

Serum sodium disorders in patients with traumatic brain injury

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Abstract: Sodium disorders are the most common and most poorly understood electrolyte disorders in neurological patients. The aim of this study was to determine the incidence of sodium disorders and its association with different traumatic brain injuries. This prospective study was conducted in 80 patients diagnosed with moderate and severe traumatic brain injuries. All patients underwent cerebral computed tomography. Incidence of sodium disorders, presence of injuries in the first computed tomography after traumatic brain injury, and level of consciousness were analyzed. Patients that presented other potential causes of sodium disorders and systemic trauma were excluded from the study. The incidence of sodium disturbances was 45%: 20 patients presented hyponatremia and 16 hyponatremia. Refers to all patients with sodium disturbances 53% were detected in the first sample. We recorded at least one measurement <125 mEq/L in 50% of the patients with hyponatremia. A greater incidence of sodium disorders was found in patients with subdural, intracerebral hematoma and with diffuse axonal injury. The incidence of sodium disorders among the patients with diffuse lesions was greater than in the group of patients with brain contusion ($P = 0.022$). The incidence of sodium disorders is higher in patients with diffuse traumatic brain injuries. No association was found between focal lesions and proportion of sodium disorders.

Keywords: brain trauma, hypernatremia, hyponatremia

Introduction

Serum sodium disorders are the most common and probably the most poorly understood electrolyte disorders in neurological disease.^{1,2} The disturbance may manifest as hypernatremia or hyponatremia. Hypernatremia usually occurs in the syndrome of diabetes insipidus, whereas hyponatremia develops as a syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone or cerebral salt-wasting syndrome.^{2,3} It is well established that the outcomes of a traumatic brain injury (TBI) depend substantially on the homeostasis disorders following the trauma. Hyponatremia is a common electrolyte disorder encountered in patients in the neurosurgical intensive care unit (ICU).^{1,4}

The majority of recent studies that address the problem focus on the analysis of the neuroendocrinological mechanisms involved and therapeutic aspects.⁴ A few recent studies have been conducted on the prevalence, risk factors, associations with other conditions and parameters, and the results in the different types of cerebral illness. The majority of the studies that address these aspects deal with subarachnoid hemorrhage.^{5,6} Despite the importance of sodium disorders in TBI without systemic lesions in clinical practice, the incidence has been little studied. In this paper, the authors' aim was to determine the prevalence of sodium disorders such as hypernatremia and hyponatremia and their association with TBI in stable patients in a university hospital with a level I trauma center.

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This study was approved by the ethical committee of Hospital Das Clinicas, University of São Paulo School of Medicine, São Paulo, Brazil.

Methods

This prospective study was conducted in 80 consecutive patients diagnosed with TBI who were managed in 1 year and were hospitalized in the surgical ICU of the authors' hospital. All patients underwent neurosurgical examination, cervical spine and plain chest radiography, and cerebral computed tomography (CT). Patients underwent CT scans on two occasions: on hospital admission after resuscitation and within 12 hours after the first tomography. Hypertonic saline solution was not used in our cases, and no protocols with hypertonic saline solution for care in a rescue unit were adopted in Brazil. During this period, 2112 trauma patients were treated and, of these, 493 had moderate or severe TBI. Excluded from the study were those with prior sodium disorders or receiving diuretics (11 patients), 384 patients with associated systemic trauma (abdominal and orthopedic trauma; since these lesions often involve blood loss and need resuscitation with saline solution), and patients with moderate TBI not managed in the ICU (18 patients). After hospital admission with resuscitation by advanced trauma life support (ATLS) protocol, all patients with TBI and normal hemodynamic status were admitted to ICU and were included in this study. They did not receive diuretics and were free from renal or other endocrine diseases. Patients that presented other potential causes of sodium disorders and systemic trauma were excluded from the study. Sodium disorders were considered as disorders presenting at least one serum sodium detection <130 mEq/L or >145 mEq/L in the period from hospital admission (first sample collected in the emergency room during resuscitation) to 30 days (minimum follow-up) after TBI. In all patients, a standard blood sample was taken (collected directly from a peripheral vein in the arm or leg).

Patients who were hypo- or hypernatremic on admission, as well as those who developed sodium disorders during hospitalization, were included in the study. In patients with abnormal sodium, a blood sample was collected every day until correction of sodium and after that at least one blood sample per week during the first month after trauma. Decisions regarding the management of sodium disorders were left to the physicians responsible and were not influenced by the study. For all measurements, an AVL 988-4 Electrolyte Analyzer (AVL Scientific Co, Roswell, GA) was used.

The characteristics of the patients analyzed were as follows: incidence of sodium disorders, presence of injuries in the first CT scan of the skull after TBI (all scans were evaluated by two team members trained in CT evaluation), and level of consciousness according to the Glasgow coma scale (GCS).⁷ Only severe (GCS < 9) and moderate (GCS 9–13) TBI cases were considered in the study. The diagnostic criteria for diffuse injury was used in persistent comatose patients (more than 6 hours) and no focal lesions greater than 25 cm^3 as described by Marshall et al.⁸ The great majority (81.3%) of the patients were male. The average age was 35 years, with substantial variation (3–87). A *P* value of less than 0.05 was considered significant. The statistical analyses were performed using SigmaStat® (Jandel Inc, Brandon, FL) software, applied within each subgroup analysis using chi-square test to compare proportions. The study protocol was approved by the ethics committee of the authors' hospital.

Results

We recorded traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage in 53% of the patients, 31% from acute subdural hematoma, 22% from acute epidural hematoma, and 7.5% with diffuse axonal injury with normal CT. We observed no ventricular hemorrhage. Of the 80 patients, 42 received surgical treatment. The surgical treatments were as follows: 3 patients for intracranial pressure monitoring and 39 patients undergoing hematoma removal and/or evacuation of the contused brain. The prevalence of sodium disorders was 45%: 20 patients presented with hypernatremia and 16 with hyponatremia. Of these, 53% had already been detected in the first sample. In the early evolution of the condition, another 19 cases presented sodium disorders. Hypernatremia, occurring in 25% of the cases, was more prevalent than hyponatremia, as in the first sample (Table 1). The average time of the first detection was 5 days for hypernatremia and 6 days for the hyponatremia. In terms of severity, 17 patients presented at least one measurement >150 mEq (85% of the patients with hypernatremia findings). Of these, 5 (30%) occurred

Table 1 Incidence of sodium disorders according to detection time

Detection time	Hypernatremia	Hyponatremia	Total
First sample (in ER)	9 (11%)	8 (10%)	17 (21%)
Detection in ICU	11 (14%)	8 (10%)	19 (24%)
Total	20 (25%)	16 (20%)	36 (45%)

Abbreviations: ER, emergency room; ICU, intensive care unit.

in the first blood analysis and 12 during the evolution. As an initial treatment, all 16 patients who presented with hyponatremia were given sodium supplementation therapy. However, 3 of these 16 patients (18.7%) presented recurrence of hyponatremia, which required sodium supplementation therapy again in the course of time. Sodium excretion and pituitary hormone levels were not measured in these patients. At least one measurement <125 mEq/L was found in eight patients (50% of the patients with hyponatremia findings), all occurring during the evolution. No differences between the incidences of disorders according to sex and age were observed. The patients with subdural, intracerebral hematoma and those with diffuse axonal injury had a greater incidence of sodium disorders, but these differences were not statistically significant (Table 2). The incidence of sodium disorders among the patients with diffuse lesions was greater than in the group of patients with intracerebral hematoma ($P = 0.022$) (Table 3).

Discussion

The incidence of sodium disorders was high in this study, and the results were similar to those of other series.^{9,10} The results of this study showed that a large number of patients presented sodium disorders after each type of TBI but no association with specific intracranial lesions was identified. The substantial rate of detection of disorders on the day of admission suggests severe brain lesions. Hypernatremia was the most frequent disorder in the authors' patients.

The mortality rates in head-injured patients with hypernatremia are higher than rates in such patients with normal sodium concentrations.¹¹ Once the serum sodium concentration is elevated, it can result in remarkable brain swelling. Since the amount of the infusion volume is controlled manually in head-injured patients, unexpected loss of free water as a result of excretion of hypotonic urine can induce hypernatremic dehydration. Furthermore, losses of water can decrease renal plasma flow and renal filtration rates, resulting in aggravation of the hypernatremia.¹¹ Hyponatremia was detected in 20% of cases. Arieff et al found that the acute onset of severe hyponatremia following TBI was associated with a poor neurological outcome or death after a sudden onset of seizures, followed by coma, apnea, and brainstem compression.¹²

In a retrospective cohort study, Maggiore et al verified that hypernatremia was common, occurring in 51.5% of patients for 31% of the duration of their ICU stay.¹³ Hypernatremia was associated with a threefold increase in hazard of ICU death, even after adjustment for baseline risk. In the present study, the authors verified hypernatremia in 25% of the patients; of these, 53% had already been detected in the first sample.

Horn and Glenn screened patients with severe head injury and found that 20% suffered from one or more hormone disturbances.¹⁴ The cause of sodium disorders are diverse and the associated risk of morbidity vary widely. Therefore, early diagnosis and effective treatment of hyponatremia is critical for hyponatremic patients

Table 2 Incidence of sodium disorders according to brain injury

Intracranial lesion and sodium disorders	Total N (%)	Prevalence N (%)	Odds ratio	CI 95%
ASDH				
No	55 (68.75)	24 (43.6)	1.0	
Yes	25 (31.25)	12 (48.0) $\times 2$: 0.13 p: 0.71	1.01	0.4–2.5
AEDH				
No	62 (77.5)	28 (45.2)	1.0	
Yes	18 (22.5)	8 (44.4) $\times 2$: 0.004 p: 0.95	1.03	0.3–3.5
ICH				
No	68 (85)	30 (44.1)	1.0	
Yes	12 (15)	6 (50) $\times 2$: 0.14 p: 0.7	0.8	0.3–3.5
TSAH				
No	37 (46.2)	16 (43.2)	1.0	
Yes	43 (53.7)	17 (39.2) $\times 2$: 1.5 p: 0.2	0.6	0.2–1.4
DAI				
No	74 (92.5)	42 (56.7)	1.0	
Yes	6 (7.5)	4 (66.7) $\times 2$: 0.35 p: 0.55	1.7	0.3–10

Abbreviations: ASDH, acute subdural hematoma; AEDH, acute epidural hematoma; TSAH, traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage; ICH, intracerebral hematoma; DAI, diffuse axonal lesion; CI, confidence interval; N, number.

Table 3 Incidence of sodium disorders, comparing diffuse lesions with cerebral hematoma

Brain injury	Presence of sodium disorders ^a	
	Yes	No
ICH	50%	50%
DAI	66.7%	33.3%

Note: ^aP = 0.022.

Abbreviations: DAI, diffuse axonal lesion; ICH, intracerebral hematoma.

with intracranial disease. Neurological dysfunction is the principal manifestation of hyponatremia, which may be exacerbated by other disease processes or underlying conditions, especially in those patients in whom a pathological condition is located intracranially.¹⁰ The high rate of serious alterations during the evolution suggests the possible occurrence of associated neuroendocrinological conditions such as diabetes insipidus, syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone, and cerebral salt wasting. The mechanism by which an intracranial disease leads to the occurrence of the syndrome has yet to be fully elucidated. There were no patients with diabetes insipidus in the present study. Because there was insufficient data on pituitary function and sodium excretion in patients, although syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone hypersecretion is the most common cause of hyponatremia,¹⁵ the cause of their hyponatremia remains unclear.

Hyponatremia may also be caused by the activity of the brain natriuretic factor (BNF), probably secreted by the thalamus, exerting an action identical to that of the hormone secreted by the atrial cardiocytes.^{16,17} BNF is a potent diuretic, natriuretic, vasodilating agent, and an inhibitor of the secretion of aldosterone, renin, and vasopressin.^{18–20} It also decreases plasma volume. Increased BNF is most commonly found in patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage or hemorrhage at the base of the brain or in the third ventricle.^{21,22} BNF was not measured in this study because the authors did not have the appropriate equipment. In the patients studied, there was no special pathological substrate to induce the effects of BNF, except for diffuse brain edema present in the majority of patients. The incidence of sodium disorders was high in study patients with diffuse TBI. No association was found between specific types of TBI and the proportion of sodium disorders, but the incidence of sodium disorders was greater in diffuse injury than in intracerebral hematoma. Disturbances of plasma sodium concentration warrant close attention in patients with craniocerebral injuries to allow timely and appropriate therapeutic intervention and prevent possible complications that may exacerbate conditions and eventually lead to death.

The authors believe that the selected sample allowed the exclusion of confounding variables to restrict head trauma without other injuries, but this deviated slightly from clinical reality. The authors' also believe that further studies with larger numbers of patients and blind comparison can respond to questions not answered in this study.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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