



CRITICAL CARE CONCRESS

CRITICAL CARE CONGRESS.

Amplifying Functional Survival Chances for Patients Presenting with Unwitnessed Cardiac Arrests & Asystole

Using Non-Invasive Circulatory Adjuncts Coupled with Gradual Elevation of the Head / Thorax During Chest Compressions to Lower ICP and Improve Preload



Rocky C. Schorz, faems, MCCM, MACP, FACEP, FRCP

Adjunct Professor, Department of Management, Policy and Community Health, University of Texas Health Sciences Center School of Public Health, Houston Medical Director, Emergency Medical Services / Public Safety, Dallas County, TX Lead Coordinator, Metropolitan EMS Medical Directors Global Alliance

DISCLOSURES

> ClinicalTrials.gov; Identifier # NCT05588024 URL: <u>https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT05588024</u>

> WCG IRB (Study #1281307)





NO DISCLOSURES / CONFLICTS





Original Investigation

Crit Care Med February 2024; 52: 170-181

LATE BREAKER ARTICLES

Survival for Nonshockable Cardiac Arrests Treated With Noninvasive Circulatory Adjuncts and Head/Thorax Elevation*

OBJECTIVES: Cardiac arrests remain a leading cause of death worldwide. Most patients have nonshockable electrocardiographic presentations (asystole/pulse-less electrical activity). Despite well-performed basic and advanced cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) interventions, patients with these presentations have always faced unlikely chances of survival. The primary objective was to determine if, in addition to conventional CPR (C-CPR), expeditious application of nonin-

Kerry M. Bachista, MD, FACEP, FAEMS^{1,2}

Johanna C. Moore, MD, MSc, FACEP³

José Labarère, MD, PhD⁴

Remle P. Crowe, PhD⁵

Lauren D. Emanuelson, RN, BS.

Introduction





Sudden Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA)



- ~1,000 Cases Each Day in the U.S. Alone... ... just in the Out-Hospital Setting (& many Additional In-Hospital Cases)
- Half (~500) = Asystole (and 70% of Those Cases Are Unwitnessed)
- So >1 out of 3 OHCA (~370 daily) are Unwitnessed Asystole



→→ Survival to Hospital Discharge Negligible for Past 6 Decades Despite Aggressive Advanced Cardiac Life Support Attempts



And It's Not Just Lengthier Responses ...





Less Appreciated Have Been the ... Physiological Limitations of Conventional Supine CPR



Even if Performed Early & Optimally...Cardiac Output is 15-20% nl

....Supine/Flat Chest Compressions (C-CPR) Not Only Send Out Forward-Flowing Arterial Pressure Waves ...

But Also Significant Retrograde Venous Back-Pressure



So What's a Potential Resolution ?





Impedance Threshold Device (ITD) and Active Compression-Decompression (ACD)



NIH-Funded / Supervised --->

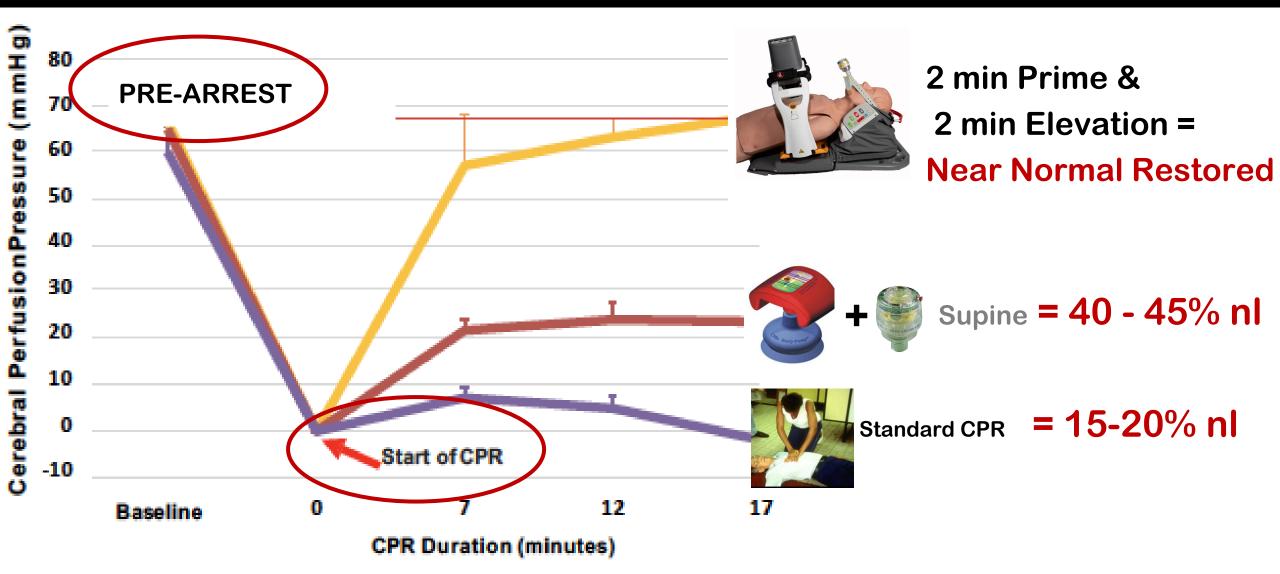
50% improvement in Neuro-Intact Survival

Aufderheide, et al. Lancet 2011; 377 (9762):301-311

Meticulous, Methodical Experimental Work over the past Decade to Determine Optimal Timing, Duration of Circulatory Priming with ACD/ITD, and the Rate & Degree of Optimal Elevation



Cerebral Perfusion Pressures (further verified by microsphere flow studies)



So What Was the Current Study Purpose ?

Primarily To See if Such Robust Outcomes... ... Are Also Applicable for Patients with

Unwitnessed / Asystole Presentations





METHODS:

Comparison of Neuro Intact Survival for Patients Presenting with Unwitnessed Arrests and then Asystole on Initial ECG using:

Unwitnessed/Asystole Pts in the Head-Up CPR Registry (prospective data collection; 2020-2021)
 St. John's County FL, Anoka, MN, Peoria IL, Edina MN, Lucas County, OH;

VS.

- Unwitnessed Asystole Pts. Receiving Conventional CPR (C-CPR)
- Using the Control Groups from the 2-NIH OHCA Trials (ROC PRIMED, ResQTrial)... That REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION of QUALITY CPR PERFORMANCE

METHODS (cont.)

In addition, to better address the concept of non-contemporaneous comparisons,

the "Heads-Up" Registry "Unwitnessed/Asystole" Patient Data Were Compared to:



During the Same Period Used for the Head-Up Registry Data (2020-2023)

* NOTE: C.A.R.E.S. Covers ~40% of all U.S. Out-of-Hospital Arrests And Likely Represents the More Progressive EMS Systems That Monitor These Data





Results?





AHUP-CPR VS. C-CPR (NIH Studies)

FYI: Asystole was the Presenting Rhythm in 61% & 62%, respectively, of all Patients with Non-Shockable Presentations (or about <u>half</u> of all OHCA)

% Unwitnessed Cardiac Arrests Presenting with Asystole...

- AHUP-CPR 73% of Asystole Cases were Unwitnessed
- C-CPR (N.I.H.): 67% were Unwitnessed *p=0.07

Also: C.A.R.E.S. 69% were Unwitnessed

AHUP-CPR VS. C-CPR (N.I.H.)

Similar Demographics, Frequency of Bystander CPR, etc, and ...

- Median Time 9-1-1 Call to EMS-Initiated CPR:
 8 min (IQR 6-10) ...for AHUP-CPR, C-CPR & C.A.R.E.S.
- Median Time 9-1-1 Call to AHUP Application: 11 mins (IQR 9-15)
- 80% AHUP applied in <16 mins



Unwitnessed Arrest / Asystolic Presentation

Survival with Good Neurological Function (SURV_{GNF})

AHUP-CPR Had a Much Higher Odds of Achieving Neurologically-Favorable Survival

$SURV_{GNF} = 1.5\% [7/480]_{vs} 0.3\% [2/766]$ p = 0.015

C.A.R.E.S. = 0.5% [608/101,421] p = 0.0097

Time Dependency of AHUP *Many of the Total Cases Had >>20 min Response*

Unwitnessed Asystole Patients

Good Neuro Outcome

C-CPR: -- Any EMS Response >8 min (9-1-1 to EMS CPR Start) had ZERO Additional Survivors (even to Hospital D/C)

AHUP-CPR <11 Mins Median $T_{CPR} = 11$ mins

AHUP-CPR <16 Mins 80% of Pts. T_{CPR} = 16 mins 2.6%







LIMITATIONS / DISCUSSION

- Relatively Small Sample Sizes
 But the Statistics Are Already Compelling ... esp., when Compared to the High-Performance EMS Agencies that Closely Scrutinized CPR Quality/Outcomes
 - ALSO -- Registry Data Were Collected During COVID when Asystole Cases Sky-Rocketed with Consistently Futile Efforts
- These Raw Data for Unwitnessed /Asystole, Speak for Themselves
 While Survival Rates Still Relatively Low ----> Many 1,000's Saved

CONCLUSIONS



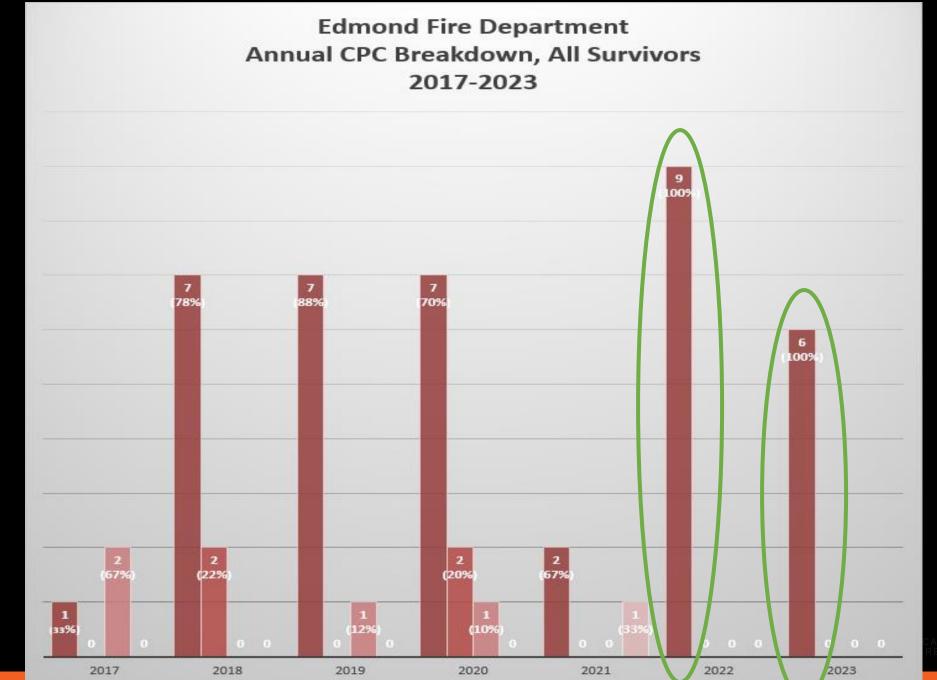


- Rapid AHUP-CPR Application is Associated with Markedly-Improved Outcomes, incl. Unwitnessed / Asystole
- •AED-Equivalent for Asystole but with Much Wider Window

 If it Can Be Implemented Correctly...
 STRONGLY Recommended for all First-In Responders (FF, EMS, Lifeguard, ICU, Emerg Dept, Cath Lab)

p=0.06





L CARE ESS.