

PREVENCE A TERAPIE HYPO/HYPERNATREMIÍ V NEUROINTENZIVNÍ PÉČI

VĚRA ŠPATENKOVÁ

JIP neurocentra, Krajská nemocnice Liberec
Klinika anesteziologie a resuscitace, 3. LF UK, Praha
Fyziologický ústav, 1. LF UK, Praha

ČSARIM 15. 9. 2022

HYPO/HYPERNATREMIE



NATRIUM

SEKUNDÁRNÍ POŠKOZENÍ MOZKU

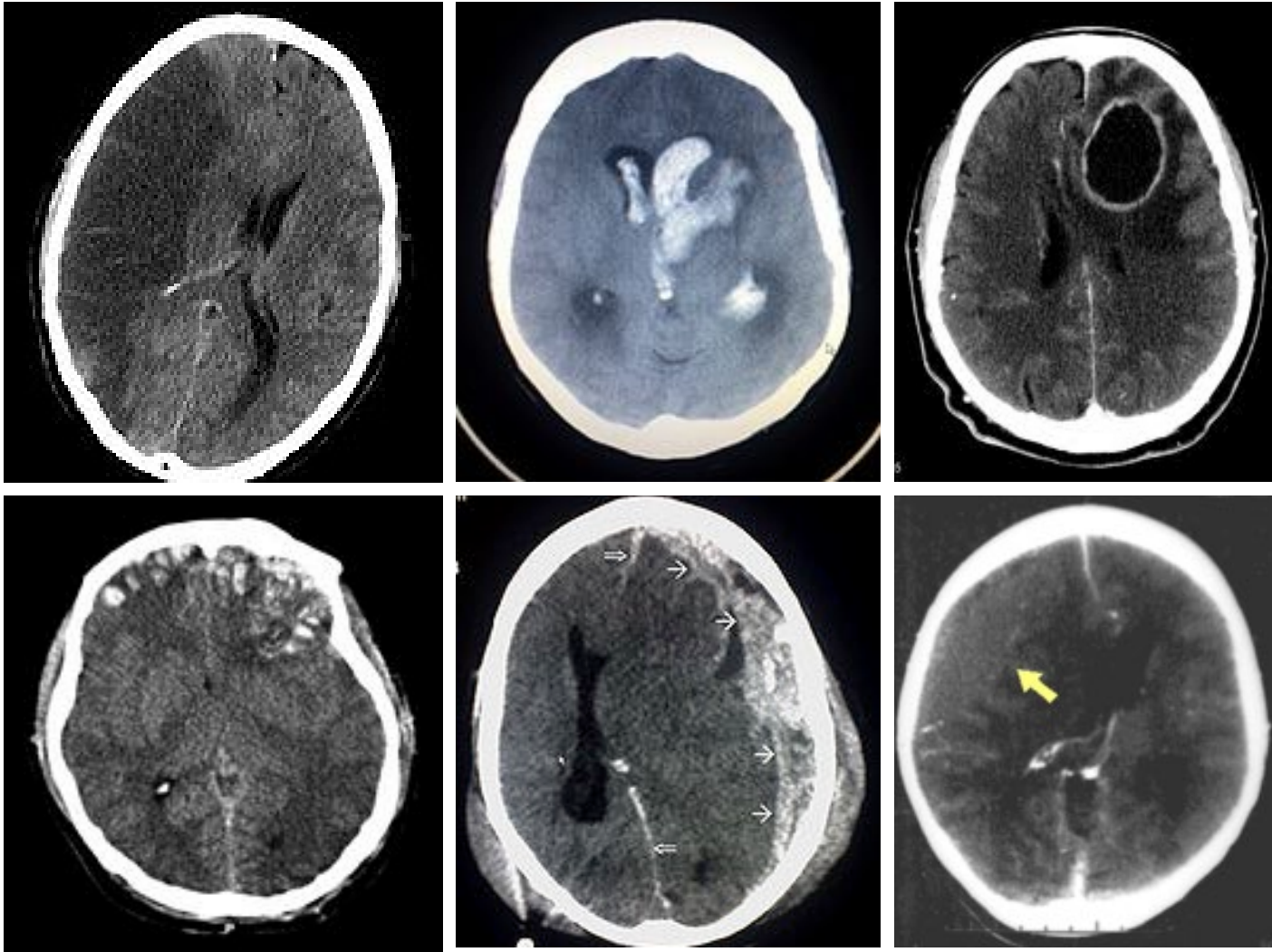
INTRA CEREBRÁLNÍ

Edém mozku
Krvácení
Ischemie
Anémie
Vasospasmy
Hydrocefalus
Epilepsie
Infekce

EXTRA CEREBRÁLNÍ

Hypoxemie
Hypo//Hyperkapnie
Hypo/Hypertenze
Anémie
Koagulopatie
Hypo/Hyperglykemie
Hypo/Hyponatremie
Hypomagnezemie
Hypofosfatemie
Hypotyreosa/Hypokortikalismus
Hepatální encefalopatie/Urémie
Seps

KLINICKÝ VÝSLEDEK



SEKUNDÁRNÍ POŠKOZENÍ MOZKU

Hyponatremie

SNa < 135 mmol/l

Lehká 130 – 134 Střední 129 – 125 Těžká < 125

častější

Hypernatremie

SNa > 145 mmol/l

Lehká 151 – 155 Střední 156 – 160 Těžká > 160

závažnější

Qureshi AI, Suri MF, Sung GY, Straw RN, Yahia AM, Saad M et al. Prognostic significance of hypernatremia and hyponatremia among patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. Neurosurgery 2002; 50: 749-55.

Spatenkova V, Bradac O, Skrabalek P. The impact of a Standardized Sodium Protocol on incidence and Outcome of Dysnatremias in Neurocritical care. J Neurol Surg A Cent Eur Neurosurg. 2015 Jul;76(4):279-90. doi: 10.1055/s-0034-1393927. Epub 2014 Dec 24. PMID: 25539069

HYPO/HYPERNATREMIE



VZNIK

NATRIUM

HYPO / HYPERNATREME

1. Akutní poškození mozku
2. Následek terapeutických postupů
3. Iatrogenní příčiny

MONROOVA – KELLIEHO DOKTRÍNA

$V_{\text{mozku}} + V_{\text{krve}} + V_{\text{likvoru}} = \text{konstatní}$

HYPO/HYPERNATREMIE

PREVENENCE

HYPO/HYPERNATREMIE



MANAGEMENT

HYPO/HYPERNATREMIE V NEUROINTENZIVNÍ PÉČI

DIAGNOSTIKA

TERAPIE

KOREKCE NATREMIE

**Praktický protokol hypo/hyponatremií
v neurointenzivní péči**

APLIKOVANÁ FYZIOLOGIE

EFEKTIVNÍ OSMOLALITA

VODA V ORGANISMU

**Praktický protokol hypo/hyponatremií
v neurointenzivní péči**

EFEKTIVNÍ OSMOLALITA

EFEKTIVNÍ OSMOLALITA

látky, které se distribuují pouze v některém prostoru
volně neprochází

ECT

GLUKÓZA

NATRIUM

ICT

UREA

VODA

EFEKTIVNÍ OSMOLALITA

látky, které se distribuují pouze v některém prostoru
volně neprochází

ECT

GLUKÓZA

NATRIUM

ICT

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Sérum/Plazma | | | | | | |
| &S_GLU. | - | 12,5 ++ | 8,6 + | 14,9 ++ | 4,1 - 5,9 | mmol/l |
| Sérum/Plazma - minerály | | | | | | |
| &S_Na.. | 130 - | 128 -- | 130 - | 130 - | 136 - 145 | mmol/l |
| &S_K... | 3,6 | 3,6 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,5 - 5,1 | mmol/l |
| &S_Cl... | 94 | 94 | 92 | 92 | 98 - 107 | mmol/l |

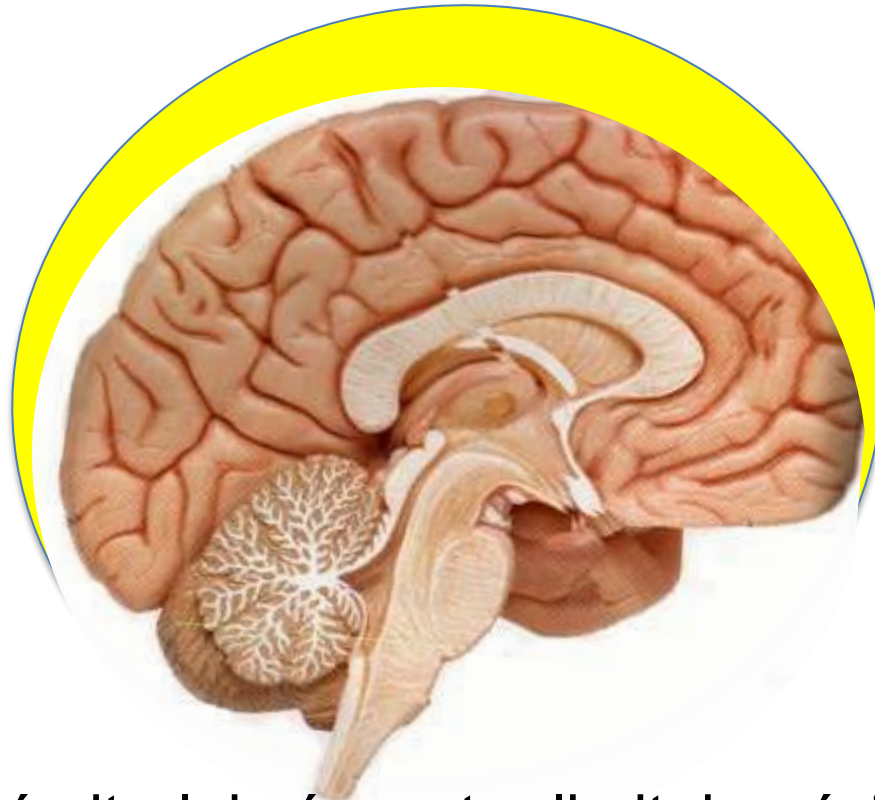
EFEKTIVNÍ OSMOLALITA

- změna koncentrace v ECT
- vzniká osmotický gradient mezi ECT a ICT
- vyrovnávání

- přesun vody
- edém nebo dehydratace buněk

NATRIUM

NITROLEBNÍ PROSTOR



Uzavřený nitrolební prostor limituje nárůst objemu

NATRIUM

NITROLEBNÍ PROSTOR



Uzavřený nitrolební prostor limituje nárůst objemu

NATRIUM

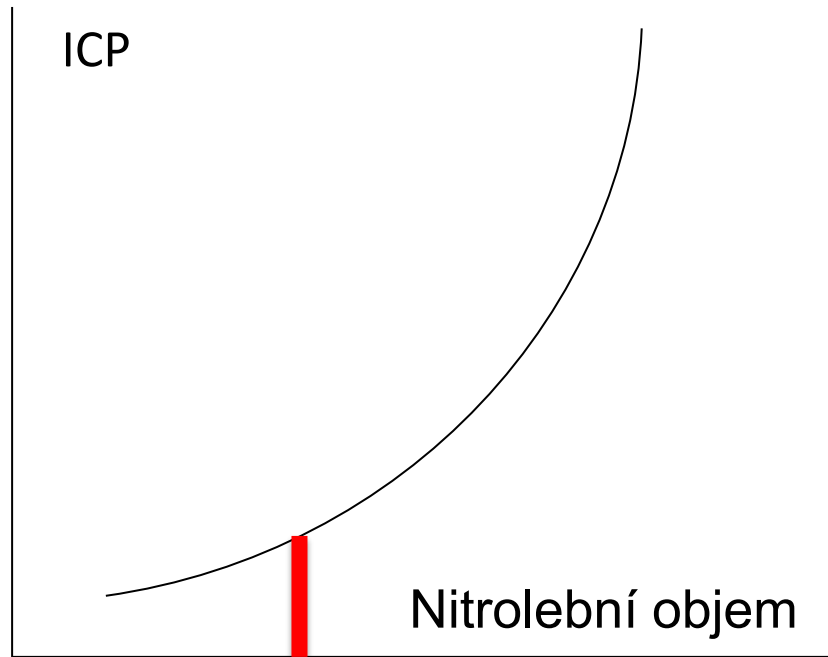
MONROOVA – KELLIEHO DOKTRÍNA



$V \text{ mozku} + V \text{ krve} + V \text{ likvoru} = \text{konstatní}$

NATRIUM

MONROOVA – KELLIEHO DOKTRÍNA



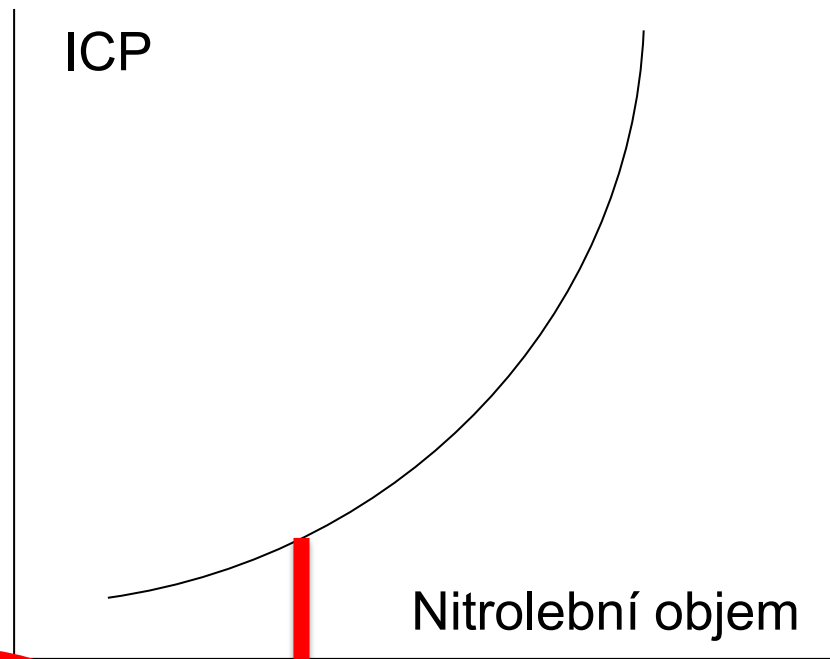
Nitrolební
hypertenze

Nitrolební
hypotenze

$V \text{ mozku} + V \text{ krve} + V \text{ likvoru} = \text{konstatní}$

NATRIUM

MONROOVA – KELLIEHO DOKTRÍNA

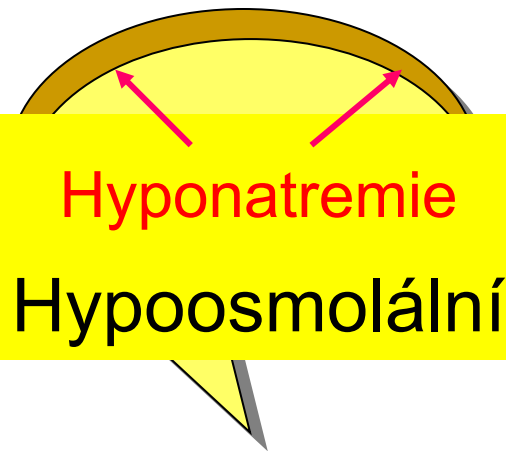


Nitrolební
hypertenze

Nitrolební
hypotenze

V mozku + V krve + V likvoru = konstatní

NATRIUM

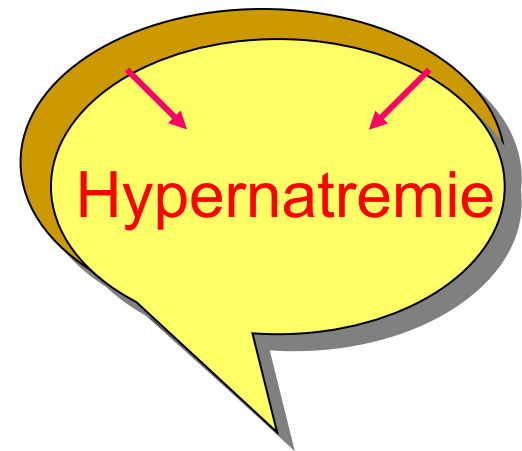


Hyponatremie

Hypoosmolální

Edém mozku

Nitrolební hypertenze



Hypernatremie

Dehydratace mozku

Nitrolební hypertenze

EFEKTIVNĚ OSMOLÁLNÍ DYSNATREMIE

EFEKTIVNÍ OSMOLALITA

| Název metody | Prostředek | Refer. hodnota | Prostředek | Refer. hodnota | Prostředek | Refer. hodnota |
|------------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Sérum/Plazma | | | | | | |
| &S_GLU. | - | 12,5 ++ | 8,6 + | 14,9 ++ | 4,1 - 5,9 | mmol/l |
| Sérum/Plazma - minerály | | | | | | |
| &S_Na.. | 130 - | 128 - | 130 - | 130 - | 136 - 145 | mmol/l |
| &S_K... | 3,6 | 3,8 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 - 5,1 | mmol/l |
| &S_Cl.. | 91 - | 91 - | 93 - | 93 - | 98 - 107 | mmol/l |
| S_Ca.. | 1,87 - | - | - | - | 2,20 - 2,55 | mmol/l |
| S_Mg.. | 0,84 | - | - | - | 0,66 - 0,99 | mmol/l |
| S_P... | 0,75 - | - | - | - | 0,81 - 1,45 | mmol/l |
| S_OSM. | 265 - | - | 277 | 283 | 275 - 295 | mmol/kg |
| S_OSMV | - | - | - | - | 275 - 300 | mmol/kg |
| S_OSME | - | 269 | - | 275 | 272 - 290 | mmol/kg |
| S_Ogap | - | - | - | - | < 12 | mmol/kg |
| S_BBS. | 42,6 | 40 | - | 40,5 | 38,4 - 46,2 | mmol/l |
| Sérum/Plazma - dusík.metab. | | | | | | |
| &S_UREA | 5,4 | - | - | - | 2,7 - 8,1 | mmol/l |
| &S_KREA | 36 - | - | - | - | 49 - 90 | μmol/l |
| C_GFR | > 2,000 | - | - | - | 1,150 - 2,000 | ml/s |



Diagnosis of Hyponatraemia in Neurointensive Care: the Role of Renal Function Parameters

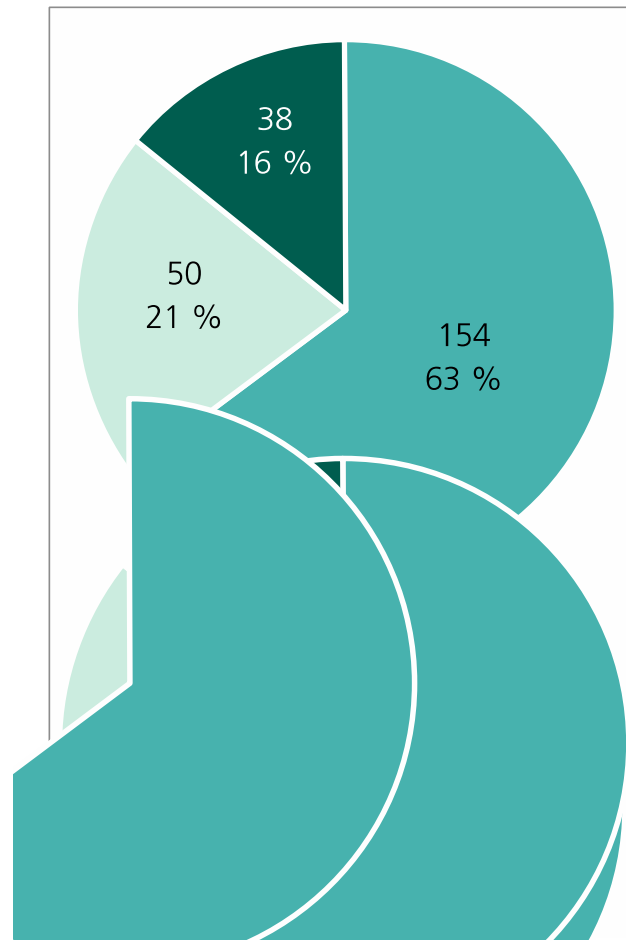
V. Špatenková¹, A. Kazda²,
P. Barsa¹, V. Beneš¹,
P. Škrabálek³, D. Králová⁴,
P. Suchomel¹

¹ Neurocentrum, Krajská
nemocnice Liberec, a.s.

² Katedra klinické biochemie IPVZ,
Praha

³ Oddělení klinické biochemie,
Krajská nemocnice Liberec, a.s.

⁴ Institut biostatistiky a analýz,
LF a PŘF MU, Brno



Outcome and frequency of sodium disturbances in neurocritically ill patients

Vera Spatenkova · Ondřej Bradac ·
Pavel Skrabalek

Received: 22 August 2012 / Accepted: 13 September 2012 / Published online: 2 October 2012
© Belgian Neurological Society 2012

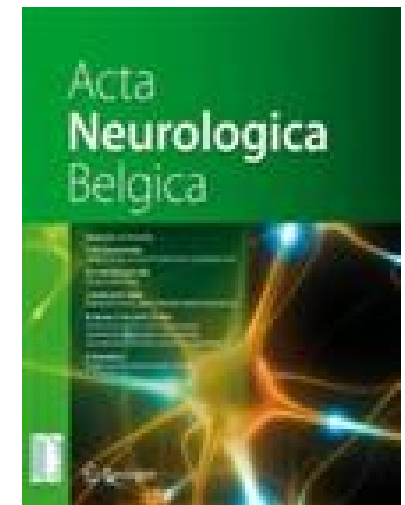
Abstract Sodium disturbances are frequent and serious complications in neurocritically ill patients. Hyponatremia is more common than hypernatremia, which is, however, prognostically worse. The aim of this study was to analyse outcome and frequency of sodium disturbances in relation to measured serum osmolality in neurologic neurosurgical critically ill patients. A 5-year retrospective collection of patients (pts) and laboratory data were made from the Laboratory Information System database in the Clinical Biochemistry Department. The criteria for patients' inclusion was acute brain disease and serum sodium (SNa^+) $< 135 \text{ mmol/l}$ (hyponatremia) or $\text{SNa}^+ \geq 150 \text{ mmol/l}$ (hypernatremia). Hypoosmolality was defined as measured serum osmolality (SOsm) $< 275 \text{ mmol/kg}$, hyperosmolality as $\text{SOsm} \geq 295 \text{ mmol/kg}$. We performed analysis of differences between hyponatremia and hypernatremia and subanalysis of differences between hypoosmolal hyponatremia and hypernatremia. From 1,440 pts with acute brain diseases there were 251 (17 %) pts with hyponatremia (mean $\text{SNa}^+ 131.78 \pm 2.89 \text{ mmol/l}$, $\text{SOsm} 279.46 \pm 11.84 \text{ mmol/kg}$) and 75 (5 %) pts with hypernatremia (mean $\text{SNa}^+ 154.38 \pm 3.76 \text{ mmol/l}$, $\text{SOsm} 326.07 \pm 15.93 \text{ mmol/kg}$). Hypoosmolal hyponatremia occurred in

50 (20 % of hyponatremic patients) pts (mean $\text{SNa}^+ 129.62 \pm 4.15 \text{ mmol/l}$, mean $\text{SOsm} 267.35 \pm 6.28 \text{ mmol/kg}$). Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that hypernatremia is a significant predictor of mortality during neurologic-neurosurgical intensive care unit (NNICU) stay (OR 5.3, $p = 0.002$) but not a predictor of bad outcome upon discharge from NNICU, defined as Glasgow Coma Scale 1–3. These results showed that hypernatremia occurred less frequently than all hyponatremias, but more often than hypoosmolal hyponatremia. Hypernatremia was shown to be a significant predictor of NNICU mortality compared to hyponatremia.

Keywords Hyponatremia · Hypernatremia · Neurointensive care · Outcome

Introduction

Sodium disturbances are frequent and serious complications in neurointensive care [1–6]. Both hyponatremia and hypernatremia cause brain injury, primary in patients without brain damage and secondary in patients with



The Impact of a Standardized Sodium Protocol on Incidence and Outcome of Dysnatremias in Neurocritical Care

Vera Spatenkova¹ Ondrej Bradac² Pavel Skrabalek³

¹Neurocenter, Regional Hospital, Liberec, Czech Republic

²Department of Neurosurgery, Military University Hospital and First Medical School, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

³Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Regional Hospital, Liberec, Czech Republic

Address for correspondence Vera Spatenkova, MD, PhD, Neurocenter, Regional Hospital, Husova 10, Liberec 46063, Czech Republic (e-mail: vera.spatenkova@nemlib.cz).

J Neurol Surg A

Abstract

Background Dysnatremias are common and prognostically serious in neurocritical care. We studied whether a standardized sodium protocol would improve our neurocritical care of dysnatremias.

Methods A 5-year prospective study of a standardized sodium protocol for 1,560 patients admitted with various brain diseases in an adult neurologic-neurosurgical intensive care unit (NNICU) was compared with a 5-year retrospective analysis of 1,440 patients without the sodium protocol. Hyponatremia was defined as serum sodium (SNa^+) < 135 mmol/L and hypernatremia SNa^+ > 150 mmol/L. The sodium protocol involved measuring SNa^+ , serum, and urine osmolality, measured and calculated renal function parameters, fluid intake 40 mL/kg weight/day without hypotonic saline, thiazide, and desmopressin acetate in all normonatremic NNICU patients.

Results In the protocol study, hyponatremia occurred slightly less often (15.7 versus 16.3% of patients; $p = 0.684$), hypernatremia was significantly higher (respectively 8.5% versus 5.2% of patients; $p < 0.001$), and no differences were noted in hypo/hypernatremia ($p = 0.485$). There were no differences in the incidence of hypo-osmolal hyponatremia (respectively 3.5% versus 3.5% of patients; $p = 0.987$), cerebral salt wasting (CSW; respectively 1.7% versus 1.7% of patients; $p = 0.883$), syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone (SIADH; respectively 0.1% versus 0.3% of patients; $p = 0.152$), central diabetes insipidus (CDI; respectively 1.0% versus 0.6% of patients; $p = 0.149$). In hyponatremia there were no differences in the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score upon onset of hyponatremia ($p = 0.294$), NNICU mortality (respectively 1.0% versus 0.4% patients; $p = 0.074$), and bad outcome upon discharge from NNICU (respectively 5.1% versus 6.5% of patients; $p = 0.101$), but in hypernatremia GCS score upon onset ($p < 0.001$), mortality (respectively 2.8% versus 1.0%; $p < 0.001$), and bad outcome from NNICU (respectively 6.7% versus 2.7% patients; $p < 0.001$) were significantly higher. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that hypernatremia, compared with hyponatremia, was a significant predictor of mortality during NNICU stay (respectively odds ratio [OR]: 1.14; $p = 0.003$ versus OR: 5.3; $p = 0.002$).

Keywords

- ▶ central diabetes insipidus
- ▶ CSW
- ▶ hypernatremia
- ▶ hyponatremia
- ▶ SIADH

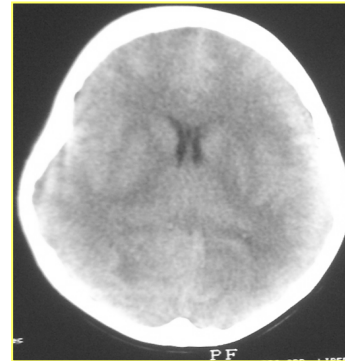


Conclusions The standard sodium protocol lowered the frequency of SIADH, which was encountered in only one patient over 5 years. However, it did not significantly reduce the incidence and improve the outcome of hyponatremia. Hypernatremia occurred more often and had a higher mortality and worse outcome than hyponatremia, but these patients were neurologically worse upon its onset. The prospective study confirmed that CSW, SIADH, and CDI were not common in our neurocritical care.

**Praktický protokol hypo/hyponatremií
v neurointenzivní péči**

VODA V ORGANISMU

Praktický protokol hypo/hyponatremií v neurointenzivní péči



MONROOVA – KELLIEHO DOKTRÍNA

V mozku + V krve + V likvoru = konstatní

BILANCE TEKUTIN

24h, 6h, i na 1h

Příjem tekutin perorální, sonda, intravenózní

Výdej tekutin diuréza (polyurie), zvracení, průjem, pocení
500-1000 ml, krevní ztráty, drény, sonda, ileus, zvýšená
tělesná teplota (200 ml na 1° C nad 37° C)

MONROOVA – KELLIEHO DOKTRÍNA

V mozku + V krve + V likvoru = konstatní

PŘÍJEM TEKUTIN

Základní denní příjem tekutin u dospělých

40ml/kg/den podle BMI u dospělých

do 25 = podle hmotnosti

nad 25 = podle ABW (adjusted body weight)

Substituční příjem tekutin - substituce za ztráty

polyurie, zvracení, průjem, pocení 500-1000 ml, krevní ztráty, ileus, pankreatitis, teplotou, apod.

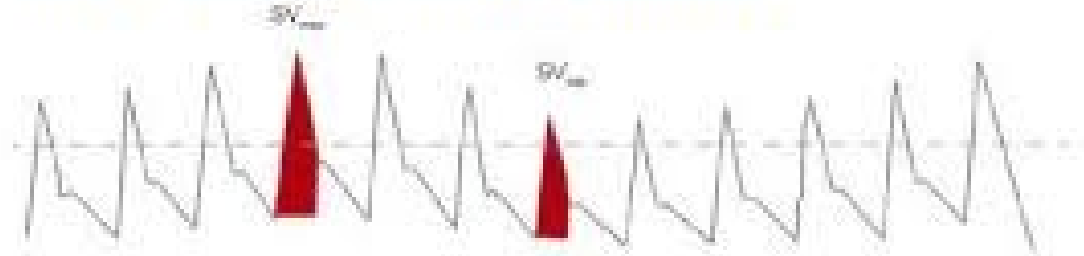
MONROOVA – KELLIEHO DOKTRÍNA

$V \text{ mozku} + V \text{ krve} + V \text{ likvoru} = \text{konstatní}$

VOLEMIE

- CVP
- SVV
- PVV

SVV - Stroke Volume Variation



PPV - Pulse Pressure Variation



MONROOVA – KELLIEHO DOKTRÍNA

V mozku + V krve + V likvoru = konstatní

**Praktický protokol hypo/hyponatremií
v neurointenzivní péči**

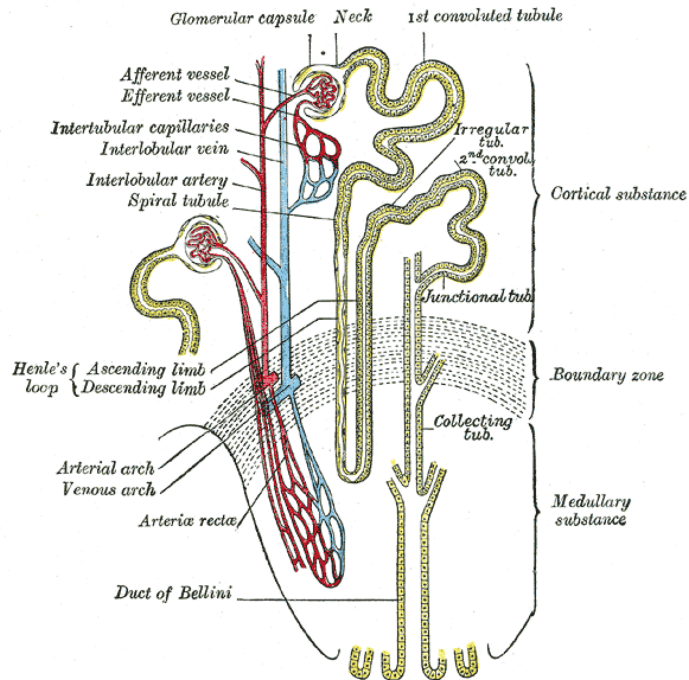
APLIKOVANÁ FYZIOLOGIE

**Praktický protokol hypo/hyponatremií
v neurointenzivní péči**

ADH – LEDVINY

NEPHRON

CALCULATED RENAL FUNCTION PARAMETERS



Tubular part of nephron

**Tubular reabsorption
Tubular secretion**

Definitive urine

NEPHRON

CALCULATED RENAL FUNCTION PARAMETERS

HYPO - HYPENATREMIE

Lolin Y, Jackowski A. Hyponatraemia in neurosurgical patients: diagnosis using derived parameters of sodium and water homeostasis. *Br J Neurosurg* 1992; 6: 457-66.

Shoker AS. Application of the clearance concept to hyponatremic and hypernatremic disorders: a phenomenological analysis. *Clin Chem* 1994; 40: 1220-7.

Kazda A. Vnitřní prostředí. In: Zima T. *Laboratorní diagnostika*. Galén, 2002, 265-96.

Kazda A, Balik M. Osmolální dysbalance v intenzivní péči a možnosti jejich monitorování. *Klin Biochem Metab* 1995; 4: 223-7.

Kazda A, Balik M, Jabor A. Efektivní osmolalita a její poruchy. *Anesteziologie a neodkladná péče* 1999; 4: 142-6.

Jabor A. Voda, ionty a modelování poruch vnitřního prostředí. *STAPRO*, Pardubice, 1999.

Jabor A. Hodnocení poruch osmolality s využitím efektivní osmolální clearance, clearance sodíku, clearance bezelektrolytové vody a modelu extracelulárního a intracelulárního prostoru. *Klin Biochem Metab* 1997; 4: 241-2.

Jabor A, Kazda A. Výukové možnosti u poruch metabolismu vody a iontů. *Anesteziologie a neodkladná péče* 1999; 4: 157-61.

Jabor A. Clearance bezelektrolytové vody u selhávajících ledvin, při hypernatrémii a hyponatrémii. *Klin Biochem Metab* 1997; 4: 248-50.

ADH – LEDVINY

Fractional excretion(FE)

shows the ratio of originally filtration in glomerules which are excluded into definitive

$$FE_X = (U_X / U_{\text{creatinine}}) \cdot (P_{\text{creatinine}} / P_X)$$

$$FE_{H_2O} \quad 0,01 - 0,02$$

$$FE_{Osm} \quad < 0,035$$

$$FE_{Na^+} \quad 0,004 - 0,012$$

$$FE_{K^+} \quad 0,04 - 0,19$$

ADH – LEDVINY

- Osmotically active substances clearance (C_{osm}) $C_{\text{osm}} = (U_{\text{osm}} \cdot V) / P_{\text{osm}}$
 - Electrolyte clearance (C_{El}) $C_{\text{El}} = ((U_{\text{Na}^+} + U_{\text{K}^+}) \cdot V) / (P_{\text{Na}^+} + P_{\text{K}^+})$
 - Sodium clearance (C_{Na^+}) $C_{\text{Na}^+} = (U_{\text{Na}^+} \cdot V) / P_{\text{Na}^+}$
-

- Solute free water clearance ($C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$) $C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = V - C_{\text{osm}}$
- Electrolyte free water clearance (EWC) $EWC = V - C_{\text{El}}$, případně, $EWC = V - C_{\text{Ef}} =$
 $= V - V \cdot [(U_{\text{Na}^+} + U_{\text{K}^+}) \cdot 2 + U_{\text{jiné}}] \cdot V / [(P_{\text{Na}^+} + P_{\text{K}^+}) \cdot 2 + U_{\text{others}}]$

V = urine volume, ml/s

$U_{\text{osmolalita}}$, resp $P_{\text{osmolalita}} = \text{mmol/kg H}_2\text{O}$

U_{Na^+} , resp $P_{\text{Na}^+} = \text{mmol/l}$ U_{K^+} , resp $P_{\text{K}^+} = \text{mmol/l}$

| | P | P | S | P | P |
|---------------|----------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| U | | | | | |
| GLU | 5,6 | 5,7 | - | 6,0 | 6,3 + |
| DBNP | - | 371 + | - | - | - |
| rály | | | | | |
| Na... | 123 -- | 124 -- | - | 124 -- | 126 -- |
| K... | 4,4 | 4,3 | - | 4,2 | 4,3 |
| Cl... | 96 - | 95 - | - | 95 - | 98 |
| Ca... | 2,23 | - | - | - | - |
| Mg... | 1,00 | - | - | - | - |
| P... | 1,32 | - | - | - | - |
| OSMV | 255--- | - | - | - | - |
| OSME | 252!!! | 254!!! | - | 254!!! | 258!!! |
| BBS | 31,4 -- | 33,3 -- | - | 33,2 -- | 32,3 -- |
| AGAP | 7,6 -- | - | - | - | - |
| OSM | 262 -- | 265 - | - | 264 -- | 270 - |
| dCP | 2,41 | - | - | - | - |
| dCA1 | 8,21 | - | - | - | - |
| dUA | 0,69--- | - | - | - | - |
| dCl | 109,3 | - | - | - | - |
| SIDa | 35,11 -- | - | - | - | - |
| SIDe | 34,42 -- | - | - | - | - |
| AGPc | 10,6 | - | - | - | - |
| Ogap | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| met | | | | | |
| UREA | 3,3 | - | - | - | - |
| KREA | 48 | - | - | - | - |
| GFR | 1,821 | - | - | - | - |
| ALB | 29,1 - | - | - | - | - |
| CRP | 2,5 | - | - | - | - |
| KREV Arterial | - | - | - | - | - |
| TAKT | 36,8 | - | - | - | - |
| FIO2 | 0,210 | - | - | - | - |
| HB | 9,5--- | - | - | - | - |
| PH | 7,428 | - | - | - | - |
| PCO2 | 4,88 | - | - | - | - |
| SBC | 24,5 | - | - | - | - |
| SBE | 0,0 | - | - | - | - |
| PO2 | 9,66 | - | - | - | - |
| SO2 | 0,950 | - | - | - | - |
| ABE | 0,1 | - | - | - | - |
| TCO2 | 24,9 | - | - | - | - |
| AKTB | 23,8 | - | - | - | - |
| VO2 | 5,6--- | - | - | - | - |
| AaDO | 3,78 | - | - | - | - |
| OXHB | 0,938 - | - | - | - | - |
| MeHB | 0,004 | - | - | - | - |
| COHB | 0,009 + | - | - | - | - |
| p50 | 3,33 | - | - | - | - |
| px | 3,74 -- | - | - | - | - |
| SHUN | 8,1 + | - | - | - | - |

| MOC | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|---|---|------------------|
| Odpady | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fU_NVYP | 7,60 -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 10,0-30,0 g |
| U_OBJ | 3870 ++ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 1000-1500 ml |
| U_CAS | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | hod. |
| U_UREA | 67 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | mmol/l |
| fU_UREA | 259 - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 330 - 580 mmol/l |
| U_KREA | 1,966 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | mmol/l |
| fU_KREA | 7,608 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 4,50-18,0 mmol/l |
| U_Na... | 203 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | mmol/l |
| fU_Na... | 786!!! | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 100 - 260 mmol/l |
| U_K... | 28,3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | mmol/l |
| fU_K... | 109,5 + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 40,0-90,0 mmol/l |
| U_Cl... | 217 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 120 - 260 mmol/l |
| fU_Cl... | 840!!! | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 120 - 260 mmol/l |
| U_Ca... | 5,73 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | mmol/l |
| fU_Ca... | 22,18!!! | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 2,50-7,50 mmol/l |
| U_P... | 4,01 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | mmol/l |
| fU_P... | 15,52 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 15,0-90,0 mmol/l |
| U_Mg... | 10,40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | mmol/l |
| fU_Mg... | 40,25!!! | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 1,20-8,20 mmol/l |
| U_OSM | 544 | 501 | - | - | - | 544 | 490 | 627 | - | * | 50 - 796 mmol/kg |
| U_OSMo | 575 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | mmol/kg |
| fU_OSM | 2225+++ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 430 -1150 mmol/d |
| q_OSMq | 2,076 | 1,891 | - | - | - | 2,061 | 1,815 | 2,255 | - | | - |
| Clearenc | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pt_VYSK | 166 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | cm |
| Pt_VAHA | 82 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | kg |
| Pt_POVR | 1,90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | m2 |
| Pt_BMI | 29,76 + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 18,5-25,0 kg/m2 |
| C_KREA | 1,670 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 1,15-2,00 ml/s |
| C_Na... | 0,074!!! | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | ,008-.016 ml/s |
| C_K... | 0,288 + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | ,083-0,25 ml/s |
| C_UREA | 0,828 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | ,683-1,65 ml/s |
| C_OSM | 0,098 ++ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | ,005-0,05 ml/s |
| C_H2O | -0,053 -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | -.02--0,0 ml/s |
| C_Etek | 0,081!!! | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | ,011-.023 ml/s |
| C_EWC | -0,037 -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | -0,0-.006 ml/s |
| C_RESO | 0,973 -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 0,99-1,00 jedn. |
| Fe_Na... | 0,040 + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | ,004-.012 l |
| Fe_K... | 0,157 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 0,04-0,19 l |
| Fe_OSM | 0,054 + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 0,01-.035 l |
| Fe_H2O | 0,027 + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 0,01-0,02 l |
| C_KT/V | 20,71 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| Fe_UREA | 0,496 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 0,10-0,80 l |
| Chemicky | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U_PH... | 7,0 ++ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 4,5 - 6,0 - |
| U_PROT | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| U_HNIS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| U_KREV | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| U_GLUK | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| U_KETO | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| U_BILI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |

Renální funkční parametry součástí biochemického souboru z OKB

ADH – LEDVINY

Posouzení osy ADH-ledviny s využitím parametru EWC

Hypoosmolalita, hypotonicita – sérová osmolalita < 280 mmol/kg

EWC > 0,116 ml/s (10 l/den).....normální odpověď ADH-ledviny

EWC 0,006 – 0,116 ml/s.....zhorsená odpověď osy ADH-ledviny

EWC < 0,006 ml/s (0,5 l/den).....abnormální odpověď ADH-ledviny

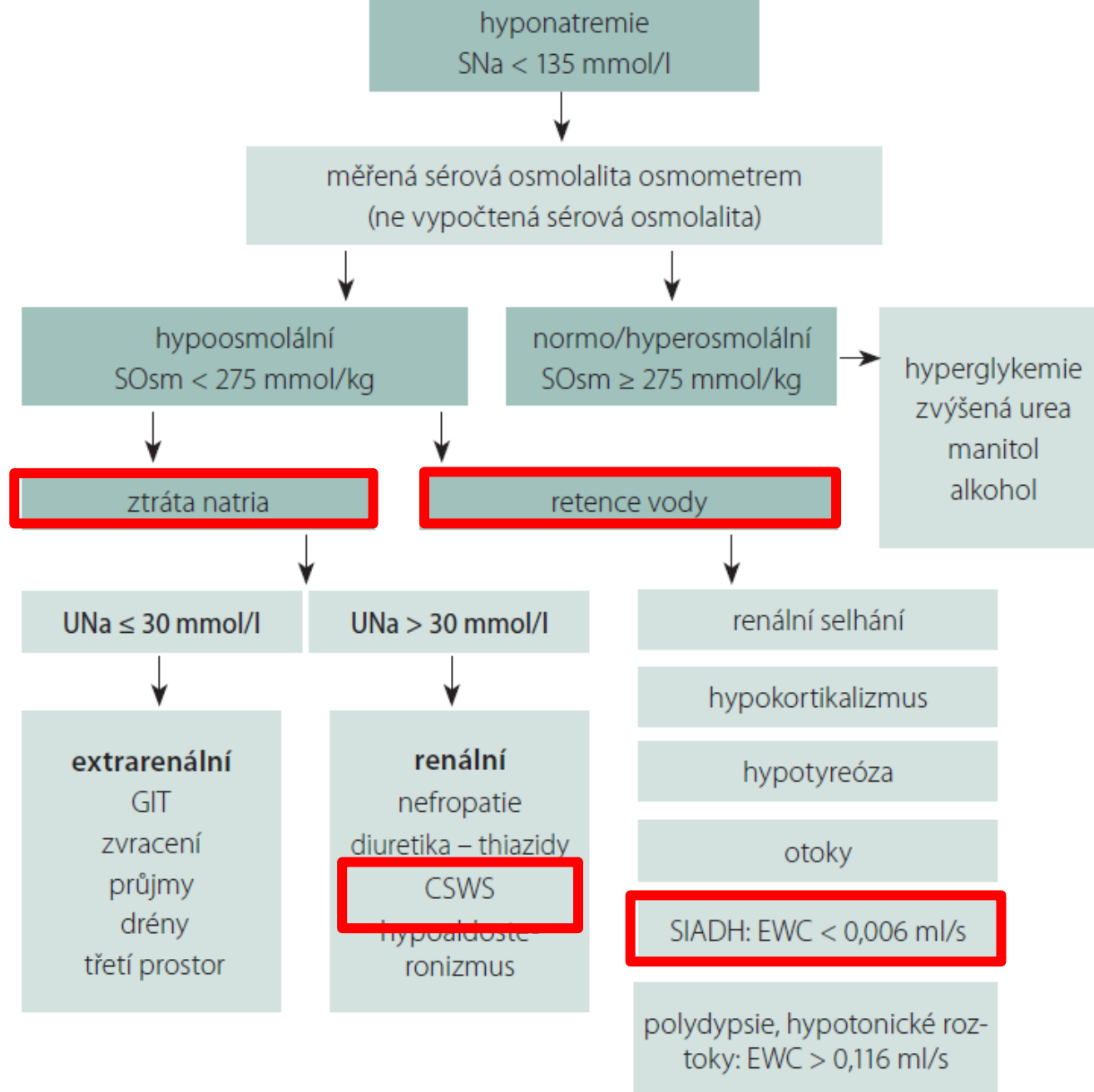
Hyperosmolalita, hypertonicita – sérová osmolalita > 295 mmol/kg

EWC < 0,005 ml/s (0,4 l/den).....normální odpověď ADH-ledviny

EWC ≥ 0,005 ml/s.....abnormální odpověď ADH-ledviny

HYPONATREMIE

DIAGNOSTIKA

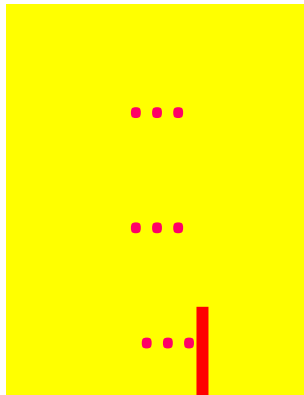


SPATENKOVA V. Protokol diagnostiky a léčby hyponatremie a hypernatremie v neurointenzivní péči.

HYPONATREMIE

CSW

Natriuréza

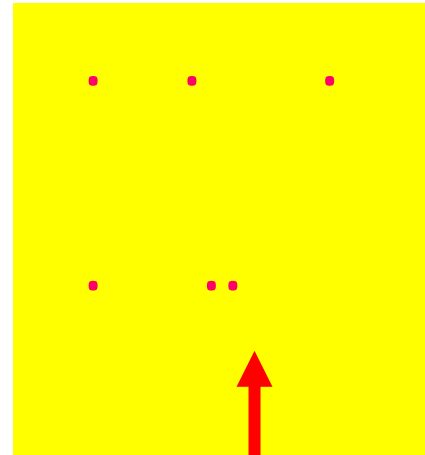


...

Na

SIADH

Retence čistě vody



H₂O

HYPONATREMIE V NEUROINTENZIVNÍ PÉČI

1. Akutní poškození mozku

CSWS, SIADH

2. Následek terapeutických postupů

Thiazidy

3. Iatrogenní příčiny

Hypotonický roztok

Iatrogenní SIADH (normonatremie a desmopressin)

CASE REPORT KAZUISTIKA

Polyurie v neurointenzivní péči – kazuistika

Polyuria in Neurocritical Care – a Case Report

V. Špatenková¹, P. Škrabálek² Krajská nemocnice Liberec, a.s.:

1 Neurocentrum, Neurointenzivní jednotka

2 Oddělení klinické biochemie

Cesk Slov Neurol N 2014; 77/110(5): 647–647

- 34-letá pacientka
- Akutní subarachnoidální krvácení z ruptury aneurysmatu na arteria carotis interna (coiling)
- WFNS (World Federation of Neurological Surgeons) skóre 1, Fisher skóre 2

CASE REPORT KAZUISTIKA

Polyurie v neurointenzivní péči – kazuistika

Polyuria in Neurocritical Care – a Case Report

V. Špatenková¹, P. Škrabálek² Krajská nemocnice Liberec, a.s.:

1 Neurocentrum, Neurointenzivní jednotka

2 Oddělení klinické biochemie

Cesk Slov Neurol N 2014; 77/110(5): 647–647

| Den NJIP | SNa mmol/l | SOsm mmol/kg | Diuréza ml/den | EWC ml/s | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. | 138 | 294 | | | |
| 3. | 135 | 286 | 4 500 | 0.016 | |
| 4. | 130 | 265 | | | |

CASE REPORT KAZUISTIKA

Polyurie v neurointenzivní péči – kazuistika

Polyuria in Neurocritical Care – a Case Report

V. Špatenková¹, P. Škrabálek² Krajská nemocnice Liberec, a.s.:

1 Neurocentrum, Neurointenzivní jednotka

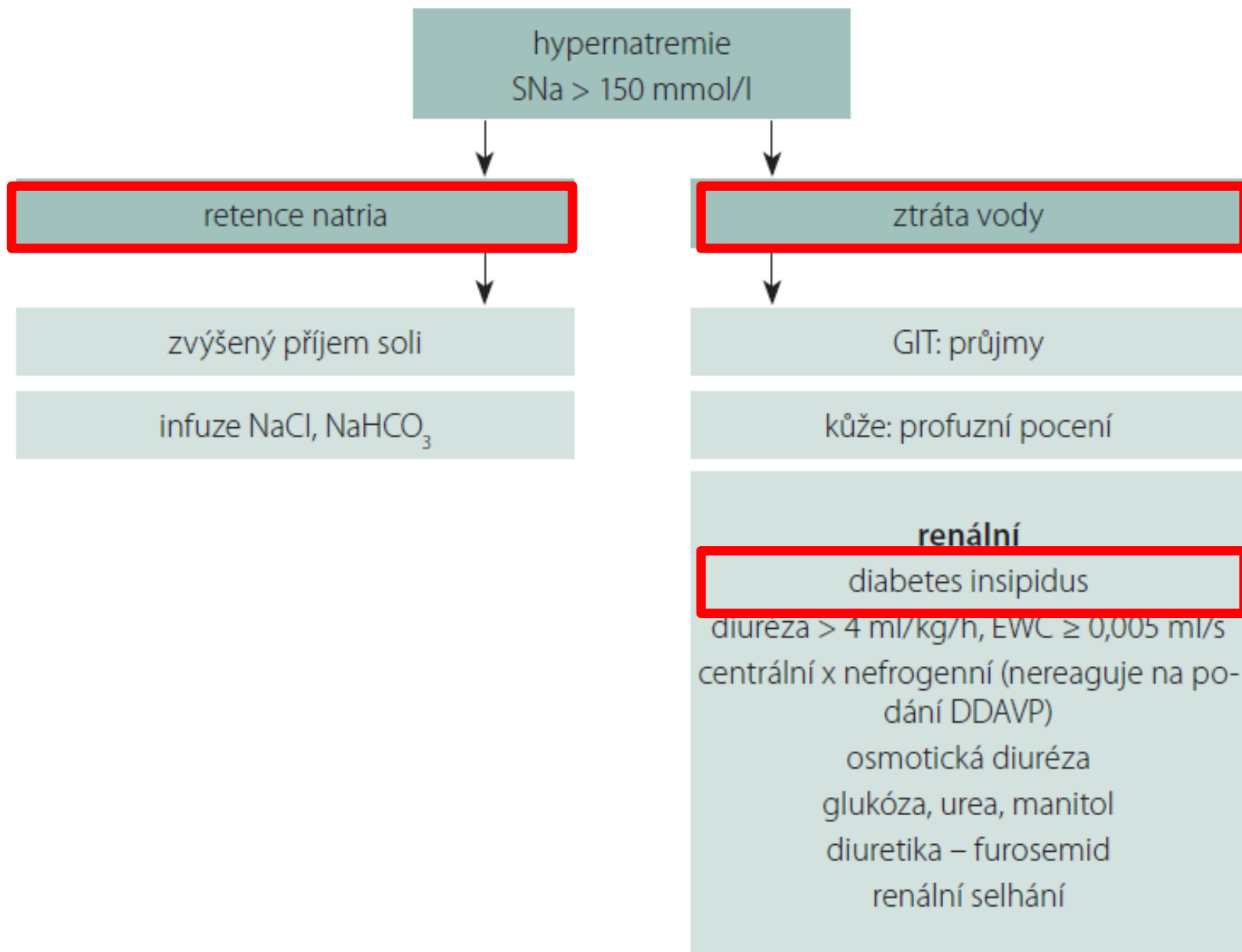
2 Oddělení klinické biochemie

Cesk Slov Neurol N 2014; 77/110(5): 647–647

| Den NJIP | SNa mmol/l | SOsm mmol/kg | Diuréza ml/den | EWC ml/s | Desmopressin |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | 138 | 294 | | | |
| 3. | 135 | 286 | 4 500 | 0.016 | 10 ug/den |
| 4. | 130 | 265 | | | |

HYPERNATREMIE

DIAGNOSTIKA



HYPERNATREMIE V NEUROINTENZIVNÍ PÉČI

1. Akutní poškození mozku

Centrální diabetes insipidus (CDI)

2. Následek terapeutických postupů

Osmoterapie – Manitol, NaCl, Furosemid

3. Iatrogenní příčiny

Zvýšený příjem soli, profúzní pocení

HYPERNATREMIE

**KOREKCE
SNa**

HYPO – HYPERNATREMIE

Riziko pontinní a extrapontinní myelinolýzy
při rychlé úpravě

8 mmol/l/den

HYPERNATREMIE



TERAPIE

**Praktický protokol hypo/hyponatremií
v neurointenzivní péči**

APLIKOVANÁ FYZIOLOGIE

HYPO/HYPERNATREMIE

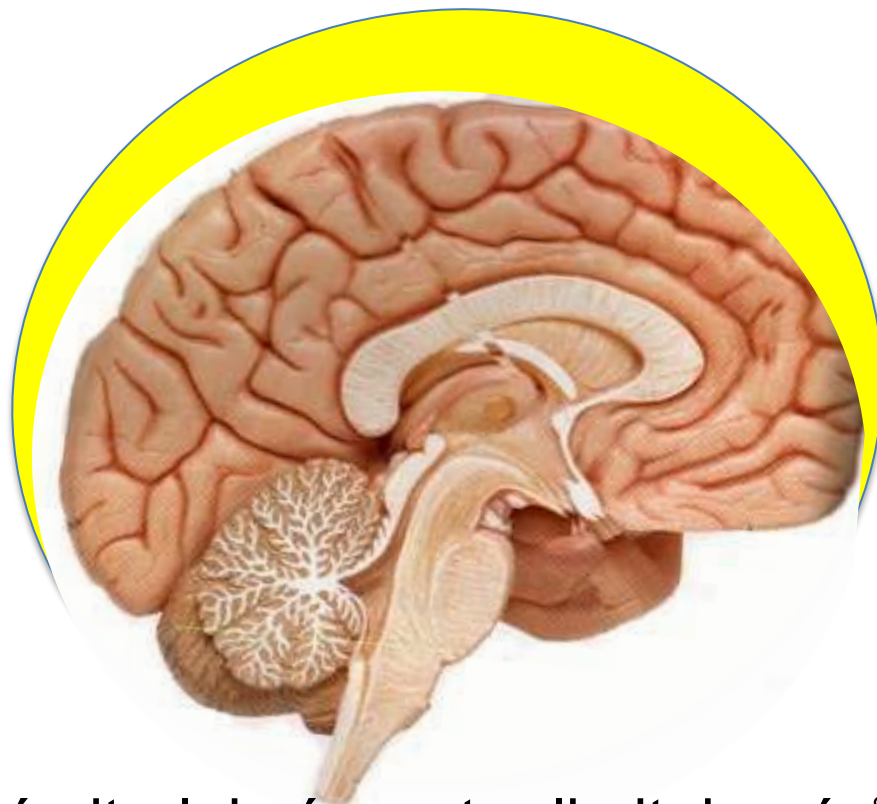
- ✓ Kauzální terapie: desmopressin u CDI
- ✓ Nekauzální terapie:
 - NaCl
 - infuzní roztoky
 - thiazidy

HYPERNATREMIE

ZÁVĚR

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

MONROOVA – KELLIEHO DOKTRÍNA



Uzavřený nitrolební prostor limituje nárůst objemu

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- ✓ Hypo/hyponatremie v neurointenzivní péči způsobují sekundární poškození mozku, ovlivňují klinický výsledek
- ✓ Hyponatremie jsou častější, ale hypernatremie jsou závažnější
- ✓ Praktický protokol diagnostiky, terapie, korekce natremie: **princip aplikované fyziologie**
 - efektivní osmolalita
 - voda v organismu: **ABW**
 - osa ADH – ledviny: **EWC**

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- ✓ Hyponatremie: měřená sérová osmolalita
- ✓ Thiazidy způsobují hyponatremii
Furosemid hypernatremii

NEPOUŽÍVAT

Thiazidy u hypo/normonatremie

Desmopresin NE u polyurie s hypo/normonatremií

- ✓ Kauzální terapie jen u CDI

Vzdělávání v neurointenzivní péči



WWW.NCSIM.CZ

NEUROINTENZIVNÍ PÉČE



Děkuji za pozornost