

Hypothermia for Basic Science

ວັນປຣີດີ ຕັນແສບ່ຍ

Introduction

Hypothermia ເກີດເມື່ອ core temperature of $<35^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($<95^{\circ}\text{F}$). ພົມມາກໃນ ປະເທດເມື່ອງທ່ານາ

ອຸນຫະກູມີກາຍສາມາດຕຳລົງໄດ້ຈາກ conduction, convection, radiation, or evaporation.

Conduction ດືກພາຄວາມຮ້ອນອອກໂດຍ ເຊັ່ນ ອູ້ໃນ cold environment, immersed in water, ລ່າງກາຍຈະເສີຍຄວາມຮ້ອນອອຍໆກ່າວດເຮົວ 30 ເທົ່າເມື່ອເຖິງບັນດາຢູ່ໃນ ວາກາສ

Convection ດືກ ການພາຄວາມຮ້ອນອອກໂດຍ heated material ເຊັ່ນ ການໃໝ່ ລມເປົາ

ສ່ວນຄວບຄຸມຄວາມຮ້ອນ ດືກ hypothalamus ຄວາມຮ້ອນຮູ້ຖືກ conserved by peripheral vasoconstriction ແລະ behavioral responses. ເຊັ່ນ ກາວະ dementia, drug intoxication, or trauma ເພີ່ມ risk of hypothermia

Etiology (ຕາரັງທີ 1)

Pathophysiology and Clinical Features

“mild” hypothermia, body temperatures of 32°C to 35°C (89.6°F to 95.0°F) ຜູ້ປ່າຍຍອູ້່ໃນກາວ excitation (responsive) stage, ເກີດ physiologic adjustments ພລຍອຍ່າງເພື່ອຮັກຫາຄວາມຮ້ອນໄວ້ໄວ້ໄດ້ແກ່ heart rate, cardiac output, and blood pressure

ตารางที่ 1

Causes of Hypothermia

- Accidental (environmental) exposure
- Metabolic disorders
 - Hypoglycemia
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Hypoadrenalinism
 - Hypopituitarism
- Hypothalamic and central nervous system dysfunction
 - Head trauma
 - Tumor
 - Stroke
 - Wernicke encephalopathy
- Drugs
 - Ethanol
 - Sedatives-hypnotics
- Sepsis
- Dermal disease
 - Burns
 - Exfoliative dermatitis
- Acute incapacitating illness
- Massive fluid or blood resuscitation

เมื่อ body temperature น้อยกว่า 32°C (89.6°F) จะเกิดภาวะ slowing (adynamic) stage, มี progressive slowdown of bodily functions and metabolism, เป็นสาเหตุให้เกิด decrease in both oxygen utilization and carbon dioxide production.

เมื่อ body temperature น้อยกว่า 30°C to 32°C (86.0°F to 89.6°F), Cardiac output and blood pressure จะลดลงอย่างมากจาก negative inotropic และ chronotropic effects of hypothermia และ concomitant hypovolemia. Circulating volume ลดลงได้ถึง $1/3$ ของ normal blood volume.

Metabolic causes ที่ทำให้เกิด hypothermia ได้แก่ภาวะที่มี decrease in metabolic rate (hypothyroidism, hypoadrenalism, hypopituitarism, Hypoglycemia สาเหตุอื่นใดที่มีผลต่อ hypothalamic และ central nervous system (CNS) dysfunction (e.g., head trauma, tumor, stroke), Wernicke disease (potentially reversible with parenteral thiamine administration).

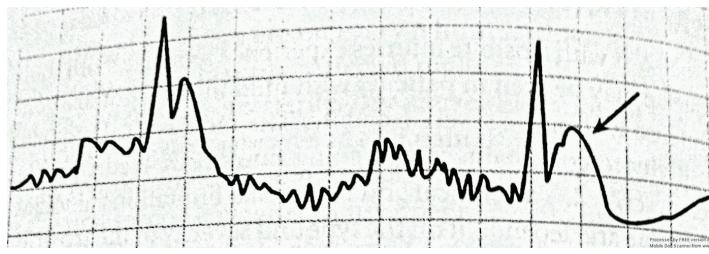
Ethanol or drug intoxication พบได้บ่อยใน hypothermic patients ทำให้เกิด vasodilator, anesthetic and CNS depressant effects กลุ่มยา sedative-hypnotic and vasodilating drugs

Sepsis ทำให้เกิด alter the hypothalamic temperature set point ซึ่งทำให้เกิด hypothermia และ บากถึง poor prognostic factor in patients with bacteremia.

Severe dermal disease, significant burns, severe exfoliative dermatitis ทำให้มี cutaneous vasoconstriction ต่อมาก็จะมีภาวะ increase transcutaneous water loss, เป็น predisposing ที่ทำให้เกิดภาวะ hypothermia.

Hypothermia causes characteristic ECG changes and may induce life-threatening dysrhythmias⁵. The Osborn or J wave-a slow, positive deflection at the end of the QRS complex-is characteristic, though not pathognomonic, of hypothermia.

ผู้ป่วยจะเริ่มมี dysrhythmias เมื่อ body temperatures ต่ำกว่า 30°C (86°F) และเพิ่มมากขึ้นตามอุณหภูมิที่ลดลง typical sequence ได้ตั้งแต่ progression จาก si-



รูปที่ 1

ตารางที่ 2

ECG Changes in Hypothermia

- T-wave inversions
- PR, QRS, QT prolongation
- Muscle tremor artifact
- Osborn (J) wave
- Dysrhythmias
 - Sinus bradycardia
 - Atrial fibrillation or flutter
 - Nodal rhythms
 - Atrioventricular block
 - Premature ventricular contractions
 - Ventricular fibrillation
 - Asystole

nus bradycardia to atrial fibrillation with a slow ventricular response, to ventricular fibrillation, and ultimately to asystole.

Pulmonary effects เริ่มตั้งแต่ tachypnea, progressive decrease in respiratory rate and tidal volume. Cold-induced bronchospasm, depression of cough and gag reflexes ทำให้มี aspiration pneumonia ซึ่งเป็น common complication.

Acid-base disturbances พบปอยในภาวะ hypothermia แต่ไม่มีรูปแบบที่ชัดเจน Hypothermia ทำให้มี leftward shift of the oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve เกิด potentially impairing oxygen release to tissues. เลミニอนเกิดภาวะ Hypoxia จึงจำเป็นต้องให้ oxygen supplement.

ผลต่อ CNS ได้แก่ consciousness จะ progressively depressed ตามอุณหภูมิที่ลดลง Mild incoordination, confusion, lethargy, coma; pupils อาจจะ dilated และ unreactive ทั้งหมดเป็นผลมาจากการลดลงของ cerebral blood flow

Hypothermia impairs renal concentrating abilities และ induces a cold diuresis, កែវ volume loss តាមពេលនៃ urine flow และ specific gravity ។ វិវាទភាពនៃ intravascular volume และ circulatory status ។

Immobile hypothermic patient មិនអាចកើត rhabdomyolysis และ acute renal failure តាម myoglobinuria และ renal hypoperfusion

Combination រវាង hemoconcentration, cold-induced increase in blood viscosity, และ poor circulation អាចកើតភាព intravascular thrombosis and embolic complications. Disseminated intravascular coagulation តាមការ release of tissue thromboplastins ដែលបានបូន្ត់ចុះនៅ blood stream ដោយផារីយ៉ាស់សំខាន់សំខាន់ នៃការការពារនៃ platelet function และ enzymatic reactions of the coagulation cascade ដូចជាបានបូន្ត់ចុះនៅក្នុងពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ bleeding

Endocrine function មានតម្លៃពាក្យពាក្យនៃពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ plasma cortisol, thyroid hormone levels តម្លៃពាក្យពាក្យនៃពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ នៅក្នុងពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ hormone deficiency ឬមិនមែនមានទំនាក់ទំនាក់នៃពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ

Pancreatitis and pancreatic necrosis ធ្វើឡើងនៅពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ hepatic function តាមការបានបូន្ត់ចុះនៅក្នុងពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ drugs metabolized, conjugated, detoxified តាមការបានបូន្ត់ចុះនៅក្នុងពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ toxic levels តម្លៃពាក្យពាក្យនៃពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ

Diagnosis

ការ diagnosis hypothermia បានគោរពតាមការបានបូន្ត់ចុះនៅក្នុងពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ មានរាល់ទៅ 34.4°C (93.9°F) មានតម្លៃពាក្យពាក្យនៃ Electronic thermometers with flexible probes នៃការត្រួតពេញនិយមន៍ monitor rectal, bladder, esophageal temperatures.

Treatment

គឺជាឪំណែនការការពារនៃពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ ដែលត្រូវការការពារនៃ

เลือดผ้าเปียก และทำให้ตัวแห้ง ด้วยความระมัดระวังเพราะสามารถ precipitate ventricular fibrillation ซึ่งรบกวนลำไส้ได้ยาก การทำ chest compressions สามารถทำให้เกิด ventricular fibrillation จึงควรใช้เวลาอย่างน้อย 30-45 วินาที เพื่อคลายชีพจร และ ดูการหายใจ

Oxygen and IV fluids ควร warmed, monitor core temperature, cardiac rhythm, and oxygen saturation indications ในกรณี endotracheal intubation เหมือนปกติ แต่อาจกระตุ้นให้มี dysrhythmias ได้ แต่มักจะ revert spontaneously with rewarming hypothermic heart มักจะ resistant ต่อ atropine, pacing และ countershock. Ventricular fibrillation จะเป็นแบบ refractory จนกว่าจะทำ rewarmed The American Heart Association's 2005 guidelines suggest ทำ single defibrillation ถ้าไม่สำเร็จให้รีเมิ่ม CPR และ rapid rewarming อาจจะทำ Defibrilla-

ตารางที่ 3

Rewarming Techniques

Passive rewarming

Removal from cold environment

Insulation

Active external rewarming

Warm water immersion

Heating blankets set at 40°C (104°F)

Radiant heat

Forced air

Active core rewarming at 40°C (104°F)

Inhalation rewarming

Heated IV fluids

GI tract lavage

Bladder lavage

Peritoneal lavage

Pleural lavage

Extracorporeal rewarming

Mediastinal lavage by thoracotomy

tion ໄດ້ອີຈັງເມື່ອ core temperature 30°C (86°F).⁷

Rewarming Techniques

ມີວິທີກາຮລາຍແບບຕາມຕາງ ແຕ່ຢັງມີ prospective, controlled studies comparing rewarming methods in humans ນ້ອຍ

IV fluids ແລະ blood ດວກ warmed 40°C (104°F) ຍິ່ງຄ້າໄດ້ massive volume resuscitation

Prognosis

ຄົນໃໝ່ “uncomplicated” hypothermia ຈະມີ low mortality rate ຂັ້ນທີ່ມີ significant associated diseases ມັກຈະມີ prognosis ທີ່ເລກວ່າ²¹ ແຕ່ໂຣຄທີ່ມີຮຸ່ມມີ ພລຕ່ອ prognosis ນ້ອຍກວ່າ initial temperature ແລະ rewarming method ຄ້າມີ asphyxia ອີ່ວີ່ ອີ່ນ້ອຍກວ່າ initial temperature ແລະ rewarming method ຈະເລວທີ່ສຸດ²²

ການຈະບອກວ່າຜູ້ປ່າຍເສີຍຫົວໃຈໃນ hypothermia ອີ່ມີ strong evidence ວ່າຜູ້ປ່າຍເສີຍຫົວໃຈຍ່າງອື່ນ ຕ້ອງທຳ resuscitation ຈະກະທັງ core temperature ຕໍ່ກວ່າ 30°C to 32°C (86.0°F to 89.6°F).

ຜູ້ປ່າຍ hypothermic ສ່ວນມາກຈາກເປັນຕົ້ນ admit ຫັ້ງເພື່ອຮັກຫາວາກາຈາກ Hypothermia ແລະ Underlying ອື່ນໆ

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