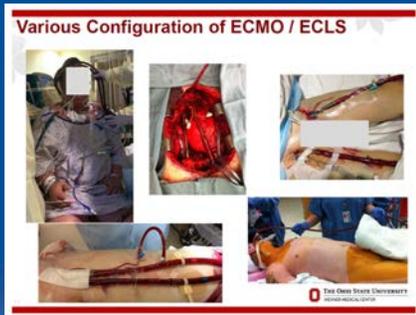
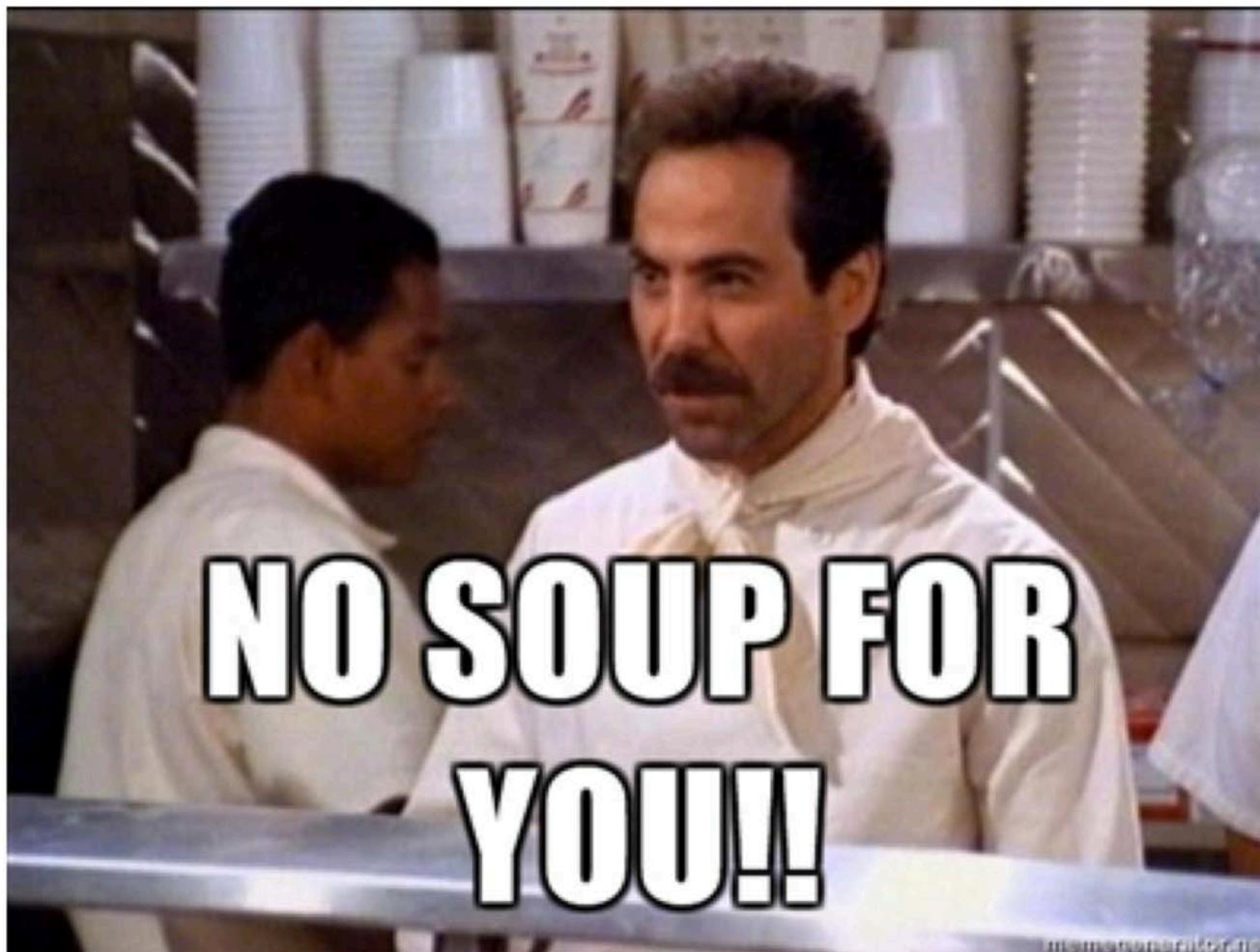


Extra-Corporeal Activities: *Technology, Mobility and a Tale of 4 Cities*



THE CITY OF
COLUMBUS
ANDREW J. GINTHER, MAYOR
DIVISION OF FIRE

David P. Keseg, MD FACEP
Medical Director, Columbus Division of Fire
Adjunct Professor, The Ohio State University



**NO SOUP FOR
YOU!!**



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Minnesota Resuscitation Consortium's Advanced Perfusion and Reperfusion Cardiac Life Support Strategy for Out-of-Hospital Refractory Ventricular Fibrillation

Colin M. Hammel, MD, Sean A. Barst, MD, PhD, Cindy Miller, MD, Candice Hinesworth, MD, MPH, Emil Medici, MD, PhD, Marc Cornejo, MD, N. J. Passarelli, MD, Alexander Tenebring, BS, Kevin Spagnoli, MD, PhD, Stephen George, MD, PhD, Karsten Carlson, MD, Melissa E. Bromberg, MD, Santiago Garcia, MD, Tom P. Aufderheide, MD

Background—In 2015, the Minnesota Resuscitation Consortium (MRC) implemented an advanced perfusion and reperfusion life support strategy designed to improve outcomes for patients with out-of-hospital refractory ventricular fibrillation/ventricular tachycardia (VF/VTC). We report the outcomes of the initial 2-month period of operations.

Methods and Results—Three emergency medical services systems serving the Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area participated in the protocol. Inclusion criteria included age 18 to 75 years, body habitus accounting for automated external defibrillator (AED) transfer time from the scene to the cardiac resuscitation laboratory of ≤ 30 minutes. Exclusion criteria included known terminal illness, Do Not Resuscitate/Do Not Intubate status, traumatic arrest, and significant bleeding. Refractory VF/VTC arrest was defined as failure to achieve sustained return of spontaneous circulation after treatment with 3 defibrillator shocks and administration of 300 mg of intravenous intralipid emulsion. Patients were transported to the University of Minnesota, where emergent advanced perfusion strategies (thrombolysis, membrane oxygenation, ECMO), followed by coronary angiography and primary percutaneous intervention (PCI), were performed, when indicated. Over the first 2 months of the protocol, 27 patients with refractory VF/VTC received either mechanical CPR, or blood, 18 patients met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. ECMO was placed in 30%. Seventy-eight percent of patients had significant coronary artery disease with a high degree of stenosis, and 67% received PCI. Seventy-eight percent of patients survived to hospital admission and 55% (28 of 51) survived to hospital discharge, with 20% (17 of 85) achieving good neurological function (ordinal performance categories 1 and 2); no significant (CMO)-related complications were encountered.

Conclusions—The MRC refractory VF/VTC protocol is feasible and led to a high proportion favorable survival rate with few complications. (J Am Heart Assoc. 2016;5:e007312. doi:10.1161/JAHA.116.007312)

University of Minnesota
Driven to Discover



ECMO in Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA)

Protocol Changes

Original Protocol – 8/15/17

Inclusion Criteria

- 18 – 65 y/o
- Witnessed arrest
- Bystander CPR

Exclusion Criteria

- DNR

Cath Lab Pre-procedure Checklist

- BMI < 42 (best estimate)
- Lactate < 12 mg/dl
- ETCO₂ > 10
- PaO₂ > 50 mmHg
- Adequate peripheral access
- Willing to take blood products

Current Protocol as of 10/15/18

Inclusion Criteria

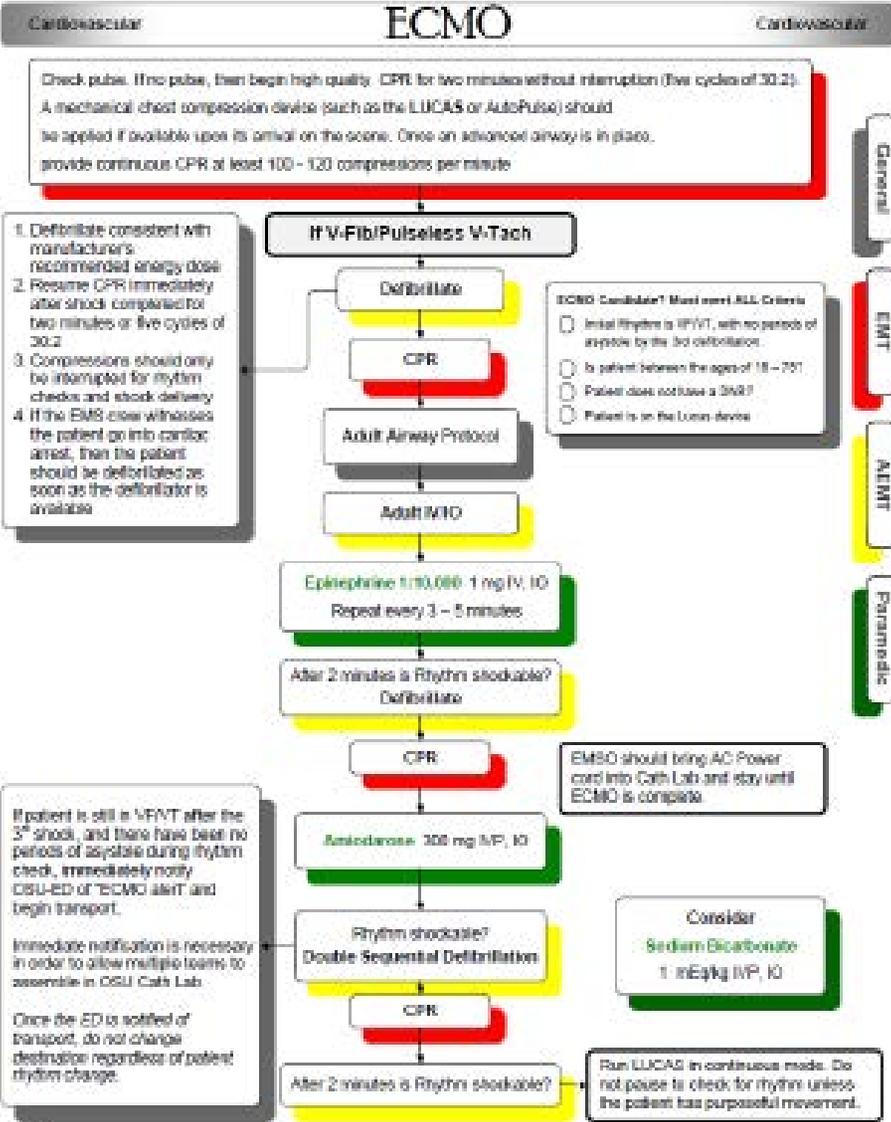
- 18 – 75 y/o
- May be **unwitnessed** arrest
- May be **without** bystander CPR

Exclusion Criteria

- DNR
- Asystole at any time
- Lucas device must fit the patient
- PEA upon arrival

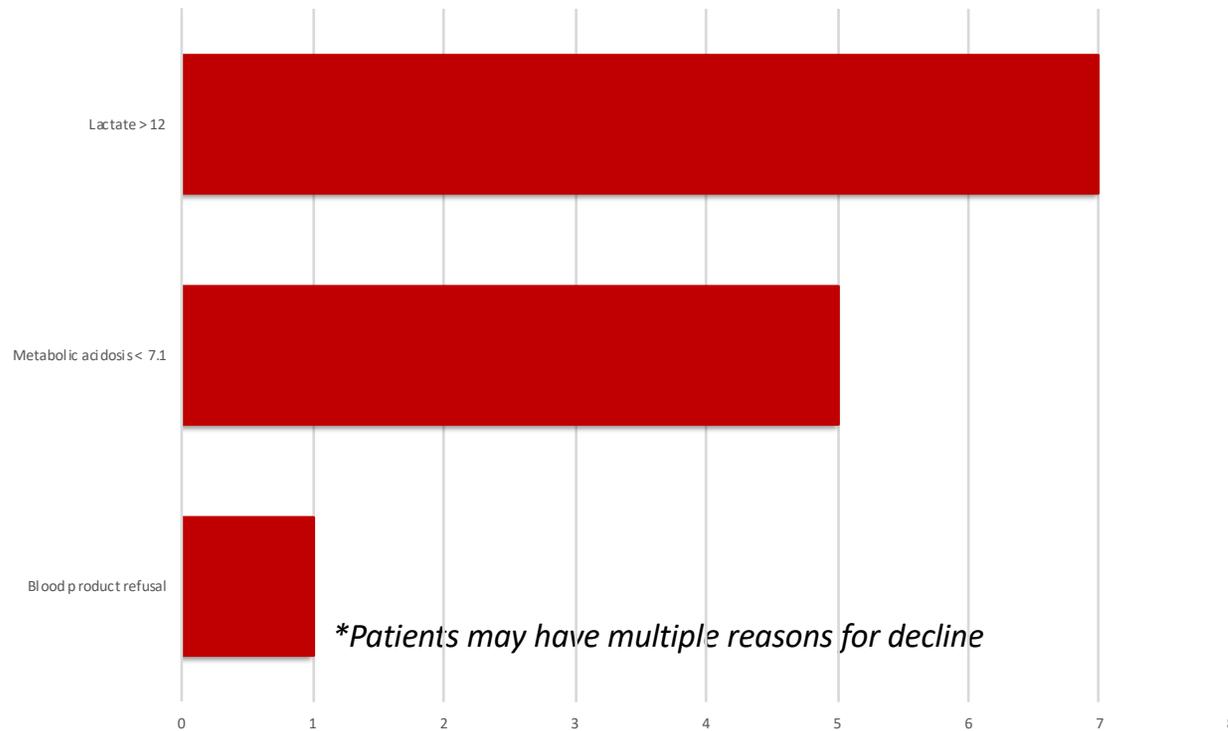
Cath Lab Pre-procedure Checklist

- Lactate < 15 mg/dl



Cath Lab Decision to Decline*

13 out of 14 ECPR Activations arrived to the cath lab
8 of the 13 were declined
5 had ECMO initiated



ECPR Volume	5
Neurologic Complications	1
Infection Complications	0
Cardiopulmonary Complications	0
Renal Complications	1
Limb Complications	0
Mechanical Problems	0
Hemorrhagic Complications	1
Metabolic Complications	4

Neurologic Complications	8/2017 - Current
Volume	1
EEG Seizures	1

Renal Complications	8/2017 - Current
Volume	1
CAVHD	1

Hemorrhagic Complications	8/2017 - Current
Volume	1
Cannula Site Bleeding	1

Metabolic Complications	8/2017 - Current
Volume	4
Hyperbilirubinemia	1
Glucose > 240	4
pH > 7.60	1

*Patients can have multiple metabolic

EMS Dispatch to Cannulation (mins) n=5

Median	77
Average	78

EMS Arrival at Patient to Cannulation (mins) n=5

Median	69
Average	72

EMS Dispatch to ROSC (mins) n=6

Median	78
Average	72

EMS Depart Scene to Patient in Cath Lab (mins) n=12

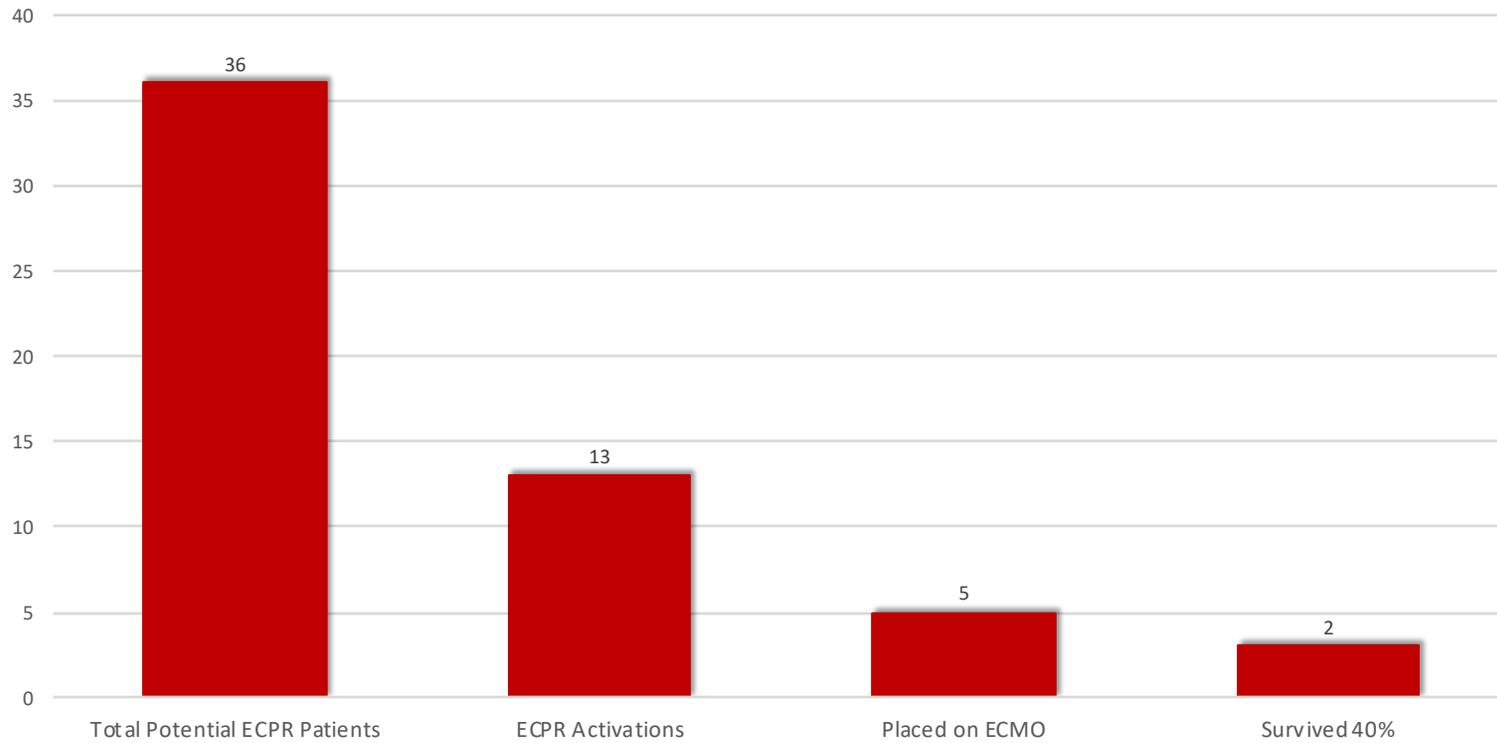
Median	23
Average	24

REFRACTORY V-FIB CASES: COLUMBUS DIVISION OF FIRE				
DATE	ECPR activation	ECMO	D/C Alive	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
8/21/2017	No			Unwitnessed arrest, no bystander CPR
8/21/2017	No			Unwitnessed arrest
8/25/2017	No			Unwitnessed arrest, no bystander CPR
8/28/2017	No			Witnessed arrest, no CPR (brought to firehouse by family)
9/3/2017	No			No bystander CPR, too large for Lucas Device
9/5/2017	No			Converted on 3rd defibrillation
9/8/2017	No			Witnessed arrest, no bystander CPR
9/15/2017	YES	YES	YES	Witnessed arrest, bystander CPR - ECLS
9/22/2017	YES	No		Metabolic derangements
9/23/2017	YES	No		Lactate 19
10/2/2017	YES	YES	No	Deceased HD, anoxic brain injury, HD#5
10/6/2017	YES	No	YES	ROSC in cath lab
10/24/2017	No			Unwitnessed arrest, no bystander CPR
10/30/2017	No			No bystander CPR
11/2/2017	No			No bystander CPR
11/22/2017	No			Age 67
11/27/2017	No			Arrest in Medic, no Lucas Device available
12/11/2017	YES	YES	YES	52 y/o, anterior STEMI, ostial LAD stent
12/21/2017	No			93 y/o
1/6/2018	No			Communication error
1/27/2018	No			Unwitnessed arrest
1/29/2018	No			Unwitnessed arrest
2/4/2018	No			No bystander CPR
2/6/2018	No			Rhythm change to PEA on 3rd defibrillation
3/1/2018: PROTOCOL CHANGE				
3/1/2018	No			EMS unable to secure airway
3/5/2018	YES	No		49 y/o did not meet criteria, elevated lactate, low ETCO2
3/12/2018	YES	No		Elevated lactate
4/13/2018	No			Too large for Lucas Device
4/15/2018	YES	YES	No	Expired in cath lab
4/16/2018	YES	YES	No	43 y/o Failed to regain any neurologic function
5/1/2018	YES	No	No	39 y/o witnessed arrest. Unknown start of CPR, elevated lactate
5/3/2018	YES	No	No	Lactate 16, expired in cath lab
5/10/2018	No			ROSC, STEMI, transported to closer facility
6/2/2018	YES	No		Rhythm converted to PEA, placed in ED Trauma Bay, expired
6/12/2018	No			Did not meet prehospital criteria, transported to closer facility
6/24/2018	No			Did not meet prehospital criteria, transported to closer facility

LEVEL ONE ECPR PATIENT LIST

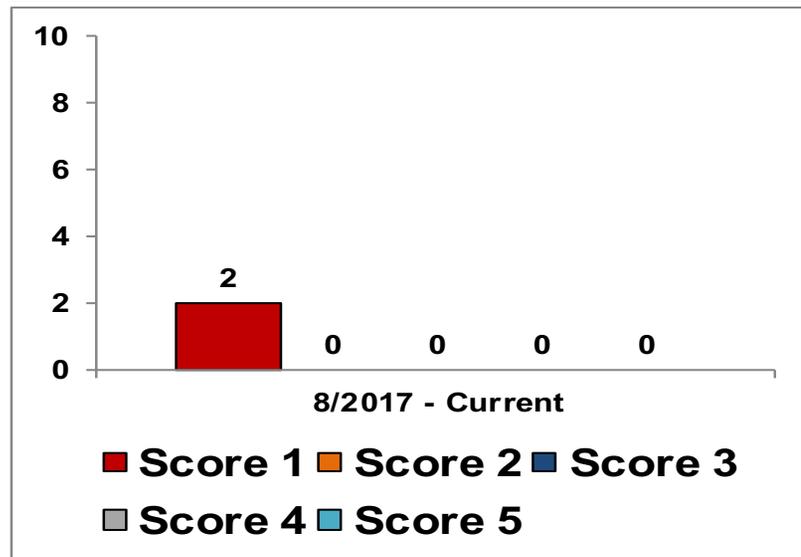
DATE	AGE	SEX	CFD STA.	CRITERIA MET	ALERT PAGED	DECLINED	DISPOSITION	1st LACTATE	1st PaO2	1st ETCO2
2017										
9/15/2017	68	m	12	y	n	n	survived	7.8	100	34
9/23/2017	53	f	5	n	n	y	expired	10.39	121.7	PCO2=35
10/2/2017	48	m	Madison	n	n	n	expired	10	PO2=58	PCO2=86
10/2/2017	63	m	806	n	n	y	expired	19		0
10/6/2017	44	m	8	y	n	y	expired	12.5	PO2=284	PCO2=72
12/11/2017	52	m	17	y	n	n	survived	11	PO2=52	PCO2=63
2018										
1/8/2018	71	m	6	n	y	y	expired	15		
3/12/2018	49	m	49	y	n	y	expired			
4/15/2018	54	m	815	y	y	n	expired	12	PO2=84	PCO2=47
4/16/2018	43	m	4	y	y	n	expired	13.5	PO2=151	PCO2=60
5/1/2018	39	m	7	y	y	y	expired	>20	PO2<50	
5/3/2018	50	m	21	y	y	y	expired	15		
5/18/2018	54	m	815	n	y	y	expired	15.32	PO2=83.1	PCO2=92.1
6/2/2018	43	m	31	n	y	y	expired	13.94	PO2=45.1	PCO2=105

OSU | CFD ECPR Populations: FY18

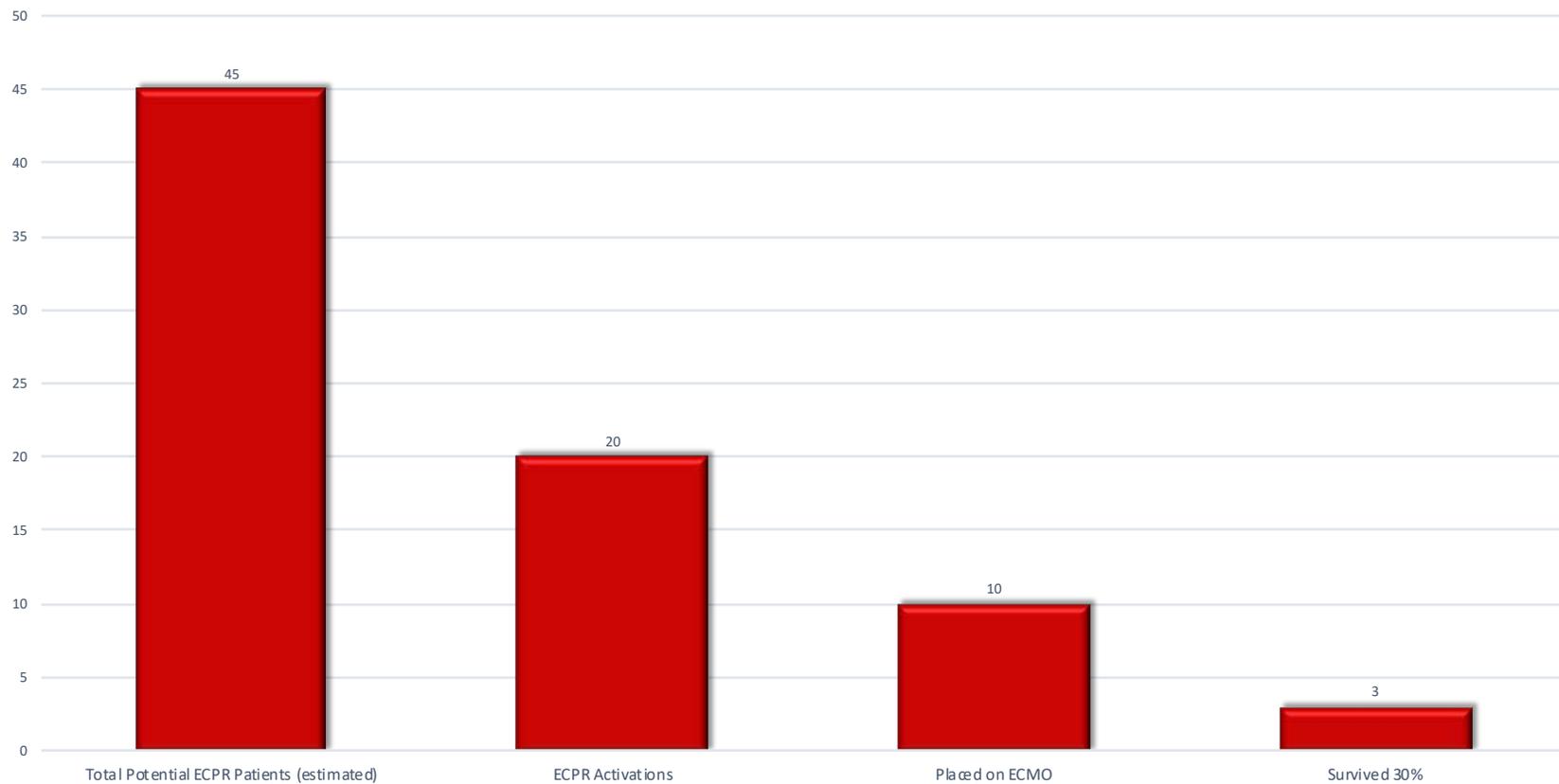


- **CPC 1. Good cerebral performance: conscious, alert, able to work, might have mild neurologic or psychologic deficit**
- **CPC 2. Moderate cerebral disability: conscious, sufficient cerebral function for independent activities of daily life. Able to work in sheltered environment.**
- **CPC 3. Severe cerebral disability: conscious, dependent on others for daily support because of impaired brain function. Ranges from ambulatory state to severe dementia or paralysis.**
- **CPC 4. Coma or vegetative state: any degree of coma without the presence of all brain death criteria. Unawareness, even if appears awake (vegetative state) without interaction with environment; may have spontaneous eye opening and sleep/awake cycles. Cerebral unresponsiveness.**
- **CPC 5. Brain death: apnea, areflexia, EEG silence, etc.**

CPC Score: All Survivors	8/2017 - Current
Score 1	2
Score 2	0
Score 3	0
Score 4	0
Score 5	0



OSU | CFD ECPR Populations: FY19 to date



TALKING POINTS

- EMS MORALE
- HOSPITAL AWARENESS
- BLOOD PRODUCTS
- SMALL PATIENT POPULATION
- OTHER HOSPITALS DON'T HAVE BAND WIDTH

QUESTIONS??????

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