



Clinical Research of Early Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy on Patients with Hypertensive Cerebral Hemorrhage After Craniotomy

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ABSTRACT

AIM: To observe the effect of early hyperbaric oxygen (HBO) therapy on the improvement of consciousness and prognosis of patients with severe brain damages after craniocerebral craniotomy.

MATERIAL and METHODS: Eighty-one patients who had cerebral hemorrhage and underwent clearance of hematoma and decompressive craniectomy from August 2013 to August 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into HBO and non-HBO therapy groups. The treatment effects were scored and subjected to corresponding statistical analysis.

RESULTS: There were significant differences in the Glasgow coma scale (GCS) scores at 3 and 5 weeks ($t=2.293$ and $t=3.014$, respectively, $p<0.05$), and in Glasgow outcome scale (GOS) scores at 5 weeks and 3 months between the two groups ($p<0.05$).

CONCLUSION: Early HBO therapy could improve the consciousness and prognosis of patients with cerebral hemorrhage after craniotomy.

KEYWORDS: Cerebral hemorrhage, Post-craniotomy, Hyperbaric oxygen therapy, Glasgow coma scale, Glasgow outcome scale

INTRODUCTION

Hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage is an important cause of death and disability in patients worldwide (8). The clinical prognosis of patients with hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage largely depends on the molecular biological and cytological changes of the secondary brain damages, and is related to the pathophysiology of brain damage (1,2,8,15). After surgical treatment, patients with a large amount of bleeding still need take corticosteroids, calcium antagonists, endogenous brain protective drugs, and analeptic drugs as well as auxiliary treatments such as dehydration, mild hypothermia treatment, nutritional support therapy, rehabilitation training, and other comprehensive therapies. Among them, hyperbaric oxygen (HBO) is one of the most effective methods for postoperative rehabilitation, reducing mortality and improving neurological outcome (3,4,21). This study was based on patients who had

hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage and were subjected to craniotomy hematoma plus decompressive craniectomy with/without postoperative HBO therapy to compare the effects of HBO on the changes in Glasgow coma scale (GCS) scores and Glasgow outcome scale (GOS) scores and improvement of the consciousness and prognosis of these patients. We observed the effect of early HBO therapy on the improvement of consciousness and prognosis of patients with severe brain damages after craniocerebral craniotomy, and the results are reported as follows.

MATERIAL and METHODS

This research was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Second Hospital affiliated to Nantong University. Informed consent was obtained from all patients and this investigation was conducted according to the principles expressed in the Declaration of Helsinki.

Subjects

The subjects were 104 inpatients who admitted to the emergency room of the Neurosurgery Department of the First People's Hospital of Nantong from August 2013 to August 2016 due to cerebral hemorrhage and were subjected to clearance of hematoma by craniotomy and decompressive craniectomy. Around 8 days (range: 7-12) after craniotomy, these patients were assigned into either HBO or non-HBO therapy groups according to the random number table method. Of them, 52 patients were in the HBO therapy group and 52 patients were in the non-HBO therapy group. Among them, 12 patients in the HBO therapy group and 11 patients in the non-HBO therapy group did not finish the whole treatment course. Therefore, a total of 40 patients in the HBO therapy group and 41 patients in the non-HBO therapy group were enrolled in the study.

Inclusion Criteria

Patients were enrolled in the clinical study if they 1) were at ages of 18-60, 2) had intracerebral hemorrhage and GCS score of 3-8 at admission, 3) were treated with craniotomy plus decompression surgery within 24 hours after admission, 4) had stable vital signs about 1 week after admission and could tolerate HBO therapy, and 5) did not have acute infection and chronic diseases such as hypertension, coronary heart disease, diabetes, chronic bronchitis, chronic anemia, etc. at admission. In addition, all patients and their family members signed the "Informed consent to treatment".

Patients were excluded if they 1) had previous neurological history such as cerebral infarction, cerebral hemorrhage, brain tumors, cerebral vascular malformations, cerebral aneurysms, Parkinson's disease, primary epilepsy, nervous system infections and other related nervous system diseases, 2) suffered from shock and had less than 90% oxygen saturation at admission, 3) were awake or dead, or had GOS=1 or GOS=5 before HBO therapy, 4) had infection, and chronic diseases such as hypertension, coronary heart disease, diabetes, chronic bronchitis, chronic anemia, etc. at admission, and 5) failed to complete HBO therapy and had severe special events during the course of treatment.

Assignment

According to randomized clinical trial protocol (random number table method), a total of 81 patients were enrolled in the study. Among them, 40 were assigned in the HBO therapy group and 41 were in non-HBO control group.

Among the 40 patients in HBO group, 29 were male and 11 were female. Their median age was 36 years old (18-58 years old). Their average body weight was 58.62 ± 8.23 kg. Their mean GCS score at admission was 6.2 ± 1.63 and their mean GCS score before HBO therapy was 7.1 ± 1.58 . In addition, 26 underwent tracheotomy, and 27 had brain herniation at admission.

Among the 41 patients in non-HBO group, 30 were male and 11 were female. Their median age was 37 years old (19-60 years old). Their average body weight was 60.12 ± 7.23 kg. Their mean GCS score at admission was 6.3 ± 1.56 and their mean GCS score before HBO therapy was 7.3 ± 1.35 .

In addition, 26 patients underwent tracheotomy, and 27 had brain herniation at admission.

Treatments

All the patients were treated with craniotomy plus decompressive craniectomy and subjected to postoperative electrocardiogram monitoring, blood oxygen monitoring and oxygen absorption monitoring at medium flow. Patients who need tracheotomy were subjected to tracheotomy within 4 days after operation and other supportive cares such as sputum suction, dehydration, hemostasis, stomach protection, infection prevention, nerve nutrition, energy and fluid supplement and other drugs. In addition, patients were subjected to CT at the day or the next day of operation. At stable condition about 3 days after surgery, patients were not given hemostatic drugs. At 5 days after surgery, patients were given blood-circulation activating drugs. And at about 7 days after admission, patients with stable disease conditions in the HBO group were subjected to two courses of HBO therapy, once a day for 10 days per course. HBO therapy was conducted using a medical air pressurized cabin. The treatment pressure was set at 0.2 MPa. Patients were subjected to the pressure for 20 min, oxygen adsorption for 60 min, rest for 10 min and final decompression for 20 min. The treatment efficacy was observed and evaluated after 2 courses of the treatment.

Observation Indicators

The observation indicators included 1) GCS scores at admission and at 1, 3, and 5 weeks after admission; 2) GOS grading (GOS) before HBO, at 5 weeks or the end of HBO therapy (GOS5w) and at 3 months after admission (GOS3m). GOS grading was divided into 5 grades. Patients who died were considered as Grade 1, who survived in vegetative state were Grade 2, who were severely disabled were Grade 3, who were disabled were Grade 4, and who were in good conditions were Grade 5.

Statistical Methods

All patient information were collected, input and analyzed using the SPSS13.0 statistical analysis software. The measurement data with normal distribution were described as mean and standard deviation, and analyzed using two independent samples t-test. The count data were described as rate and analyzed using chi-square (f) test. $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant difference.

RESULTS

There were no statistically significant differences in gender, GCS scores at admission, GCS scores before and after HBO therapy between patients in the two groups (all $p > 0.05$). However, the GCS scores at 3 weeks and 5 weeks after admission were significantly different between the two groups of patients ($t=2.293$ and $t=3.014$, respectively, $p < 0.05$). In addition, chi-square (f) test showed that the number of patients with increased GOS scores at 5 weeks and 3 months after admission were significantly different between the two groups of patients ($p < 0.05$).

Table I: Average GCS Score of GCS3 and GCS5 in Both Groups

Group	n	GCS	GCS 3 weeks	GCS 5 weeks
		prior treatment	after admission	after admission
Hyperbaric oxygen (HBO)	40	7.1 ± 1.58	11.2 ± 2.89	12.6 ± 2.70
Non-HBO therapy groups	41	7.3 ± 1.35	9.81 ± 2.56	10.61 ± 3.00
t		0.613	2.293	3.014
p		>0.05	<0.05	<0.01

GCS3: GCS 3 weeks after admission, **GCS5:** GCS 5 weeks after admission.

Table II: Comparison with Gender and Improve of Two Phase GOS in the Two Groups of Patients

Group	Sex		iGOS5w		iGOS3m	
	M	F	N	Y	N	Y
Hyperbaric oxygen (HBO)	30	11	26	15	21	20
Non-HBO therapy groups	29	11	17	23	12	28
χ^2	0.001		3.556		3.776	
p	>0.05		<0.05		<0.05	

GOS: Glasgow outcome scale, **M:** male, **F:** female, **N:** no, **Y:** yes, **iGOS5w:** The increase numbers of patients' GOS 5 weeks later compared to patients when starting treatment, **iGOS3m:** The increase numbers of patients' GOS 3 month later compared to patients when starting treatment.

■ DISCUSSION

Hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage is an intracranial hemorrhage caused by cerebral vascular rupture. Because of its high mortality and morbidity, it has been plaguing clinicians (8). Timely surgery is one of the effective treatments and can effectively save the lives of patients and minimize secondary nerve injury due to hemoglobin dissolution (13,15). However, even with active treatment, neurological deficits are still high and mainly related to cerebral edema due to cerebral hemorrhage and the surrounding tissue damage (19,20). HBO is currently considered to have a beneficial effect on treatment of cerebral hemorrhage. HBO has been used for more than two hundred years. Due to its unique therapeutic effect, HBO therapy is called a treatment of disease searching (6). A large number of worldwide studies showed that the action mechanism of HBO is more complex and corresponding to the pathophysiological changes of cerebral hemorrhage (4,8,15,21).

The brain tissue damages after intracerebral hemorrhage include two aspects: direct bleeding-induced injury, and secondary brain tissue injury. HBO showed protection of cerebral injury at different stages after cerebral hemorrhage. Worldwide studies have shown that 1) HBO can make cerebral vasoconstriction, thereby reducing CBF, ICP, and cerebral edema, while expand blood vessels at the ischemic area, accelerating the blood flow velocity, opening more micro-vessels and promoting the establishment of collateral circulation (10,12); 2) HBO can enhance the expression of brain-derived nerve growth factor in brain cells, thereby promoting nerve axon growth; 3) HBO can significantly reduce the levels of serum cell adhesion molecules and matrix

metalloproteinase-9, and blood viscosity, while increase red blood cell deformability (12,14); 4) HBO can increase brain oxygen supply, protect mitochondria, improve the utilization of glucose and the level of aerobic metabolism in the patients with severe brain injury at the level of mitochondria, promote oxygen metabolism and improve oxygen utilization (5); 5) HBO can increase the activity of antioxidant enzymes, and scavenge oxygen free radicals; 6) HBO can promote cognitive recovery, increase brain ATP level, and reduce hippocampal nerve cell loss induced by hypoxia; 7) HBO can reduce leukocyte infiltration and the level of inflammatory cytokines, inhibit inflammatory cell activity, and maintain blood-brain barrier permeability; 8) HBO can enhance phagocytic and plasmin activities, and accelerate hematoma removal rate; 9) HBO can improve aerobic metabolism and energy supply and maintain normal physiological functions of brain cells and vascular endothelial cells (12); 10) HBO can increase plasma oxygen dissolution, and promote long-distance oxygen supply even if the vessel is completely blocked (9,12); and 11) HBO can promote the restoration of blood-brain barrier integrity after vascular infarction in rabbits (17).

HBO therapy may have the following side effects. First, Yasu reported that HBO might promote free oxygen radical production and lipid peroxidation in normal rats (22). However, Mink and Dutka showed that although HBO increased free radicals, it was not associated with lipid peroxidation and did not affect neurological recovery (16). Second, some scholars believed that HBO could cause vasospasm and contraction, therefore reducing blood supply. However, multiple studies have confirmed that although HBO induced vasoconstriction and blood flow reduction, it did not lead to clinical damage,

and SPECT imaging prompted that brain tissue metabolism was not affected (16,18). It has been hypothesized that increased oxygen supply from HBO may be sufficient to counteract its side effects such as reduced cerebral blood flow (12), the phenomenon similar to the steal phenomenon reported by Lassen and Palvogyi (11), and blood supply increase in the injured area resulted from reactivity due to normal vasoconstriction.

In the present study, the GCS scores of patients in the two groups showed the same trend at the third week and the fifth week after treatment, but the improvement of the HBO group was better than that of the non-HBO group, indicating that early HBO therapy had better effects on improvement of consciousness. Similarly, the GOS scores of patients in both groups improved after 5 weeks and 3 months of treatment, indicating that HBO therapy could improve the prognosis and the living status of patients after cerebral hemorrhage. All these results suggest that HBO has a very good role in promoting rehabilitation of patients with cerebral hemorrhage after surgery. But it should be noted that HBO is one of the measures to promote rehabilitation and needs to be combined with other treatments in order to achieve the best therapeutic effect, minimize brain damage and maximize patient recovery. Experimental animal studies suggest that HBO combined with nicardipine can promote neurological rehabilitation (7). Further study and summary of HBO therapy program are needed to better promote patient recovery.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions could be drawn from our results. First, early HBO therapy could promote awareness of patients with cerebral hemorrhage after craniotomy. Second, early HBO therapy could improve the prognosis of patients with cerebral hemorrhage after craniotomy. Third, early HBO therapy in combination with other rational rehabilitation measures can effectively promote the rehabilitation of patients, minimize the extent of their disability, and improve their social life. Overall, early HBO therapy has immeasurable beneficial effects.

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