

## 27. Association of serum magnesium with neurological outcomes in patients who underwent targeted temperature management after cardiac arrest

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**Aim** : Changes in serum magnesium on clinical resuscitation have not been widely studied, and the relationship of the serum magnesium level with neurological outcomes after cardiac arrest remains unclear. The aim of this study is to examine this relationship in patients who underwent targeted temperature management (TTM) after cardiac arrest.

**Methods** : We retrospectively investigated the association of serum magnesium levels with neurological outcomes at hospital discharge in 86 patients who underwent TTM after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest and in hospital cardiac arrest. Primary Outcome was the association of serum magnesium levels with neurological outcomes. Neurological outcomes were evaluated using cerebral performance categories (CPC) at hospital discharge (mean hospital stay : 19.2days). Patients divided into two groups with favorable (CPC 1, 2) and unfavorable (CPC 3, 4, 5) neurological outcomes. The initial blood sampling was routinely performed within 30 minutes of hospital arrival.

**Results** : Of the 86 patients, 58 had unfavorable neurological outcomes. This group had a significantly longer time to return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC), a significantly lower motor score on the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), and a significantly lower rate of initial shockable rhythm ; and also had significantly lower pH, pO<sub>2</sub>, base excess, total protein, and platelets, and significantly higher pCO<sub>2</sub>, lactate, potassium, and magnesium. In multivariate analysis, time to ROSC > 30 min and GCS motor = 1 were independent predictors of an unfavorable neurological outcome.

**Conclusion** : Patients with an unfavorable neurological outcome after TTM had a significantly higher serum magnesium level than those with a favorable neurological outcome, but serum magnesium level was not independent factor predicting for unfavorable neurological outcome in multivariate analysis.

**Key words** : cardiac arrest, magnesium, neurological outcome, targeted temperature management

## 28. リウマチ性胸膜炎の臨床的特徴

内科学 (リウマチ・膠原病)

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**【目的】** 胸膜炎はRA でしばしば認められ, その胸水は滲出性で好中球あるいはリンパ球が増加し pH・糖の低下, 病理組織は非特異的炎症, 肉芽腫性炎症が特徴とされている. しかし, 上記特徴を示さないRA 性胸水にしばしば遭遇する. RA 胸膜炎の臨床像を明らかにすることを目的とする.

**【方法】** 胸水精査のため2005~2017年に当科入院し, 胸腔鏡を施行した476名のうちRA 合併胸膜炎と診断された19例(4%)の臨床像, 胸水所見, 胸腔鏡所見, 組織像を検討した.

**【結果】** 対象は19例, 男・女7人/12人, 平均年齢66歳, RF陽性14例. RA先行12例, 同時発症4例, 胸膜炎先行が2例であった. 胸膜炎発症時に関節炎を14例に認めた. 胸水は全例滲出性, リンパ球優位14例, 好酸球優位3例, 好中球優位が2例存在した. 胸水中糖低下は7例(36%), pH低下は5例(36%), ADA上昇が9例(47%)に認められた.

胸腔生検での病理所見から3つのタイプ(古典的リウマチ性胸膜炎4例, 繊維索性胸膜炎8例, リンパ球性胸膜炎7例)に分類した. 古典的リウマチ性胸膜炎では胸水糖・pH低下が他2タイプに比較し有意に低値を認め, 胸水LDH・ADAは他2タイプに比較し有意に高値を認めた. 胸水細胞分画で, 好中球優位例は全て古典的リウマチ性胸膜炎によるものであった.

15例にPSL(平均開始量:32.6mg/日)治療し, 14例に効果がみられた.

**【考察】** 従来からの報告にあるRA 性胸水の典型例は, 古典的リウマチ性胸膜炎であったと推定される. 他2つのタイプについては従来の報告で特徴的とされてきた胸水所見は乏しく, 多彩な像を示した.

**【結論】** RA 性胸膜炎は従来記載されている病像以外にも多彩な臨床・胸水所見, 組織像を示す.