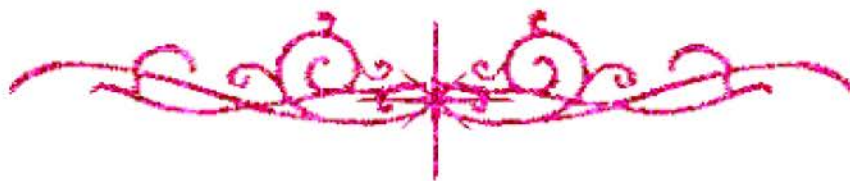


# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم





# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

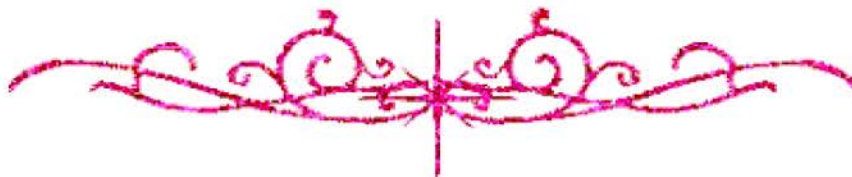
## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



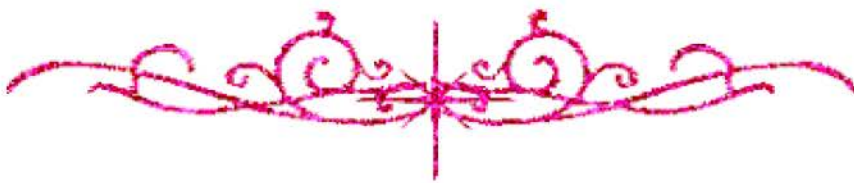
## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار





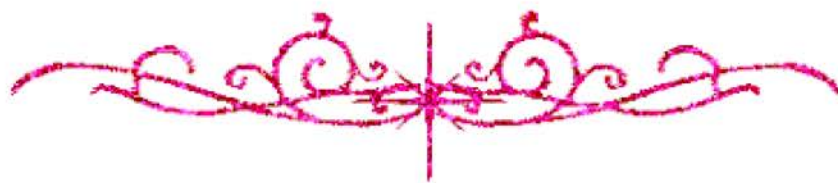
# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة







بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل



B1V77C

# **INADVERTENT POSTOPERATIVE HYPOTHERMIA IN NEUROSURGICAL PATIENTS**

## **Thesis**

Submitted to the Faculty of Medicine

University of Alexandria

In partial fulfilment of the

Requirements of the degree of

## **Master of Anesthesia**

*By*

**Nevine Moustafa Soliman**

**MBBCh, Alexandria**

Faculty of Medicine

University of Alexandria

2000



## **SUPERVISORS**

**Prof. Dr. Abd El Kader Zakaria**

*Professor of Anesthesia  
Faculty of Medicine  
Alexandria University*

**Dr. Hamed Mohamed Darwish**

*Assistant Professor of Anesthesia  
Faculty of Medicine  
Alexandria University*

**Dr. Sherif Mohamed El Hadi**

*Lecturer of Anesthesia  
Faculty of Medicine  
Alexandria University*

## **CO-Worker**

**Dr. Yousery Ismail Mousa**

*Assistant Professor of Clinical Pathology  
Medical Research Institute  
Alexandria University*

*For his experience in Catecholamines measurement*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*First of all I would like to thank **Allah** for helping me and giving me all the needed courage and energy to accomplish this task.*

*I am very grateful to **Prof. Dr. Abd El Kader Zakaria**, Professor of Anesthesia, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria for his guidance, wise instructions, enormous support, valuable advice, endless cooperation, and for giving much of his precious experience and time for meticulous supervision all through this work.*

*No words can adequately express my great appreciation to **Dr. Hamed Mohamed Darwish**, Assistant Professor of Anesthesia, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, for his valuable guidance, precious advice, continuous encouragement and help, generous effort, and for his very ready cooperation at any time, which made the accomplish of this work possible.*

*I would like to express my deepest appreciation to **Dr. Sherif Mohamed El Hadi**, Lecturer of Anesthesia, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria for his constructive guidance and advice, which helped in overcoming many obstacles, his very helpful supervision and careful review of this work all through its different phases deserve my unlimited gratitude.*

*I would like to express my deepest appreciation to **Dr. Yousry Ismail Mousa**, Assistant professor of Clinical Pathology, Medical Research Institute, University of Alexandria for his very helpful supervision and careful review of this work and for his experience in Catecholamines measurement.*

*I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all the **Staff** in the **Anesthesia Department**, who helped me very kindly throughout my whole work.*



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# INTRODUCTION



# INTRODUCTION

## PHYSIOLOGY OF TEMPERATURE REGULATION

### **Homeothermy**

Homeothermy is defined by the Thermal Physiology Commission of the International Union of Physiological Sciences as a pattern of temperature regulation in which the cycle variation in core temperature is maintained within arbitrary limits of  $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$  despite much larger variations in ambient temperature.<sup>(1)</sup> Only mammals and birds conform to this definition, however, all other vertebrates exhibit some degree of thermal regulation, mediated usually by behavioral responses.<sup>(2)</sup>

Homeothermy involves sensing body temperature and appropriately driving the mechanisms controlling heat loss and gain so as to maintain a normal value for temperature. Thus thermoregulation is a closed loop system.

### **Thermal balance**

Homeothermy is achieved by balancing heat gain with losses within a range of ambient temperature. This may be achieved without metabolic expenditure, by the control of peripheral



vasculature. Beyond the limits of this thermoneutral zone (approximately 20-35 °C in resting adults); energy must be expended in order to maintain thermal balance.

### **Heat gains**

These can be considered as obligatory or facultative. Obligatory heat gains are those occurring independently of thermoregulation and imposing demands upon it. This includes the heat derived from basal metabolism, feeding, storage and growth. However, the major source of metabolic heat is muscular exercise. Light exercise (walking) results in a 3-5 fold increases in metabolic rate above basal and severe exercise can produce up to 20 fold increases.

Facultative heat gains are those available to thermoregulation as a mean of restoring thermal balance and may be classified as shivering and non-shivering.

1. Shivering may produce 4-6 fold increases in heat production.<sup>(3)</sup>

80% of heat produced is retained by the body, compared with 50% for voluntary exercise.

2. Non shivering thermogenesis is any source of facultative heat production other than shivering.



Neonates have large quantities of brown adipose tissue over the neck, upper part of the back and around thoracic and abdominal viscera. Activation of brown adipose tissue in human neonates may cause 2-3 fold increases in metabolic rate. Brown fat is controlled by the hypothalamus via sympathetic nerves and circulating catecholamines. In humans older than 1 year, brown fat is probably unimportant as a source of heat production.<sup>(4)</sup>

### **Heat losses**

Heat is lost from the body only at points of contact with environment, that is the skin and the respiratory tract. At rest, 75% of basal heat production is lost by convection, conduction and radiation from the body surface. Of these, convection is the largest component and conduction is usually minimal. Losses by insensible perspiration and through the respiratory tract account for the remaining 25% in approximately equal amounts. Sweating is the major source of heat loss under thermoregulatory control. The maximum rate of sweating is of the order of 2 L /hr. This gives a calculated heat loss of about 2.7 MJ/ h or about 15 times basal heat production. Sweating is exhaustible and maximum sweat production about 5 litres.

## **Heat storage**

The body is not in a continuous state of heat balance, net gains or losses result in changes in the overall heat content of the body, normally with little or no change in the core body temperature. This is brought about by changes in the temperature of the body shell (those parts of the body in contact with the environment and hence usually at a lower temperature than the body core).

## **Temperature Receptors:**

There is growing evidence that temperature receptors exist in many body tissues. They can be classified into two main groups: central, which sense the temperature of the body core, and peripheral, which sense the temperature of the body shell and environment.

## **Central Thermoreceptors:**

It is well recognized that the anterior hypothalamus is temperature sensitive and it was thought that the hypothalamus contributes to more than 60% of the total thermoregulatory input.<sup>(5,6)</sup>

More recently, it has become apparent that many body tissues contain temperature receptors, including the spinal cord,



given stimulus may provoke one of several different effector responses. For example, in animal experiments, cold stress may result in the behavior response of selection of a warm environment or the automatic response of shivering.<sup>(7)</sup>

The role of the hypothalamus in thermoregulation is often likened to a thermostat, however the biological correlate of the thermostatic set point remains unknown.

There is no evidence for a neural reference signal with which the integrated thermal input is compared, and it has been suggested that a balance of warm and cold thermal inputs creates a dynamic set point.<sup>(7)</sup>

### **THERMOREGULATION DURING GENERAL ANAESTHESIA**

Behavioral regulation is not relevant during general anaesthesia since the patient is unconscious and frequently paralyzed.

All general anaesthetics so far tested markedly impair normal automatic thermo-regulatory control. Anaesthetic induced impairment has a specific form:- Warm - response thresholds are elevated, whereas cold response thresholds are reduced. Consequently, the inter-threshold range is increased from its normal values near 0.2 °C to 4 °C. [11]