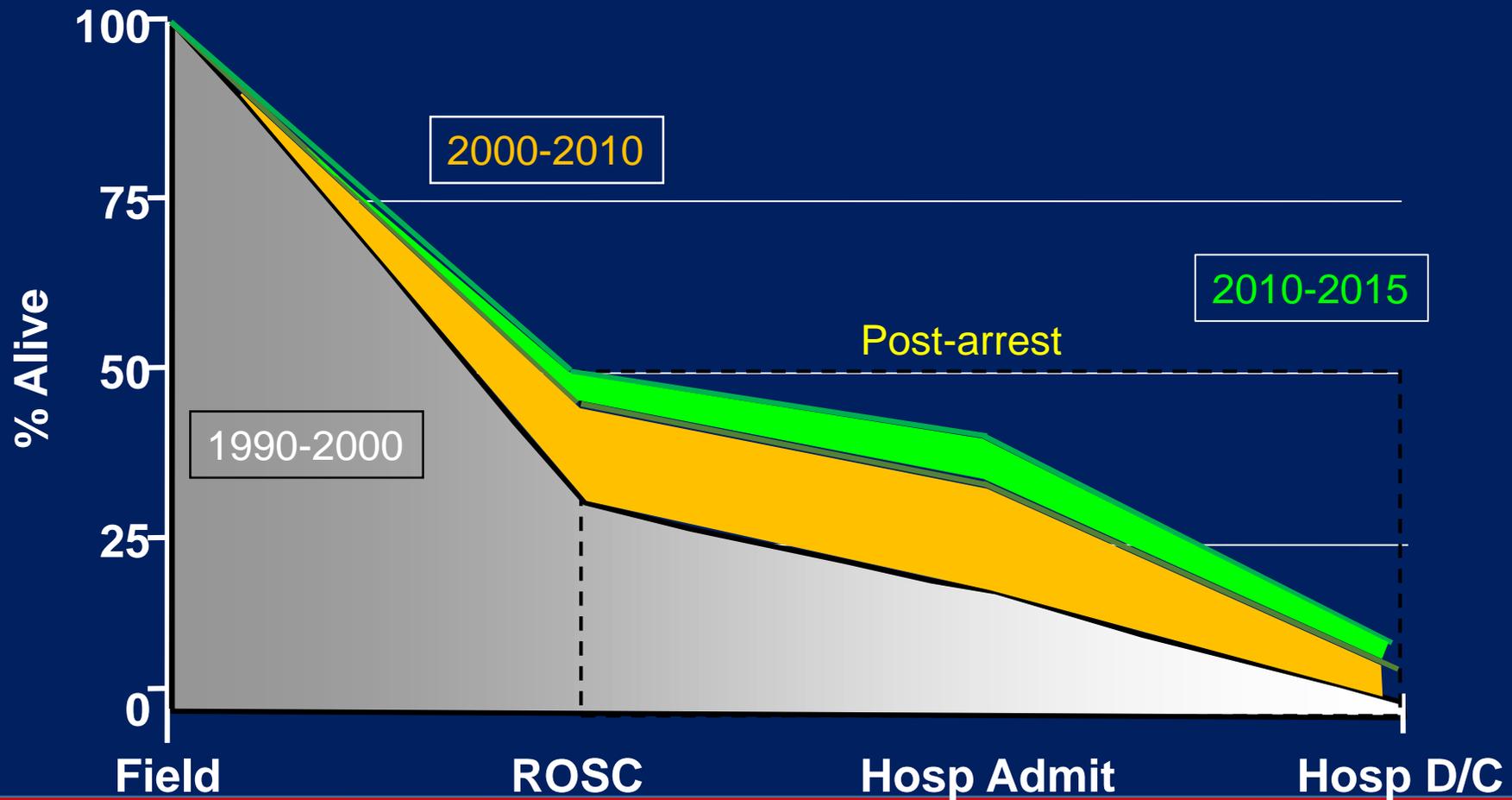


Corso *Post-ROSC*

GIUSEPPE RISTAGNO

Italian Resuscitation Council, Bologna, Italy

Outcome of Cardiac Arrest



Neurological Injury



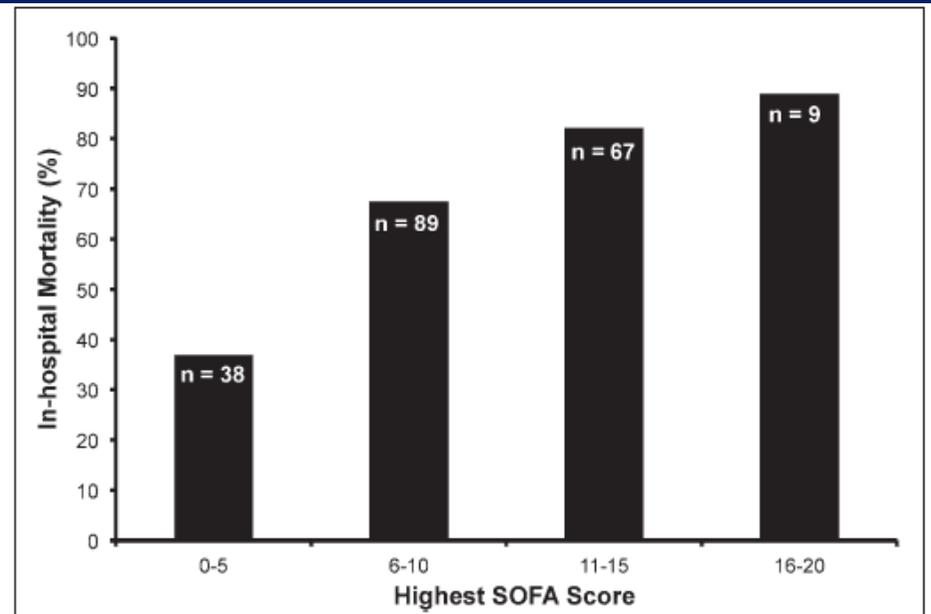
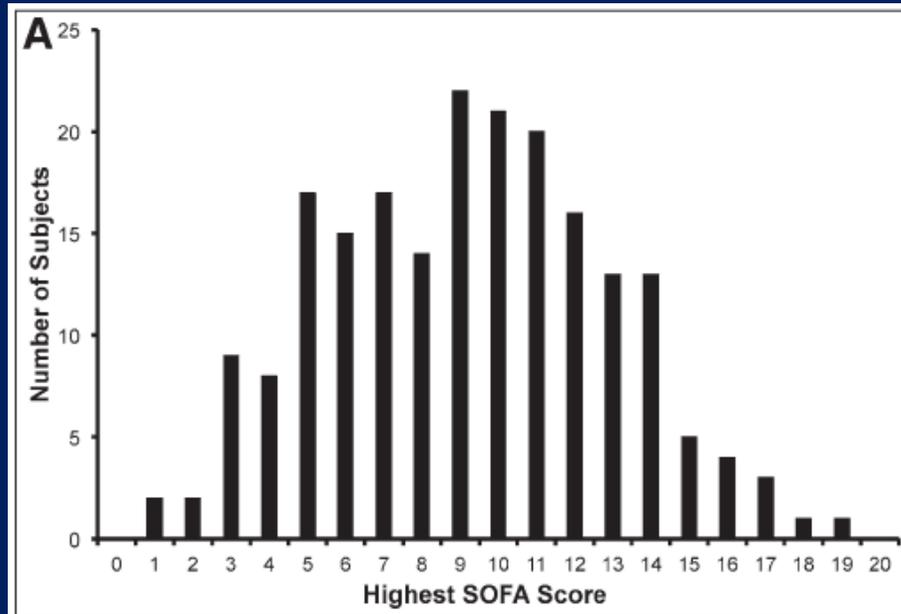
Multiple Organ Dysfunction After Return of Spontaneous Circulation in Postcardiac Arrest Syndrome

Crit Care Med 2013

Brian W. Roberts, MD¹; J. Hope Kilgannon, MD¹; Michael E. Chansky, MD¹; Neil Mittal, MD¹; Jonathan Wooden, MD¹; Joseph E. Parrillo, MD²; Stephen Trzeciak, MD, MPH^{1,2}

203 pts: 96% some degree of extra cerebral organ dysfunction

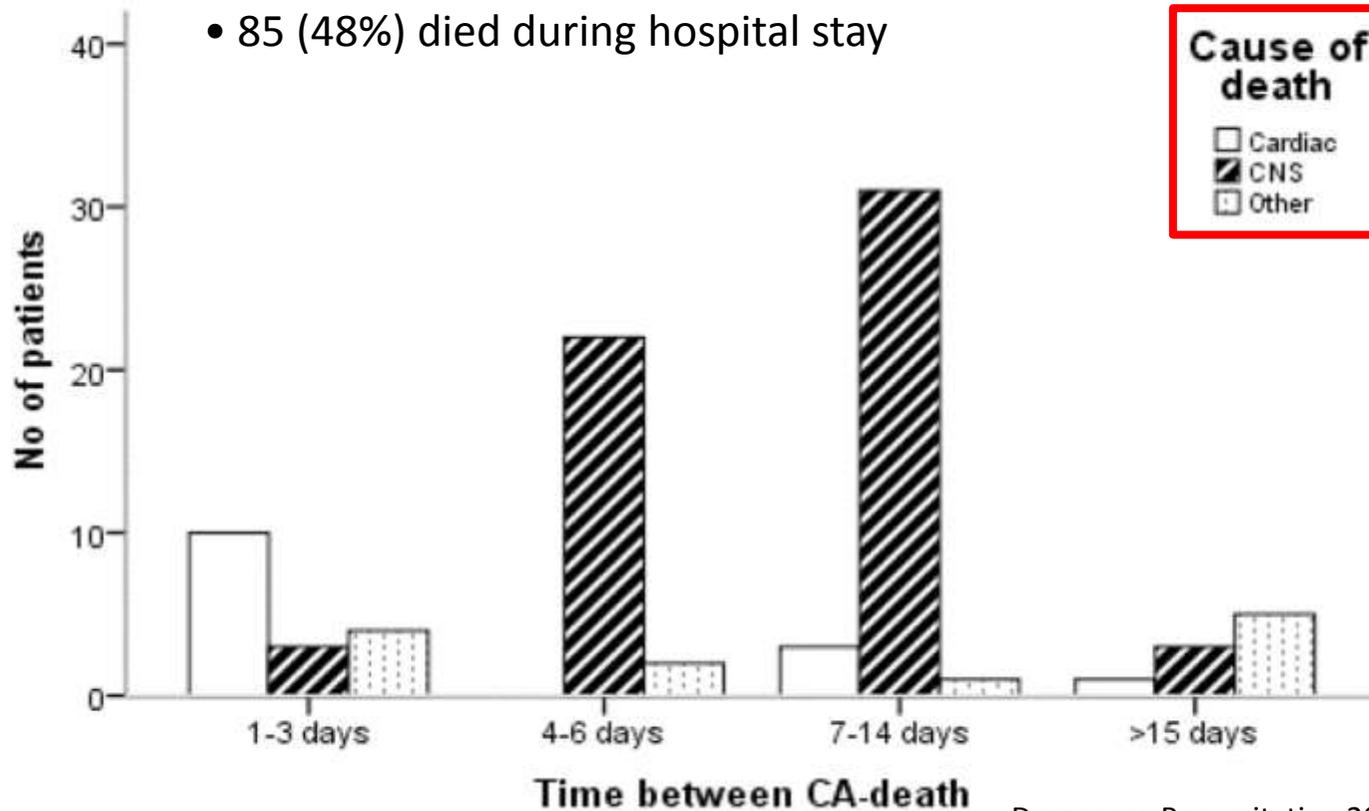
66% severe dysfunction in 1 or 2 extra cerebral organs (cardiovascular/respiratory)



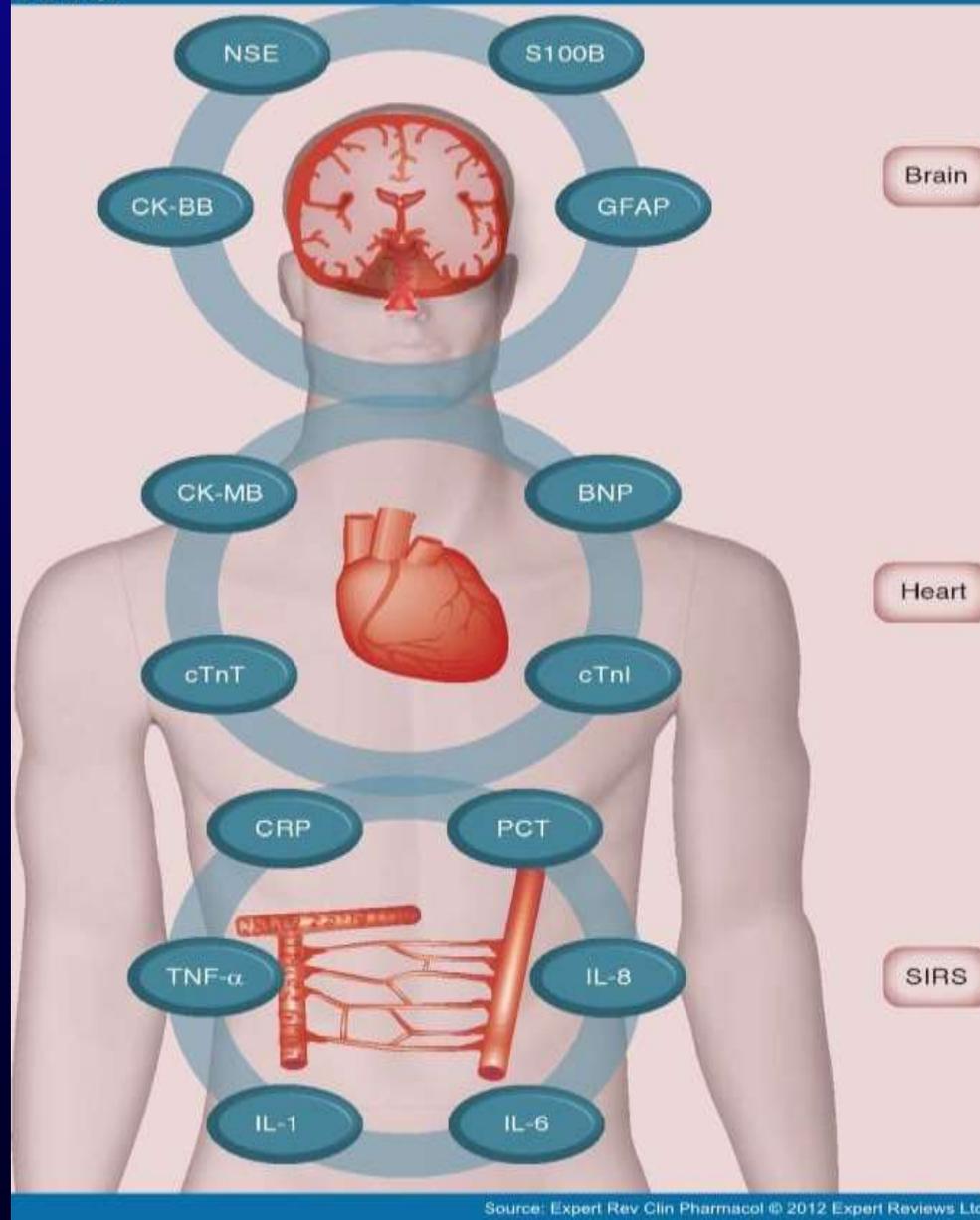
Highest extracerebral SOFA → independent predictor of in-hospital mortality: OR 1.95 [1.15-3.29]

Main cause of death is neurological

- 162 patients treated with hypothermia
- 85 (48%) died during hospital stay



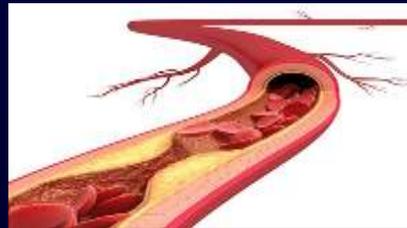
Dragancea Resuscitation 2012



“Post – Resuscitation Period”



Myocardial Dysfunction
Neurological Dysfunction
Systemic Reperfusion



Negovsky VA. Resuscitation 1972 Brown CG, et al. N Engl J Med 1986
Adrie C, et al. Curr Opin Crit Care 2004 Nolan J, et al. Resuscitation 2008
ERC guidelines 2010

ILCOR Consensus Statement

Post-Cardiac Arrest Syndrome

Epidemiology, Pathophysiology, Treatment, and Prognostication

A Consensus Statement From the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation (American Heart Association, Australian and New Zealand Council on Resuscitation, European Resuscitation Council, Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, InterAmerican Heart Foundation, Resuscitation Council of Asia, and the Resuscitation Council of Southern Africa); the American Heart Association Emergency Cardiovascular Care Committee; the Council on Cardiovascular Surgery and Anesthesia; the Council on Cardiopulmonary, Perioperative, and Critical Care; the Council on Clinical Cardiology; and the Stroke Council

Endorsed by the American College of Emergency Physicians, Society for Academic Emergency Medicine, Society of Critical Care Medicine, and Neurocritical Care Society

Robert W. Neumar, MD, PhD, Co-Chair; Jerry P. Nolan, FRCA, FCEM, Co-Chair; Christophe Adrie, MD, PhD; Mayuki Aibiki, MD, PhD; Robert A. Berg, MD, FAHA; Bernd W. Böttiger, MD, DEAA; Clifton Callaway, MD, PhD; Robert S.B. Clark, MD; Romergryko G. Geocadin, MD; Edward C. Jauch, MD, MS; Karl B. Kern, MD; Ivan Laurent, MD; W.T. Longstreth, Jr, MD, MPH; Raina M. Merchant, MD; Peter Morley, MBBS, FRACP, FANZCA, FJFICM; Laurie J. Morrison, MD, MSc; Vinay Nadkarni, MD, FAHA; Mary Ann Peberdy, MD, FAHA; Emanuel P. Rivers, MD, MPH; Antonio Rodriguez-Nunez, MD, PhD; Frank W. Sellke, MD; Christian Spaulding, MD; Kjetil Sunde, MD, PhD; Terry Vanden Hoek, MD

Chain of survival



BLS / ALS

Post-resus

Resuscitation (2007) 73, 29–39



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www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation

Implementation of a standardised treatment protocol for post resuscitation care after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest[☆]

Kjetil Sunde^{a,b,*}, Morten Pytte^{a,b}, Dag Jacobsen^c, Arild Mangschau^d,
Lars Petter Jensen^a, Christian Smedsrud^a,
Tomas Draegni^a, Petter Andreas Steen^a

Standardised treatment protocol

1. Treatment	Goal	Strategy
- Reperfusion	Reperfusion	PCI in STEMI
- Blood pressure	MAP > 65-70 mmHg	Volume, pressors, inotropic agents
- Central venous pressure	8 – 12 mmHg	Volume, vasodilatation(Glyc.nitr.)
- ECG, rate/ischemia	60 – 100/min	Volume, sedation, Glyc.nitr, Beta-bl.
- Temperature	33 °C	Cold NaCl i.v., icebags, cooling device or cold, wet blankets
- Respirator	SO ₂ > 95 pCO ₂ 5 – 6 kPa	Respirator control, PEEP (NB! avoid hyperventilation)
- Blood glucose	5 – 8 mmol/l	Actrapid/NaCl 1 IE/ml (obs Potassium)
- Electrolyts	Normal values	Evtl. substitution
- Hb	> 9-10 g/dl	
- Diuresis	> 1 ml/kg/h	Volume, Furosemid
- Buffers	pH >7.1, BE>-10	Evtl. Tribonate 125-250 ml
- Seizures		Sedation, BZD, Phenytoin or Thiopenthol, EEG early (early contact with a neurologist)
2. Sedation:	Fentanyl amd Propofol (+ evtl. muskelrelaxation, Cisatracurium, pancuronium)	

Recent studies with positive results after local implementation of TH

Soraide E & Sunde K.

Therapeutic hypothermia after cardiac arrest how to secure worldwide implementation.
Curr Opin Anesthesiol 2008;21:209-215

Reference (country)	OHCA of cardiac origin only	Cooling method	Good outcome before versus after implementation (<i>n</i> = study population)
Oddo <i>et al.</i> [22*] (Switzerland)	No	External cooling, ice bags and cooling mattress	26% versus 56% in patients with VF (<i>n</i> = 86)
Holzer <i>et al.</i> [20*] (Austria)	No	Endovascular cooling catheter	34% versus 54% (<i>n</i> = 1038)
Busch <i>et al.</i> [13*] (Norway)	Yes	External cooling with sport ice bags and ice water-soaked towels over the torso	32% versus 59% (<i>n</i> = 51)
Sunde <i>et al.</i> [23*] (Norway)	Yes	Both external cooling using ice bags and water circulating plates, and endovascular cooling using ice cold i.v. fluids and cooling catheter	26% versus 56% (<i>n</i> = 119)
Knafelj <i>et al.</i> [21*] (Slovenia)	Yes	External cooling ice bags combined with endovascular cooling using ice cold i.v. fluids	16% versus 55% (<i>n</i> = 72)
Belliard <i>et al.</i> [19*] (France)	Yes	External cooling using wet cloths and ice packs	36% versus 56% (<i>n</i> = 68)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Resuscitation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation



European Resuscitation Council and European Society of Intensive Care Medicine Guidelines for Post-resuscitation Care 2015 Section 5 of the European Resuscitation Council Guidelines for Resuscitation 2015[☆]



Intensive Care Med
DOI 10.1007/s00134-015-4051-3

CONFERENCE REPORTS AND EXPERT PANEL

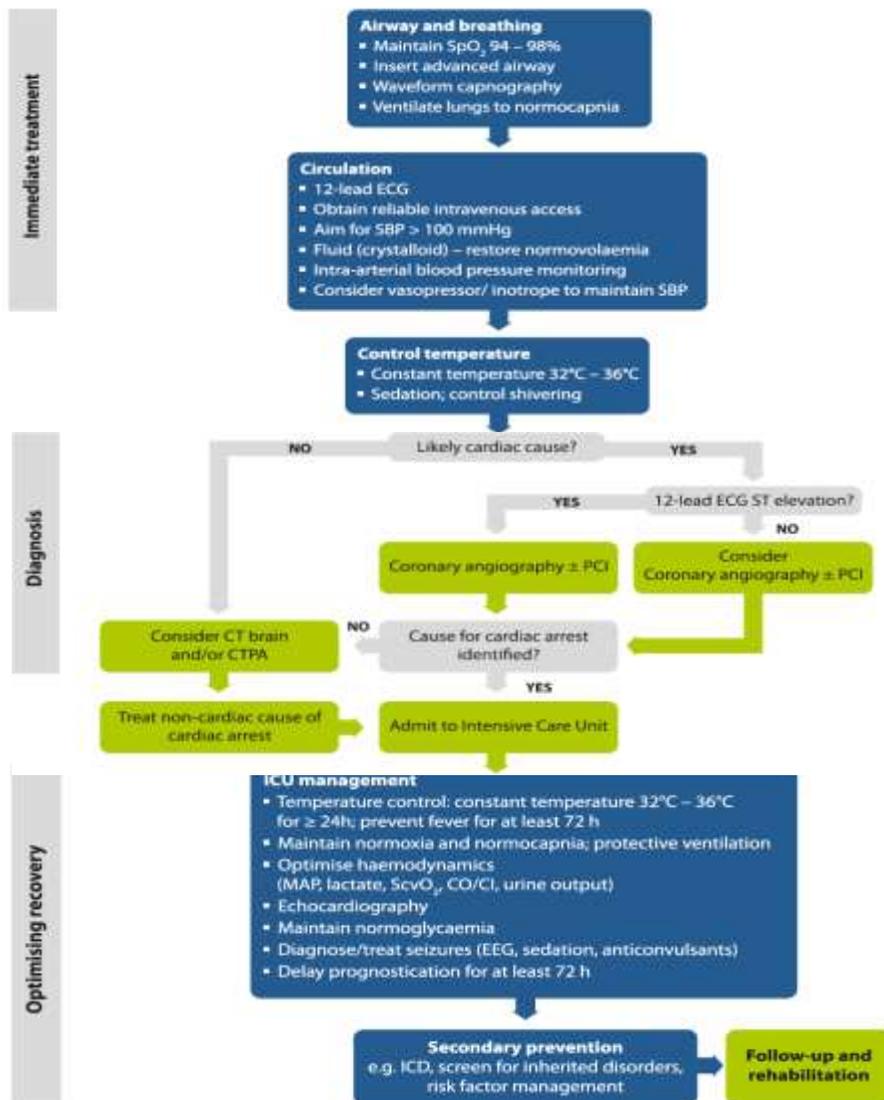


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European Resuscitation Council and European Society of Intensive Care Medicine 2015 guidelines for post-resuscitation care

J.P. Nolan et al. Resuscitation 2015; Intensive Care Medicine 2015

Return of spontaneous circulation and comatose



Algoritmo post- rianimazione 2015

Mario Negri - Istituto di ... [Implementation of post- ... 360 Link ... Implementation of a star ... 1-s2.0-S03009572060055 ...

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/library.marionegri.it/pubmed/26228615

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Format: Abstract

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G Ital Cardiol (Rome). 2015 Jul-Aug;16(7-8):442-55. doi: 10.1714/1954.21250.

[Implementation of post-resuscitation care in adult cardiac arrest patients - Experts' opinion].

[Article in Italian]

Pellis T¹, Ristagno G¹, Semeraro F¹, Grieco N², Fabbri A³, Balzanelli M⁴, Berruto E⁵, Scapigliati A¹, Sciretti M⁵, Cerchiari E¹.

Author information

Abstract

Current evidence on post-resuscitation care suffers from important knowledge gaps on new treatments and prognostication, mainly because of the lack of large multicenter randomized trials. However, optimization of post-resuscitation care is crucial, and the establishment of a treatment easy to be accepted and implemented locally, based on currently available evidence, is advisable. The present article is a multisociety experts' opinion on post-cardiac arrest that aims (i) to provide schematic and clear suggestions on therapeutic interventions to be delivered following resuscitation from cardiac arrest, so as to implement local protocols with a standardized post-resuscitation care; (ii) to suggest post-resuscitation therapeutic interventions that may result in improved survival with good neurological recovery, intended as a Cerebral Performance Category (CPC) score of 1-2; and finally (iii) to propose a pragmatic and schematic approach to post-resuscitation care for rapid initiation of intensive treatments (i.e. temperature management). The suggestions reported in this document are intended for adult patients resuscitated from both out-of-hospital and in-hospital cardiac arrest. They should be considered solely as an experts' opinion aimed to improve post-cardiac arrest care and they do not represent an official national guideline.

PMID: 26228615 DOI: 10.1714/1954.21250

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Effects of variation in temperature management on cerebral performance ca [Resuscitation. 2012]

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Corso Post-ROSC 1° Livello

Workshop Post-ROSC 2° Livello Adulto/Pediatico

Obiettivi generali → saper:

- **identificare pz da sottoporre al protocollo post rosc**
- **le manovre necessarie per la stabilizzazione**
- **indagare la causa dell'AC e correggerla (identificare SCA)**
- **massimizzare la protezione d'organo con particolare attenzione al SNC (è possibile la perdita dell'autoregolazione flusso cerebrale)**
- **ottimizzare il supporto d'organo (emodinamica e ventilazione, metabolica)**
- **come gestire la temperatura**
- **valutare oggettivamente la prognosi**

PROTOCOLLO POST - RIANIMAZIONE

COSA	OBIETTIVO	COME
Causa AC	Diagnosi e correzione cause reversibili	Valutare sintomi pre-AC ECG Ecocardio - Se cardiogena → riperfusione coronarica: PCI, trombolisi - 4'I' & 4'T'
Temperatura	33°C (range 32-34°C) nel minor tempo possibile Normotermia (T <37.5°C), se ipotermia controindicata	Più metodi contemporaneamente: - Cristalloidi freddi 30ml/kg in 30 min (usare spremi-sacca) - Impacchi ghiacciati - Lavaggi gastrici - Device per gestione della T Valutare T esofagea/vescicale
Ventilazione	Gestione vie aeree Protettiva (per evitare: volotrauma, barotrauma, infezioni) SpO2 94-98% (con minore FiO2) Normossia: PaO2 ~ 100 mmHg (range 80-120) Normocapnia: PaCO2 ~ 40-45 mmHg EtCO2 ~ 35-40 mmHg	Intubazione Ventilazione meccanica: - 6-8 ml/kg (peso ideale) - Pplateau ≤ 30 cmH2O - Testa a 30-45° se non ipoteso Saturimetria EGA (si suggerisce corretto per T) Monitoraggio EtCO2

<p>Cuore e Circolo</p>	<p>Migliorare la disfunzione cardiaca:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preferire/tollerare bradicardia - ottimizzare funzione ventricolare - controllo aritmie <p>Ottimizzazione volemia e perfusione d'organo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAM > 65 mmHg o PAS > 90 mmHg - PVC ~ 8-12 mmHg o equivalente* - clearance lattati - SvcO2 >65% - diuresi >1 ml/kg/h (tollerare e compensare poliuria da freddo) 	<p>Monitoraggio invasivo pressione</p> <p>Ipotermia/B-bloccanti Riperfusione/inotropi Ipotermia/antiaritmici</p> <p>Cristalloidi Vasopressori Inotropi Contropulsatore aortico Diuretici</p>
<p>Sedo-analgesia</p>	<p>Adeguata sedazione</p> <p>Riduzione stress cardiovascolare Prevenzione brivido Facilitare rapido raffreddamento</p>	<p>Midazolam/Propofol</p> <p>Fentanyl/Morfina/Remifentanil Considerare curaro (a demande o infusione)</p>
<p>Metabolico/ Elettrolitico</p>	<p>Equilibrio acido/base</p> <p>Valori normali di:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - K, Mg, P, Ca 	<p>monitoraggio/reintegro</p>

* Equivalente: indicatori volumetrici utilizzati da sistemi di monitoraggio emodinamico e ecografici

Corso Post-ROSC 1° Livello

Obiettivo: gestione standardizzata e ottima del paziente adulto/pediatico fino allo specialista
(corso diretto al “referralist”)

Destinatari: Tutto il personale sanitario (anestesisti, cardiologi, medici urgenza, infermieri) esposti nella gestione di pazienti in ambiente extra/intraospedaliero come curanti dal ROSC all’ammissione in ambiente target di cura (rianimazione/terapia intensiva/cardiologia)

Struttura: Teoria + Workshop

Requisiti per accedere: Consigliato ALS e/o EPLS

Durata: 1 giorno (8 ore) tradizionale

Facilitatori: 50% facilitatore 50% esperto (background facilitatori misto: adulto e pediatrico)

Valutazione: pre-test / post-test

Materiale Didattico: Manuale Post-ROSC obbligatorio prima del corso

Manuale Post ROSC

1. Epidemiologia dell'arresto cardiaco adulto e pediatrico ed esito
2. Sindrome post arresto: eziopatogenesi e fisiopatologia
3. Gestione del paziente rianimato da arresto cardiaco: Percorso diagnostico-terapeutico
4. Trattamento delle cause reversibili
5. Strategie di riperfusione miocardica
6. Ottimizzazione della ventilazione e dell'ossigenazione
7. Ottimizzazione emodinamica
8. Ottimizzazione neurologica: Gestione della temperatura target e Trattamento convulsioni
9. Ottimizzazione metabolica (glicemia/acido-base/elettroliti/nutrizione)
10. Ottimizzazione della sedo-analgesia
11. Trasporto in sicurezza del paziente rianimato da arresto cardiaco
12. Prognosi del paziente rianimato da arresto cardiaco
13. Cenni di stabilizzazione del neonato
14. Gestione della fine vita, ottimizzazione della perfusione e donazione d'organo
15. Raccolta dati Utstein Style intra ed extra
16. Gestione a lungo termine del paziente rianimato da arresto cardiaco: riabilitazione psico-cognitiva
17. Comunicazione con i familiari e gestione del team
18. Costi di gestione del paziente rianimato da arresto cardiaco

Workshop Post-ROSC 2° Livello Adulto

Obiettivi: Gestione completa del paziente adulto post arresto in ambiente intensivo (paziente comatoso)

Destinatari: Operatori sanitari (medici e infermieri) esperti di rianimazione, terapia intensiva cardiologica, semi-intensiva

Struttura: Lezioni frontali, update, discussione casi clinici, meet the expert, take home message

Durata: 1 giorno (programmazione 2 corsi/anno e/o come eventi pre-congressuali)

Facilitatori: esperti intensivi + 1 facilitatore esperto

Requisiti per accedere: Consigliato ALS, gestire almeno 10-20 casi/anno

Valutazione: pre-test / post-test (valutazione approccio PBL)

Materiale Didattico: Manuale Post-ROSC consigliato + parte Web con referenze aggiornate

Workshop Post-ROSC 2° Livello Pediatrico/Neonatale

Obiettivi: Gestione completa del pediatrico/neonatale post arresto in ambiente intensivo (paziente comatoso)

Destinatari: Operatori sanitari (medici e infermieri) esperti di rianimazione pediatrica/neonatale

Struttura: Workshop con Presentazione: update, discussione casi clinici, meet the expert, take home message

Durata: 1 giorno (programmazione 2 corsi/anno e/o come eventi pre-congressuali)

Facilitatori: esperti intensivi pediatrici/neonatali + 1 facilitatore esperto

Requisiti per accedere: Consigliato EPLS/NLS/corso NEO avanzato SIN, gestire almeno 10-20 casi/anno

Valutazione: pre-test/post-test

Materiale Didattico: Manuale Post-ROSC consigliato + parte Web con referenze aggiornate.

Obiettivi → Argomenti da trattare approfonditamente durante corso 2° livello:

- Fisiopatologia
- Danno d'organo
- Riperfusione
- Percorso diagnostico terapeutico
- Gestione emodinamica (amine, vasopressori, funzione cardio)
- Gestione ventilatoria
- Gestione della temperatura
- Gestione glicemia, metabolismo
- EEG e Prognostication
- Supporto fine vita e donazione d'organo



Grazie

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