

RESPONSE TO LETTER TO THE EDITOR

RE: Intracranial Pressure Monitors in Traumatic Brain Injury: A Systematic Review. Can J Neurol Sci. 2013;40: 433-434.

We thank Dr. Figaji for his thoughtful commentary¹ on our recent systematic review addressing intracranial pressure monitors in traumatic brain injury (TBI)². We completely concur with his eloquent summary of the limitations of the literature. Although Dr. Figaji takes slight issue with our contention that in order to improve outcome, intracranial pressure (ICP) monitoring "... must be acted upon in a standardized and reproducible manner", we feel our statement is in fact congruous with his central thesis. This is illustrated nicely in his discussion: elevated ICP is simply a number which may represent various pathophysiologic mechanisms which themselves may have very different treatment approaches.

Intracranial pressure monitoring may be considered analogous to the pulmonary artery catheter (PAC) which generates objective physiologic information which the clinician must then interpret to both diagnose the problem and prescribe a remedy. However, the "right" response is predicated on correct interpretation by clinicians, who perform poorly in this regard³. Previous trials on PAC use have been criticized for both lack of training of study personnel on variable interpretation and lack of treatment algorithms in response to PAC data⁴. Because interventions (in this case ICP monitors) generally have small treatment effects, standardization of clinical decisions is requisite for rigorous scientific evaluation⁵. Dr. Figaji illustrates the challenges with developing a standardized algorithm to approach ICP monitoring. However, standardization of care has

resulted in improved outcomes in other complex systems, including patients with TBI⁶. Hopefully neuromonitoring will lead to an improved understanding of the pathophysiologic mechanisms underlying our this complex disease process. As always, the goal is to improve care for our patients, something we can all agree on.

Donald E. G. Griesdale^{1,3-5}, Asher A. Mendelson¹, Chris Gillis²,
William R. Henderson^{1,3}, Juan J. Ronco^{1,3}, Vinay Dhingra^{1,3}

University of British Columbia^{1,2};
Vancouver General Hospital^{3,4};
Vancouver Coastal Health Research Institute⁵
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Email: donald.griesdale@vch.ca

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TO THE EDITOR

Bacillus Thuringiensis Poisoning Related Acute Transverse Myelitis

A 25-year-old Asian woman with acute spinal shock was referred to our institution for therapy. She attempted suicide by drinking 250mg of insecticide containing *Bacillus thuringiensis* (8000IU/mg) seven days prior to admission. She felt nausea soon after drinking the insecticide, but did not vomit nor did she go to see the doctor until five days later when she felt headache, abdominal pain, sudden weakness on her both legs, and was unable to urinate.

On clinical examination, we found the patient to have normal temperature, pulse, blood pressure and respiration, without mental disorders. The patient experienced a stiff neck. Neurologic evaluation revealed paresis of both lower limbs of grade 0/5 and hypotonia, without Babinski's sign, knee and ankle deep tendon reflexes were elicited, T10-level sensory deficit, impaired joint position sensation of the lower limbs, and absence of anal sphincter tone. Her cranial nerve functions were normal.

Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis showed translucent fluid with an opening pressure of 300cmH₂O. The CSF glucose, chloride and adenylate deaminase contents were normal and CSF protein was as high at 98 mg/dL. The CSF leukocyte count was high (220x10⁶/L, of which 97 percent was neutrophils and 3 percent was lymphocytes). The CSF erythrocyte count was also high (440 x10⁶ /L), however, traumatic puncture was denied and CSF culture for bacteria and fungus showed negative results.

Her serum immunological examination and peripheral blood tests were normal. Tests for antibodies of Coxsackie virus, CMV, EBV, HBV, HCV, HIV, HSV1, HSV2, VZV, bacillus tuberculosis, syphilis in serum and CSF, as well as tumor markers in serum revealed no etiological values. Cultures of her urine, stool, and blood were all negative.

Her first spinal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), taken on the onset day of paralysis, which was five days after her suicide attempt, was normal (Figure 1). Her second spinal MRI, which was taken eight days after her suicide attempt, indicated diffused abnormalities in whole spinal cord, along with severe swelling of spinal cord (Figure 2). Cerebral MRI was normal.

Electroencephalogram and visual evoked potentials were normal. Electromyography and peripheral nerve conduction velocity both indicated upper-neuron damage of all four limbs.