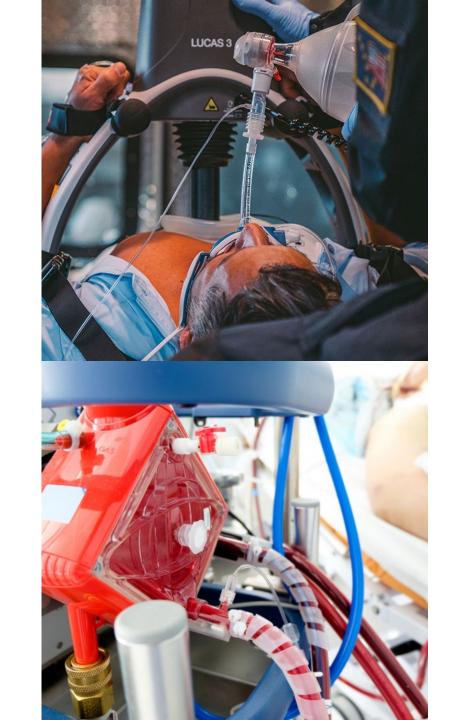
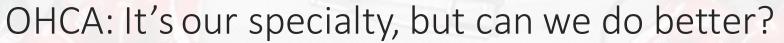


# Destined to Have Extraordinary Extracorporeal Destinations:

Who's EMS Transporting to ECMO Centers, and What Constitutes those Receiving Facilities?

Joelle Donofrio-Odmann, DO, FAAP, FACEP, FAEMS
Steve Sanko, MD, FACEP, FAEMS
June 15, 2023

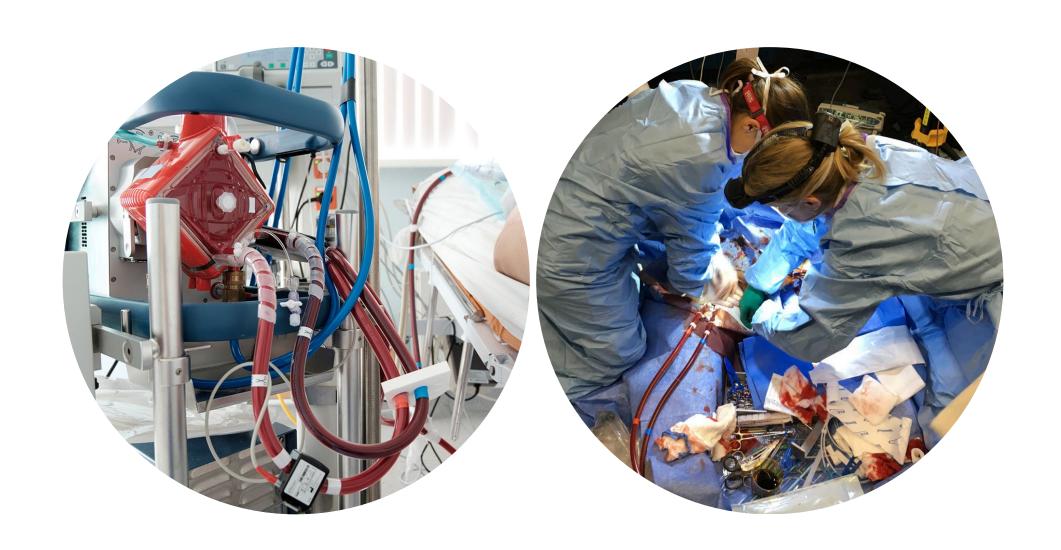




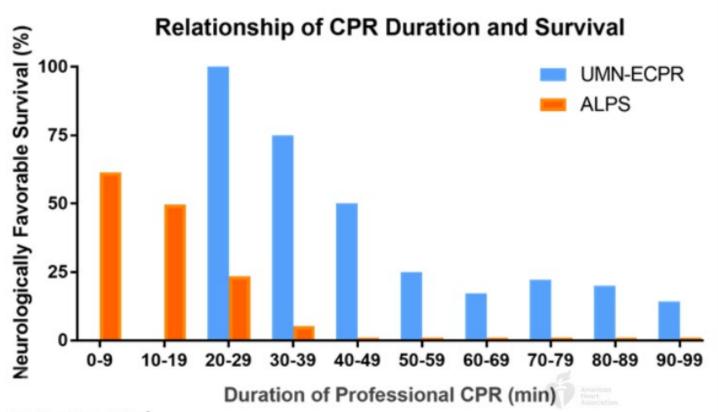




System of Care: EMS, ED, ICU, cardiologists & cardiothoracic surgeons



If you are put on ECPR within 30 min at UMN, they have a 100% neuro intact survivorship



#### Patients at Risk

Time (min)	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	Total
UMN-ECPR	0	0	8	12	20	36	35	27	15	7	160
ALPS	70	151	102	95	99	69	29	11	3	7	636



### San Diego – 3.2 million people



#### **STEMI**

Assuming every STEMI gets emergent cath
4.9% improved mortality
50 STEMIs/100,000 = 1660 STEMIs annually in SD

#### **ECPR**

Assuming every Utstein OHCA got ECPR

43% absolute mortality benefit

179 patients per year

STEMI Cath lab program saves 81 patients annually

ECPR would save 77 patients annually

ECPR & San Diego Resuscitation Consortium

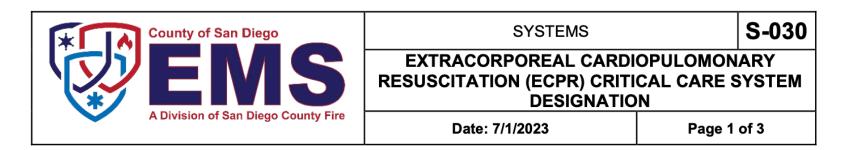






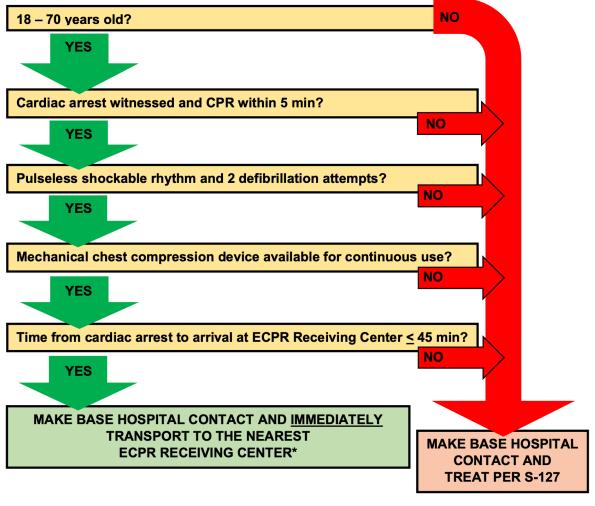


## Stroke, STEMI, Trauma, Peds.... And now ECPR...





#### EXTRACORPOREAL CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (ECPR) **DECISION ALGORITHM**





#### IF PATIENT ACHIEVES ROSC DURING TRANSPORT

- CONTINUE TRANSPORT TO ECPR RECEIVING CENTER
- MAKE BASE HOSPITAL CONTACT
- **REFER TO S-127 FOR TREATMENT GUIDELINES**





### The Los Angeles Experience...

#### Los Angeles County Refractory Ventricular Fibrillation/Ventricular Tachycardia ECMO Pilot Program Field Protocol

#### INITIATE TREATMENT OF NON-TRAUMATIC CARDIAC ARREST PER TP 1210

#### **Potential ECMO Candidate?**

- VF or VT cardiac arrest
- Age ≥15 and ≤75
- Within 30 minutes of ECMO Center
- NO obvious contraindication to study (Noncardiac etiology, DNR, terminal illness, chronic nursing home resident/dependent due to cognitive impairment, pregnancy, cannot apply LUCAS)

Proceed with usual treatment NO per TP 1210\*

#### **DEFIBRILLATION #1**

Continuous chest compressions (limit interruptions ≤5 sec)

Yes to ALL

- Apply LUCAS device as soon as available
- Establish IV/IO access

#### Proceed with usual treatment Persistent VF/VT at 2 minutes? NO per TP 1210\* Yes

#### **DEFIBRILLATION #2**

- Maintain continuous chest compressions (manual or LUCAS as soon as available)
- Administer epinephrine 1mg IV/IO q 5 minutes (3 doses total)
- \*\*Begin packaging and preparing patient for transport\*\*
- Contact ECMO center Base Station to notify of potential patient
- Insert advanced airway and apply ITD (if not done with BMV)



#### **DEFIBRILLATION #3**

- Confirm destination with ECMO Base meets ALL indications? Route on judgment?
- Immediately load patient and initiate transport with ongoing resuscitation (ensure LUCAS applied prior to transport) GOAL scene time 10-15 minutes maximum
- Administer Amiodarone 300mg IV/IO

\*ITD/LUCAS should be also used by participating units whenever available for all OHCA patients.

### Different approaches to EMS/ED e-CPR

#### *In the FIELD....*

AMBULANCE MODEL	INTERCEPT MODEL
All vehicles have MCDs	Geographically dispersed EMS Capts have MCDs
Limited area of coverage	Larger area of coverage
+ MCDs arrive/placed quickly	+ Broader access
- Less access	- Additional dispatch event, delay in MCD arrival

#### *In the EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT....*

CANNULATION IN ED (CT Surgery teams)	CANNULATION IN CATH LAB (Interv. Cardiology)
+ Decreased elapsed time to ECMO	+ Decreased time in ED
- Stay in ED booth longer, potentially pronounced	+ More likely to ultimately receive PCI
- Delay in PCI	- 10 min ED curtain tax
	- Delay in cannulation

# Implementation of a regional extracorporeal membrane oxygenation program for refractory ventricular fibrillation out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

Nichole Bosson <sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>, Clayton Kazan <sup>d</sup>, Stephen Sanko <sup>e,f,l</sup>, Tiffany Abramson <sup>e,f</sup>, Marc Eckstein <sup>e,f</sup>, David Eisner <sup>g</sup>, Joel Geiderman <sup>h,i</sup>, Walid Ghurabi <sup>c,j</sup>, Vadim Gudzenko <sup>c,k</sup>, Anil Mehra <sup>e,f</sup>, Sam Torbati <sup>h</sup>, Atilla Uner <sup>c,k</sup>, Marianne Gausche-Hill <sup>a,b,c</sup>, David Shavelle <sup>m</sup>

i doic i	reminary rations outcomes	

Table 1 - Preliminary Patient Outcomes

	All (N = 35)		eCPR (N	N = 11)	No eCPR $(N = 24)$	
	Ν	%	N	%	N	%
Survival to Cath Lab	23	65.7	11	100	12	50.0
Survival to ICU Admission	16	45.7	9	81.8	7	29.2
Survival to Discharge	5	14.3	3	27.3	2	8.3
CPC 1 at Discharge*	4	80.0	3	100	1	50.0
Time on ECMO (days), mean/std	_	_	2.4	2.2	_	_
Hospital length of stay (days), mean/std	3.5	7.6	5.3	8.5	2.7	7.2

CPC = Cerebral Performance Category; mRS = Modified Rankin Scale; ICU = Intensive Care Unit; ECMO = Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation.

<sup>\*</sup> Percent of survivors.



ECPR ... The Future of OHCA? We think so

Ideal population: Utstein patients

This is a system of care

Time to cannulation matters!

Neuro intact survival, here we come

## Destined to Have Extraordinary Extracorporeal Destinations

Joelle Donofrio-Odmann DO

Jdonofrio@health.ucsd.edu

@PEMEMS

Steve Sanko MD

Stephen.sanko@med.usc.edu