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Signs of space occupying lesion

What does space occupying lesion mean. What is space occupying lesion.

The pressure exerted by fluids inside the skull and on the medical brain conditionIntracranial Pressuress Pressuressely high high can cause the brain to hinygTypesincreas, normal, decreased intracranial pressure (ICP) is the pressure exerted by fluids such as cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) Inside the skull and cerebral tissue. ICP is measured in mercury millimeters (mmHg) and at rest, it is normally 7 - 15 mmHg for a supino adult. [1] The body has various mechanisms with which it maintains the ICP stable, with CSF pressures ranging from about 1 mmHg into normal adults through rounds in production and absorption of QCS. Changes in the ICP are attributed to variations in the volume in one or more of the constituents contained in the skull. The pressure of the CSF has been shown to be influenced by abrupt changes in intratharacic pressure during cough (which is induced by the contraction of the diaphragm and the muscles of the abdominal wall, the latter also increases intra-abdominal pressure), the valsalva maneuver and communication with vasculature (venous and arterial systems). Intracranial hypertension (IH), also called increased ICP (IIICP) or raised intracranial pressure (RICP), is elevation of pressure in the skull. ICP is normally 7 Å å,~ "15 mm Hg; at 20 Å,~ 25 mm HG, the upper limit of the normal, treatment to reduce the ICP can be necessary. [2] Signs and symptoms of intracranial pressure raised in general, symptoms and signs that suggest an increase in ICP include headaches, vomiting without nausea, eye windshield, altered level of consciousness, back pain and papilledema. If Papilledema is protracted, it can lead to visual disturbances, optical atrophy And at the end of the cecieta. The headache is classically a morning headache that could wake up the person. The brain is relatively poorly provided by oxygen as a result of mild hypoventilation during sleep hours and cerebral edema can worsening overnight due to the lying position. The headache is worse than coughing, sneezing or bending and progressively worsening over time. There may also be personalities or behavioral changes. [Clarification required o] In addition to the above, if the mass effect is present with the consequent displacement of the brain tissue, the additional signs can include pupillaric expansion, the paralysis of Abducens and the Cushing Triad. The Cushing Triad involves greater systolic blood pressure, an enlarged pulse pressure, bradycardia and an abnormal respiratory pattern. [3] In children, a low cardiac frequency is particularly suggestive of high ICP. [Necessary quote] Irregular respirations occur when injury to brain parts interfere with respiratory drive. Bio's breathing, in which breathing is rapid for a period and therefore absent for a period, yes Due to injury to brain hemispheres or the slide, [4] Hyperventilation can occur when the brain stem or the tegmentum is damaged. [4] Normally, patients with normal blood pressure retain normal vigilance with ICP of 25 Å,~ "40 mmHg (unless the fabric moves at the same time). Only when ICP, ICP, 40 - 50 mmHg CPP and brain perfusion decrease to a level that results in loss of consciousness. Any further elevations will lead to cerebral infarction and brain death. [Quote required] In infants and young children, the effects of PCI differ because their cranial sutures have not closed. In infants, the fountains or soft spots on the head where the skull bones are not yet melted, swelling when PCI becomes too high. PCI is correlated with intraocular pressure (IOP), but it seems to lack the accuracy required for a close management of intracranial pressure in the acute post-traumatic period. [5] Papilledema, or swelling of the optical disk, can be a reliable sign that PCI is elevated. Unlike other conditions that can lead to swelling of the optical disc, it is in case of papilledema that vision could go largely unaltered. [6] Causes of Abnormal Intracranial PressureThe causes of increased intracranial pressure can be classified by the mechanism by which PCI is increased: the mass effect such as brain cancer, infarction with edema, contusions, subdural or epidural hematoma, or abscesses all of which tend to deform the ad adjacent Brain. [Quotation required] Generalized brain swelling may occur in ischemic-anoxia states, acute hepatic failure, hypertensive encephalopathy, hypercarbic (hypercapnia) and hepatocerebral reye syndrome. These conditions tend to reduce brain perfusion pressure, but with minimal tissue changes. Increased blood pressure may be due to breast venous thrombosis, heart failure, or obstruction of the upper mediastinal or jugular veins. Obstruction to the flow and / or absorption of CSF may occur in hydrocephalus (blockage in the ventricles or subarachnoid space at the base of the Brain, for example, by ArnoldÅ å ~ "Chariri Malformation), extensive meningial disease (e.g., infection, cancer, granuloma or hemorrhage), or obstruction in cerebral convexity and upper sagittal sinus (decreased absorption). [Quote required] Increased production of CSF occur in meningitis, subarachnoid hemorrhage or choroid plexus cancer. [Quotation required] Idiopathic or unknown cause (idiopathic intracranial hypertension, a common cause of people otherwise wells especially younger women) [Quotation required] craniostenosis one of the most damaging aspects of brain trauma And other conditions, directly related to poor result, is intracranial pressure high. [8] PCI is very likely to cause serious damage if it rises too high. [9] Very high intracranial pressures are usually fatal if prolonged, but children can tolerate higher pressures for longer periods. [10] An increase in pressure, more Due to the lesion of the head leading to intracranial ematoma or cerebral edema, it can crush brain tissue, move brain structures, contribute to hydrocephalus, cause a brain hernia and limit blood flow to the brain. [11] It is a cause of reflex bradycardia. [12] Low ICP main article: spontaneous intracranial cerebrospinal loss loss hypotension can occur as a result of a one Loss of LCS in one other body cavity. More commonly, the reduction of the ICP is the result of lumbar puncture or other medical procedures that involve the brain or spinal cord. There are various medical imaging technologies to help identify the cause of PCI decrease. Often, the syndrome is self-limiting, especially if it is the result of a medical procedure. [Requested quote] If the persistent intracranial hypotension is the result of a lumbar puncture, you can apply a Å «Blood patch» for Seal the release site of cerebrospinal fluid. Different medical therapies have been proposed; Only intravenous administration of caffeine and theophylline has proved to be particularly useful [13]. Pathophysiology The cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP), blood pressure flowing to the brain is normally quite constant due to self-regulation, but for abnormal average blood pressure (MAP) or the cerebral perfusion pressure is calculated by subtracting intracranial pressure from medium blood pressure: Å, cppÅ, = Å, iapÅ, one of the main dangers of the increase in PCI is that it can cause ischemia by decreasing the CPP. When the PCI approaches the level of media systemic pressure, cerebral perfusion decreases. The response of the organism to a drop in the CPP is to increase systemic blood pressure and dilate brain blood vessels. This causes an increase in the volume of brain blood, which increases the ICP, further lowering the CPP and causing a vicious circle. This translates into a widespread reduction in brain flow and perfusion, resulting in ischemia and cerebral infarction. The increase in blood pressure can also bleee intracranial bleeding faster, also increasing the ICP. [Necessary quote] A serious increase in the ICP, if caused by a unilateral injury occupying space (for example a hematoma) It can cause a movement of the median line, a dangerous sequel in which the brain moves towards one side as a result of a massive swelling in a brain hemisphere. The movement of the median line can compress the ventricles and lead to hydrocephalus. [15] MonroÅ å ÅKellie's hypothesis The relationship between pressure and volume between PCI, volume of cerebrospinal liquid, blood and brain fabric and cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP) is known as the doctrine or hypothesis of MonroÅ å ÅKellie. [16] [17] [18] Anylastic and that the volume within the skull is fixed. The skull and its constituents (blood, CSF and cerebral fabric) create a state of volumetric balance, such that any volume increase of one of the cranial constituents must be offset by a decrease in volume of another. [18] The main buffers for the increase in volume include cerebrospinal liquid and, to a lesser extent, the blood volume These pads respond to the volume increases of the remaining components For example, an increase in the volume of the lesion (e.g. epidural hematoma) will be compensated by the lower shift of the cerebrospinal liquid and venous blood.[18] The hypothesis of MonroÅ å å takes its name from the doctors of Edinburgh Alexander Monro and George Kellie[19]. Diagnosis DiagnosisThe most definitive way to measure intracranial pressure is with transducers placed inside the brain. A catheter can be surgically inserted into one of the lateral ventricles of the brain and can be used to drain QCS (cerebrospinal fluid) to decrease PIC. This type of discharge is known as external ventricular discharge (EVD). [8] This is rarely required outside of the settings of brain injury and brain surgery. In situations where only small amounts of QCS need to be drained to reduce PCI (e.g. in IH), QCS drainage through lumbar puncture can be used as a treatment. Non-invasive measurement of intracranial pressure is being studied. [20] Treatment Treatment for ICP depends on the cause. In addition to the management of underlying causes, the main considerations in the acute treatment of ICP increase relate to the management of stroke and brain trauma. For long-term or chronic forms of elevated ICP, particularly idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IH), a specific type of diuretic drug (acetazolamide) is used. [21] In case of confirmed brain neoplasm, dexamethasone is given to decrease PCI. Although the exact mechanism is unknown, current research shows that dexamethasone is able to decrease peritumoral water content and pressure of local tissues to decrease PIC. [22] Ventilation In people who have a high ICP due to an acute injury, it is particularly important to ensure adequate airway, breathing and oxygenation. Inadequate blood oxygen levels (hypoxia) or excessively high carbon dioxide levels (hypercapnia) cause brain blood vessels to dilate, increasing blood flow to the brain and causing increased PIC. [23] Inadequate oxygenation also forces brain cells to produce energy using anaerobic metabolism, which produces lactic acid and lowers pH, also dilating blood vessels and exacerbating the problem. [8] Conversely, blood vessels constrict when carbon dioxide levels are below normal, so hyperventilating a person with a ventilating valve mask or bag can temporarily reduce PIC. Hyperventilation was previously a part of the standard treatment of traumatic brain injury, but the induced constriction of blood vessels limits blood flow to the brain at a time when the brain may already be ischemic - so it is no longer widely used. [24] In addition, the brain adapts to the new carbon dioxide level after 48 to 72 hours of hyperventilation, which could cause the vessels to dilate rapidly if the carbon dioxide levels have been returned to normal too quickly. [24] Hyperventilation is still used if the PIC is resistant to other methods control, or there are signs of brain herniation, because the damage hernia can cause is so severe that it can be helpful to restrict blood vessels even if this reduces blood flow. ICP can also be lowered by raising the head of the bed, improving venous drainage. A side effect of this is that it could lower blood pressure in the head, resulting in a reduced and possibly inadequate inadequate Brain supply. The venous drainage can also be hampered by external factors such as hard collars to immobilize the neck in traumatized patients, and this can also increase the ICP. Sand bags can be used to further limit the movements of the neck. [Requested quote] Drugs in the hospital, blood pressure can be increased to increase the CPP, increase perfusion, oxygenate tissues, remove waste and then reduce swelling. [24] Since hypertension is the way the body pushes blood into the brain, doctors normally do not interfere with it when it is in a person with a cranial injury [4]. When it is necessary to reduce the brain blood flow, the map can be lowered using common antihypertensive drugs such as foobal-antagonists. [8] If there is an intact ematoencephalic barrier, you can resort to osmotherapy (mannitolo or hypertonic saline solution) to reduce intracranial pressure. [25] It is not clear if the mannitol or the hypertonic saline solution are superior or if it improves the results. [26] [27] Lotte, restlessness and convulsions can increase metabolic requests and oxygen consumption, as well as the increase in blood pressure. [23] [28] Blood pressure and other side effects [8] so, if the complete sedation alone is ineffective, people can be paralyzed with drugs like atracurium. Paralysis allows cerebral veins to drain more easily, but can mask the signs of convulsions, and drugs can have other harmful effects. [23] Paralyzing drugs are introduced only if patients are completely sedated (this is essentially the same as a general anesthetic) [necessary quote] Surgery The crunchytomies are holes practiced in the skull with the help of cranial drills to remove intracranial hematomas or Relieve pressure from parts of the brain. [8] Since the increase in PCI can be caused by the presence of a mass, the removal of this by craniotomy will decrease the increase in PCI. [Required quote] A drastic treatment for the increase in PCI is the decompressive craniectomy , [29] In which a part of the skull is removed and the hard mother is expanded to allow the brain to swell without crushing it or cause hernia. [24] The removed bone section, known as a bone flap, can be preserved in the patient's abdomen and resized to complete the skull once the acute cause of increase in the ICP has been resolved. Alternatively, you can use a synthetic material to replace the bone section removed (see Cranioplasty) [necessary quote] See also Brain trauma Foundation Copper batted Skull Index (PRX) References ^ A B Steiner La, Andrews PJ (2006). Å «Monitoring of the brain LESO: ICP and CBF Å å» British Journal of Anaesthesia. 97 (1): 26Å ~38. Doi: 10.1093/BJA/AEI110. PMIDÅ, 16 698 860. ^ Gchajr J 2000, "Concern trauma". Lancet. 356 (9233): 9239. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736 (00) 02 689-1. S2CIDA 45 288 155. Sanders MJ and McKenna K. 2001. 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