



Abstract

The Comparison of Base Deficit, Lactate, and Strong Ion Gap as Early Predictor of Mortality in Trauma Patients

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Purpose: Currently, there is a variety of systems available for predicting prognosis of trauma patients such as trauma score, Injury severity score (ISS) and acid-base variables. But it is not clear that the initial acid-base variables are predictors of prognosis in trauma patients at the emergency department. The objective of this study is to compare the base deficit, lactate and strong ion gap as an early predictor of mortality in trauma patients.

Methods: Retrospective record review of 136 trauma patients needed to admit to intensive care unit via emergency department (June 2004 to February 2005). Data included age, injury mechanism, ISS, Revised trauma score (RTS), Multiple organ dysfunction score (MODS), Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation III (APACHE III), Glasgow coma scale (GCS), laboratory profiles, calculated anion gap and strong ion gap. Patients were divided into survivors and non-survivors, shock group and non-shock group with comparison by t-test; significance was assumed for $p < 0.05$. Correlation between acid-base variables and mean arterial blood pressure (MABP) was evaluated.

Results: There was a significant difference between the RTS ($p=0.00$), APACHE III ($p=0.00$), MODS ($p=0.00$), GCS ($p=0.00$) of survivors and non-survivors. There was no significant difference between the ISS ($p=0.082$), lactate ($p=0.541$), base excess ($p=0.468$) and SIG ($p=0.894$) of survivors and non-survivors. There was a significant difference between the RTS ($p=0.023$), APACHE III ($p=0.002$), lactate ($p=0.000$), base excess ($p=0.000$) and SIG ($p=0.000$) of shock and non-shock group. There was no significant difference between the ISS ($p=0.270$), MODS ($p=0.442$) and GCS ($p=0.432$) of shock and non-shock group. The base excess was most correlated to MABP ($r^2=0.150$).

Conclusion: Initial base deficit, serum lactate and SIG are not predictors of mortality in moderate to severe trauma patients. Initial base deficit, serum lactate and SIG are correlated with the mean arterial blood pressure in trauma patients in emergency department.

Key Words: Lactate, Base deficit, Strong ion gap, Trauma, Outcome

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2.

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ISS, Revised trauma score (RTS), Multiple organ dysfunction score (MODS), Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation III (APACHE III), Glasgow coma scale (GCS)

pH, 가

90 mmHg

100

(1,2). 가

가 100

130 mmHg

Injury severity score (ISS) 가

(3).

(Lactate),

(Base deficit),

Stewart-Figge(4,5)

(SIG)

(strong ion gap: SIG)

Stewart(4)가

가 가

Strong ion difference apparent

(sodium), (SIDa)

(chloride), (bicarbonate)
(magnesium), (calcium), (lactate),
(phosphate), (albumin),
(PaCO₂)

$$SIDa = [Na^+] + [K^+] + [Ca^{++}] + [Mg^{++}] - [Cl^-] - [lactate]$$

(CO₂), (albumin) (phosphate)

1992 Figge (5) Strong ion difference effective (SIDe)

가

$$SIDe = 2.46 \times 10^{-8} \times PCO_2 / (10^{-pH}) + [albumin] \times (0.123 \times pH - 0.631) + Phosphate \times (0.309 \times pH - 0.469)$$

가

1.

가

0 가

2004 1 1 2005 2 28

$$\text{Strong Ion Gap (SIG)} = \text{SIDa} - \text{SIDe}$$

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. 16 , ISS 10 ,

SPSS 12.0 (SPSS for Window release 12.0, SPSS Inc. USA) t-test, Correlation analysis, Linear regression

. 95% p 0.05

1. 136 103 (75.7%),
 33 (24.3%) 48.1±16.6
 106 (77.9%),
 30 (22.1%) 가
 42 (30.9%), 가
 94 (69.1%) (Table 1).

2. 가 가 27 (19.9%),
 18 (13.2%), 17 (12.5%) 62 ,
 26 (29.2%), 12 (8.8%), 1
 (0.7%), , 35 (25.7%)
 (Table 1).

3. pH, PaCO₂,
 Base deficit, lactate, Anion gap (AG)
 Na⁺, K⁺, Cl⁻, Ca⁺⁺, phos-

phate, albumin
 Stewart-Figge SIDa, SDe, SIG

Table 1. Characteristics of the patients and mechanisms of injury

Characteristics	No. of case (%)
Baseline	
Age (years)	48.1 ± 16.6
Sex (male : female)	103 (75.7):33 (24.3)
Group	
Survival : Non-survival	106 (77.9):30 (22.1)
Shock : Non-shock	42 (30.9):94 (69.1)
Mechanisms of injury	
Traffic accidents	62 (45.6)
Fall	26 (19.1)
Motorcycle	12 (8.8)
Bicycle	1 (0.7)
Others	35 (25.7)
Type of non-survival	
Death in hospital	23 (77)
Mouribound discharge	7 (18)
Causes of death	
Brain injury	23 (77)
Hypovolemic shock	6 (15)
MODS	1 (3)

MODS: Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome

Table 2. Biochemical variables used in acid-base evaluation and injury severity between survival group and non-survival group

Variables	Survivor (n=106)	Non-survivor (n=30)	p value
pH	7.37 ± 8.71	7.38 ± 6.72	0.560
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	36.37 ± 7.50	35.13 ± 8.81	0.448
[Na ⁺] (mmol/L)	139.15 ± 3.80	137.83 ± 4.10	0.104
[K ⁺] (mmol/L)	3.81 ± 0.47	3.78 ± 0.63	0.802
[Cl ⁻] (mmol/L)	108.56 ± 4.92	106.76 ± 5.15	0.087
[Ca ⁺⁺] (mg/dL)	8.53 ± 0.76	8.05 ± 1.77	0.162
Phosphate (mg/dL)	3.62 ± 1.42	3.39 ± 1.16	0.430
Albumin (g/dL)	3.78 ± 0.70	3.76 ± 0.84	0.853
BE (mmol/L)	-4.64 ± 4.87	-5.43 ± 6.39	0.468
Lactate (mmol/L)	3.75 ± 2.80	3.37 ± 2.40	0.541
AG (mmol/L)	13.67 ± 4.63	14.48 ± 5.48	0.429
SIDa (mmol/L)	38.64 ± 5.52	39.08 ± 5.80	0.073
SIDe (mmol/L)	28.55 ± 4.26	28.13 ± 5.97	0.729
SIG (mmol/L)	10.49 ± 4.34	10.64 ± 5.81	0.894
ISS	20.68 ± 7.69	23.40 ± 6.83	0.082
RTS	7.01 ± 1.21	5.71 ± 1.49	0.000
APACHE III	35.82 ± 21.77	62.93 ± 21.18	0.000
MODS	5.42 ± 2.44	7.66 ± 2.80	0.000
GCS	12.43 ± 3.80	8.07 ± 4.90	0.000

BE: base excess, AG: anion gap, SIDa: strong ion difference apparent, SDe: strong ion difference effective, SIG: strong ion gap, ISS: injury severity score, RTS: revised trauma score, MODS: multiple organ dysfunction score, APACHE III: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation III, GCS: glasgow coma scale

Table 2

106 (77.9%), 30 (22.1%) 가 ISS MODS
 , ISS, RTS,
 APACHE III, MODS, GCS t-test
 RTS, APACHE III, MODS, GCS 가
 가 (p=0.000), ISS, (6).
 가 (p>0.05)(Table 2).
 42 (30.9%), 94
 (69.1%) RTS(p=0.023), APACHE III(p=0.002), 가
 (p=0.000), (p=0.000), 가
 (p=0.000) 가 , ISS, MODS, 가
 GCS 가 (p>0.05)(Table 3).
 4. 가
 (7).
 Correlation analysis(Pearson correlation) 가
 p<0.05
 Linear regression r²=0.125, 0.150, 0.085
 가 (Fig. 1). (8).
 가

Table 3. Biochemical variables used in acid-base evaluation and injury severity between shock group and non-shock group

Variables	Shock (n=42)	Non-shock (n=94)	p value
pH	7.33 ± 0.11	7.39 ± 5.73	0.002
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	35.78 ± 9.60	36.22 ± 6.86	0.763
[Na ⁺] (mmol/L)	138.88 ± 4.30	138.86 ± 3.71	0.982
[K ⁺] (mmol/L)	3.95 ± 0.59	3.74 ± 0.46	0.032
[Cl ⁻] (mmol/L)	110.29 ± 4.65	107.24 ± 4.90	0.001
[Ca ²⁺] (mg/dL)	7.98 ± 1.17	8.62 ± 0.98	0.001
Phosphate (mg/dL)	4.15 ± 1.99	3.32 ± 0.89	0.014
Albumin (g/dL)	3.26 ± 0.76	4.00 ± 0.60	0.000
BE (mmol/L)	-7.67 ± 6.04	-3.50 ± 4.24	0.000
Lactate (mmol/L)	5.31 ± 3.22	2.69 ± 1.76	0.000
AG (mmol/L)	14.08 ± 5.91	13.75 ± 4.27	0.716
SIDa (mmol/L)	35.16 ± 5.58	40.77 ± 4.44	0.000
SIDe (mmol/L)	27.10 ± 4.57	29.03 ± 4.63	0.037
SIG	8.08 ± 4.55	11.91 ± 4.22	0.000
ISS	22.45 ± 8.71	20.76 ± 6.99	0.270
RTS	6.32 ± 1.49	6.91 ± 1.30	0.023
APACHE III	51.41 ± 24.14	37.46 ± 23.28	0.002
MODS	5.63 ± 2.70	6.02 ± 2.67	0.442
GCS	11.95 ± 4.44	11.30 ± 4.43	0.432

BE: base excess, AG: anion gap, SIDa: strong ion difference apparent, SIDe: strong ion difference effective, SIG: strong ion gap, ISS: injury severity score, RTS: revised trauma score, MODS: multiple organ dysfunction score, APACHE III: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation III, GCS: glasgow coma scale

가

가

(1,2).

가

가

$[Na^+] - [Cl^-] - [HCO_3^-]$

10~12 mmol/L

10~12 mmol/L

$[Na^+]$, $[Cl^-]$, $[HCO_3^-]$

가

(p=0.00). Mikulaschek (12)

가

가

가

Husain (13)

$[HCO_3^-]$

$[H^+]$

(endpoint)

pH

가

0 가

pH가
meq/L

가

-2~2

1.5 (9).

$[HCO_3^-]$

3 (14). Story (15)

5

(10). Kellum (11)

10.98 mEq/L 가

가 0.30±0.65 mEq/L

1.97

4.80± 가

4.67 mEq/L, 9.60±6.43 mEq/L

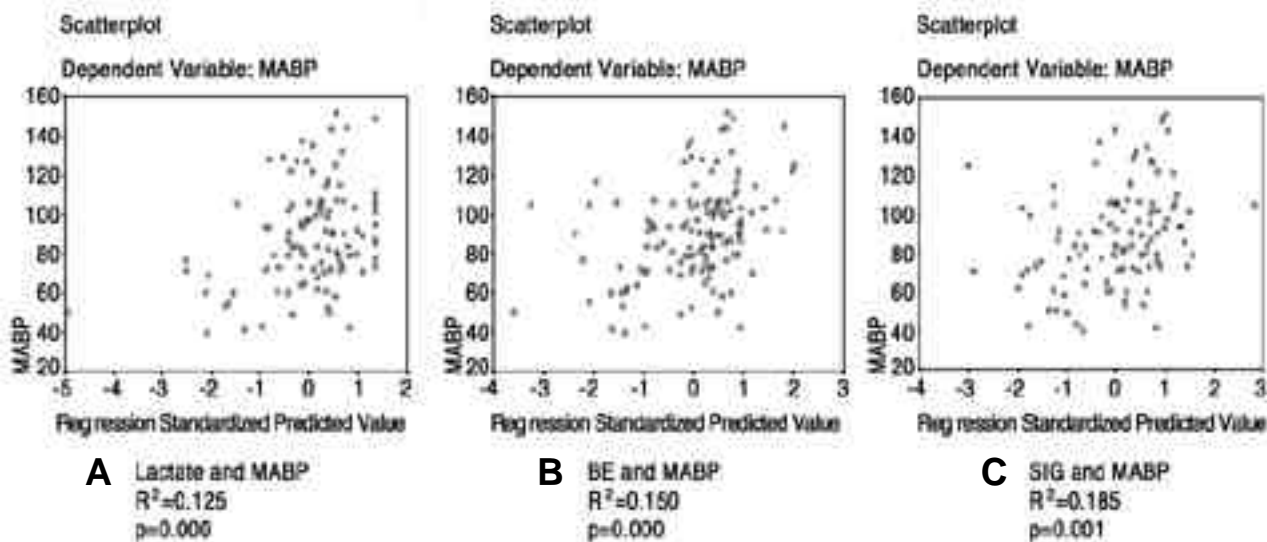
가

가

2 mmol/L

가

(Base



MABP: mean arterial blood pressure, SIG: strong ion gap, BE: base excess

Fig. 1. Correlation between acid-base variables and mean arterial blood pressure.

excess by unmeasured anions: BEua)

mmol/L, -3.50 mmol/L . Estenssoro (26)

(16).

(inorganic acid) (phosphate), (sulfate), (organic acid) (ketoacid), (anion protein) (exogenous anion) (17-19).

가 가 (Fig. 1).

가 가 (27-29).

가

가

가

(2, 20-23).

가 가 가 0 가

가

30

77% 23

(Table 1).

(21).

가

가

가

가

(8).

2,221

4.87

mEq/L,

8.20 mEq/L

(14).

가

가 (22).

10.49 mEq/L,

3.8

10.64 mEq/L

가

가

가

(28).

가

p=0.088

가 (23).

가

(30).

Rocktaeschel (24)

가

(correlation)

. Martin (2)

가

RTS,

APACHE III, MODS

가

가

가 (25).

5.31

mmol/L, -7.67 mmol/L

2.69

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