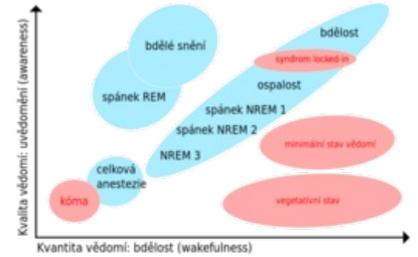


Unconsciousness

Disorders of consciousness

1. **Qualitative** (confusion, disorientation, delirium),
 2. **Quantitative** (apathy, somnolence, sopor, semicoma, subcoma, coma, deep coma and death),
 - **somnolence** - a milder form of impaired consciousness, the patient must be aroused by irritation, address, touch and then is fully oriented
 - **sopor** - a more severe form of impaired consciousness, where the patient can be brought back to short-term consciousness only by severe painful irritation,
 - **resuscitation** - the affected person is awake but is not aware of his / her activity (for example during hypoglycaemia).
- in a patient with impaired consciousness, we are actively looking for symptoms that may lead to an urgent surgical indication,
 - the state of consciousness depends on the activity of ARAS (activating reticular ascending system) - it is stored in the rostral region of the pons, mesencephalus and thalamus,
 - Consciousness has two components - content (quality) and (quantity) degree of vigilance.



States of consciousness according to awareness and alertness. Pathological conditions marked in red.

Glasgow Coma Scale - GCS

- assessment of the level of consciousness regardless of the focal neurological finding,
- it is the sum of three values for - eye opening, motoric response and verbal response,
- the minimum is GCS 3 and the maximum is 15,
- there are a total of 4 points for opening the eyes (spontaneously, to address, for pain, nothing at all),
- there are 5 points for a verbal answer,
- there are 6 points for motor response (there is important decerebration - 2b, and decortication - 3b),
 - if GCS <7 we talk about coma state,
 - for GCS <8 intubation is appropriate,
 - if GCS <13 we have to hospitalize the patient.

Other investigations in the unconscious

- **lateralization**,
 - we are actively looking for symptoms of asymmetry - motor skills and pupils,
- **bulb movements**,
 - sometimes we find stray movements of bulbs, testify to preserved oculomotor skills, are a good symptom,
- **pupils**,
 - we notice the size (we record in mm), symmetry and reaction to exposure,
 - anisocoria - testifies to the oppression of n. III on the edge of the tentoria,
 - symmetric miosis - if there is a decortication reaction to pain, it indicates central herniation,
 - symmetric mydriasis without photoreaction - very advanced deterioration of strain functions,
- **oculocephalic reflexes** - in the state of unconsciousness we turn the patient's head (only when the spine is not injured!) and if the trunk is intact, the unconscious patient fixes the sight in one position,
- **motor examination**,
 - we monitor the tone of the muscles, the reflexes, the symmetry of spontaneous movements during pain,
- **breathing disorders (abnormalities).**

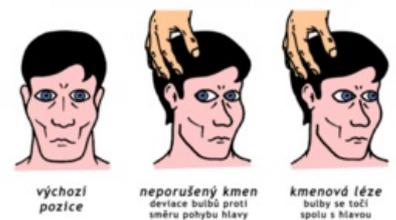
Differential diagnostics

The list of causes is for orientation !

Simply (for use beside the patient) for a dozen causes of unconsciousness

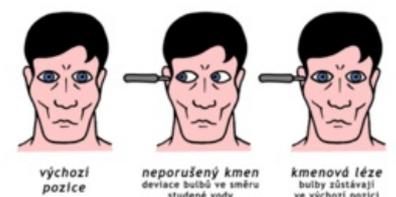
neurogenic causes

OKULOCEFALICKÝ REFLEX u bezvědomého
 držíme hlavu nemocného (na zádech), oči jsou upřeny na nos vyšetřujícího při natočení hlavy na stranu zůstávají oči zdravého fixovány



Oculocephalic reflex in the state of unconsciousness

OKULOVESTIBULÁRNÍ REFLEX u bezvědomého
 aplikace 20ml vody o 0°C do zevního zvukovodu (v poloze na zádech s hlavou fletovanou ve 30°)



Oculovestibular reflex in the state of unconsciousness

- apoplexy, KCP, meningitis, encephalitis, brain tumors, epilepsy, SAK, thrombosis, embolism, air embolism, brain abscess, narcolepsy, brain commotion, contusion.
 - clinical picture - signs of lateralization, areactive pupils, anisocoria, are not present or asymmetric extraocular motor or other brainstem reflexes, we notice an absent gaze, strabismus, there are obvious signs of trauma.

primarily psychogenic causes - psychogenic stupor - hysteria, deep hypnosis,

- there are absent abnormal neurological signs, normal pupils, lack of oculocephalic reflexes, normal oculovestibular reflexes, tightly closed eyes, the patient's hands do not fall on the face, if we drop them directly above him, a history of psychiatric illness.

exogenous causes

- **poisoning,**
 - ethanol, hypnotics, addictive substances, general anesthetics, fungi (for example, amanita phalloides), carbon monoxide,...
- **infection,**
 - meningitis, tetanus, botulism, scabies, rabies,...
- **physical cause,**
 - hypothermia, hyperthermia, electric shock, burns, colds, drowning

endogenous causes (metabolic)

- **toxic,**
 - liver, uremia, pseudouremia, eclampsia,
- **endocrine,**
 - diabetic coma (hyperglycemia),
 - nausea, vomiting, dehydration, acetone in the breath, polyuria, rapid deep breathing, tachycardia,
 - hypoglycemia,
 - sweating, tremor, hunger, weakness, headache, shallow breathing, tachycardia, increased blood pressure, damp skin, sudden onset,
 - hyperosmolar - thirst, weakness, dehydration, hallucinations, delirium, convulsions,
 - lacticidemic coma, thyrotoxic crisis, hypothyroid coma, pituitary coma, adrenal insufficiency coma (Addison), hypocalcemic coma (tetanus), hypercalcemic coma.

cardiovascular causes

- coronary heart disease - cardiogenic shock.
- arrhythmia - atrial fibrillation with the risk of thromboembolism.
- AV blockade III. degree - Morgagni-Adams-Stokes syndrome.
- ventricular tachycardia.
 - sick-sinus syndrome,
 - circulatory syncope - orthostatic collapse, carotid sinus syndrome (vagovagal reflex), aortic arch syndrome, subclavian steal syndrome, vertebrobasilar insufficiency, dissecting aortic aneurysm, sinus tumor and valve thrombus.
 - congenital heart defects,
 - acute cardiac tamponade,
 - hemorrhagic shock,
 - hypertensive crisis.

respiratory disorders

- hypoxia, anoxia, hypocapnia (from hyperventilation), hypercapnia, lung diseases.

water and electrolyte imbalances,

- dysequilibration system (hyponatremia - water poisoning), severe dehydration - increase in blood viscosity, decrease in blood pressure, hypochloroemia, hypokalemia, hyperkalemia.

Care of the unconscious person

- place the affected person in a stabilized position,
- it is recommended to turn the affected person to the other side after every 30 minutes in a stabilized position,
- we regularly evaluate blood circulation and respiration; if necessary, resuscitation is started immediately

Links

- ws:Bezvědomí

OKULOVESTIBULÁRNÍ REFLEX u pacienta při vědomí

aplikace 20ml vody o 0° C do zevního zvukovodu (v poloze na zádech s hlavou flektovanou o 30°)



aplikace studené vody u nemocných s kmenovou lézí provokuje při vědomí nystagmus s rychlou složkou na stranu opačnou aplikaci

Oculovestibular reflex in consciousness - Animation

Related articles

- Posouzení stavu vědomí
- Glasgowská stupnice hloubky bezvědomí
- Apalický syndrom
- Vědomí a jeho poruchy

External links

- Template:Mefanet

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- BYDŽOVSKÝ, Jan. *První pomoc*. 2. edition. Praha : GRADA, 2001. pp. 18-19. ISBN 80-247-0099-9.

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