

Akutes Koronarsyndrom – ASS, Heparin und „?“: Leitliniengerechte Therapie

Notfalltag Leipzig

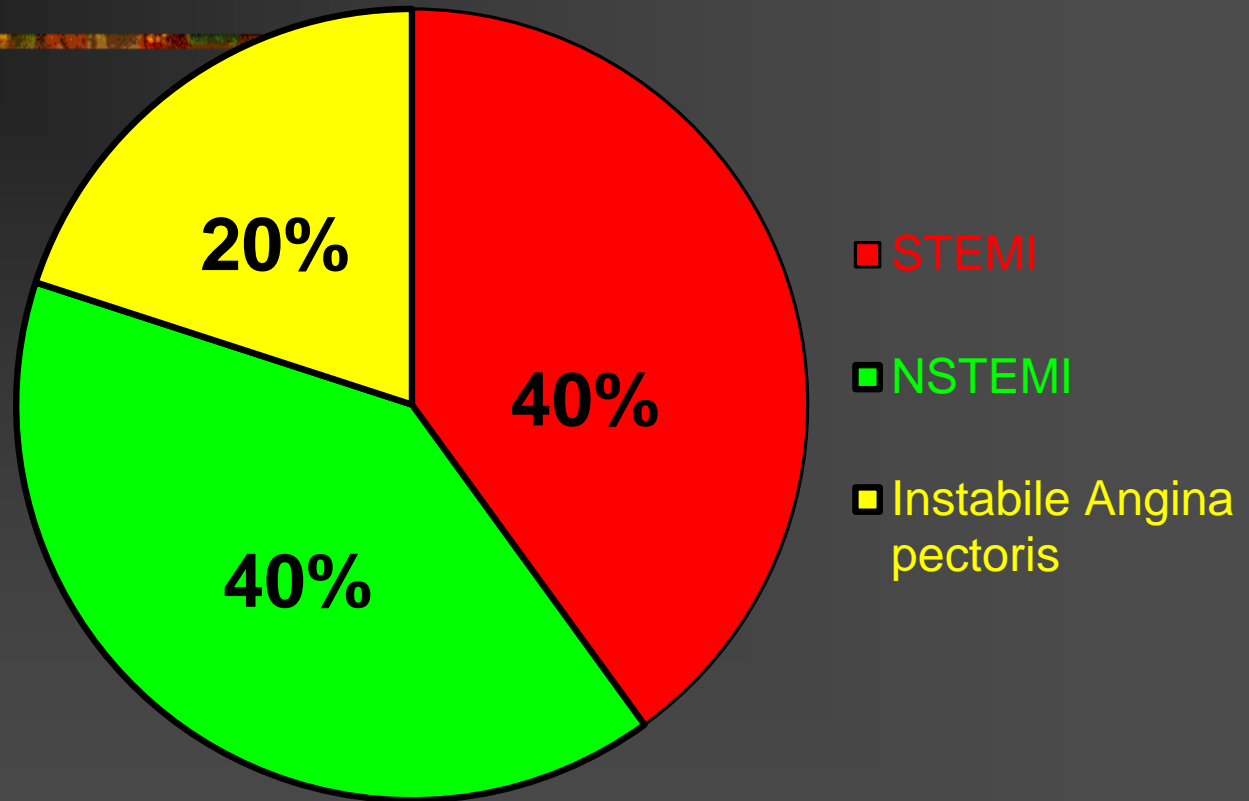
03.05.2014

Georg Fürnau

Akutes Koronarsyndrom

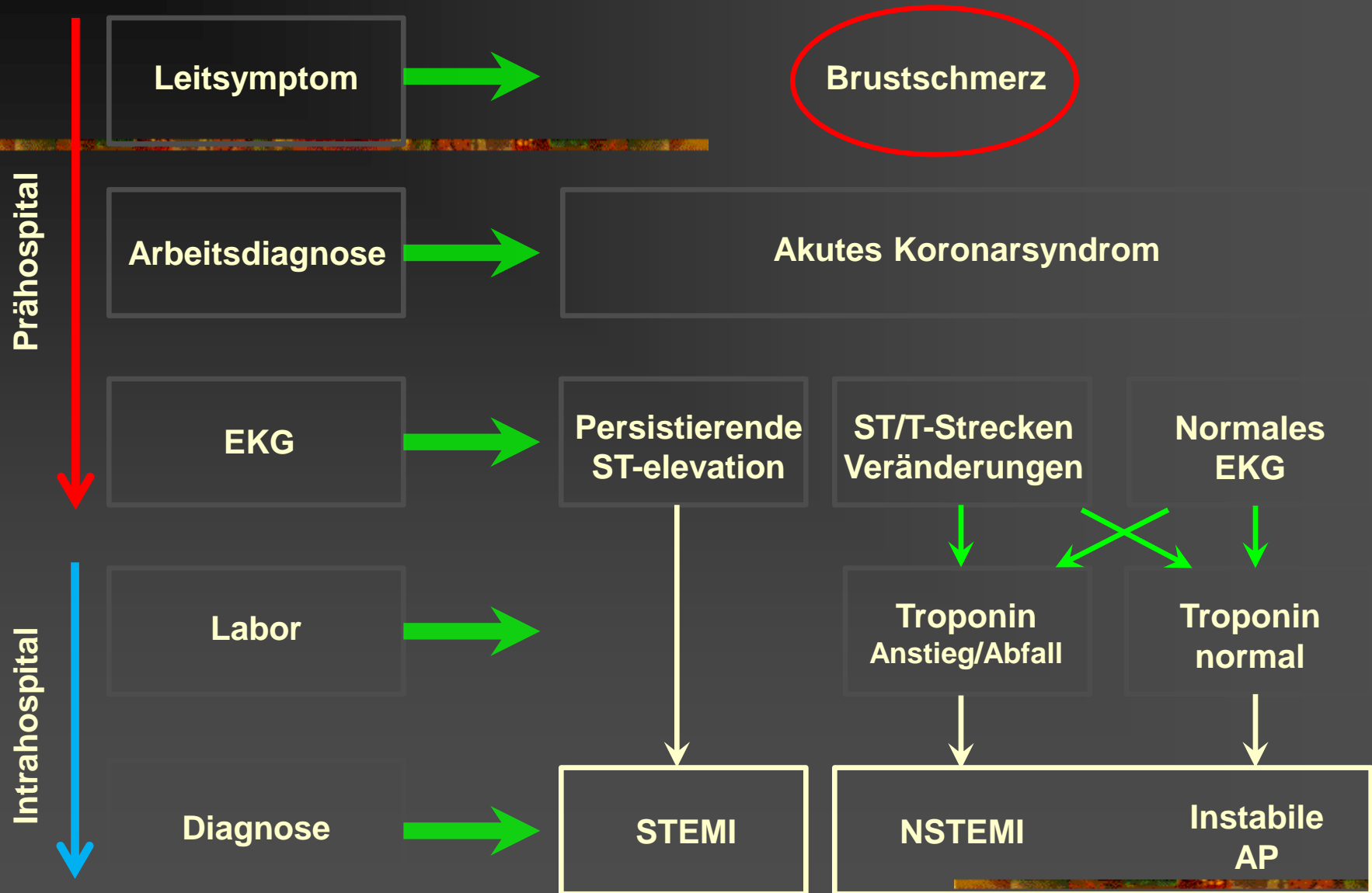
Klinische Relevanz

Ca. 400.000
Krankenhaus-
Aufnahmen
pro Jahr
wegen ACS



300.000 Herzinfarkte pro Jahr

Akutes Koronarsyndrom - Einteilung



Akutes Koronarsyndrom

- Diagnostik
- Triage
- Sauerstoff
- Medikation
- Kardiogener Schock
- Zusammenfassung

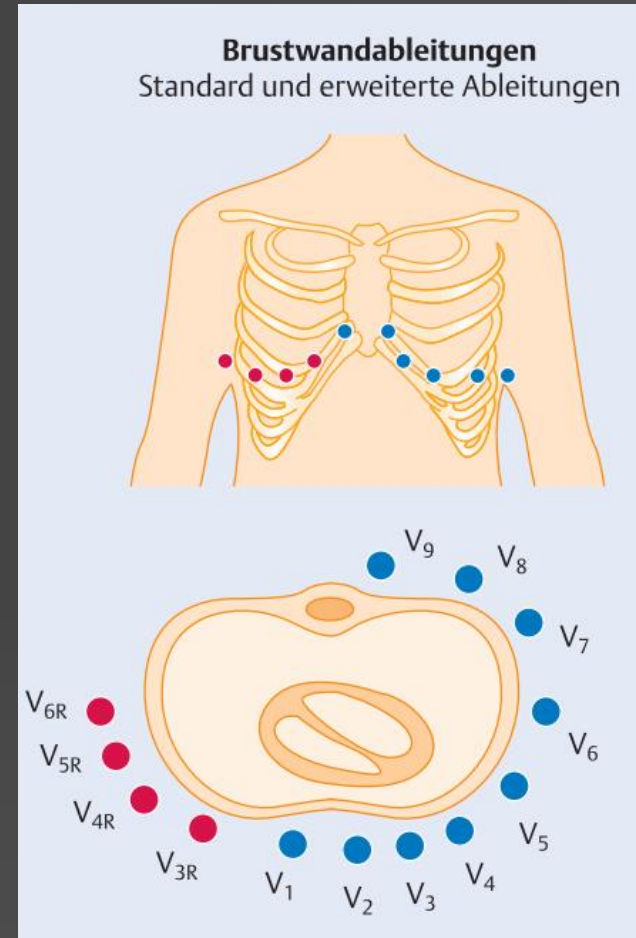
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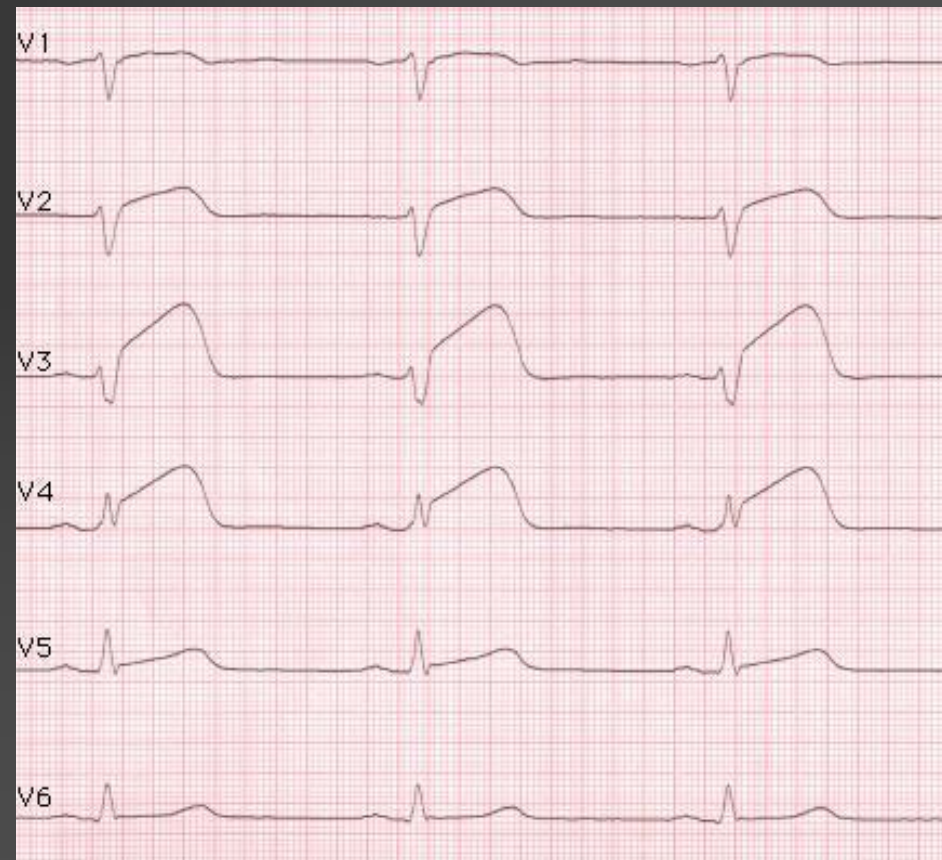
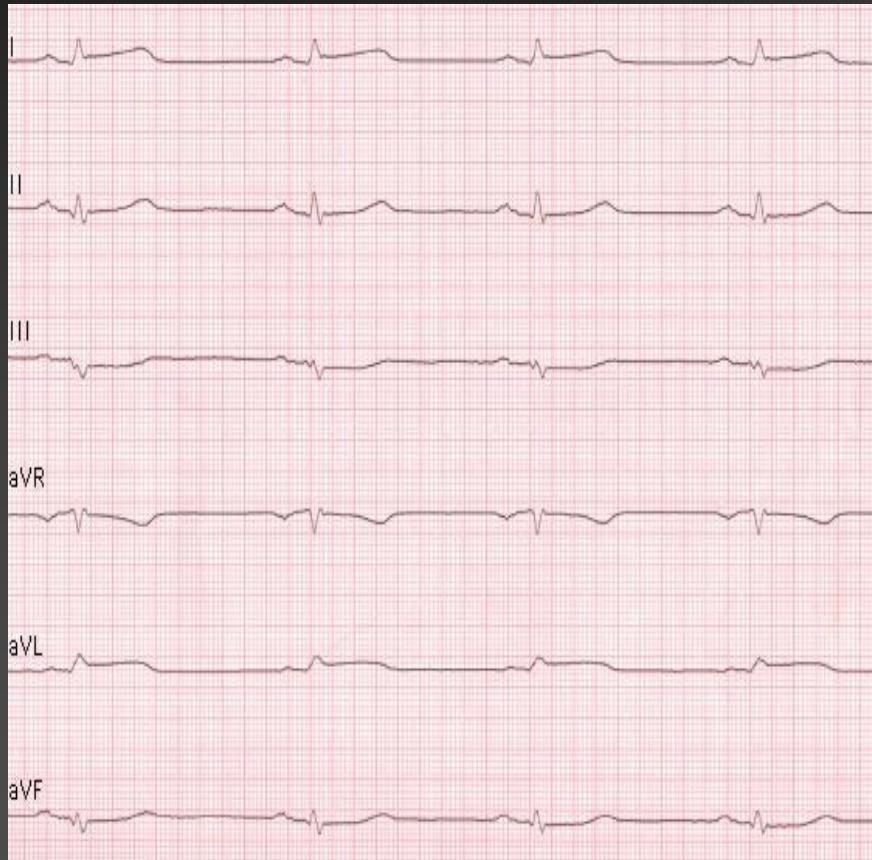
Akutes Koronarsyndrom

Zwingend bei allen thorakalen
Beschwerden bzw. Vd.a.
kardiales Geschehen

- 12-Kanal-EKG
(ggf. mit V7-V9)
- Ggf. EKG wiederholen

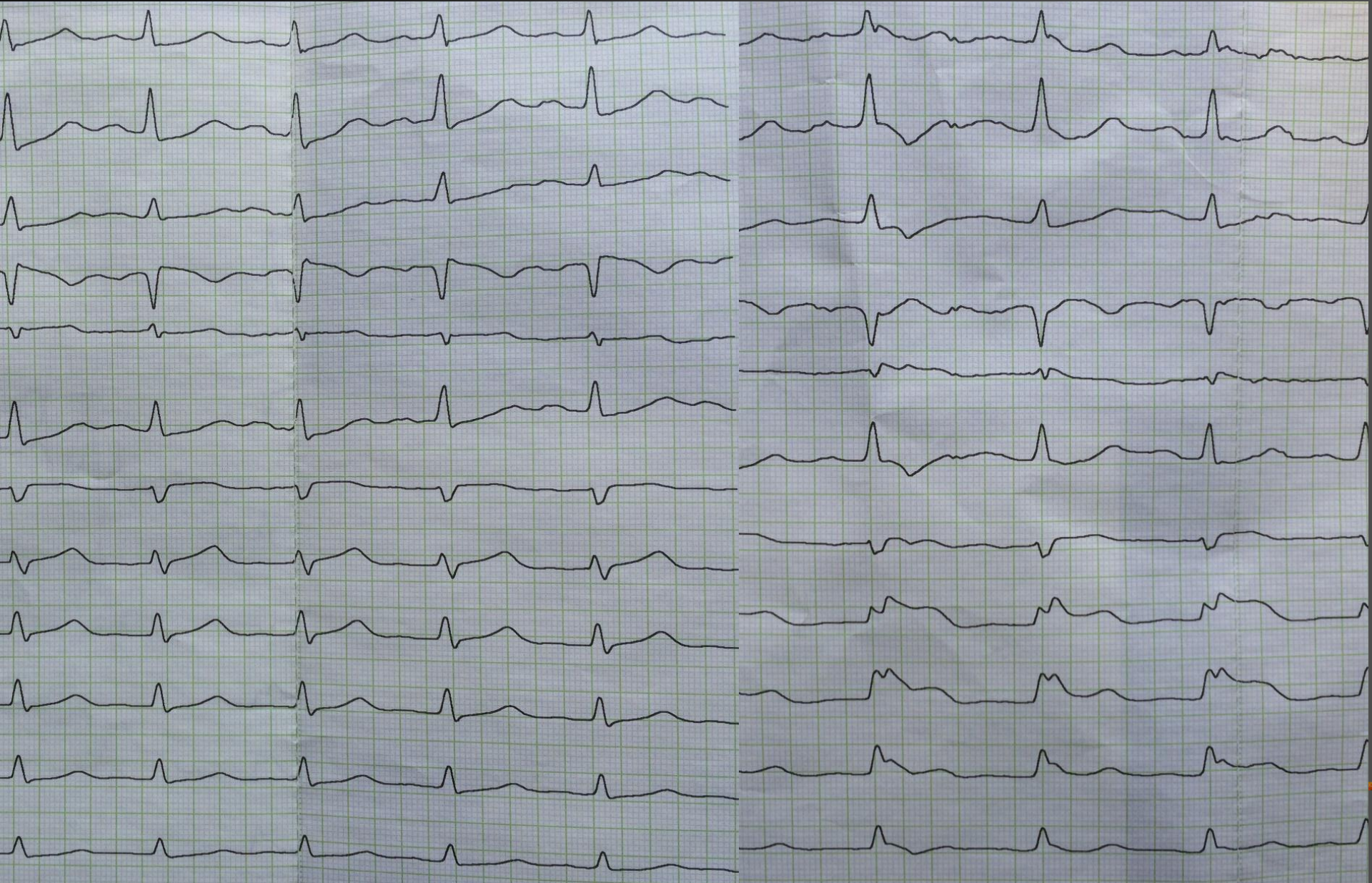


STEMI



STEMI

10 Minuten



STEMI

Tabelle 1

Schwellenwert

Elevation des J-P

Männer > 40 Jahre

Männer < 40 Jahre

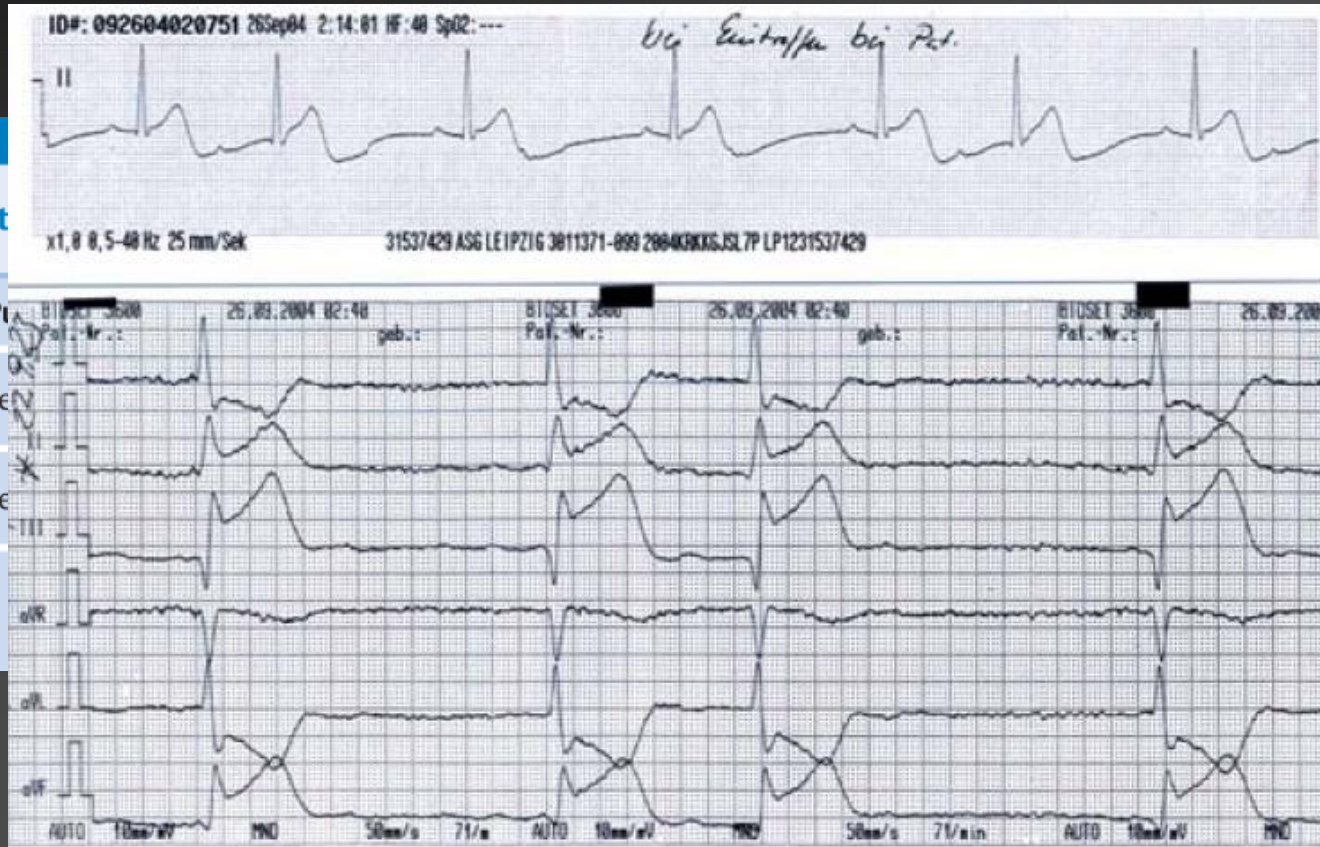
Frauen

 R, V_4R

(0,5 mm)

(0,5 mm)

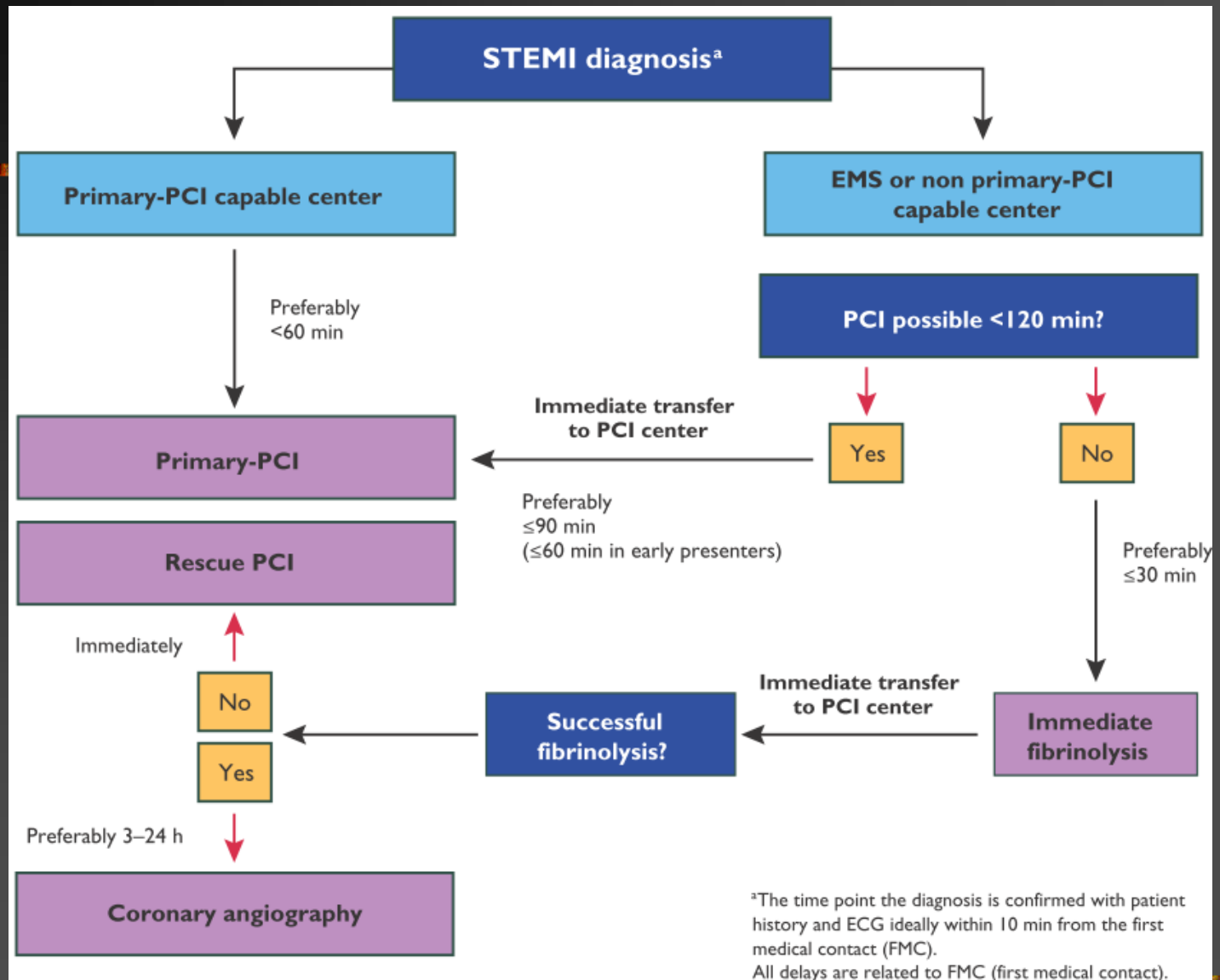
(0,5 mm)



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STEMI



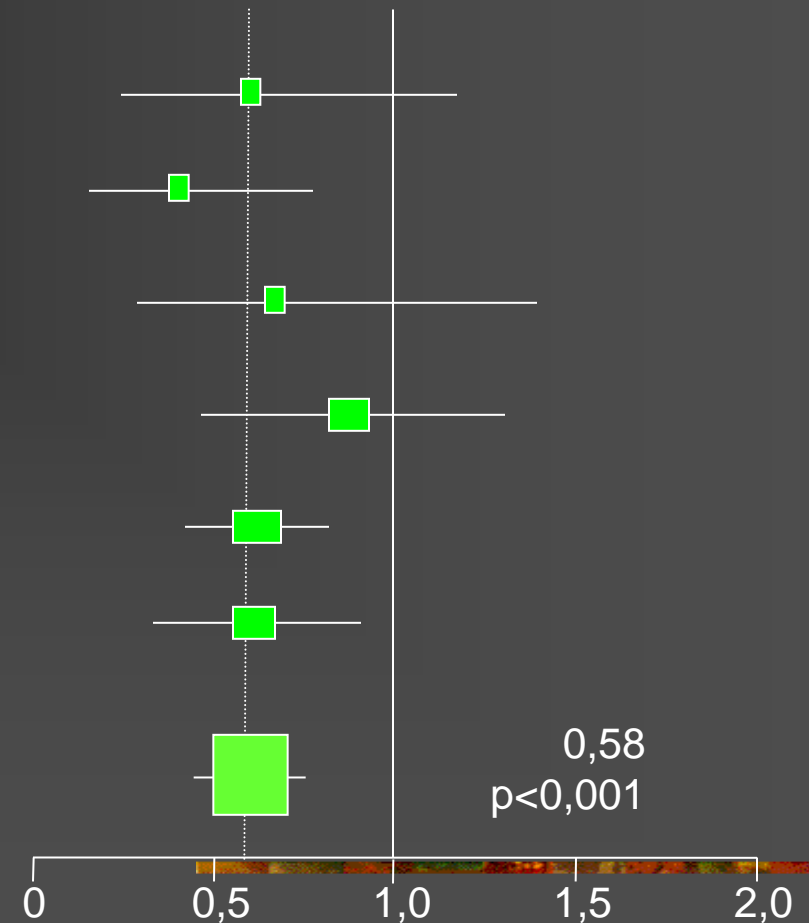
Lyse vs. PCI-Transfer

Tod, Re-AMI, Apoplex

Studie	PCI		Lyse	
	N	Tod (%)	N	Tod (%)
LIMI	75	8 (10,7)	75	14 (13,3)
PRAGUE	101	8 (7,9)	99	23 (23,2)
Air-PAMI	71	6 (8,5)	66	9 (13,6)
CAPTIM	421	26 (6,2)	419	34 (8,1)
DANAMI 2	790	63 (7,9)	782	107 (13,7)
PRAGUE 2	429	36 (8,4)	421	64 (15,2)
Gesamt	1887	147 (7,8)	1863	251 (13,5)

Transfer PCI Lyse vor Ort
besser besser

RR (95% CI)

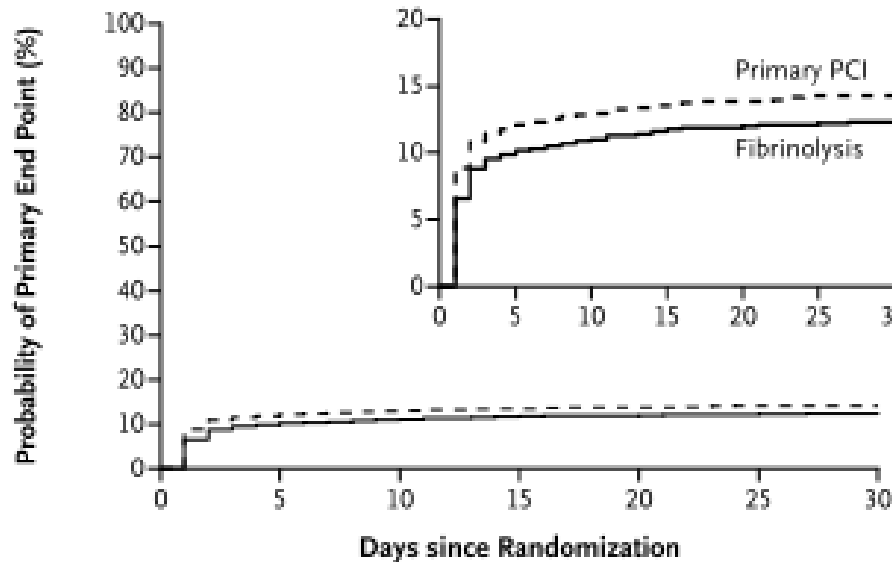


0,58
p<0,001

Dalby et al., Circulation 2003; 108: 1809-1814

Lyse vs. PCI

Symptome < 3 h; PCI > 1 h



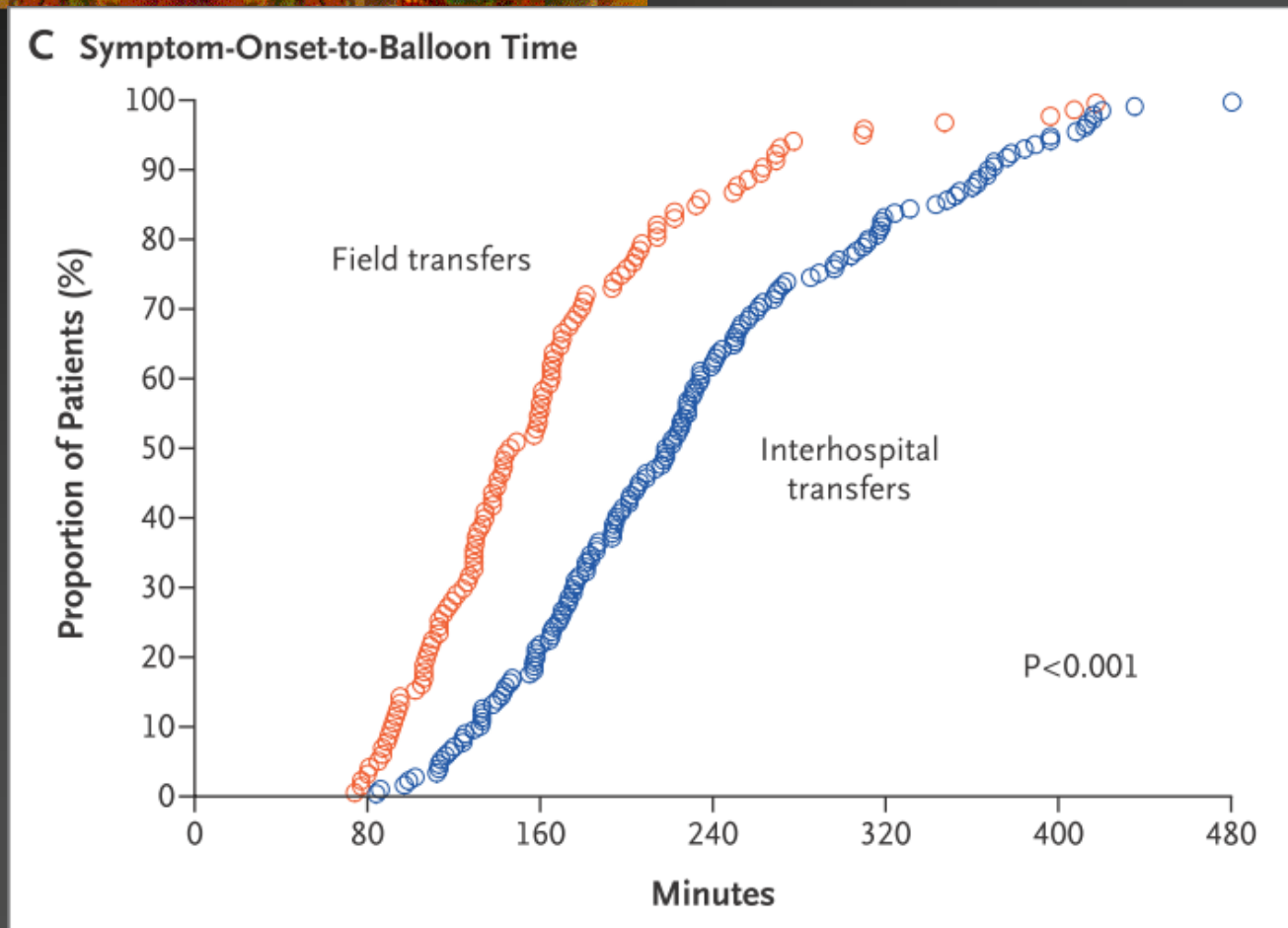
No. at Risk

Fibrinolysis	943	848	837	829	827	825	823
Primary PCI	948	836	824	818	815	811	811

Table 3. Strokes and Nonintracranial Bleeding Events within 30 Days.

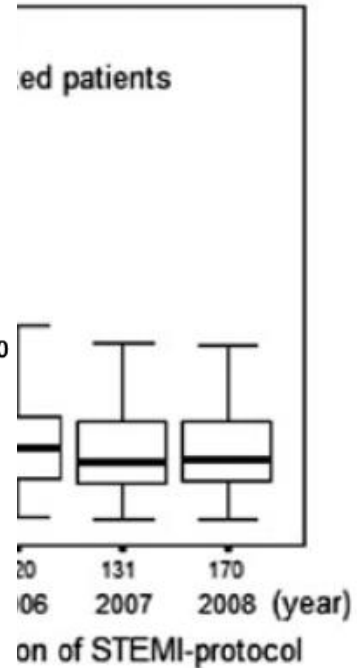
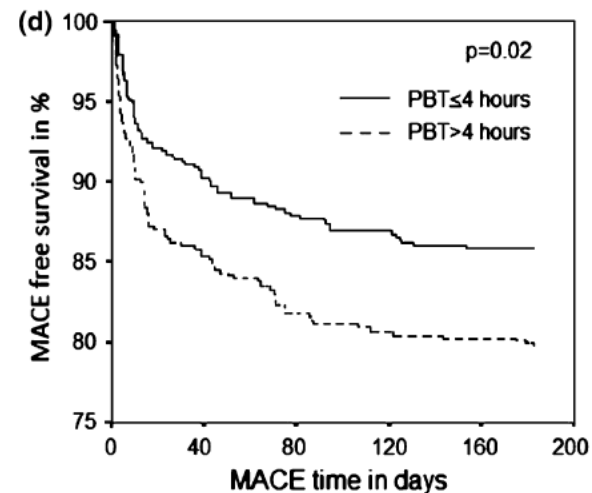
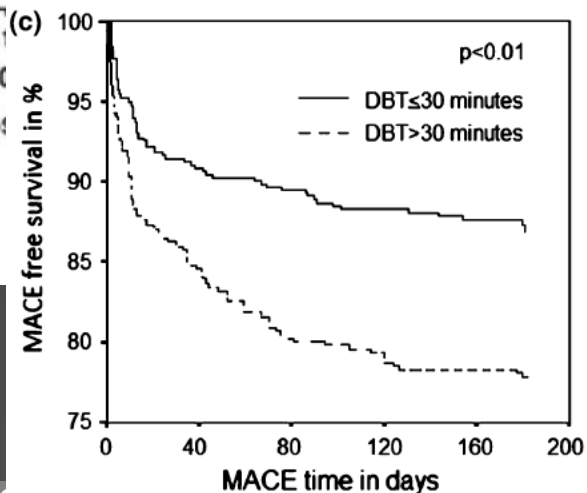
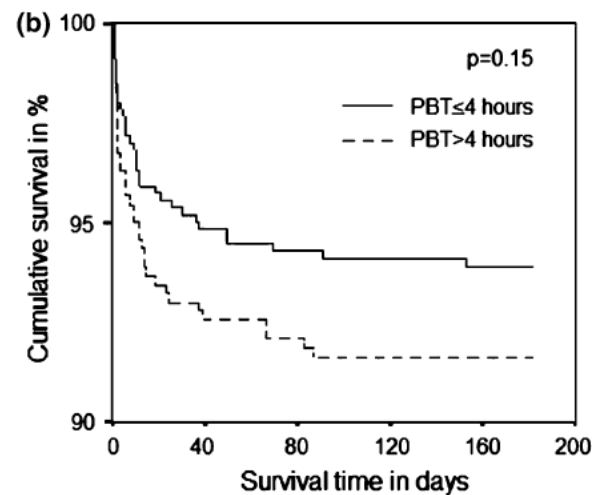
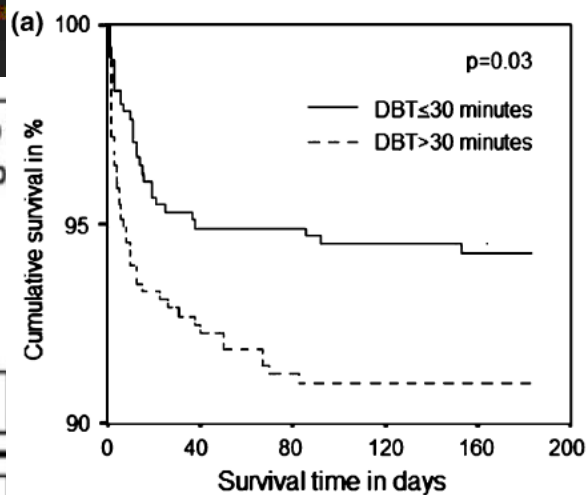
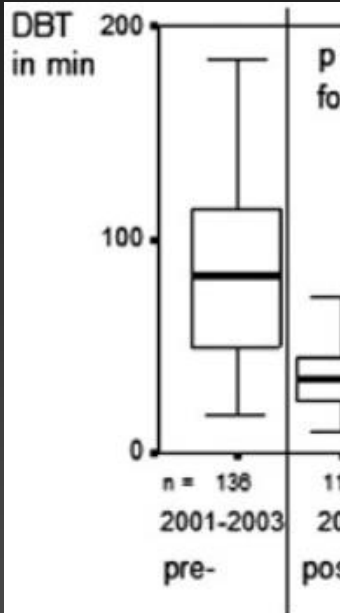
Event	Fibrinolysis (N=944) no./total no. (%)	Primary PCI (N=948) no./total no. (%)	P Value
Total strokes	15/939 (1.6)	5/946 (0.5)	0.03
Intracranial hemorrhage			
Any	9/939 (1.0)	2/946 (0.2)	0.04
After protocol amendment*	4/747 (0.5)	2/758 (0.3)	0.45
Primary ischemic stroke			
Without hemorrhagic conversion	5/939 (0.5)	3/946 (0.3)	0.51
With hemorrhagic conversion	1/939 (0.1)	0/946	0.50
Nonintracranial bleeding			
Major	61/939 (6.5)	45/944 (4.8)	0.11
Minor	205/939 (21.8)	191/944 (20.2)	0.40
Blood transfusion	27/937 (2.9)	22/943 (2.3)	0.47

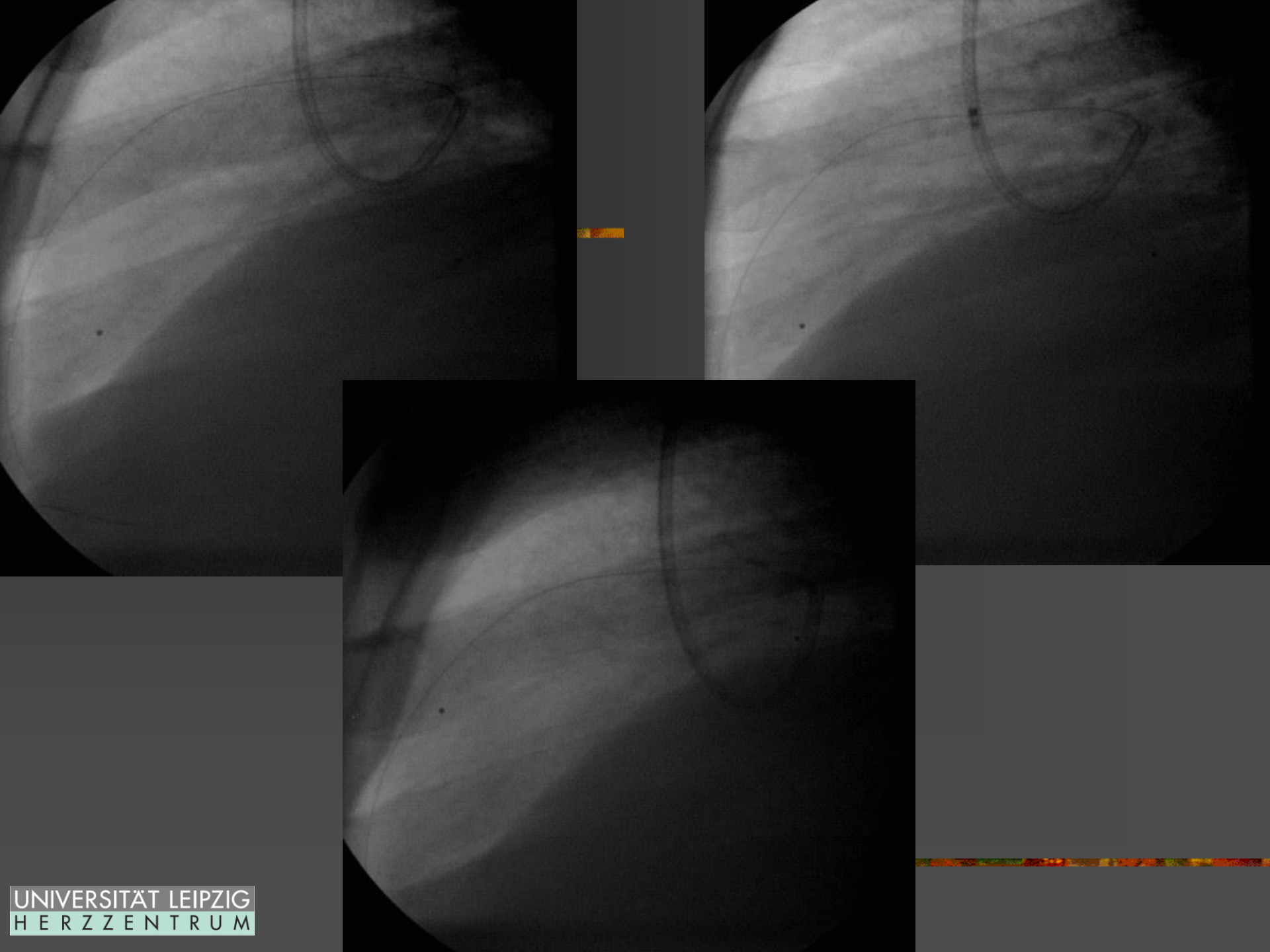
STEMI – direkt zu PCI



Door-to-Balloon-Time

HZL seit 07.11.03





www.uni-leipzig.de/~kard/d2bt/



Klinik für Innere Medizin / Kardiologie

door to balloon Zeiten bei akutem Myokardinfarkt

UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG
HERZZENTRUM
01.05.2014 17:54

Ergebnisse unserer Patienten

Aufnahme am / um	Patient	<i>door to balloon</i> [min]	Kommentar
29.04.2014 20:25	B.F. 61j m	36	STEMI (kein Saal frei)
29.04.2014 09:29	S.D. 53j m	23	STEMI der Vorderwand
27.04.2014 23:26	K.F. 73j m	21	akuter Vorderwandinfarkt
26.04.2014 22:53	F.C. 76j m	26	akuter Vorderwandinfarkt
26.04.2014 11:38	B.H. 59j m	26	STEMI der Hinterwand
26.04.2014 09:56	F.K. 66j m	47	akuter Vorderwandinfarkt (nicht als STEMI angekündigt)
26.04.2014 07:29	B.H. 82j w	35	akuter Hinterwandinfarkt (schwierige Untersuchung)
24.04.2014 22:05	R.M. 74j w	21	STEMI der Vorderwand
23.04.2014 17:25	L.G. 84j m	21	akuter STEMI der Vorderwand
21.04.2014 15:58	K.S. 56j m	25	akuter STEMI der Vorderwand
21.04.2014 14:42	S.F. 52j m	31	akuter STEMI der Vorderwand (Kammerflimmern mit Defi bei Diagnostik, Wechsel auf Leistenzugang bei Spasmus Arteria radialis)
21.04.2014 02:18	D.G. 72j m	37	STEMI (schwierige Untersuchung)
20.04.2014 08:34	H.U. 57j m	20	STEMI der Vorderwand
18.04.2014 05:44	L.U. 70j w	44	akuter STEMI der Vorderwand (Patient 20min früher als angekündigt angekommen, Wechsel auf Leiste bei Spasmus A. radialis)
17.04.2014 04:35	K.B. 60j w	21	akuter STEMI der Vorderwand
14.04.2014 15:18	D.R. 89j w	29	akuter STEMI der Hinterwand
11.04.2014 00:46	W.U. 82j w	52	STEMI posterolateral (nicht als STEMI angekündigt)
10.04.2014 18:51	K.H. 61j m	22	STEMI der Vorderwand
10.04.2014 14:03	K.G. 45j w	62	akuter Hinterwandinfarkt (nicht als STEMI angekündigt)

Monitoring



→ EKG

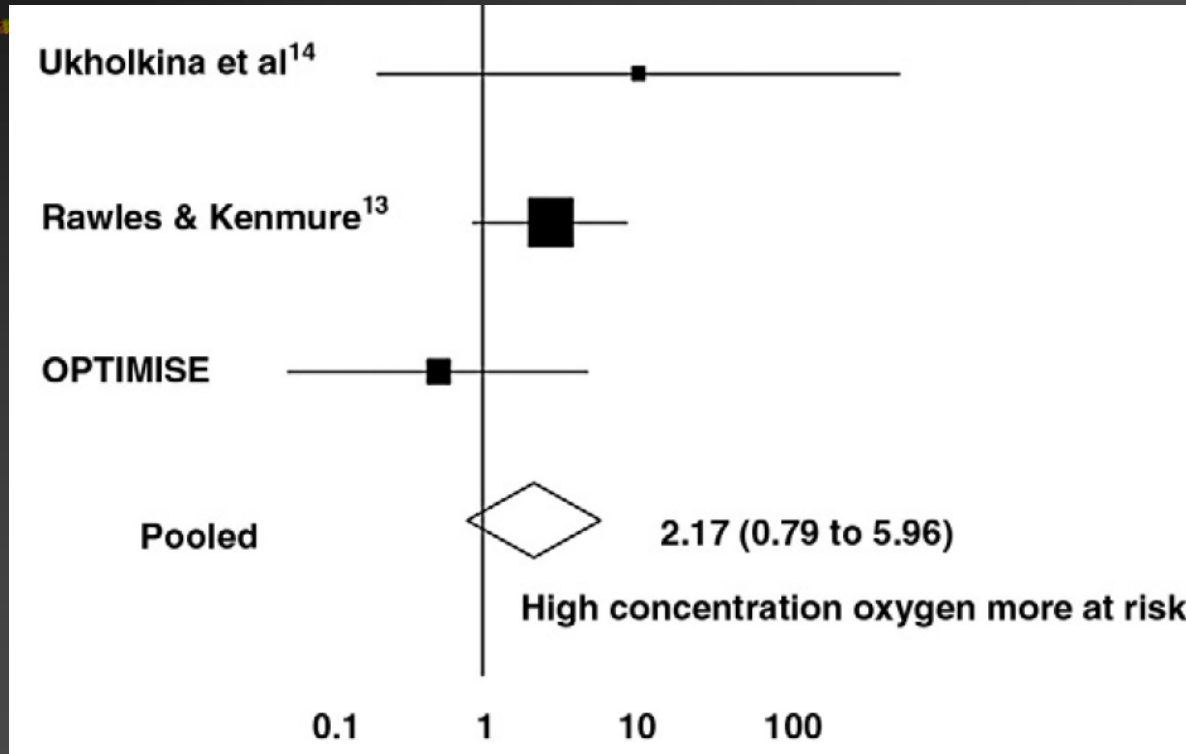
→ Blutdruck

→ Pulsoxymetrie

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O2 beim STEMI

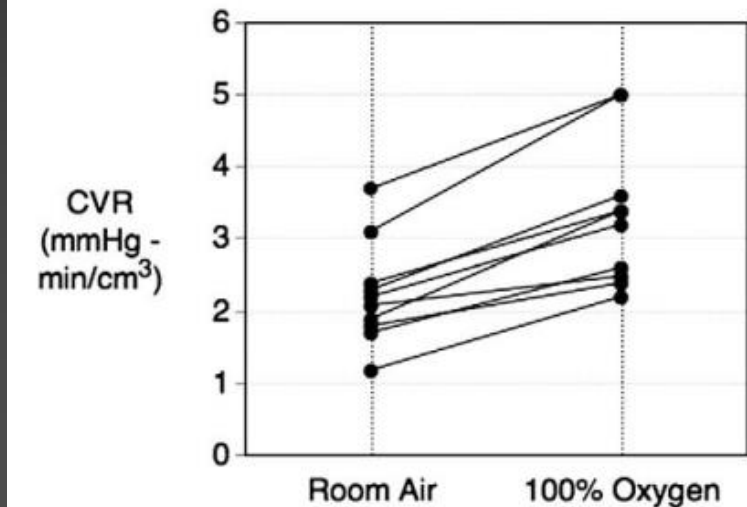
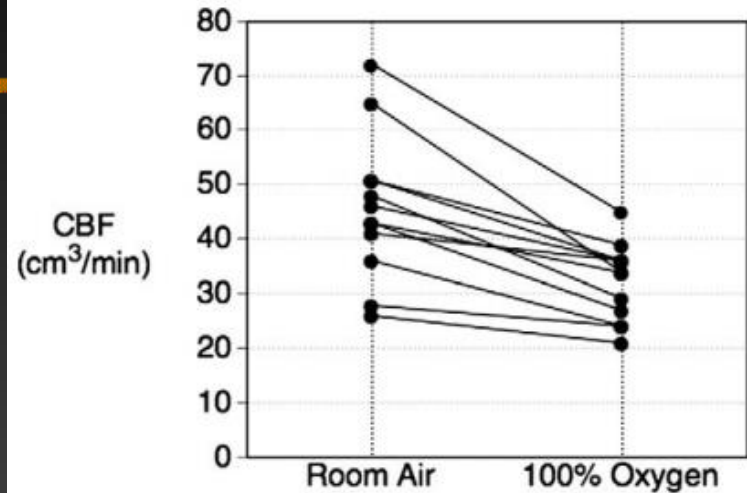


Oxygen is indicated in patients with hypoxia ($\text{SaO}_2 < 95\%$), breathlessness, or acute heart failure.

I

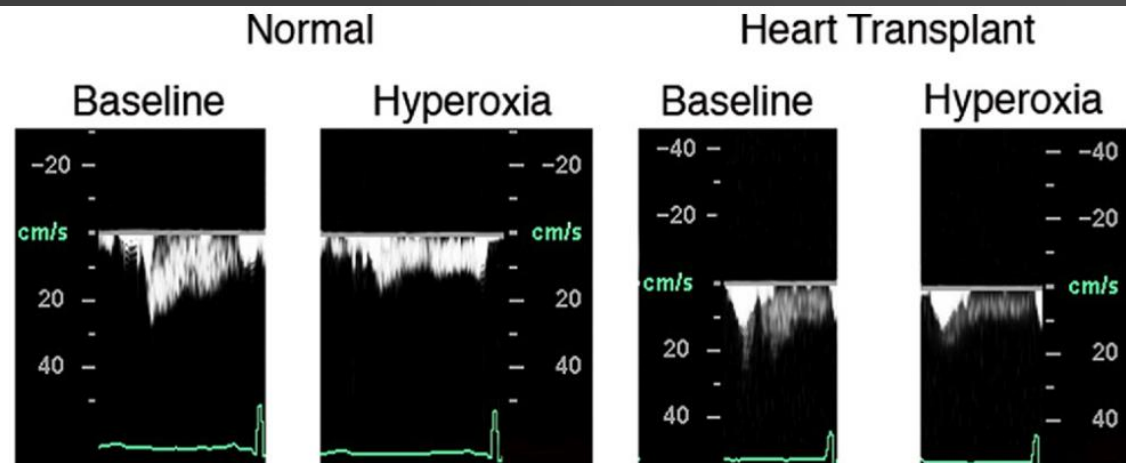
C

O2 beim STEMI



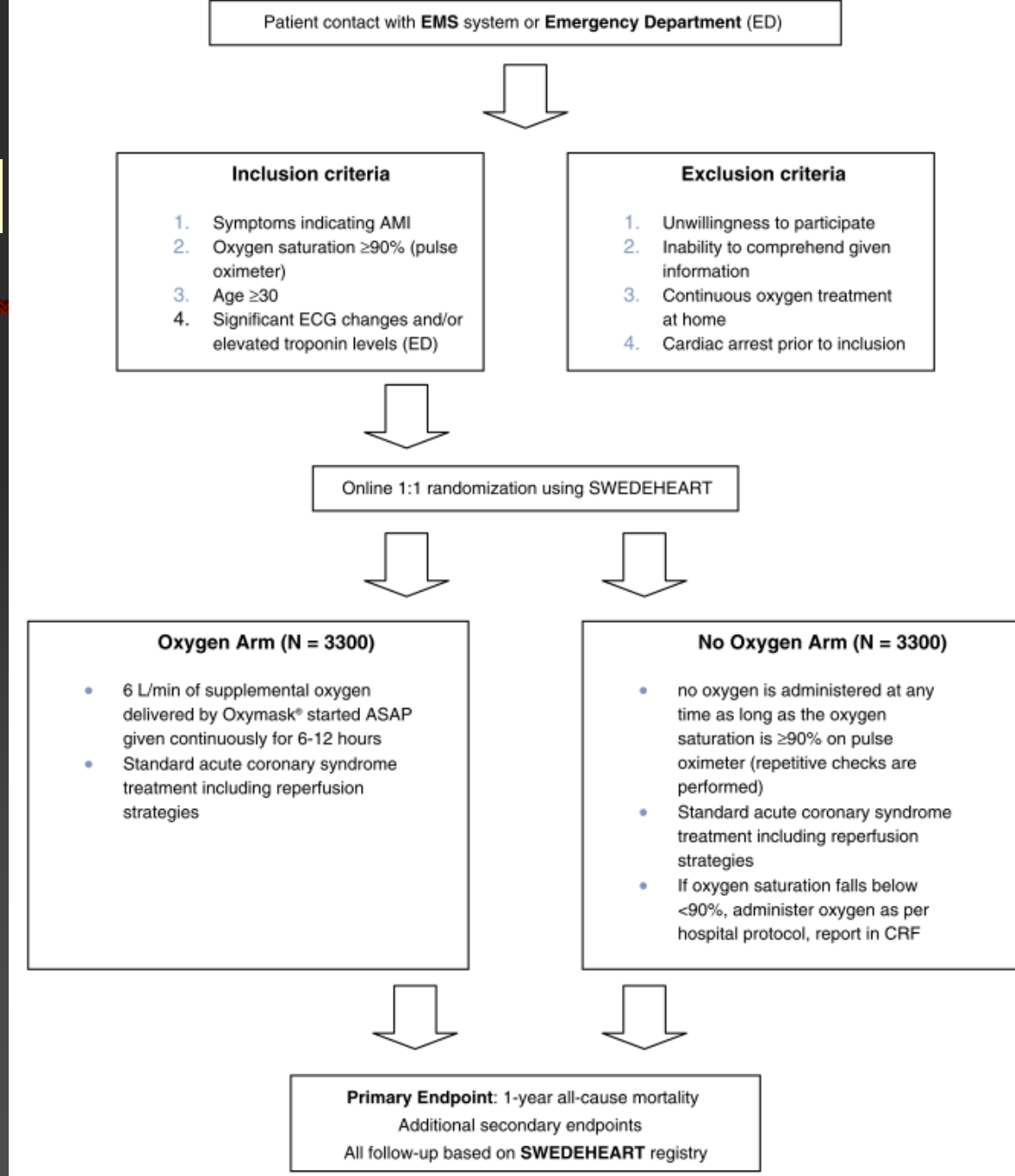
Study	Air mean (SEM)	Oxygen mean (SEM)	Percent change with oxygen (%)	P
Ganz et al. ²⁶	158 (11)	131 (13)	-17.1	<.01
Ganz et al. ²⁶	151 (14)	138 (14)	-8.6	<.01
Mak et al. ²⁷	89 (11)	82 (11)	-7.9	<.05
Mak et al. ²⁷	94 (6)	72 (8)	-23.4	<.05
McNulty et al. ²⁸	45 (4)	32 (2)	-28.9	<.05
McNulty et al. ²⁹	91 (9)	73 (8)	-19.8	<.01

* Coronary blood flow measured as milliliter per minute.



Farquhar et al. Am Heart J. 2009 Sep;158:371-7.
Moradkhan et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2010;56:1013-6.

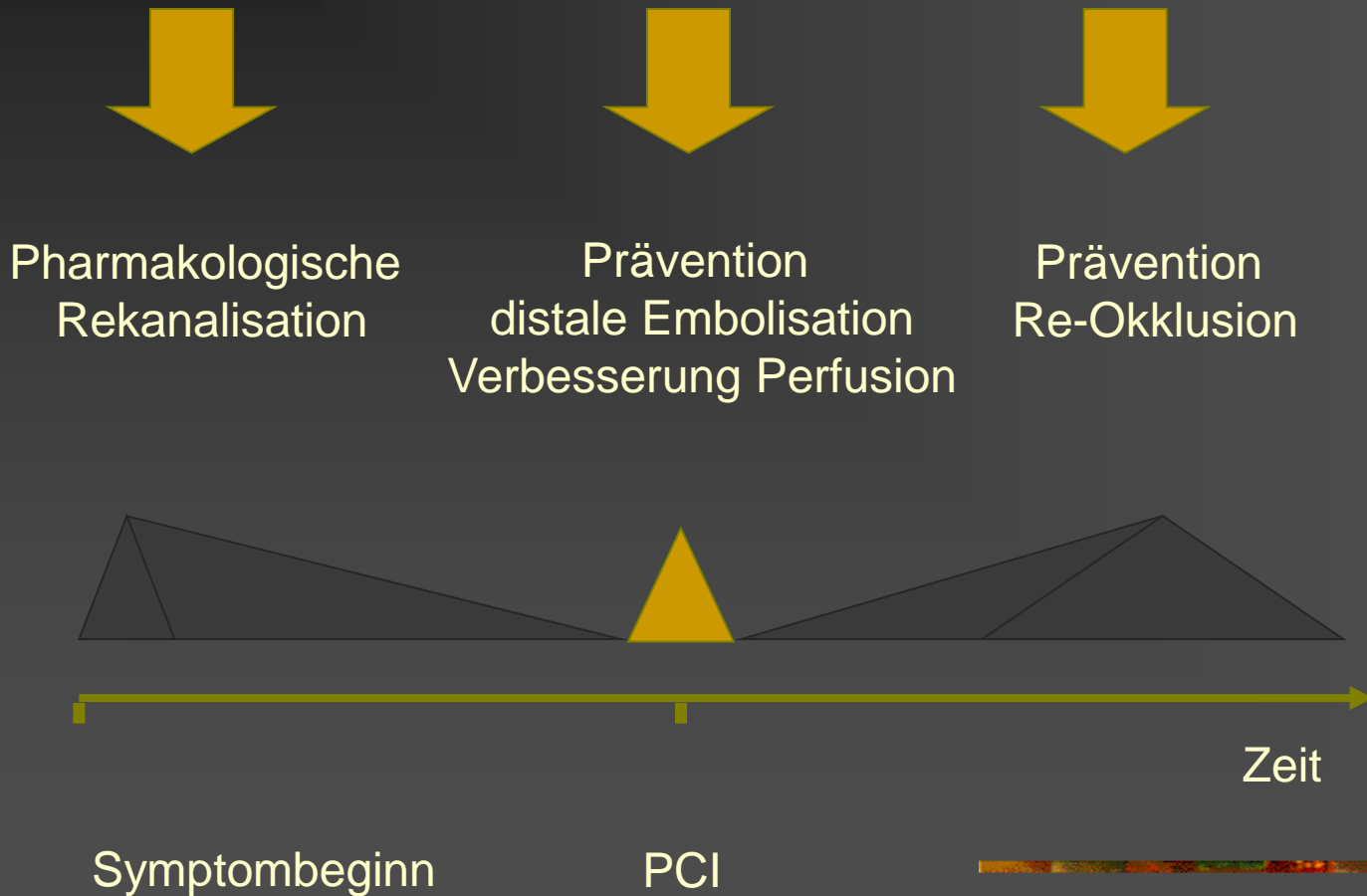
O2 – STEMI DETO2X-AMI



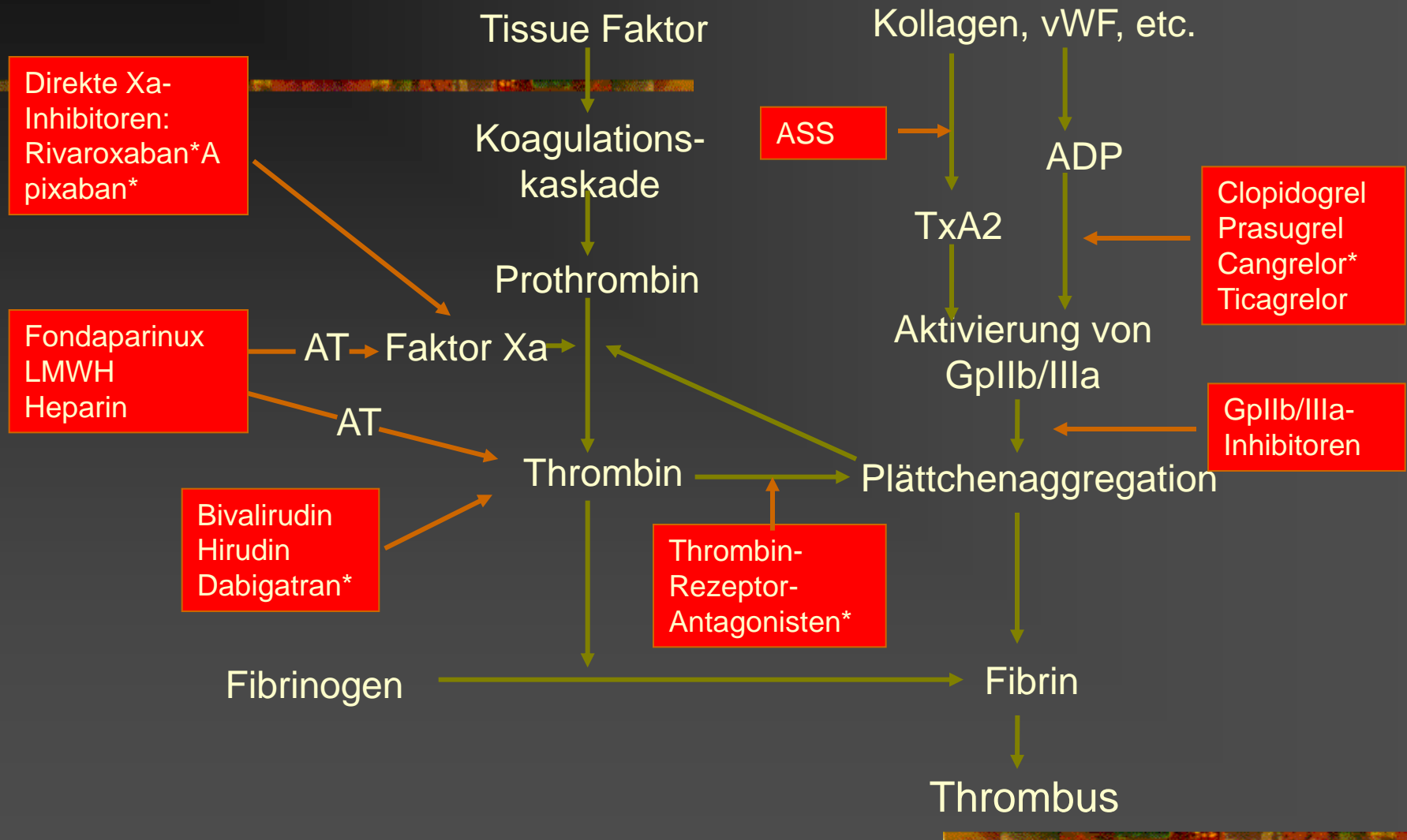
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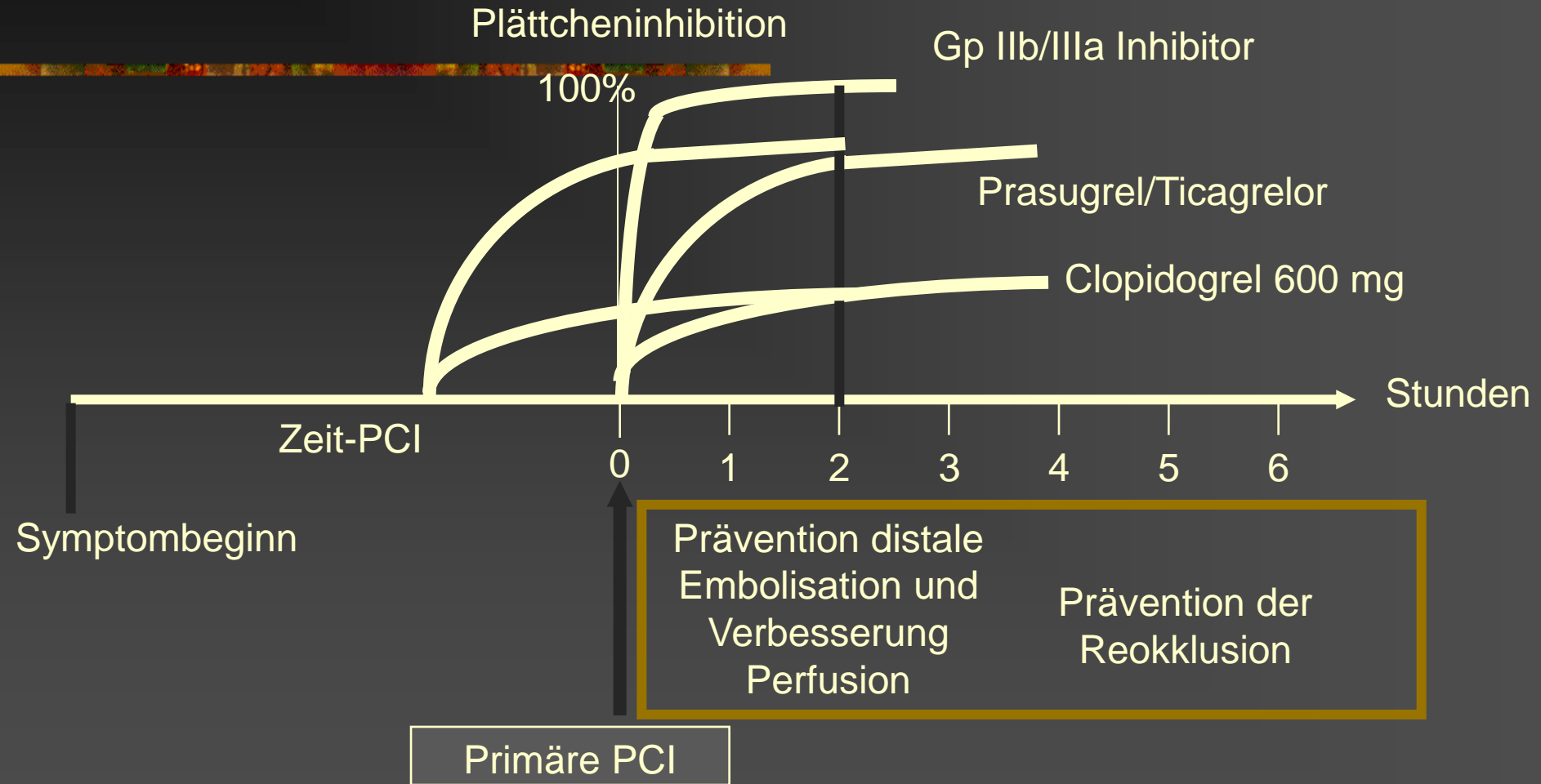
Ziele pharmakologische Therapie



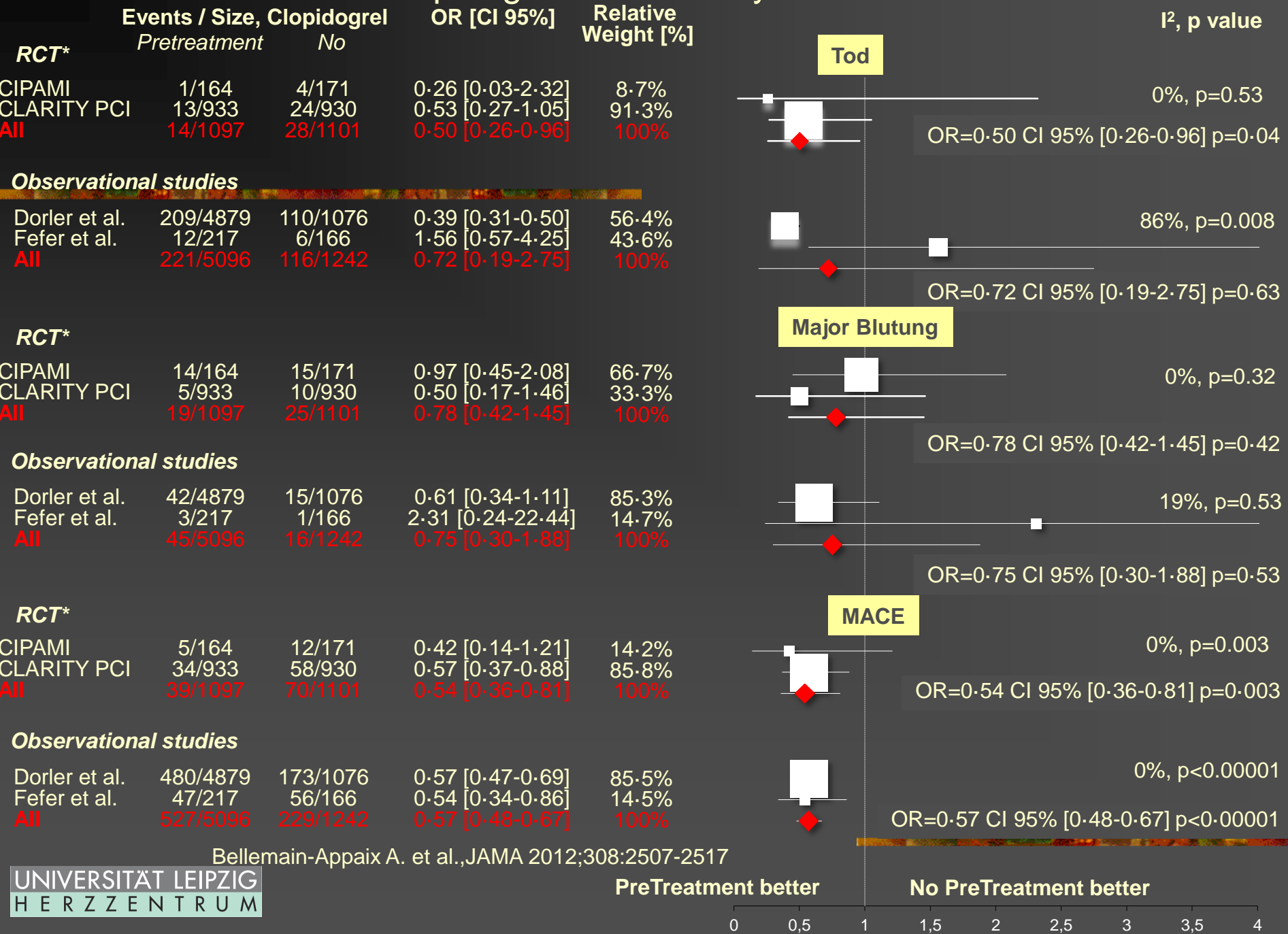
Plättchenhemmung/Antikoagulation



Plättcheninhibition bei STEMI



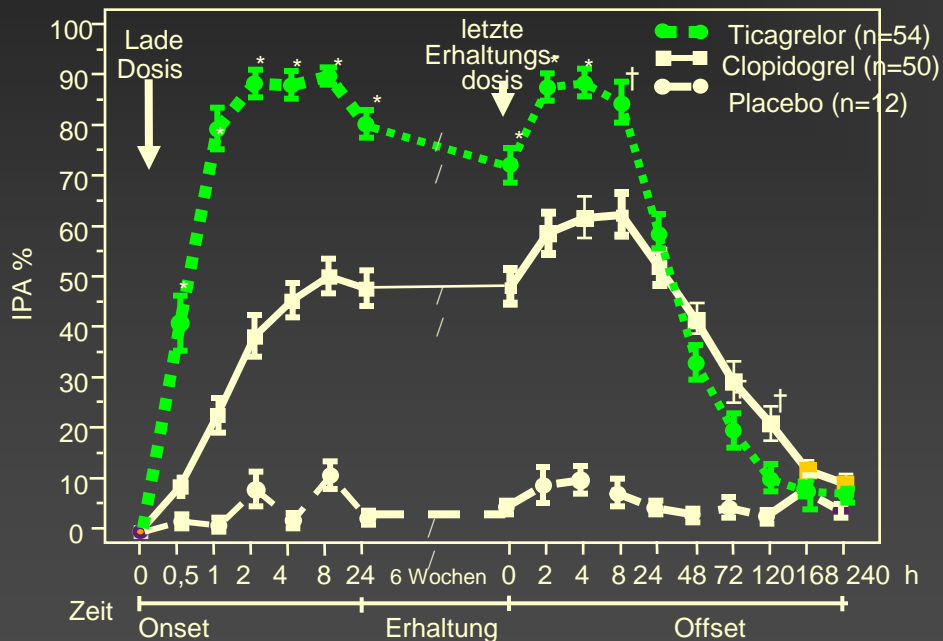
Clopidogrel – Metaanalyse STEMI



Rascher Wirkungseintritt

Ticagrelor

Ladedosis

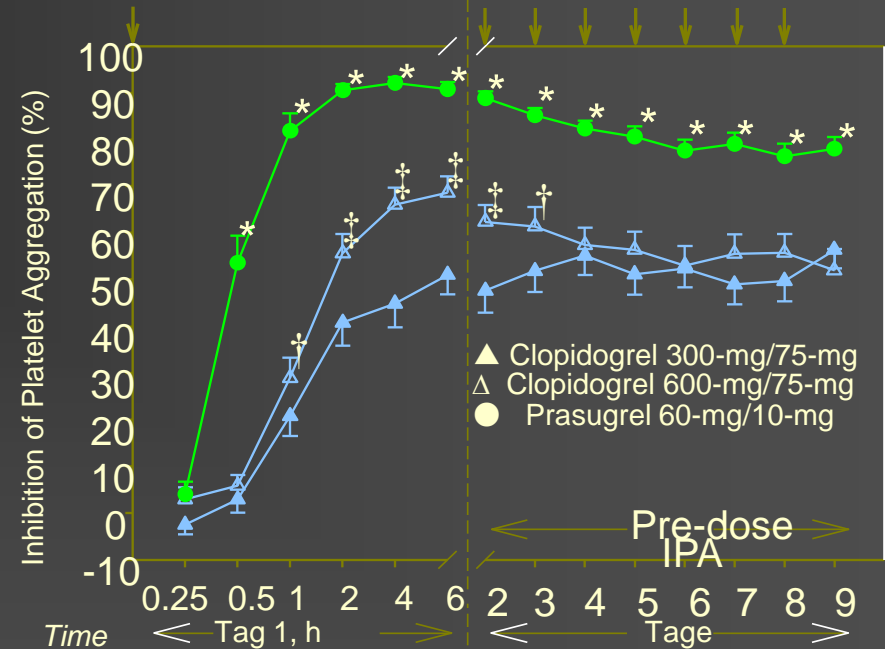


Inhibition der Plättchenaggregation (20 μ M ADP)

Prasugrel

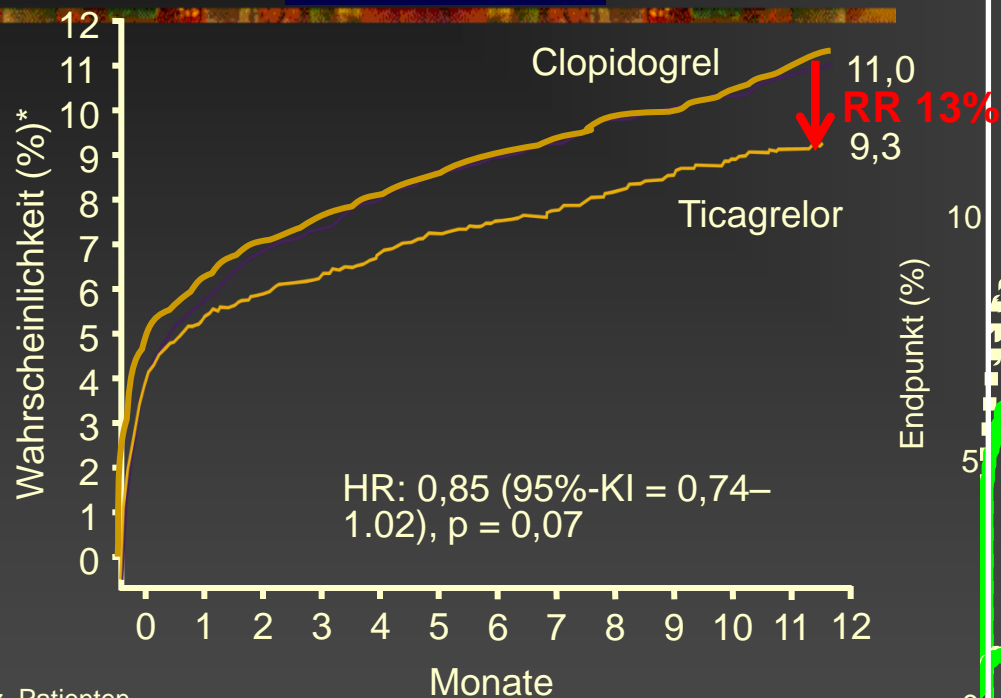
Ladedosis

Erhaltungsdosis



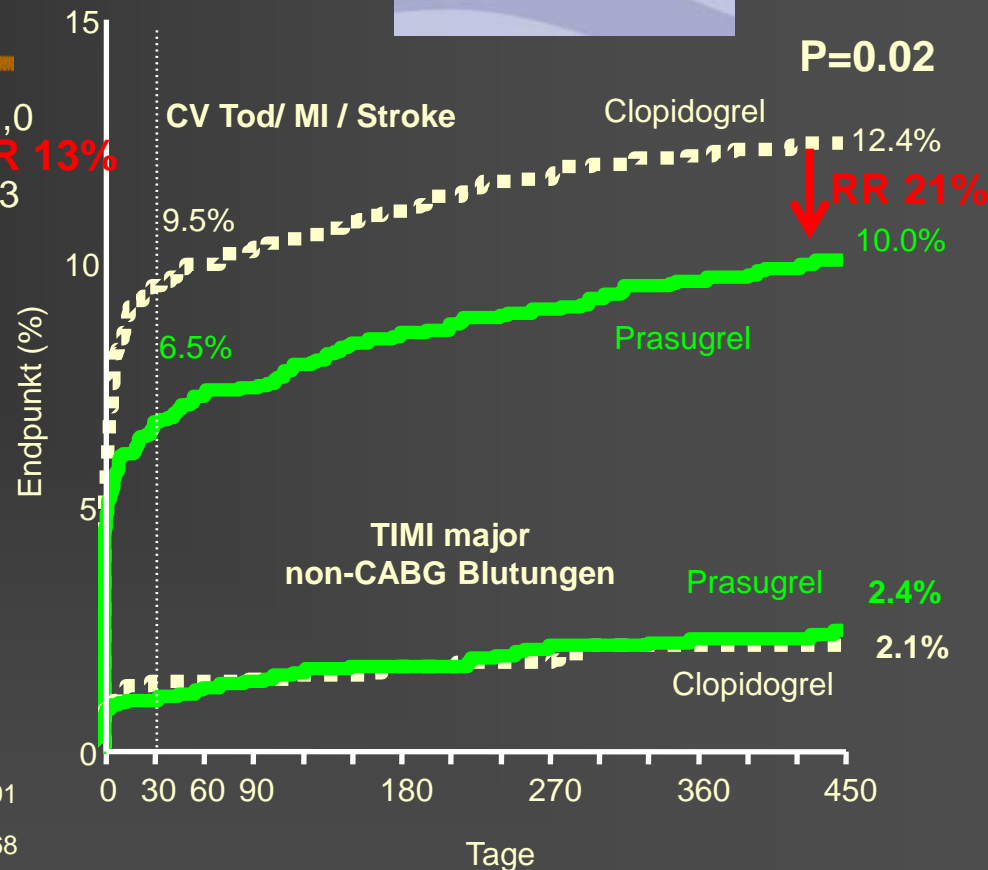
STEMI-Patienten

**PLATO
STEMI**



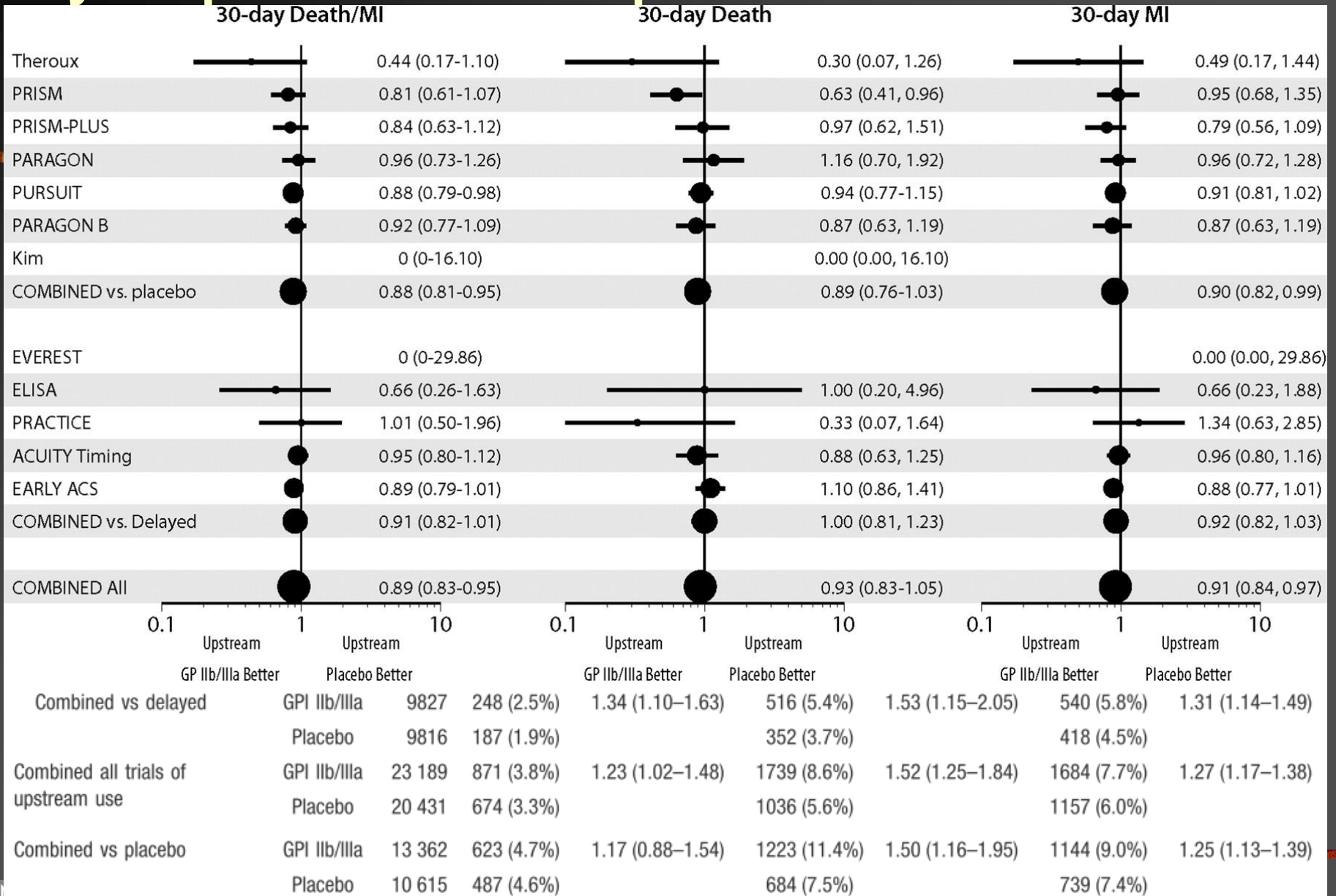
Steg et al. Circulation 2010;122:2131-2141

TRITON TIMI-38



Montalescot et al., Lancet 2009;373:723–731

Glykoproteinrezeptorblocker



Leitlinienempfehlungen

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
Antiplatelet therapy			
Aspirin oral or i.v. (if unable to swallow) is recommended	I	B	133, 134
An ADP-receptor blocker is recommended in addition to aspirin. Options are:	I	A	135, 136
• Prasugrel in clopidogrel-naïve patients, if no history of prior stroke/TIA, age <75 years.	I	B	109
• Ticagrelor.	I	B	110
• Clopidogrel, preferably when prasugrel or ticagrelor are either not available or contraindicated.	I	C	-
GP IIb/IIIa inhibitors should be considered for bailout therapy if there is angiographic evidence of massive thrombus, slow or no-reflow or a thrombotic complication.	IIa	C	-
Routine use of a GP IIb/IIIa inhibitor as an adjunct to primary PCI performed with unfractionated heparin may be considered in patients without contraindications.	IIb	B	137–141
Upstream use of a GP IIb/IIIa inhibitor (vs. in-lab use) may be considered in high-risk patients undergoing transfer for primary PCI.	IIb	B	127, 128, 137, 142

Leitlinienempfehlungen

Anticoagulants

An injectable anticoagulant must be used in primary PCI.

I

C

-

Bivalirudin (with use of GP IIb/IIIa blocker restricted to bailout) is recommended over unfractionated heparin and a GP IIb/IIIa blocker.

I

B

124

Enoxaparin (with or without routine GP IIb/IIIa blocker) may be preferred over unfractionated heparin.

IIb

B

122

Unfractionated heparin with or without routine GP IIb/IIIa blocker must be used in patients not receiving bivalirudin or enoxaparin.

I

C

I

Fondaparinux is not recommended for primary PCI.

III

B

118

The use of fibrinolysis before planned primary PCI is not recommended.

III

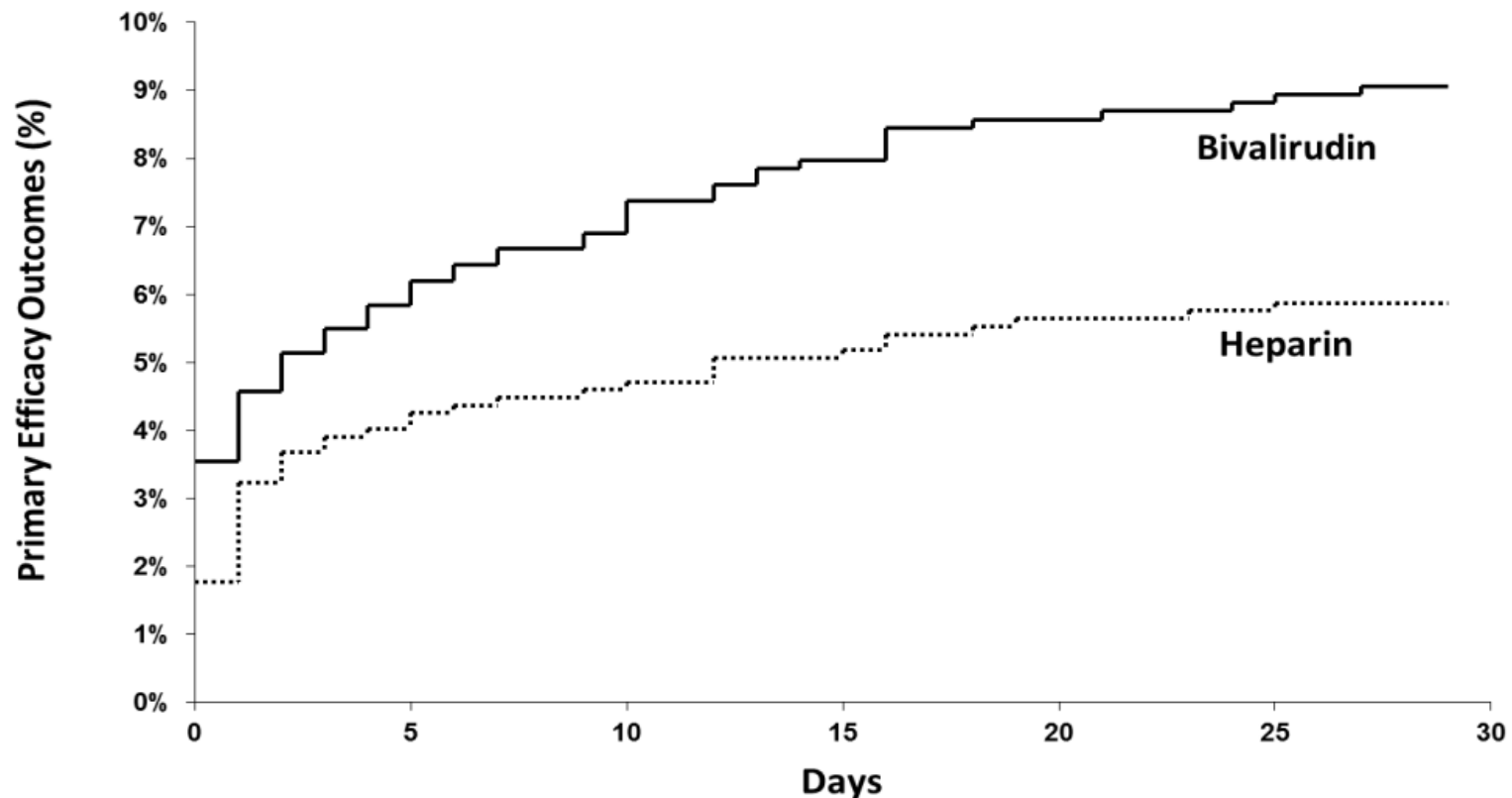
A

127, 143

Bivalirudin prähospital EUROMAX-Studie

	Bivalirudin (n=1089)	Kontrollgruppe (n=1109)	P-Wert
Tod oder Blutung	55 (5,1)	94 (8,5)	0,001
Tod	32 (2,9)	34 (3,1)	0.86
Major Blutung	28 (2,6)	67 (6,0)	<0,001
Stentthrombosen	17 (1,6)	6 (0,5)	0,02

Timing of First MACE Event



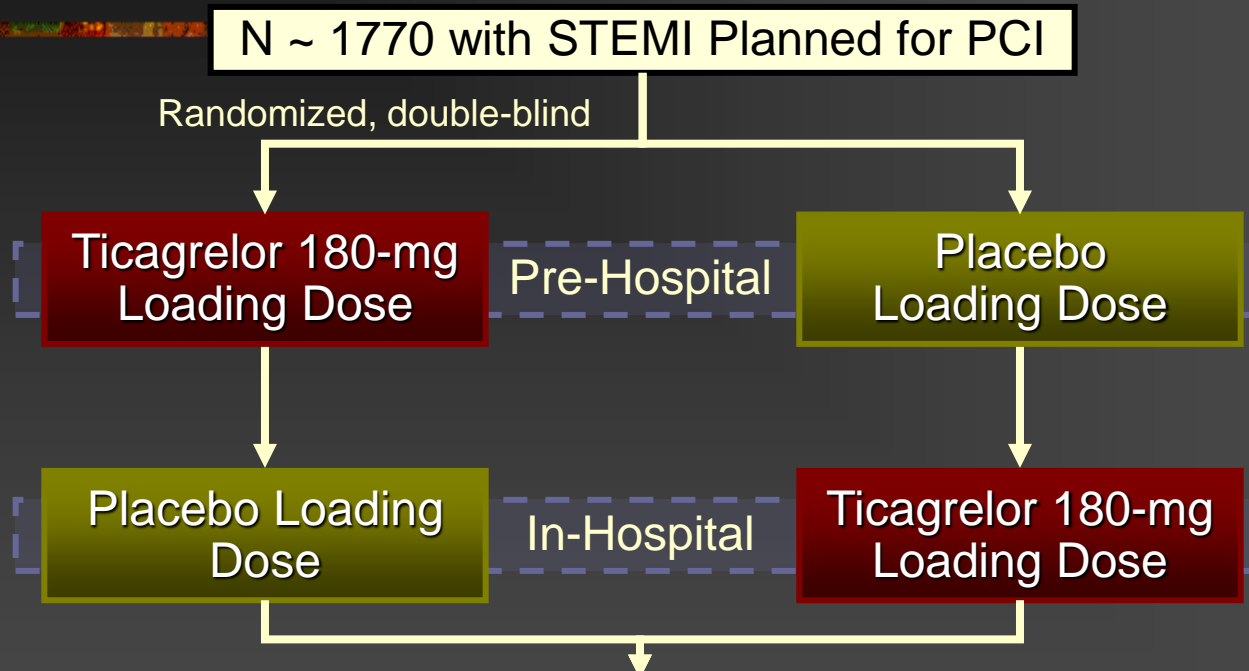
No. at risk

Heparin	907	871	866	862	857	856
Bivalirudin	905	853	844	835	830	828

Event curve shows first event experienced

HEAT PPCI

ATLANTIC Design



- Written informed consent in mobile care unit
- Symptoms of acute MI >30 min but <6 hours
- New persistent ST-segment elevation ≥ 1 mm in ≥ 2 contiguous ECG leads

Ticagrelor
90 mg bid
30 days

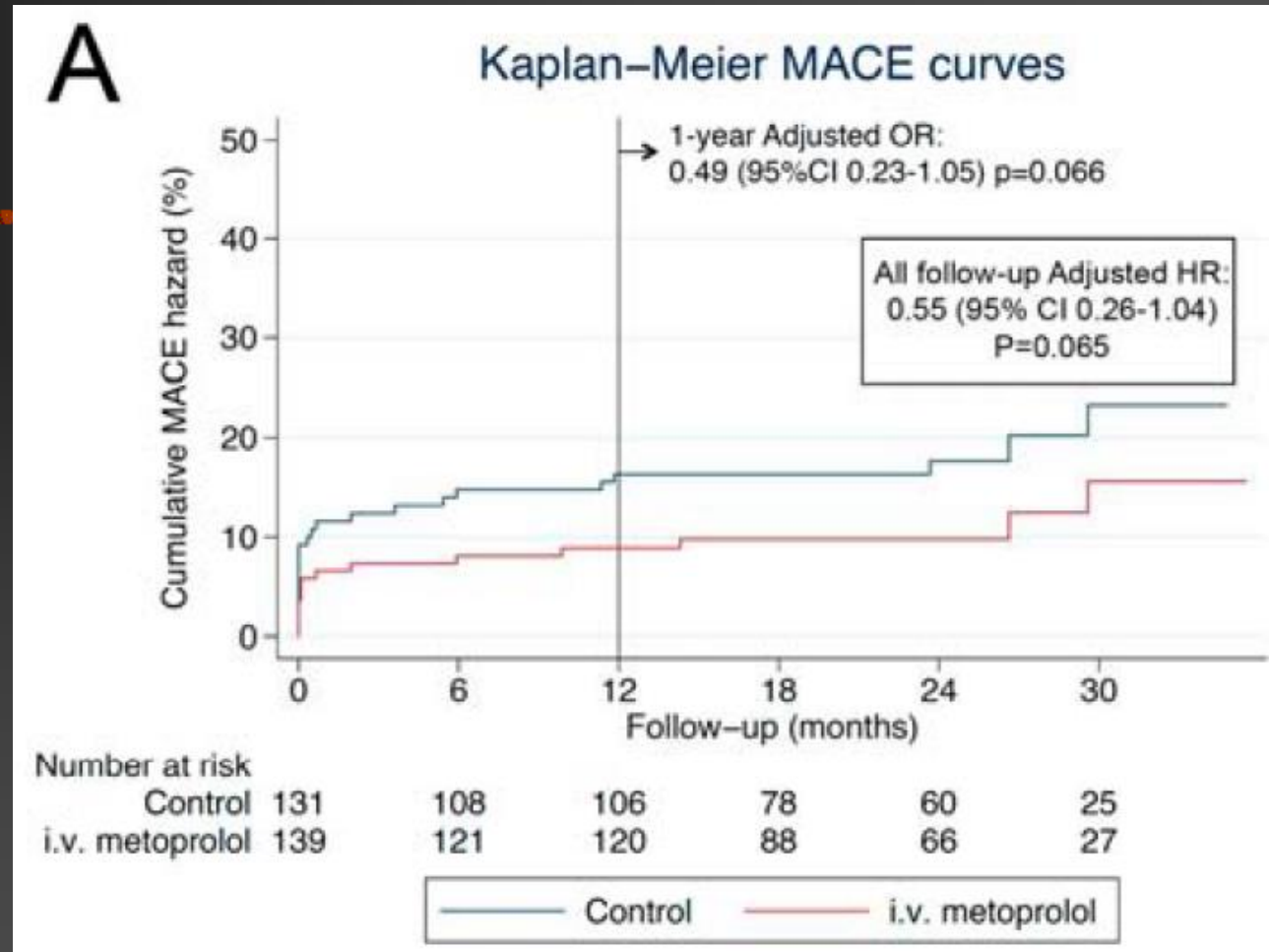
- Primary Objectives**
- TIMI flow grade 3 of MI culprit vessel at initial angiography
 - $\geq 70\%$ ST-segment elevation resolution pre-PCI

ATLANTIC = A 30-Day Study to Evaluate Efficacy and Safety of Pre-hospital vs In-hospital Initiation of Ticagrelor Therapy in STEMI

Patients Planned for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI); ECG = electrocardiogram.

ATLANTIC (NCT01347580)

Betablocker



Ausschluss-Kriterien:
Killip-Klasse >II
Systolischer RR <120 mmHg
AV block
HF <60/min,
Bereits Behandlung mit β -Blockern

Betablocker

	Metoprolol (n=22 929)	Placebo (n=22 923)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Absolute difference per 1000 (SE)	p
Co-primary outcomes					
Composite*	3166 (9.4%)	3361 (9.8%)	0.86 (0.80–1.01)	4.3 (2.8)	0.10

Death, by recorded cause

Arrhythmia	388 (1.7%)	498 (2.2%)	0.78 (0.68–0.89)	–4.8 (1.3)	0.0002
Shock†	496 (2.2%)	384 (1.7%)	1.29 (1.13–1.47)	4.9 (1.3)	0.0002
Neither	890 (3.9%)	915 (4.0%)	0.97 (0.89–1.07)	–1.1 (1.8)	0.55

Reinfarction

Any	464 (2.0%)	568 (2.5%)	0.82 (0.72–0.92)	–4.5 (1.4)	0.001
Died, any cause	206 (0.9%)	226 (1.0%)	0.91 (0.75–1.10)	–0.9 (0.9)	0.33
Survived	258 (1.1%)	342 (1.5%)	0.75 (0.64–0.88)	–3.7 (1.1)	0.0005

Ventricular fibrillation‡

Any	581 (2.5%)	698 (3.0%)	0.83 (0.75–0.93)	–5.1 (1.6)	0.001
Died, any cause	492 (2.1%)	600 (2.6%)	0.82 (0.73–0.92)	–4.7 (1.4)	0.001
Survived	89 (0.4%)	98 (0.4%)	0.91 (0.68–1.21)	–0.4 (0.6)	0.51

Other cardiac arrest§

Any	685 (3.0%)	632 (2.8%)	1.08 (0.97–1.21)	2.3 (1.6)	0.14
Died, any cause	624 (2.7%)	593 (2.6%)	1.05 (0.94–1.18)	1.3 (1.5)	0.38
Survived	61 (0.3%)	39 (0.2%)	1.55 (1.05–2.30)	1.0 (0.4)	0.03

Cardiogenic shock¶

Any	1141 (5.0%)	885 (3.9%)	1.30 (1.19–1.41)	11.2 (1.9)	<0.0001
Died, any cause	755 (3.3%)	628 (2.7%)	1.20 (1.08–1.34)	5.5 (1.6)	0.0006
Survived	386 (1.7%)	257 (1.1%)	1.50 (1.28–1.75)	5.6 (1.1)	<0.0001

Death, reinfarction, cardiac arrest, or shock	2501 (10.9%)	2465 (10.8%)	1.02 (0.96–1.08)	1.5 (2.5)	0.54
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Medikation prähospital - Zusammenfassung

1. Heparin
2. ASS
3. Clopidogrel kein klarer Vorteil prähospital, insgesamt neue Plättchenhemmer besser
4. Neue Plättchenhemmer:
 1. Prasugrel → KI vor HKU bei NSTEMI/ACS
 2. Ticagrelor → ATLANTIC-Studie abwarten
5. Betablocker möglich bei hypertensiven, nicht bradykarden Patienten (Kontraindikationen beachten)

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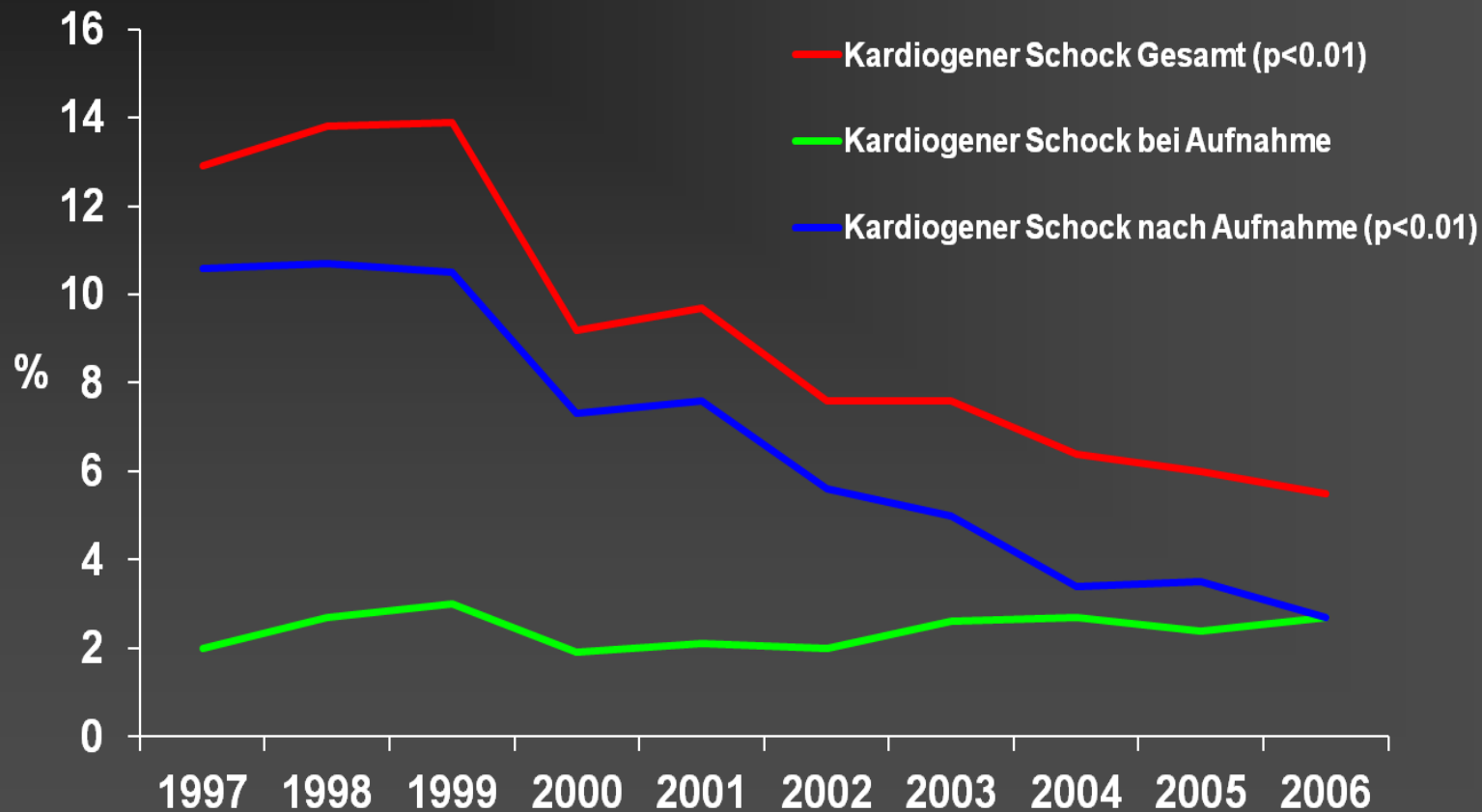
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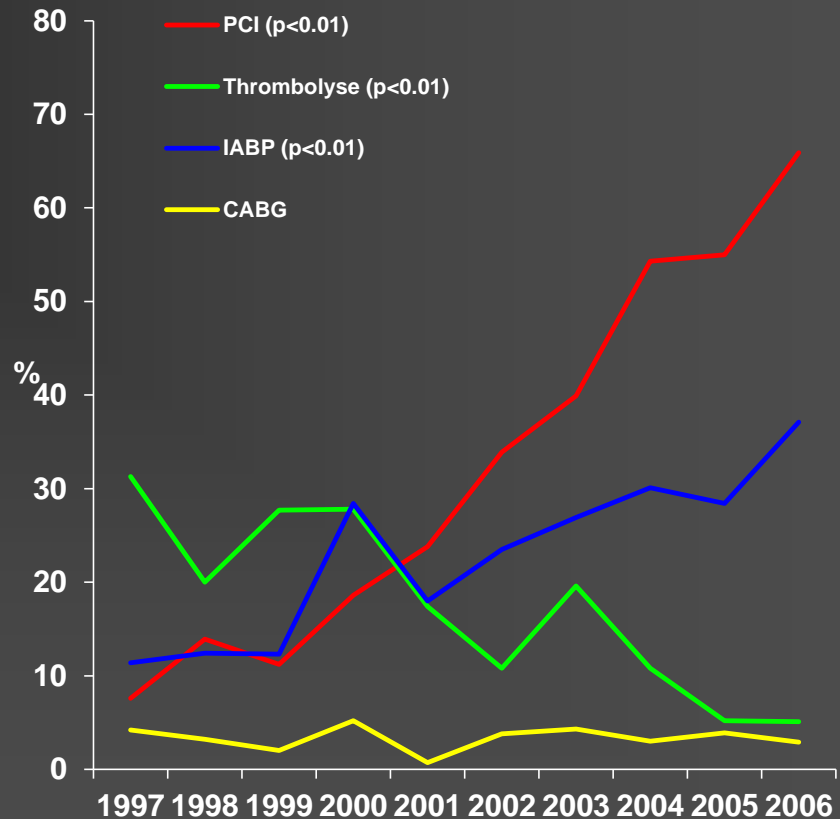
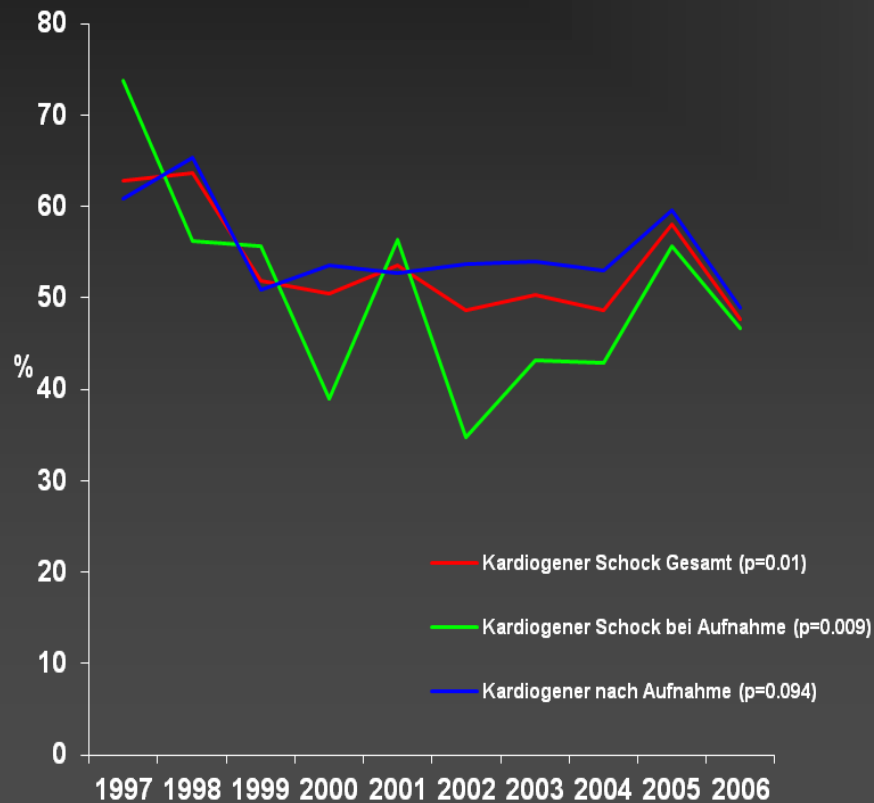
Inzidenz des kardiogenen Schocks

Register: 70 von 106 Akut-Krankenhäusern in der Schweiz

23696 ACS Patienten -> 1977 mit kardiogenem Schock (564 bei Aufnahme; 1413 nach Aufnahme)

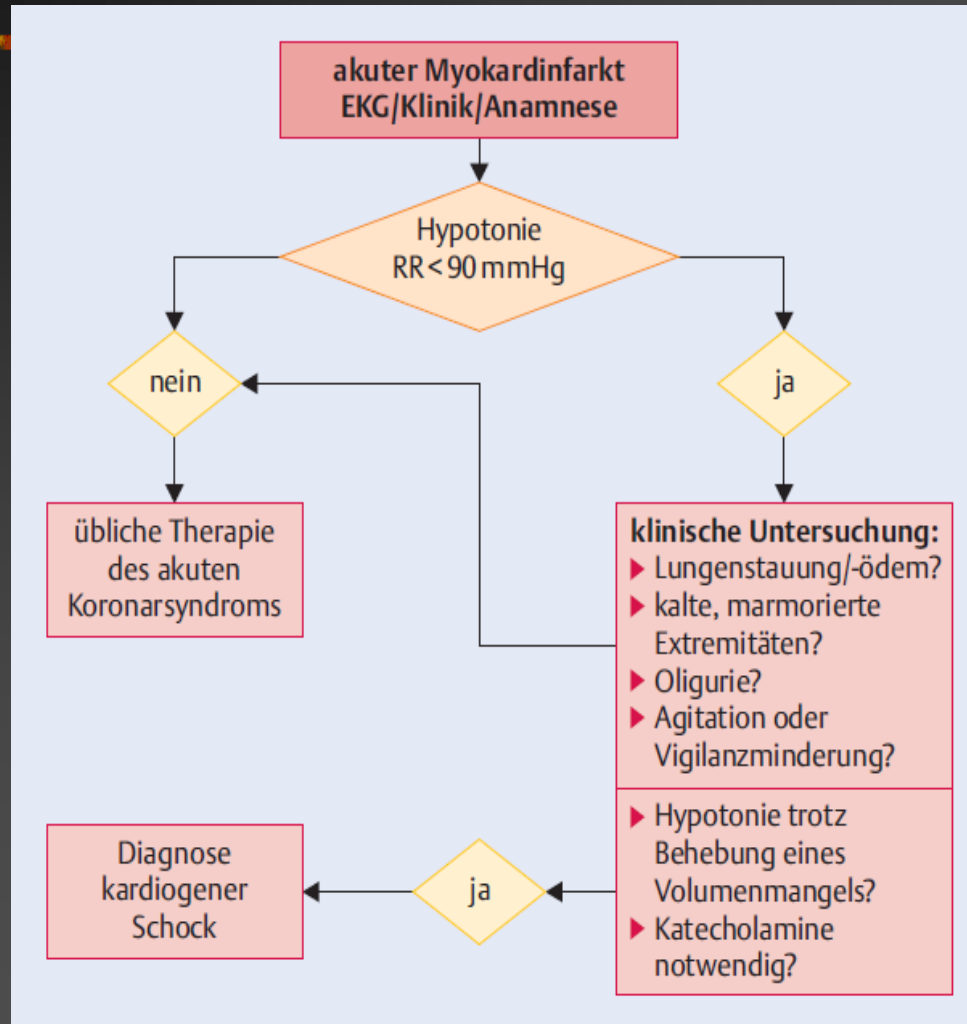


In-hospitale Mortalität + Behandlung

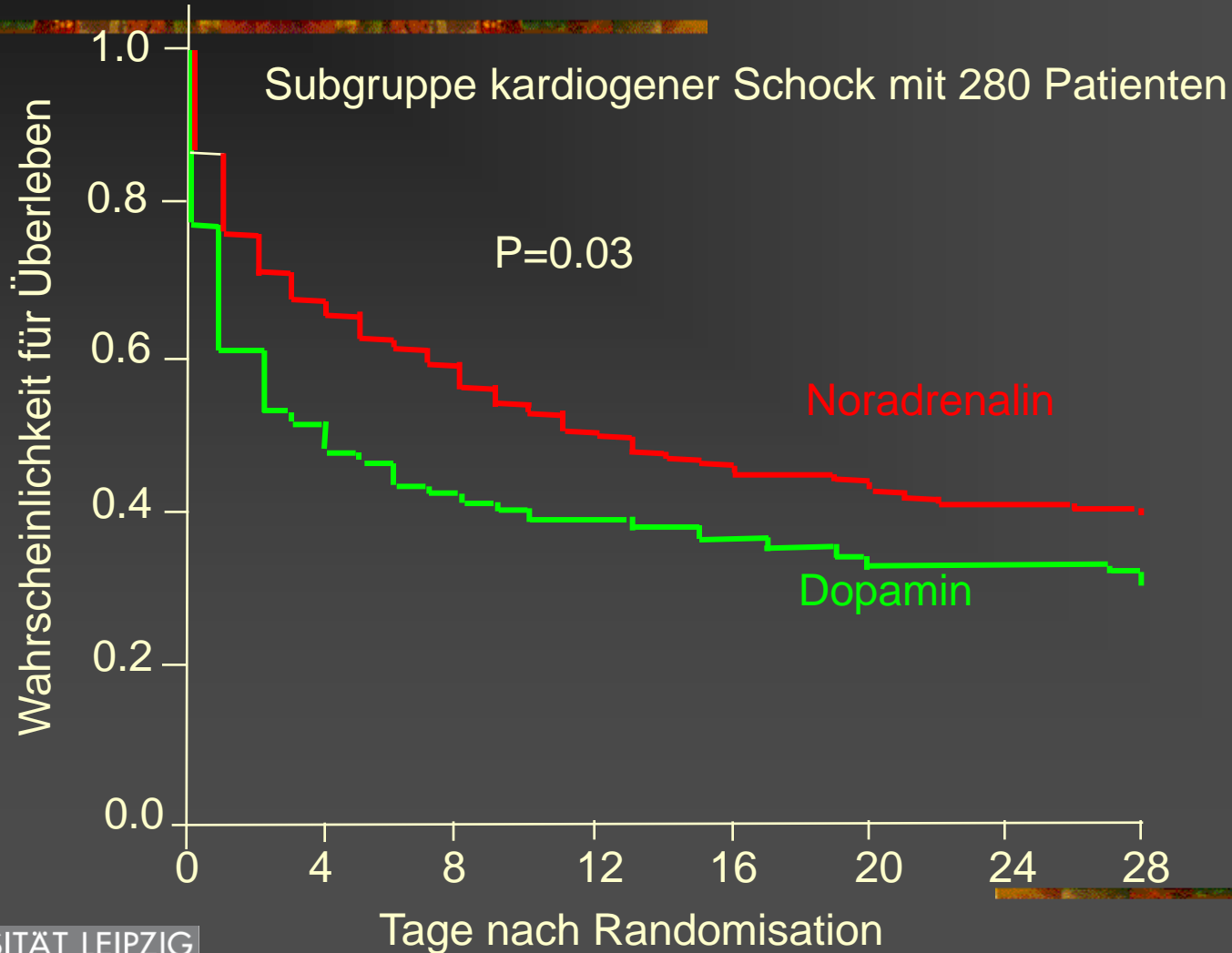


Kardiogener Schock

Diagnosealgorithmus



Katecholamine



Deutsch/Österreichische S3-Leitlinie

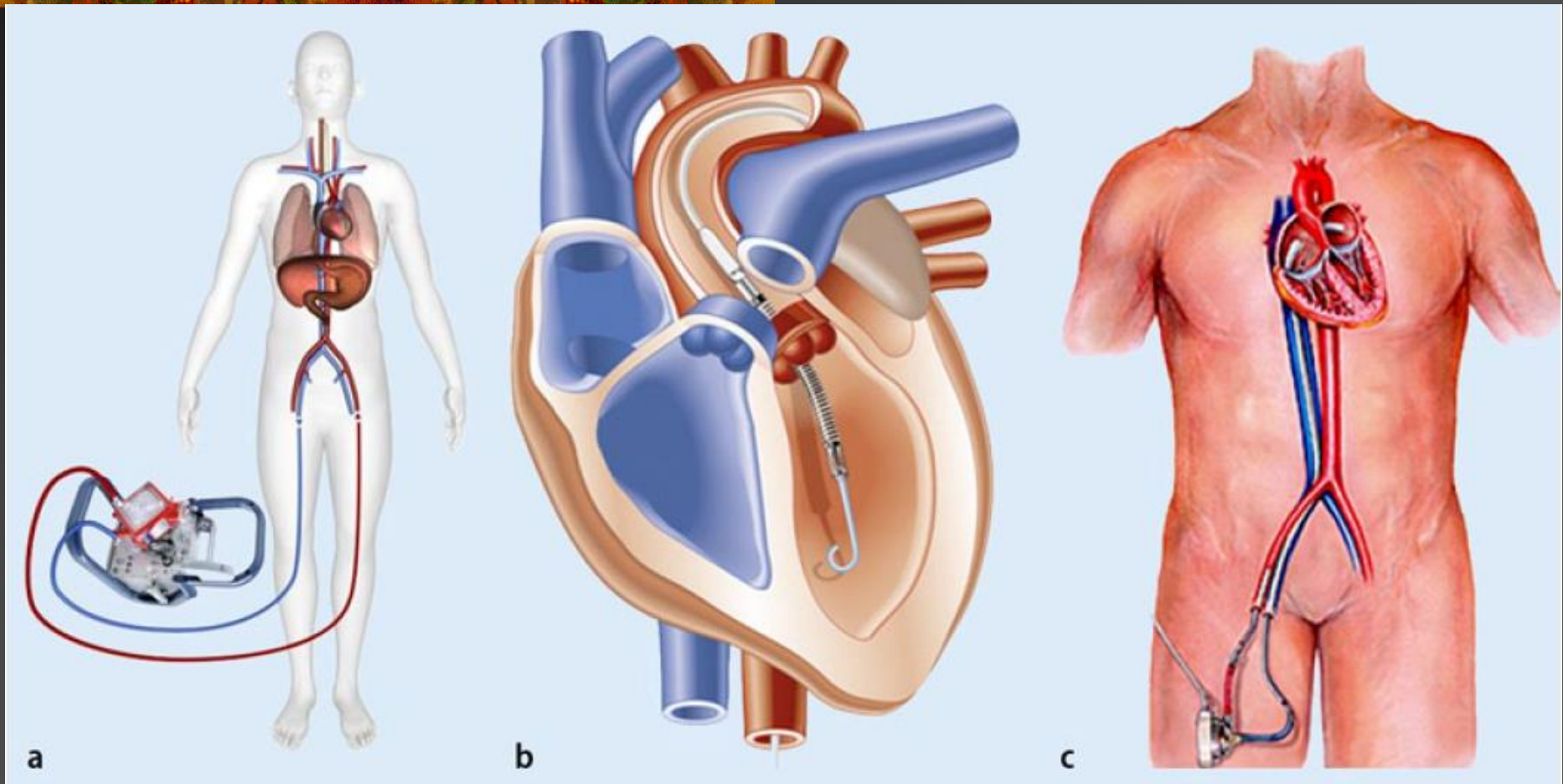
Inotrope und vasoaktive Substanzen

6.1.3.1.A. Für den inotropen Support beim infarktbedingten kardiogenen Schock sollte Dobutamin eingesetzt werden.	↑↑
6.1.3.2.A. Noradrenalin sollte insbesondere in der Initialphase des kardiogenen Schocks, wenn noch kein erweitertes hämodynamisches Monitoring vorliegt, in Kombinationen mit Dobutamin eingesetzt werden, wenn unter Dobutamin allein kein ausreichender Perfusionsdruck erzielt werden kann.	↑↑

Perkutane Assist Devices

	ECMO (mehrere Systeme)	Impella Recover® LP 5.0	Impella Recover® LP 2.5	TandemHeart™
Kathetergröße (French)	–	9	9	–
Kanülengröße (French)	17–21 venös 16–18 arteriell	21	12	21 venös 12–19 arteriell
Fluss (L/min)	max. 7,0	max. 5,0	max. 2,5	max. 4,0
Pumpengeschwindigkeit (U/min)	max. 5000	max. 33 000	max. 51 000	max. 7500
Insertionsstelle/Platzierung	perkutan (A. und V. femoralis)	periphere chirurgische Implantation (A. fem.)	perkutan (A. fem.)	perkutan (A. fem. und linkes Atrium nach transseptaler Punktion)
Antikoagulation	+	+	+	+
empfohlene maximale Verweildauer	bis 7 Tage	10 Tage	10 Tage	bis 14 Tage
CE-Zertifizierung	+	+	+	+
FDA-Zulassung	+	+	+	+

Perkutane Assist Devices



Invasive Kreislaufunterstützungssysteme bei intra- und interhospitalen Transporten

Aktuell keine Routine

→ In Zukunft vielleicht häufiger

→ Ideal Spoke und Hub-System

Zusammenfassung

- 12-Kanal-EKG zwingend notwendig
- O₂ nur wenn SaO₂ < 95 %
- ASS und Heparin i.v. als Standardtherapie
- Kardiogenen Schock erkennen

Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit



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