

New opportunities to save lives from cardiac arrest

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Speaker disclosures

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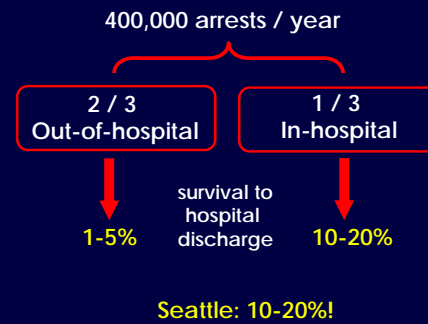
Advisory Board: HeartSine Corporation
Velomedix Corporation

Volunteer: American Heart Assoc.
Sudden Cardiac Arrest Assoc.

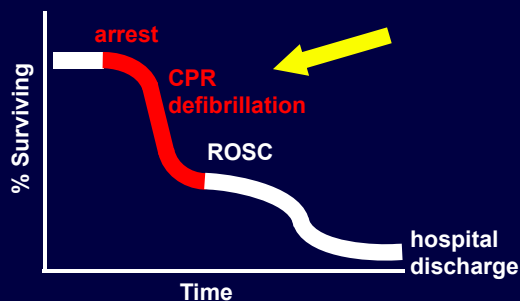
Cardiac arrest: introduction



Cardiac arrest epidemiology in the US



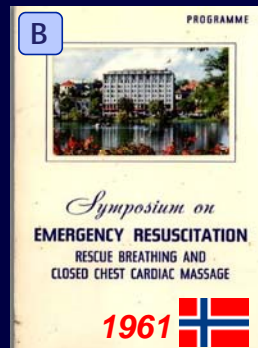
Mortality from cardiac arrest



Approaching 50 years of modern CPR



A. Peter Safar, 1950s



B. Early symposium on CPR

Cardiac arrest: fundamentals of therapy

"Chain of Survival"

Prompt Access Early CPR Early Defibrillation ACLS Provider Care (American Heart Association)

Chest compression alone CPR

Bystander contacted 9-1-1

Group	n	Survival to Discharge (%)
standard CPR	279	10.4%
chest compression alone	241	14.6%

$p=0.18$

Improvement due to:
? less time to train
? better CPR strategy

Hallstrom et al, 2000

Chest compression alone CPR: revisited

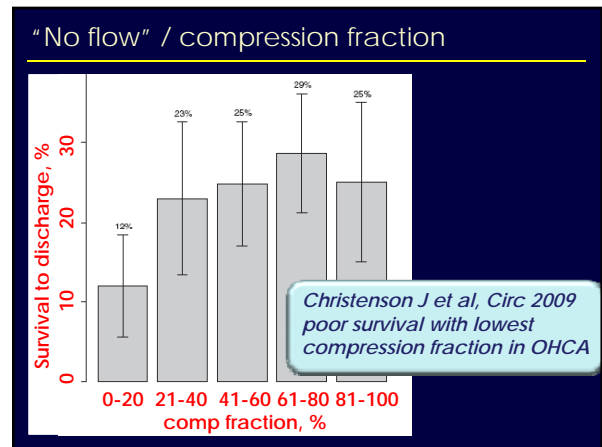
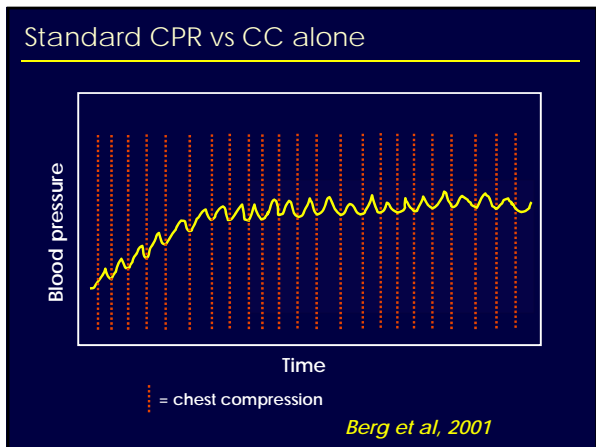
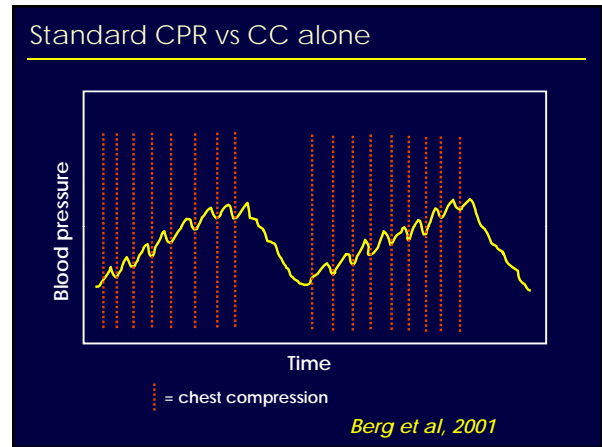
ORIGINAL ARTICLE
CPR with Chest Compression Alone or with Rescue Breathing
Thomas D. Brn, M.D., Carol Fahrendorff, M.S.P.H., Linda Colley, B.A., Rachel T. Donohue, Ph.D., Cindy Hamby, E.M.T., Jennifer Innes, B.A., Megan Blommingdale, E.M.T., Cleo Subido, Steven Ramirez, M.S.P.H., and Mickey S. Eisenberg, M.D., Ph.D. **2010**

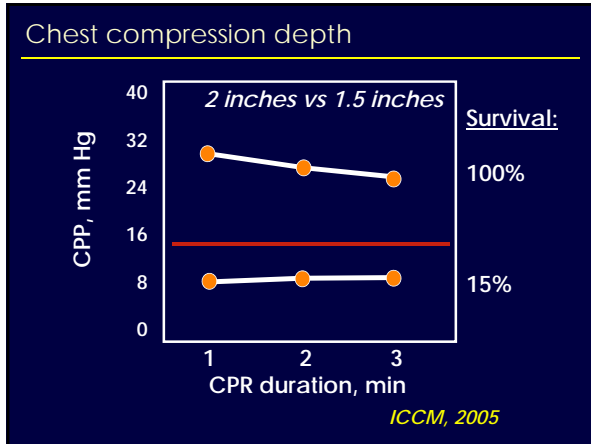
Bystander contacted 9-1-1

Group	n	Survival to DC (%)
standard CPR	960	11.5%
chest compression alone	981	14.4%

(OR 2.9)

Survival to DC





CPR first may improve survival

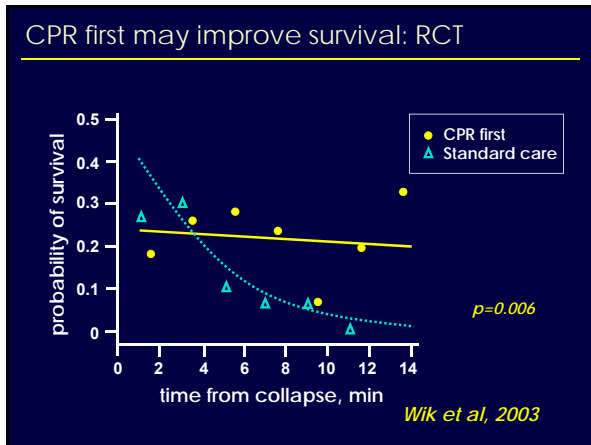
Influence of cardiopulmonary resuscitation prior to defibrillation in patients with out-of-hospital ventricular fibrillation

Group	Survival	n
Defib first - AHA	24%	155/639
CPR (90 sec) first, then defib	30%	142/478

$p=0.04$

42 months vs 36 months

Cobb et al, 1999



CPR sensing and recording defibrillator

Similar defibrillators now made by both Philips and Zoll

Using CPR feedback to improve quality

Quality of out-of-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation with real time automated feedback: A prospective interventional study^{†‡}

Jo Kramer-Johansen^{a,b,c,d,e}, Helge Myklebust^d, Lars Wik^{a,c,e}, Bob Fellows^f, Leif Svensson^g, Hallstein Sorebo^g, Petter Andreas Steen^{a,h}

Kramer Johansen, 2006

CPR quality improvement during in-hospital cardiac arrest using a real-time audiovisual feedback system^{†‡}

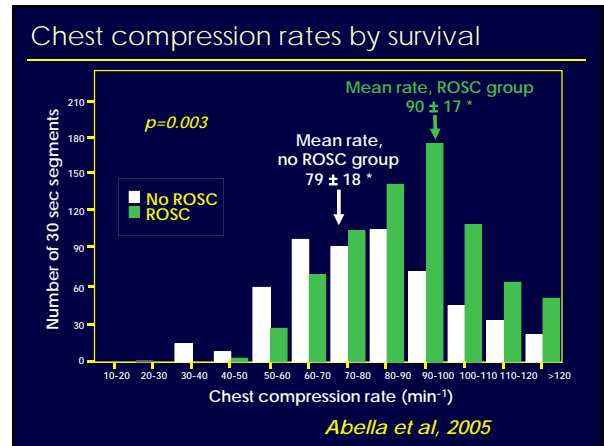
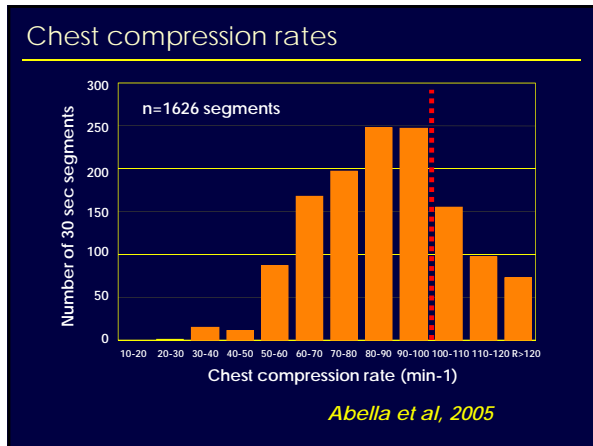
Benjamin S. Abella^{a,*}, Dana P. Edelson^b, Salem Kim^b, Elizabeth Retzer^c, Helge Myklebust^d, Anne M. Barry^e, Nicholas O'Hearn^e, Terry L. Vanden Hoek^c, Lance B. Becker^a

Abella, 2007

Actual arrest transcript: U of C, 2004

ventilations
rhythm check
ECG
compressions

ECG: v tach
ECG: v fib
shock given



CPR renaissance: measuring CPR

Interruptions of Chest Compressions During Emergency

Terence D. V. ... Marc D. Berg ...

Quality of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation During Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

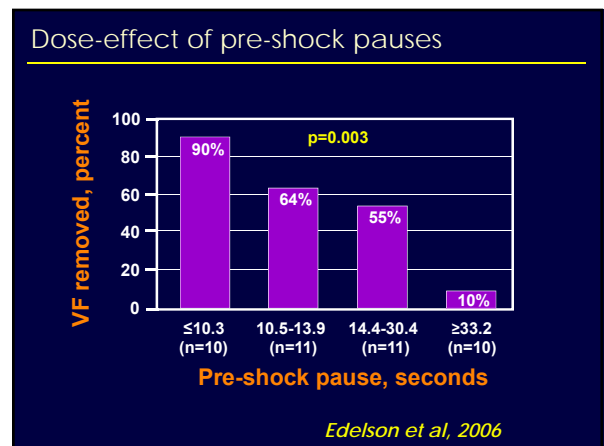
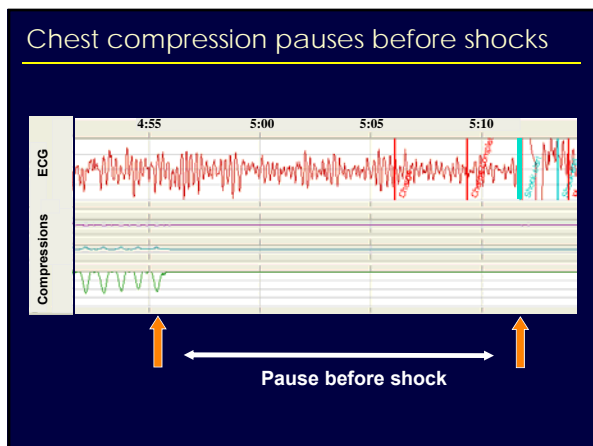
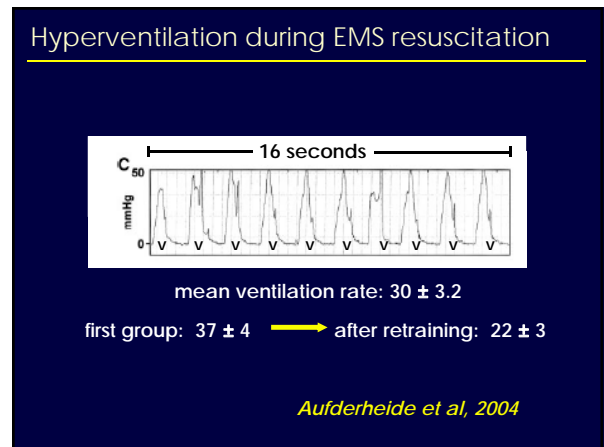
Lee WA, MD, PhD ...

Quality of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

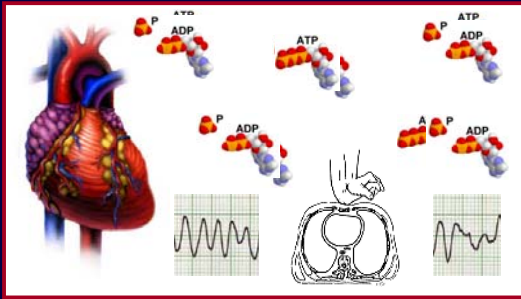
Hyperventilation-Induced Hypotension During Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Tom P. Aufderheide, MD; Gardar Sigurdsson, MD; Ronald G. Pirralo, MD, MHSA; Demetris Yannopoulos, MD; Scott McKnite, BA; Chris von Briesen, BA, EMT; Christopher W. Sparks, EMT; Craig J. Conrad, RN; Terry A. Provo, BA, EMT-P; Keith G. Lurie, MD

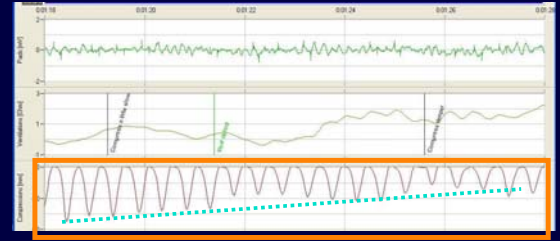
Valenzuela et al, Circ 2005
Wik et al, JAMA 2005
Abella et al, JAMA 2005
Aufderheide et al, Circ 2004



Possible model underlying these data

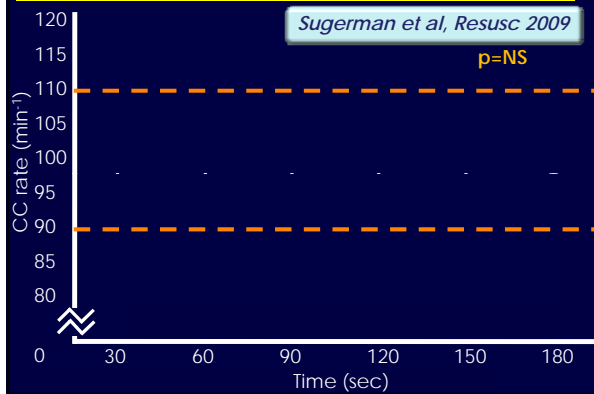


Additional rescuer factor: fatigue

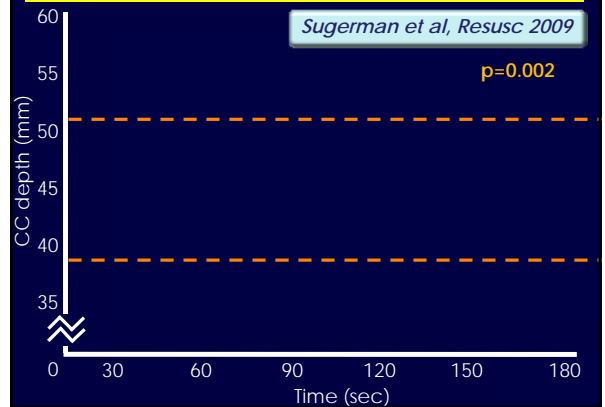


May represent fatiguing

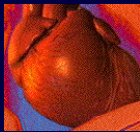
Mean CC rate over consecutive 30 sec segments



Mean CC depth over consecutive 30 sec segments



Current CPR quality: summary



1. Slow compression rates
2. Frequent and lengthy pauses
3. Shallow compressions
4. Hyperventilation

The problem with cardiac arrest



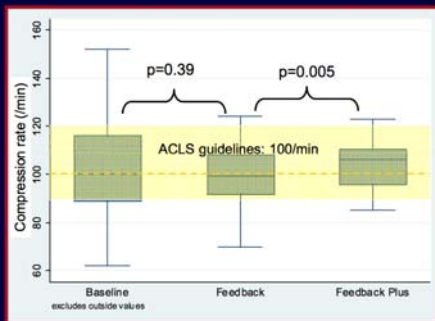
The military solution



Debriefing intervention

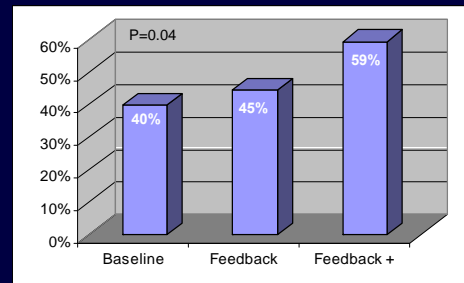
- Code review investigation:
 - All residents and students rotating through resuscitation team roles
 - Debrief teams on their events
 - Weekly 30-45 min resuscitation debriefing/teaching sessions

Median compression rate by group



Edelson et al, 2008

Return of spontaneous circulation



Edelson et al, 2008
Training effect confirmed by Dine et al. 2008

CPR quality technologies

Manual CPR support devices



Zoll AED, R series

Philips MRx



Mechanical CPR devices



Zoll Autopulse

LUCAS



Autopulse data

Ong et al, 2006

Out-of-hospital, Richmond, VA (one site)

	Manual	Autopulse
ROSC	101/499 (20.2%)	96/278 (34.5%)
Admitted	54/485 (11.1%)	58/277 (20.9%)
D/C	14/486 (2.9%)	27/278 (9.7%)

Autopulse data: RCT

Hallstrom et al, 2006 (ASPIRE)

Out-of-hospital, multicenter RCT – US, Canada

	Manual	Autopulse
ROSC	92/373 (24.7%)	104/394 (26.4%)
D/C	37/373 (9.9%)	23/394 (5.8%)

CPR in the workplace



Friday, June 13, 2008

Tim Russert, TV correspondent

Known asymptomatic coronary dz

Suffered AMI → cardiac arrest

Attempted resuscitation (CPR and defibrillation) failed

Unknown CPR quality or pre-shock pause time

CPR in the home



Friday, June 25, 2009

Michael Jackson died at home

Respiratory arrest from drug OD

Attempted resuscitation (CPR and defibrillation) failed

CPR performed in the bed – questionable quality, pauses in performance?

Improving EMS care with “CC only”

Minimally Interrupted Cardiac Resuscitation by Emergency Medical Services for Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Bentley J. Bobrow, MD
Lani L. Clark, BS

Context: Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest is a major public health problem.
Objective: To investigate whether the survival of patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest is improved by

Bobrow et al, 2008

Interventions:

1. Significantly delay intubation
2. 200 compressions before first shock
3. Minimize pre and post shock pauses

Tripled survival to hospital discharge (3.8% → 9.1%)

The key importance of CPR

Reflected in the poor impact of ACLS meds:

Intravenous Drug Administration During Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest A Randomized Trial

Thomas M. Ovensengen, MD
Kjell Sundb, MD, PhD
Gordon B. Landring, MSc
Jan Thorsen

Peter A. Stone, MD, PhD
Evan Wik, MD, PhD

Context: Intravenous access and drug administration are included in advanced cardiac life support (ACLS) guidelines despite a lack of evidence for improved outcomes. Epinephrine was an independent predictor of poor outcome in a large epidemiologic study, possibly due to toxicity of the drug or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) interruptions secondary to establishing an intravenous line and drug administration.

Objective: To determine whether minimizing intravenous drug administration from an ACLS protocol would improve survival to hospital discharge after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.

2009

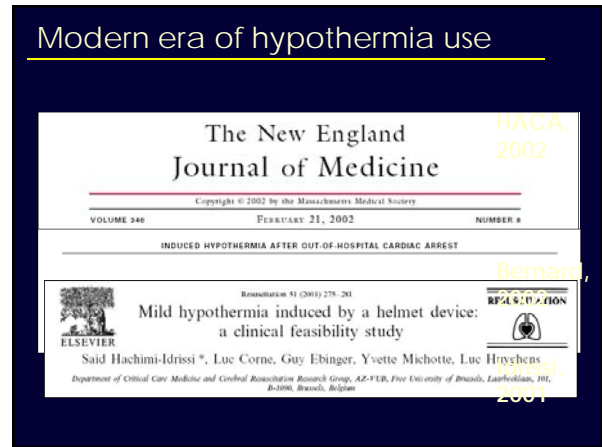
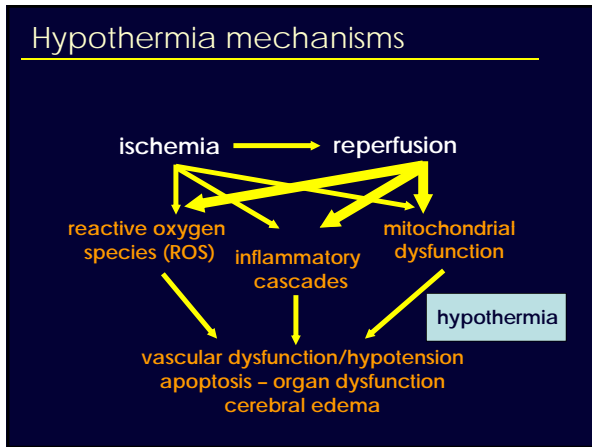
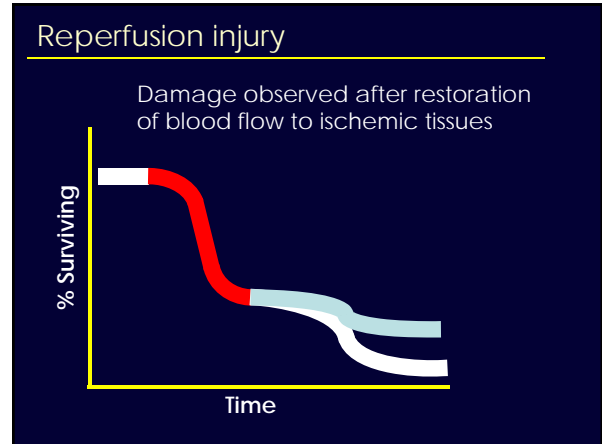
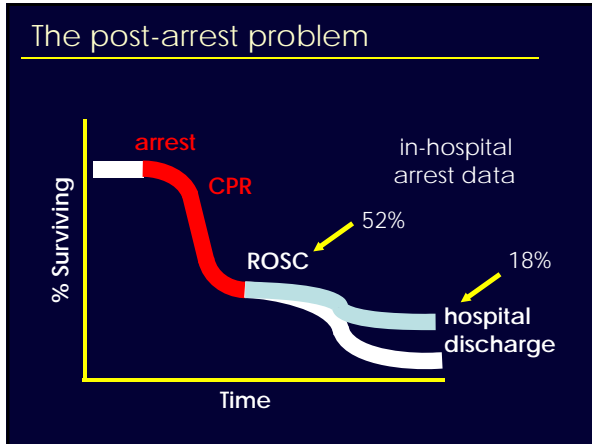


Randomized trial of epinephrine versus no epinephrine
For EMS treated cardiac arrest → NO SURVIVAL BENEFIT!

Key “take home” points – part 1

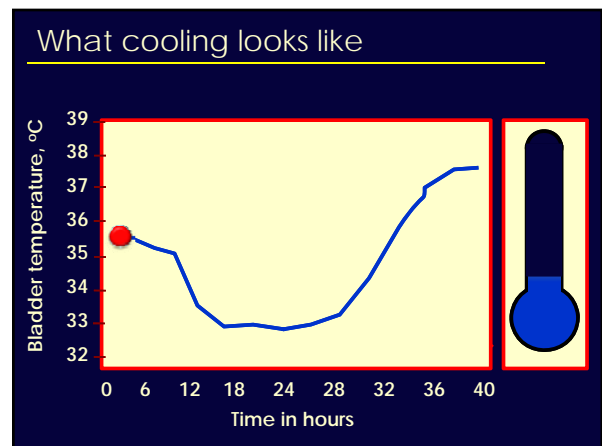
1. Cardiac arrest is not hopeless!
2. CPR quality has big impact
3. Minimize ventilations
4. Maximize chest compression rate and depth
5. Consider CPR feedback tools and code debriefing
6. Use hypothermia after cardiac arrest



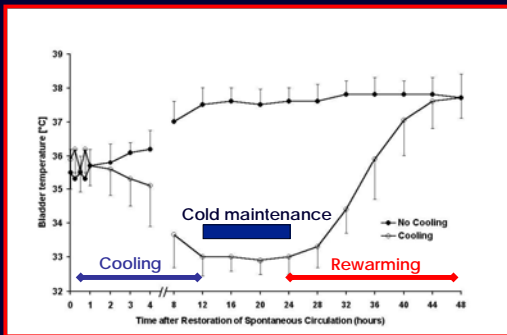


Modern era of hypothermia use

	Age (years)	Female sex (%)	VF (#)	ROSC (min)	Target temp (°C)	Duration (hours)	Method
HACA	59 (51-68)	65 (24)	254 (92%)	22 (16-30)	33	24	Cool air
Bernard	68 (57-75)	25 (32)	77 (100%)	24 (17-32)	33	12	Ice packs
Idrissi	74 (66-79)	13 (39)	0 -	33 (27-37)	34	Up to 4	Helmet



Modern era of hypothermia use



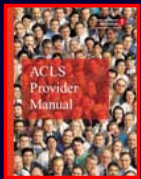
HACA, 2002

Hypothermia trials: outcomes

	Hypothermia (%)	Normothermia (%)	RR (95% CI)	P value
<i>Alive at hospital discharge with favourable neurological recovery</i>				
HACA	72/136 (53%)	50/137 (36%)	1.51 (1.14-1.89)	0.006
Bernard	21/43 (49%)	9/34 (26%)	1.75 (0.99-2.43)	0.052
Idrissi	4/16 (25%)	1/17 (6%)	4.25 (0.70-53.83)	0.16
<i>Alive at 6 months with favourable neurological recovery</i>				
HACA	71/136 (52%)	50/137 (36%)	1.44 (1.11-1.76)	0.009

Hypothermia in the guidelines

AHA Guidelines 2005 conference
Dallas, January 22-29, 2005
Several hundred cardiac arrest experts
Closed meeting, rigorous process



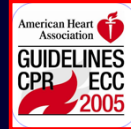
CPR/BLS/ACLS guidelines underwent revision

New guidelines released supporting hypothermia, published 11/2005

Hypothermia in the guidelines 2010

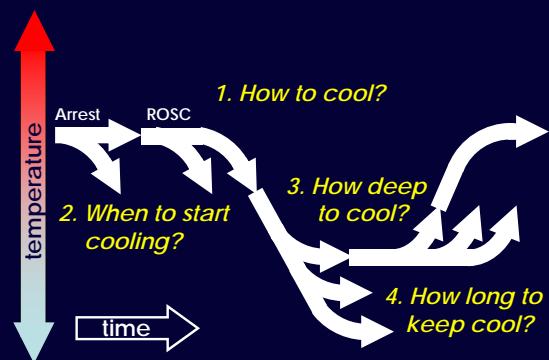


Comatose out-of-hospital VF:
Class I recommendation



In-hospital arrest, other rhythms:
Class IIb recommendation

Practical issues of cooling



How to cool?

Ice packs, cooling blankets, catheters...



How to cool?

University of Chicago
Hospitals (UCH)
initial experience (2003-4):

cooling blanket
and/or ice packing



Advantages: cheap, non-invasive, 'off the shelf'

Disadvantages: slow cooling, can be messy,
lack of thermostatic control

Difficulties with ice bag cooling

Merchant RM et al, 2006

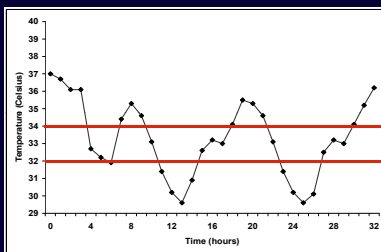
Retrospective chart review of cooling cases
From three hospitals (2 in U.S., 1 in U.K.)

Found 20/32 cases (63%) were overcooled

Trends towards better outcome in non-overcooled pts

Suggests need for thermostatic feedback control

Surface cooling in the real world



Merchant RM et al, 2006

Simple cooling methods

Induced hypothermia using large volume, ice-cold intravenous fluid in
comatose survivors of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest:
a preliminary report

Stephen Bernard^{a,b,*}, Michael Buist^a, Orlando Monteiro^a, Karen Smith^b

^aThe Intensive Care Unit, Dandenong Hospital, Dandenong, Victoria 3175, Australia

^bDepartment of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, St Albans Rd, Prahran 3181, Victoria, Australia

Bernard S et al, 2003

Study in 22 post-arrest patients
Infused 30 ml/kg ice cold saline
Average temperature drop of 1.5 °C

**Remember: 1. No maintenance or rewarming
2. Large fluid load (safety unproven)**

Is cold saline enough?

**Cold infusions alone are effective for induction of
therapeutic hypothermia but do not keep
patients cool after cardiac arrest²⁷** *2007*

Andreas Kliegel^a, Andreas Janata^a, Cosima Wandaller^a, Thomas Uray^a,
Alexander Spiel^b, Heidrun Losert^a, Matthias Kliegel^c, Michael Holzer^a,
Moritz Haug^a, Fritz Sterz^{a,*}, Anton N. Laggner^a

Cooling was fast ... But maintenance was hard

*65% cooled to target
within 60 minutes*

*77% failed to stay
cool during course*

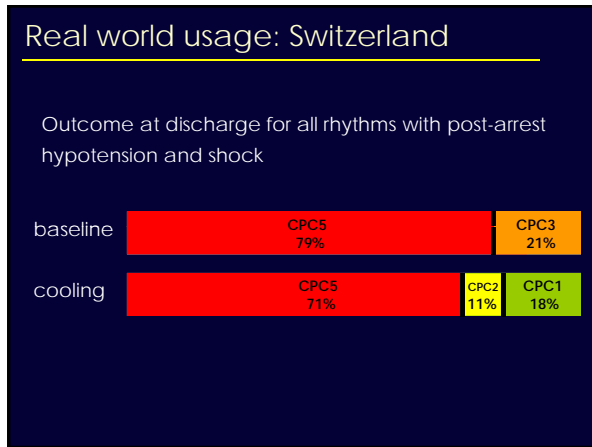
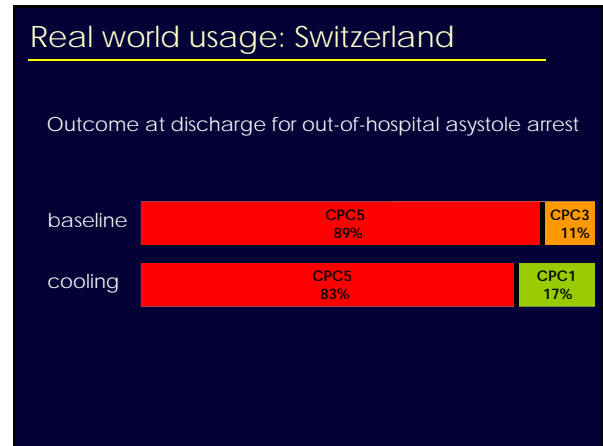
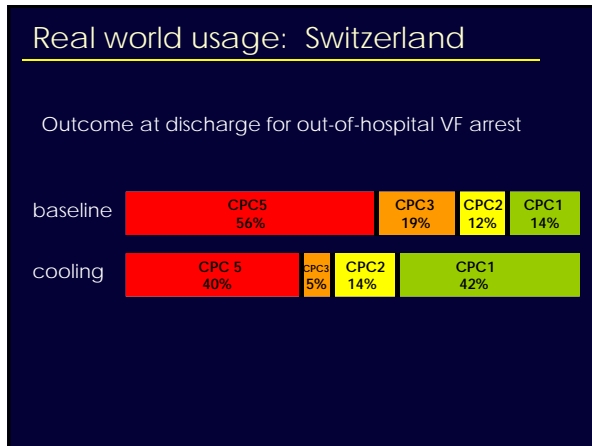
Real world usage: Switzerland

From evidence to clinical practice: Effective implementation
of therapeutic hypothermia to improve patient outcome
after cardiac arrest²⁸ *2006*

Mauro Oddo, MD; Marie-Denise Schaller, MD; François Felth, MD; Vincent Ribordy, MD; Lucas Liaudet, MD

Oddo M et al, 2006

Retrospective study at one hospital in Switzerland
Cooling intervention with historical controls
Survivors of out-of-hospital arrest (n=109)
Cooling initially via ice bags, then cooling mattress
Target temperature 33°C, maintained for 24 hrs
All post-arrest ST elevations received cardiac cath



Compilation of recent experiences

Therapeutic hypothermia after cardiac arrest in clinical practice: Review and compilation of recent experiences **2009**

Emily Sagalyn, MD; Roger A. Band, MD; David F. Gaieski, MD; Benjamin S. Abella, MD, MPhil

Author	n		Survival		OR	95% CI
	HC	TH	Historical Control n (%) ^a	Therapeutic Hypothermia n (%)		
Arrich et al (17)	123	462	39 (32)	267 (58)	2.9	1.9-4.6
Bellard et al (21)	36	32	13 (36)	18 (56)	2.3	0.8-6.8
Busch et al (14)	34	27	11 (32)	16 (59)	3.0	0.9-9.9
Choi et al (13)	64	55	30 (32)	28 (51)	1.8	0.8-2.8
Scheffele et al (30)	31	31	21 (70)	21 (70)	1.0	3-2.9
Sunde et al (18)	58	61	18 (31)	34 (56)	2.8	1.2-6.4
Combined ORs					2.5	1.8-3.3

Hypothermia clinical benefit is robust (consistent across numerous studies)

hypothermia registry data

Hypothermia Network
International Cardiac Arrest Registry (INTCAR) is open

(a) Adverse events: all 34 centres and (b) adverse events: 22 reporting centers. *Nielsen et al, 2009*

	n = 966
Bradycardia <40 beats/min	127 (13)
Tachycardia >130 beats/min	57 (6)
Atrial fibrillation	88 (9)
VT	89 (9)
VF	71 (7)
Any combination of arrhythmia	305 (32)
Pneumonia	407 (41)
Septis	35 (4)
Other infection	41 (4)
Bleeding requiring transfusion	44 (4)
Intracranial Bleeding	23 (2)
Seizures	233 (24)

Infection and seizures are common
Bradycardia (13%)
Significant bleed (4%)

- ### More than just hypothermia
- Post-arrest care is a critical care "bundle":
- Therapeutic hypothermia
 - Careful hemodynamic management
 - Coronary intervention if STEMI or high probability of coronary cause
 - Neurology consultation and assessment

Hypothermia resource website

The screenshot shows a website titled "Post-Cardiac Arrest Care/Therapeutic Hypothermia Resources". It includes a navigation menu with "Home", "About Us", "Giving", "Faculty/Staff", "Residency, Education & Opportunities", and "Research". The main content area has a sidebar with "Post-Cardiac Arrest Care/Therapeutic Hypothermia Resources" and "Hypothermia Protocol". The main text area is titled "Post-Cardiac Arrest Care/Therapeutic Hypothermia Resources" and contains introductory text about the website's purpose and a list of educational resources for clinicians.

<http://www.med.upenn.edu/resuscitation/hypothermia/index.shtml>

Prognostication: who will wake up?

Can BIS be helpful to prognosticate?:

Neurologic prognostication and bispectral index monitoring after resuscitation from cardiac arrest^{1,2}

Marion Leary⁴, David A. Fried⁴, David F. Gaieski⁴, Raina M. Merchant⁴, Barry D. Fuchs⁵, Daniel M. Kolansky⁴, Dana P. Edelson⁶, Benjamin S. Abella^{1,2,3,*}

¹ Center for Resuscitation Science and Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA
² Section of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA
³ Section of Cardiology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA
⁴ Section of Hospital Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA

2010

Answer: somewhat helpful, but not completely

The ROC curve plots Sensitivity (y-axis, 0.00 to 1.00) against 1-Specificity (x-axis, 0.00 to 1.00). Two data series are shown: 24 h BIS (represented by squares) and 12 h BIS (represented by circles). The 24 h BIS curve is significantly higher and further to the left than the 12 h BIS curve, indicating better prognostic performance at 24 hours.

BIS before 24 hrs – not very useful

BIS at 24 hours – more useful

What's hot: cooling and PCI

Coronary angiography and intervention during hypothermia can be performed safely without cardiac arrhythmia or vasospasm

Ralf Koester · Jan Kaehler · Achim Barmeyer · Kai Müllerleile · Marion Priefer · Gerold Soeffker · Stephan Braune · Axel Nierhaus · Thomas Meinertz · Stefan Kluge

2011

Bottom line: little risk of arrhythmia, bleeding or Vasospasm during TH catheterization

What's hot: cooling and PCI

Usefulness of Cooling and Coronary Catheterization to Improve Survival in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Dion Stub, MBBS^{1,2,3,4}, Christopher Hengel, MBBS⁵, William Chan, MBBS^{6,7}, Damon Jackson, MBBS⁸, Karen Sanders, RN, GradDipEd⁹, Anthony M. Dart, BA, BM, BCh, DPhil^{10,11}, Andrew Hilton, MBBS¹², Vincent Pellegrino, MBBS¹³, James A. Shaw, MBBS, PhD¹⁴, Stephen J. Duffy, MBBS, PhD¹⁵, Stephen Bernard, MBBS, MD¹⁶, and David M. Kaye, MBBS, PhD^{17,18}

2011

Outcome	Contemporary	Historical
Survival	54%	39%
Good Neurological recovery	57%	30%

Less than 40% of patients had STEMI; yet huge Survival benefits when OHCA patients cathed

Big remaining question: What about IHCA?

Hypothermia in the news

December 10, 2006

Life saved at Medtronic offices via AED, cooling
Witnessed arrest, received bystander CPR, underwent cooling
Full neurologic recovery



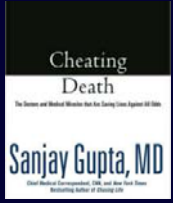
Hypothermia in the news

Popular Science
January, 2009

"Freezing the Heart to Save the Life"

Good graphics showing effects of cooling

Hypothermia in the news

2009 - 2010

CNN television documentary and book
Features a number of arrest survivors

The future: regionalized care?

Regional Systems of Care for Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest **2010**
A Policy Statement From the American Heart Association

Graham Nebel, MD, MPH, FAHA, Chair; Tom P. Aufderheide, MD, FAHA; Brian Eigel, PhD; Robert W. Neumar, MD, PhD; Keith G. Laric, MD; Vincent J. Redlford, MD, FAHA; Clifton W. Callaway, MD, PhD; Venugopal Menasa, MD, FAHA; Robert R. Bass, MD; Benjamin S. Abella, MD, MPhil; Michael Sayre, MD; Cynthia M. Dougherty, PhD, FAHA;

American Heart Association supportive of concept: no national coordination or established system for this ...




Arizona has system in place - "cardiac arrest centers"
NYC is doing this too

EMS cooling?

Induction of Therapeutic Hypothermia by Paramedics After Resuscitation From Out-of-Hospital Ventricular Fibrillation Cardiac Arrest
A Randomized Controlled Trial **2010**


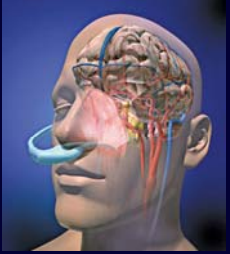
Stephen A. Bernard, MD; Karen Smith, BSc, PhD; Peter Cameron, MD; Kevin Masci; David M. Taylor, MD; D. James Cooper, MD; Anne-Marie Kelly, MD; William Silvester, MB, BS; for the Rapid Infusion of Cold Hartmanns (RICHI) Investigators*

Bottom line: no survival benefit to cooling in the field with chilled saline
WHY?

Variable	Paramedics Cooling Group (n=1178)	Hospital Cooling Group (n=1178)	P
EMS temperature on scene, °C	34.8 (1.3)	35.8 (1.3)	0.02
EMS temperature on hospital arrival, °C	34.8 (1.3)	35.4 (1.3)	0.01
Temperature in emergency department on arrival, °C	34.8 (1.3)	35.2 (1.3)	0.001
Temperature in emergency department 30 min after	34.4 (1.2)	34.8 (1.1)	0.03
Survival ...			
Temperature in emergency department 60 minutes after arrival, °C	34.7 (1.1)	34.7 (1.1)	0.70


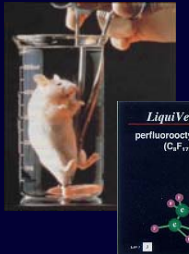
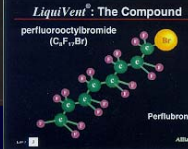
If you were cooled in field or in ED, same temp at 60 minutes post arrival ...

Technologies for EMS use?

Specialized cooling pads Evaporative cooling tools

Faster cooling technologies on horizon?






Ice slurry technology **Perfluorocarbons**

Boot camp course for post-arrest care

Hypothermia and Resuscitation Training

Philadelphia - next course
March 14-15, 2013

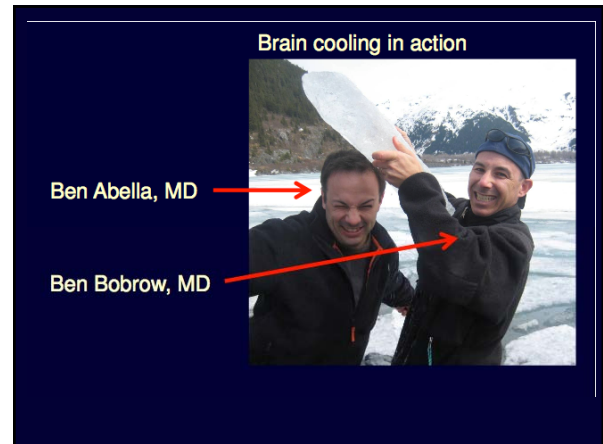


Intensive two day CME course in hypothermia methods, protocols, and applications

Designed for critical care, cardiology or emergency medicine physicians and nurse leaders

Offers "hypothermia certification"

Workshop design - small course size - held quarterly



Acknowledgements

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Questions?



It's never too early to improve your resuscitation care!