

지주막하 출혈 후 발생한 심부정맥 혈전증 환자에 대한 한양방 병용치료 증례 보고 1례

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A Case Report of a Patient with Subarachnoid Hemorrhage and Deep Vein Thrombosis Treated with a Combination of East-West Medicine

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To report on a patient with subarachnoid hemorrhage and deep vein thrombosis treated with a combination of Korean and Western medicine.

Methods: A patient diagnosed with subarachnoid hemorrhage and deep vein thrombosis was treated with herbal medicine (*Gagam-cheongyeolsaseub-tang*), acupuncture (GV2, GB20, LI11, LI4, TE5, GB34, ST36, SP9, ST38, GB39, SP6, LR3), moxibustion (CV6, CV9), and Western medicine for deep vein thrombosis and subarachnoid hemorrhage. To evaluate edema, one of the classic symptoms of deep vein thrombosis, we measured leg circumference at a specified time.

Results: After taking *Gagam-cheongyeolsaseub-tang* and being treated with acupuncture, moxibustion, and Western medicine, the patient showed improvement in leg edema. The left calf circumference decreased from 37.5 cm to 34.5 cm.

Conclusions: Korean medicine, acupuncture, moxibustion, and Western medicine may provide effective treatment for deep vein thrombosis in patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage, but further study is needed.

Key words: subarachnoid hemorrhage, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), Korean medicine, (*Gagam-cheongyeolsaseub-tang*)

				1
		2004	10	391
(deep vein thrombosis,	2008	10	531	2
DVT)	DVT			
			3	5
: 20180316	: 20180523	: 20180527		
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1.34

1

(immobility)
DVT

1. 125 I fibrinogen 50% DVT

5. DVT

6

7.8

20- 50%

7

DVT

69

610

9

10 DVT 611

12

1 6

1. : ○○(/47)
- 2 / : 1567 cm/60 kg
- 3
- 1) Quadriplegia
- 2) Dysfunction of cognition
- 3) Both leg edema(Lt> Rt)
- 4 : 2017 07 05
- 5
- 1) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- 2) Subdural hemorrhage
- 3) Hypertension :
- 4) Deep vein thrombosis
- 6 : 2017 9 15 ~ 2017 10 9
- 7
- 1) 2017 7 5
-
- (computer tomography, CT)
- (external ventricular drain, EVD)
- 1 2017 8
- △△ 1 DVT
- , △△
- 2) 2017 9
- 25
- 8
- 1) 2017 07 08 CT brain(Fig 1)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Large amount of ICH was noted. | femoral, popliteal, tibial vein - with diffuse |
| (2) so severe brain swelling was noted. | left lower leg edema. |
| 2) 2017 08 11 CT Chest Thromboembolism | (2) No evidence of pulmonary thromboembolism |
| (Fig 2) | (3) Basilar subsegmental atelectasis. |
| (1) Deep vein thrombosis at left external iliac, | (4) post of state(s/p) Tracheostomy. |

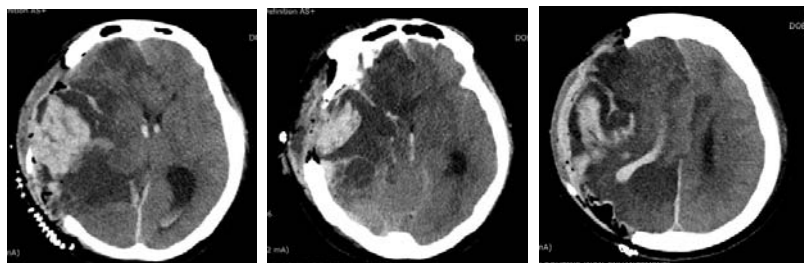


Fig. 1. CT brain of Patient (2017.07.08).

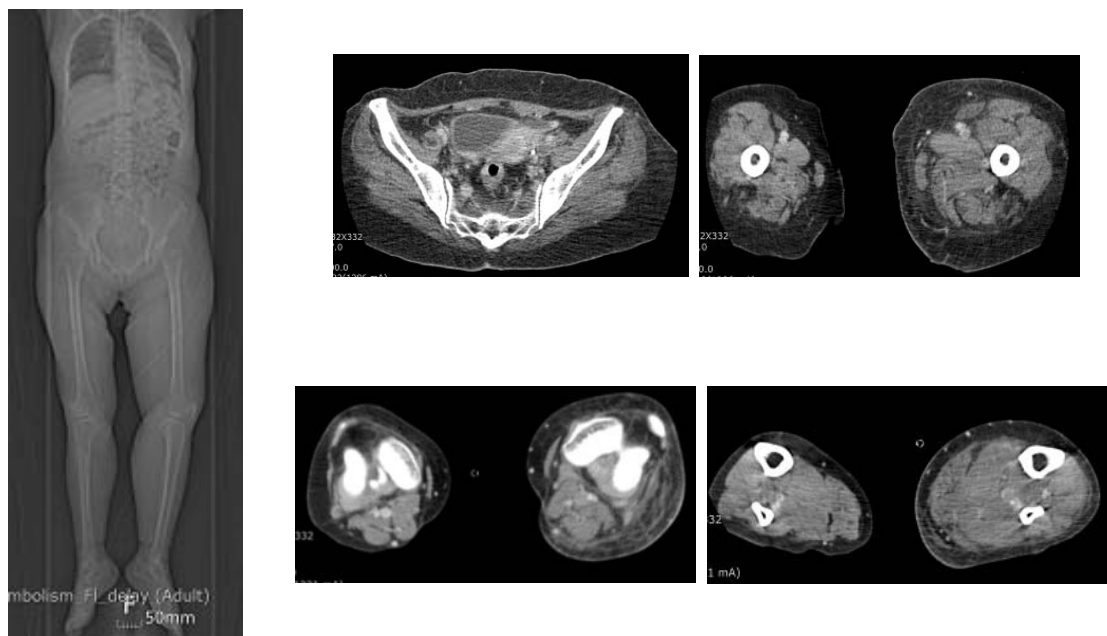


Fig. 2. CT thromboembolism of patient (2017.08.11).

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 3) 2017 08 11 D-dimer : 3.73 ug/mL F.E.U | 9 |
| (<0.5) | 1) Quadriplegia |
| 4) 2017 12 07 D-dimer : 1.04 ug/mL F.E.U | (1) (Level Of Consciousness, LOC) |
| (<0.5) | stupor , Glasgow coma scale |

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(GCS, GCS) 4 (GCS= E2/V1/M1) (2) , : (percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy, PEG)
 , 1 1400 kcal
 3 ,
 (3) : 1 1 diaper
 (2) Manual Muscle Testing(MMT) ,
 1 , 2
 1 , 1 (4) : 45 1 diaper
 , 1 1
 2) Both leg edema(Lt> Rt) urine nitrite urine bacteria positive
 (1) △△ 2017 8 (5) : (Tracheostomy)
 11 DVT (6) , : ,
 CT Chest Thromboembolism Lt. lower extremity DVT suction 6-7
 , D-dimer 373 ug/mL F.E.U (7) :
 , Renal function rivaroxaban (8) :
 . 3 15 mg 1 2 (9) : ,
 1 1 20 mg (10) : (140 mmHg
 rivaroxaban 20 mg 1 (11) : 80 mmHg 98 /)
 1 , DVT (12) (37.0 °C)
 10 cm 10
 45.8 cm, 41.6 cm, 406
 cm, 38.4 cm, 10 cm 10
 37.5 cm, 34.0 cm 1)
 25.6 cm, 23.8 cm (1) (Gagam-cheongyeolsaseub-tang
 , Table 1) , ()
 , DVT 1 , , , , , ,
 , 根 , , , 7
 3 1
 (1) : 1 8

13
 4 g
 (2) 1 2 3 (120 cc/
) , , 2
 1
 (3) 2017 09 20
 25

3
 (1) 1 1 20
 (2) : CV6(), CV9()
 4
 (1) Lacosamide 200 mg Topiramate 100 mg
 Amantadine 100 mg Oxiracetam 160 mg :
 30
 (2) S-Levetiracetam 100 mg Carvedilol 25 mg :
 30
 (3) Mosapride 5 mg Magnesium Oxide 250 mg
 Baclofen 10 mg : , , 30

Table 1. Composition of 加減清熱瀉濕湯 (Gagam-cheongyeolsaseub-tang)

Herb	Latin name	Dose (g)
	<i>Atractylodis Rhizoma</i>	4
()	<i>Phellodendri Cortex</i> (PREPARATA CUM SAL)	4
	<i>Perillae Herba</i>	3
	<i>Paeoniae Radix</i>	3
	<i>Chaenomelis Fructus</i>	3
	<i>Alismatis Rhizoma</i>	3
	<i>Akebiae Caulis</i>	3
	<i>Sinomenii Caulis et Rhizoma</i>	3
	<i>Aurantii Fructus Immaturus</i>	3
	<i>Cyperii Rhizoma</i>	3
	<i>Osterici Radix</i>	3
	<i>Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma</i>	3
	<i>Arecae Pericarpium</i>	4
Total amount		42

(4) Vortioxetine HBr 5 mg Rivaroxaban 20 mg
 : 30
 (5) Amlodipine 10 mg Lansoprazole 30 mg :
 30
 (6) Solifenacin 5 mg
 5) :

2
 (1) 1 1 20
 (2) : GV20(), GB20(), LI11(
), LI4(), TE5(), GB34(),
 ST36(), SP9(), ST38(), GB
 39(), SP 6(), LR3()
 (3) : 40 mm, 0.25 mm

11.
 1) (Motor grade) (Glasgow
 coma scale, GCS)
 07
 MMT , GCS
 2
 2
 2 07 10
 cm , 10 cm ,
 tool line 1.4 m

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1. 근력 및 인지의 변화

1) (Fig 3)
 , GCS 4 (GCS= E2/V1/M1)
 1 ,
 1 3 5
 2 ,
 1 2
 (Glasgow coma scale,
 GCS) 5 (GCS= E2/V1/M2)
 2
 , MMT 1 , 2
 1 , 1

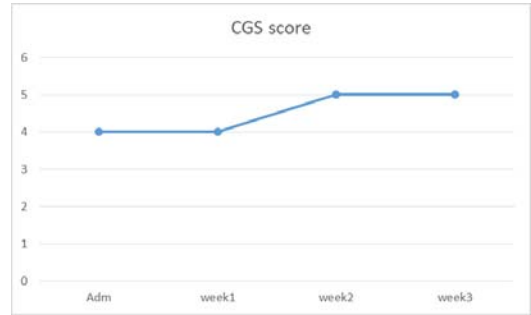


Fig. 3. The change of GCS score.

2. 하지 둘레 변화(Table 2)

1) 10 cm
 458 cm, 41.6 cm
 41.6 cm, 39.5 cm
 42 cm, 21 cm

Table 2. Change of Circumference of The Patient's Leg (25 Days)

Contents	Adm	9/18	9/20	9/22	9/24	9/26	9/28	9/30	10/2	10/4	10/6	10/8	Discrepancy between before and after treatment	
(1)	Rt.	41.6	41.2	41.0	40.9	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.0	39.6	38.9	39.4	39.5	- 2.1
	Lt.	45.8	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.0	42.8	43.9	43.0	41.7	41.3	41.5	41.6	- 4.2
(2)	Rt.	38.4	38.3	38.0	38.0	37.0	37.2	37.2	36.8	37.1	36.8	36.8	36.7	- 1.7
	Lt.	40.6	39.7	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.6	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.3	- 2.3
(3)	Rt.	34.0	33.5	33.3	33.3	33.1	32.9	33.5	32.9	32.9	32.7	32.1	32.4	- 1.6
	Lt.	37.5	37.2	36.0	36.0	34.8	35.3	35.6	35.7	34.0	34.5	34.3	34.5	- 3.0
(4)	Rt.	23.8	23.7	24.4	24.5	24.2	24.3	24.0	24.2	24.0	23.6	23.3	23.6	- 0.2
	Lt.	25.6	25.5	25.8	26.3	25.8	25.1	24.7	24.5	24.2	24.5	24.3	24.5	- 1.1

(1) : 10 cm above the knee joint, (2) : knee joint, (3) : 10 cm below the tibial tuberosity, (4) : ankle joint

2) 37.5 cm, 34.0 cm
 40.6 cm, 38.4 cm
 34.5 cm, 32.4 cm
 30 cm, 1.6 cm
 38.3 cm, 36.7 cm
 23 cm, 1.7 cm
 4) 25.6 cm, 23.8 cm
 3) 10 cm (Fig 4)

cm 245 cm, 236 cm
1.1 cm, 0.2 cm

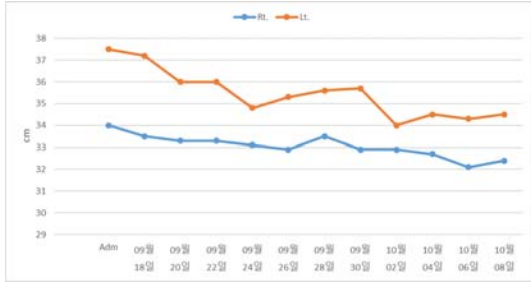


Fig. 4. The change of calf circumference.

(deep vein thrombosis, DVT)

DVT 2004 10 391
2008 10 531

'Virchow Triad'

5

DVT

³, DVT

(Homan's)

¹. DVT

10 cm
2 cm

(Homan's)
DVT

¹⁰.
DVT (Table 3)¹⁴. Wells score (venous duplex scan), (computed tomography, CT), (magnetic resonance imaging MRI) (fibrinogen), D- (D-dimer) ¹⁵, (fibrin degradation product) , ¹⁶.

D-

¹⁴. 1/3

Table 3. Revised Wells Score Criteria for Assessment of Suspected DVT

Criteria	Score (points)
1. Active cancer (treatment ongoing or within the last 6 months or palliative)	1
2. Calf swelling > 3 cm compared to asymptomatic calf (measured 10 cm below the tibial tuberosity)	1
3. Collateral superficial veins (non-varicose)	1
4. Pitting edema (greater in the symptomatic leg)	1
5. Swelling of the entire leg	1
6. Localized tenderness along the distribution of the deep venous system	1
7. Paralysis, paresis, or recent plaster cast immobilization of the lower extremities	1
8. Recently bedridden for ≥ 3 days, or major surgery requiring a regional or general anesthetic in the previous 12 weeks	1
9. Previously documented deep vein thrombosis	1
10. Alternative diagnosis at least as likely as DVT	-2
Interpretation : for dichotomized evaluation (likely vs. unlikely)	
Score of 2 or higher	Deep vein thrombosis is 'likely'
Score of less than 2	Deep vein thrombosis is 'unlikely'
DVT : deep vein thrombosis	

DVT 15
 DVT 6
 7, 6-12
 25% 3% 17
 3
 DVT
 DVT
 78
 DVT
 3-6
 3
 20- 50%
 15
 30% ○○
 1
 CT Chest Thromboembolism
 DVT
 (immobility) , D-dimer 373 ug/mL F.E.U
 DVT
 18
 rivaroxaban 1 1

GCS 4 2 5
2
d-dimer 1.04 ug/mL F.E.U
DVT
9 DVT
10 DVT
4
1920
rivaroxaban thrombin Xa 1
Rivaioxaban DVT
K 17
21
V.
13 DVT
DVT 4
10 cm
42 cm, 23 cm, 10 cm, 30 cm, 1.1 cm

2018

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