

심폐소생술중 심정지의 원인 규명을 위한 경식도 심초음파의 유용성*

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= Abstract =

Role of Transesophageal Echocardiography in Differential Diagnosis of the Cause of Cardiac Arrest during the Secondary Survey of Advanced Cardiac Life Support

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Background : During the secondary survey of advanced cardiac life support(ACLS), differential diagnosis to seek the cause of cardiac arrest is an important step in patients who failed to restore spontaneous circulation after the primary survey and resuscitation. This study was to evaluate the role of transesophageal echocardiography(TEE) for assessing the cause of cardiac arrest during the secondary survey of ACLS.

Methods : We performed biplane TEE during cardiopulmonary resuscitation(CPR) in 52 consecutive patients(31 male, 21 female, mean age : 58 years old) with cardiac arrest who failed to restore spontaneous circulation after the primary survey and resuscitation attempt. Initial presenting ECG rhythm was ventricular fibrillation in 7, asystole in 25, and pulseless electrical activity in 20 patients. TEE was performed immediately if spontaneous circulation was not restored after the primary survey and resuscitation. Possible causes of cardiac arrest were detected in 23 patients(44%) by TEE. Positive findings were observed in 3(43%) of 7 patients with ventricular fibrillation, 12 (48%) of 25 patients with asystole, and 8(40%) of 20 patients with pulseless electrical activity. TEE findings were as follows : pericardial effusion in 10, aortic dissection in 5, occlusion of mitral orifice

교신저자 : 41, 220 - 701 162
) (0371) 741 - 1611,) (0371) 42 - 3030

by a thrombus or a mass in 2, main pulmonary artery thrombus in 2, thrombotic occlusion of the prosthetic valve in 1, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in 1, and aortic stenosis in 1. Interventions, including pericardiocentesis (n = 10) and emergency thoracotomy (n = 1), were attempted during resuscitation. Spontaneous circulation was restored in 16 patients (31%). One patient was discharged alive.

Conclusion : TEE is a useful diagnostic tool to identify the cause of cardiac arrest during the secondary survey of ACLS.

KEY WORDS : Transesophageal echocardiography · Cardiopulmonary resuscitation · Cardiac Arrest.

서론

(structural) 가
(advanced cardiac life support) 가
(primary survey and resuscitation) 가
가(second-
dary survey) 가
가
(differential diagnosis) ¹⁾.

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

1996 8 1997 7

285 가

52

1) 가

, 2) (

)

3)

4) , 5)

2. 연구방법

1) 심폐소생술

1992

³⁾

가

가

가

가

가 (defibrillator) 가 (defibrillation) 가 21 가 12 . 가 36 (69%), 16 (31%) . 가 7 (13%), 가 25 (48%), 가 20 (39%) . epinephrine 1 1 가 , 1 가 , 1 1 , , .

2) 경식도 심초음파

가 () , epi - nephrine 가 5 . 5MHz biplane transesophageal probe (Ultramark - 9, Advanced Technology Laboratories) ,

가 가 .

가 , transverse view

가 . Transverse view

, longitudinal view , , ,

결 과

59

가 31 ,

1. 경식도 심초음파에 의한 심정지 원인의 규명

가 29 (56%) , 가 23 (44%) 23 10 (43%), 5 (22%), 3 (14%), 2 (7%), 1 (4%), 1 (4%), 1 (4%) (Table 1).

2. 경식도 심초음파 소견과 초기 심전도 소견 (Table 2)

10 가 4 , 2 , 1 , 가 2 , 가 1 . 3 , 4 , 3

Table 1. 52예의 심정지환자에서의 경식도 심초음파소견

	(%)
29(56)	
10(19)*	
5(9)	
3(6)	
2(4)	
1(2)	
1(2)	
1(2)	

*

1

Table 2. 경식도 심초음파 소견과 초기 심전도 소견

()			
(29)	4	12	13
(10)	3	3	4
(5)	0	2	3
(3)	0	1	2
(2)	0	1	1
(1)	0	0	1
(1)	0	0	1
(1)	0	1	0

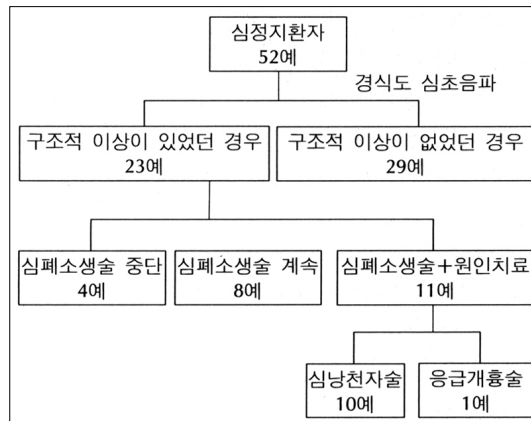


Fig. 1. 심정지 환자에서 경식도 심초음파 소견에 따른 환자의 치료.

4. 환자의 예후

10
가 8 , 2
5 4
1
가 3
, 2 1
1
1 1

1 24
고 안
가
(44%)
가
가

3 가 ,
, 2
3 2
, 1
Redberg ⁴⁾ 18
10 (55%)

3. 경식도 심초음파 소견에 따른 응급치료

23
가 12
(52%)
10
1
(Fig. 1).

8-10) 가 11) 결 과 :

1) 가 29 (56%) , 가 23 (44%)

2) 23 10 (43%), 5 (22%), 3 (14%), 2 (7%), 1 (4%), 1 (4%)

3) 23 가 11 (48%) 10 1

가 가

결 론 :

가

가

요 약

연구배경 :

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