

에타놀 섭취후 두부 상하위시 혈액학적 변화

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= Abstract =

Hemodynamic Changes during Head-Down and Up Tilt
after Ethanol Ingestion

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Background : The acute effect, of ethanol(EOH) include lowered blood pressure through peripheral vasodilation and decreased circulating blood volume. This study was aimed at examining the effects of EOH on the hemodynamic response to up and down head tilts.

Methods : Ten 21 to 23 year old male adults served as subjects. Each subject participated in both control and EOH experiments. In the EOH experiment, 3 mls of 25% EOH per liter of total body water was administered orally, 35 min were allowed for the blood EOH level to reach maximum before the tilt protocol was initiated. The tilt protocol consisted of 5 stages, each stage was 3-min in duration : supine(0 °)-head down tilt(HDT, 15 °)-supine(0 °)-head up tilt(HUT, 25 °)-supine(0 °). Hemodynamic parameters were measured with an impedance cardiograph(NCCOM3-R7, BoMed) with two electrodes placed around the neck and two around the thorax. Blood pressure(BP) was measured with an automatic sphygmomanometer(DATEX). Data was collected during every second half-minute throughout the duration of the protocol.

Results : In the control, HDT produced an increase in the end-diastolic index(EDI), the stroke index(SI), the cardiac index(CI), and the peak flow index(PFI) ; there were no significant changes in heart rate(HR), the systemic vascular resistance index(SVRI), and BP. In contrast, HUT resulted in a decrease in EDI, SI, EF, CI, and PFI and an increase in HR, SVRI, and BP ; the latter changes suggest a sympathetic overactivation. In the EOH experiment, the basal EDI, SI, and systolic BP were lower and HR was higher than in control. HDT and HUT caused similar changes as in control experiments.

Conclusion : These results indicate that EOH causes volume depletion to result in reduced central blood volume and compensatory tachycardia. These EOH-induced changes were not altered by 15 ° head-down and 25 ° head-up tilts.

KEY WORDS : Alcohol · Gravity · Impedance cardiography.

서 론
 가 가
 가
 1)
 (lower body ne -
 gative pressure)
 2-4)
 vasopressin, renin , aldo -
 sterone norepinephrine 가
 atrial natriuretic peptide(ANP)
 1,5-8)
 가 ,
 가가 9,10)
 vasopressin, renin , aldosterone
 norepinephrine ANP
 가 1,9)
 가 11-13)
 가 14,15)
 , vasopressin
 13)
 가

연구대상 및 방법

21 23

10

Table 1

Table 1. Physical characteristics of subjects

| Age (yr) | Height (cm) | Weight (kg) | BSA* (m ²) | TBW** (l) |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 22.1 ± 0.7 | 173.8 ± 4.8 | 64.0 ± 6.9 | 1.77 ± 0.11 | 40.5 ± 2.8 |

Values are means ± S.D. (n = 10)

*Body surface area = $0.007184 \times \text{Height}^{0.725} \times \text{Weight}^{0.425}$

**Total body water = $2.447 - 0.09516 \times \text{Age} + 0.1074 \times \text{Height} + 0.3362 \times \text{Weight}$

결 과

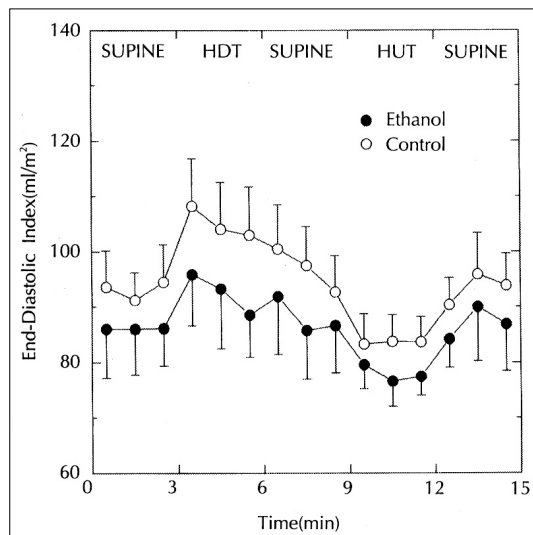
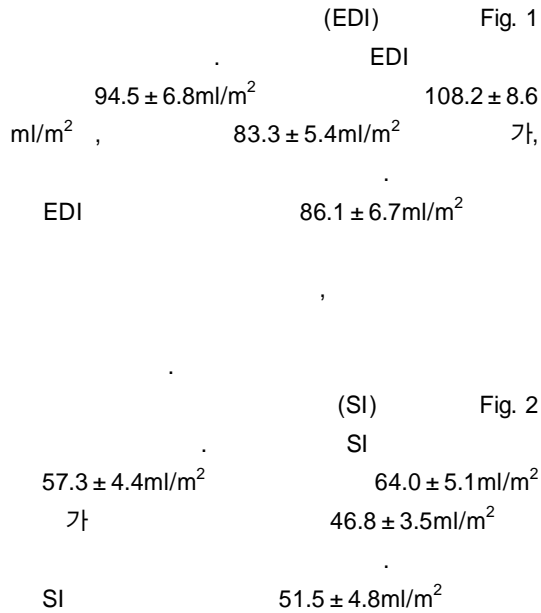


Fig. 1. End-diastolic index during head-down(HDT, 15) and head-up(HUT, 25) tilt protocol which started 35min after 25% ethanol ingestion(3ml/l of total body water). Vertical bars represent S.E.

(EF) Fig. 3

EF

60.5 ± 1.2%

56.1 ± 1.5%

가

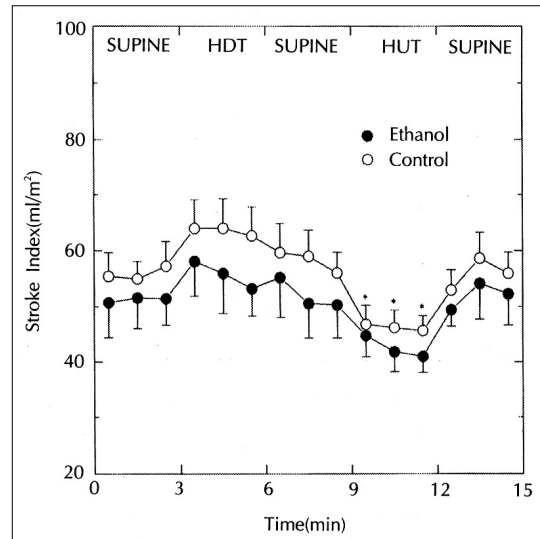


Fig. 2. Stroke index during head-down(HDT, 15) and head-up(HUT, 25) tilt protocol which started 35min after 25% ethanol ingestion(3ml/l of total body water). Vertical bars represent S.E. *p<0.05, vs. HDT.

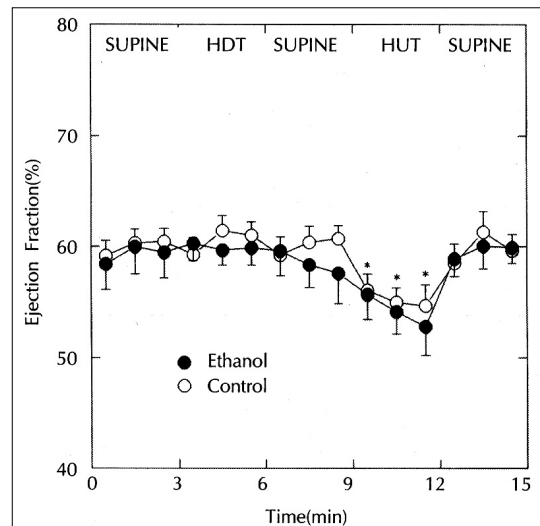


Fig. 3. Ejection fraction during head-down(HDT, 15) and head-up(HUT, 25) tilt protocol which started 35min after 25% ethanol ingestion(3ml/l of total body water). Vertical bars represent S.E. *p<0.05, vs. initial supine position.

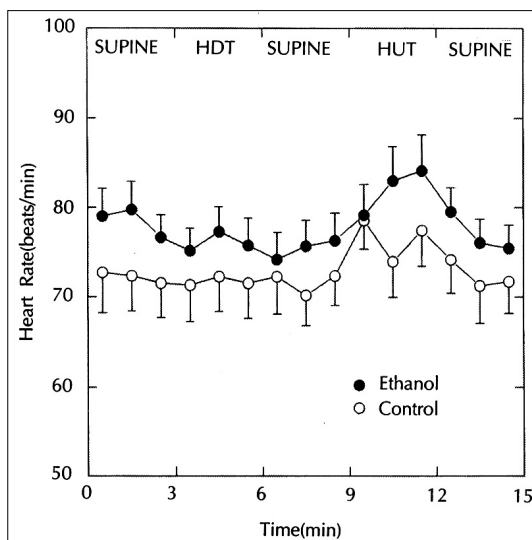
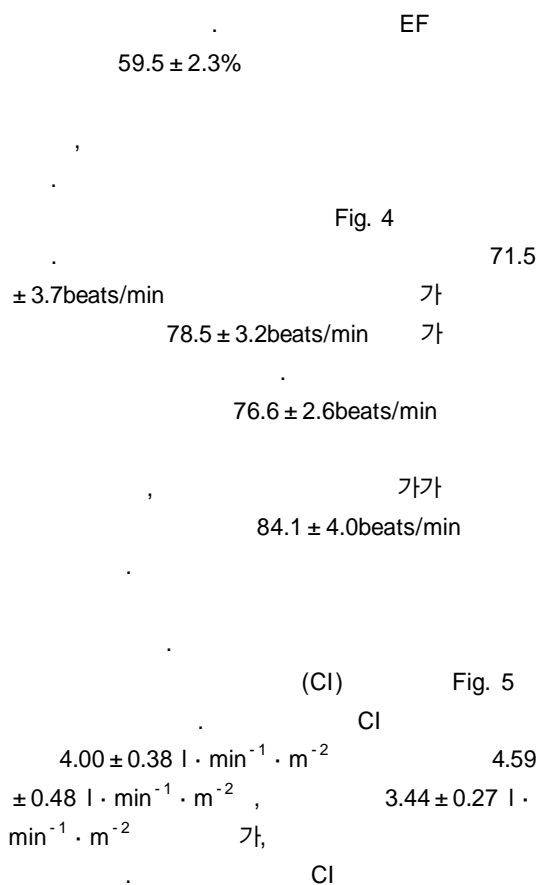


Fig. 4. Heart rate during head-down(HDT, 15 °) and head-up(HUT, 25 °) tilt protocol which started 35min after 25% ethanol ingestion(3ml/l of total body water). Vertical bars represent S.E.

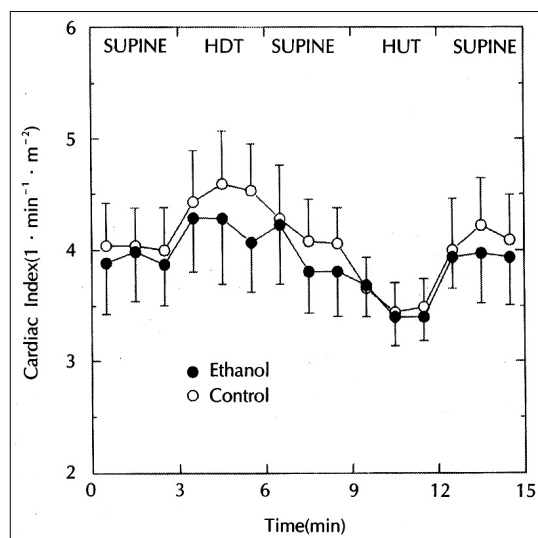
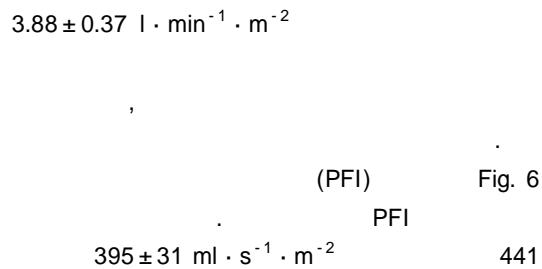


Fig. 5. Cardiac index during head-down(HDT, 15 °) and head-up(HUT, 25 °) tilt protocol which started 35min after 25% ethanol ingestion(3ml/l of total body water). Vertical bars represent S.E.

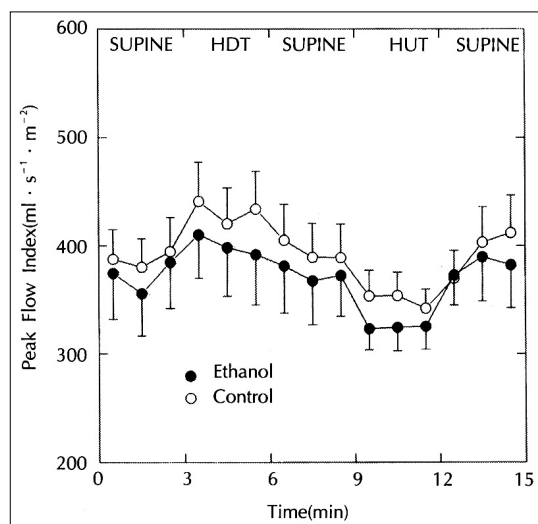


Fig. 6. Peak flow index during head-down(HDT, 15 °) and head-up(HUT, 25 °) tilt protocol which started 35min after 25% ethanol ingestion(3ml/l of total body water). Vertical bars represent S.E.

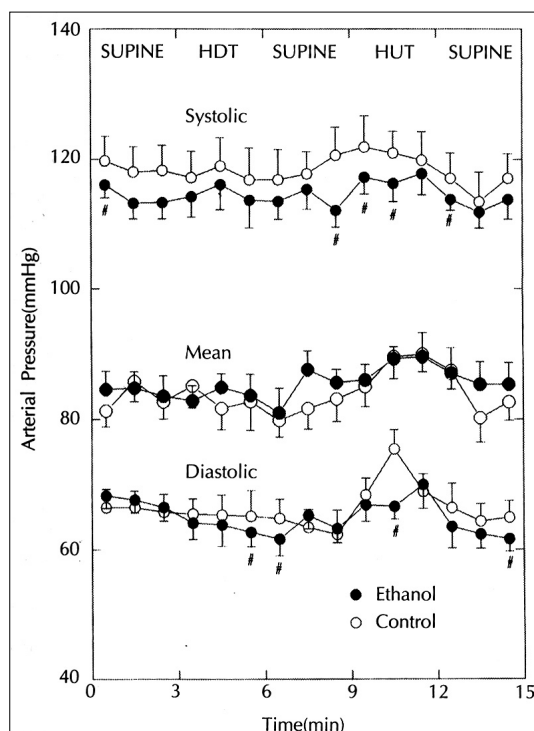


Fig. 7. Arterial pressure during head-down(HDT, 15) and head-up(HUT, 25) tilt protocol which started 35min after 25% ethanol ingestion(3ml/l of total body water). Vertical bars represent S.E. *p<0.05, vs. Control.

$\pm 36 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, $354 \pm 24 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$
 $\pm 42 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$
 PFI 385

(SBP), (DBP)
 (MAP) Fig. 7
 SBP 118.3 ± 3.9mmHg
 121.9 ± 4.8mmHg
 113.4 ± 2.5mmHg
 SBP

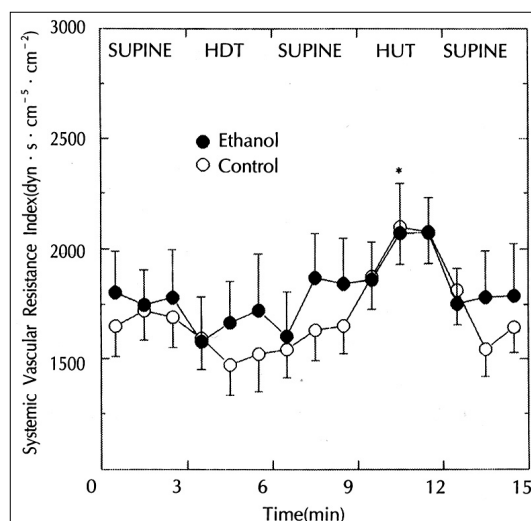


Fig. 8. Systemic vascular resistance index during head-down(HDT, 15) and head-up(HUT, 25) tilt protocol which started 35min after 25% ethanol ingestion(3ml/l of total body water). Vertical bars represent S.E. *p<0.05, vs. initial supine position.

가
 DBP 65.7 ± 2.7
 mmHg
 75.4 ± 2.9mmHg
 DBP
 66.4 ± 2.1mmHg
 DBP가
 MAP
 가
 가
 (SVRI)
 Fig. 8
 SVRI
 1,691 ± 139 dyn · s · cm⁻⁵ · m⁻²
 가
 2,099 ± 167 dyn · s · cm⁻⁵ · m⁻²
 가
 SVRI
 1781 ± 216 dyn · s · cm⁻⁵ · m⁻²

고 안
가 , EDI, SI, EF, CI PFI
SVRI 가

가 ,
가가 SVRI 가

9,10)
EDI, SI, CI PFI가 가
EF, , SVRI EDI, SI, CI

가 EDI, SI, CI PFI
가 vasopressin 가 가 ¹³⁾
가

가 , EF, SVRI

가 , 가

2-4)
EDI, SI, EF, CI

PFI가 SI EF

연구배경 :
가 가 가
가 SVRI 가 가
(over -
compensation) 가 ,
EDI, SI, CI, PFI,
SBP MAP가

방 법 :
21 23 10
12)
가 가 가 11
SVRI 25% 3ml
가 35
가 - (15 9) - - (25 9) -
5 3
2 impedance car -

diograph

1

결 과 :

가 EDI, SI, CI PFI가
EF, SVRI
EDI, SI,
EF, CI PFI가
가 SVRI 가
EDI, SI, CI, PFI, SBP MAP가
EDI, SI, EF, CI PFI가
SVRI 가
결 론 :
가

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