



Case Report
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8 Year Old Jehovah's Witness with History of Ruptured Cerebral Arteriovenous Malformation, Complicated by New Intranidal Aneurysm



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Goals

- a) Explain the legality of transfusing a Jehovah's Witness minor
- b) Summarize the perioperative management of pediatric AVM resection
- c) Review the importance of following up AVMs

Introduction

8 year old Jehovah's Witness female with a history of ruptured frontal arteriovenous malformation s/p bi-frontal craniotomy for clip ligation and embolization in 2015, was in her usual state of health until she developed a severe frontal headache, emesis, and altered mental status. MR angiography revealed a new $3.3 \times 4.3 \times 3.0 \times 3.0$

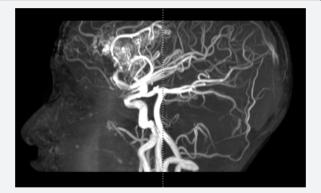


Figure 1: MRA.

Intra-op course

Rapid sequence induction was performed with fentanyl (1mcg/kg), propofol (2mg/kg), and succinylcholine (2mg/kg) and intubation with a 6mm cuffed endotracheal tube. Standard monitors along with a 22G left radial arterial line was placed. IV access with a right femoral 5Fr triple lumen

catheter. Maintenance with propofol (100-200mcg/kg/min) and remifentanil (0.1-0.3mcg/kg/min) infusions for monitoring of SSEPs and MEPs. Fosphenytoin (500mg) for seizure prophylaxis, and brain relaxation with hyperventilation, mannitol (0.5mg/kg), dexamethasone (20mg), and lasix (5mg). Surgeon requested SBP <100 with boluses of propofol. Cerebral perfusion pressure maintained with dopamine (2-5mcg/kg/min) and phenylephrine (10-20mcg/min) infusions during burst suppression. After ongoing bleeding led to hemodynamic instability, a mutual decision was made with the surgery team to transfuse. In total, the patient received 500ml of crystalloid, 1L of albumin, 500ml of Cell Saver, and 272ml of packed red blood cells. Estimated blood loss was 800ml. She remained intubated and transferred to the PICU, extubated on POD 1, and had an uneventful recovery (Figure 2) [4].

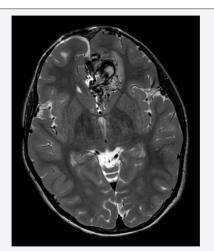


Figure 2: MRI of brain.

Discussion

The incidence of cerebral AVMs in the U.S. range from 0.14-0.5% of the population, with children making up 3%. Associated aneurysms range from 3.7%-8.7%, and recurrence occurs in 2.6%

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of patients. Although rare, vigilance must be exercised to rule out a fatal complication in the work up of altered mental status. There is no clear consensus on CPP or systolic blood pressure range to maintain in a child. Fortunately, keeping blood pressures within 20% of baseline resulted in no neurologic deficits.

Blood transfusions, even in a life threatening situation, were declined by the parents. Ideally, an official court mandated order would be obtained to transfuse a JW minor, but this was not possible due to urgency of the case. Under California Business & Professions Code 2397, physicians are protected in emergency treatment for minors. An emergency is "a situation requiring immediate services for alleviation of severe pain or immediate diagnosis of unforeseeable medical conditions, which, if not immediately diagnosed and treated, would lead to serious disability or death" [5].



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