



## Signs & Symptoms

	ACUTE	CHRONIC
INFANT	Vomiting, brady/tachycardia, irritability, altered LOC, bulging ant. fontanelle, *Cushing's triad	Bulging anterior fontanelle, irritability, lethargy, poor feeding, vomiting
CHILD (verbal)	Headache, vomiting, altered LOC, papilledema, hypertension, brady/tachycardia, *Cushing's triad	Headache and vomiting (worse in the morning), visual disturbance, abnormal gait, poor coordination, papilledema, Perinaud's syndrome triad

\*Cushing's Triad (late finding): hypertension, bradycardia, irregular respirations

## Differential Diagnosis

**Reduced intracranial space** due to:

1. CSF: hydrocephalus, increased production
2. Blood: hematoma, hemorrhage, vasodilation
3. Brain/skull: mass (causing bleeding), cerebral edema, depressed skull fracture
4. Idiopathic intracranial hypertension



## Physical Exam

- Airway, Breathing, Circulation
- Vitals
- Neurologic Exam and GCS



## Investigations

- Labs: Electrolytes (avoid hyponatremia), Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>+</sup>, urea nitrogen, Cr, ABG, CBCd, pan-culture (if febrile)
- Imaging: CT or MRI
- Procedures: \*LP



**\*LP is contraindicated** in patients with a known/suspected intracranial mass or suspicion of highly elevated ICP

## Management of Elevated ICP in Hospital

Symptomatic increased ICP or signs of impending herniation

### 1. Baseline Stabilization

- Airway, Breathing, Circulation
- Elevate head to 30° and keep midline
- Maintain normoxemia and normocarbia (35-40mmHg)
- Avoid hypotension with PRN fluids, vasopressors
- Avoid hyperthermia with Acetaminophen or mechanical cooling
- Sedation for agitation
- Osmolar therapy (mannitol or hypertonic saline)
- Intubate if refractory hypoxia, hypoventilation, GCS ≤ 8 or loss of airway protection

### 2. Emergent CT

TBI with GCS ≤ 8, signs of impending herniation or abnormal CT?

Surgical ICP monitor placement

ICP ≥ 20 mmHg?



On imaging...

Obstruction?

EVD and CSF drainage

ICP ≥ 20 mmHg?

**Aggressive management:**  
 → Barbiturate induced coma  
 → Decompressive craniectomy

Ensure adequate sedation, osmolar therapy, consider transient hyperventilation

Surgically amenable lesion?

Lesion removal

**Baseline monitoring/management + Treat underlying cause**

## Elevated ICP

ICP ≥ 20mmHg for >5min



## Suspect Non-Accidental Injury if:

→ **Acute elevated ICP + retinal hemorrhage**, cutaneous bruising, fractures or visceral injury



## Management Memory Aid

### ICP HEAD

- **I** Intubate
- **C** Calm (sedate)/Coma
- **P** Place drain/Paralysis
- **H** Hyperventilate
- **E** Elevate head
- **A** Adequate BP
- **D** Diuretic (i.e. mannitol)



Published April 2021

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