

STATUS MYOCLONICUS AFTER CEREBRAL ANOXIA

Assist. *Cristian Falup-Pecurariu* MD*,
Mihaela Bustan MD**, *Teodor Luchiță* MD**,
lecturer *Marius Tecău* MD, PhD*

*Faculty of Medicine, University „Transilvania” Braşov

** Emergency County Hospital Braşov

Neurological consequences post cardiac resuscitation and hypoxia are diverse and could include myoclonus, dystonia, and tremor. In the pathophysiology of this involuntary movements are involved basal ganglia, thalamus, cerebellum and brainstem. These structures are more susceptible to hypoxia. There are data which demonstrate significantly bilateral increase of glucose metabolism in ventrolateral thalamus.

Prediction after cardiac arrest has important socio-economic and ethical consequences.

The aim of this study was to present a status myoclonicus after resuscitated cardio-respiratory arrest. A 65 years old patient with asthma presented a cardio-respiratory arrest which was resuscitated. After that, the patient has developed status myoclonicus after 2 hours which lasted 48 hours.