# Insights into the pathophysiology of hypoxic ischemic brain injury

"Beyond temperature control"

ICM+ Workshop Sept 11, 2018

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### Disclosures









Cardiac arrest

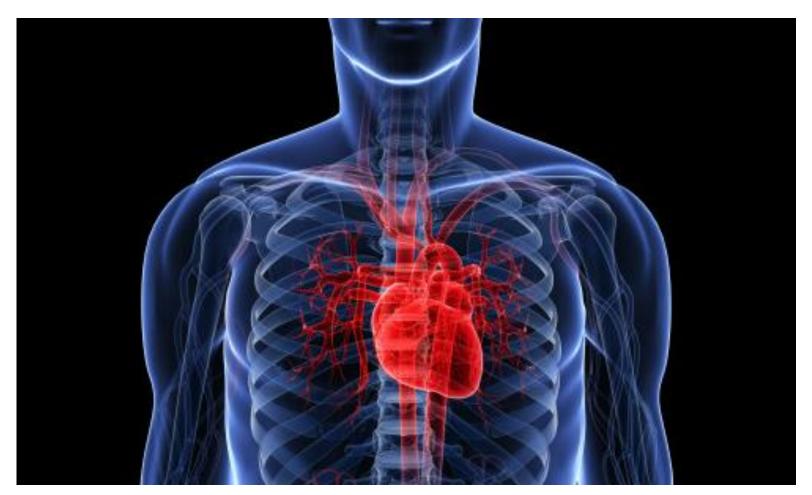






# Cardiac Arrest is NOT a heart problem

Cardiac arrest

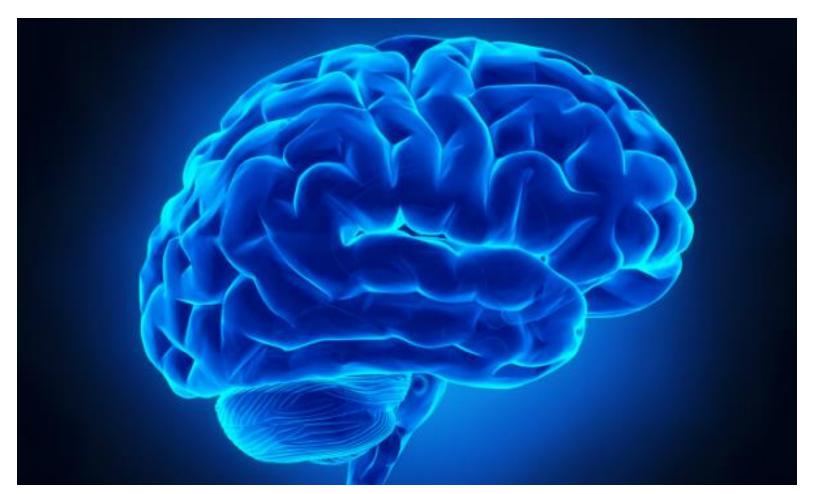






# Cardiac Arrest is a brain problem

Cardiac arrest







- 31 year old female
- PMHx: Wolf Parkinson White
   No other cardiac risk factors
- Drugs: None
- Fam Hx: No cardiac history or sudden cardiac death
- Social: Full time student, occasional alcohol, no elicit drugs





- 31 year old female
- 9:00am collapses at desk while in class, pulseless
- 9:02am bystander CPR commenced
- 9:10 EMS arrives
  - Initial rhythm Ventricular fibrillation
  - Defibrillation x 4
  - Epinephrine x 3
- 9:25am Return of spontaneous circulation
- Post resuscitation GCS: 3
- 9:37am Arrival at VGH

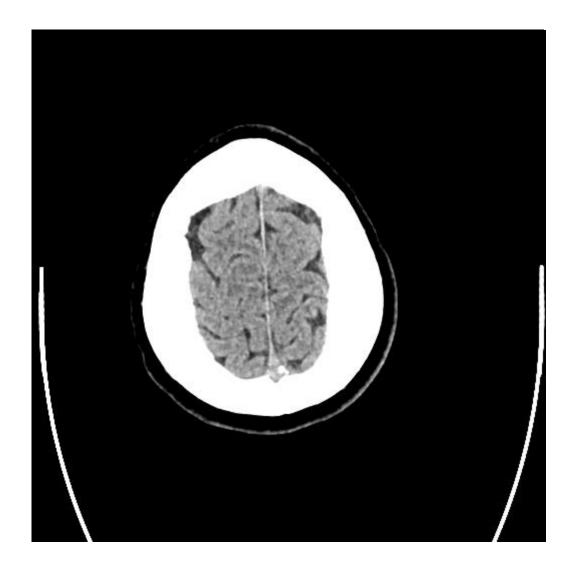




- 31 year old female
- Day 1
  - Pupils 3/3 and reactive
  - Sedated with Propofol and fentanyl
  - TTM 36°C with surface cooling
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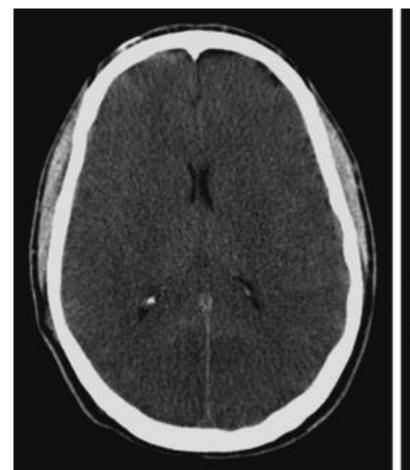


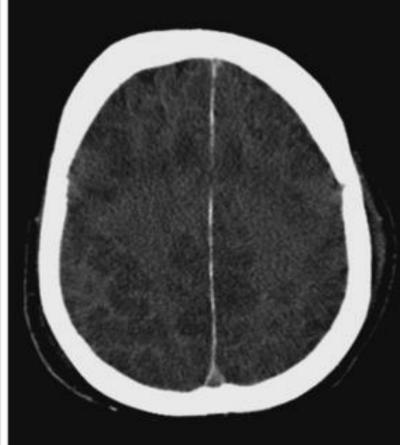




# Hypoxic ischemic brain injury

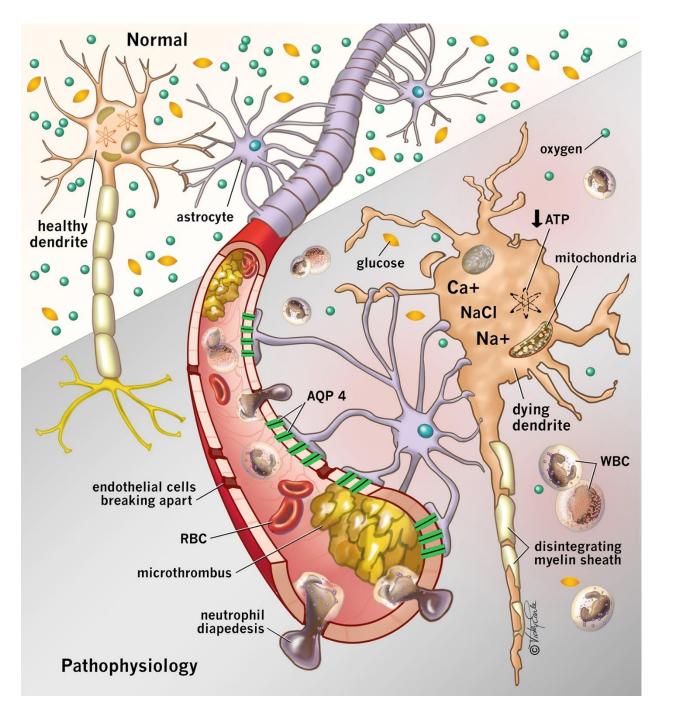
HIBI







# HIBI





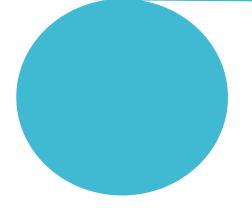
# HIBI Management Paradigm

Prevention of Secondary Injury

Management

Cerebral oxygen delivery

Cerebral oxygen utilization



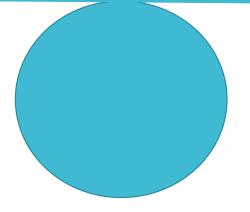
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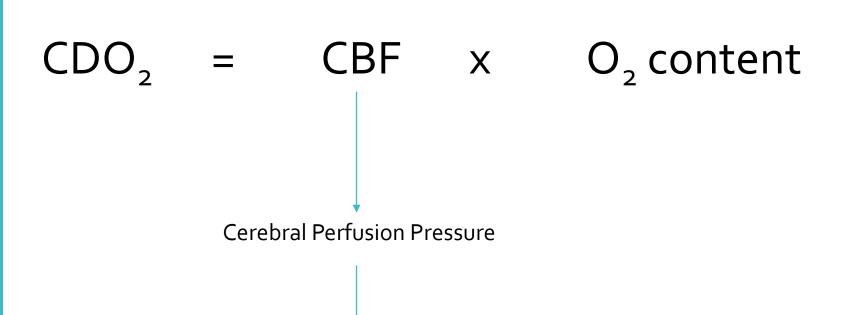




# Cerebral Oxygen Delivery

Prevention of Secondary Injury

Management



Mean arterial pressure - Intracranial Pressure



## Cerebral Oxygen Delivery

Prevention of Secondary Injury

 $CDO_2 = CBF \times O_2$  content

Cerebral Perfusion Pressure

Management

Mean arterial pressure - Intracran

Intracranial Pressure

Mean Arterial Pressure

What is the optimal mean arterial pressure to perfuse the brain in hypoxic ischemic brain injury?

Mean Arterial Pressure

#### Part 9: Post-Cardiac Arrest Care

2010 American Heart Association Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care

Vasoactive drug infusions such as dopamine, norepinephrine, or epinephrine may be initiated if necessary and titrated to achieve a minimum systolic blood pressure of  $\geq 90 \text{ mm Hg}$  or a mean arterial pressure of  $\geq 65 \text{ mm Hg}$ .

LOE B). Although human studies have not established ideal targets for blood pressure or blood oxygenation,  $^{11,12}$  a mean arterial pressure  $\geq 65$  mm Hg and an ScvO<sub>2</sub>  $\geq 70\%$  are generally considered reasonable goals.

Mean Arterial Pressure

#### The New England Journal of Medicine

# EARLY GOAL-DIRECTED THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF SEVERE SEPSIS AND SEPTIC SHOCK

EMANUEL RIVERS, M.D., M.P.H., BRYANT NGUYEN, M.D., SUZANNE HAVSTAD, M.A., JULIE RESSLER, B.S., ALEXANDRIA MUZZIN, B.S., BERNHARD KNOBLICH, M.D., EDWARD PETERSON, Ph.D., AND MICHAEL TOMLANOVICH, M.D., FOR THE EARLY GOAL-DIRECTED THERAPY COLLABORATIVE GROUP\*

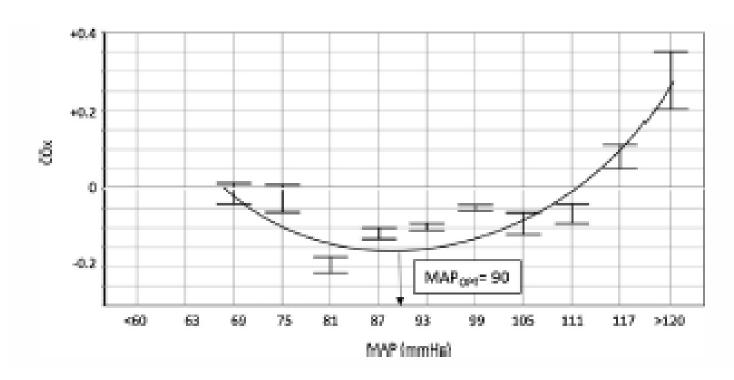
Mean Arterial Pressure

#### Resuscitation

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:

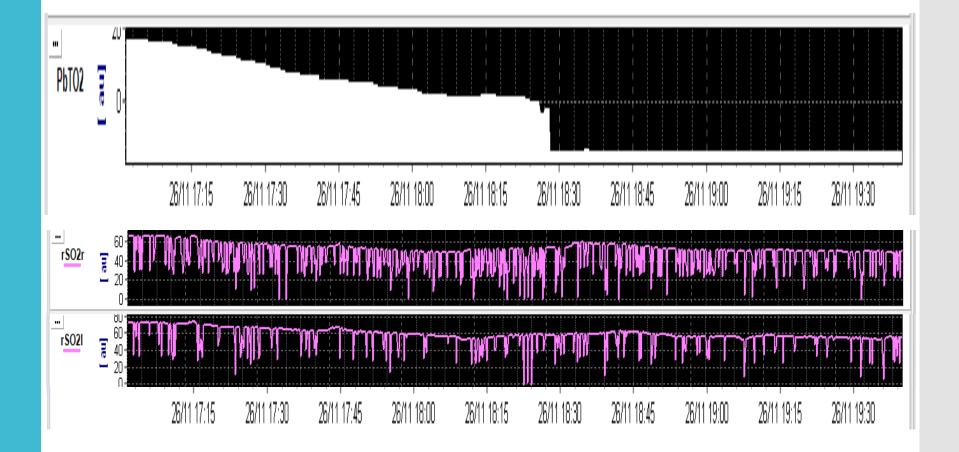
A pilot proof-of-concept study\*

Mypinder S. Sekhon<sup>a</sup>, Peter Smielewski<sup>b</sup>, Tahara D. Bhate<sup>a</sup>, Penelope M. Brasher<sup>c</sup>, Denise Foster<sup>a</sup>, David K. Menon<sup>b</sup>, Arun K. Gupta<sup>b</sup>, Marek Czosnyka<sup>d</sup>, William R. Henderson<sup>a</sup>, Kenneth Gin<sup>e</sup>, Graham Wong<sup>e</sup>, Donald E. Griesdale<sup>a,c,f,\*</sup>

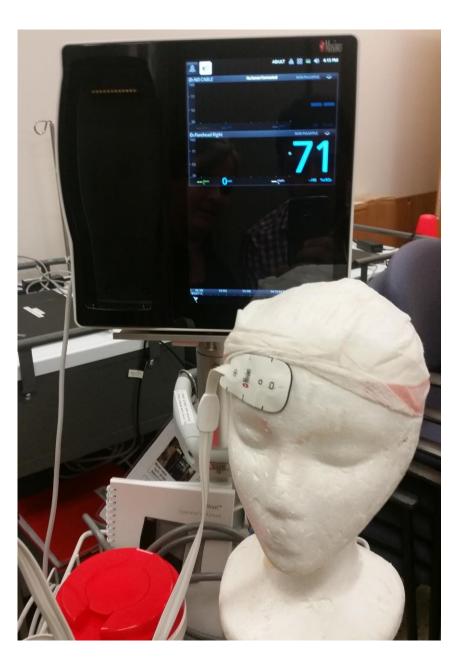




# NIRS Validity?



NIRS Validity?









### CAMP HIBI



#### <u>Cerebral Autoregulation Monitoring using COx and PRx in</u> Hypoxemic Ischemic brain Injury (CAMP – HIBI)

#### Study design:

 Single center interventional study of invasive ICP / PbO<sub>2</sub> monitoring in patients who remain comatose after cardiac arrest

#### Research Objectives:

- 1. Assess feasibility to collect invasive monitoring data
- Characterize the temporal trends of ICP / PbO2 and cerebral autoregulation
- 3. Assess the agreement between:
  - 1. PbO2 and rSO2 / SjO2
  - 2. Relations of CDO2 determinants with PbO2
  - 3. Determination of MAPopt
    - 1. Invasive methods vs. non-invasive comparison

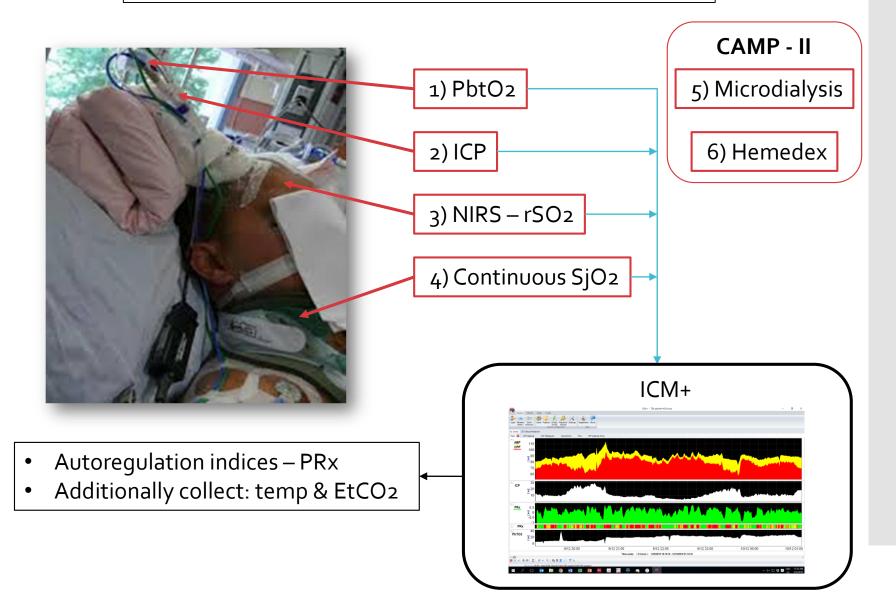






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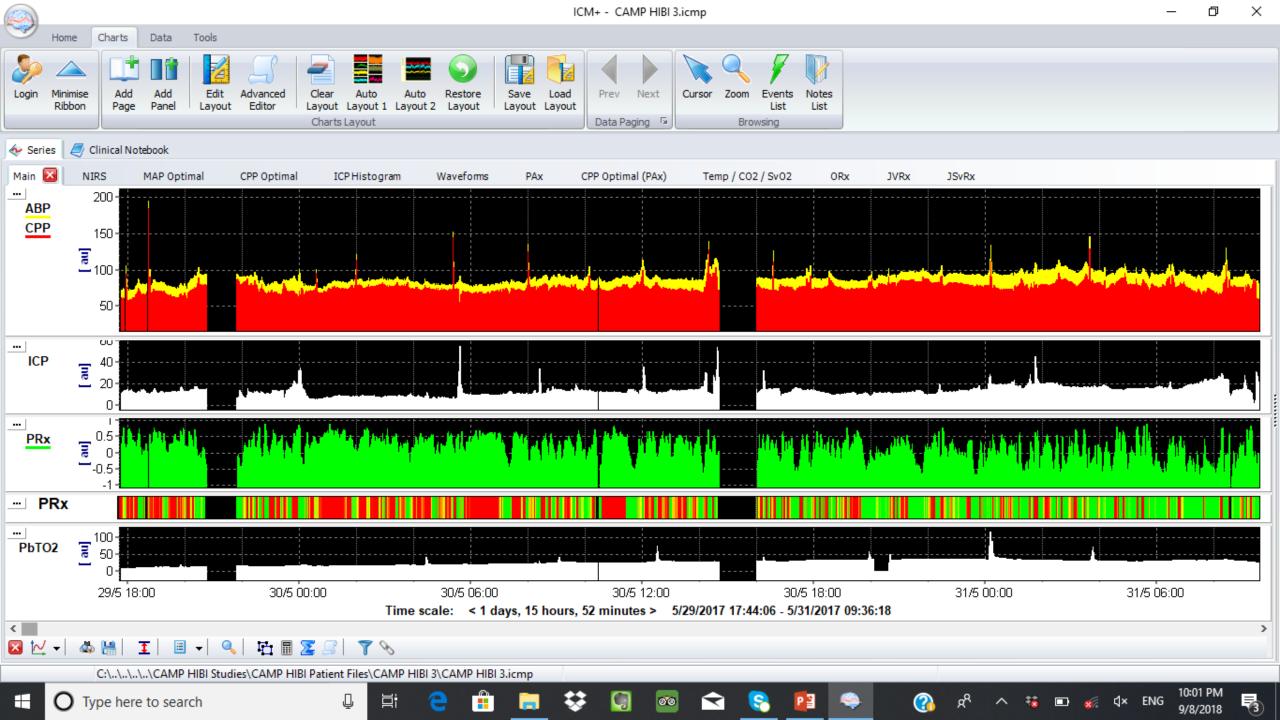


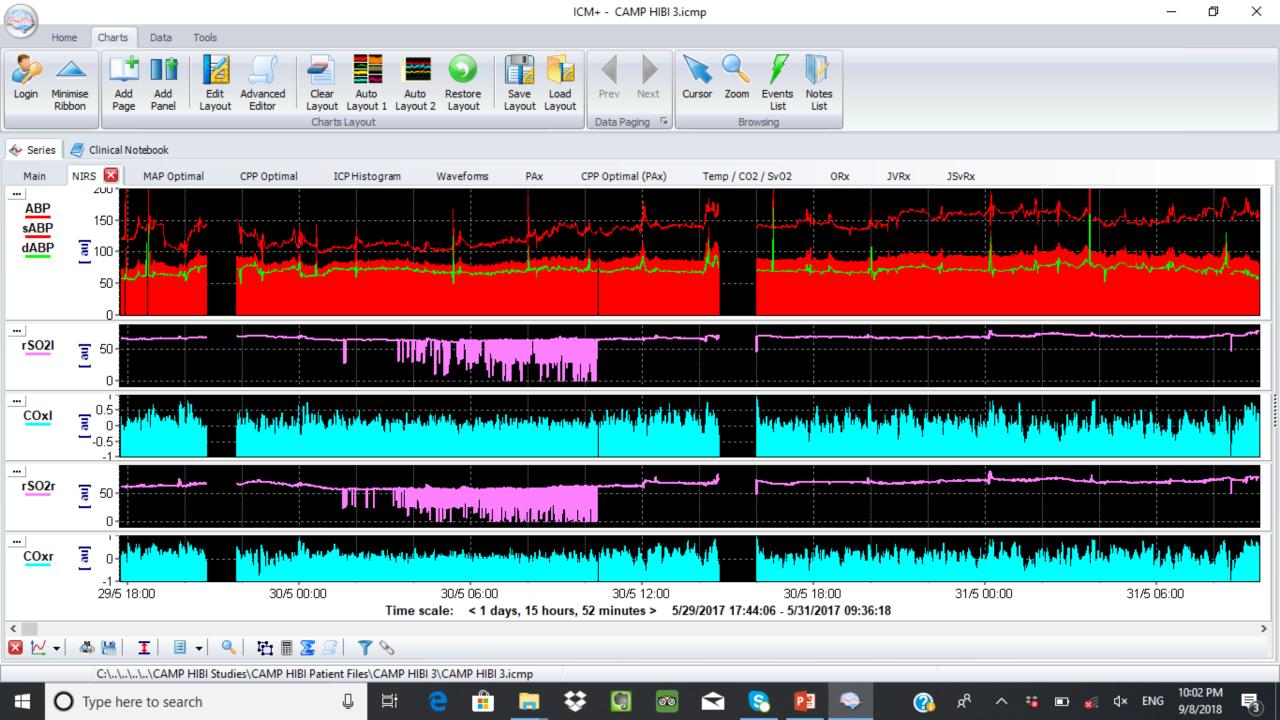
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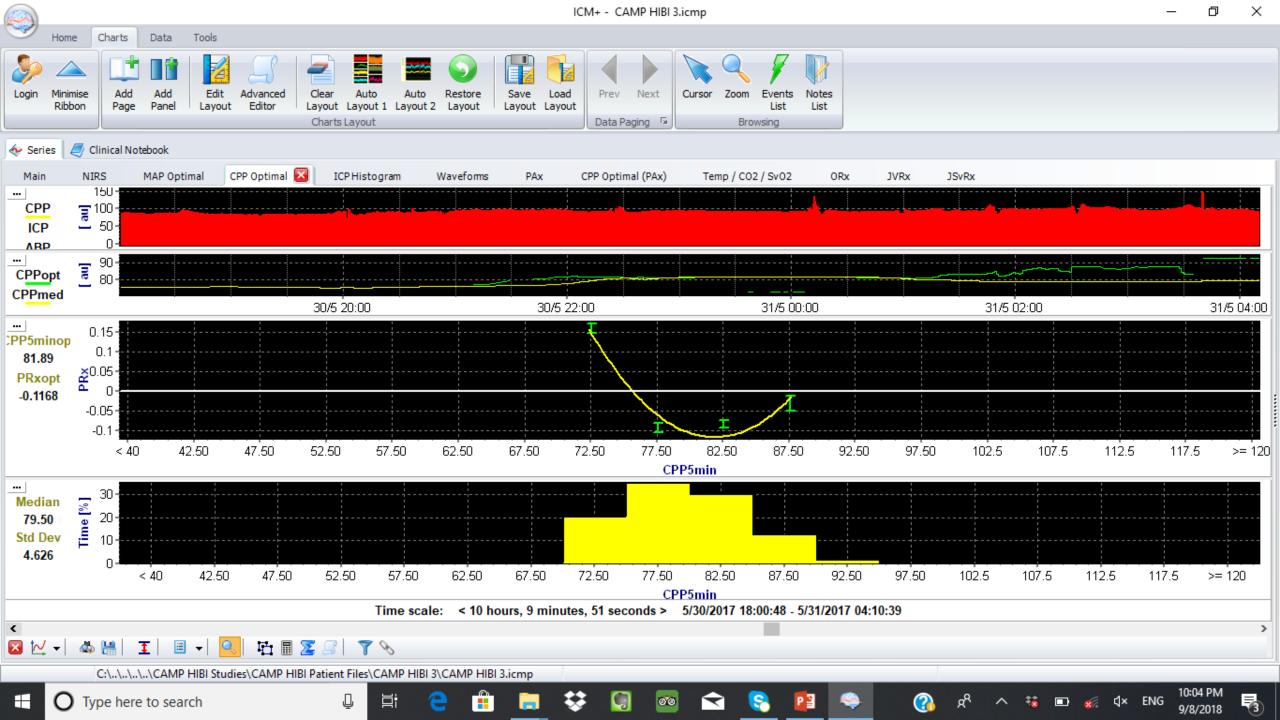


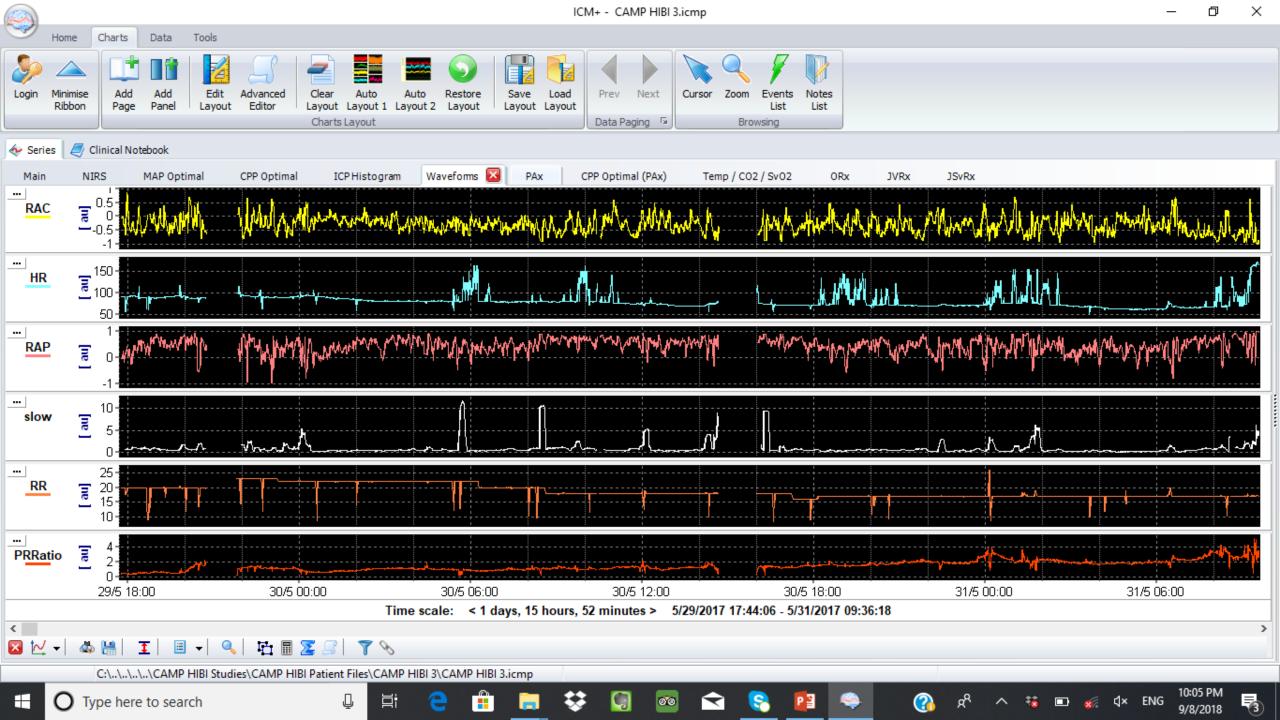
Study ID	Age	Gender	Arrest Etiology	Rhythm	Witnessed	Time to ROSC	Post ROSC	Time to	Duration of	6 month
						(mins)	GCS	MMM (h)	MMM (h)	GOS
1	20	Male	Нурохіа	PEA	No	12	5	16	24	4
2	47	Male	Нурохіа	PEA	No	15	3	6	39	1
3	23	Male	Hemorrhage	PEA	Yes	22	3	14	51	5
4	71	Female	Нурохіа	PEA	No	14	4	8	37	1
5	31	Female	VF	VF	Yes	25	4	43	94	5
6	57	Male	Anaphylaxis	PEA	No	24	6	7	42	1
7	37	Male	Drowning	PEA	Yes	36	3	6	18	1
8	67	Female	Нурохіа	PEA	Yes	17	3	8	8	1
9	48	Male	Opioid overdose	PEA	No	27	3	10	62	5
10	49	Male	Asthma	PEA	Yes	18	4	9	47	1

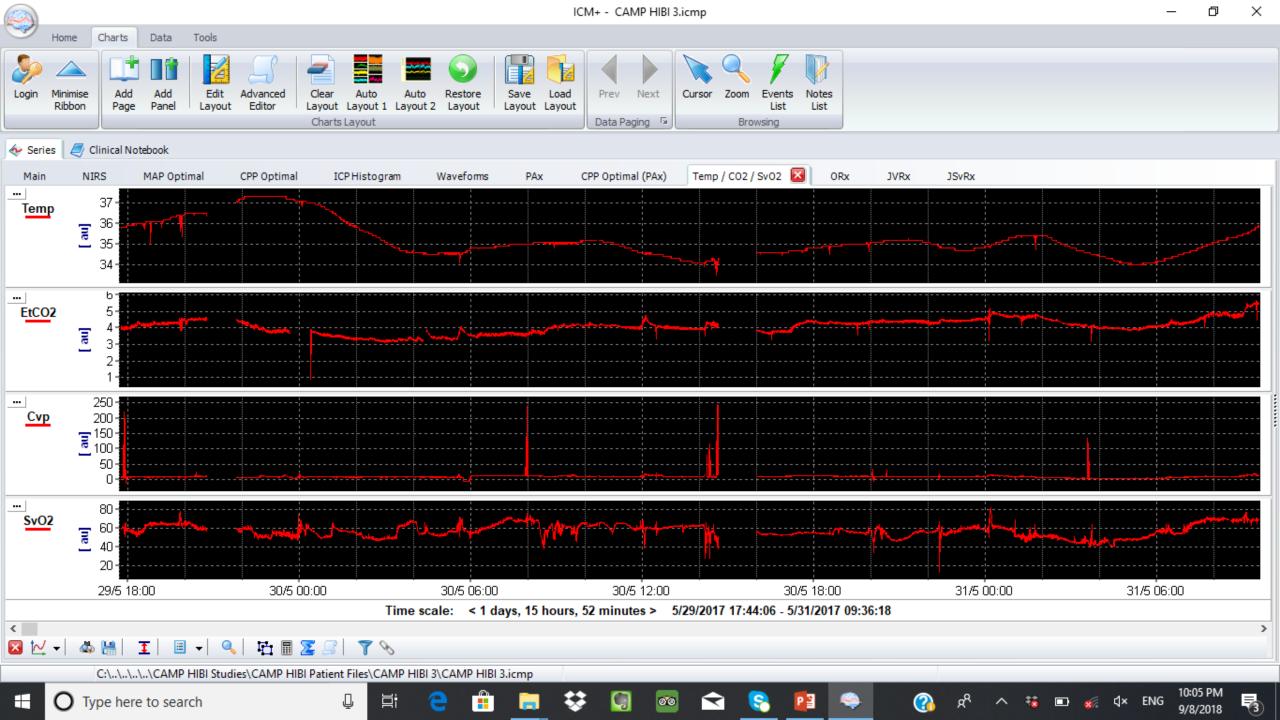
Abbreviations: PEA – Pulseless electrical activity; VF – Ventricular fibrillation; ROSC – Return of spontaneous circulation; GCS – Glasgow coma scale; MMM – Multimodal monitoring; GOS – Glasgow outcome score

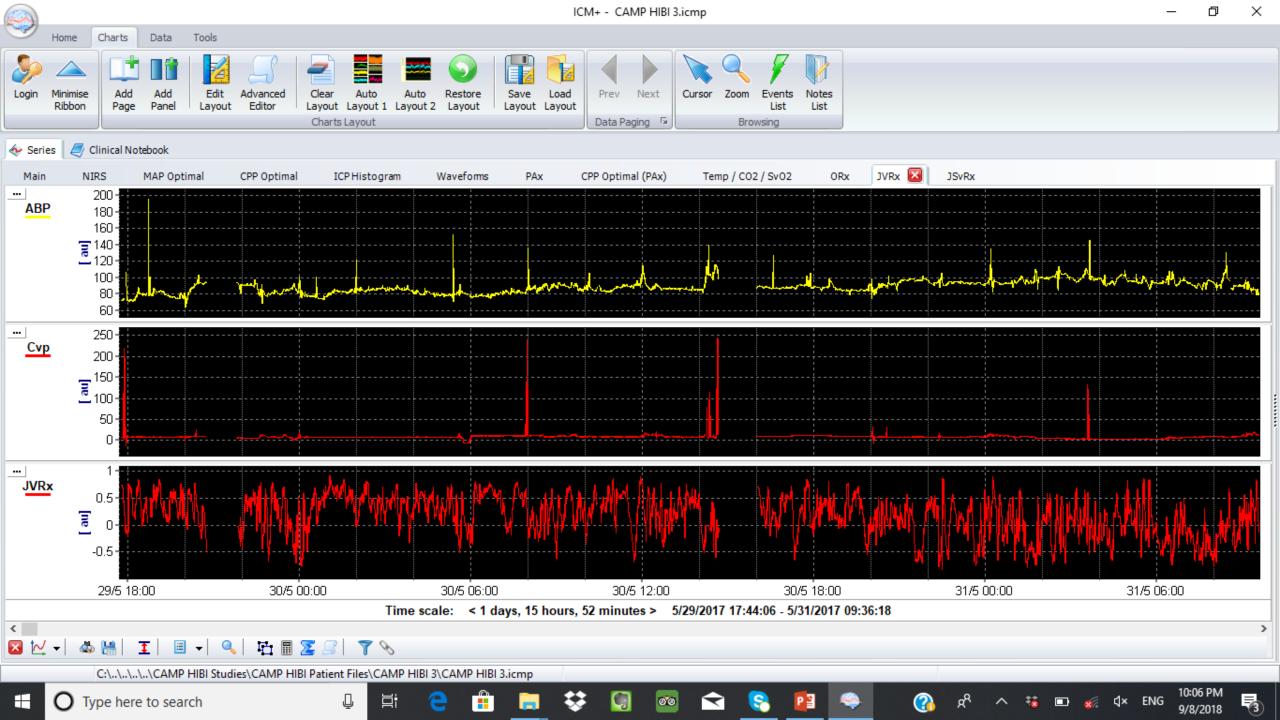


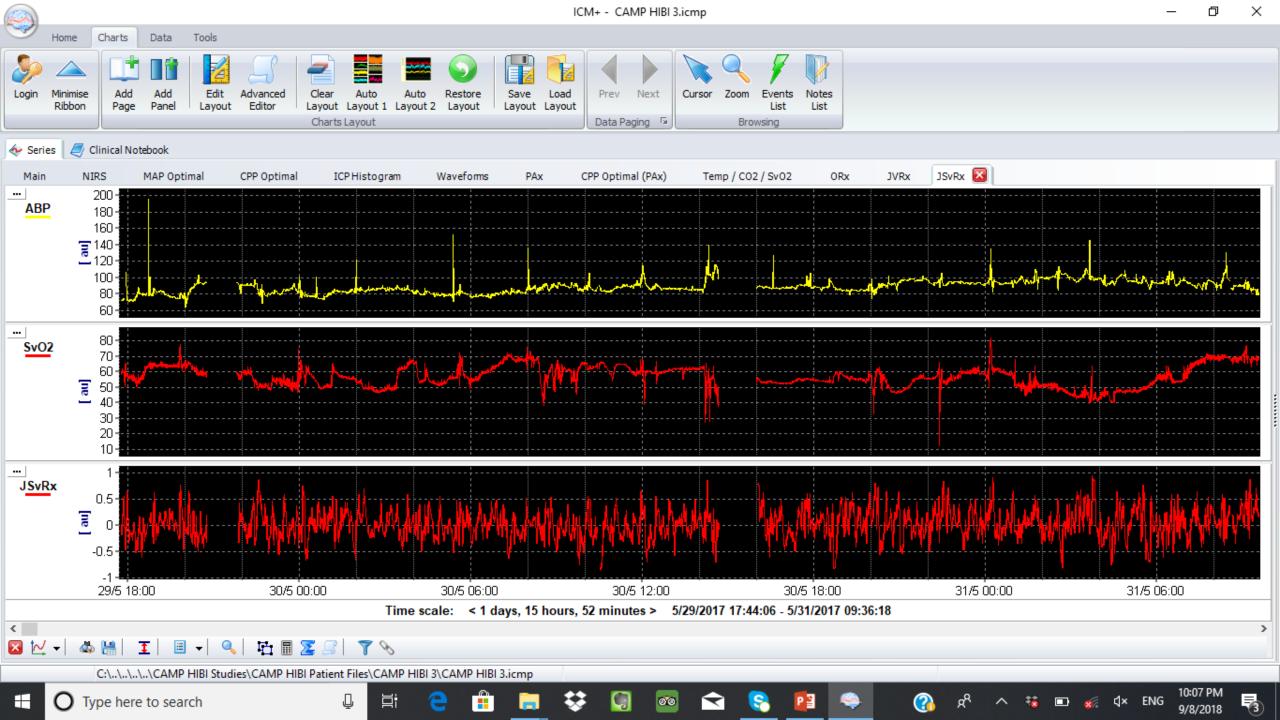










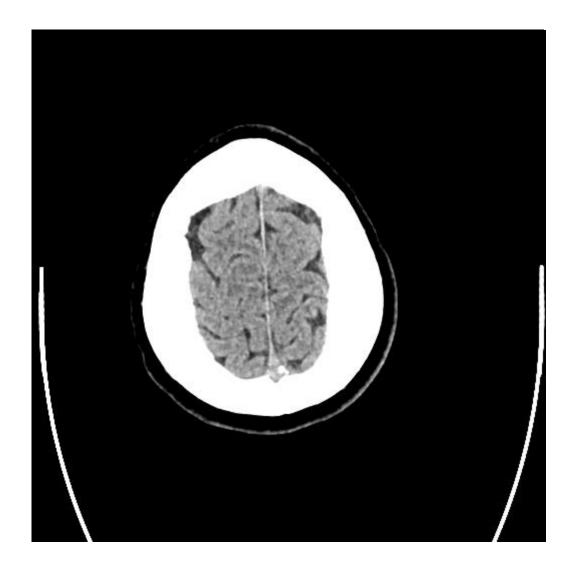




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- 31 year old female
- Day 2
  - Sedation withdrawn at ~ 30h post arrest
  - 14:00 E1/VT/M1
- Day 3
  - 15:30 Pupils 8/8 and fixed
  - CT head...

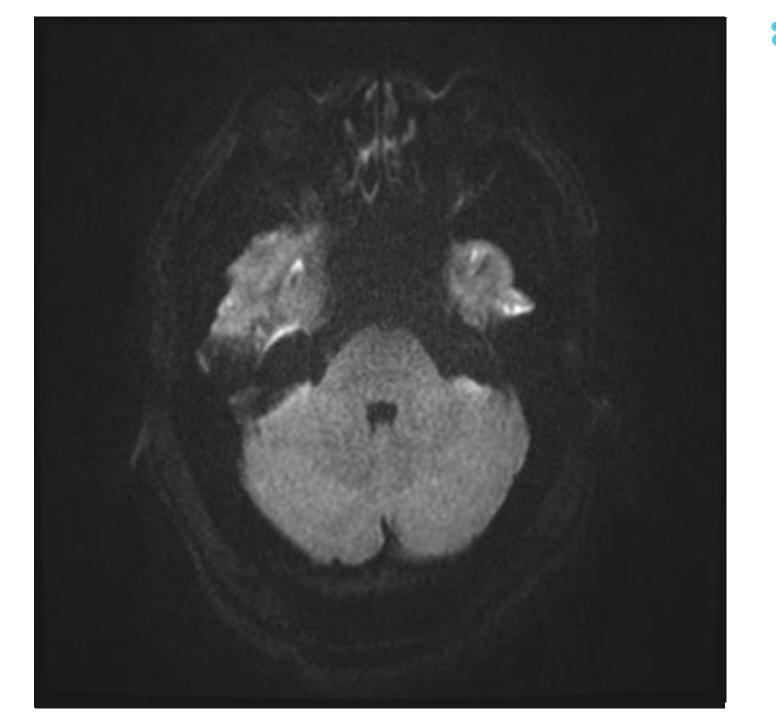






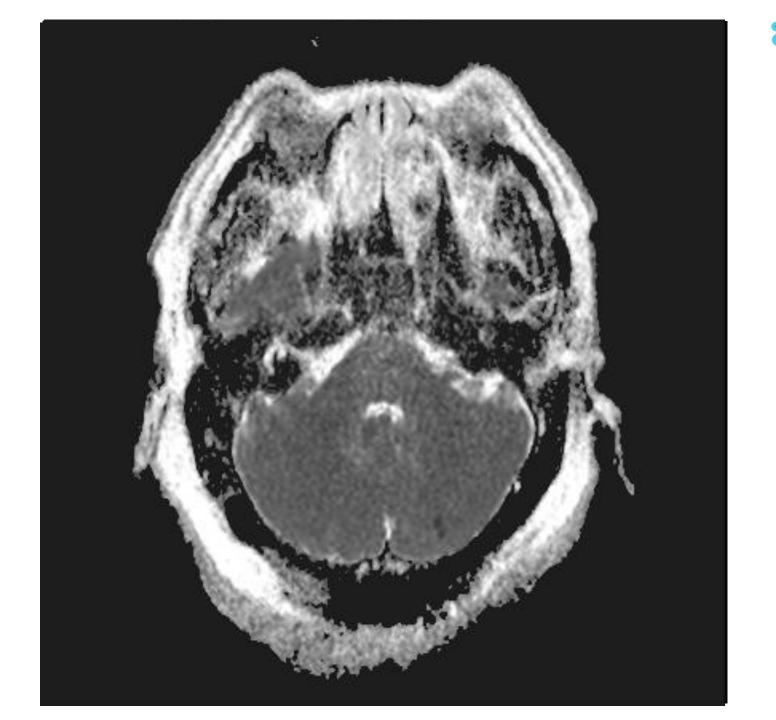














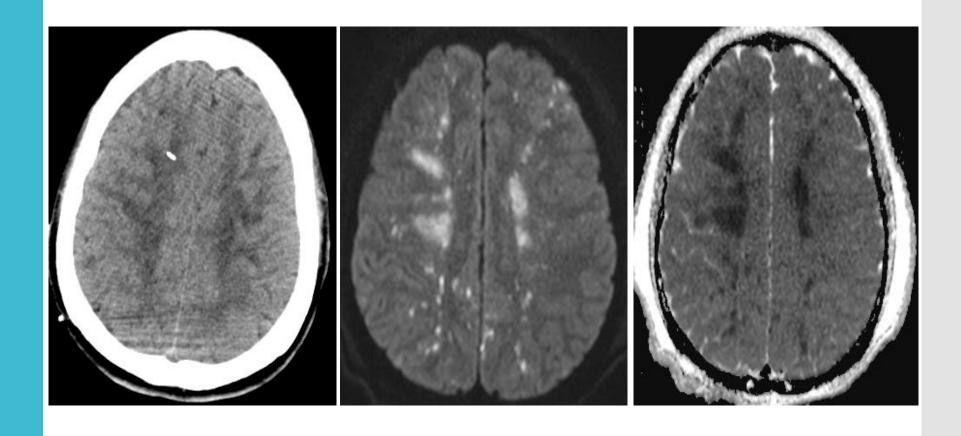


- 31 year old female
- Day 3
  - Transferred to ICU
  - 400ml 20% Mannitol and 150ml 5% Hypertonic saline
  - Pupils 6/6, sluggish
  - Role for invasive monitoring?

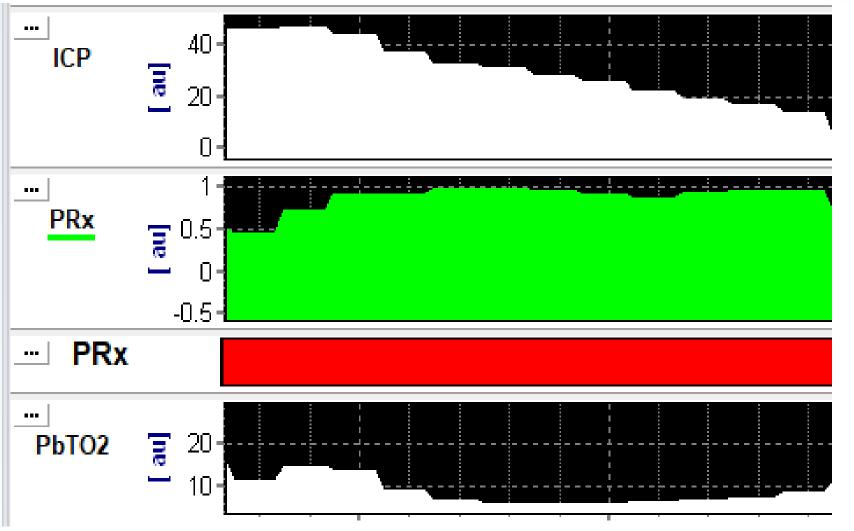






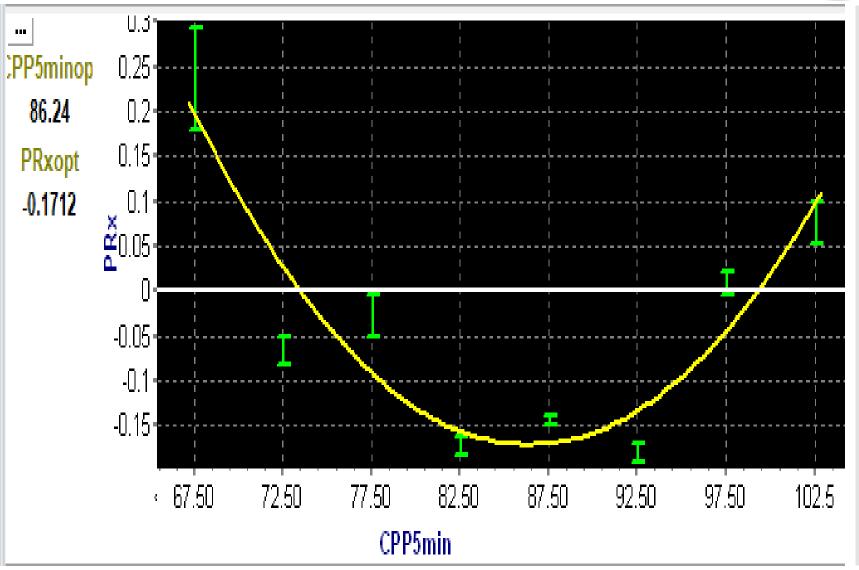








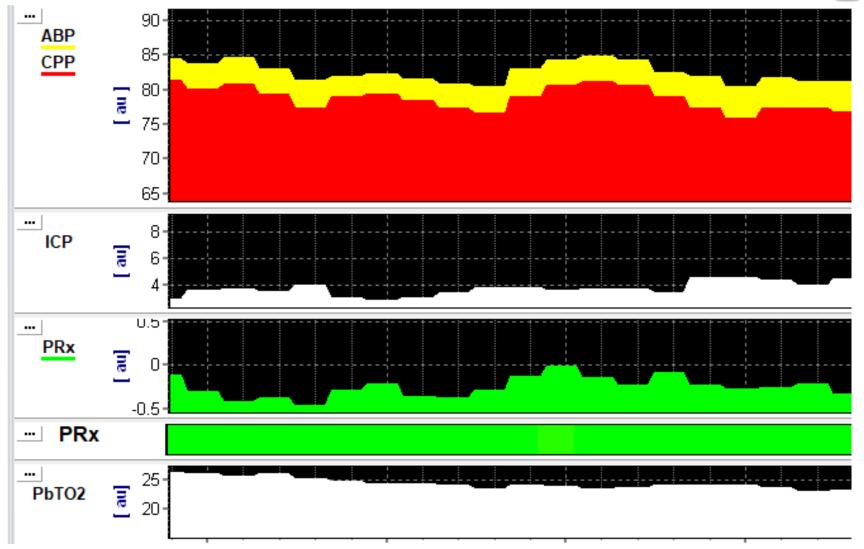






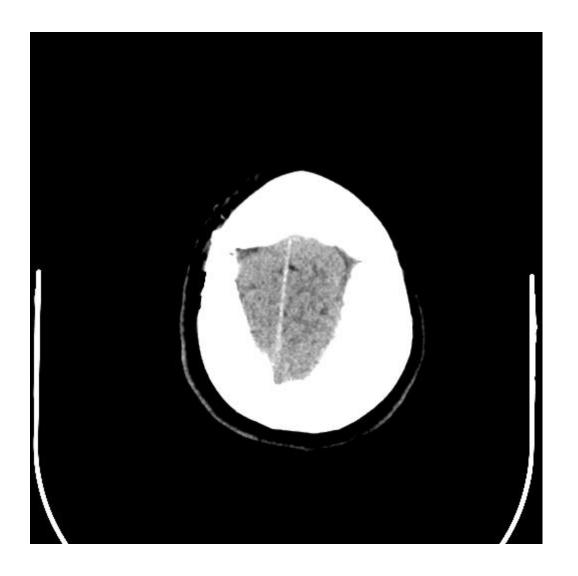
Mean arterial pressure and parenchymal brain oxygenation 90 MAP Case 20 PbO<sub>2</sub>















- 31 year old female
- Day 3 to 5
  - Managed with invasive neuromonitoring for 5 days
  - Sedation weaned on day 6 and monitoring removed
  - Day 6 E1/VT/M1
  - Day 7 E<sub>3</sub>/VT/M<sub>4</sub>
  - Day 9 Obeying commands
  - Day 14 Extubated
  - Day 27...









### **Questions**



*Visitors Welcome* 



*Visitors Welcome* 



# *Visitors Welcome*



## Thank you

### Thank you!



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