

Cerebral autoregulation in pediatric ECMO : 2 centers experience

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ICM + User's Group meeting

Leuven

 CHU de Nantes |



Experience of 2 pediatric ECMO centers



Nantes (France)

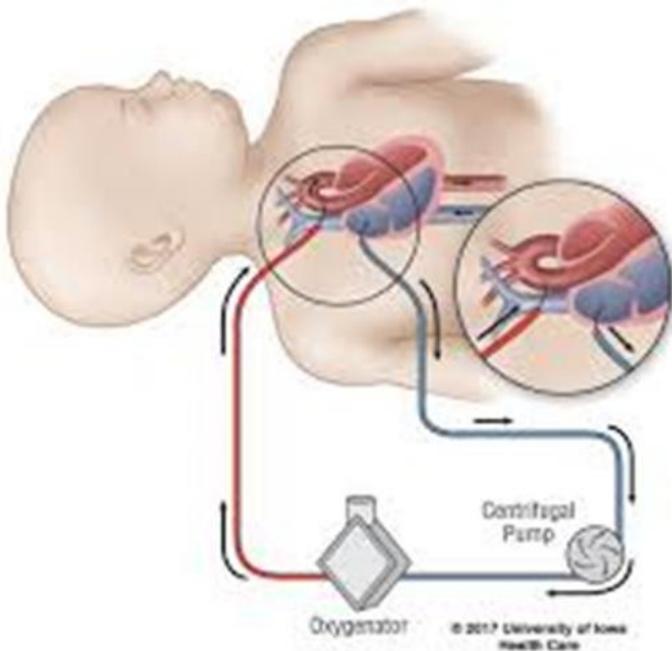


Genoa (Italy)
Dr Stefano Pezzato

- From January 2018
- 40 children
- VA and VV ECMO
- 0 to 18 years

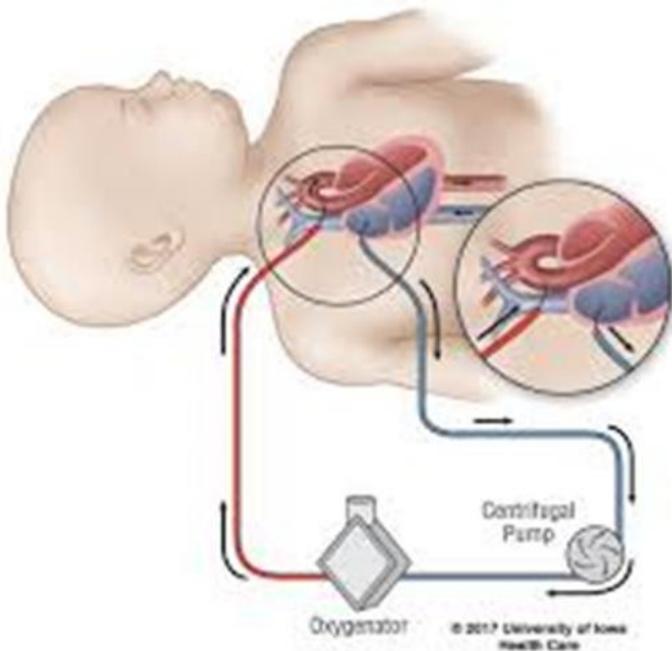
ECMO

- Hemodynamic failure
 - Cardiac surgery
 - Medical conditions
- Respiratory failure (ARDS)
- Cardio pulmonary resuscitation (ECPR)



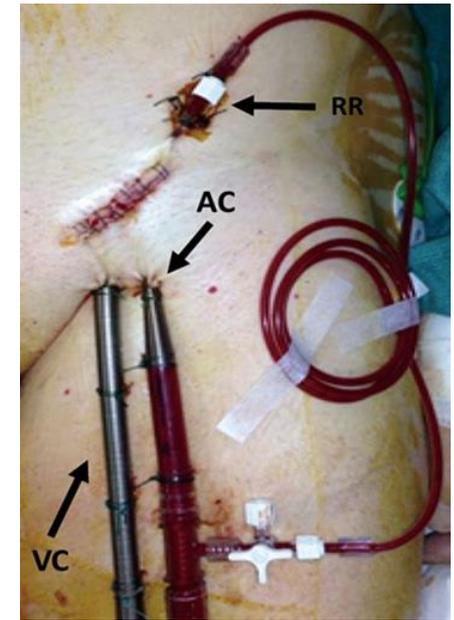
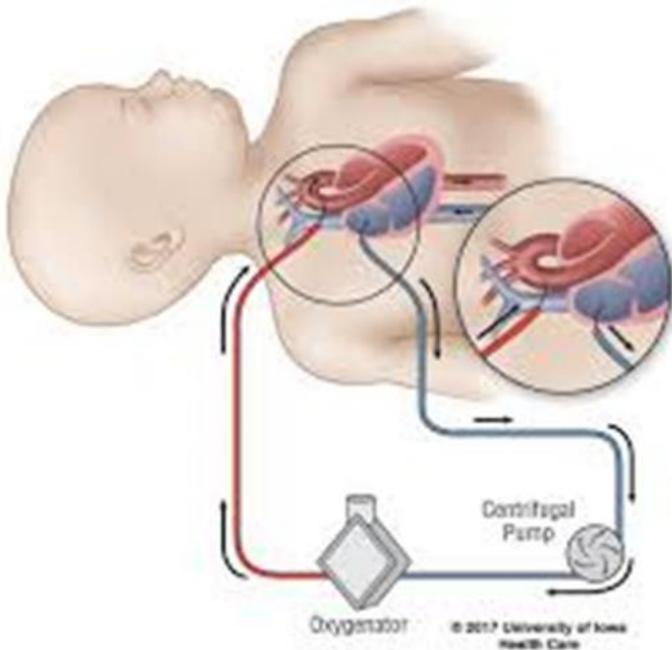
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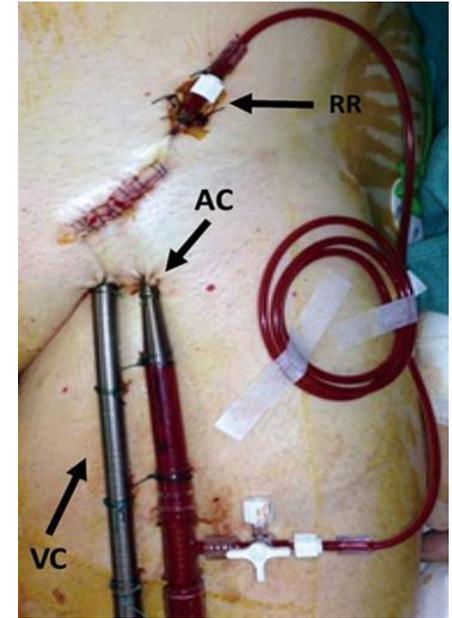
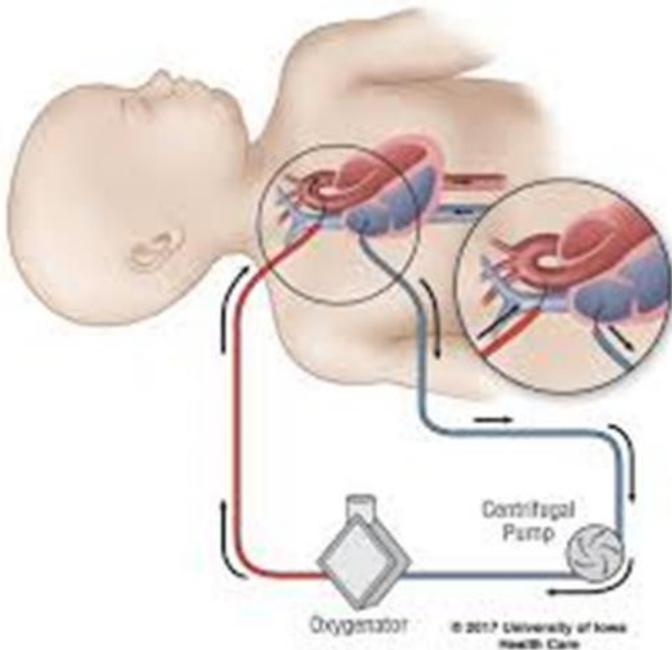
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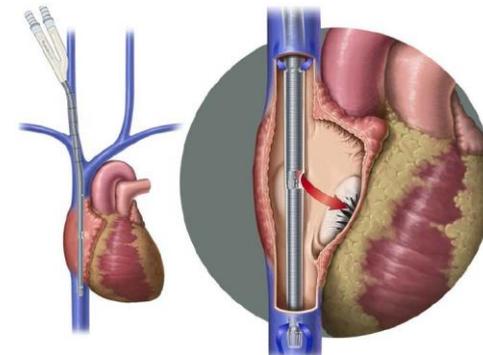
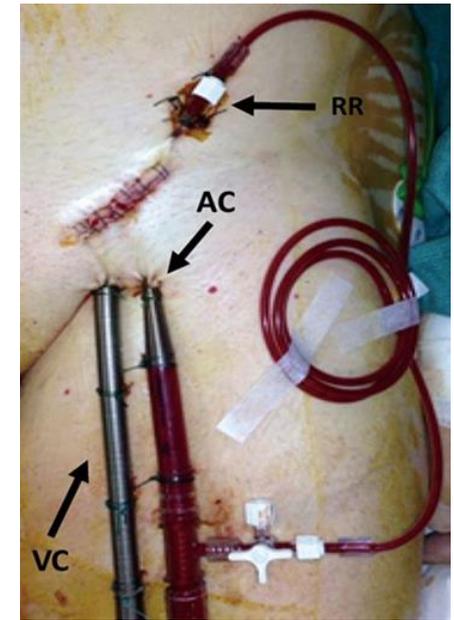
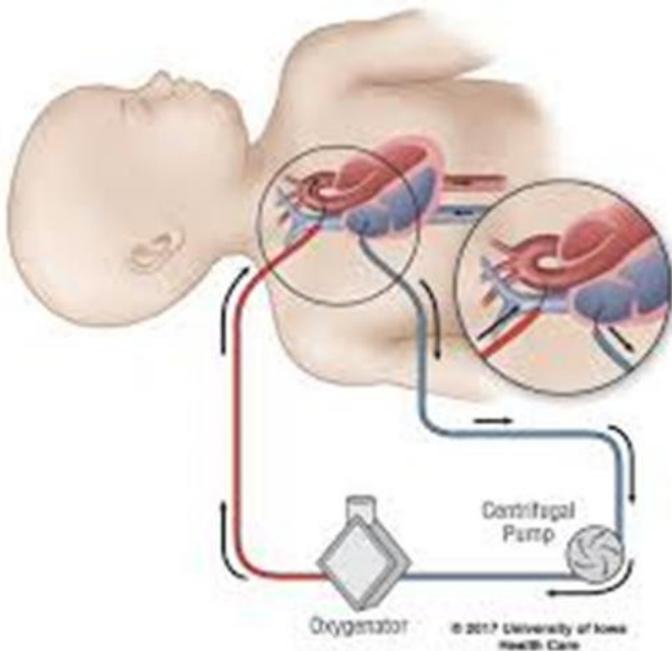
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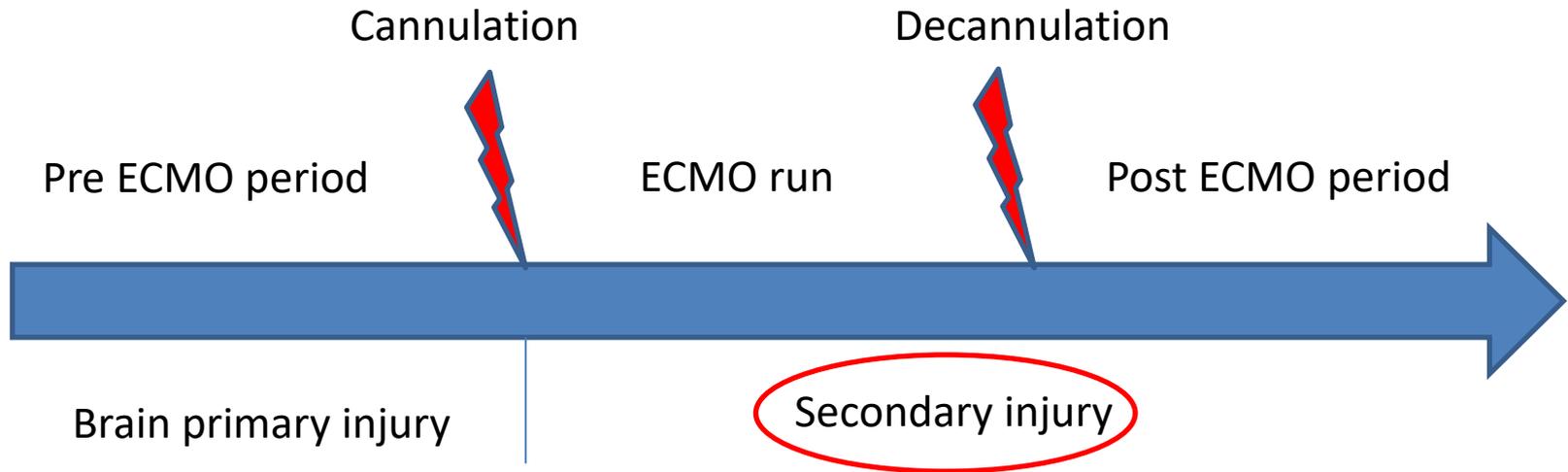
ECMO and neurological outcome



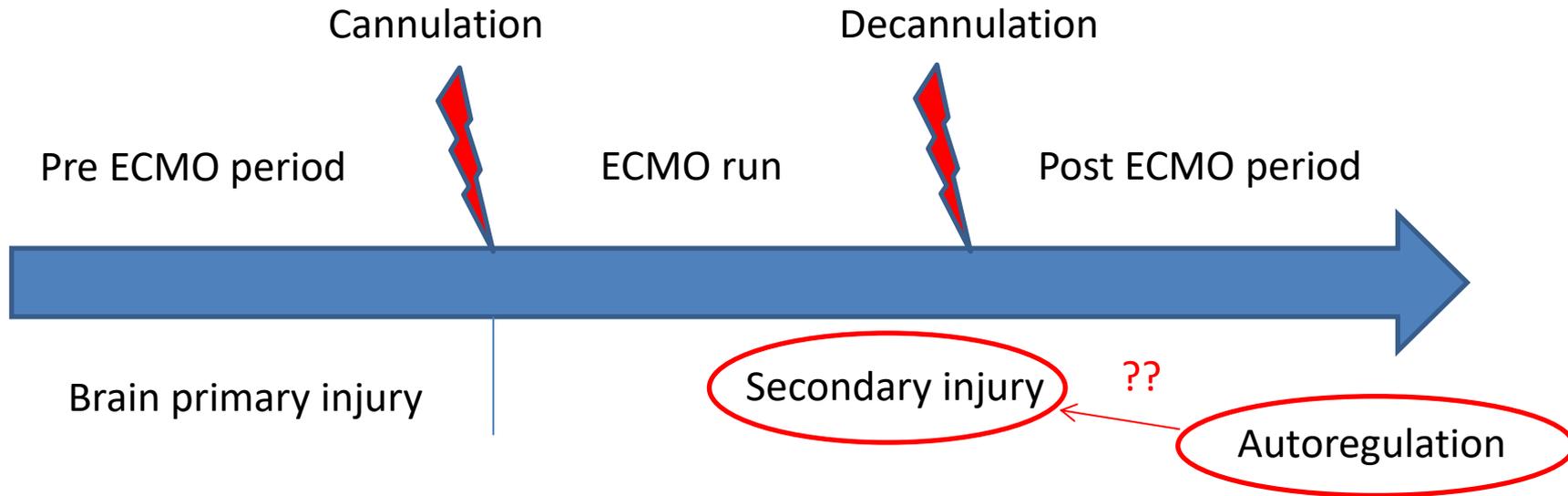
- 102 ECMO centers in the US
- From 1990 to 2009
- 31 335 ECMO patients < 18 years
- All indications

Complication	Incidence (%)	Patient Survival (%)
CNS hemorrhage	7.4	36
CNS infarction	5.7	48
clinically determined seizures	8.4	47
EEG-determined seizures	2.1	35

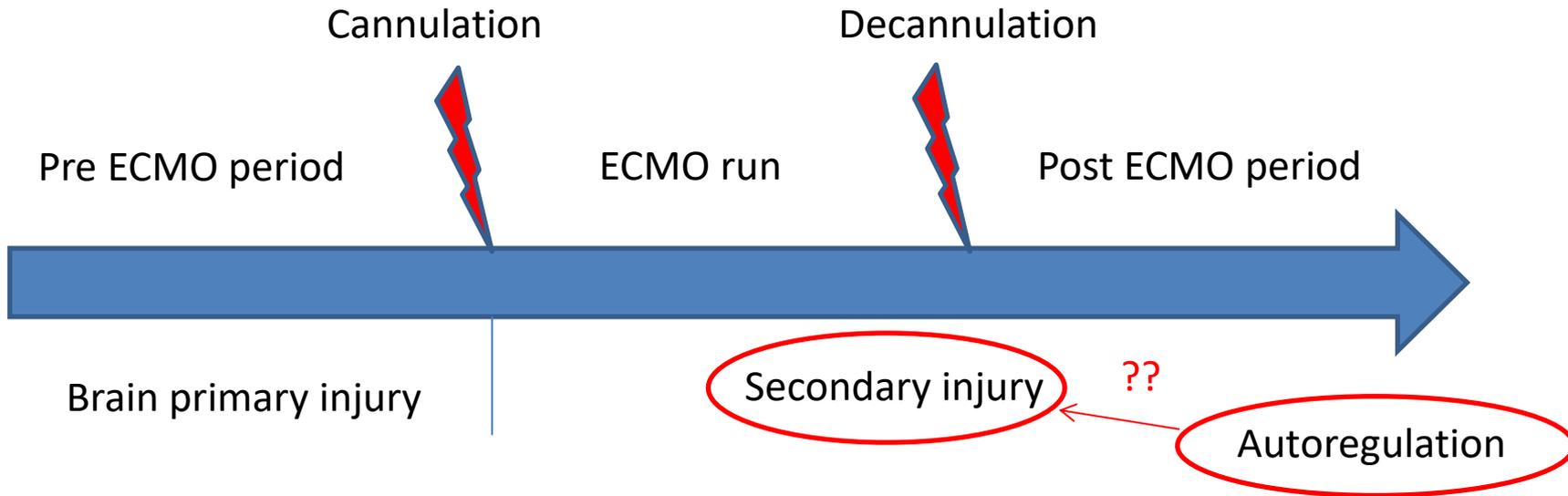
Cerebral autoregulation and ECMO



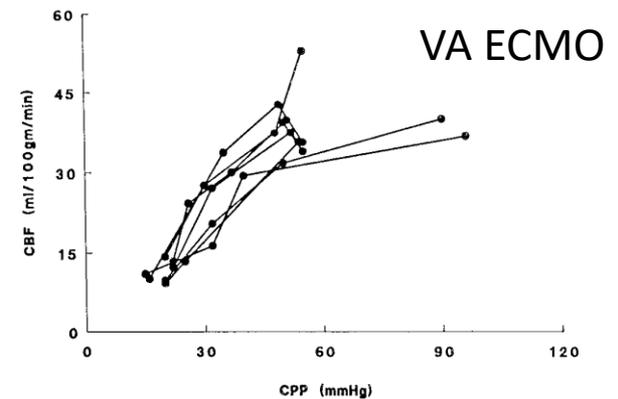
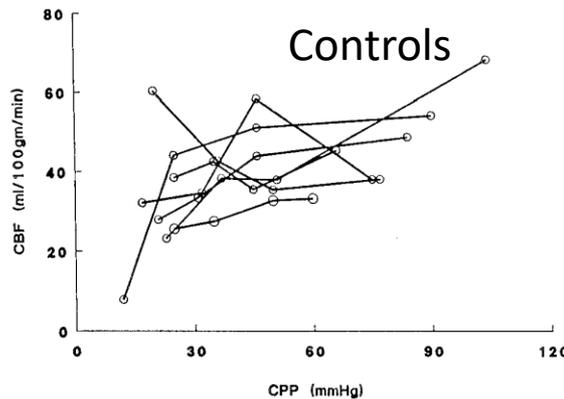
Cerebral autoregulation and ECMO



Cerebral autoregulation and ECMO



- 14 healthy newborn lambs
- VA ECMO vs controls
- Progressive decrease of CPP



Supposed mechanism : loss of pulsatility

Short. Ped Res 1993

Questions

1. Can we monitor AR at bedside during ECMO ?
2. Clinical impact of cerebral autoregulation disorders?
3. Can we control them?
 - Type of cannulation
 - ECMO flow
 - Optimal ABP
 - Optimal PCO₂
 - ...

Which signals and index?

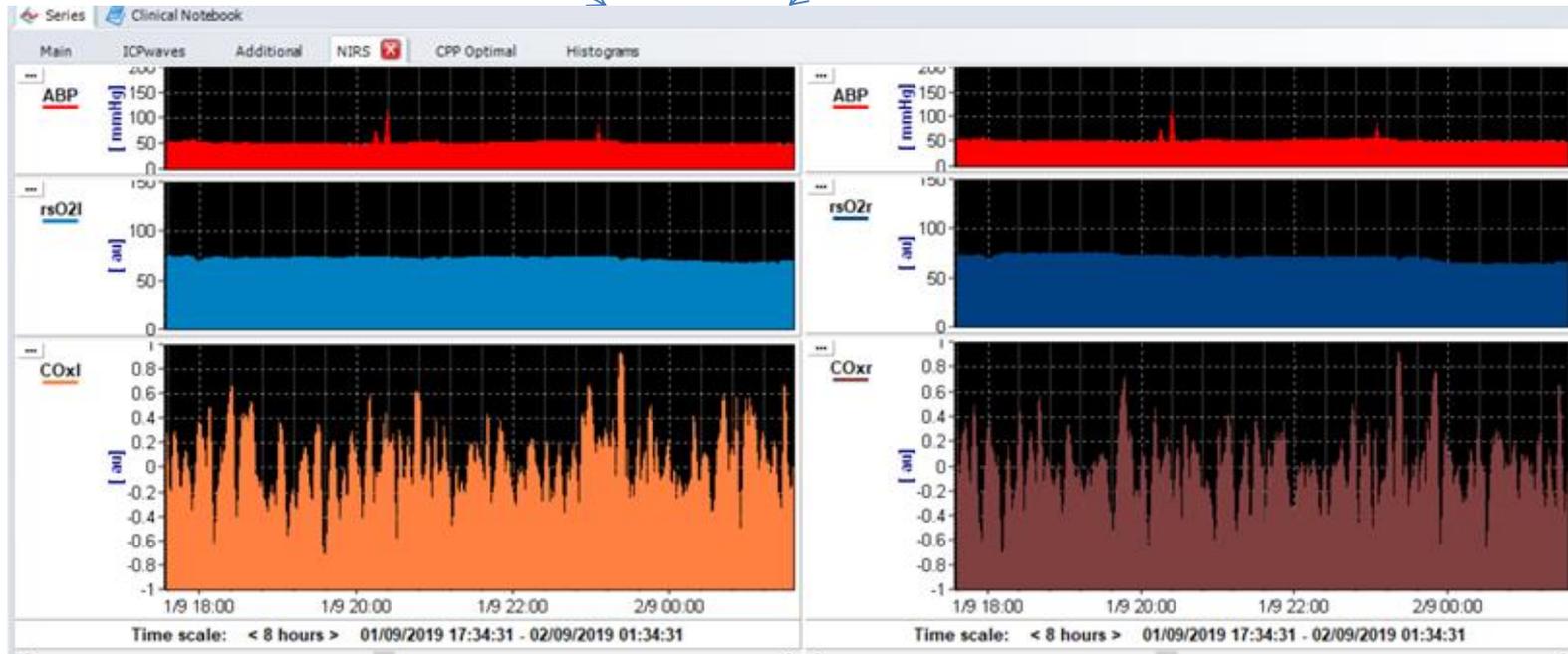


RSO2

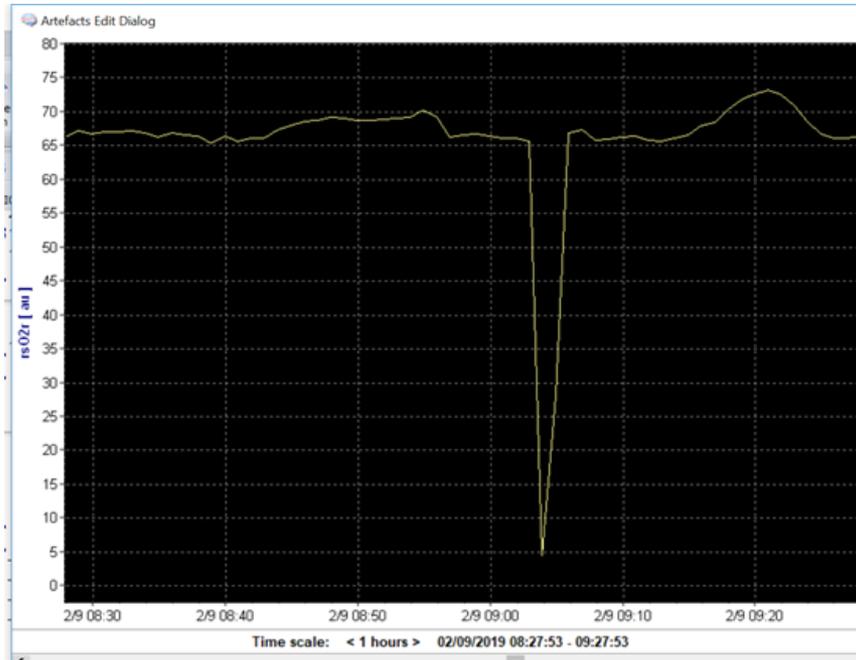
ABP

ICM+

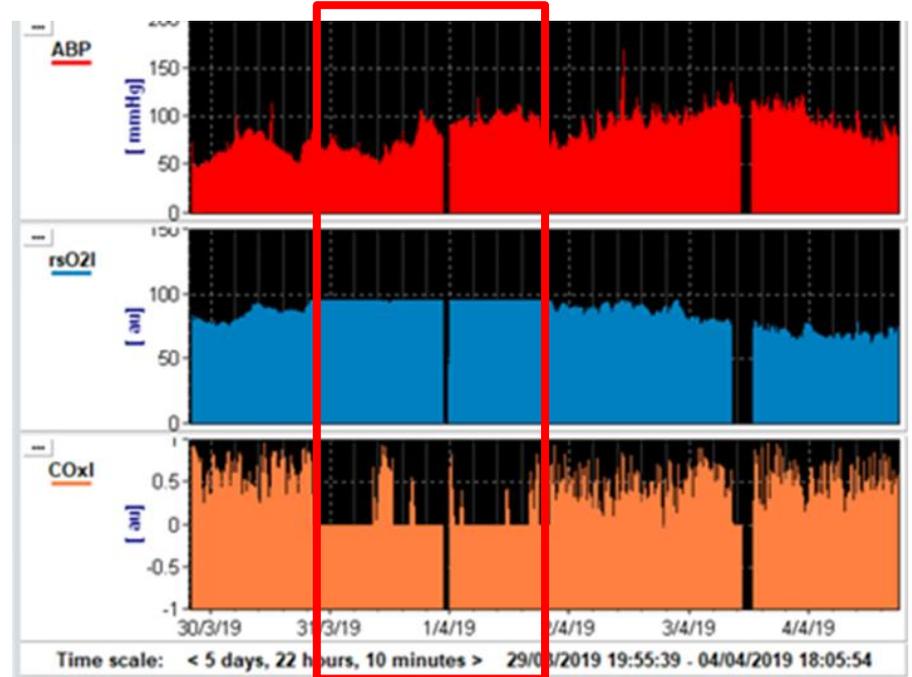
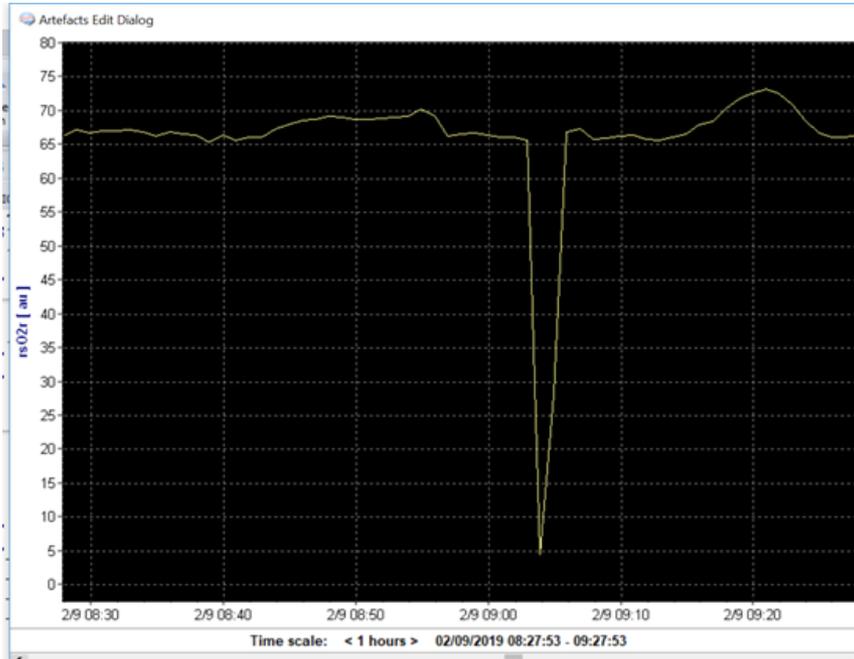
COx



RSO2 artefacts

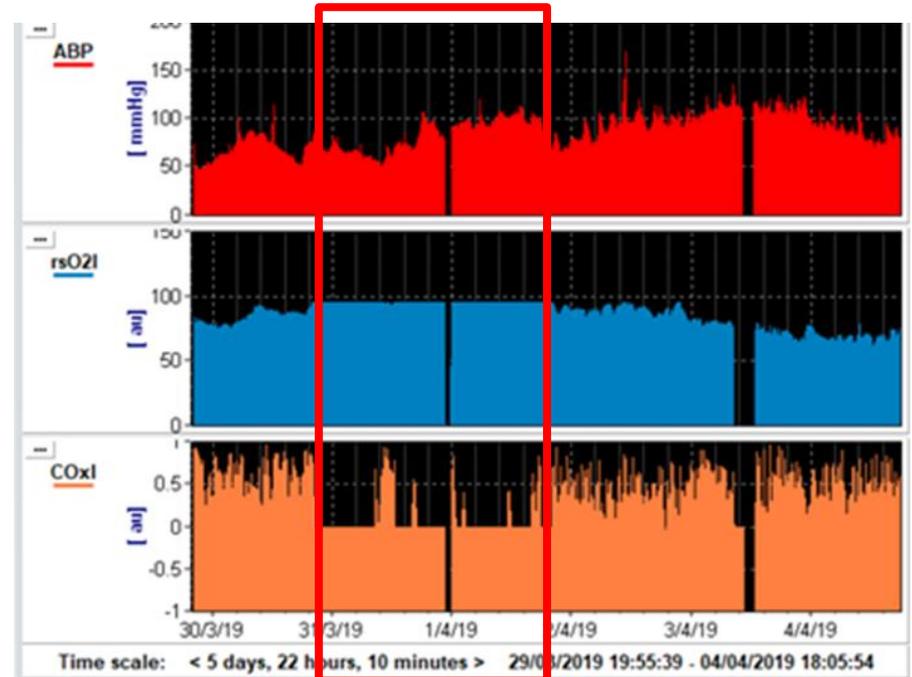
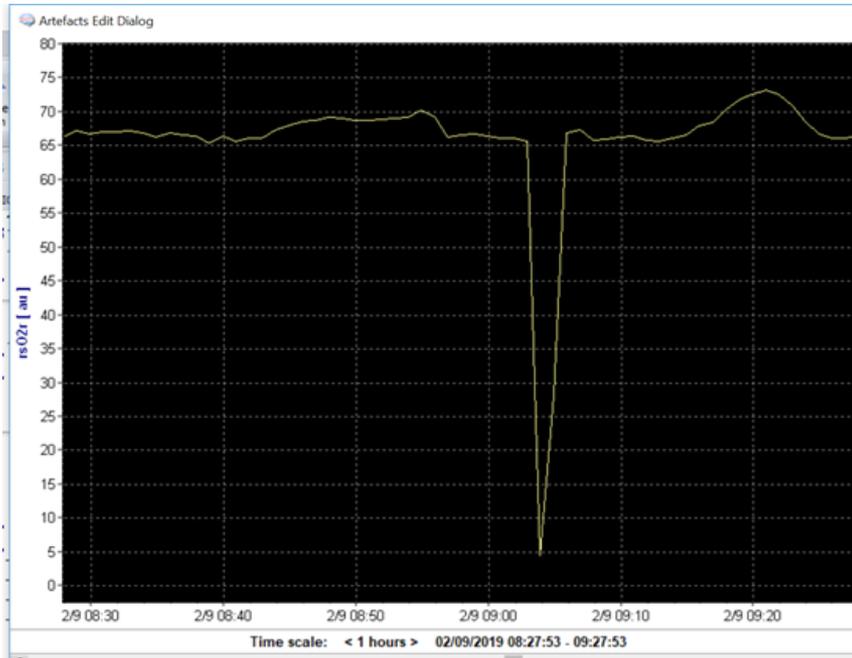


RSO2 artefacts



Values > 95%

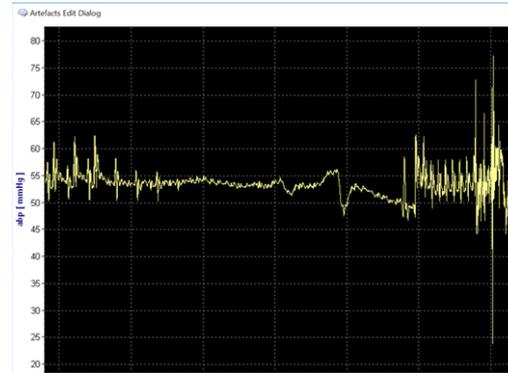
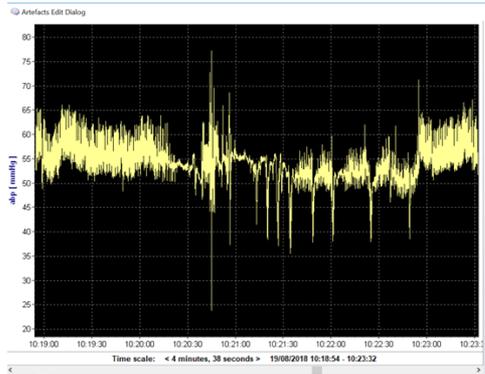
RSO2 artefacts



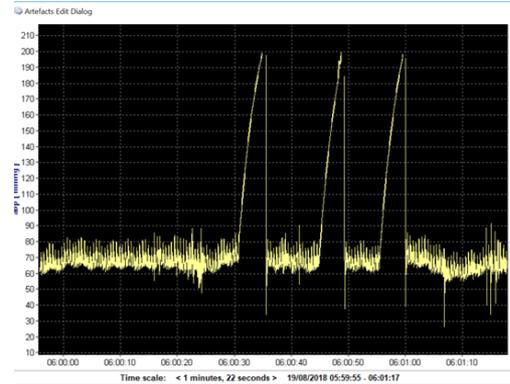
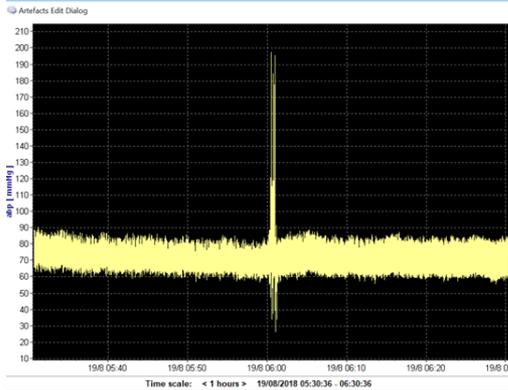
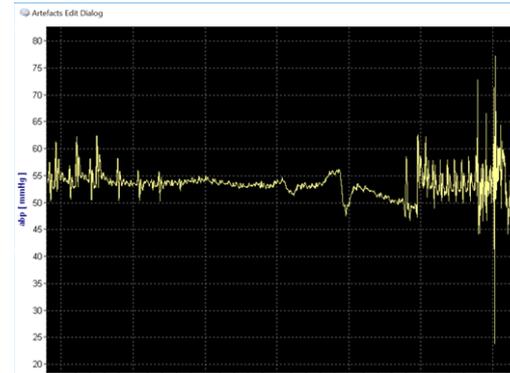
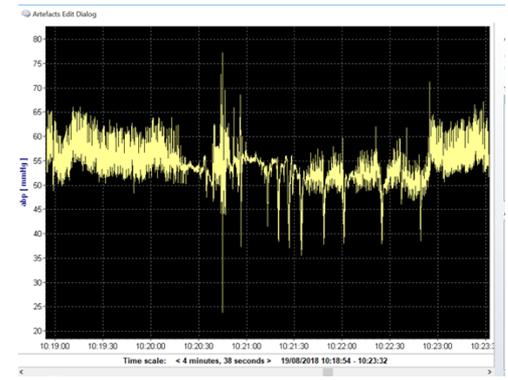
Values > 95%

- For the moment manually removed
- Need automatic function to be used at bedside

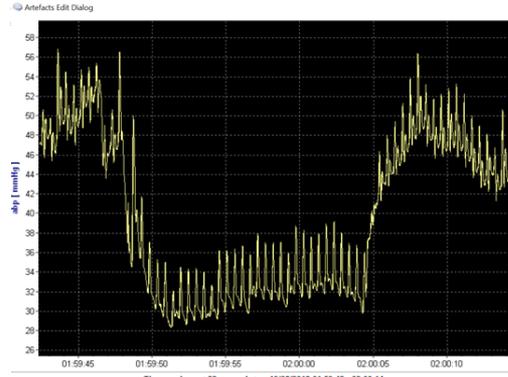
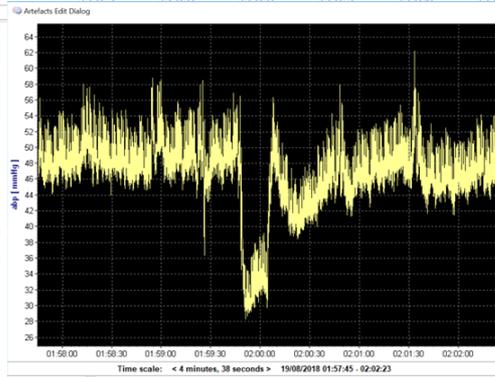
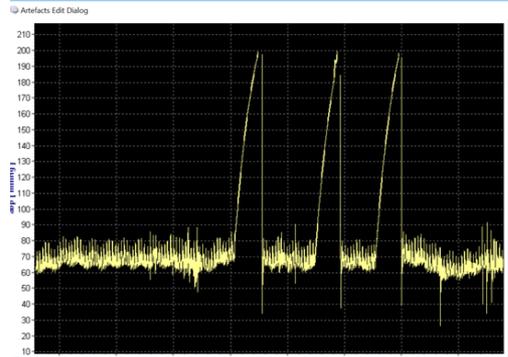
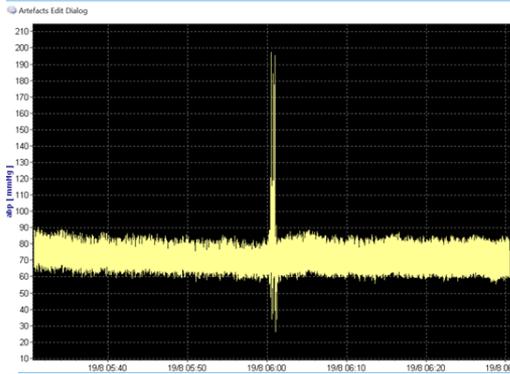
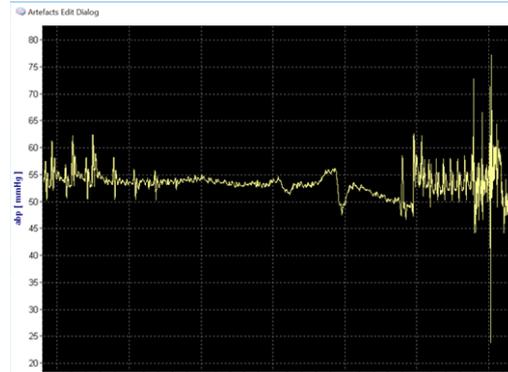
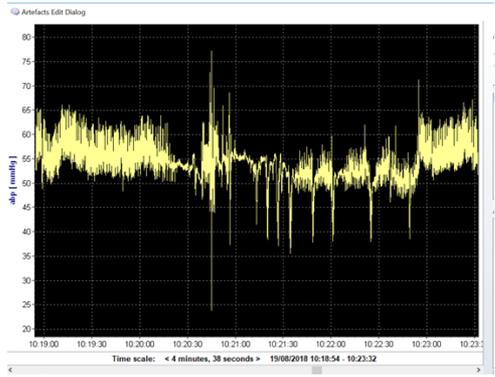
ABP artefacts



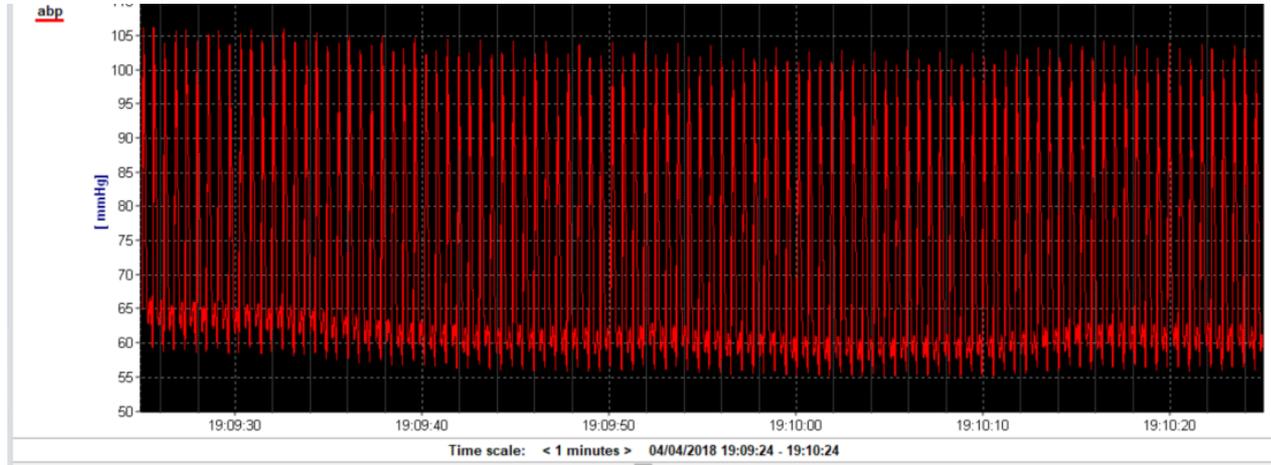
ABP artefacts



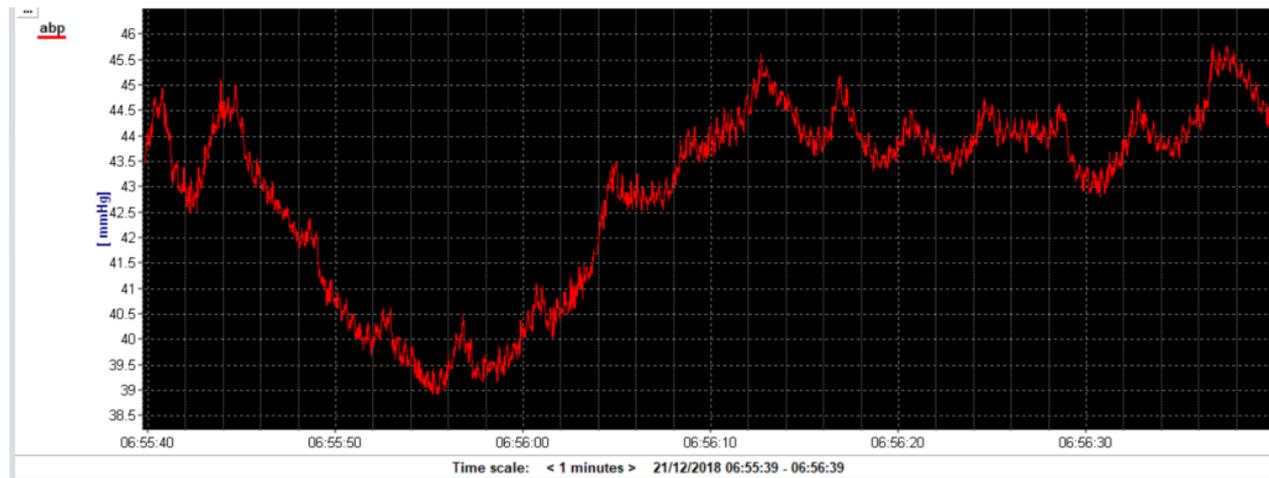
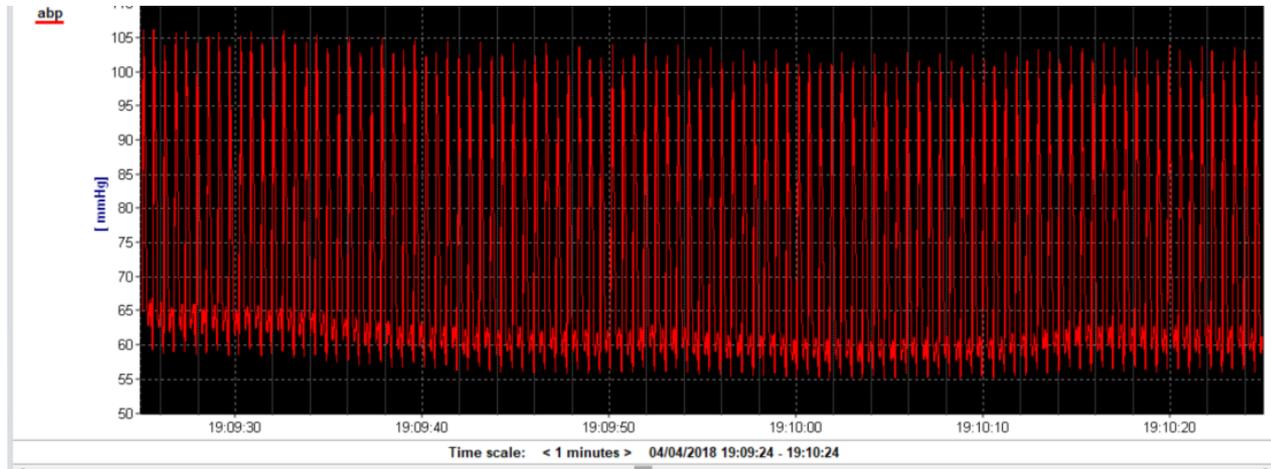
ABP artefacts



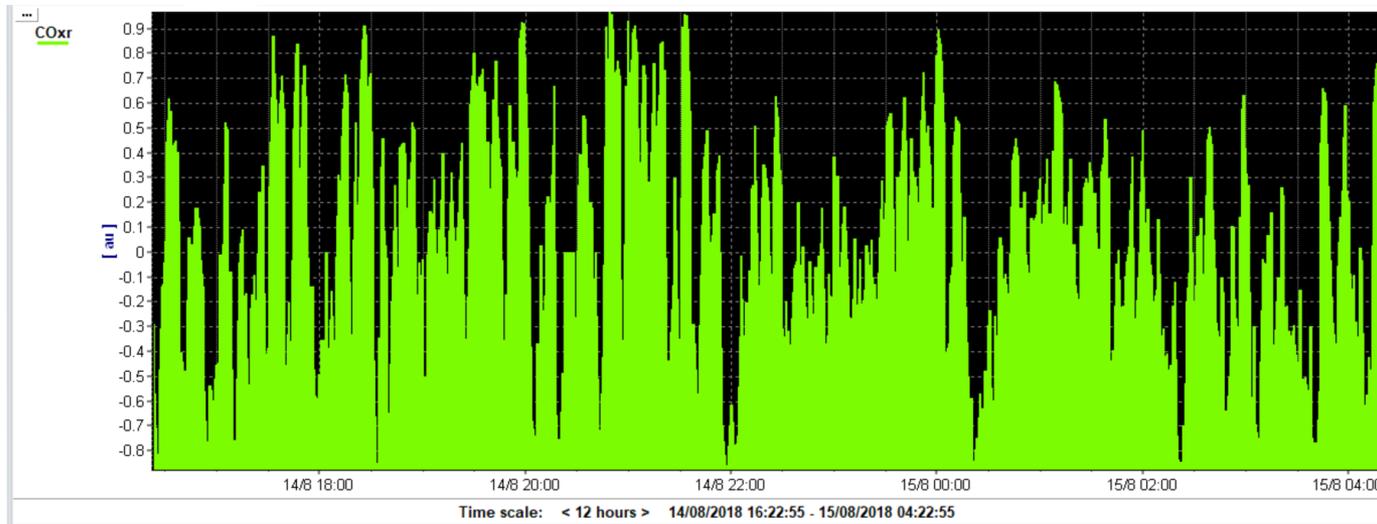
ABP artefacts removal : peak to peak filter ?



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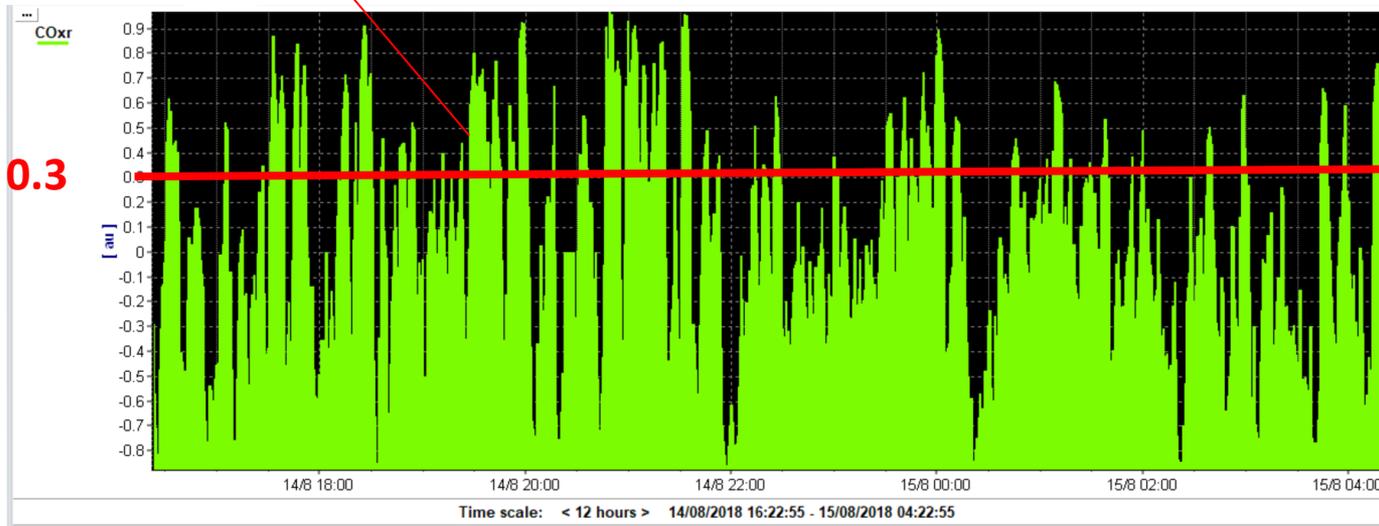
Variables derived from COx



Variables derived from COx

« Critical » zone

Cox 0.3

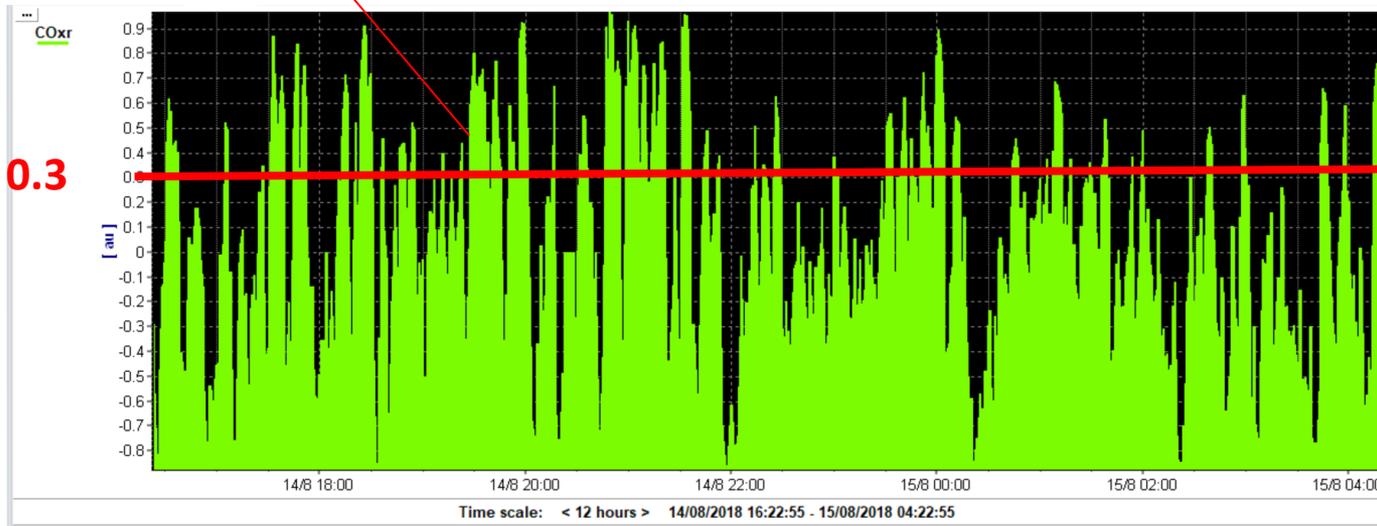


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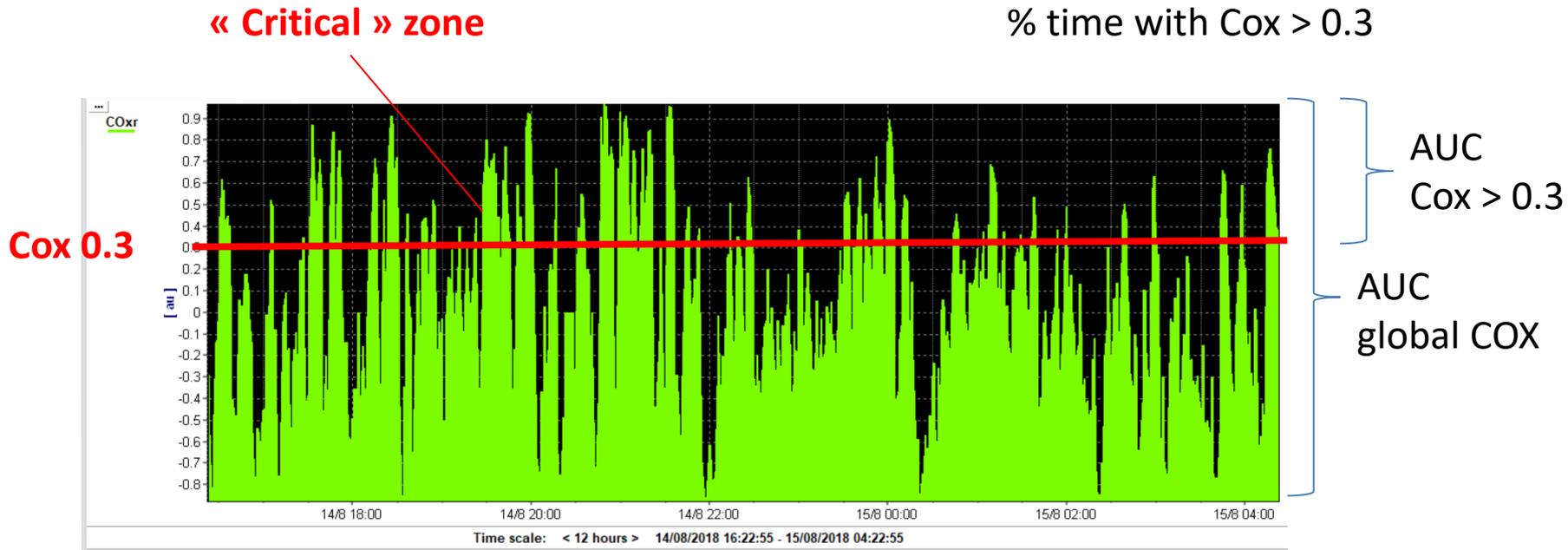
« Critical » zone

% time with Cox > 0.3

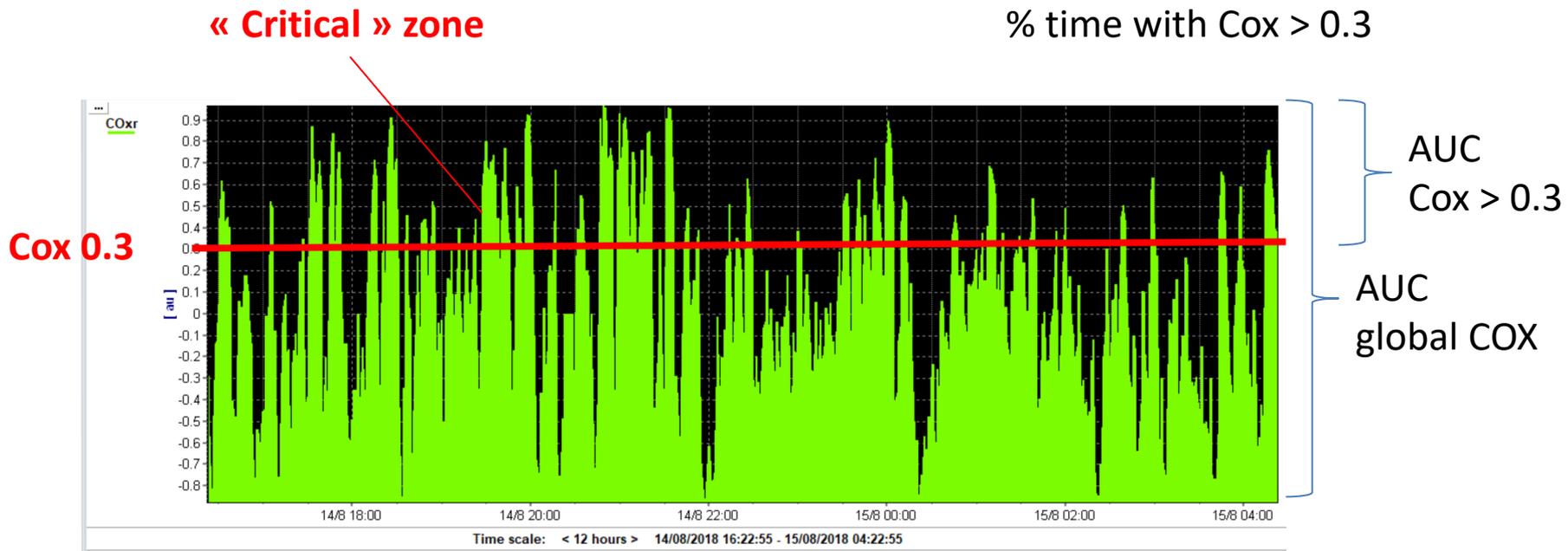
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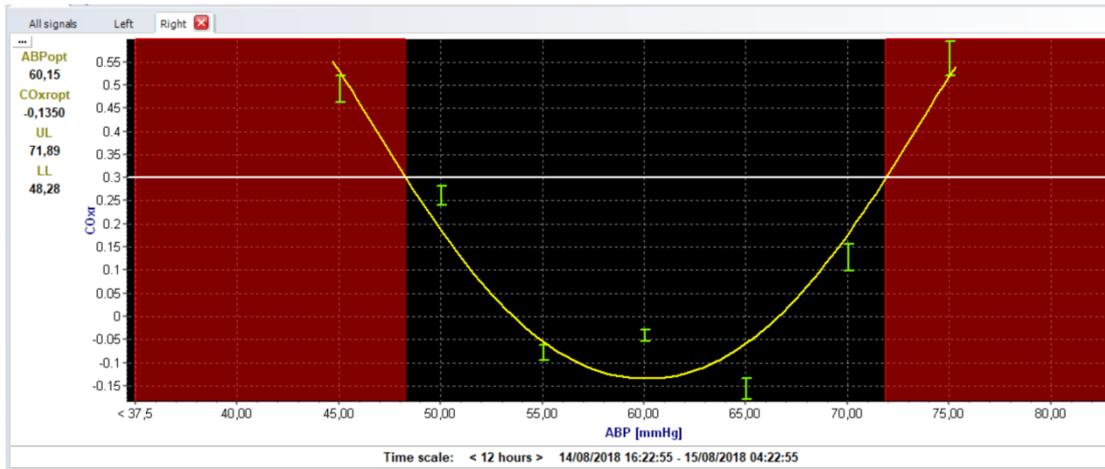


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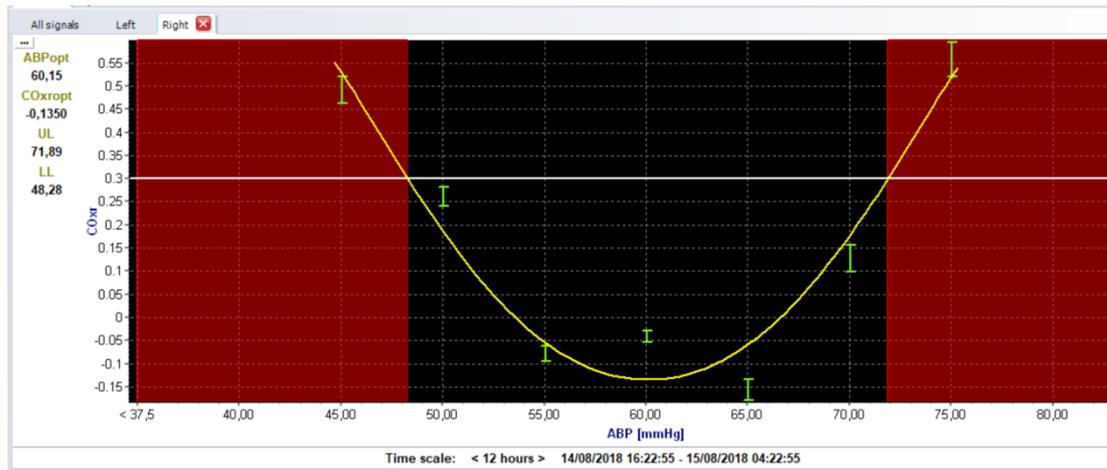


Cut off?

ABPopt, ULA, and LLA : single window approach



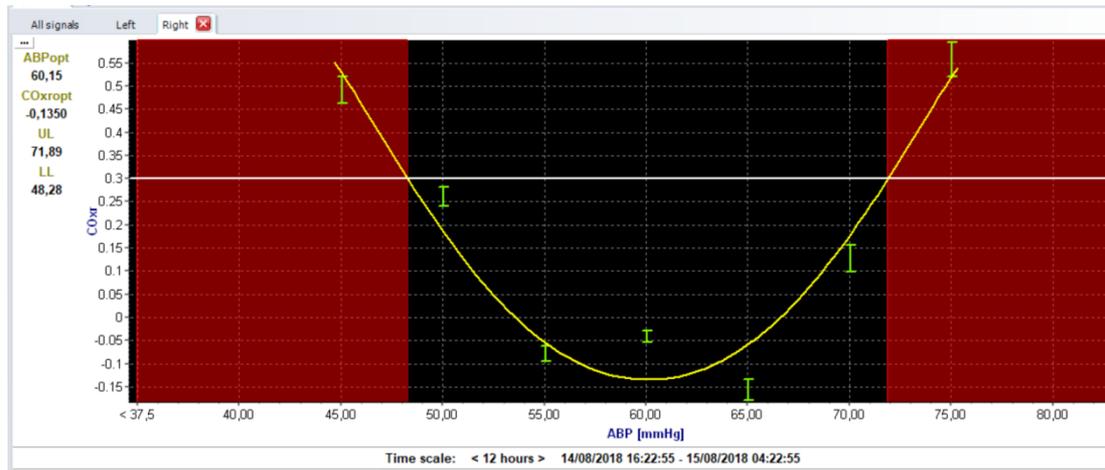
ABPopt, ULA, and LLA : single window approach



Periods of 4-6-8-12 hours ?

Bins of MAP of 2-3- 5mmHg width ?

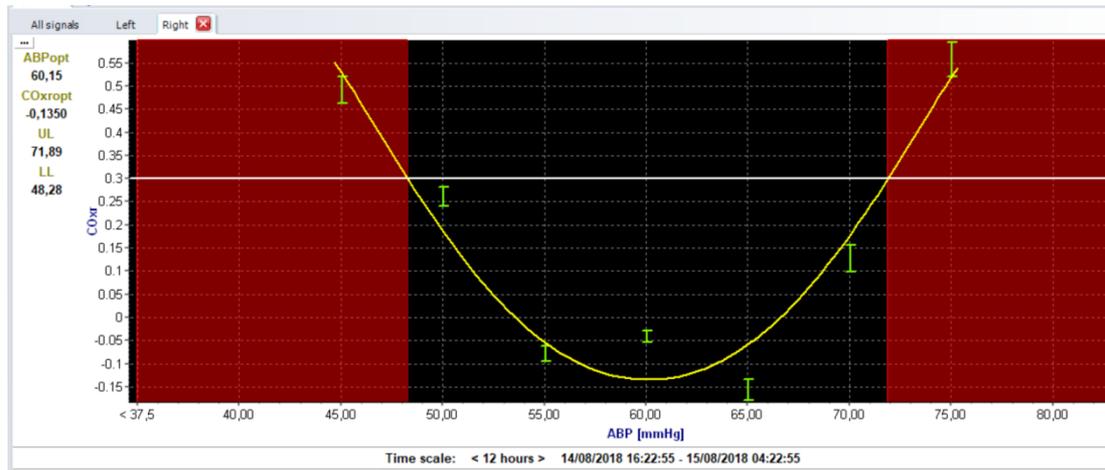
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ABPopt, ULA, and LLA : single window approach



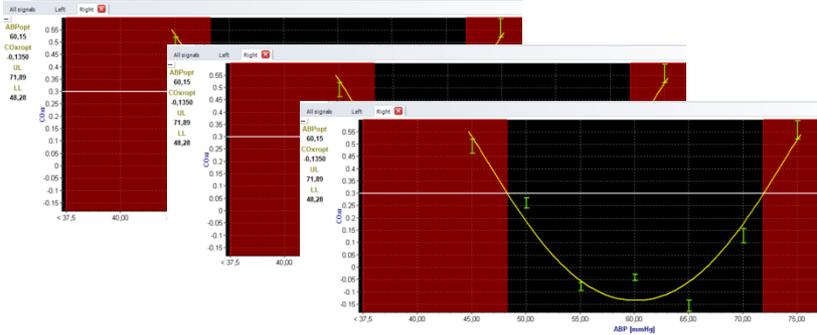
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Periods of 8h
Bins of 2 mmHg

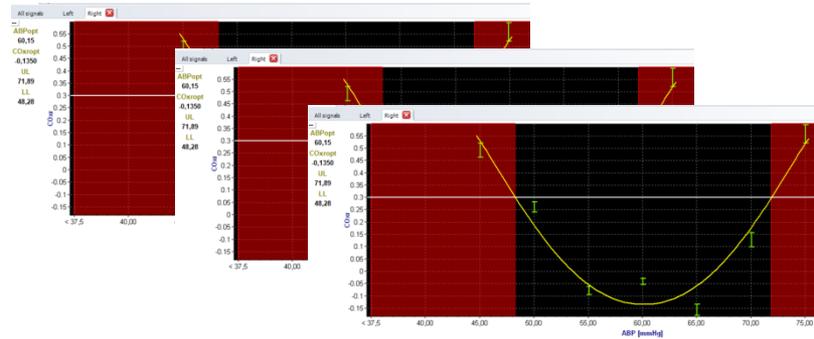
Multi-window ABPopt calculation with weighting

- Increase yield of the monitoring
- Multi-window approach



Multi-window ABPopt calculation with weighting

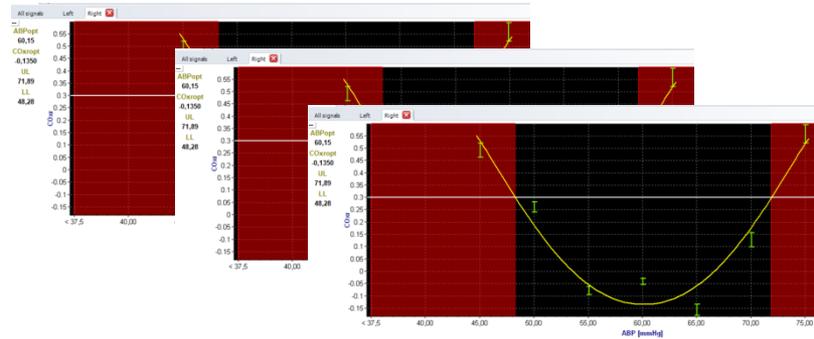
- Increase yield of the monitoring
- Multi-window approach



- Weighting algorithm
 - Length of the calculation window increasing from 2 to 8 hours
 - Application of a weight factor considering :
 - Period length
 - Size of the fit error
 - Obtention of a vertex

Multi-window ABPopT calculation with weighting

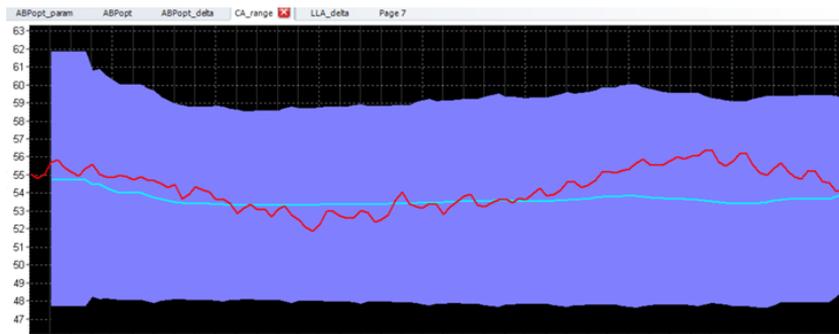
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 - Obtention of a vertex

Liu. J of Neurotrauma 2017

1 point/min ABP



ULA

ABPopT

LLA

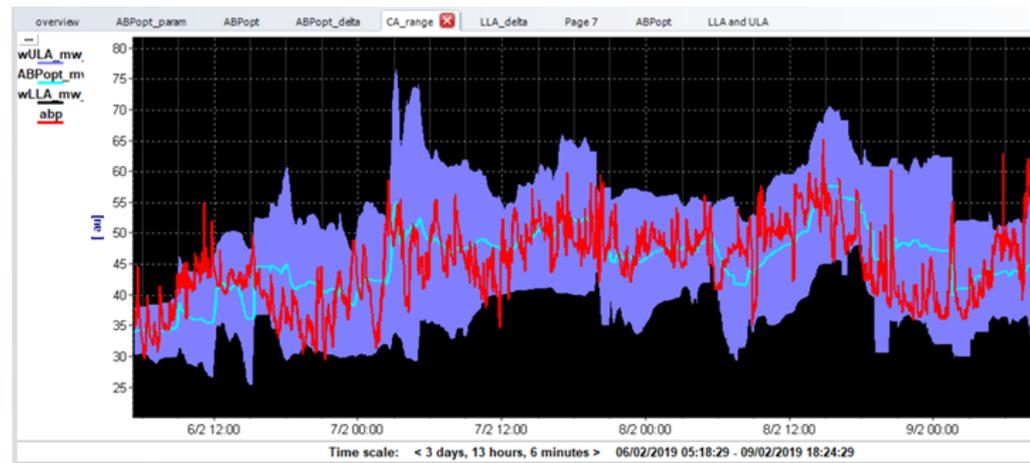
Is this method applicable in our population ?

Yield : 89.8% time ABPopt available

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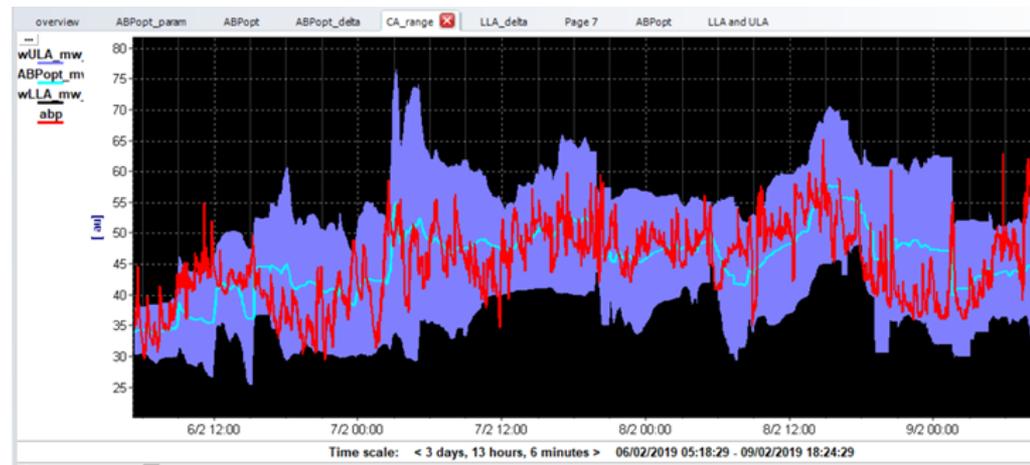
VA ECMO
1 month
Post operative



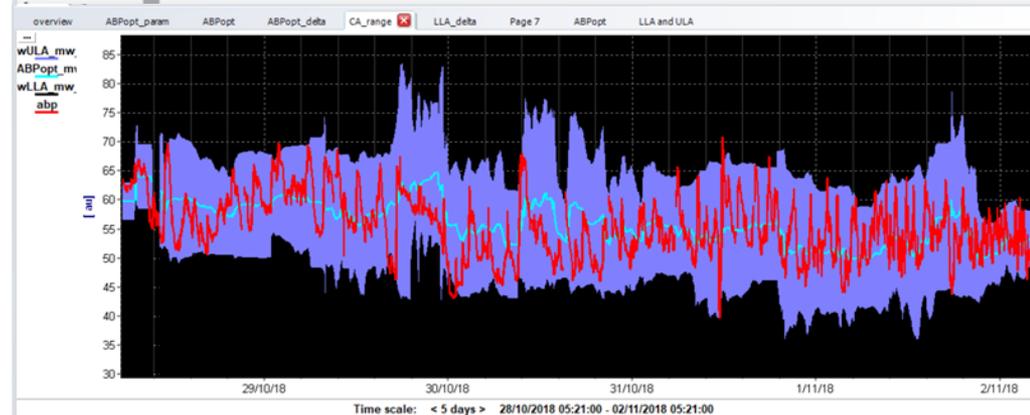
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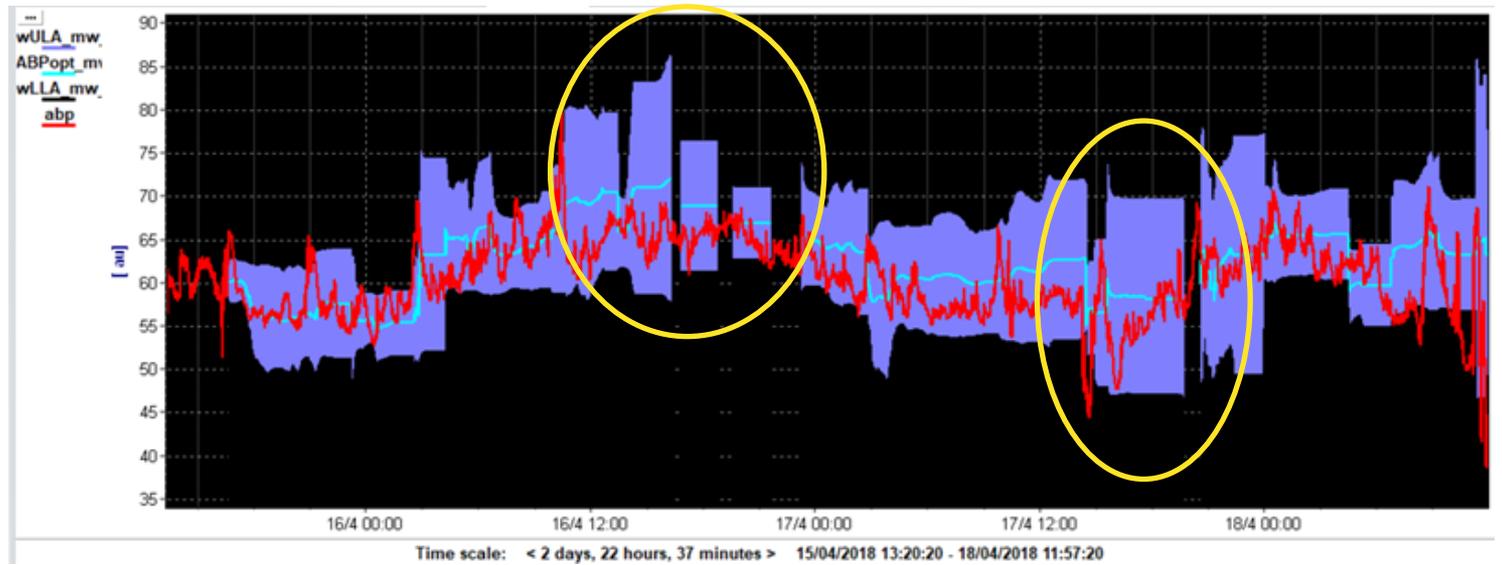
VA ECMO
1 month
Post operative



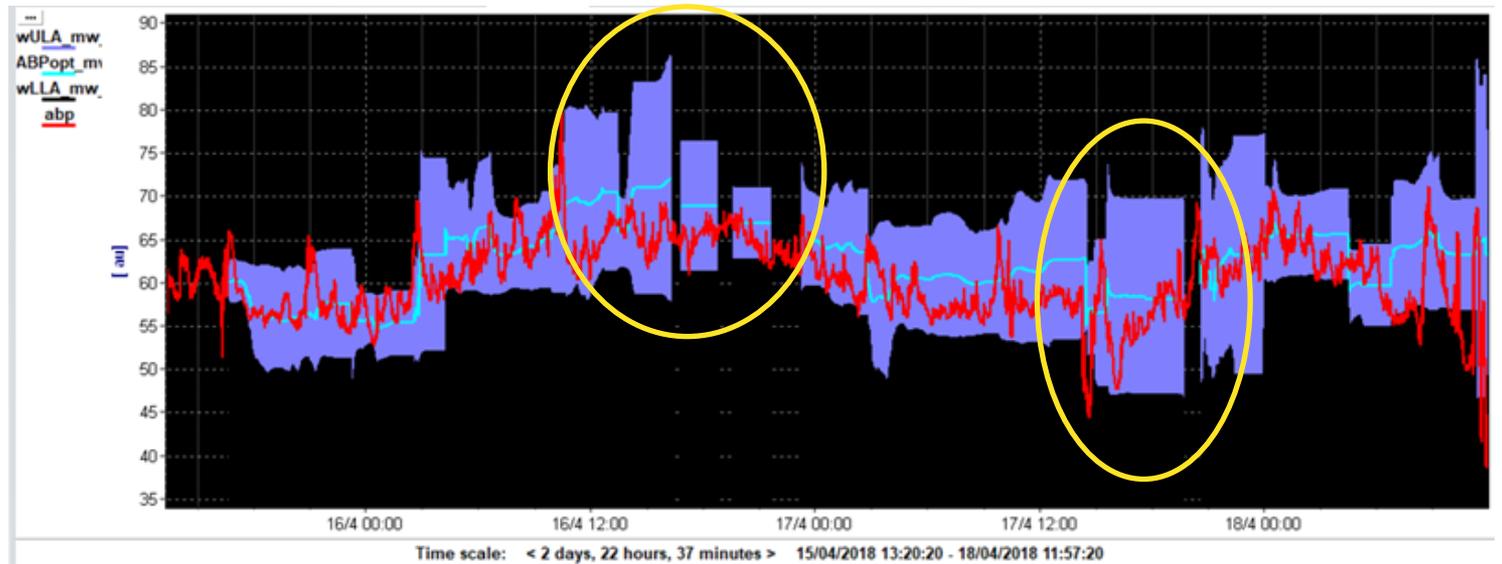
VA ECMO
2 months
Post operative



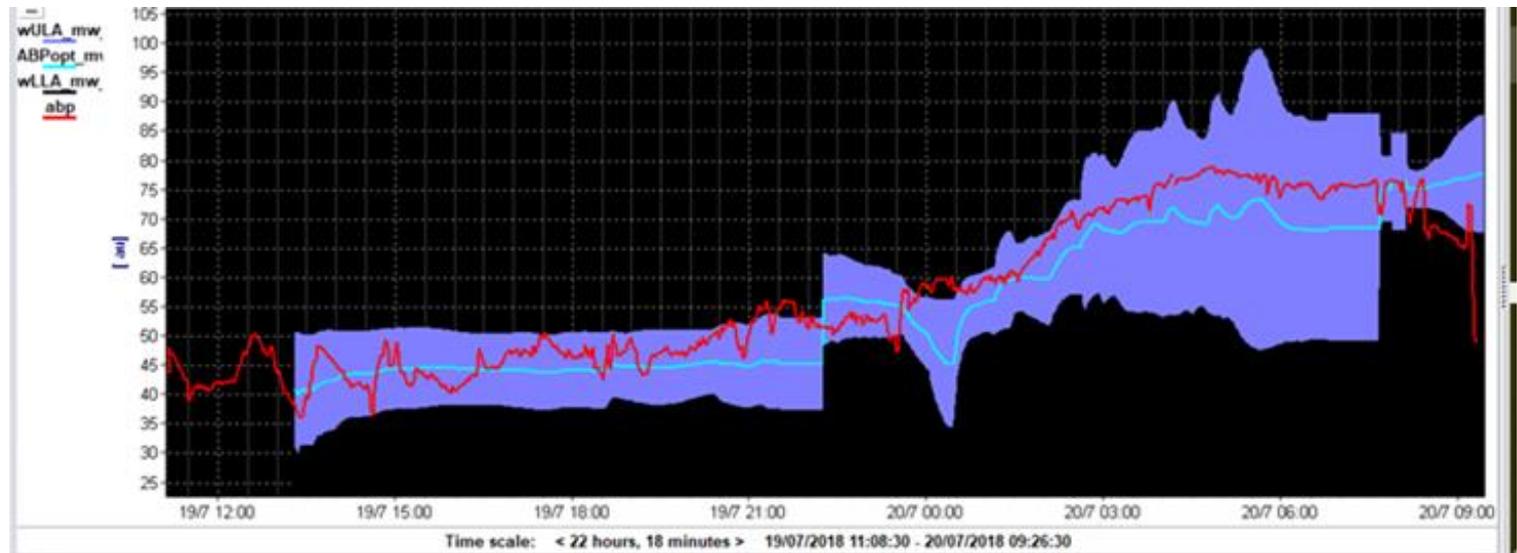
VA ECMO
1 year
Post operative



VA ECMO
1 year
Post operative

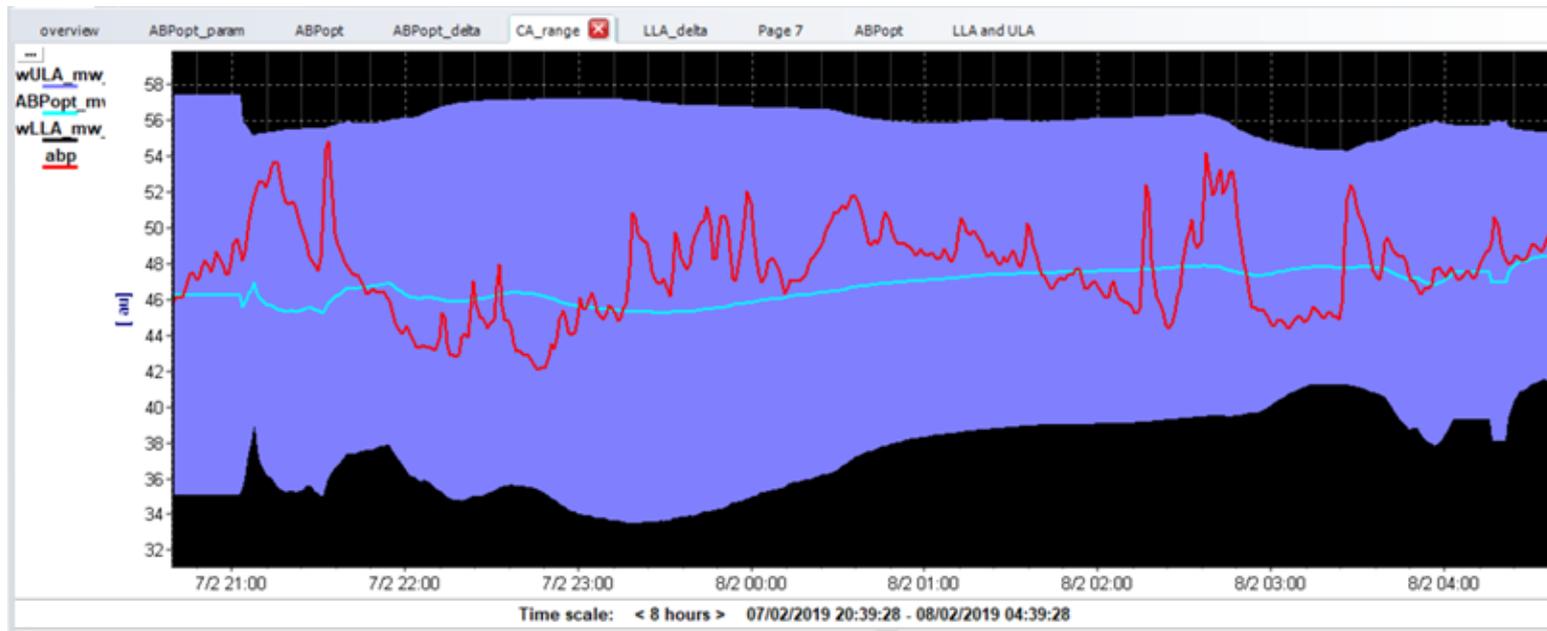


VA ECMO
1 month
Post operative



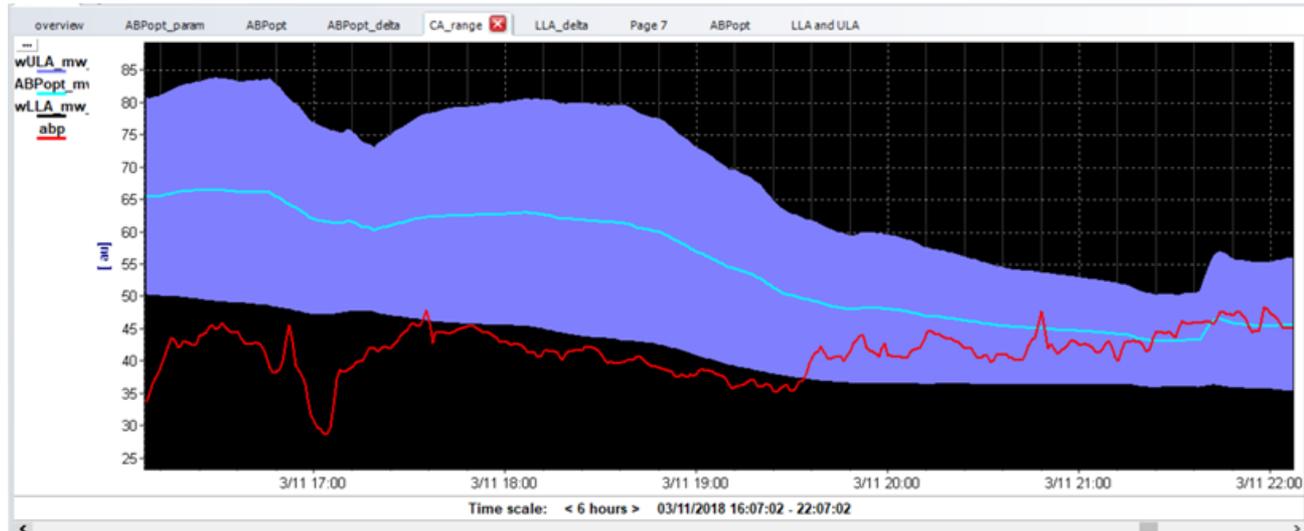
Stable period

VA ECMO
2 months
Post operative



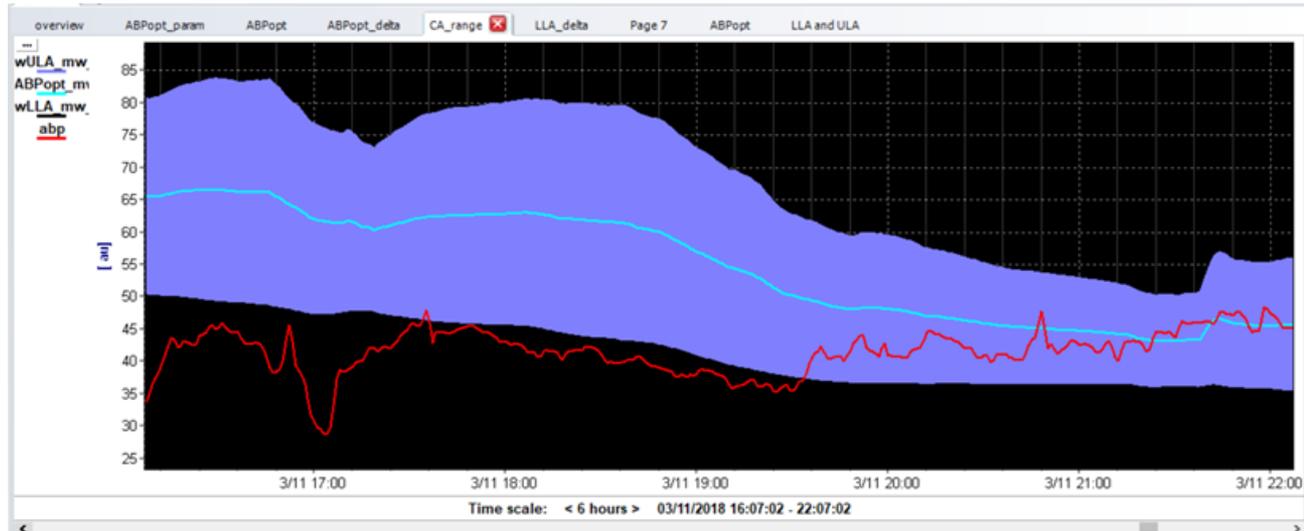
Hypotension

VA ECMO
2 months
Post operative

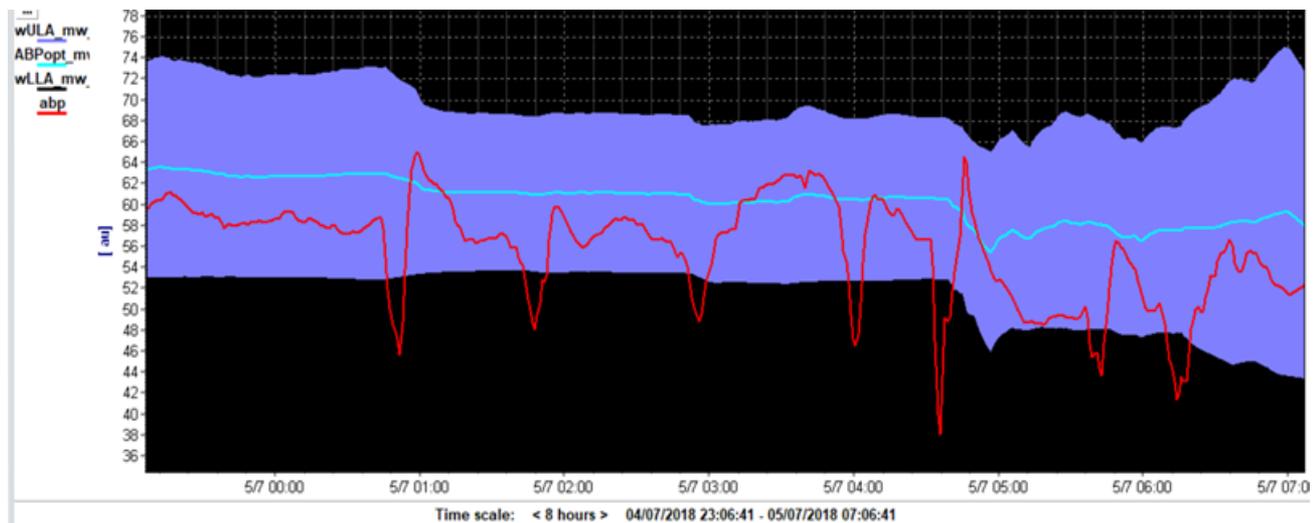


Hypotension

VA ECMO
2 months
Post operative

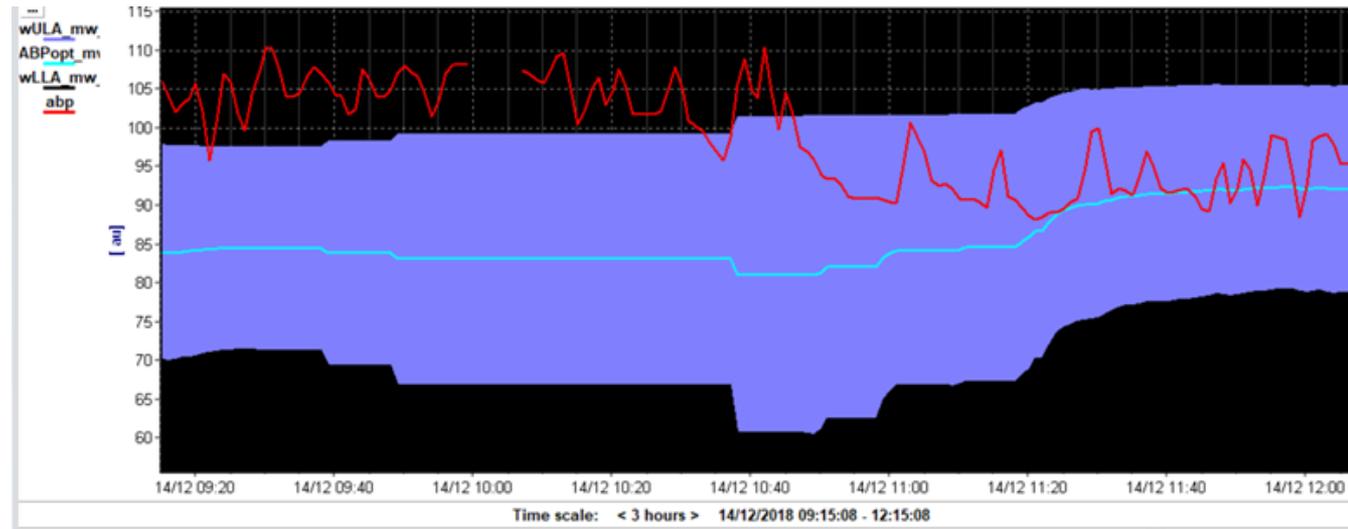


VA ECMO
3 months
Post operative



But also hypertension !!!

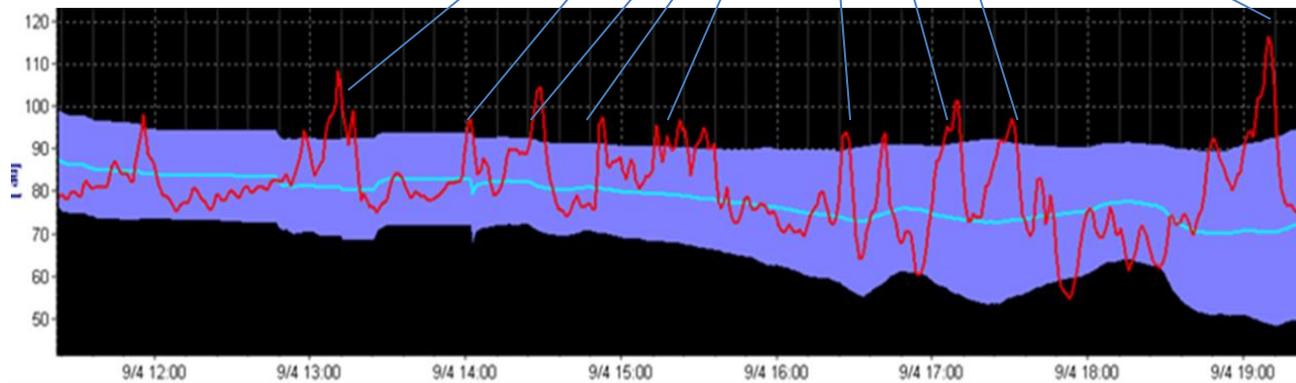
VA ECMO
5 years
Fulminant myocarditis



Variables

From ULA

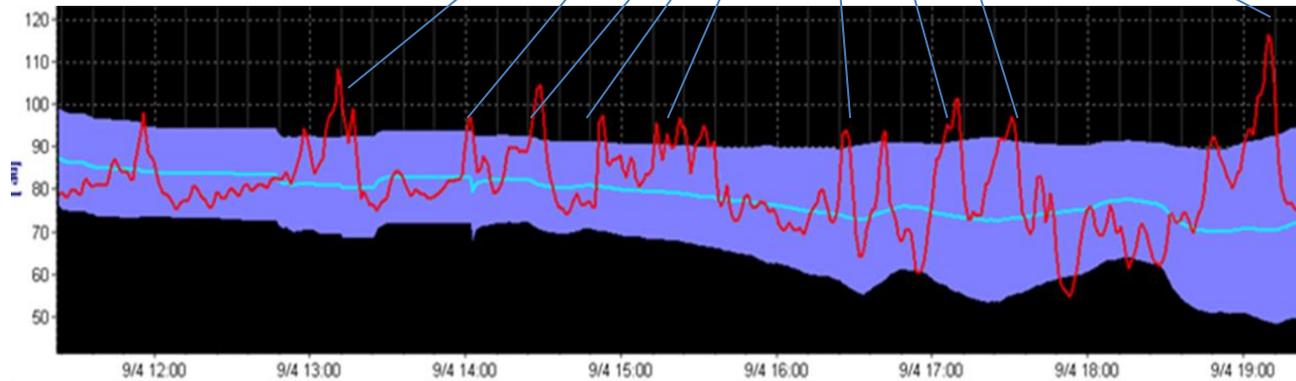
- AUC MAP > ULA
- % time with ABP > ULA



Variables

From ULA

- AUC MAP > ULA
- % time with ABP > ULA



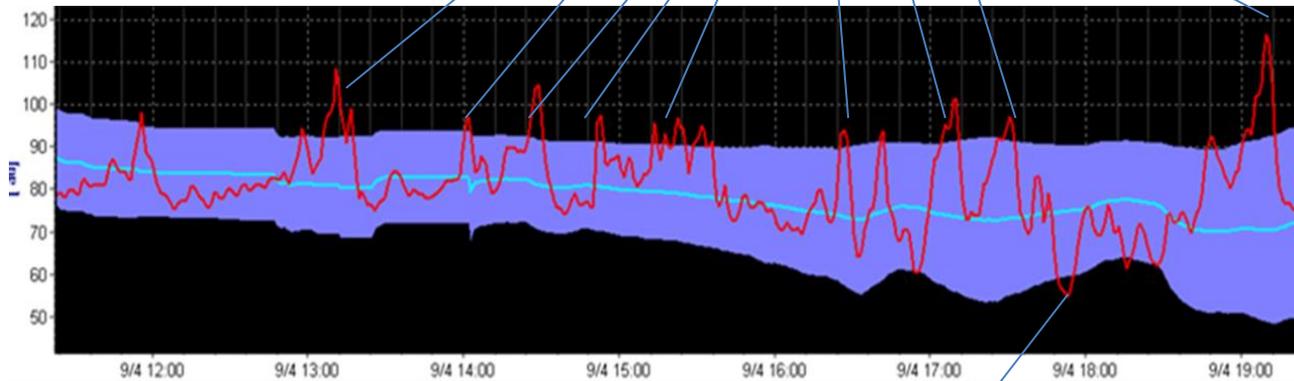
From ABPopt

- Delta ABP-ABPopt
- % time +/- 5 mmHg

Variables

From ULA

- AUC MAP > ULA
- % time with ABP > ULA



From ABPopt

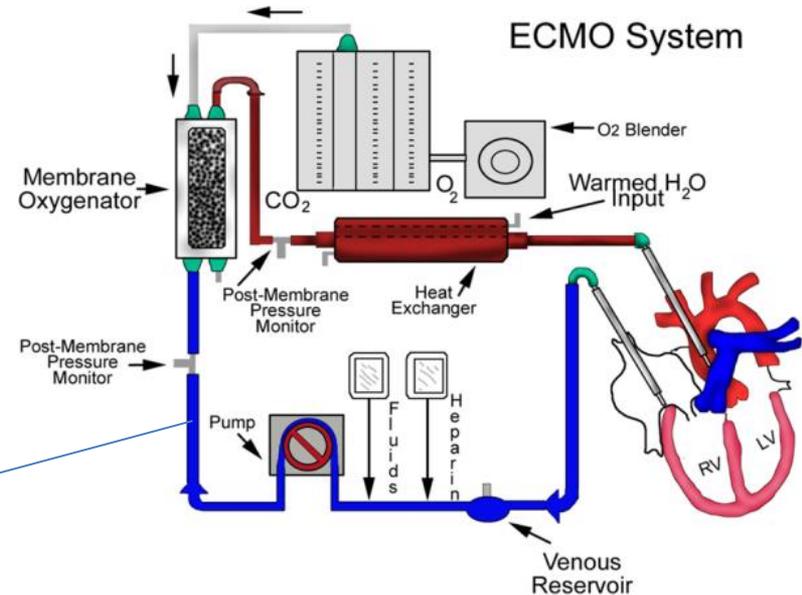
- Delta ABP-ABPopt
- % time +/- 5 mmHg

From LLA

- AUC ABP < LLA
- % time with ABP < LLA

Influence of PCO₂

- Arterial PCO₂ : only discontinuous values : 2 to 4/day
- Continuous venous PCO₂?



Conclusion

- AR monitoring in ECMO is feasible using routine devices
- Artefacts removal : manual for the moment
- Multi-window ABPopt calculation with weighting is feasible
- Inclusion of the influencing variables in the model in process
- Results of the association between AR impairment and neurological outcome in the CARNet meeting