

It's Cool Time

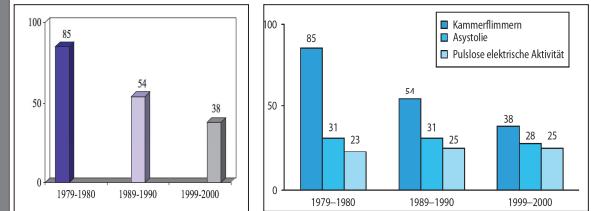
Hypothermie nach Reanimation
Schon prähospital beginnen?

Undine Pittl - Herzzentrum Leipzig

12.03.2011

Plötzlicher Herztod (SCA)

- Pro 100.000 Einwohner

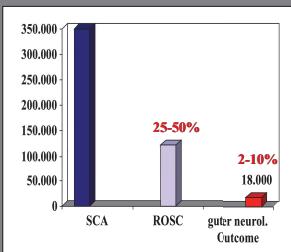


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Andreasen, Intensivmedizin 2007; 45: 188-193

Outcome nach SCA in Europa

- 350.000 prähospitale SCA
- 25-50% Wiedererlangen d. Spontankreislaufes
 - (ROSC = return of spont. circulation)
- 315.000 versterben
 - Mortalität 90%
- 2-10% d. Pat. überleben ohne höhergradige neurologische Schäden

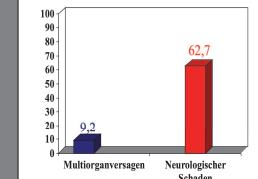


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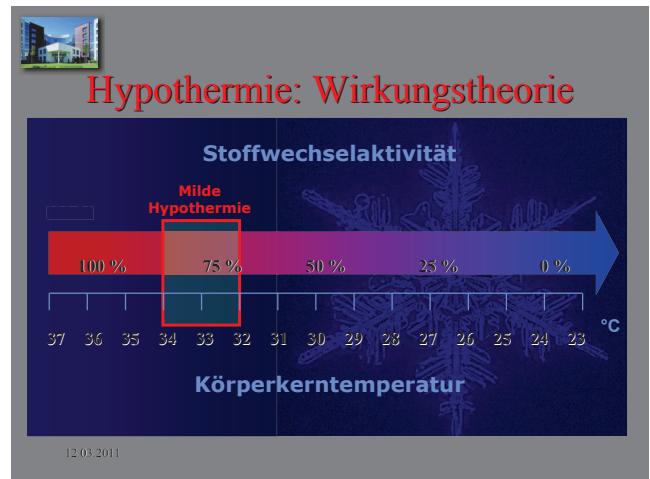
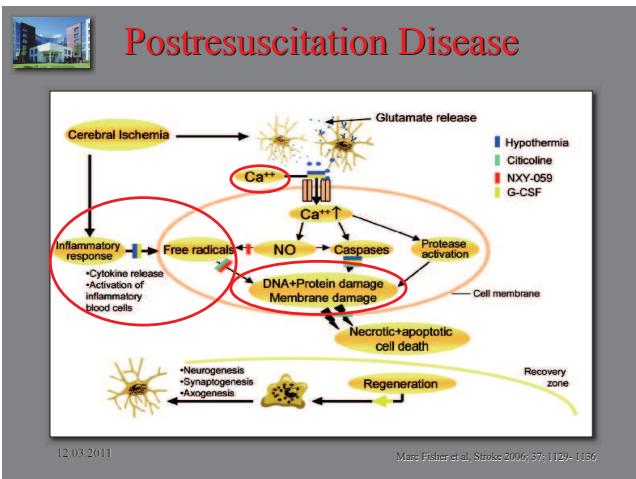
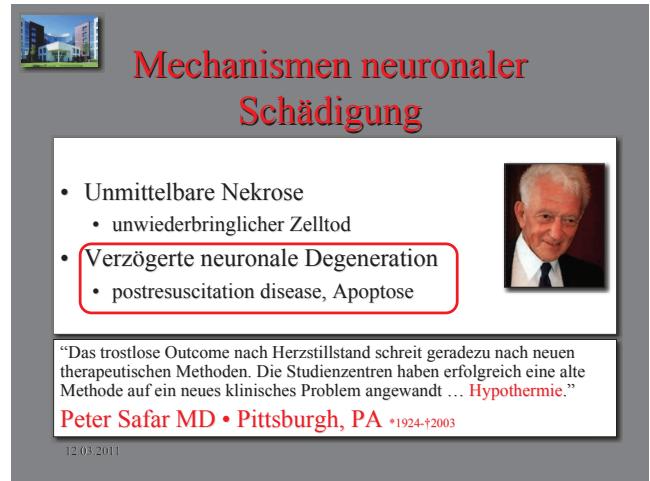
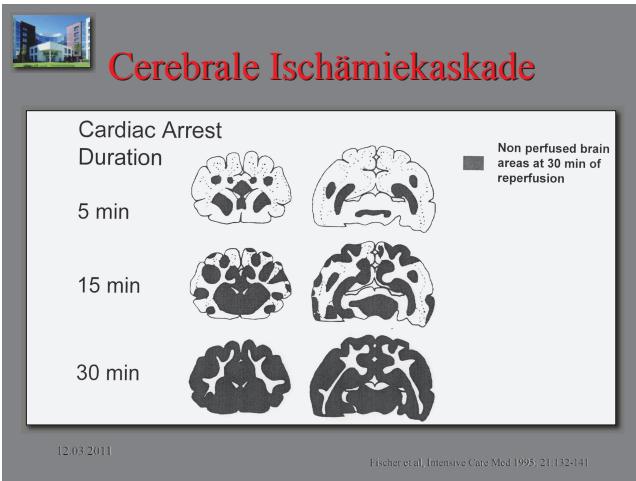
Bottiger BW et al. Brain Res Mol Brain Res 1999; 65: 135-142

Todesursache nach überlebter Reanimation

- Folgekosten fürs Gesundheitssystem:
- Langzeitbeatmung
 - Pflegekosten
 - Finanz. Belastung der Angehörigen und soziale Konsequenzen
 - Früh- und Langzeitrehabilitation



12.03.2011 Lavers et al, Intens Care Med 2004; 30: 135-142



Mechanismen der Neuroprotektion

- Verlängerung der Ischämie-Toleranz
 - Herabsetzen der Stoffwechselvorgänge
 - Herabsetzen des Sauerstoffverbrauchs
- Membranstabilisierung
- Anti-inflammatorische Effekte
- Stabilisierung der Blut-Hirn-Schranke

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Hypothermie-Indikationen



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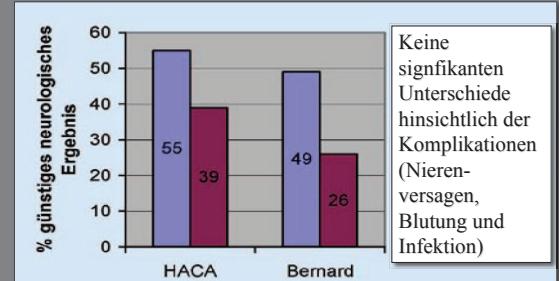
Pollock MH. Intensive Care Med 2004; 30:556-75
Yearbook of Intensive Care & Emergency Med 2004, p 830-43
Sayre MR. J Intensive Care Jun 29, 2010

Komplikationen der Hypothermie

Häufig	Gerinnungsstörungen: Verlängerung der Blutungszeit und der partiellen Thromboplastinzeit, Thrombozytopenie, Trombozytentunktionsstörungen Elektrolytstörungen: Kalium (K), Magnesium (Mg), Phosphor (P), Kalzium (Ca) fallen im Serum ab Hypovolämie Serumamylaseerhöhung
bis	Veränderung von Medikamentenwirksamkeit und -metabolismus Insulinresistenz Atemwegsinfektionen Wundinfektionen und Wundheilungsstörungen Myokardiale Ischämien Pankreatitis
selten	Intrazerebrale Blutungen

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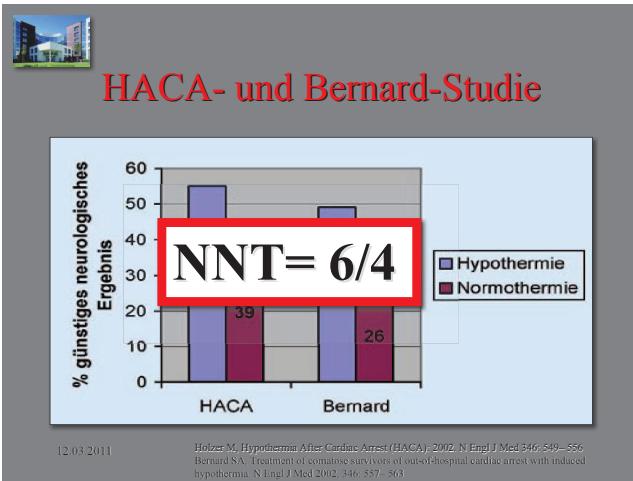
HACA- und Bernard-Studie



12.03.2011

Holzer M. Hypothermia After Cardiac Arrest (HACA). 2002. N Engl J Med 346: 549- 556
Bernard SA. Treatment of comatose survivors of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest with induced hypothermia. N Engl J Med 2002; 346: 557-563

Keine signifikanten Unterschiede hinsichtlich der Komplikationen (Nierenversagen, Blutung und Infektion)



NNT's

Kondition	NNT
Azetylsalizylsäure	nach Myokardinfarkt ²⁰ 187 nach Himsuh ²⁰ 162
Beta-blocker	nach Myokardinfarkt ²¹ 79
Beta-blocker/ Diuretika	Hypertonie (diast. bis 120 mm Hg od. isol. syst.) - Patienten zwischen 70 und 85 Jahren ²²⁻²⁵ 63 - Patienten über 60 Jahre ²²⁻²⁵ 230-360 - Patienten unter 60 Jahren ^{22*} 835
ACE-Hemmer	Herzinsuffizienz - schwere (NYHA IV) ¹¹ 3,5 - leichte bis mäßige (NYHA II-III) ¹² 75
CSE-Hemmer	nach Myokardinfarkt (Langzeitherapie) - klinische Herzinsuffizienz ¹⁴ 22 - linksventr. Dysfunktion (AF** < 35%) ¹⁵ 40 - linksventr. Dysfunktion (AF** < 40%) ¹⁶ 80
Dläten	Cholesterinsenkung - Cholesterin 210-300 mg% bei KHK ⁷ 164 - Cholesterin 155-270 mg% bei KHK ⁸ 198 - Cholest. ca. 240-300 mg% ohne MI*** ¹⁰ 544 - Cholest. < 240 mg% nach MI*** ⁹ 625
mediterran	Myokardinfarkt, Sekundärprophylaxe ¹⁷ 57 Myokardinfarkt, Sekundärprophylaxe ¹⁸ 58

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Arznei-Telegramm 1998; 5: 47-50

Therapeutic hypothermia after cardiac arrest.
An advisory statement by the Advanced Life Support Task Force of the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation*

Jerry P. Nolan^{a,*}, Peter T. Morley^b, Terry L. Vanden Hoek^c, Robert W. Hickey^{d,1},
ALS Task Force²

* Cochair ILCOR, Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine, Royal United Hospital, Bath BA1 3NG, UK
† Chairman, Advanced Life Support Committee, Australian Resuscitation Council, Intensive Care Unit, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Melbourne, Vic. 3050, Australia
* Member, ACLS Subcommittee, American Heart Association, Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine, University of Chicago, 5841 South Maryland Ave, MC9068, Chicago, IL 60637, USA
† Chair, Subcommittee on Pediatric Resuscitation, American Heart Association, Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Division of Pediatric Emergency Medicine, 3705 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA

Recommendation in 10/02

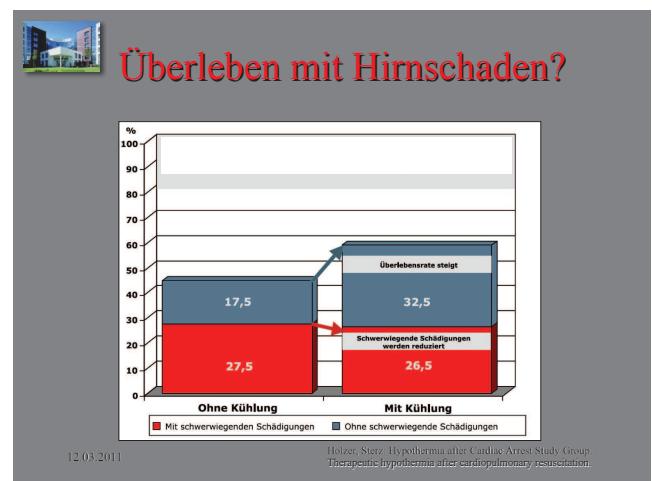
Guidelines 2005, 2010

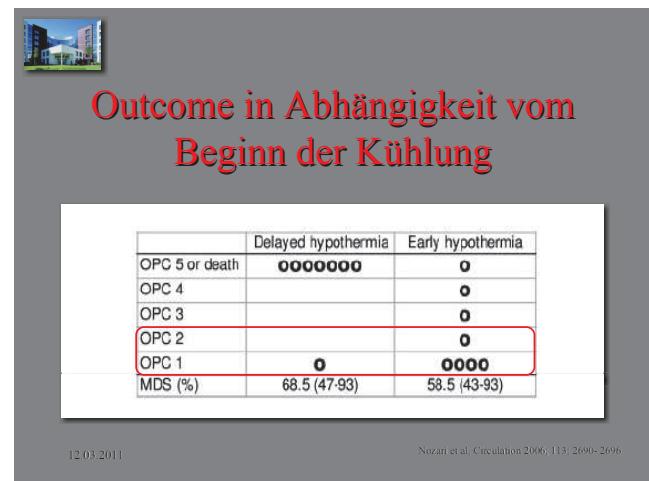
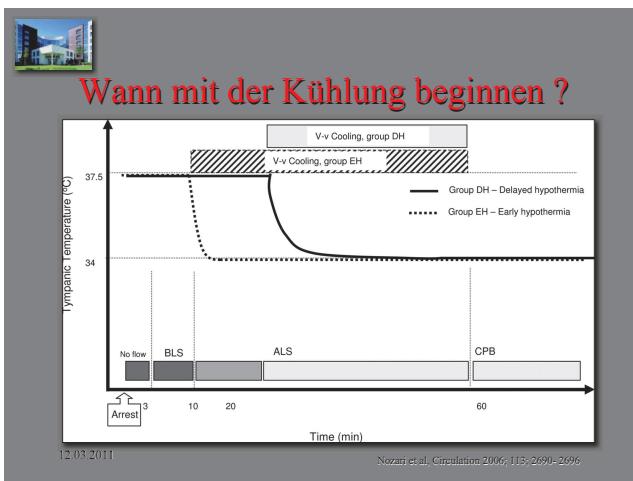
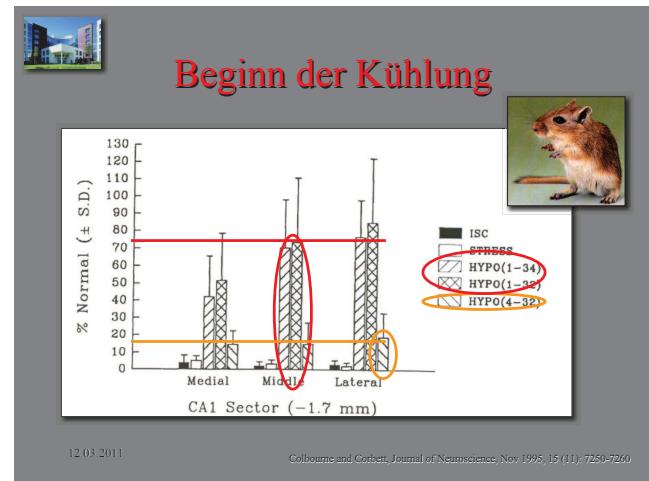
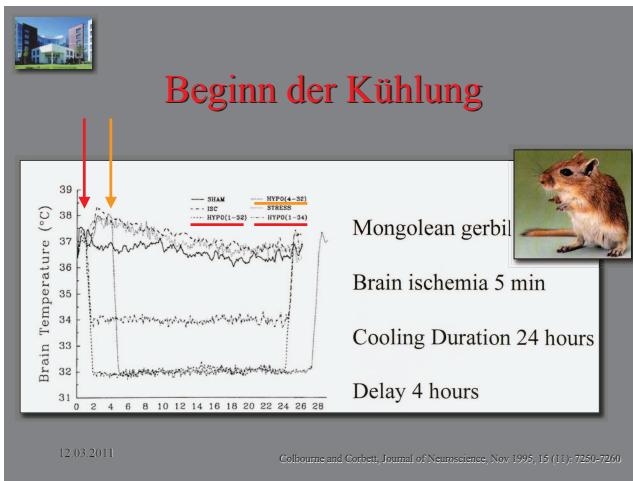
1. ILCOR recommendations

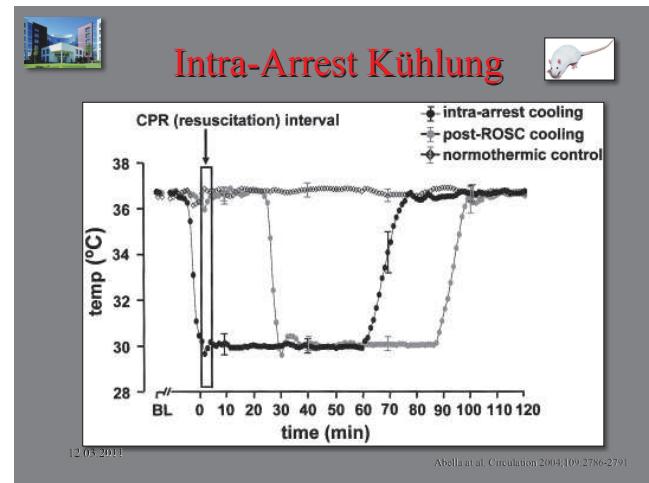
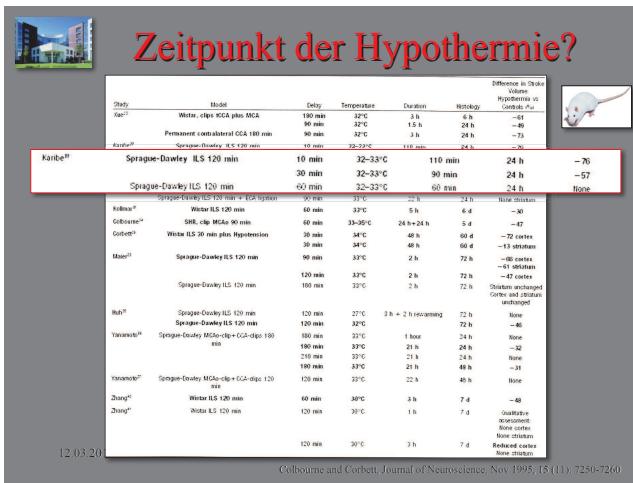
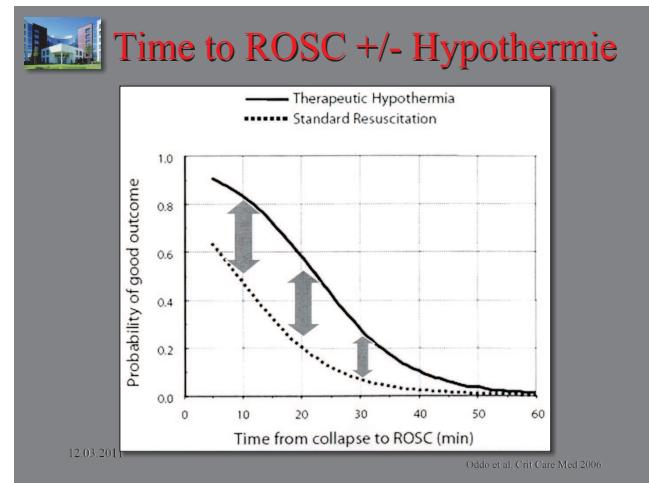
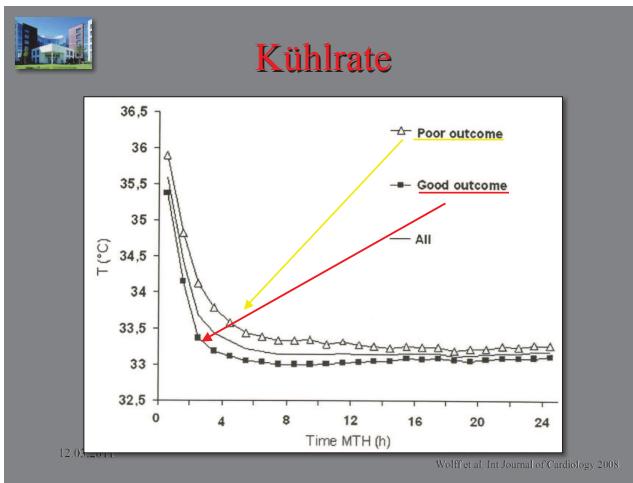
(ILCOR) made the following recommendations in October 2002:

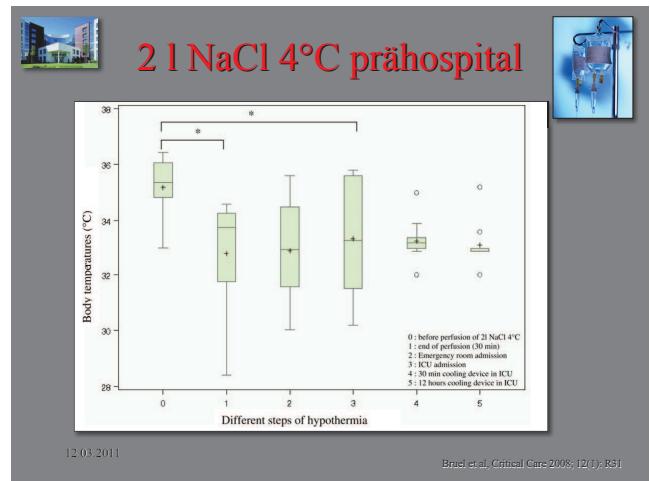
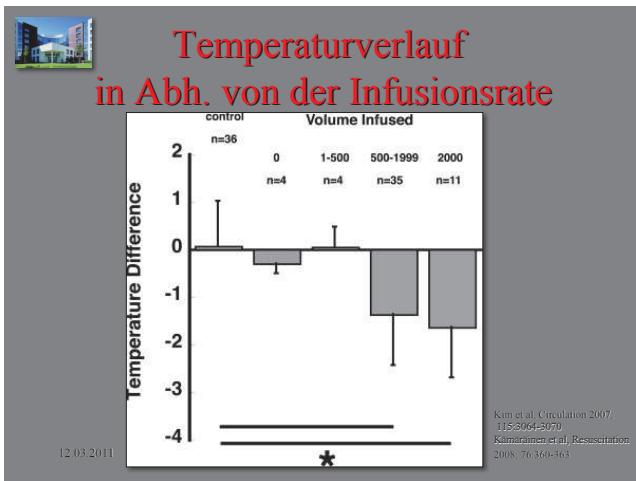
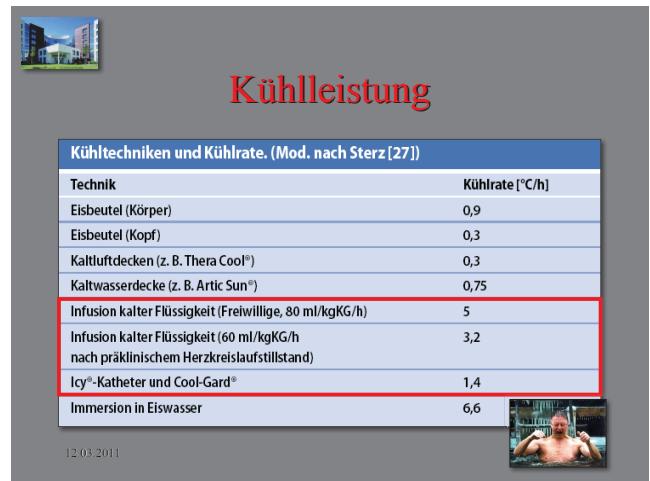
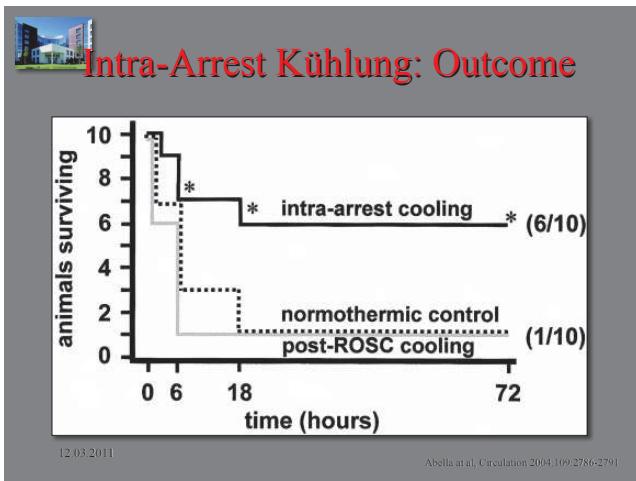
- Unconscious adult patients with spontaneous circulation after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest should be cooled to 32–34 °C for 12–24 h when the initial rhythm was ventricular fibrillation (VF).
- Such cooling may also be beneficial for other rhythms or in-hospital cardiac arrest.

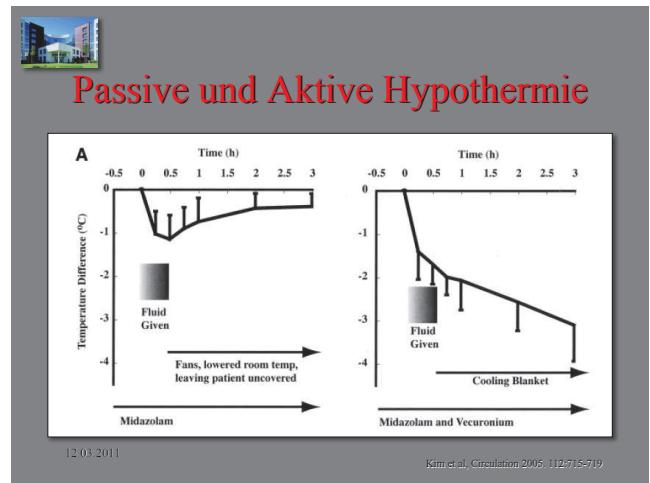
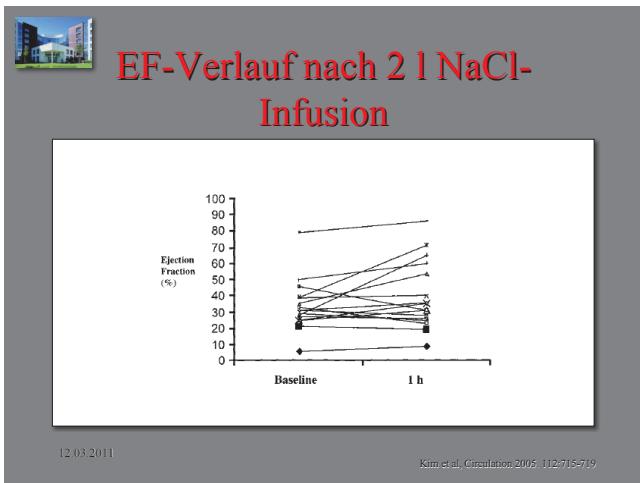
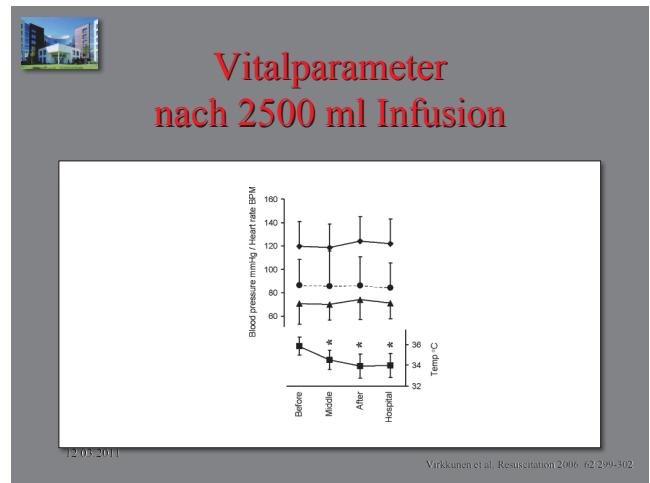
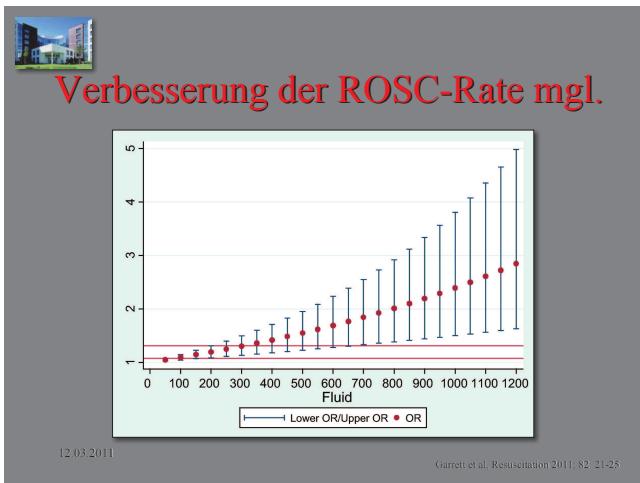
On the basis of the published evidence to date, the Advanced Life Support (ALS) Task Force of the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation





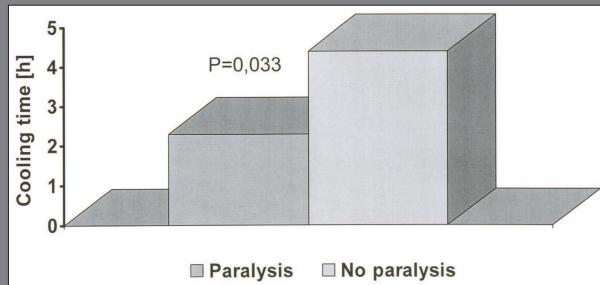








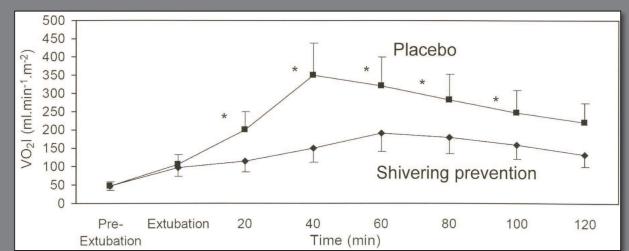
Kühlrate in Abhängigkeit von der Muskelrelaxation



12.03.2011

Abou-Chab et al. Neurocrit Care 2004; 1 (2):131-143

Effekte des Shivering auf metabolische Zustände



12.03.2011

Bilotta et al., Anesthesia 2001; 56:514



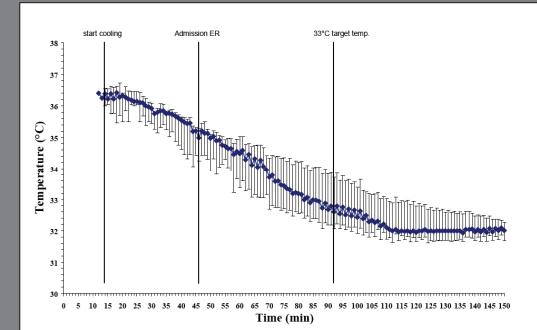
Kühlpads



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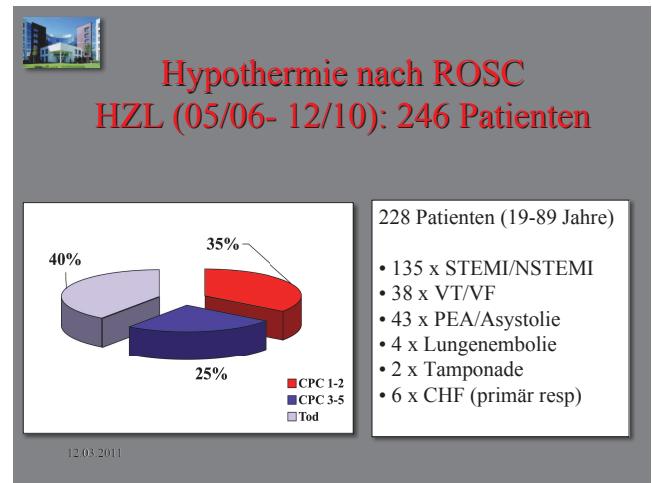
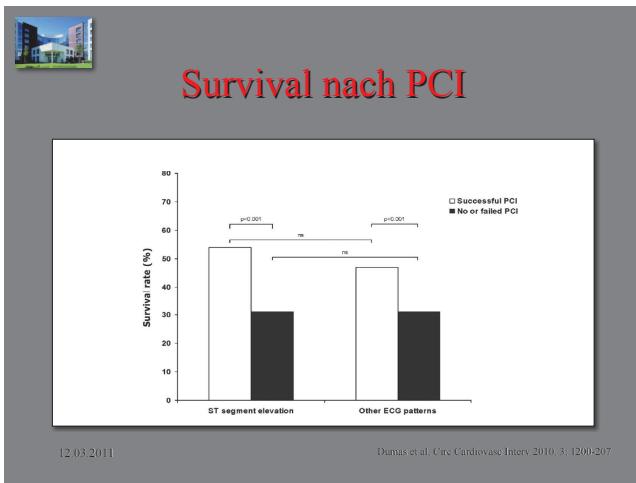
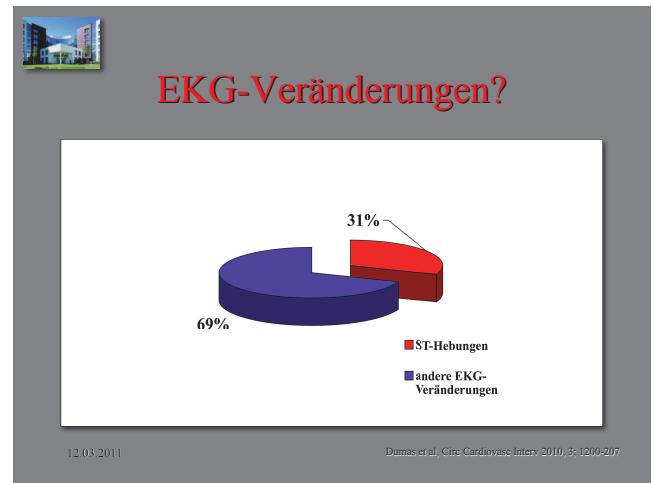
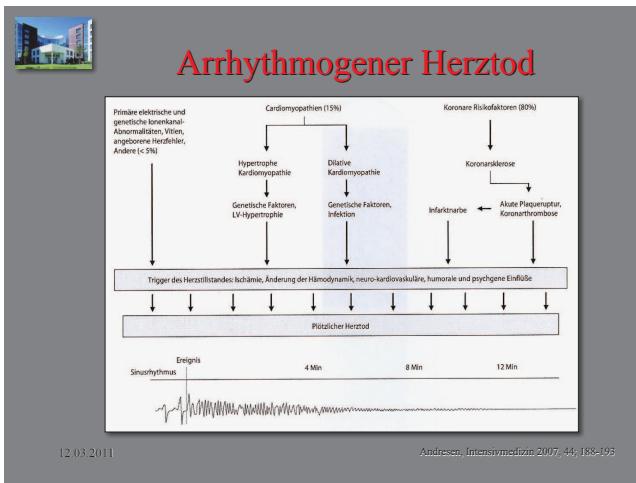


Temperaturverlauf Kühlpads



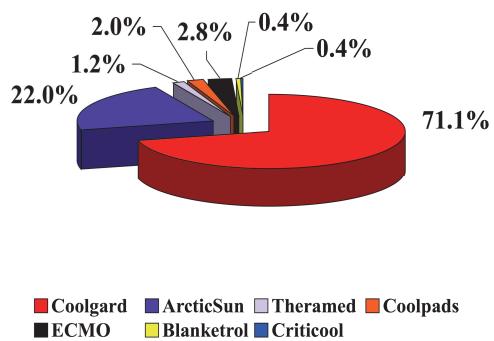
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Uray et al., Resuscitation 2008





Kühlmodalitäten HZL: 246 Pts.



Schlüssel zum Erfolg III

- Geschwindigkeit der Kühlung
- Sedation und Relaxation
- PCI-Möglichkeit
- Prävention u/o frühe Behandlung der Nebenwirkungen, z.B.: Monitoring des Flüssigkeitshaushaltes
- Enge Kontrolle metabolischer Aspekte: Glukose- und Elektrolyt-Spiegel
- Infekt-Vorsorge

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