

Existential Fun Park...

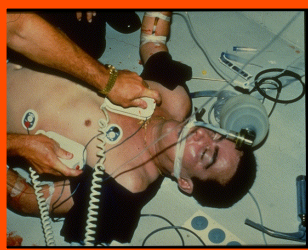
Why Are You Here??



2013 Ways to Push the Resuscitation Envelope:

Go with the Flow

– The Sweet Spot, “Snappy” Concepts & Stutter CPR



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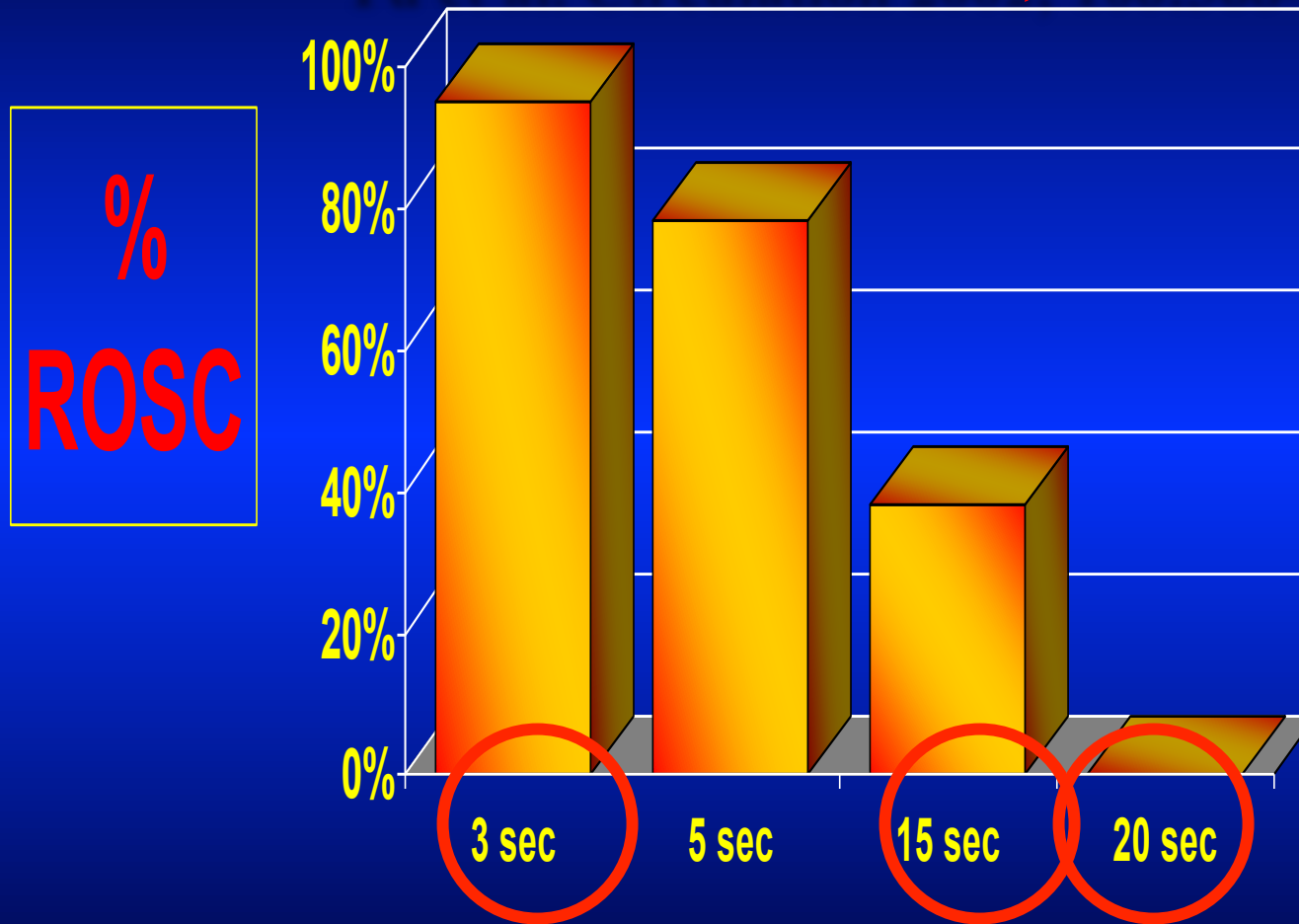
Chest Compressions

Critical to Resuscitation...



“Hands-Off” Interval

Yu et al. Circulation 2002; 106:368-72



Delay from Stopping CPR

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

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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 would improve with minimally interrupted cardiac resuscitation (MICR), a alternate emergency medical services (EMS) protocol.

Design, Setting, and Patients A prospective study of survival-to-hospital discharge between January 1, 2006, and November 22, 2007. Patients with out-of-

Chest Compression Rates During Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Are Suboptimal

A Prospective Study During In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Benjamin S. Abella, MD, MPhil; Nathan Sandbo, MD; Peter Vassilatos, MS; Jason P. Alvarado, BA; Nicholas O'Hearn, RN, MSN; Herbert N. Wigder, MD; Paul Hoffman, CRT; Kathleen Tynus, MD;

Terry L. Vanden Hoek, MD; Lance B. Becker, MD

Higher Chest Compression Rates Were Significantly Correlated with Initial Return of Spontaneous Circulation

nonsurvivors, 90 ± 17 and 79 ± 18 cpm, respectively; $P=0.0033$).

Conclusions—In-hospital chest compression rates were below published resuscitation recommendations, and suboptimal compression rates in our study correlated with poor return of spontaneous circulation. CPR quality is likely a critical determinant of survival after cardiac arrest, suggesting the need for routine measurement, monitoring, and feedback systems during actual resuscitation. (*Circulation*. 2005;111:428-434.)

Key Words: cardiopulmonary resuscitation ■ death, sudden ■ heart arrest

Key Finding of Early Studies

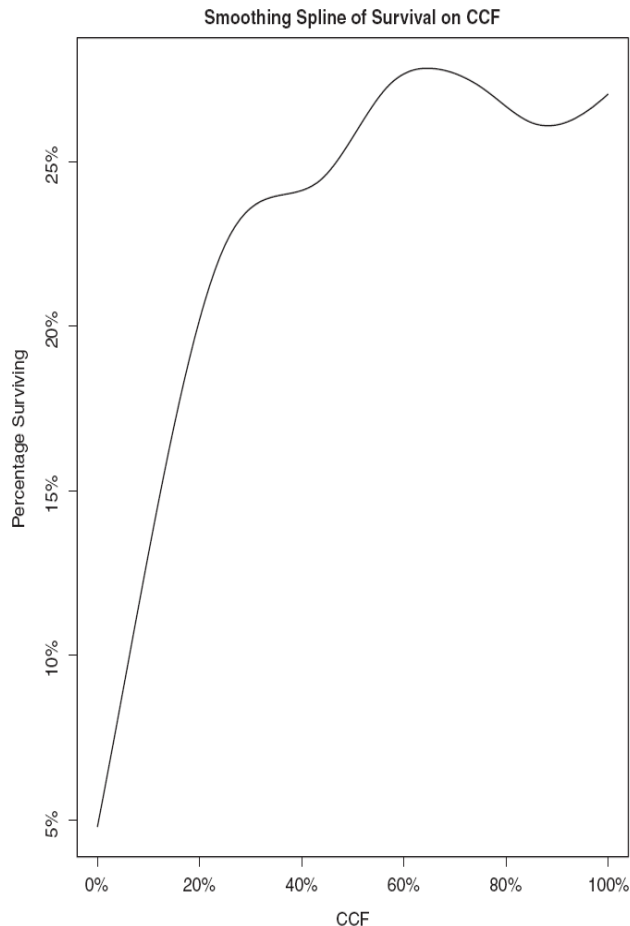
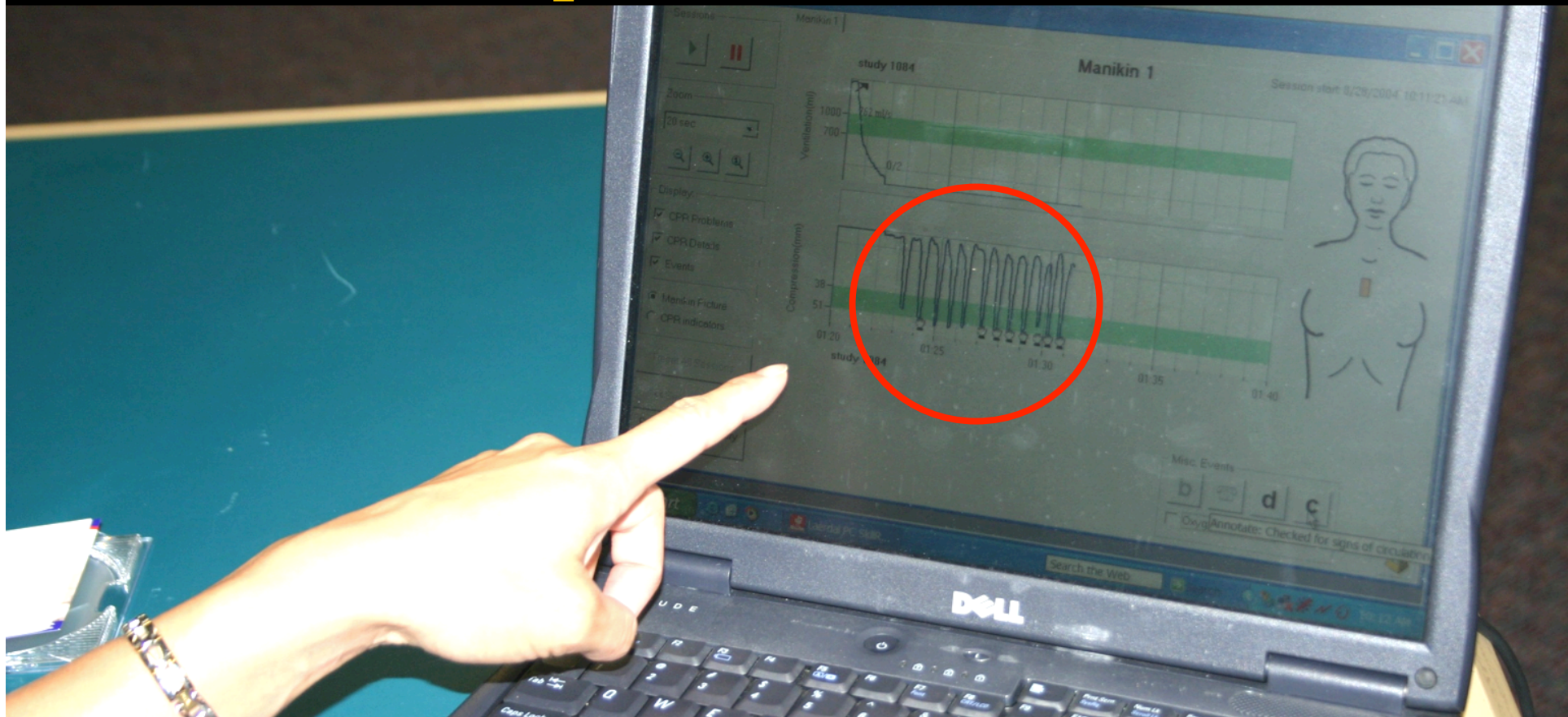


Figure 3. Smoothing spline representing the incremental probability of survival corresponding to a linear increase in chest compression fraction.

Chest Compression Fraction Determines Survival in Patients With Out-of-Hospital Ventricular Fibrillation

i.e., The More Time Medics Spend Doing Chest Compressions, Then the Better the SURVIVAL RATE !!

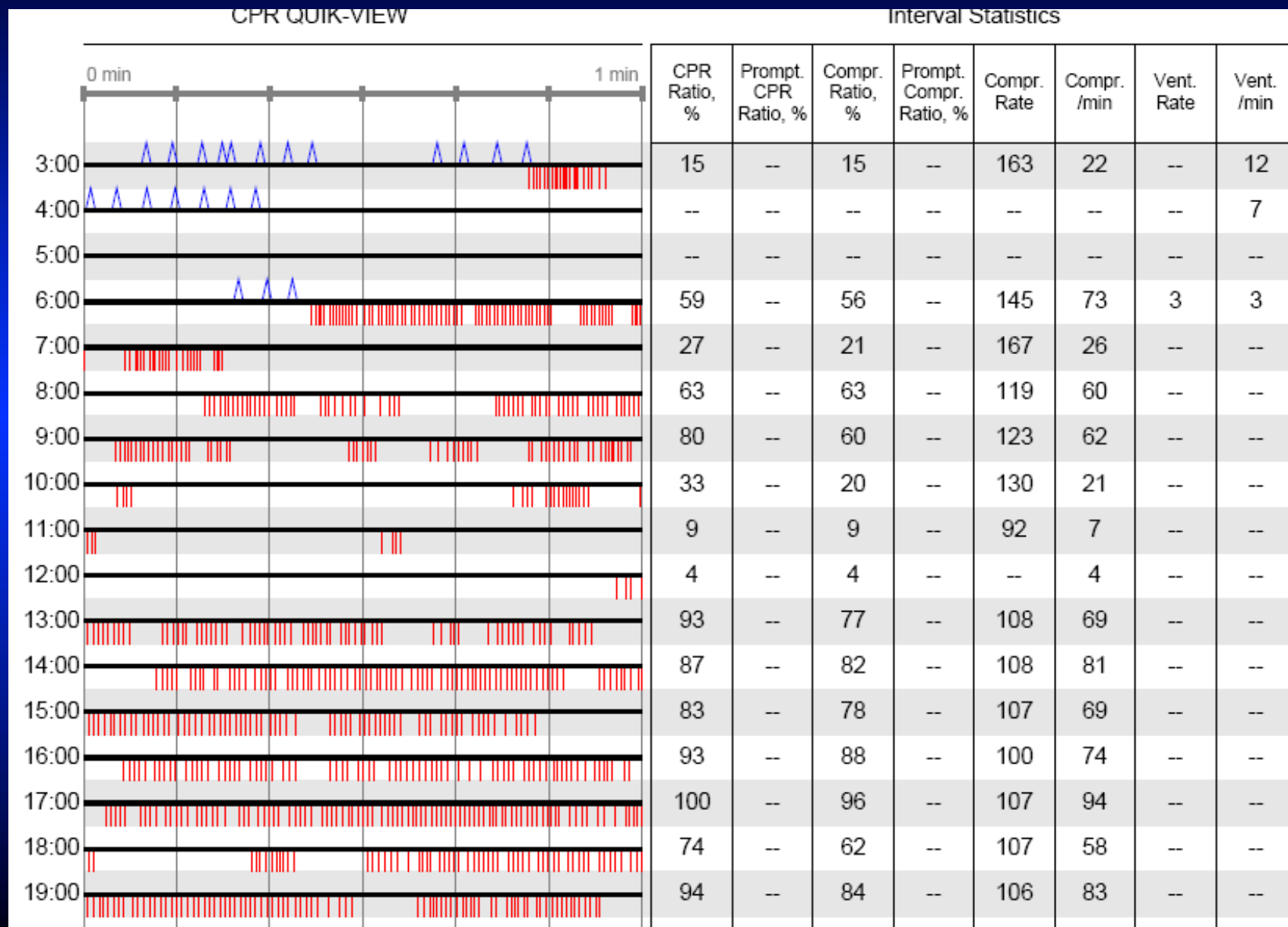
NIH ROC: Besides Salaries for Expert Personnel to Capture the Data & Outcomes ...



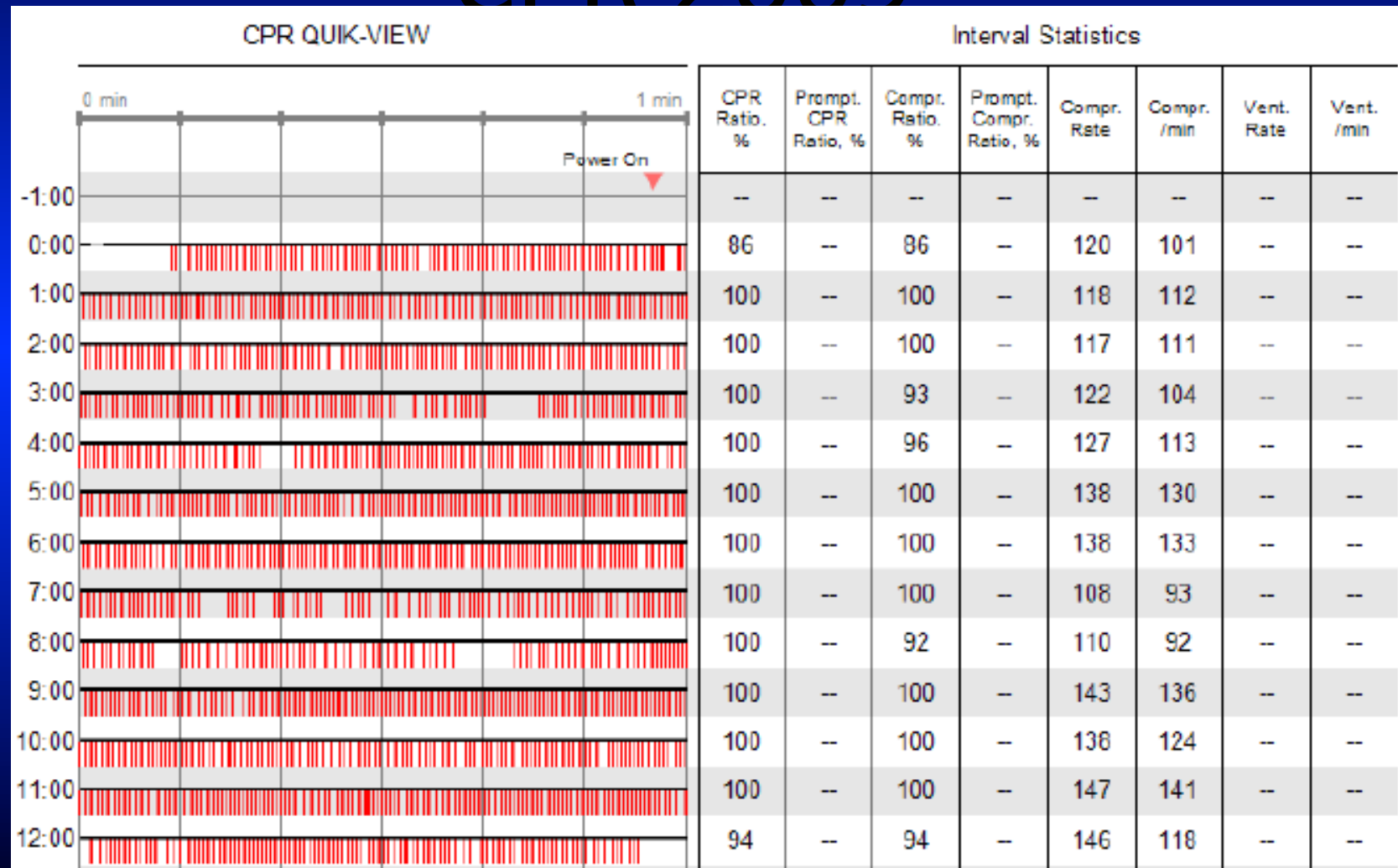
DFR Acquired Monitoring Equipment:

*for example, the ability to Capture Sec. to Sec. Performance of CPR
.... Recorded and Measured on Computers!*

CPR 2006

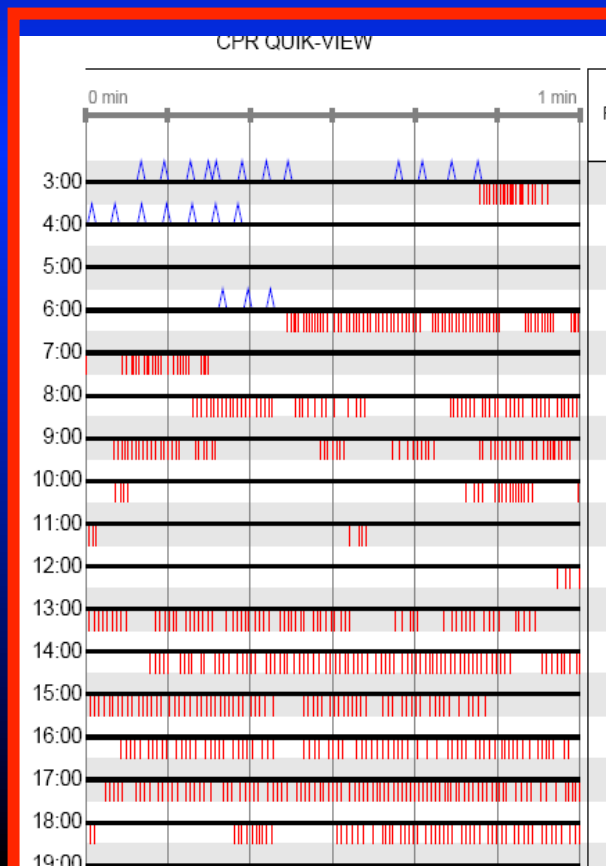


CPR 2009

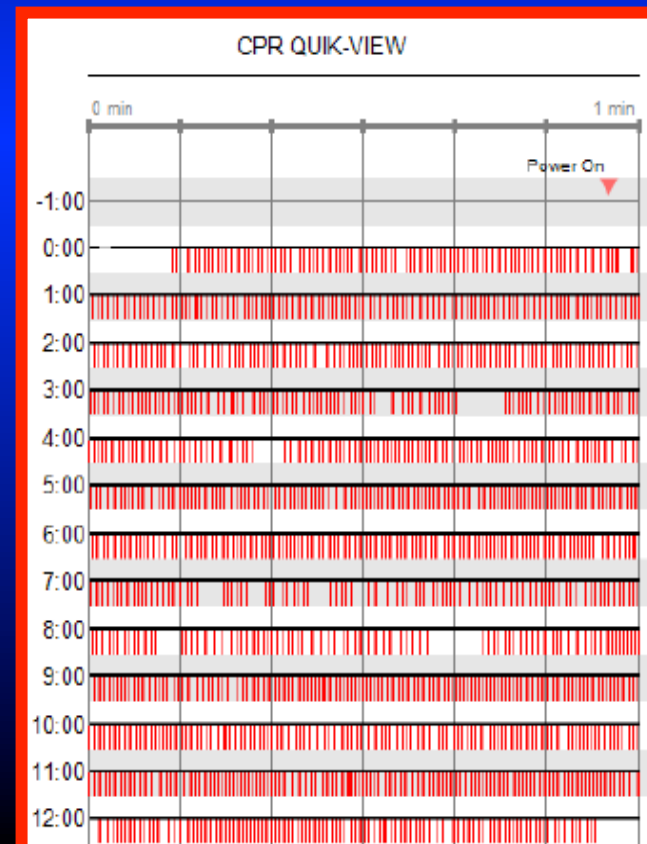


Following Feedback, Re-Training and... *More Re-Training:*

2006



2009



Grants help make Dallas County one of best places to suffer cardiac arrest

10:24 PM CST on Friday, February 26, 2010

By JASON ROBERSON / *The Dallas Morning News*



Steven Shelley is grateful for a federal grant that helped Dallas County medics and firefighters save more cardiac arrest patients last year and send them back to work

Public Health

Cardiac care gets a jolt

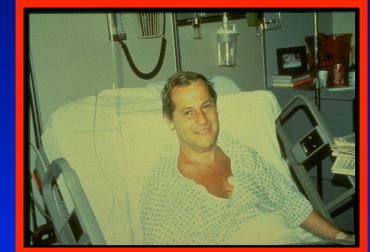
County goes from one of the worst to one of the best places for a heart to stop

Steven Shelley is grateful for a federal grant that helped Dallas County medics and firefighters save more cardiac arrest patients last year and send them back to work. After finishing a four-hour shift of moving

Impact on Dallas Area Outcomes

Survival to Hospital Discharge

Between 2006 and 2011



Dallas

↑157%

Irving

↑57%

Mesquite

↑100%

Carrollton

↑376%

Push Hard – Push Faster !!!

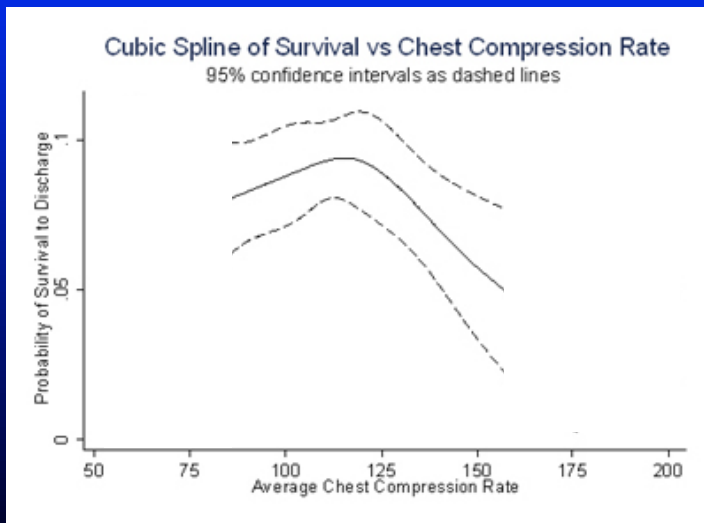
A Message from our Sponsors...

Maybe Not !

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium Data

“The Sweet Spot of CPR”

Compression Rates Between 100 -120 /min
Independently Associated with Increased
Survival After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest



ITD Study



*Very Interesting Results ...
No Advantage
In Survival Chances
from the ITD Itself*

**...But Another Study
(ITD combined with
The ACD Pump) was
a positive outcome !!**

Impedance Threshold Device “ITD”



- 12 cm H₂O

***Maybe Not
Negative Study !***

Active Compression-- Decompression



+



ACD Device

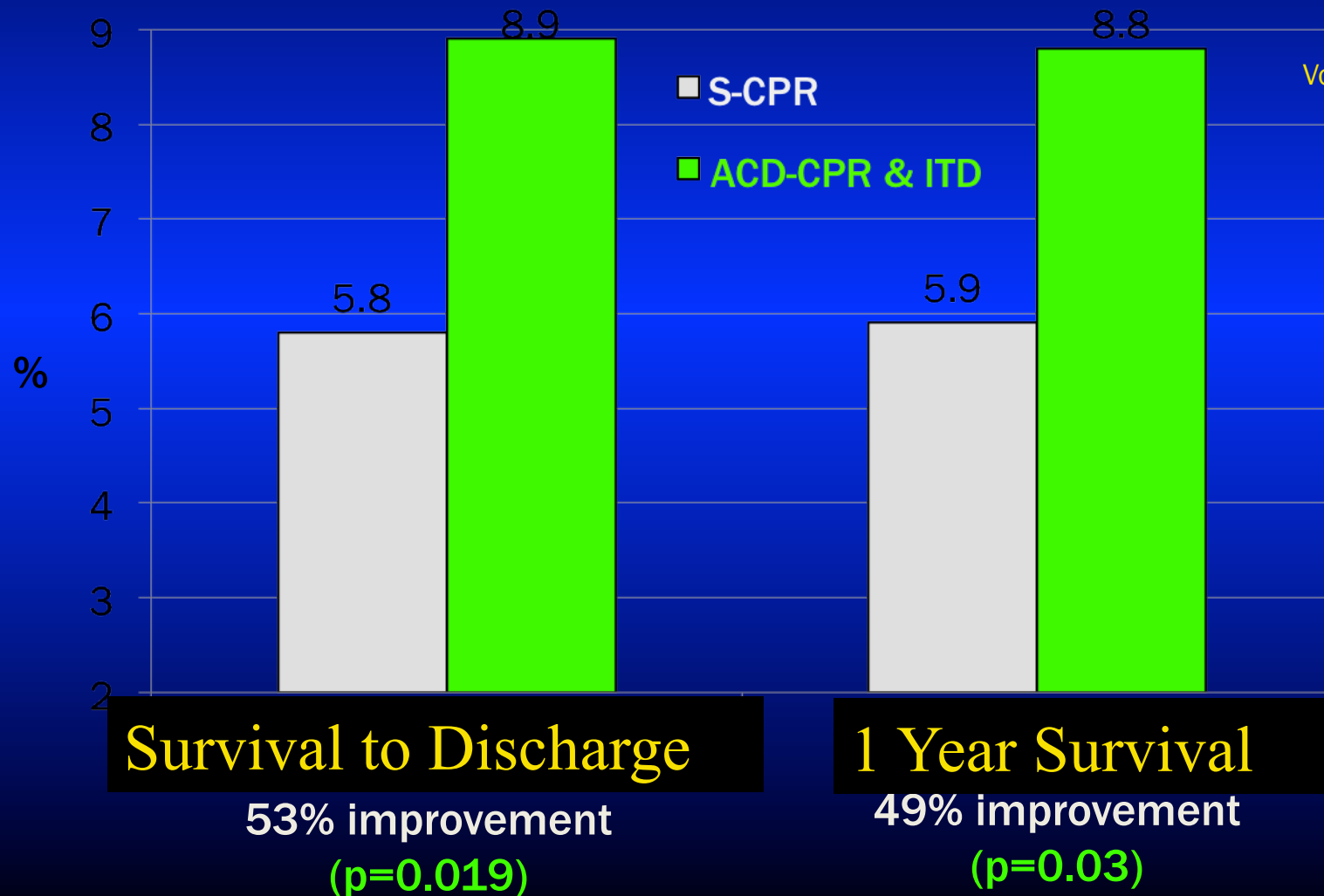


Improved Long-Term Survival with Favorable Neurologic Outcome

Aufderheide et al.

Lancet 2011;

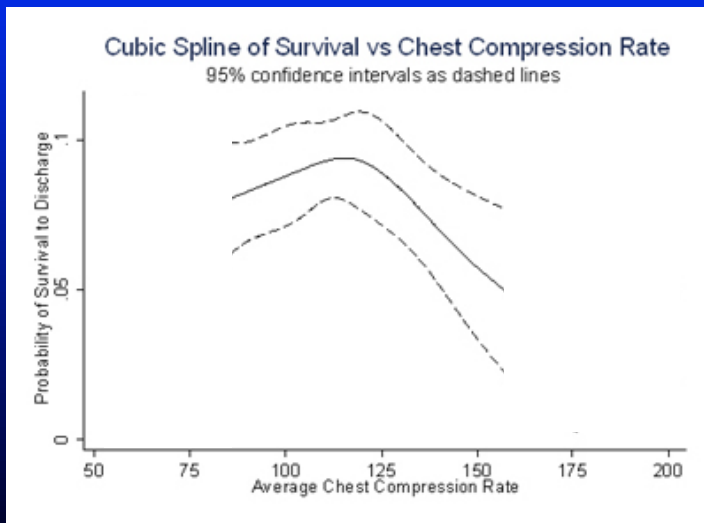
Vol .377(9762):301-311.



Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium Data

“The Sweet Spot of CPR”

Compression Rates Between 100 -120 /min
Independently Associated with Increased
Survival After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest



The Patient Has a Fractured Fibula....

...on a Mild Sedative.... Can Go Home Tomorrow ..

*Some Daring
New Concepts*

Vasodilators in Cardiac Arrest

*Pushing Another Envelope in
Resuscitation Science*

Coronary Perfusion Pressure

“The Key Factor”
in Achieving ROSC

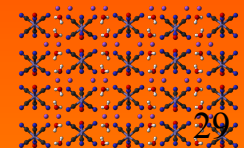
(Return of Spontaneous Circulation)

Nitroprusside ??

for Cardiac Arrest ???

Sodium Nitroprusside (SNP)

- SNP Breaks Down in the Circulation and Releases Nitric Oxide
- Nitric Oxide Decreases Both Preload and Afterload
- So Giving Such a Vasodilator During CPR is Counter-Intuitive!

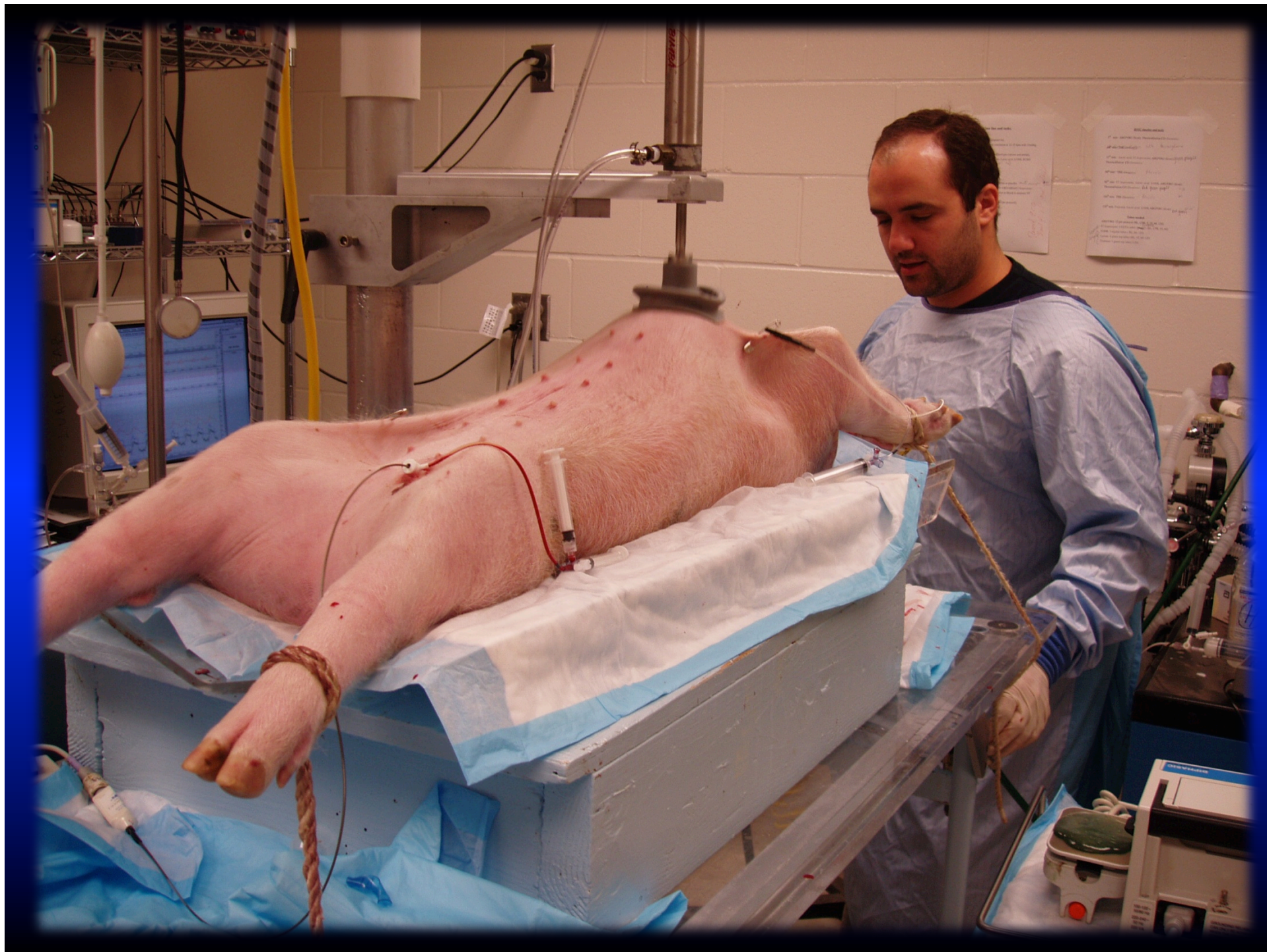


*Until You Think of CPR
in Terms of Better Coronary Flow –
Not Better Coronary Pressure*

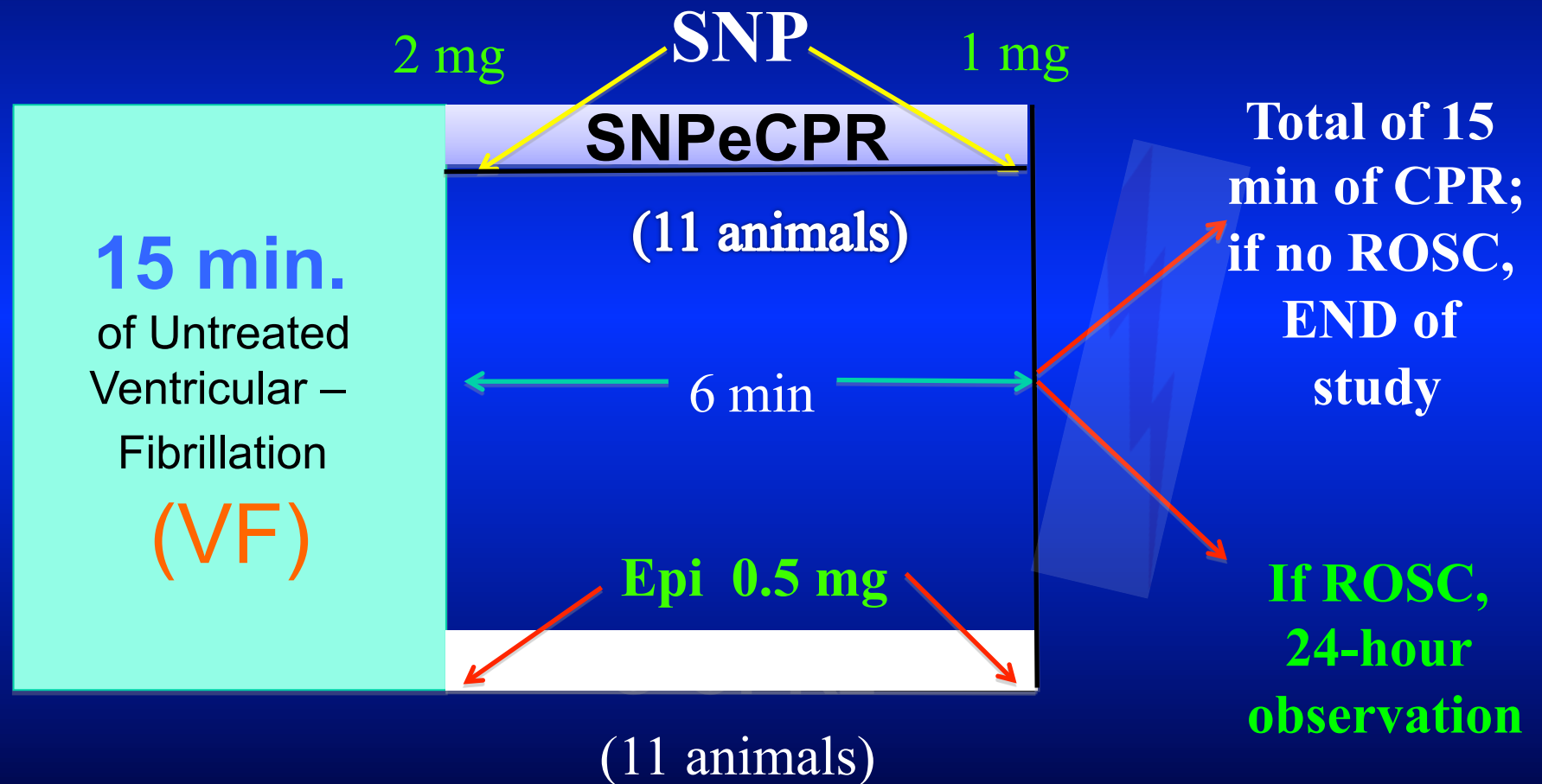
ACD / ITD CPR



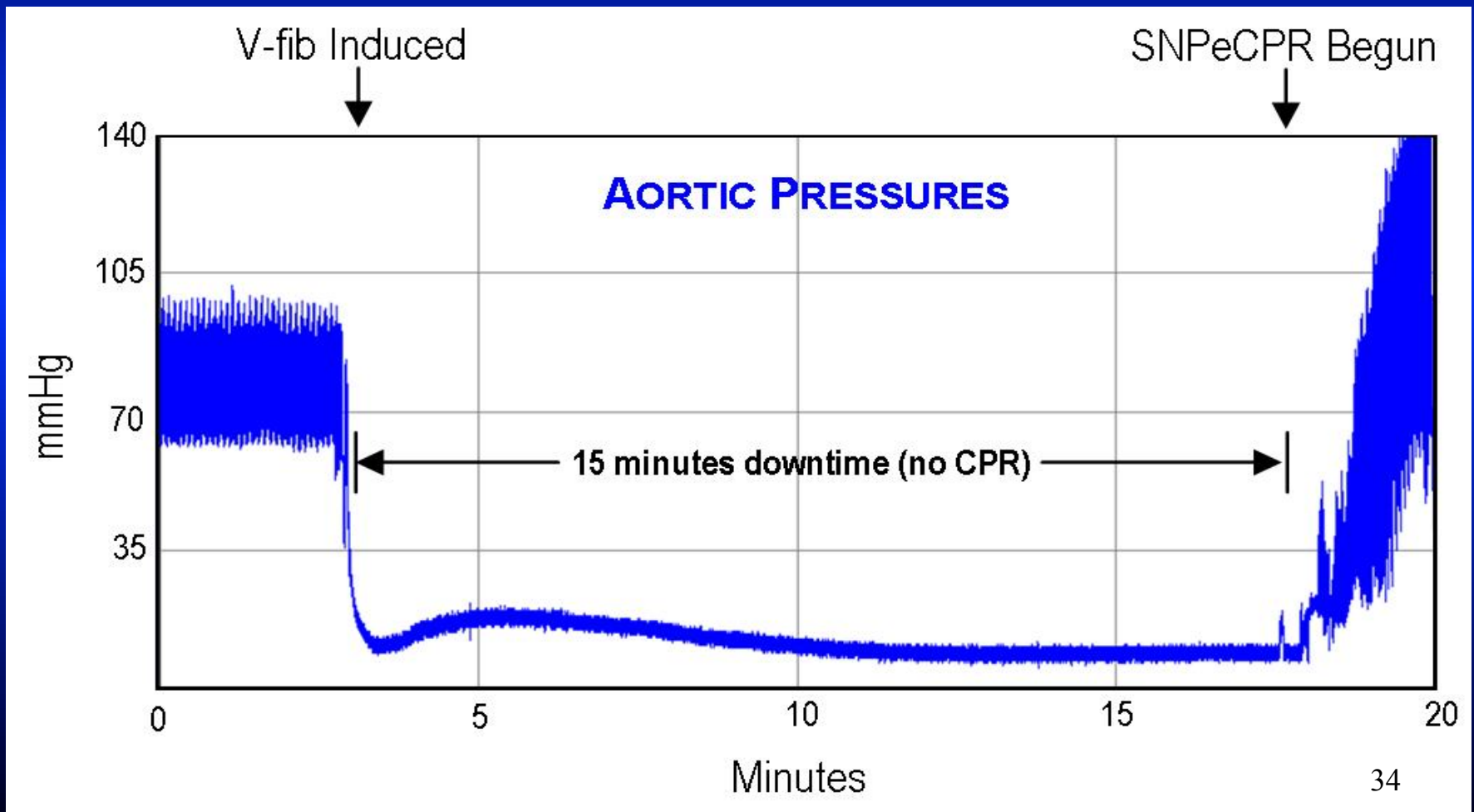
Increasing Flow !!



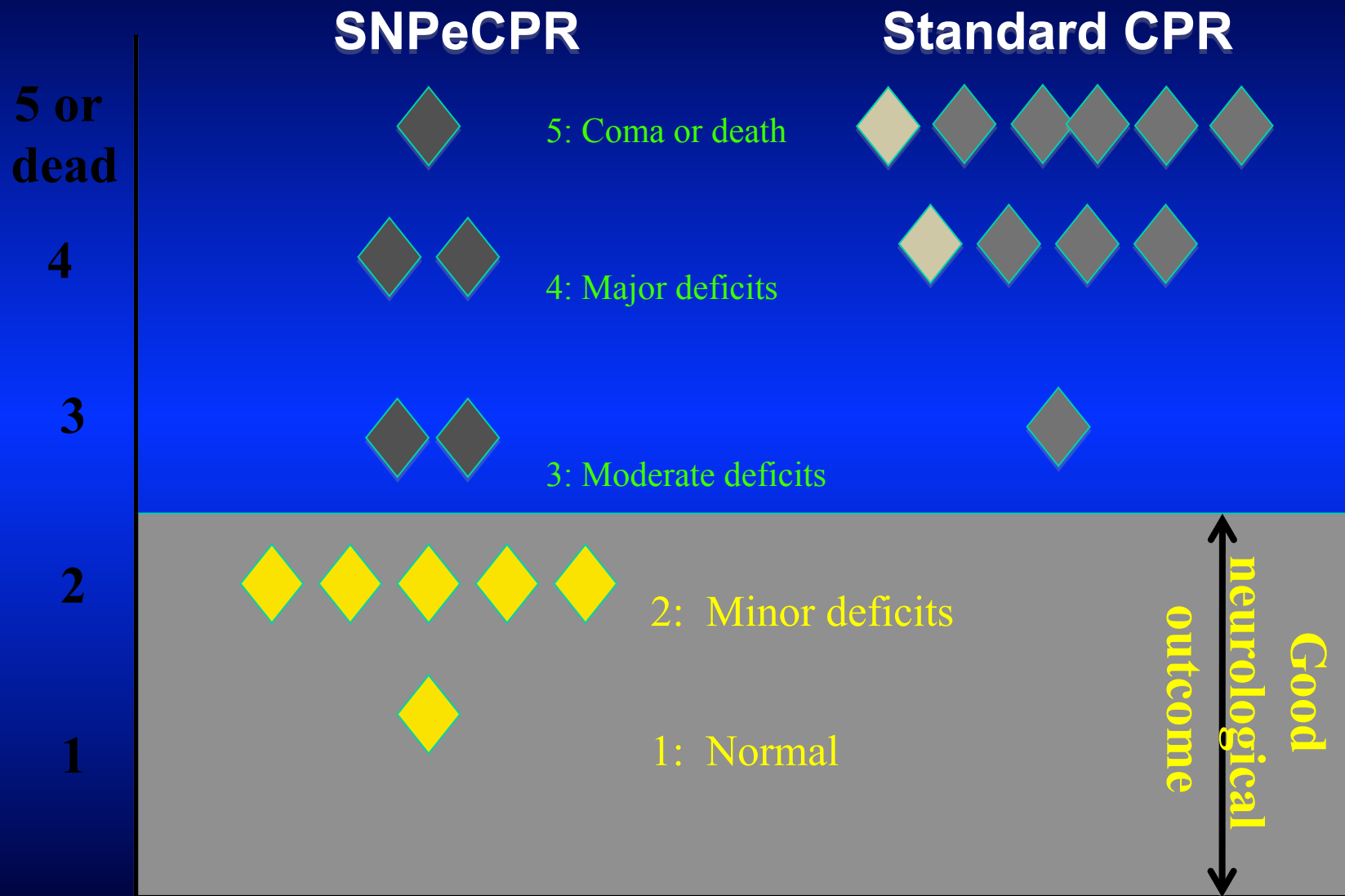
Experimental Protocol



SNPeCPR Trial

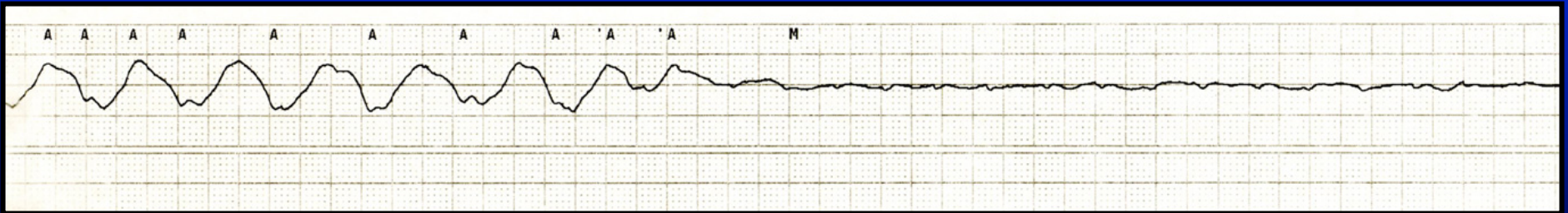


Overall Performance Category



ISCHEMIC POST-CONDITIONING

Can We Make SNPeCPR Even Better?



Background

- During Organ Transplant, Blood Flow is “Trickled”/Stuttered Back In to Prevent Reperfusion Injury
- Might a Similar Strategy Work for Hypoxic Organs in Cardiac Arrest?

Ischemic Post-Conditioning

Would a More Controlled Reperfusion Better
Protect the Heart & Brain after Cardiac Arrest
with a Protocol That Initially “Stutters” CPR ?

- Hypothesis:

- 3 min of 20 sec On --- 20 sec Off CPR
(called “stutter” CPR)

- Followed by “Enhanced CPR” (ACD-ITD)

- Along With Non-traditional Drugs (e.g. Adenosine)

Experimental Protocol in Swine

- *Prolonged VF Downtime* (15 min)
 - *Randomized as Follows:*
 - Group 1 (n=8); S-CPR (Standard CPR)
 - Group 2 (n=8); **SNPeCPR**
 - Group 3 (n=8); **SNPeCPR** + **High Dose Adenosine**
 - Group 4 (n=8); **SNPeCPR** + **High Dose Adenosine** + **Controlled Pauses (CP)**

**All Got Epinephrine as Needed and Defibrillation Attempt*

Controlled Pauses (CP-) protocol during SNPeCPR



15 Min of
Untreated VF

Pause
20sec

Pause
20sec

Pause
20sec

Pause
20sec

CPR
40sec

CPR
20sec

CPR
20sec

CPR
20sec

CPR

ROSC

120mmHg

Aortic pressure tracing

60mmHg

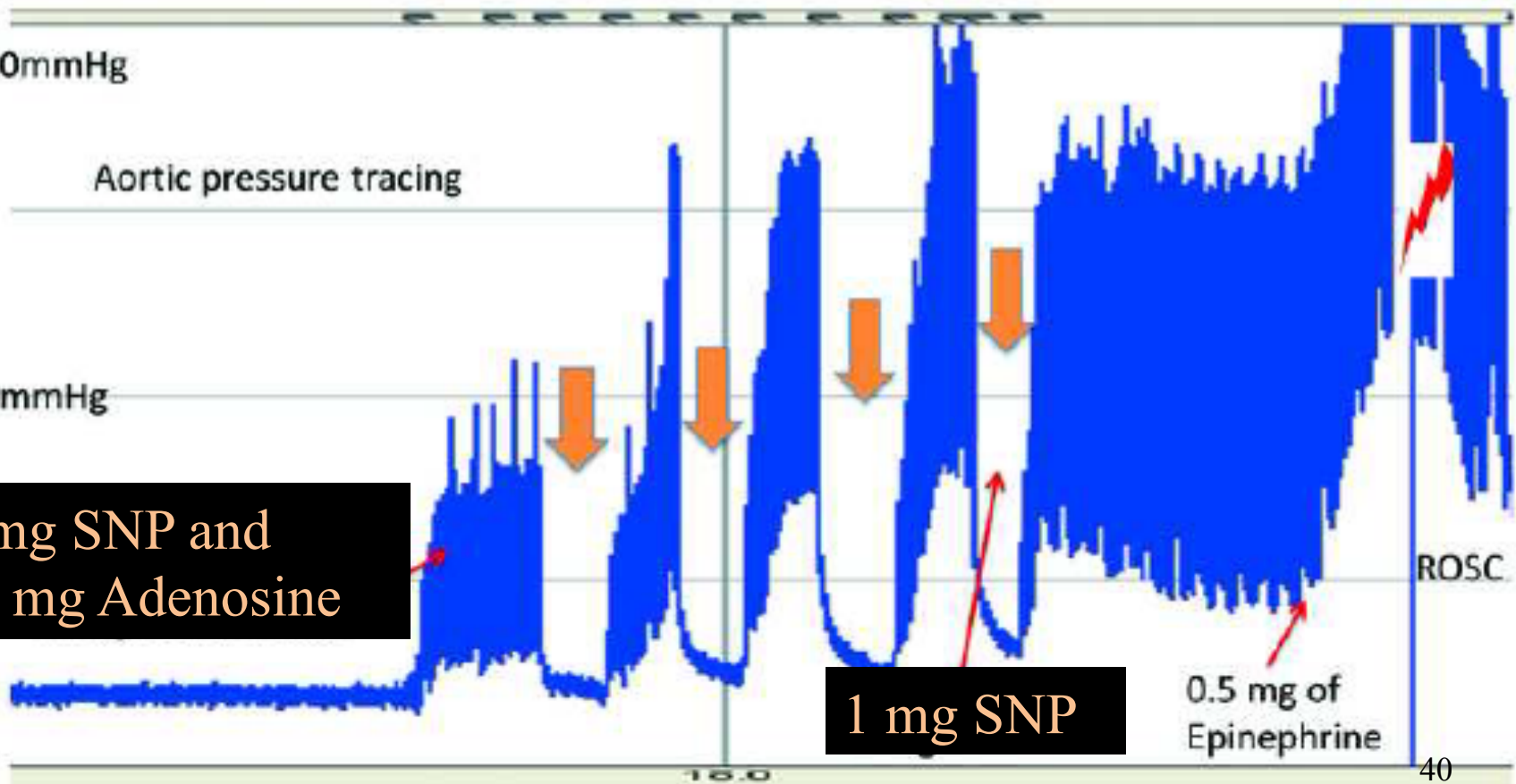
2 mg SNP and
24 mg Adenosine

1 mg SNP

0.5 mg of
Epinephrine

ROSC

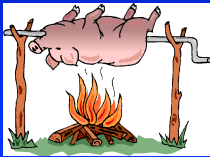
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Survival at 24 Hours ...

Group 1: Std-CPR

- 2/8 survived
- None w/ good neuro @ 24 hrs:



Group 2: SNPeCPR alone

- 7/8 Survived
- 3 w/ Good Neuro @ 24 hours:



Group 3: SNPeCPR & Adenosine

- 8/8 survived
- 4 w/ good neuro @ 24 hours:



Group 4: SNPeCPR, Adenosine and STUTTER CPR

- 8/8 survived
- 7 w/ good neuro @ 24 hours:





Conclusions

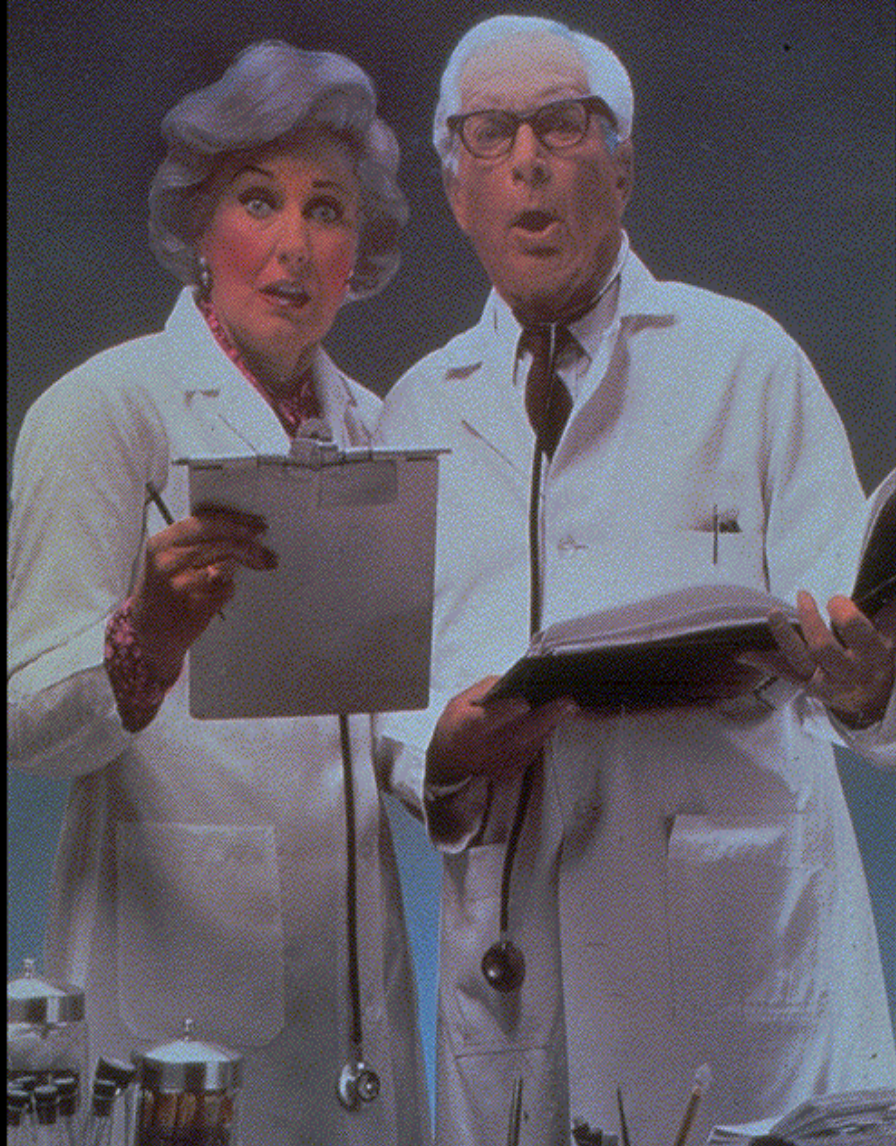
- Targeting Flow – Not Pressure –
... In a More Controlled Manner ...
... May Improve Outcomes

Stay Tuned!

***OVERALL
CONCLUSIONS...***

*On the Road to the
22nd Century...*

You mean you're still
ALIVE !?





**We' ll Make Life Better for
Future Generations**



Thanks !



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