1.13.8 Guidelines ................................................................................................. 19
1.14 Indomethacin ........................................................................................... 19
1.14.1 Experimental Studies............................................................................... 19
1.14.2 Human Studies......................................................................................... 20
1.15 Metabolic Control of Cerebral Blood Flow............................................ 21
1.15.1 Hypothermia ............................................................................................ 22
1.15.1.1 Experimental Studies............................................................................... 22
1.15.1.2 Clinical Studies......................................................................................... 22
1.15.1.3 Guidelines ................................................................................................. 23
1.15.2 Hypnotic Agents ...................................................................................... 23
1.15.3 Vasodilatation .......................................................................................... 24
1.15.4 Cerebral Metabolic Rate of Oxygen ...................................................... 24
1.15.5 Sedation ..................................................................................................... 24
1.15.6 Intracranial Hypertension ....................................................................... 25
1.15.7 Guidelines ................................................................................................. 25
1.16 Analgesics .................................................................................................... 26
1.16.1 Spontaneous Ventilation ........................................................................ 26
1.16.2 Controlled Ventilation ............................................................................ 26
1.16.3 Sufentanil, Alfentanil............................................................................... 26
1.17 Muscular Relaxation................................................................................ 26
1.18 Osmotic-Acting Drugs, Plasma Expanders and Diuretics................. 27
1.18.1 Electrolytes and Proteins and the Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB) .......... 27
1.18.2 Hydroxyethyl Starch and Hyperosmolar/ Hyperoncotic Solutions ........................................................................ 27
1.19 Mannitol.................................................................................................... 28
1.19.1 Osmotic Gradient .................................................................................... 28
1.19.2 Experimental Studies............................................................................... 28
1.19.3 Human Studies.......................................................................................... 30
1.19.4 Mannitol in Acute Head Injury ............................................................. 30
1.19.5 Mannitol in Cerebral Infarct .................................................................. 31
1.19.6 Mannitol and the Blood-Brain Barrier ................................................ 31
1.19.7 Rebound Phenomenon ........................................................................... 32
1.19.8 Guidelines ................................................................................................. 32
1.20 Glycerol ..................................................................................................... 33
1.21 Hypertonic Saline..................................................................................... 33
1.21.1 Experimental Studies; Central Haemodynamics................................. 33
1.21.2 Intracranial Pressure, Cerebral Blood Flow and Blood-Brain Barrier .......................................................... 34
1.21.3 Comparative Studies Between Hypertonic Saline and Mannitol ............... 34
1.21.4 Human Studies.......................................................................................... 35
1.22 Furosemide ............................................................................................... 35
1.23 Corticosteroids ........................................................................................... 36
References .............................................................................................................. 37

2 Material Included in the Database ................................................................. 59
2.1 Diagnosis of Tumour, Localization of Cerebral Aneurysm and Hunt and Hess Gradation .................................................................................................................. 60
2.2 Anaesthesia .................................................................................................. 61
3 Method
3.1 Neuroradiological Examination in Patients with Cerebral Tumours
3.2 Localization of Aneurysm and Hunt and Hess Gradation
3.3 Anaesthesia and Monitoring
    Group 1: Propofol-Fentanyl
    Group 2: Isoflurane-Fentanyl
    Group 3: Sevoflurane-Fentanyl
    Group 4: Propofol-Remifentanil
3.4 Fluid Administration and Regulation of Blood Pressure
3.5 Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Perfusion Pressure
3.6 Catheterization of the Internal Jugular Vein and Blood Gas Analyses
3.7 Measurement of Cerebral Blood Flow and Cerebral Metabolic Rate of Oxygen
3.8 Measurement of Flow Velocity
3.9 Effect of Hyperventilation and Indomethacin
3.10 Estimation of Dural Tension and Cerebral Swelling
3.11 Measurement of Intracranial Pressure During Tilting of the Operating Table
3.12 Comparative Studies of Intracranial Pressure-Reducing Methods
    3.12.1 Hyperventilation
    3.12.2 Ten Degrees Reverse Trendelenburg Position
    3.12.3 Mannitol Treatment
    3.12.4 Indomethacin
    3.12.5 Surgical Decompression
3.13 Studies of the Effect of Central Analgetics in Patients with Cerebral Tumours
3.14 Studies of Propofol Bolus Dose
3.15 Patients Subjected to Controlled Studies
3.16 Statistical Analysis

4 Comparative Studies of Intracranial Pressure in Patients With and Without Space-Occupying Lesions
4.1 Study Outline
4.2 Discussion
4.3 References

5 Studies of Regional Subdural Pressure Gradients During Craniotomy
5.1 Study 1: Studies of Pressure Gradients Between Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Pressures Within the Neuroaxis, Including Intraventricular Pressure and Lumbar Spinal Pressure
Study 2: Subdural Intracranial Pressure Gradients Within the Supratentorial Surgical Field................................. 93
Study 3: Subdural Intracranial Pressure Gradients Within the Surgical Field in Infratentorial Surgery ................... 95
Study 4: Changes in Subdural Intracranial Pressure During Opening of Dura .................................................. 97
Discussion ......................................................................................................................................................... 97
References ......................................................................................................................................................... 101

6 Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Degree of Swelling After Opening of Dura in Patients with Supratentorial Tumours .............................................................................................................. 103
Study 1: Subdural Monitoring of ICP During Craniotomy: Thresholds of Cerebral Swelling/Herniation ............... 104
Study 2: Craniotomy for Supratentorial Brain Tumours: Risk Factors for Brain Swelling After Opening of Dura Mater ...... 107
Discussion ......................................................................................................................................................... 111
References ......................................................................................................................................................... 114

7 Subdural Intracranial Pressure, Cerebral Haemodynamics, Dural Tension and Degree of Swelling After Opening of Dura in Patients with Infratentorial Tumours ..................................................................................... 115
Study 1: The Relationship Between Intracranial Pressure and the Degree of Brain Swelling in Patients Subjected to Infratentorial Surgery ..................................................................................................... 116
Study 2: Patients Subjected to Craniotomy for Occipital Tumours with Special Reference to Position .................... 120
Discussion ......................................................................................................................................................... 122
References ......................................................................................................................................................... 125

8 Subdural Intracranial Pressure During General Anaesthesia for Craniotomy in Patients with Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours ................................................................................................................. 127
Study 1: Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics in Patients with Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours Randomized to Either Propofol-Fentanyl, Isoflurane-Fentanyl or Sevoflurane-Fentanyl Anaesthesia................. 128
Study 2: Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics in Patients Operated on in the Supine Position for Supratentorial Glioblastoma, Meningioma and Metastasis ........ 130
Study 3: Studies of Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Jugular Bulb Pressure in Patients with Supratentorial Tumours Anaesthetized with Propofol-Fentanyl or Propofol-Remifentanil ... 137
Discussion ......................................................................................................................................................... 139
References ......................................................................................................................................................... 142
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Effect of Sevoflurane on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics During Craniotomy</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effect of Sevoflurane on Intracranial Pressure, Cerebral Blood Flow and Cerebral Metabolism</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>References</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Effect of Hyperventilation on Subdural Intracranial Pressure</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study 1: Comparative Study of the Effect of Hyperventilation During Propofol-Fentanyl, Isoflurane-Fentanyl and Sevoflurane-Fentanyl Anaesthesia on Cerebral Haemodynamics</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study 2: Comparative Study of the Effect of Hyperventilation During Propofol-Fentanyl and Propofol-Remifentanil Anaesthesia on Cerebral Haemodynamics</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study 3: Is It Possible to Reduce Subdural Intracranial Pressure Below 10 mmHg by Hyperventilation Eventually Supplemented with Mannitol Treatment?</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>References</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Effect of Indomethacin on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study 1: Effect of Perioperative Indomethacin on Intracranial Pressure, Cerebral Blood Flow and Cerebral Metabolism in Patients Subjected to Craniotomy for Cerebral Tumours</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study 2: Effect of Indomethacin on Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics in Patients Undergoing Craniotomy: A Randomized Prospective Study</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>References</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Effect of Dihydroergotamine on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effect of Dihydroergotamine on Intracranial Pressure, Cerebral Blood Flow and Cerebral Metabolism in Patients Undergoing Craniotomy for Brain Tumours</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>References</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Effect of a Bolus Dose of an Analgetic on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics During General Anaesthesia for Craniotomy in Patients with Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study 1: Effect of Alfentanil on Subdural Intracranial Pressure, Cerebral Haemodynamics and CO$_2$ Reactivity During Propofol-Fentanyl Anaesthesia in Patients Subjected to Craniotomy for Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 2: Effect of a Bolus Dose of Remifentanil on Cerebral Haemodynamics During Propofol-Remifentanil Anaesthesia in Patients Subjected to Craniotomy for Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 3: Effect of a Bolus Dose of Fentanyl on Cerebral Haemodynamics During Propofol-Fentanyl Anaesthesia in Patients Subjected to Craniotomy for Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours</td>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Effect of a Propofol Bolus Dose on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics During General Anaesthesia for Craniotomy in Patients with Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 1: Effect of a Propofol Bolus Dose on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics in Patients Subjected to Craniotomy for Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours in Propofol-Remifentanil Anaesthesia</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 2: Effect of a Propofol Bolus Dose on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics in Patients Subjected to Craniotomy for Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours in Propofol-Fentanyl Anaesthesia</td>
<td>204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Effect of Reverse Trendelenburg Position on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics During General Anaesthesia for Craniotomy in Patients with Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours</td>
<td>211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 1: The Intracranial Pressure-Lowering Effect of 10 Degrees Reverse Trendelenburg Position During Craniotomy is Stable During a 10-Minute Period</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 2: Effect of 10 Degrees Reverse Trendelenburg Position on Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Perfusion Pressure in Prone-Positioned Patients Subjected to Craniotomy for Occipital or Cerebellar Tumours</td>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 3: Optimal Reverse Trendelenburg Position in Patients Undergoing Craniotomy for Cerebral Tumours</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 4: Effect of Reverse Trendelenburg Position on Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Perfusion Pressure in Patients with Cerebral Tumours. A Comparative Study of Propofol-Fentanyl and Propofol-Remifentanil Anaesthesia</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16 Effect of Evacuation of Cerebral Cysts on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Perfusion Pressure ........................................ 231
Study Outline ...................................................................................................................... 232
Discussion ............................................................................................................................... 234
References ............................................................................................................................... 236

17 Comparative Studies of Therapeutic Measures to Reduce Subdural Intracranial Pressure During Craniotomy ................................. 237
Study 1: A Comparative Study of the Intracranial Pressure-Reducing Effect of Hyperventilation, 10 Degrees Reverse Trendelenburg Position, Mannitol Treatment, Indomethacin or Surgical Decompression in Patients with Intracranial Hypertension Subjected to Craniotomy for Supratentorial Cerebral Tumours in Propofol-Fentanyl Anaesthesia ........................................... 238
Discussion ............................................................................................................................... 248
References ............................................................................................................................... 251

18 Effect of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure on Subdural Intracranial Pressure in Patients Undergoing Supratentorial Craniotomy ............ 255
Study 1: Effect of 5 cmH₂O Positive End-Expiratory Pressure on Subdural Intracranial Pressure, Cerebral Perfusion Pressure and Jugular Bulb Pressure .............................................................................................. 256
Study 2: Effect of 10 cmH₂O Positive End-Expiratory Pressure on Subdural Intracranial Pressure, Cerebral Perfusion Pressure and Jugular Bulb Pressure .............................................................................................. 257
Discussion ............................................................................................................................... 258
References ............................................................................................................................... 260

19 Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Haemodynamics During General Anaesthesia for Craniotomy in Patients with Cerebral Aneurysm ................................................................................................................................. 261
Study 1: Comparative Study of Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Perfusion Pressure in Patients with Cerebral Aneurysm Anaesthetized with Either Propofol-Fentanyl or Isoflurane-Fentanyl ........... 262
Study 2: Effect of 10 Degrees Reverse Trendelenburg Position on Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Perfusion Pressure in Patients Subjected to Craniotomy for Cerebral Aneurysm .................................................. 264
Discussion ................................................................................................. 266
References .................................................................................................. 270

20 Subdural Intracranial Pressure in Children ..................................... 273
Study 1: Subdural Intracranial Pressure, Cerebral Perfusion Pressure and Degree of Cerebral Swelling in Supra- and Infratentorial Space-Occupying Lesions in Children .......................... 274
Study 2: Effect of Reverse Trendelenburg Position on Subdural Intracranial Pressure in Children During Craniotomy .......................................................... 276
Discussion ................................................................................................. 277
References .................................................................................................. 278

21 Subdural Spinal Pressure During Surgery for Intradural Tumours and Surgery for Tethered Cord .............................. 281
Study Outline............................................................................................ 281
Discussion ................................................................................................. 284
References .................................................................................................. 286

22 Studies of Jugular Pressure ............................................................... 289
Study 1: Neck Compression and Jugular Bulb Pressure in Patients Subjected to Craniotomy .......................................................... 290
Study 2: Studies of Jugular Bulb Pressure During Craniectomy in the Sitting Position .................................................. 292
Discussion ................................................................................................. 294
References .................................................................................................. 297

23 Differences in PCO₂, pH, Lactate, K⁺ and Na⁺ Between Arterial Blood and Jugular Bulb Blood in Patients Subjected to Craniotomy in Either Propofol-Fentanyl or Propofol-Remifentanil Anaesthesia .............................................. 301
Study Outline............................................................................................ 302
Discussion ................................................................................................. 310
References .................................................................................................. 312

24 Limitations and Complications Connected with Monitoring of Subdural Intracranial Pressure and Insertion of Jugular Catheter .......................................................... 313
Study Outline............................................................................................ 313
Discussion ................................................................................................. 316
References .................................................................................................. 317

Subject Index .............................................................................................. 319