

Que retenir de l'actualité en réanimation ?

Arrêt cardiaque

Pr Martin COUR

Médecine Intensive-Réanimation

Hôpital Edouard Herriot - Hospices Civils de Lyon

Actualités en Réanimation - LYON
7/12/2023

Conflits d'intérêts

Aucun à déclarer



CONFERENCE REPORTS AND EXPERT PANEL

European Resuscitation Council
and European Society of Intensive Care
Medicine guidelines 2021: post-resuscitation
care



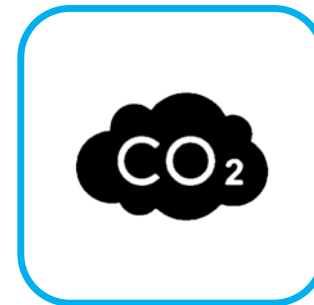
32-36°C (24h)
<37,8°C (72h)



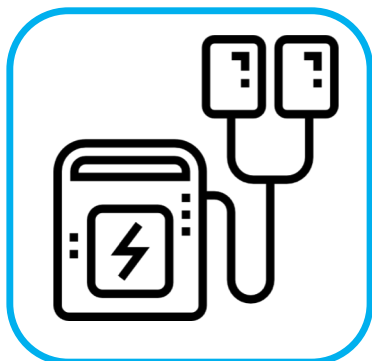
PAM > 65 mmHg



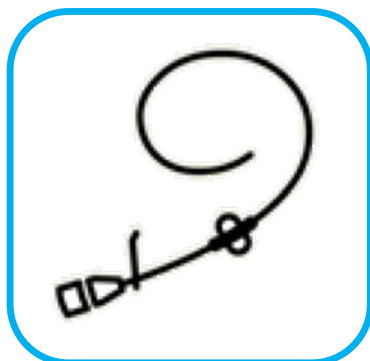
SpO₂ 94-98%
PaO₂ 75-100 mmHg



35-45 mmHg



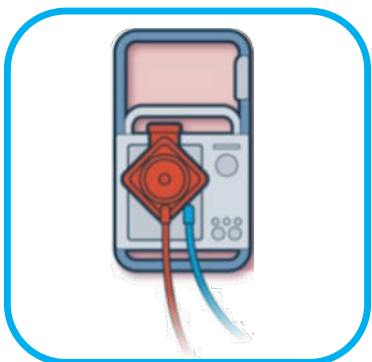
Défibrillation



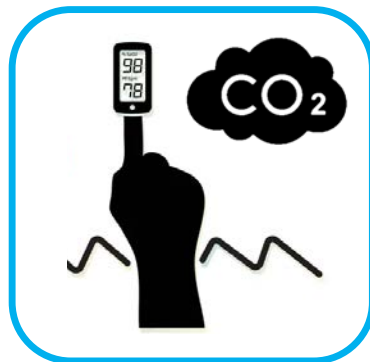
Coronarographie



Pression artérielle



ECMO




Oxygénation / capnie



Température





Homme 60 ans
HTA, diabète, IDM inférieur

Arrêt cardiaque à Lyon
RCP par témoin - 3 CCE par DSA



What's
New ?



Homme 60 ans
HTA, diabète, IDM inférieur

Arrêt cardiaque sans prodromes à Lyon
RCP par témoin - 3 CCE par DSA

RACS après 5^{ème} CCE + CORDARONE
ECG : Sinusal, ST- V2-V6, séquelles inf.

SpO₂?
Coro?

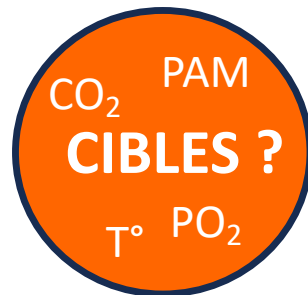


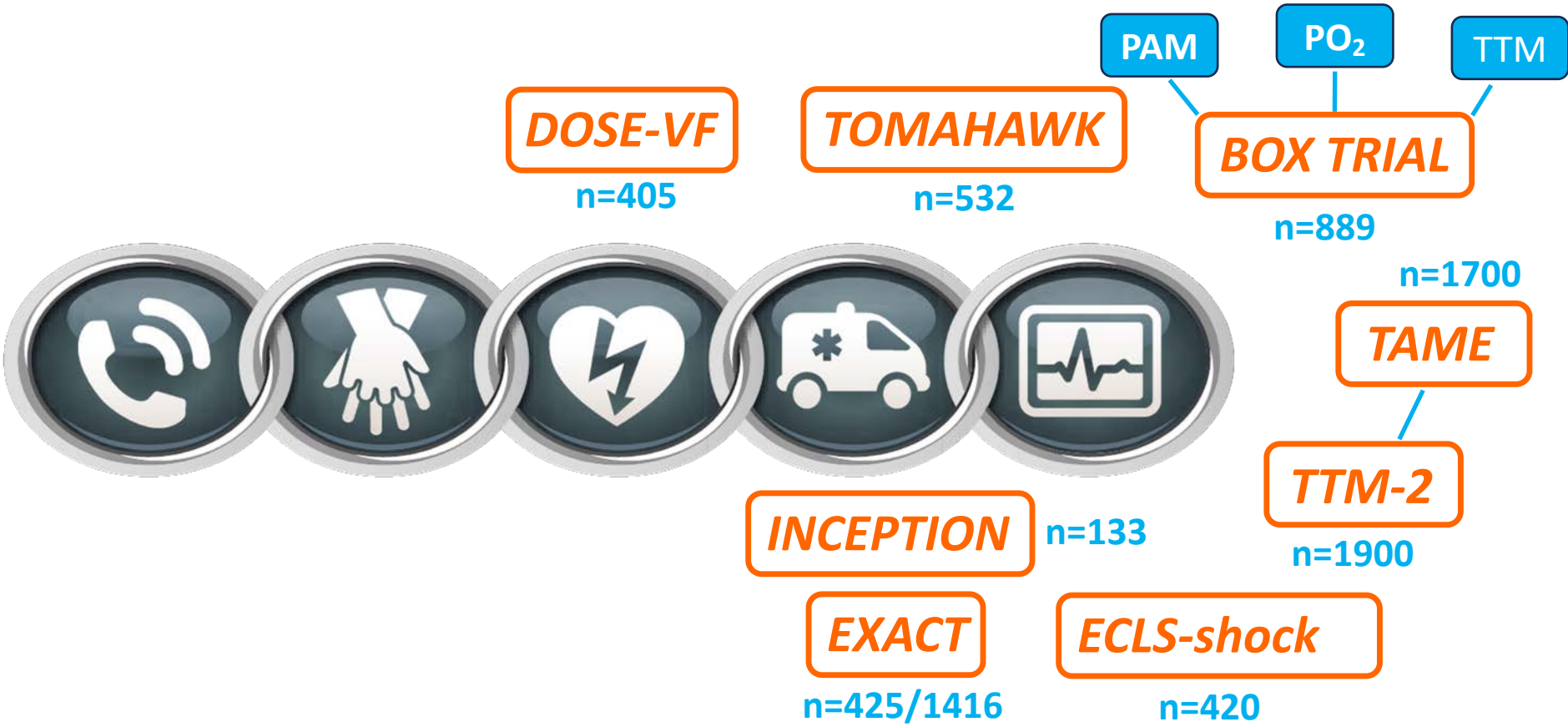


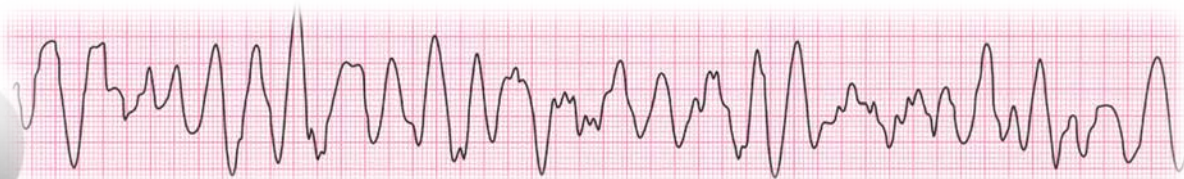
Homme 60 ans
HTA, diabète, IDM inférieur

Arrêt cardiaque sans prodromes à Lyon
RCP par témoin - 3 CCE par DSA

Intubé - ventilé
Admis en réanimation

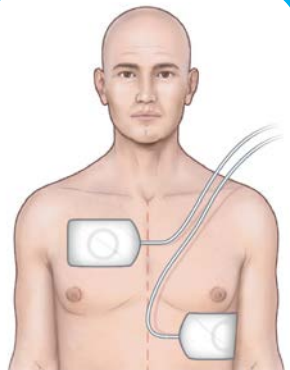






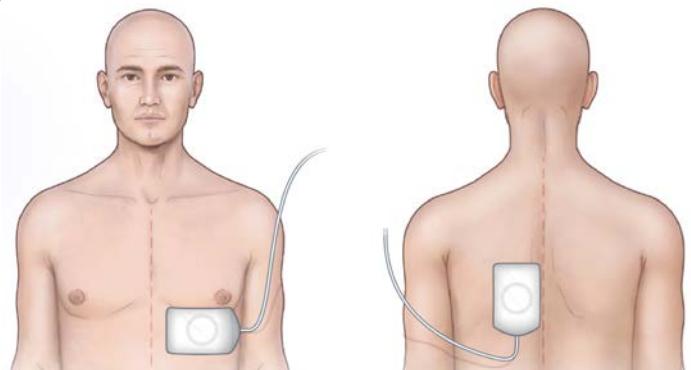
RESEARCH SUMMARY

Defibrillation Strategies for Refractory Ventricular Fibrillation



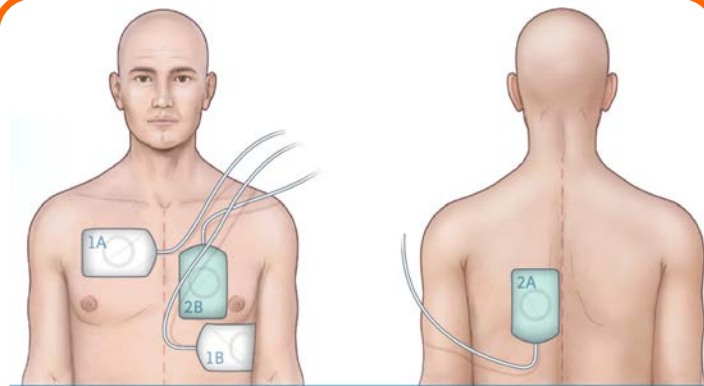
Contrôle

n=136/310



Défibrillation antéro-postérieure (DAP)

n=143/310



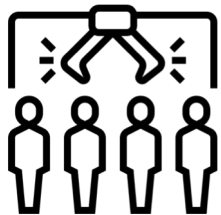
Défibrillation double sequence (DDS)

n=125/310

Defibrillation Strategies for Refractory Ventricular Fibrillation



RCP / paramedics



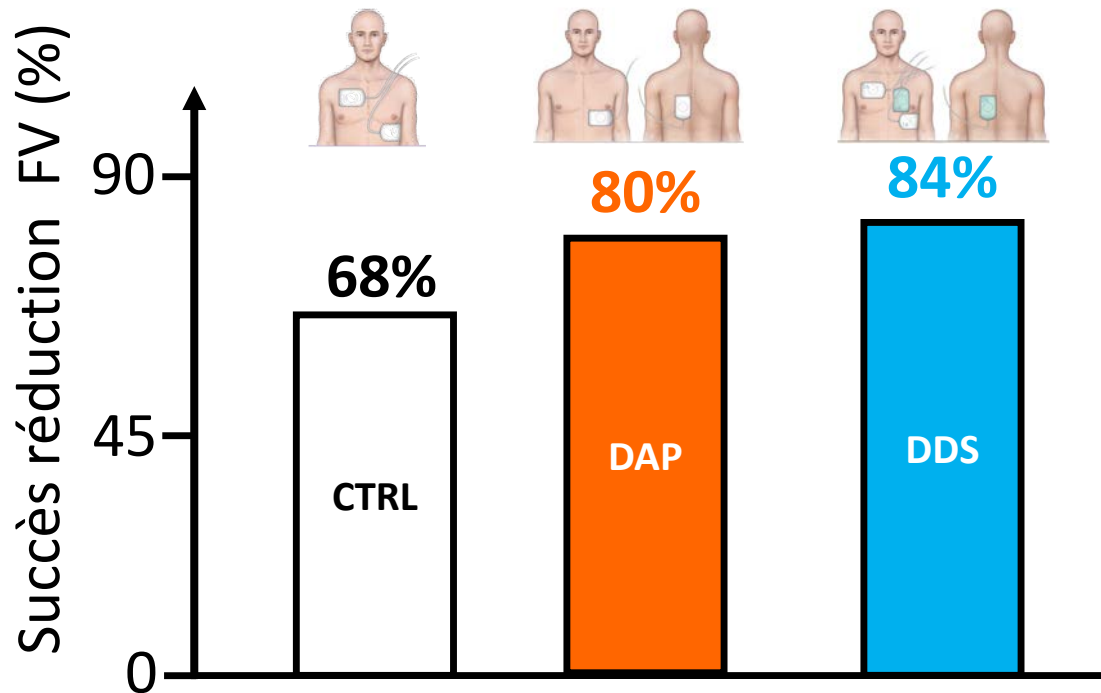
Age : **64** ans

Homme : **84%**

Témoin : **68%**

911-Paramedics: **7'**

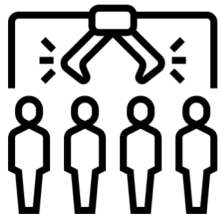
911-1^{er} CEE : **10'**



Defibrillation Strategies for Refractory Ventricular Fibrillation

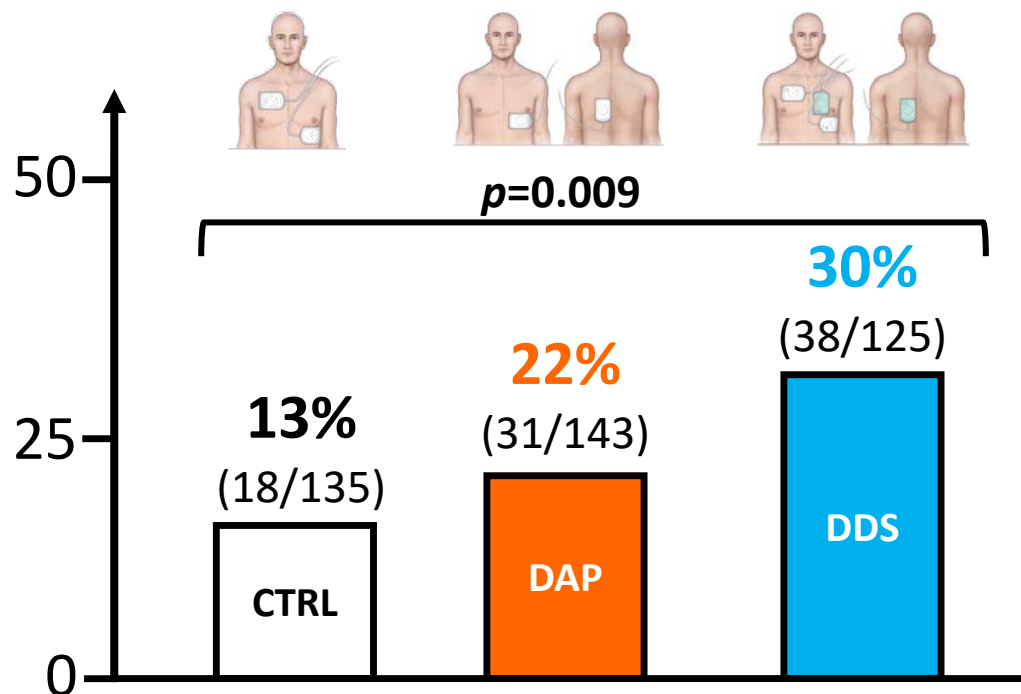


RCP / paramedics

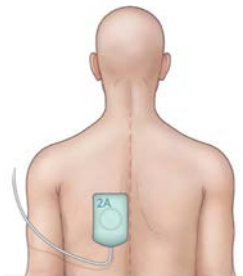
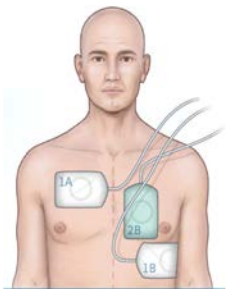


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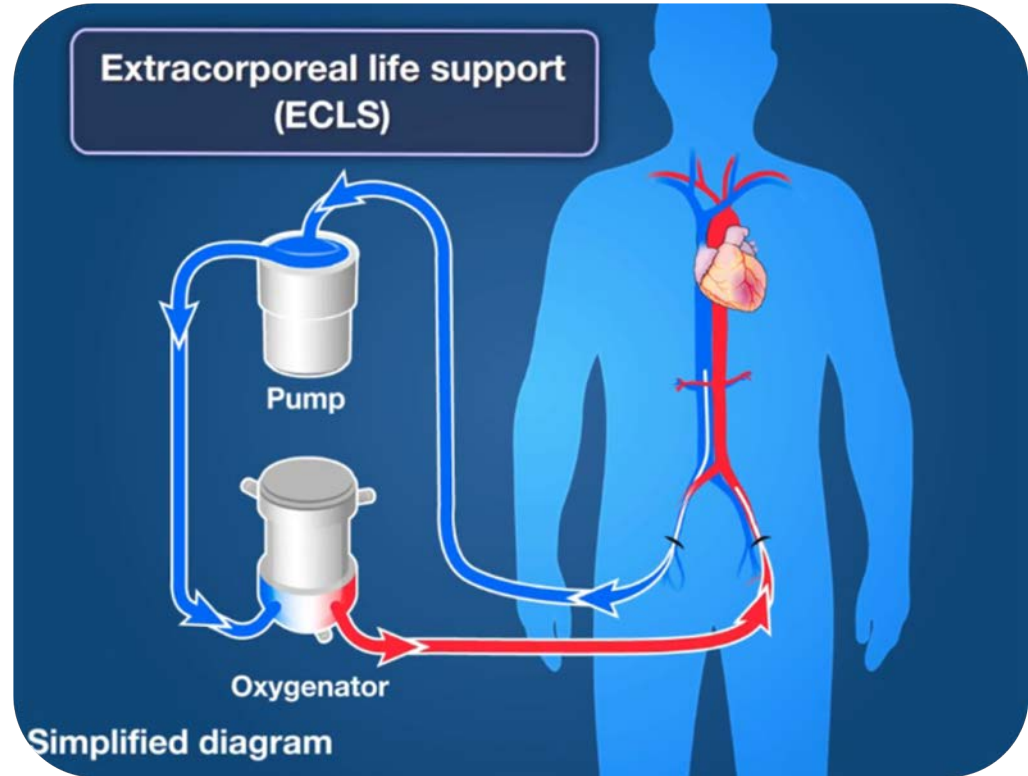
Survie hôpital CPC 1-2 (%)



Double défibrillation



DOUBLE SEQUENTIAL EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATION



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

RESEARCH SUMMARY

Early Extracorporeal CPR for Refractory Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

160 ACEH sur FV réfractaire



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

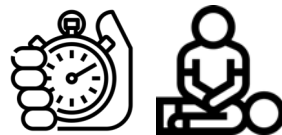
RESEARCH SUMMARY

Early Extracorporeal CPR for Refractory Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Principaux critères d'inclusion (10 centres)



18-70 ans



RCP spécialisée > 15 min



FV / choc DSA



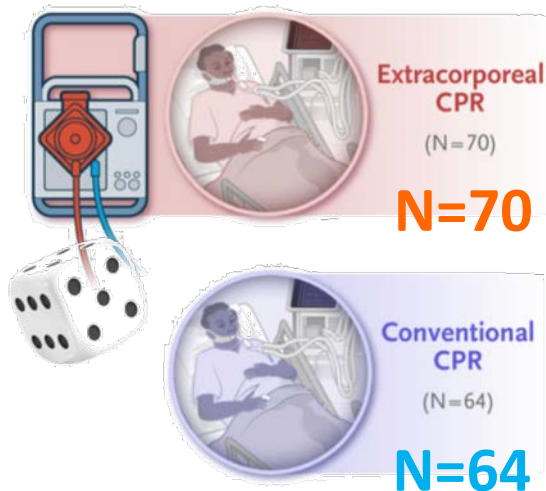
ACR - bloc ECMO < 60 min

10 Centres - 12 EMS en Allemagne

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

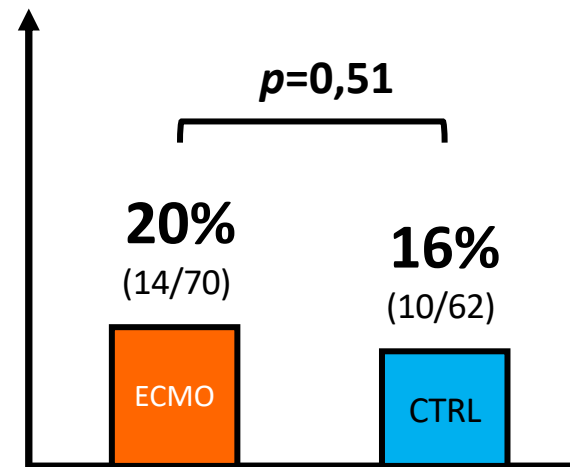
RESEARCH SUMMARY

Early Extracorporeal CPR for Refractory Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest



AC-ECMO : 74'

CPC 1-2 à J30





		Réa standard	ECMO	P
ARREST (<i>Lancet</i> 2020)		n=15	n=14	
Survie 6 mois CPC1-2		0%	43%	<0.001
PRAGUE OHCA (<i>JAMA</i> 2022)		n=132	n=124	
Survie 6 mois CPC1-2		22%	32%	NS
INCEPTION (<i>NEJM</i> 2023)		n=64	n=70	
Survie 6 mois CPC1-2		16%	20%	NS

ARREST

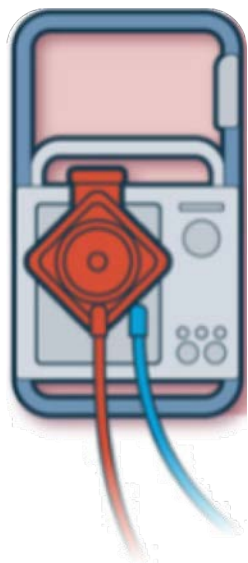
Yannopoulos D et al. *Lancet* 2020; 396:1807-16

PRAGUE OHCA

Belohlavek J et al. *JAMA* 2022; 327:737-47

INCEPTION TRIAL

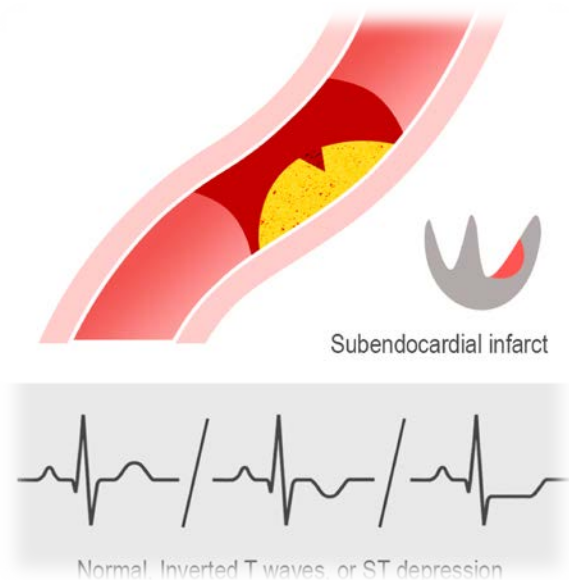
Suverein MM et al. *New Engl J Med* 2023; 388:299-309



		Réa standard	ECMO	P
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Survie 6 mois CPC1-2		16%	20%	NS
DOSE VF-STUDY (<i>NEJM</i> 2022)		Réa standard	DDS	P
RANKIN modifié ≤2		11%	27%	0.009



AC sans élévation du segment ST ? Rythme choquable

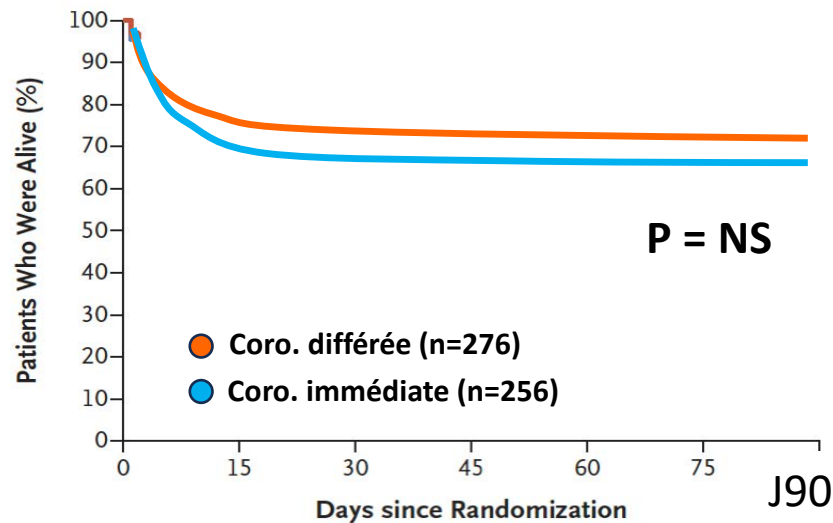


N=532

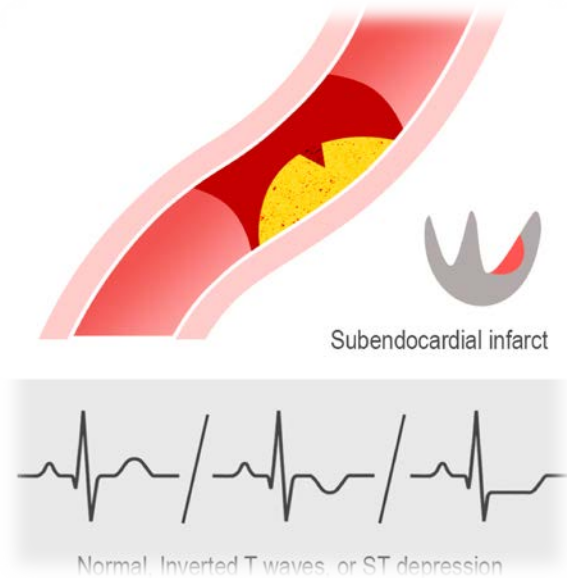
The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 APRIL 11, 2019 VOL. 380 NO. 15

Coronary Angiography after Cardiac Arrest
without ST-Segment Elevation



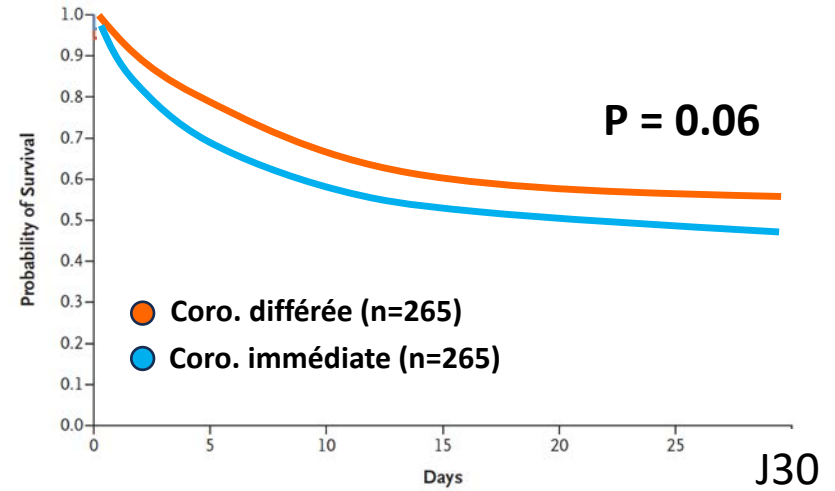
AC sans élévation du segment ST ? Choquable ET non choquable



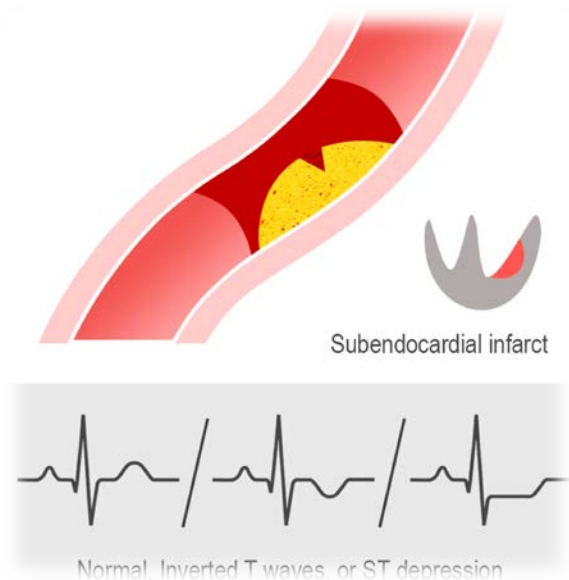
N=530

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JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Angiography after Out-of-Hospital Cardiac
Arrest without ST-Segment Elevation



AC sans élévation du segment ST ? Choquable ET non choquable

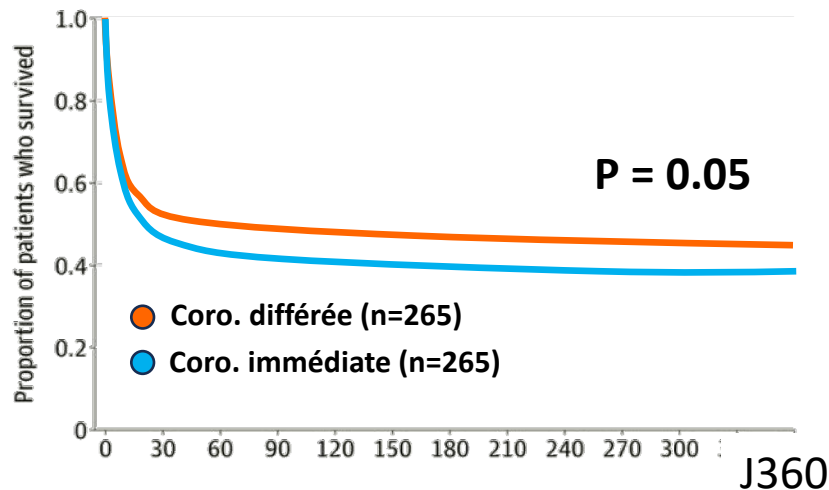


N=530



JAMA Cardiology

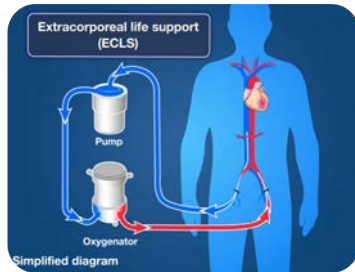
Coronary Angiography After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Without ST-Segment Elevation
One-Year Outcomes of a Randomized Clinical Trial



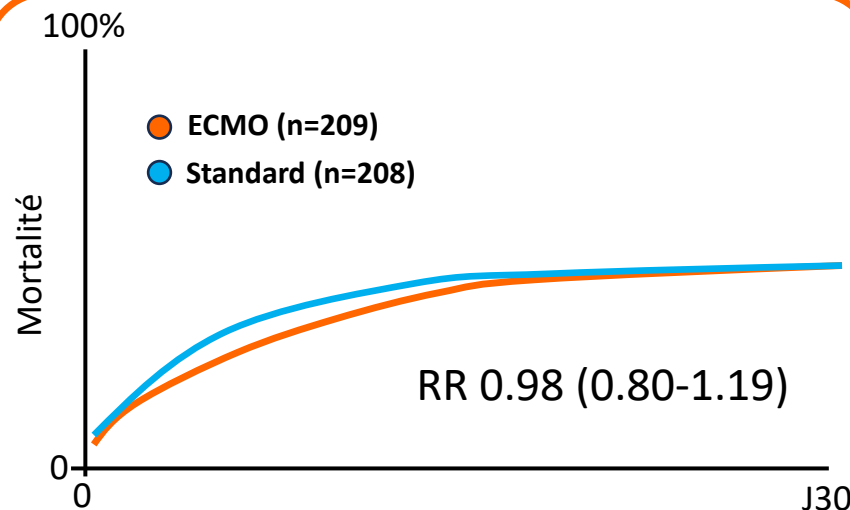
ORIGINAL ARTICLE **FREE PREVIEW**

Extracorporeal Life Support in Infarct-Related Cardiogenic Shock

STEMI + choc cardiogénique



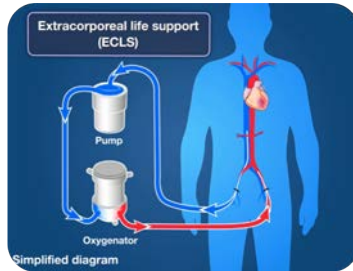
N=420, 50% post-AC



ORIGINAL ARTICLE FREE PREVIEW

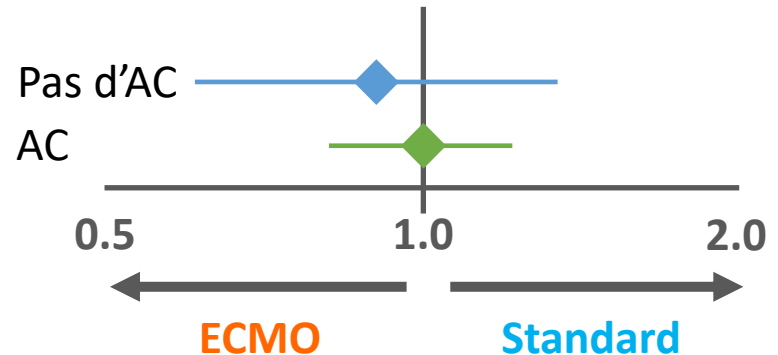
Extracorporeal Life Support in Infarct-Related Cardiogenic Shock

STEMI + choc cardiogénique



N=420, 50% post-AC

Sous groupe RCP < RCP



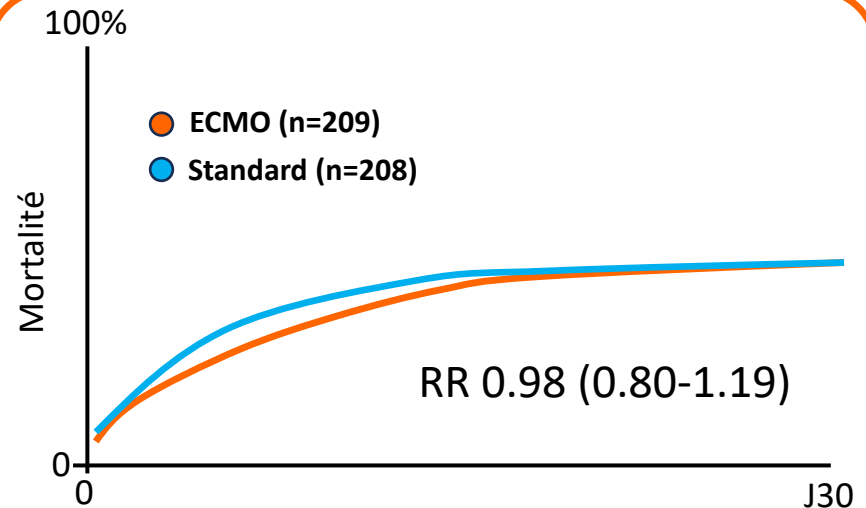
ORIGINAL ARTICLE FREE PREVIEW

Extracorporeal Life Support in Infarct-Related Cardiogenic Shock

Limite : définition choc !

- PAS < 90 mmHg (>30')
ou catécholamines
- Lactate > 3 mM
- Signes hypoperfusion

Standard : 27 Impella, 26 ECMO







Original Investigation

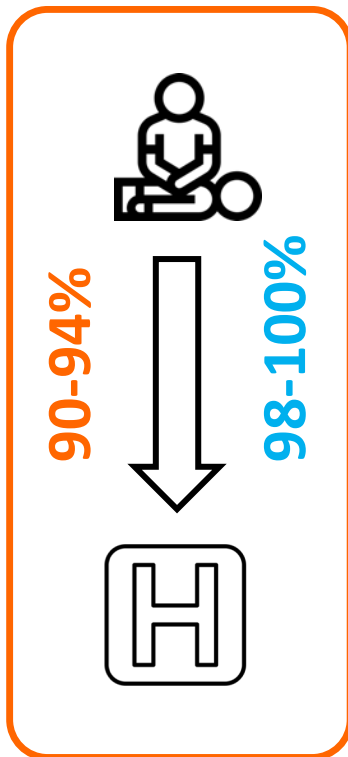
October 26, 2022



Effect of Lower vs Higher Oxygen Saturation Targets on Survival to Hospital Discharge Among Patients Resuscitated After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

The EXACT Randomized Clinical Trial

Stephen A. Bernard, MD^{1,2,3}; Janet E. Bray, PhD^{1,3,4}; Karen Smith, PhD^{1,2,5}; Michael Stephenson, BHLthSci^{1,2,5}; Judith Finn, PhD^{1,4}; Hugh Grantham, MBBS^{4,6,7}; Cindy Hein, PhD⁸; Stacey Masters, PhD⁴; Dion Stub, PhD^{1,2,3}; Gavin D. Perkins, MD⁹; Natasha Dodge, MPH¹; Catherine Martin, PhD¹⁰; Sarah Hopkins, MBBS²; Peter Cameron, PhD^{1,3}; for the EXACT Investigators



POPULATION

325 Men
100 Women



Adults with return of spontaneous circulation after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

Median age: 66 years

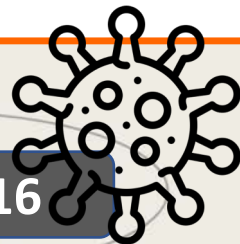
LOCATIONS

2 Emergency medical services and 15 hospitals in Australia



INTERVENTION

425/1416



214

Spo₂ of 90% to 94%
Oxygen reduced and titrated to maintain target range



211

Spo₂ of 98% to 100%
High-flow oxygen titrated to maintain target range



PRIMARY OUTCOME

Survival to hospital discharge



POPULATION

325 Men
100 Women



Adults with return
of spontaneous circulation
after out-of-hospital
cardiac arrest

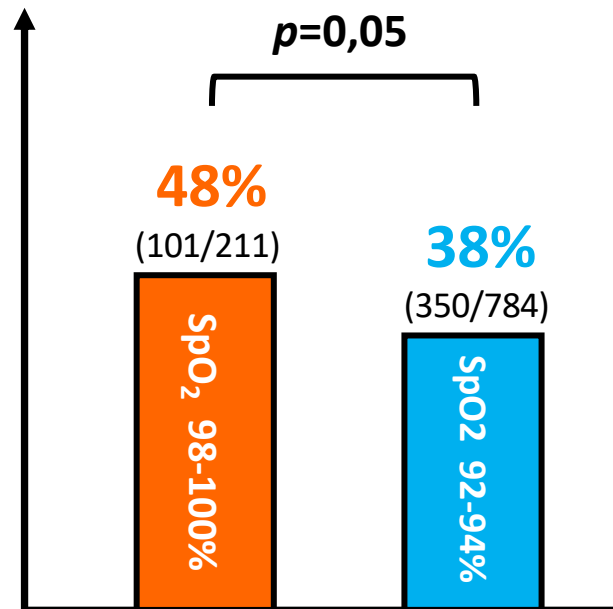
Median age: **66** years

LOCATIONS

2 Emergency
medical services
and **15** hospitals
in Australia



Vivant sortie hôpital (%)





Période post-arrêt
cardiaque



Quel objectif de
PaO₂ ?

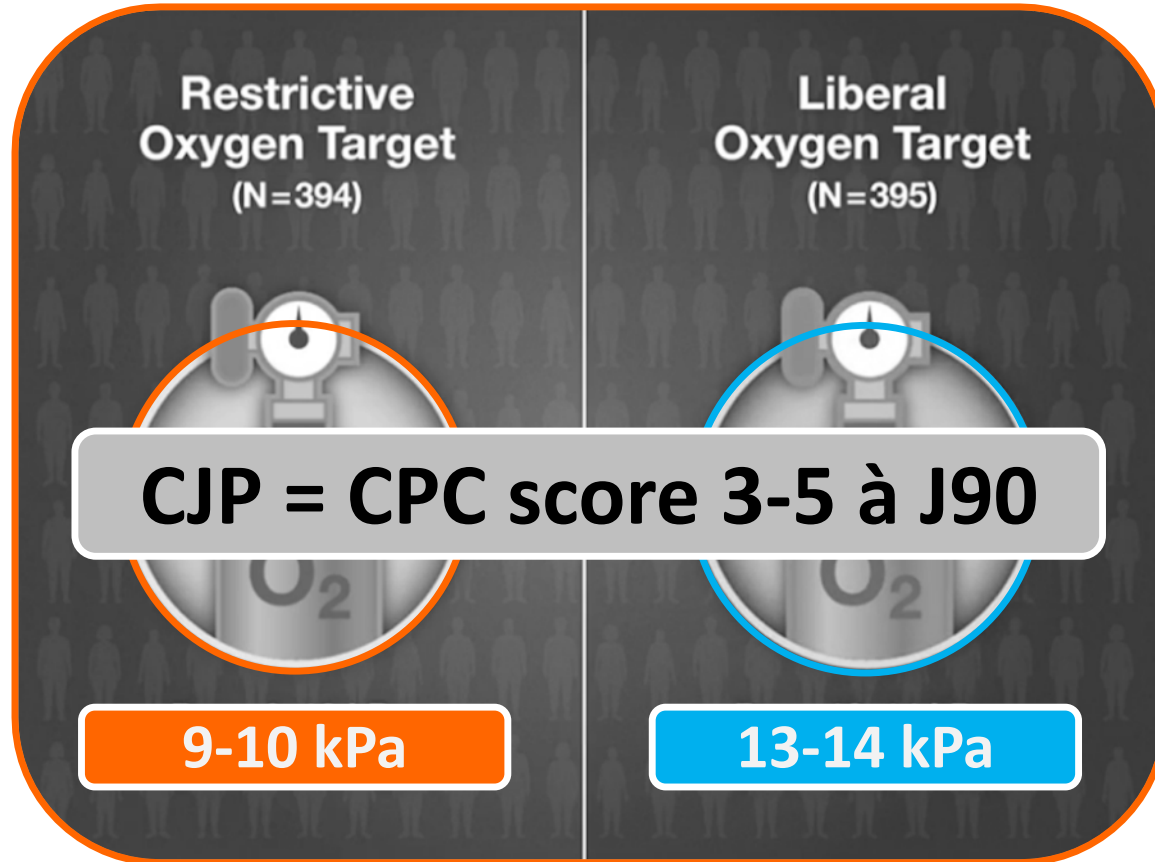
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Oxygen Targets in Comatose Survivors of Cardiac Arrest

Blood Pressure and Oxygenation Targets in Post Resuscitation Care (BOX)





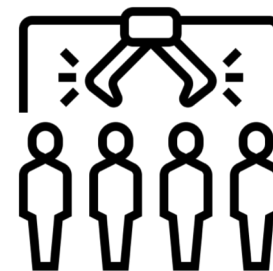
**Restrictive
Oxygen Target**
(N=394)

**Liberal
Oxygen Target**
(N=395)

CJP = CPC score 3-5 à J90

9-10 kPa

13-14 kPa



Age : **62** ans

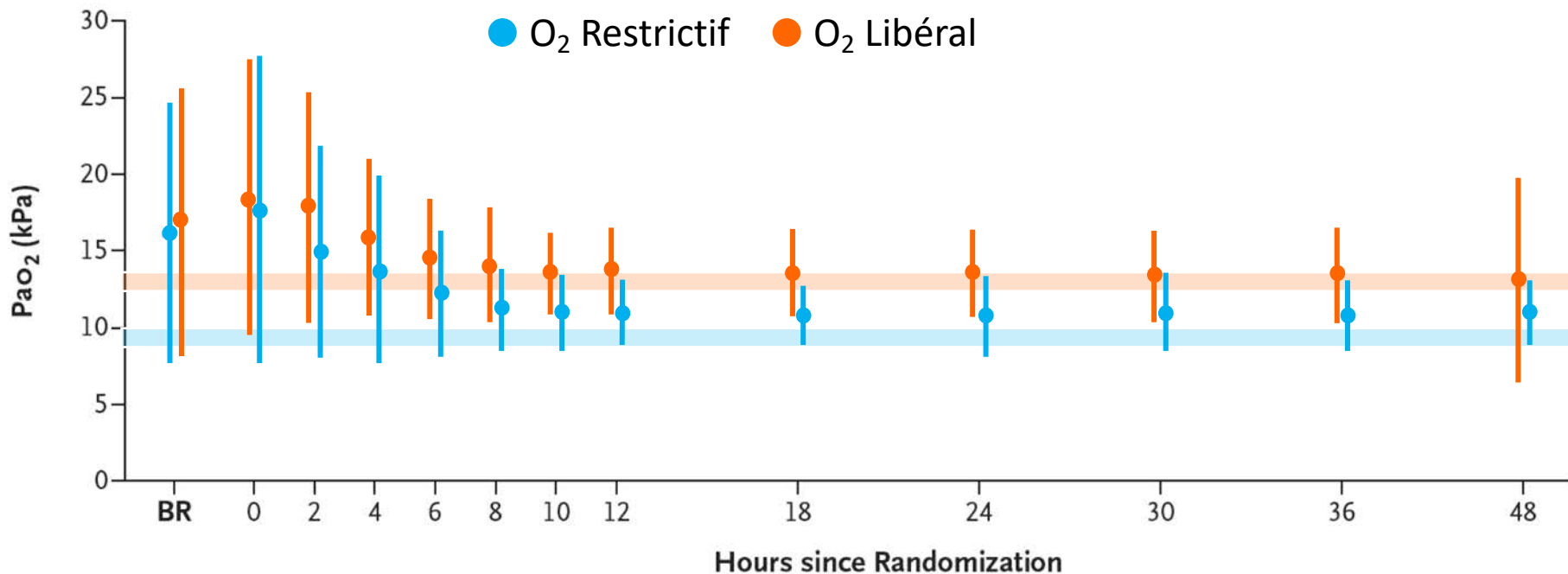
Homme : **80%**

Témoin : **85%**

FV/TV : **85%**

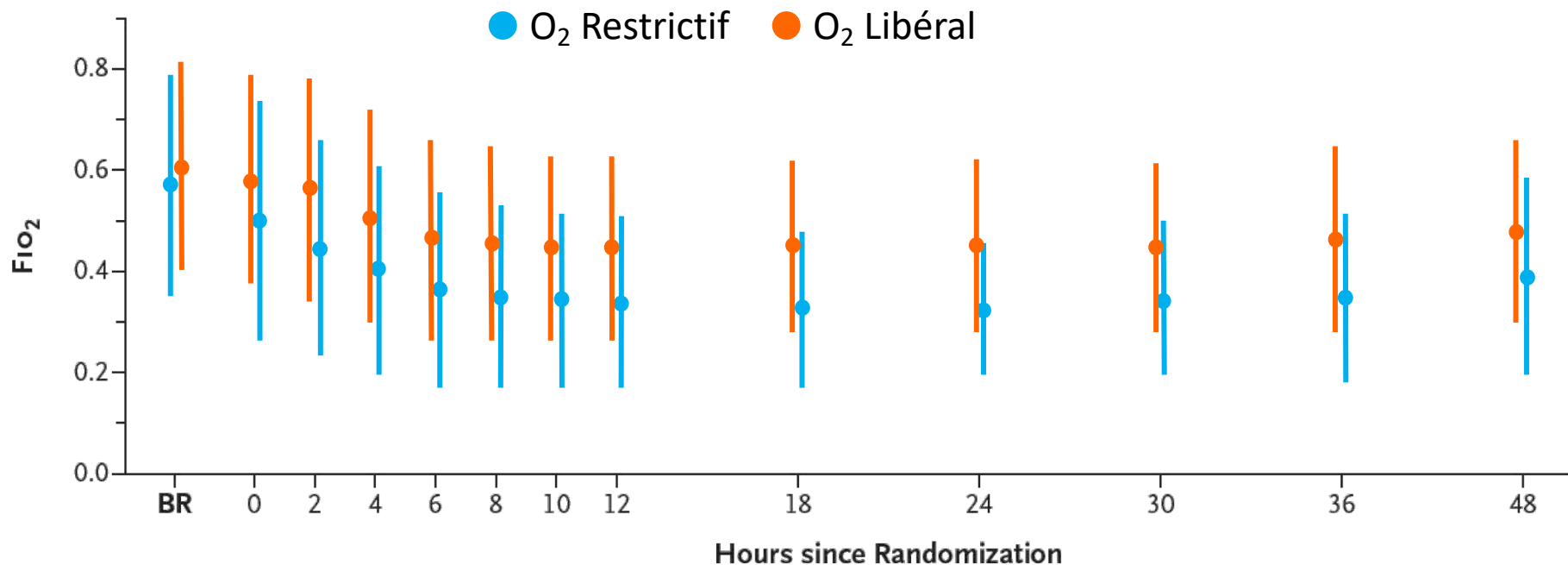
AC-rando: **2,5h**

O₂ restrictif vs. libérale

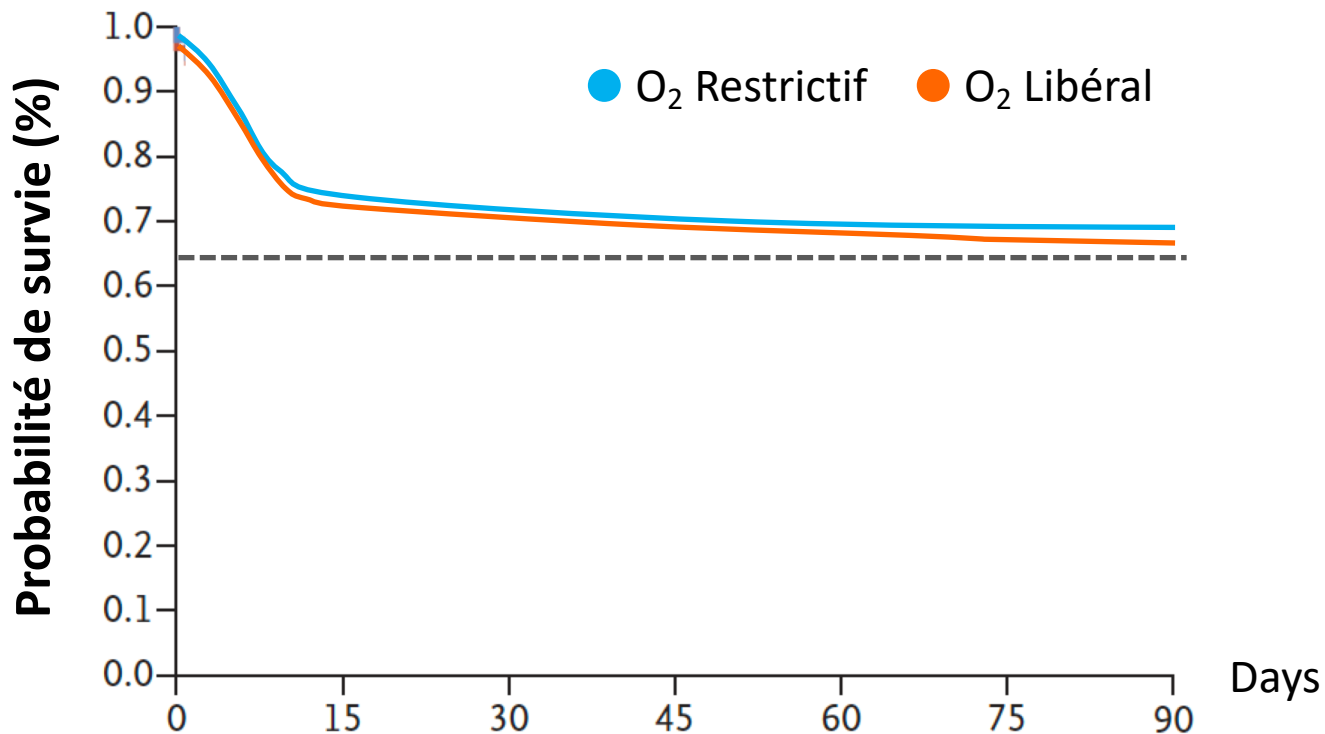


O₂ restrictif vs. libérale

B Fraction of Inspired Oxygen



O₂ restrictif vs. libérale



Période post-arrêt
cardiaque

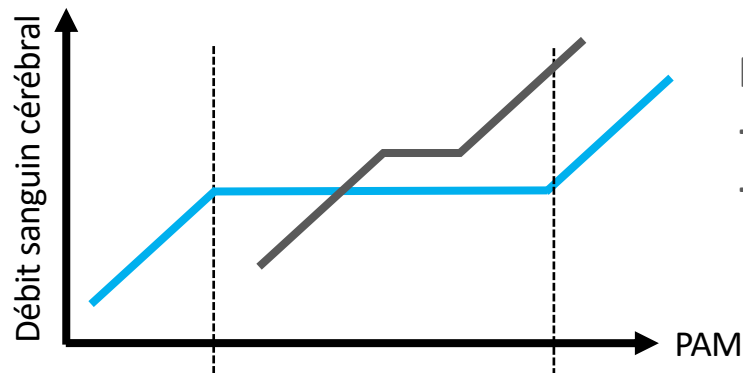


Objectif de pression
artérielle ?

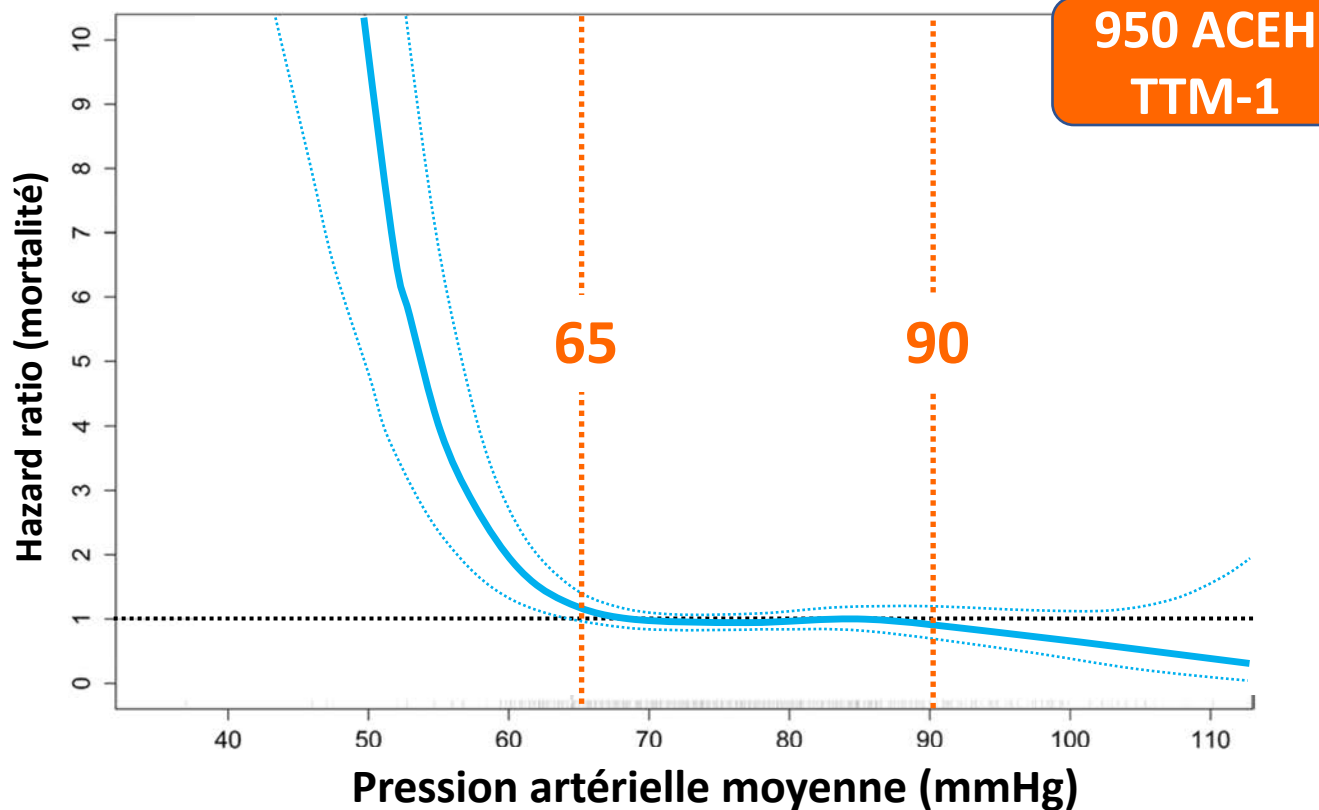
Période post-arrêt
cardiaque



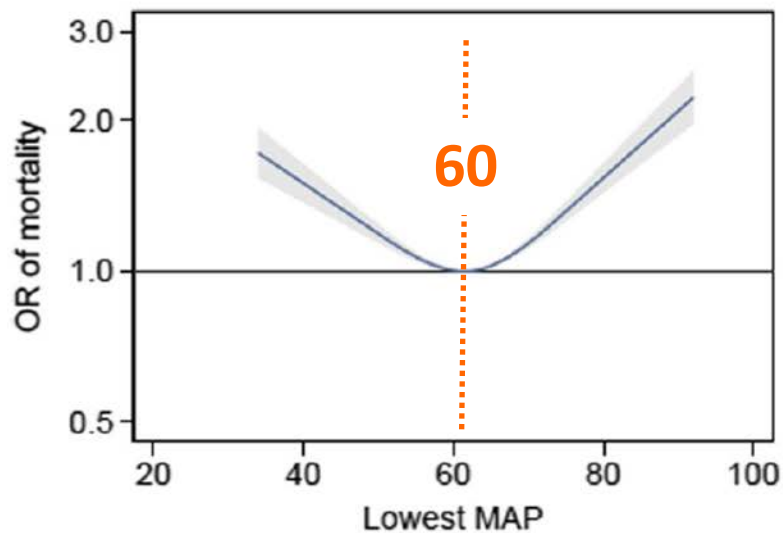
Quel objectif de
PAM ?



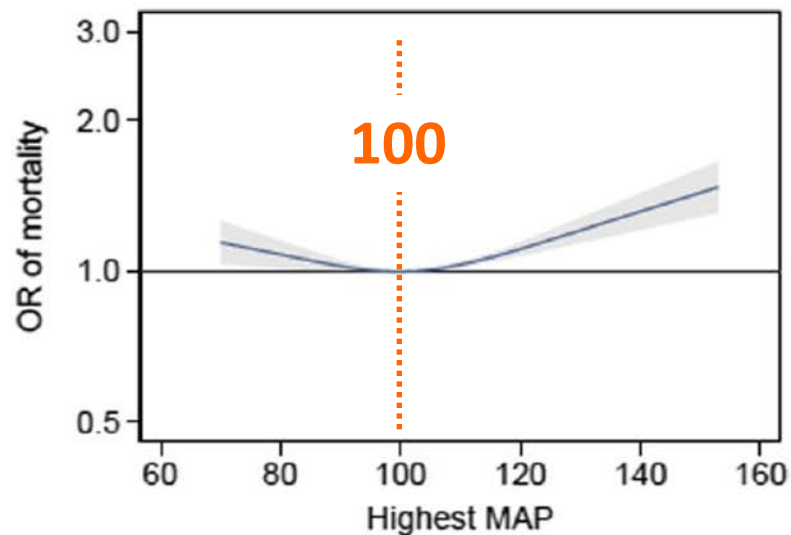
Plateau d'autorégulation
- Décalé vers droite
- Plus étroit



Et dans la vraie vie ? Données anglaises



32349 ACEH



24h réa

Quel objectif de PAM ?

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Blood-Pressure Targets in Comatose Survivors of Cardiac Arrest

J. Kjaergaard, J.E. Møller, H. Schmidt, J. Grand, S. Mølstrøm, B. Borregaard, S. Venø, L. Sarkisian, D. Mamaev, L.O. Jensen, B. Nyholm, D.E. Hofsten, J. Josiassen, J.H. Thomsen, J.J. Thune, L.E.R. Obling, M.G. Lindholm, M. Frydland, M.A.S. Meyer, M. Winther-Jensen, R.P. Beske, R. Frikke-Schmidt, S. Wiberg, S. Boesgaard, S.A. Madsen, V.L. Jørgensen, and C. Hassager

CJP : CPC score 3-5 à J90

Mean Arterial Blood-Pressure Targets

77 mmHg

63 mmHg

Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

The illustration shows a patient lying in a hospital bed with a nasal cannula and a blood pressure monitor. A large question mark is superimposed over the scene. Two circular insets show a blood pressure cuff and a digital display. The top inset shows a reading of 111/60 mmHg, and the bottom inset shows a reading of 90/50 mmHg. The text 'Mean Arterial Blood-Pressure Targets' is at the top, and 'Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest' is at the bottom left.

Mean Arterial Blood-Pressure Targets

Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

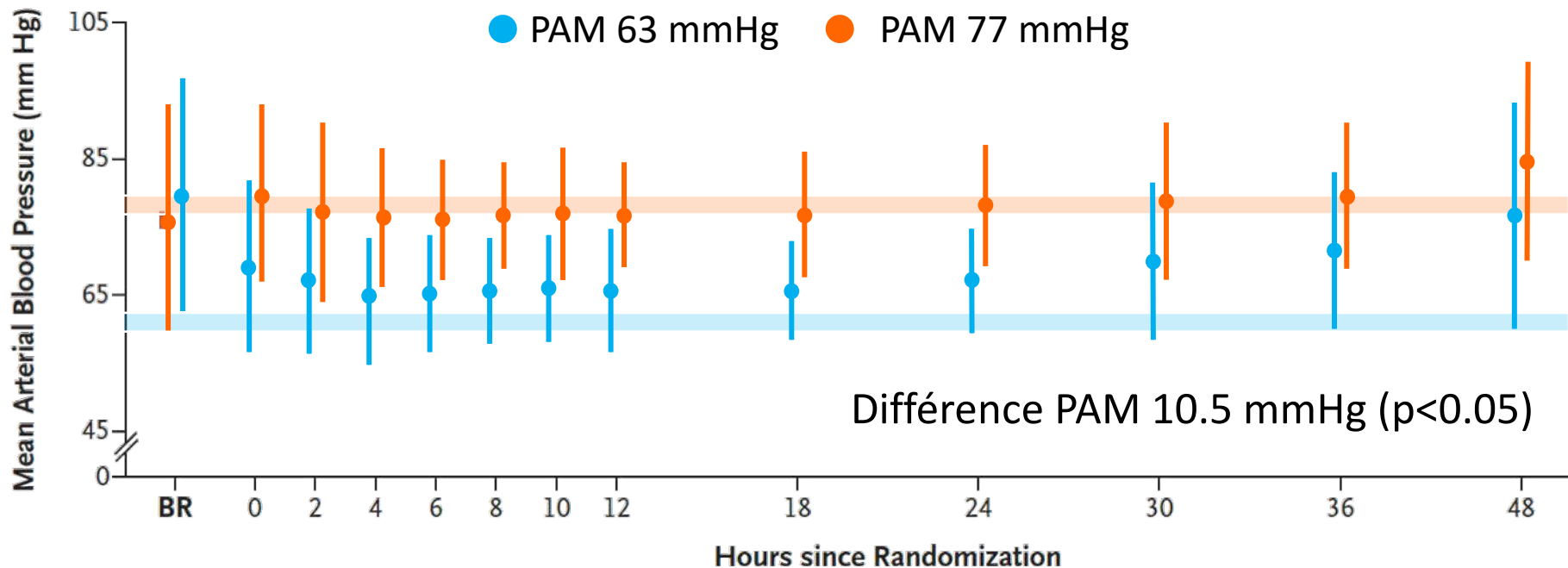
77 mmHg

63 mmHg

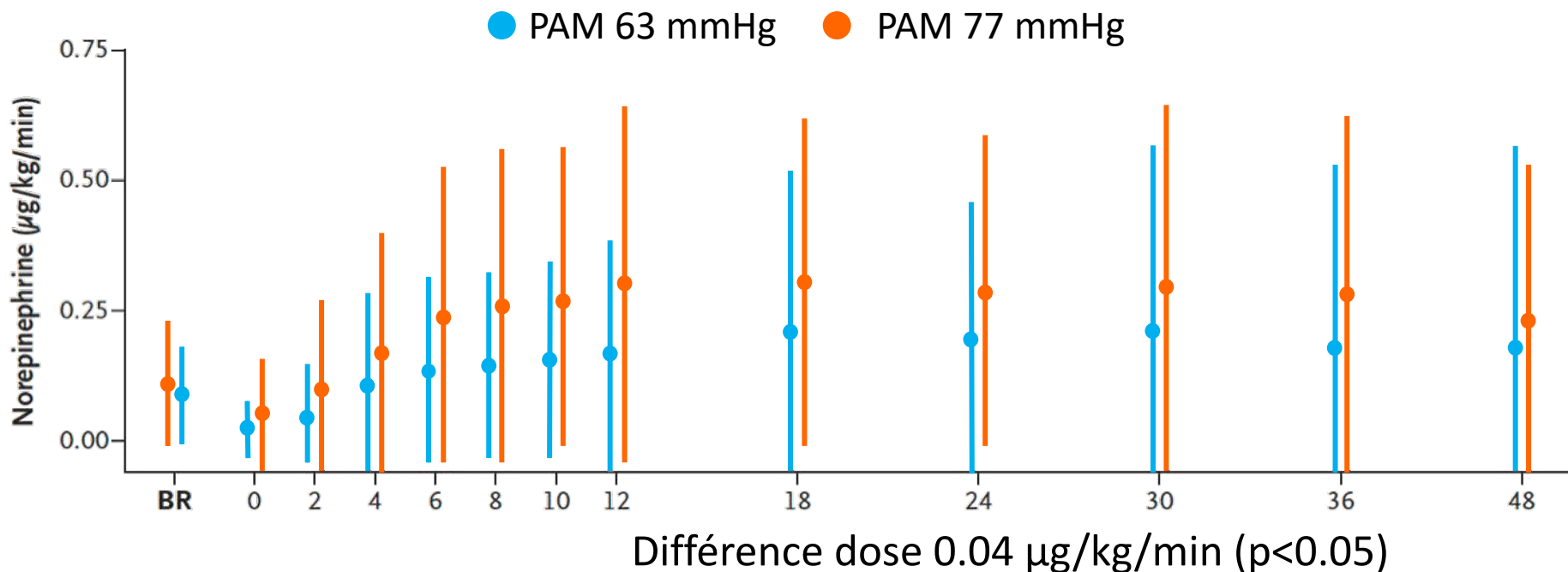
CPC score 3-5 à J90

Age : **62** ans
Homme : **80%**
Témoin : **85%**
FV/TV : **85%**
AC-rando: **2,5h**

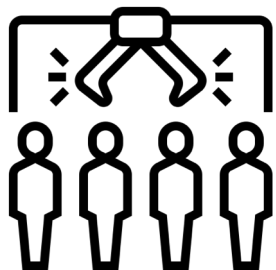
Niveau de PAM ?



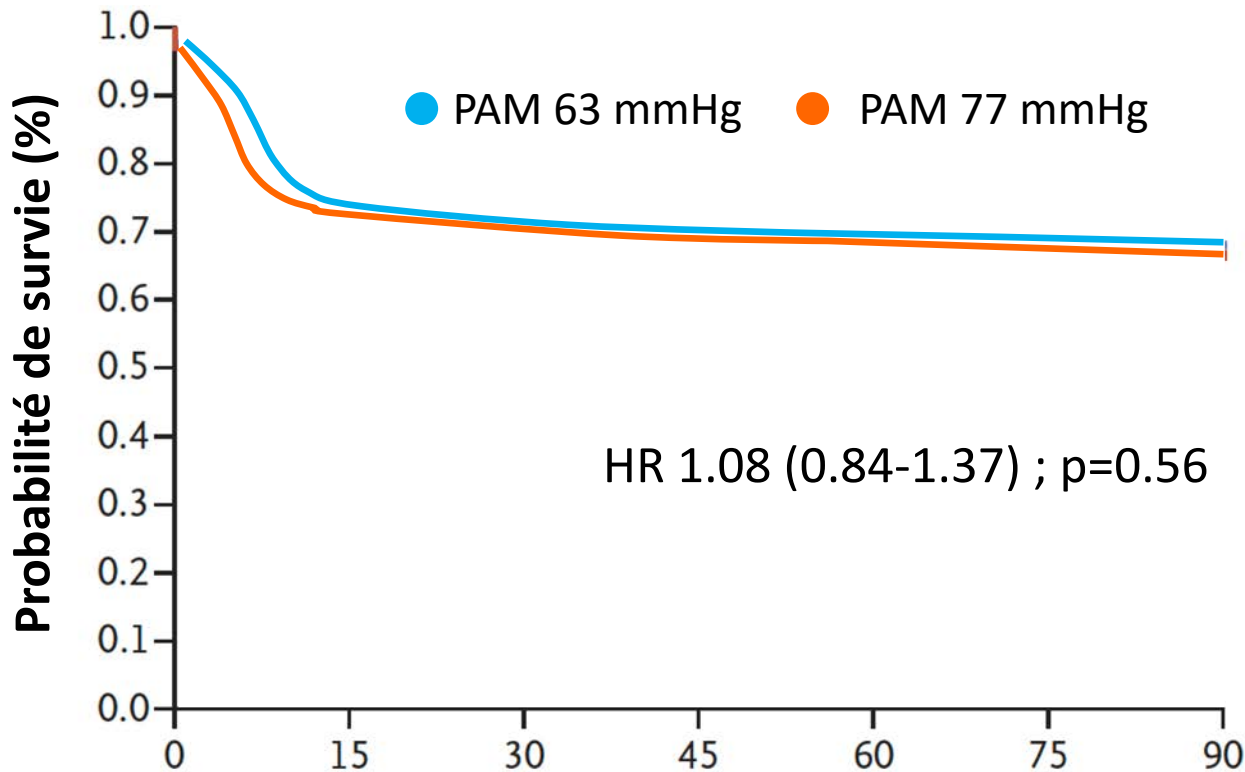
Niveau de PAM ?



Niveau de PAM ?



Age : **62** ans
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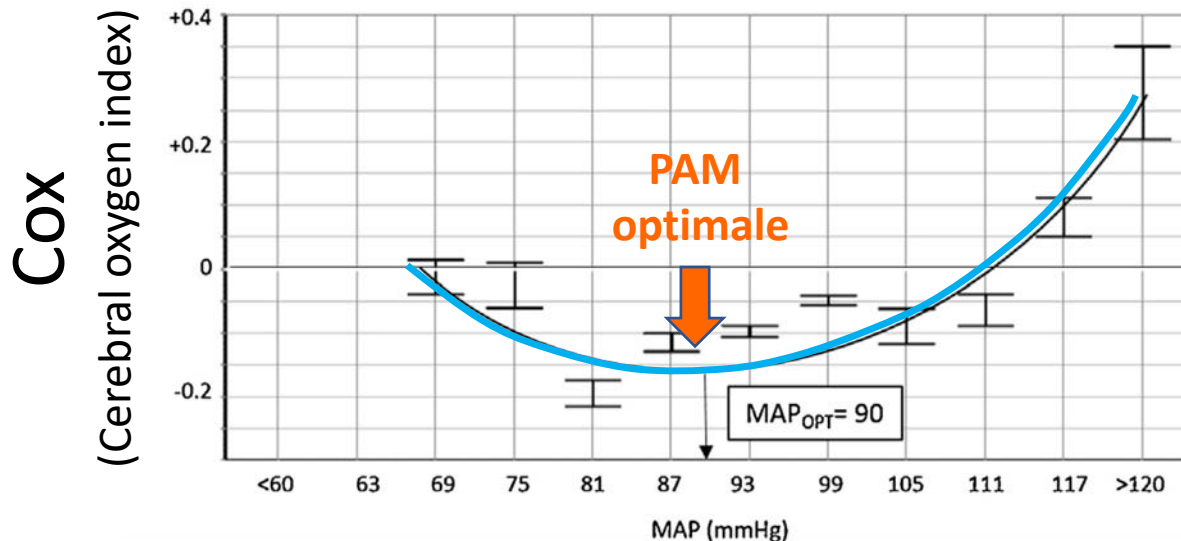




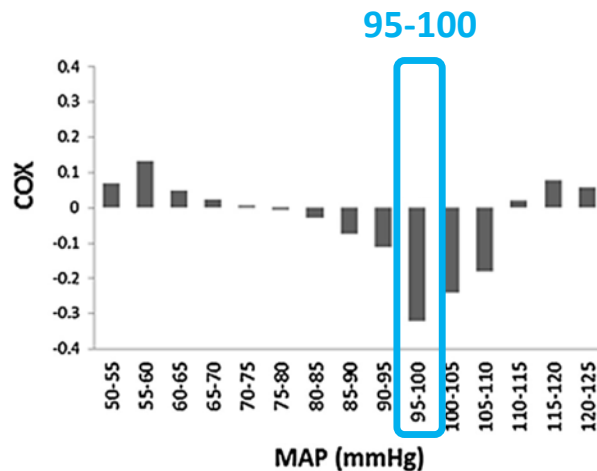
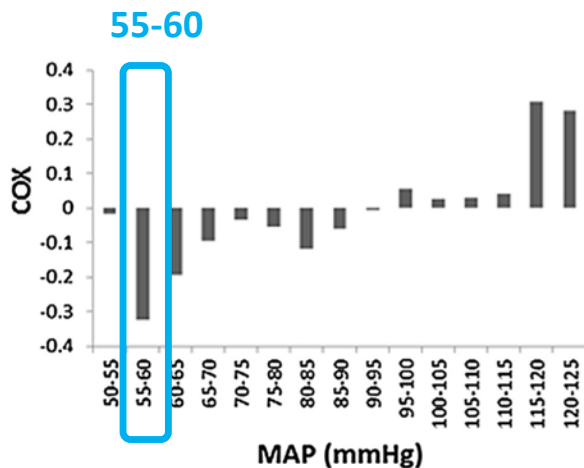
Personnalisation de la PAM ?

Using the relationship between brain tissue regional saturation of oxygen and mean arterial pressure to determine the optimal mean arterial pressure in patients following cardiac arrest:

A pilot proof-of-concept study[☆]



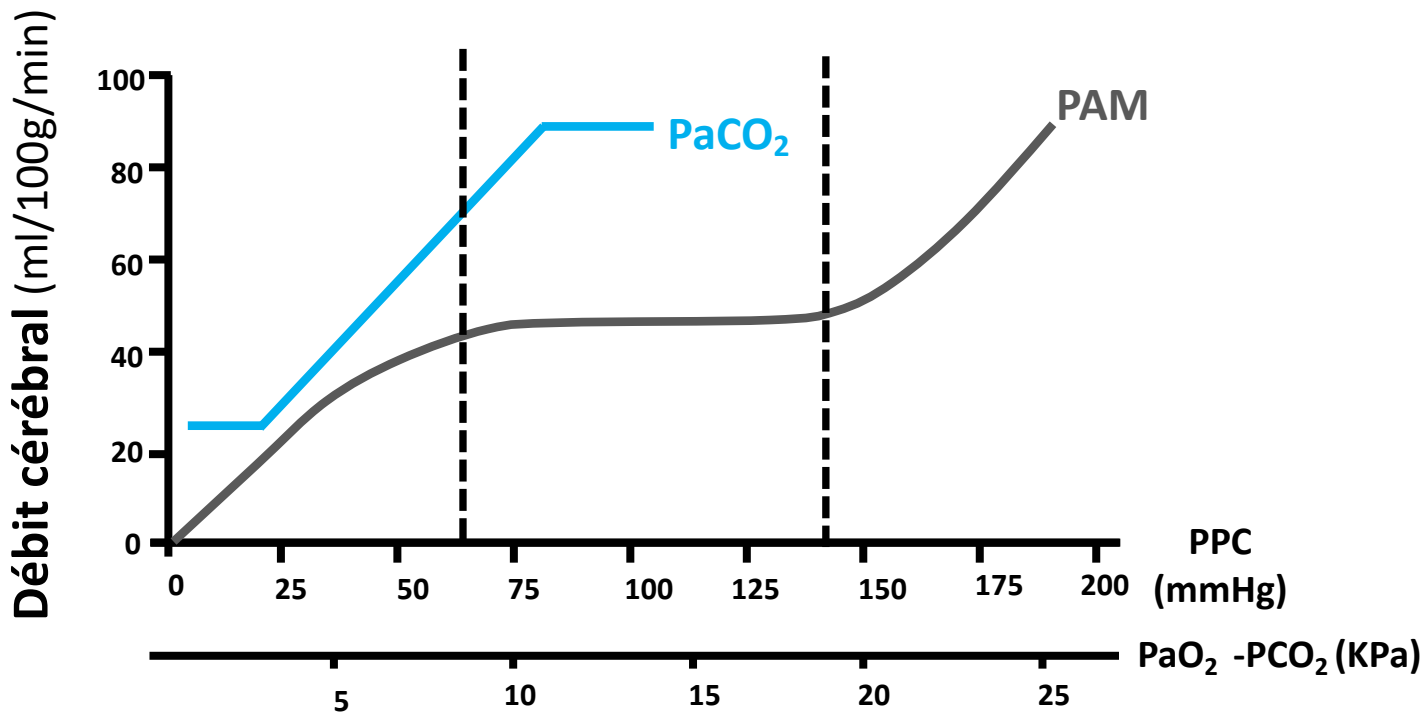
An observational near-infrared spectroscopy study on cerebral autoregulation in post-cardiac arrest patients: Time to drop 'one-size-fits-all' hemodynamic targets? ☆



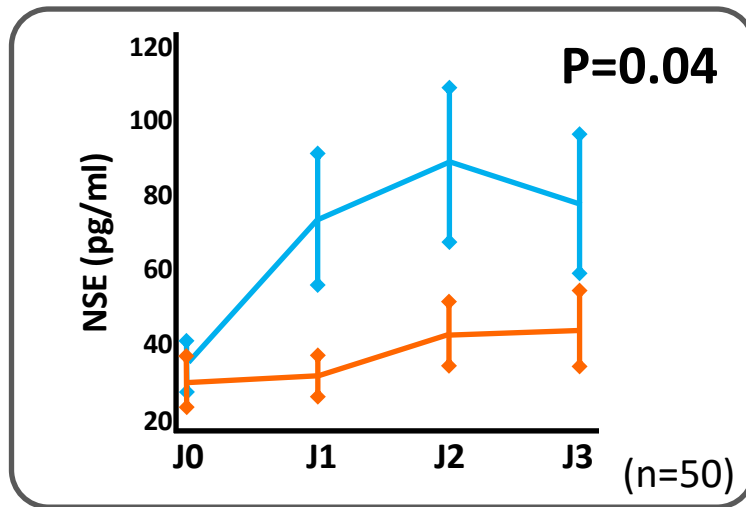
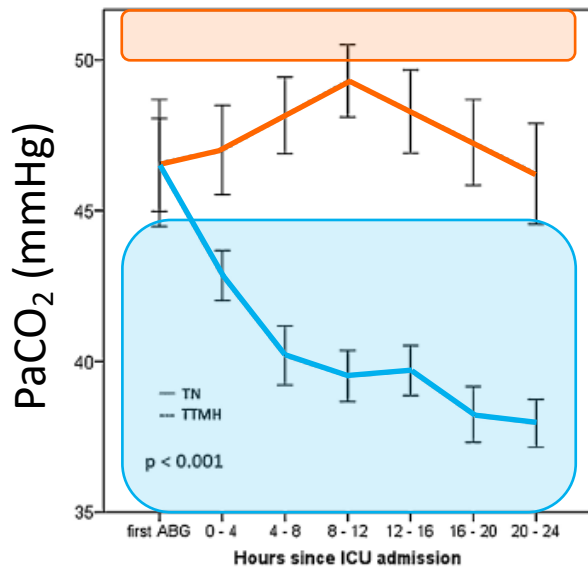
**Période post-arrêt
cardiaque**



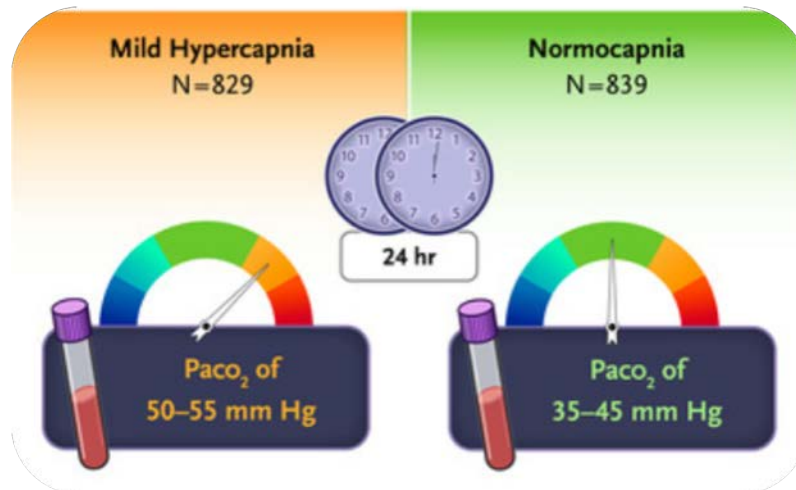
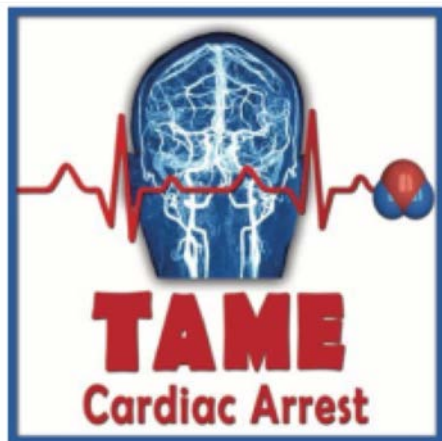
**Hypercapnie
modérée**



Targeted therapeutic mild hypercapnia after cardiac arrest: A phase II multi-centre randomised controlled trial (the CCC trial)[☆]

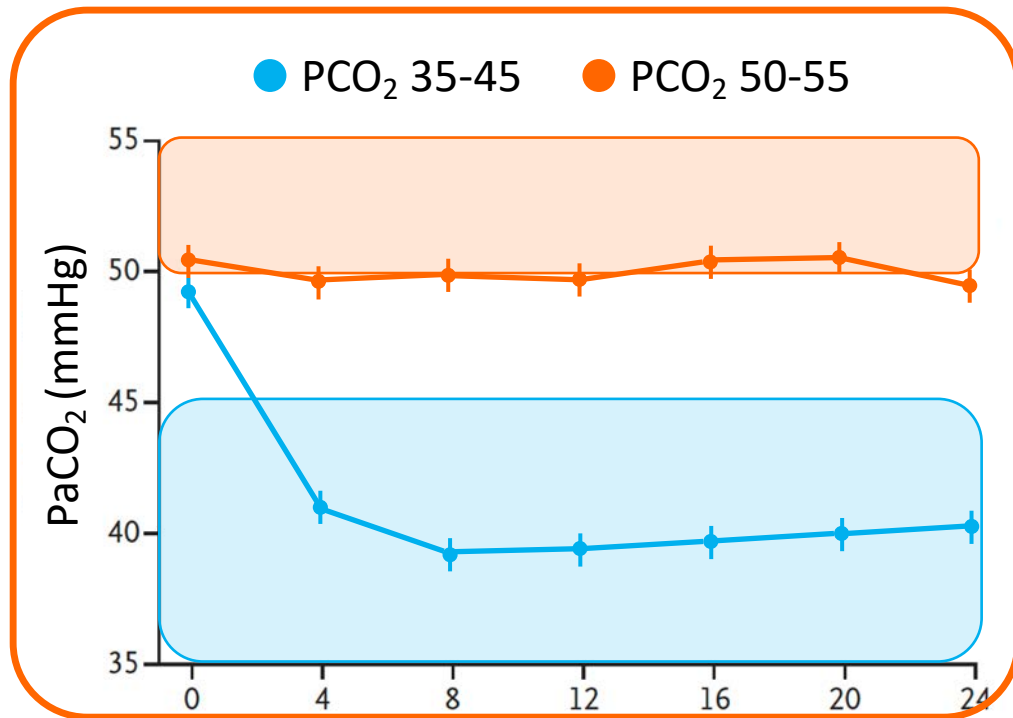
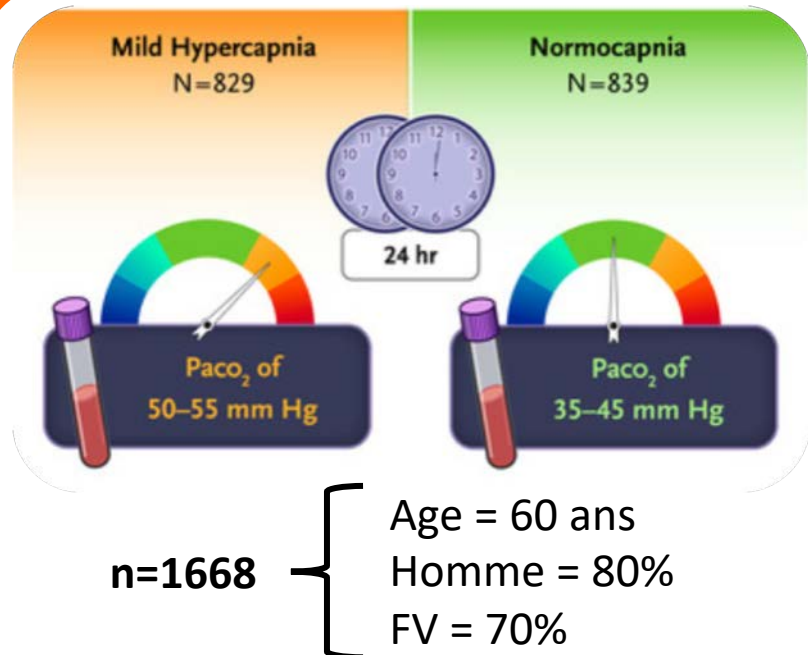


Hypercapnie thérapeutique

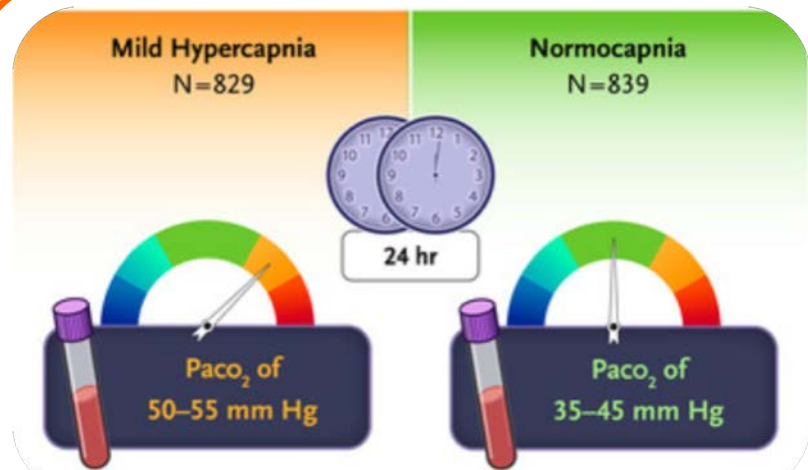


CJP : score GOSE à 6 mois

Hypercapnie thérapeutique

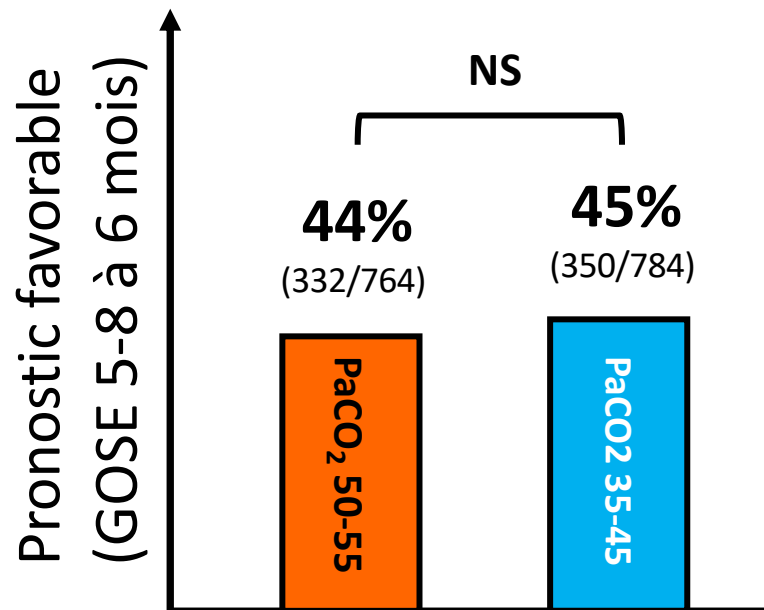


Hypercapnie thérapeutique



n=1668

Age = 60 ans
Homme = 80%
FV = 70%



**Période post-arrêt
cardiaque**

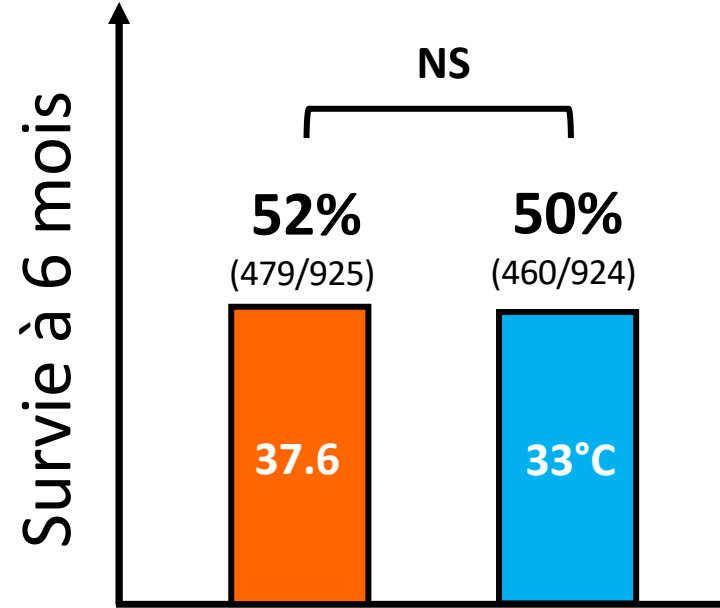


**Température :
cible et durée**



33°C versus < 37,9°C

- 1850 patients
- 14 pays
- 80% homme
- ¾ rythme choquable



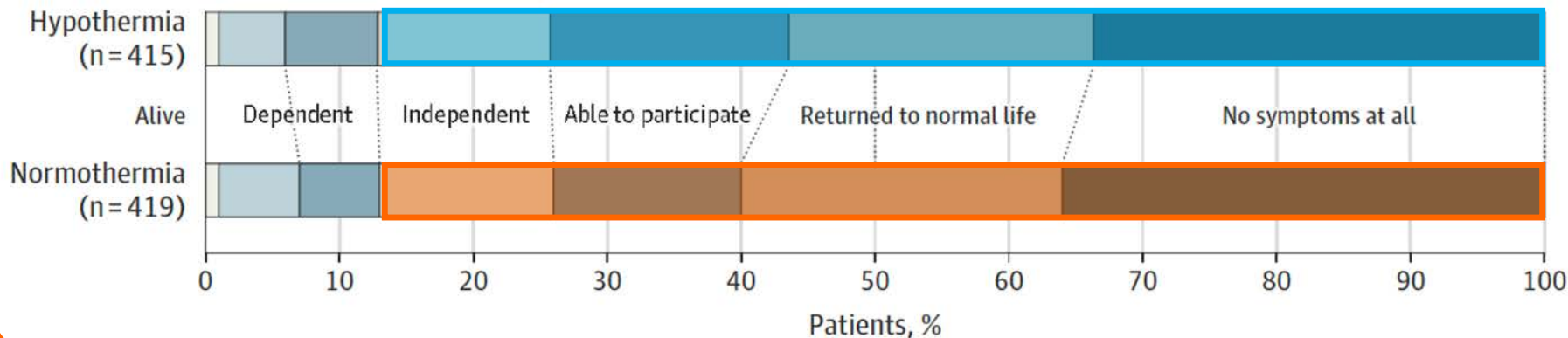
JAMA Neurology | **Original Investigation**

Effects of Hypothermia vs Normothermia on Societal Participation and Cognitive Function at 6 Months in Survivors After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

A Predefined Analysis of the TTM2 Randomized Clinical Trial



**Devenir des
survivants de TTM-2 ?**



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Effects of Hypothermia vs Normothermia on Societal Participation and Cognitive Function at 6 Months in Survivors After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest
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Devenir des survivants de TTM-2 ?

Scores de dysfonction cognitive : 760/939 survivants

Outcome assessment ^b	All including dead; <i>P</i> value	Model 1: survivors at 6 mo only	
		Mean difference (95% CI)	<i>P</i> value
MoCA-30 ^c	.88	0.36 (-0.33 to 1.05)	.37
SDMT z score	.82	0.06 (-0.16 to 0.27)	.62

MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment; SDMT, Symbol Digit Modalities Test.



Durée du contrôle de température ?



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Duration of Device-Based Fever Prevention after Cardiac Arrest

N=800 ACEH

85% FV/TV

50% STEMI

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Duration of Device-Based Fever Prevention after Cardiac Arrest

N=800 ACEH
85% FV/TV
50% STEMI



TTM 36 vs. 72h

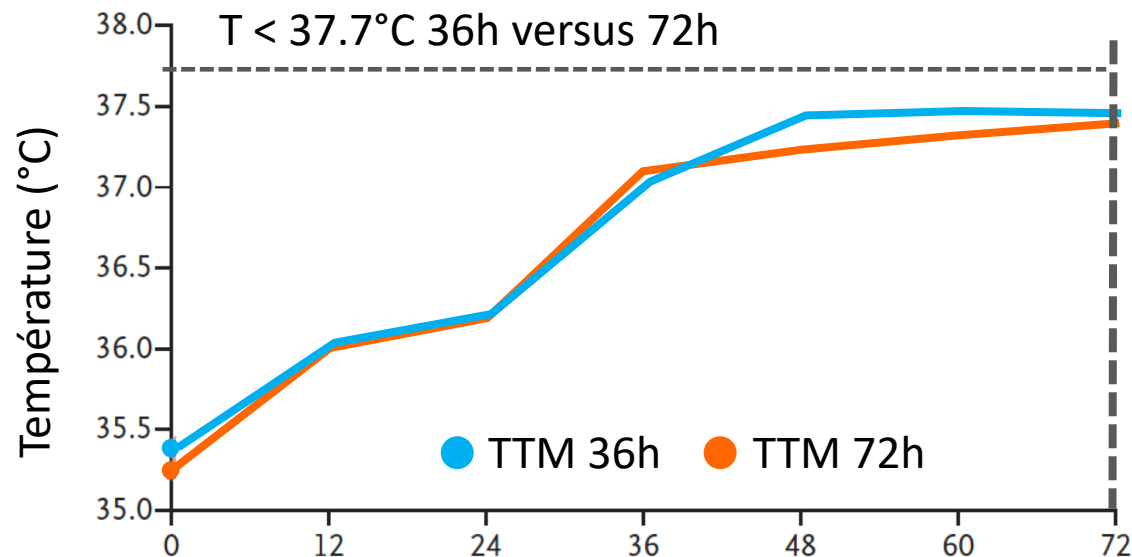


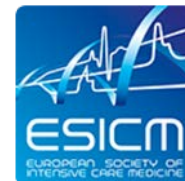
Table 2. Outcomes and Adverse Events.*

Outcome or Event	Temperature Control for 36 Hr (N=393)	Temperature Control for 72 Hr (N=396)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
CPC 3-5 à J90	32%	34%	0.99 (0.77–1.1)	P=0.7
Secondary outcomes				
Death from any cause within 90 days — no. (%)	116 (29.5)	120 (30.3)	0.97 (0.75–1.26)	
Median CPC among patients alive at 3 mo (IQR)†	1 (1–5)	1 (1–5)		
Median modified Rankin scale score among patients alive at 3 mo (IQR)‡	1 (0–6)	1 (0–6)		



ICM RAPID PRACTICE GUIDELINE

ERC-ESICM guidelines on temperature control after cardiac arrest in adults



MODERATE

We **recommend not** using prehospital cooling with rapid infusion of large volumes of cold IV fluid immediately after ROSC.



LOW

We **recommend** actively preventing fever (defined as a temperature $> 37.7^{\circ}\text{C}$) in post-cardiac arrest patients who remain comatose.



GOOD PRACTICE

There is currently insufficient evidence to recommend for or against temperature control at $32\text{-}36^{\circ}\text{C}$ in sub-populations of cardiac arrest patients or using early cooling, and future



- 1 FV réfractaire : double défibrillation**
- 2 ECMO / AC réfractaire : plutôt non**
- 3 ST- : coronarographie différée**
- 4 PAM, PO₂, PCO₂ : Guidelines 2021**
- 5 Prévention de l'hyperthermie**