fourteen patients were men and six patients were women (mean age, 58.7 yrs). Seventeen patients had right hemispheric infarction, and three patients had left hemispheric infarction. 16 patients had only middle cerebral artery (MCA) infarction, and 2 patients had combined anterior cerebral artery (ACA) or posterior cerebral artery (PCA) infarction respectively. Eleven patients showed anisocoria preoperatively. The mean time interval between symptom onset of infarction and operation was 61.5 hrs. 8 patients showed favorable outcome, and 12 patients showed unfavorable outcome. **Conclusions** : The existence of preoperative anisocoria and low preoperative GCS score were statistically significant prognostic factor related to unfavorable outcome. (Kor J Cerebrovascular Surgery 7:44-7, 2005)

KEY WORDS : Space-occupying cerebral infarction · Decompressive craniectomy · Management outcome · Prognostic factors.



대상 환자 및 방법 (Patients and Methods)

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1999 1 2004 6 20

50% , CT MRI 가 6 58.7(31~74) 17 3 16 가 , 가 2

2

20 4 . 3

Glasgow Outcome Scale(GOS) , 가 GOS 3 favorable outcome group, 가 GOS<3 unfavorable outcome group

Student t - test , multiple regression analysis p<0.05

Table 2. Comparison of prognostic factors between the favorable outcome group and unfavorable outcome group

		Favorable (n=8)	Unfavorable (n=12)
Sex	Male	8	6
	Female	0	6
Age	60	4	7
	59	4	5
Hypertension	+	2	7
	-	6	5
Diabetes mellitus	+	0	3
	-	8	9
Side of infarct	Right	7	10
	Left	1	2
Territory	MCA only	6	10
	MCA+ACA or MCA+PCA	2	2
Anisocoria*	+	1	10
	-	7	2
Mean preop GCS*		10.4	7.7
Time to op	>24 hrs	6	11
	24 hrs	2	1

* : p<0.05. MCA : middle cerebral artery, ACA : anterior cerebral artery, PCA : posterior cerebral artery, preop GCS : preoperative glasgow coma scale, op : operation

20

가 14 ,

결 과

Table 1. Patient characteristics and management outcome

No	Sex	Age	op (hrs)	Rt/Lt	Territory	Op	HTN	DM	Preop GCS	Anisocoria	Outcome
1	M	31	75	R	MCA	Cr+Lo	-	-	12	-	Independent
2	M	40	76	R	MCA+PCA	Cr+Lo	-	-	10	-	Dependent
3	M	63	63	R	MCA	Cr+Lo	+	+	8	+	Moribund discharge
4	M	54	202	R	MCA	Cr	-	-	12	-	Independent
5	M	68	59	R	MCA+PCA	Cr	+	+	11	+	Vegetative
6	M	63	78	R	MCA	Cr	+	-	11	-	Independent
7	M	73	15	R	MCA	Cr	+	-	10	-	Dependent
8	M	70	23	L	MCA	Cr	-	-	10	-	Dependent
9	M	63	80	R	MCA	Cr	-	-	10	-	Dependent
10	M	56	38	R	MCA+ACA	Cr	-	-	8	+	Dependent
11	F	50	91	R	MCA	Cr	-	-	8	+	Moribund discharge
12	M	59	36	R	MCA	Cr+Lo	+	-	10	-	Expired
13	F	60	30	R	MCA	Cr	+	-	10	-	Moribund discharge
14	F	64	14	R	MCA	Cr	+	-	9	+	Moribund discharge
15	F	60	32	R	MCA	Cr	-	-	8	+	Moribund discharge
16	M	74	46	R	MCA	Cr	+	+	7	+	Expired
17	F	51	70	L	MCA	Cr	+	-	6	+	Moribund discharge
18	M	54	50	R	MCA	Cr	-	-	6	+	Moribund discharge
19	F	73	33	R	MCA+ACA	Cr	-	-	5	+	Moribund discharge
20	M	47	119	L	MCA	Cr	-	-	4	+	Moribund discharge

No : number, Op : operation, R : right, L : left, HTN : hypertension, DM : Diabetes mellitus, Preop GCS : preoperative Glasgow coma scale, M : male, F : female, MCA : middle cerebral artery, ACA : anterior cerebral artery, PCA : posterior cerebral artery, Cr : craniectomy, Lo : lobectomy

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