研究成果発表会

開催日:平成24年2月10日

場 所: KKR ホテル東京

研究課題 急性心筋梗塞に対する病院前救護や遠隔医療等を含めた超急性期診療体制の構築に関する研究

課題番号 (H22-心筋-一般-002)

主任研究者 国立循環器病研究センター 心臓血管内科客員部長 野々木 宏

1. 本年度の研究成果:

本研究の目的は、地域医療圏における急性心筋梗塞症発症時に高度医療を時間の遅延なく効果的に提供できる救急医療システムの構築である。全国の地域循環器救急医療施設までの救急搬送と予後の関係を明らかにし、また各地域における発症から再灌流療法までの時間遅延の実態調査を行う。発症からのそれぞれの時間遅延対策として、時間短縮のツールとして救急車からの12誘導伝送の効果を検証、市民用啓発ビデオを利用し、携帯電話によるコンテンツ提供、ホームページを利用して啓発効果の検討を行う。最重症例への対策として、院外心停止心拍再開後の低体温療法登録、さらにはクラスターランダム化による適正な低体温療法適用時間の検討を行う。また入院後急性期の急変対策として院内心停止への登録データを検証し、最終的に緊急対応チーム導入などの対策を検討する。その結果、根拠に基づく医療として日本人の特性に応じた救命率向上対策としての急性心筋梗塞診療体制の確立を目指すものである。

本年度の研究成果:1)全国の循環器救急病院への搬送時間と循環器系死亡率との関係を全国地図上にプロットし、遅延要因を明らかにし米国心臓協会(AHA)に報告した。また市民へのホームページによる啓発を開始し、また動画によるツールの開発を行い、ビデオ配信を行った。初年度に引き続き、12誘導伝送の効果を検証し来院から再灌流療法までの時間短縮に効果があることを3施設で検証した。2)心原性心停止心拍再開後の脳低体温療法の多施設共同登録試験(J-PULSE-HYPO)を行い、約500例のデータを初年度に引き続き解析を行い、米国心臓協会(AHA)で7題の報告を行い、クラスターランダム化に向けての基礎データをまとめた。また、治療抵抗性心室細動に対するニフェカラントの登録試験の最終報告を行い、蘇生ガイドラインへの適用に貢献した。3)入院後の予後や急変例への対策を検討するため院内ウツタイン様式による院内心停止例への多施設共同登録試験の結果をAHAで3題報告し、基礎疾患や心停止原因、小児と成人の差異、第一救助者のCPRトレーニングによる救命率の効果を検討し、今後の対策に関する有益な情報提供を行った。

2. 前年までの研究成果:1) モバイルテレメディシンによるモデル地域を3カ所選定し搬送時間短縮と再灌流療法までの時間短縮効果の検討を開始した。12誘導心電図の事前伝送による時間短縮効果を検証し、使用しない場合に比べ再灌流療法までの時間が約20~30分短縮することがわかった。2) 一般市民へのアンケート結果から、急性心筋梗塞の症状の理解度が低く、119番通報の利用度が低いことが判明したため、ホームページによる啓発を開始し、また動画によるツールの開発を開始した。3) 心原性心停止心拍再開後の脳低体温療法の確立のため多施設共同登録試験(J-PULSE-HYPO)を行い、約500例のデータを複数回のコンセンサス会議を開催してデータ固定をおこない、その最終結果を11月に開催された米国心臓協会(AHA)で11題の報告を行い、International Collaboration Award を受賞した。この成果を踏まえ、至適温度と低体温導入方法についての施設間無作為比較試験の方法を作成した。また、治療抵抗性心室細動に対するニフェカラントの登録試験の最終報告を行い、今年度にアミオダロンとニフェカラントのこれまでの報告を包括的レビューし、今後の無作為比較試験の妥当性を検討する。4)入院後の予後や急変例への対策を検討するため院内ウツタイン様式による院内心停止例への多施設

共同登録試験の結果を参加11施設でのコンセンサス会議を繰り返し、約500例の結果を AHA で3題報告し、基礎疾患や心停止原因、週末夜間での救命率が低いこと、モニター の有効性、心不全例での一般病棟での発生が高いことを米国との比較で実証し、今後の対策に関する有益な情報提供を行った。

4. 研究成果の意義及び今後の発展

本研究では、急性心筋梗塞発症から再灌流療法実施までの時間遅延を各ステップで検証し、全国的な実態を搬送時間と循環器系死亡率の関係をマップ化することで明らかにし、その対策として市民啓発、救急隊との連携によるモバイルテレメディシンを地域医療体制に導入し、また低体温療法を含めた循環器救急高度医療を統合化・標準化し、全国での均てん化をはかる国際的にも実施されていない領域である。本研究により、急性心筋梗塞症などの循環器疾患に対する根拠に基づく医療の普及・定着を図るとともに、前向き大規模臨床研究を組み合わせることにより、地域で必要とされる医療資源やシステムに対して質の高いエビデンスを提供することが期待される。その結果、我が国において必要とされる地域循環器救急医療のシステム構築に当たり、効果的かつ効率的な循環器救命・治療対策の確立と国際的な標準化に資することが期待される。

5. 倫理面への配慮

本研究は、厚生労働省の臨床研究の倫理指針および疫学研究の倫理指針に則って施行される。 初期段階では観察研究として実施されることから疫学研究の倫理指針、個人情報保護法等に 従い、あらかじめ研究実施計画書を作成した上で、倫理審査委員会の承認を得て実施する。 個人識別情報は匿名化し、情報管理担当者が責任を持って管理し個人情報の保護を徹底する。 心身への負担・侵襲・危険性は最大限軽減ないし回避する。

6. 発表論文集

- 1. Yokoyama H, Yonemoto N, Yonezawa K, Fuse J, Shimizu N,Hayashi T, Tsuji T, Yoshikawa K, Wakamatsu H, Otani N, Sakuragi S, Fukusaki M, Tanaka H, Nonogi H and the J-RCPR Investigators: Report From the Japanese Registry of CPR for In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (J-RCPR). Circ. J 75: 815-822, 2011
- 2. Yokoyama H, Nagao K, Hase M, Tahara Y, Hazui H, Arimoto H, Kashiwase K, Sawano H,Yasuga Y, Kuroda Y, Kasaoka S, Shirai S,Yonemoto N, Nonogi H and The J-PULSE-Hypo Investigators: Impact of Therapeutic Hypothermia in the Treatment of Patients With Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest From the J-PULSE-HYPO Study Registry Circ. J 75:1063-1070, 2011
- 3. Tanigawa K, Iwami T, Nishiyama C, Nonogi H, Kawamura T: Are trained individuals more likely to perform bystander CPR? An observational study. Resuscitation 82:523-8,2011
- 4. Nishiyama C, Iwami T, Kawamura T, Ando M, Yonemoto N, Hiraide A, Nonogi H: Quality of chest compressions during continuous CPR; comparison between chest compression only CPR and conventional CPR. Resuscitation 81:1152:1155, Reduction in incidence and fatality of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in females of the reproductive age. Kitamura T, Iwami T, Nichol G, Nishiuchi T, Hayashi Y, Nishiyama C, Sakai T, Kajino K, Hiraide A, Ikeuchi H, Nonogi H, Kawamura T: Europ Heart J 31:1365-1372. 2010
- 5. Yasuda S, Sawano H, Hazui H, Ukai I, Yokoyama H, Ohashi J, Sase K, Kada A, Nonogi H: Report From J-PULSE Multicenter Registry of Patients With Shock-Resistant Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Treated With Nifekalant Hydrochloride. Circ J 74:2308-2313. 2010
- 6. Hayashida H, Kaneko T, <u>Kasaoka S</u>, Oshima C, Miyauchi T, Fujita M, Oda Y, Tsuruta R, Maekawa T.: Comparison of the predictability of neurological outcome by serum procalcitonin and glial fibrillary acidic protein in postcardiac arrest patients. Neurocrit Care 2010; 12: 252-7.

- 7. Kosuge M, Ebina T, Hibi K, Morita S, Endo M, Maejima N, Iwahashi N, Okada K, Ishikawa T, Umemura S, <u>Kimura K</u>: An Early and Simple Predictor of Severe Left Main and/or 3 Vessel Disease in Patients With Non-ST-Segment Elevation Acute Coronary Syndrome. Am J Cardiol 2011;107:495-500.
- 8. Kosuge M, Ebina T, Hibi K, Iwahashi N, Tsukahara K, <u>Endo M</u>, Maejima N, Hashiba K, Suzuki H, Umemura S, <u>Kimura K</u>: High QRS Score on Admission Strongly Predicts Impaired Myocardial Reperfusion in Patients With a First Anterior Acute Myocardial Infarction. Circ J 2011;75:626-632.
- 9. <u>木村一雄</u>, 瀬尾宏美, 菊地 研, 小島 淳, 朔 啓二郎, 白井 伸一, 田原良雄, 友渕佳明, 中尾浩一, 花田裕之, 的場哲哉, 真野敏昭, 横山広行:第5章 急性冠症候群 (ACS). JRC 蘇 生ガイドライン 2010 (監修:日本蘇生協議会・日本救急医療財団). へるす出版 2011,227-281.
- 10. 田原良雄, <u>木村一雄</u>:「特集:再灌流療法をめぐる諸問題」プレホスピタル 12 誘導心電図を含む救急医療体制の意義. 呼吸と循環 2011, 59 (7):687-696.
- 11. <u>Kimura K</u>, Kosuge M, Okuda J. Percutaneous coronary intervention in ST segment elevation myocardial infarction. Cardiovasc Interv and Ther, 2010, 25: 53-60.
- 12. Kosuge M, Ebina T, Hibi K, Umemura S, <u>Kimura K</u>: Reply to Electrocardiographic Diffe rential Diagnosis Between Takotsubo Syndrome and Distal Occlusion of LAD Is Not Eas y. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2010, 56:1611.
- 13. Kosuge M, Ebina T, Hibi K, Morita S, Okuda J, Iwahashi N, Tsukahara K, Nakachi T, Kiyokuni M, Ishikawa T, Umemura S, <u>Kimura K</u>: Simple and Accurate Electrocardiographic Criteria to Differentiate Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy From Anterior Acute Myocardial Infarction. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2010, 55: 2514-2516.
- 14. Kosuge M, Ebina T, Hibi K, Umemura S, <u>Kimura K</u>: Reply to Simple and Accurate Electrocardiographic Criteria to Differentiate Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy From Anterior Acute Myocardial Infarction. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2010, 56:1434.
- 15. The Survey of Survivors After Out of hospital Cardiac Arrest in KANTO Area, Japan (SOS-KANTO) Study Group (Ken Nagao). Atropine Sulfate for Patients With Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest due to Asystole and Pulseless Electrical Activity. Circ J 2011; 75: 580 –588
- 16. <u>Ken Nagao</u>, Kimio Kikushima, Kazuhiro Watanabe, Eizo Tachibana, Yoshiteru Tominaga, Katsushige Tada, Mitsuru Ishii, Nobutaka Chiba, Asuka Kasai, Taketomo Soga, Masakazu Matsuzaki, Kei Nishikawa, Yutaka Tateda, Harumi Ikeda, Tsukasa Yagi. Early Induction of Hypothermia During Cardiac Arrest Improves Neurological Outcomes in Patients With Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest Who Undergo Emergency Cardiopulmonary Bypass and Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. Circ J. 2010; 74: 77-85.
- 17. Takagi Y, Yasuda S, Tsunoda R, Ogata Y, Seki A, <u>Sumiyoshi T</u>, Matsui M, Goto T, Tan abe Y, Sueda S, Sato T, Ogawa S, Kubo N, Momomura S, Ogawa H, Shimokawa H: Cl inical Characteristics and Long-Term Prognosis of Vasospastic Angina Patients Who Survived Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol 2011;4:295-302

6. 研究組織

①研究者名	②分担する研究項目	③最終卒業校・ 卒業年次・学位 及び専攻科目	④ 所属研究機関 及び現在の専門 (研究実施場所)	⑤所属研究 機関にお ける職名
野々木 宏	研究統括	京都大学大学院医学研究 科、昭和 59 年卒、医学博 士、循環器内科学	ŀ	客員部長
長谷・守	1		i	講師
花田 裕之		弘前大学大学院医学研究 科、平成元年卒業、医学博 士、循環器内科学	1	准教授
坂本 哲也	高度循環器救急システ ムに関する研究	東京大学医学部・昭和 58 年卒、医学博士、救急医学		教授

笠岡	俊志	筋梗塞の超急性期治療 について	医学研究科、平成 3 年卒、 医学博士、 循環器内科学	制御医学、救命救急医療 (高度救命救急センター)	
菊地	研		平成4年卒、医学博士、救	獨協医科大学 内科学(心臓・血管内科)、循環器内 科学	
長尾	建			日本大学医学部 駿河台日本大学病院循環 器科	教授
佐瀬	一洋		科、平成5年卒、医学博士、	順天堂大学大学院医学研 究科 臨床薬理学、循環器 内科学	
安田	聡	l	東北大学、昭和 62 年卒、 医学博士、循環器内科学	国立循環器病研究センタ ー 心臓血管内科部門 循環器内科	部門長
横山	広行		日本医科大学、昭和 62 年 卒、医学博士、循環器科		特任部長
木村	一雄	関する研究	横浜市立大学、 昭和 54 年卒、医学博士、循環器内 科(虚血性心疾患)		教授
嘉田	晃子		京都大学大学院医学研究 科·平成 14 年卒·修士 社 会健康医学		室員
住吉	徹哉		岐阜大学医学部、昭和 48 年卒、医学博士、循環器內 科学		副院長
藤本	和輝			国立病院機構熊本医療センター 循環器内科、循環器、虚血性心疾患、血管再 生療法	
白井	伸一	急性心筋梗塞に関する 超急性期医療について	京都大学医学部、 平成7年卒業、修士、 医学	小倉記念病院 循環器科、 循環器内科インターベン ションおよび CCU	副部長
米本	直裕			国立精神・神経医療研究センター トランスレーショナル・メディカルセンター情報管理・解析部門 生物統計解析	
小川	久雄		熊本大学、昭和 53 年卒、 医学博士、循環器内科学	熊本大学大学院 医学薬学研究部 循環器病態学	教授

平成23年度 分担研究報告

山口大学大学院医学系研究科 救急·生体侵襲制御医学 笠岡 俊志

山口県ドクターへリの出動実績

1年間で165回の出動
内因性疾患 88例
一心血管疾患 25例
一脳血管疾患 32例
その他 31例
外因性疾患 77例
一外傷 60例
その他 17例

救急現場から救命 救急センターまでの 搬送時間を救急車と 比較して約30分短縮

研究課題

「心原性心停止と急性心筋梗塞の超急性期治療について」 分担研究者: 笠岡俊志(山口大学 救急・生体侵襲制御医学)

- ✓ 第4回国際低体温シンポジウムにおいて心原性院外心停止 患者に対する低体温療法の目標温度と神経学的予後の関 連について発表した。
- ✓ 現時点では至適な目標温度は34℃と考えられるが、適切な 温度管理を行うために冷却法や低体温療法中の全身管理 についてさらなる検討が必要である。
- ✓ 平成23年1月から運航が始まった山口県ドクターヘリにおいて、心血管疾患に対する効果について検討した。
- ✓ 急性冠症候群や大動脈解離などで根本的治療可能な病院 への搬送時間が救急車より短縮される可能性が示唆された。

心血管疾患に対するドクターへリの効果

• 心血管疾患 25例

- 急性冠症候群

8例 (現場2例、転院6例)

- 急性大動脈解離

9例 (現場2例、転院7例)

- その他

8例

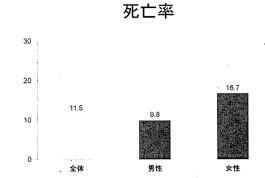


救急現場から根本的な治療(PCIやオペ)が可能な病院へできる限り早く搬送する上でドクターヘリは効果的と考えられる

平成23年度 分担研究報告

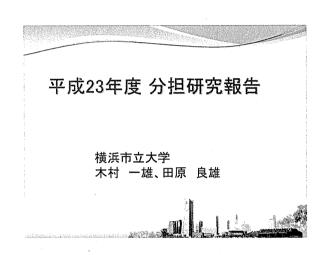
熊本医療センター 藤本 和輝

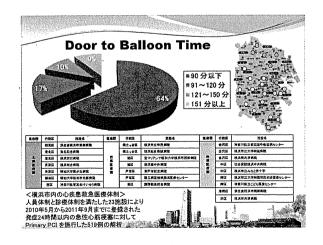


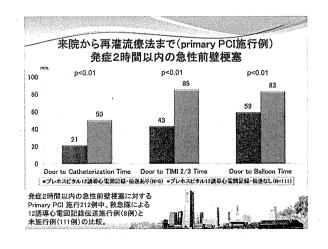


死亡率

	ショッ	ク(ー)			ショッ	ク(十)	
100.0				100.0			
0.08				80.0		71.4	
60.0				60.0	60.0		50.0
40.0				40.0			
20.0	6.1	4.0	10.0	20.0			
0.0	全体	男性	女性	0.0	全体	男性	女性

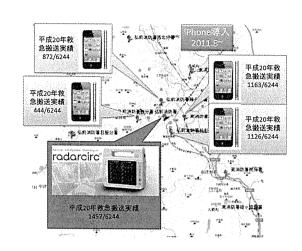






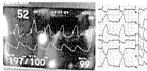
平成23年度 分担研究報告

弘前大学 花田 裕之

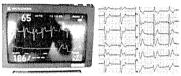


搬送症例

Contact-Balloon 86min



Contact-Balloon 70min

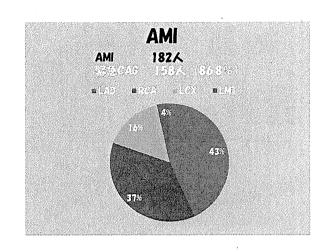


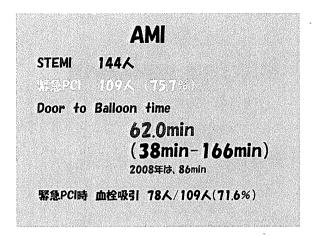
心電図メール添付伝送のまとめ

- ・新規に導入する設備は最小限で12誘導心電 図導入に近い効果あり。
- ・結果的に消防本部でのMOVA→FOMA切り替え 時に、写真伝送可能機種へ契約変更になり、 全消防署で伝送可能になった。
- ・ACS疑い傷病者が救急車に乗れば有効な方法 である。
- ・当院に入院するSTEMI症例の10%に満たない 症例数であり、1次2次施設に直接受診する症 例の時間短縮は依然として取り組むべき課題 である。

平成23年度 分担研究報告

榊原記念病院 住吉徹哉 桃原 AMI (2010年)
fofal 182人 68.3歳
男性135人(74.2%) 66.6歳
女性 47人(25.8%) 73.3歳
killip | 152人 (83.5%)
| 19人 (4.9%)
| | 11 9人 (4.9%)
| 11 12人 (6.6%)
STEMI 144人 (79.1%)



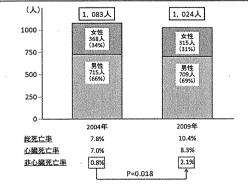


平成23年度 分担研究報告

熊本大学 小川久雄 小島淳

KACE

KACE 熊本県内心筋梗塞発症および院内予後に関する経年的多



VI. J-PULSEⅢ 学会発表

AHA2011

- J-Hypo
- J-RCPR

AHA2011 採択者

		ンドルくロ	
		Session Type	Title
白井	伸一	ReSS - Sunday	Impact of Emergency Recanalization and Mild Hypothermia Therapy: Analysis of ST Segment of Electrocardiogram Following Recovery of Spontaneous Circulation After Cardiac Arrest
田原	良雄	ReSS - Satuday	Relation between Electrocardiographic Changes and Neurologic Outcomes in Patients Treated with Hypothermia after Out-of-hospital Ventricular Fibrillation Cardiac Arrest: J-PULSE-Hypo Registry.
松崎	真和	AHA - Tuesday	Effects of Rapid Intravenous Ice-Cold Fluids for Patients Treated with Therapeutic Hypothermia
國分	宣明	AHA - Tuesday	Cooling Duration and Rewarming Speed in Therapeutic Hypothermia for Out-of-hospital Cardiac Arrests: How Should We Combine the Protocols?
有元	秀樹	AHA - Tuesday	Does Neuromuscular Blocking Agent Help for Therapeutic Hypothermia? Results of a Multicenter Registry Study in Japan: J-PULSE-Hypo Registry
蘇我	孟群	ReSS - Saturday	Influence of Early Return of Spontaneous Circulation and Early Induction of Cooling on Neurological Outcome in Patients Treated with Therapeutic Hypothermia after Out-of-Hospital Shockable Cardiac Arrest Control Number: 11479
米本	直裕	AHA	The Impact of Bystander CPR on Defibrillation Survival curve in Out-of-hospital
		ReSS - Satuday	Cardiac Arrest From All-Japan Utstein Registry Data Influence of Age Differences for Collapse defibrillator Time on Survival in Out-of Hospital Cardiac Arrest From All-Japan Utstein Registry Data
清水	直樹	ReSS - Saturday	Nationwide Epidemiology and Outcomes from Paediatric Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest in Japan; From JCS-ReSS Research Group
嘉田	晃子	AHA	A Nationwide Survey of the Effects of the Accessibility of Emergency Medical Systems on Cardiovascular Mortality
吉川	走	AHA	Effect of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training on Favorable Neurological Outcome for In Hospital Cardiac Arrest
黒澤	茶茶	ReSS - Sunday	International Comparison of Paediatric In Hospital Cardiac Arrest · Impact of Critical Care Settings for Hospital Safety and Outcome; From the Japanese Registry of CPR for In Hospital Cardiac Arrest(J-RCPR)

Impact of Emergency Recanalization and Mild Hypothermia Therapy: Analysis of ST Segment of Electrocardiogram Following Recovery of Spontaneous Circulation After Cardiac Arrest

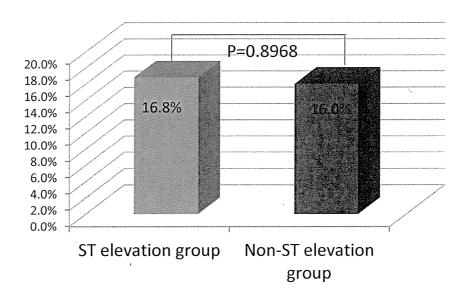
Shinichi Shirai, Kokura Memorial Hospital
Ken Nagao, Nihon University
Naohiro Yonemoto, Hiroyuki Yokoyama, Hiroshi Nonogi, National Cardiovascular Center and J-PULSE-Hypo Investigators.

(Background) Recently published guideline recommended emergency angiography with prompt recanalization in the patients with ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) as class I indication following recovery of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) after cardiac arrest, however, the recanalization in the absence of clearly defined STEMI after ROSC was not yet definitely recommended. The purpose of this study was to evaluate mortality and favorable neurologic outcomes (cerebral performance category [CPC] 1 and 2) at 30 days between the pts with ST elevation and those without ST elevation of electrocardiogram (ECG) immediately after ROSC undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with mild hypothermia (MHT). (Method) Data over a five-year period (2005-2009) were obtained for 452 pts treated with MHT from a multicenter registry in Japan. Of these patients, the 145 pts (who can be obtained ECG after ROSC) were diagnosed with acute ischemia by emergency angiography immediately after ROSC, and were subsequently treated with MHT and PCI. (Result) The 145 pts were divided into two groups based on the ECG after ROSC; ST elevation groups (STE) (n=95): ST elevation (n=94) and CLBBB (n=1), and Non ST elevation groups (NSTE) (n=50): ST depression (n=26), equivocal due to wide QRS complex (n=14), and almost normal ECG (n=10). Mortality rates at 30 days were 16.8% in STE group and 16.0% in NSTE group (p=0.8968). Favorable outcome rates at 30 days were 60.0% in STE group and 66.0% (p=0.4791) in NSTE group. (Conclusion) PCI with MHT were equally effective for 30 days mortality and favorable neurologic outcome for the pts with any ST segment type of ECG immediately after ROSC.

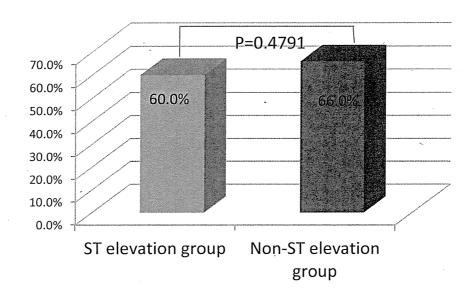
Key Word

Hypothermia, Acute coronary Syndrome, Percutaneous coronary intervention, Sudden cardiac death, STEMI

Mortality rates



Favorable outcome rates





SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Exhibits: November 13-15 | Sessions: November 12-16

Print this Page for Your Records

Close Window

Control/Tracking Number: 2011-SS-R-17774-AHA Activity: Resuscitation Science Symposium Abstract Current Date/Time: 6/4/2011 12:33:44 AM

Relation between Electrocardiographic Changes and Neurologic Outcomes in Patients Treated with Hypothermia after Out-of-hospital Ventricular Fibrillation Cardiac Arrest: J-PULSE-Hypo Registry

Author Block: Yoshio Tahara, Naoto Morimura, Kazuo Kimura, YOKOHAMA CITY UNIVER MED CTR, Yokohama, Japan; Ken Nagao, Surugadai Nihon Univ Hosp, Tokyo, Japan; Naohiro Yonemoto, Natl Ctr of Neurology and Psychiatry, Tokyo, Japan; Hiroyuki Yokoyama, Hiroshi Nonogi, Natl Cerebral and Cardiovascular Ctr, Osaka, Japan; J-PULSE-Hypo Investigators

Abstract:

Background: The 2010 American Heart Association Guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and emergency cardiovascular care (ECC) recommend that comatose adult patients with return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) after out-of-hospital ventricular fibrillation (VF) cardiac arrest should receive therapeutic hypothermia (Class I). However, it remains unclear whether therapeutic hypothermia is effective for cardiac arrest patients whose have VF initially, but not at hospital arrival.

Methods: We conducted a multicenter retrospective study at 14 institutions to evaluate the effect of therapeutic hypothermia on out-ofhospital cardiac arrest between January 2005 and December 2009. The study committee entrusted each hospital with the timing of cooling, cooling methods, target temperature, duration, and rewarming rate. Patients were divided into the VF-VF group, VF-PEA (pulseless electrical activity) group, and VF-Asystole group according to the pre-hospital initial rhythm and the hospital arrival rhythm, and neurologic outcomes at 30 days after cardiac arrest were compared. A favorable outcome was defined as a Cerebral Performance Category (CPC) of 1-2.

Results: A total of 127 patients were studied. There were no significant differences among the VF-VF group (n=77), the VF-PEA group (n=34), and the VF-Asystole group (n=16) in age, sex, frequency of witnessed cardiac arrest, the presence of bystander CPR, time to achieving target temperature, or duration of therapeutic hypothermia. The rate of favorable outcomes was higher in the VF-VF group (52%) than in the VF-PEA group (29%; p<0.05) and the VF-Asystole group (6%; p<0.01). Multivariate analysis showed that VF rhythm at hospital arrival was an independent predictor of favorable outcomes at 30 days after cardiac arrest.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that therapeutic hypothermia after ROSC most effectively improves neurologic outcomes in patients who have VF initially as well as at hospital arrival, with no ROSC by the time of hospital arrival. Additional therapeutic strategies are needed to improve neurologic outcomes in patients who have VF initially with no ROSC and a rhythm other than VF at hospital arrival.

Author Disclosure Information: Y. Tahara: None. N. Morimura: None. K. Kimura: None. K. Nagao: None. N. Yonemoto: None. H. Yokoyama: None. H. Nonogi: None.

Category (Complete): Hypothermia

Keyword (Complete): Hypothermia; Ventricular fibrillation; Post cardiac arrest care; Emergency care; Cardiopulmonary

resuscitation

Presentation Preference (Complete): Poster Only

Additional Info (Complete):

: B. Direct Mail

· No

*Disclosure: There are no unlabeled/unapproved uses of drugs or products.

Payment (Complete): Your credit card order has been processed on Friday 3 June 2011 at 11:52 PM.

Status: Complete

For Technical Support, please email the **OASIS Helpdesk** or call

(217)398-1792 (Mo. - Fr. 9 am - 5 pm CST).

For Policy/Programming Questions, please e-mail: program.participant@heart.org.

AHA/ReSS 2011

Effects of Rapid Intravenous Ice-Cold Fluids for Patients Treated with Therapeutic

Hypothermia

Masakazu Matsuzaki, Ken Nagao, Taketomo Soga, Hiroshi Nonogi, Hiroyuki Yokoyama, Naohiro Yonemoto and J-PULSE-Hypo investigators/ J-PULSE-Hypo Study Group

BACKGROUND

Animal data has demonstrated that the sooner cooling is initiated after return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) from cardiac arrest (CA), the better the outcome.

Although rapid infusion of ice-cold intravenous (IV) fluids is feasible, safe, and simple method for induction of hypothermia, it is unclear whether technique of ice-cold IV fluids for induction of hypothermia can increase neurological benefit in patients with ROSC after out-of-hospital CA due to shockable rhythm and non-shockable rhythm.

METHODS

The J-PULSE-Hypo was conducted a multi-center observational registry to investigate the effects of therapeutic hypothermia. In this study, we investigated the effects of ice-cold IV fluids in patients divided into initial CA rhythm (shockable rhythm and non-shockable rhythm). The primary endpoint was favorable neurological

outcome at hospital discharge.

RESULTS

Of the 452 unconscious adult patients who were treated with therapeutic hypothermia after out-of-hospital CA due to cardiac etiology, 435 who were cooled from 32°C to 34 °C using external devices or extracorporeal devices were included; 228 received induction of cooling using rapid infusion of ice-cold IV fluids, including 185 shockable CA and 43 non-shockable CA, and 215 did not receive ice-cold IV fluids, including 156 shockable CA and 59 non-shockable CA. The time interval from ROSC to induction of cooling was shorter in the IV group than in the non-IV group in each CA rhythm (median; 28 minutes vs. 133 minutes in the shockable CA, p<0.0001, 21 minutes vs. 81 min in the non-shockable CA, p<0.0001). The IV group had higher frequency of favorable neurological outcome than the non-IV group in the patients with shockable CA (68.6% vs.57.7%, p=0.036), but the two groups had similar frequency of favorable neurological outcome in the patients with non-shockable CA. Adjusted odds ratios for favorable neurological outcome after the IV group was 1.66 (95% CI, 1.04-2.65) in the patients with shockable CA, and 0.53 (95% CI, 0.20-1.40) in the patients with non-shockable CA.

CONCLUSION

Rapid infusion of ice-cold IV fluids for induction of hypothermia had neurological benefit for patients with shockable CA, but it had not neurological benefit for patients with non-shockable CA.

Cooling duration and rewarming speed in therapeutic hypothermia for out-of-hospital cardiac arrests: How should we combine the protocols?

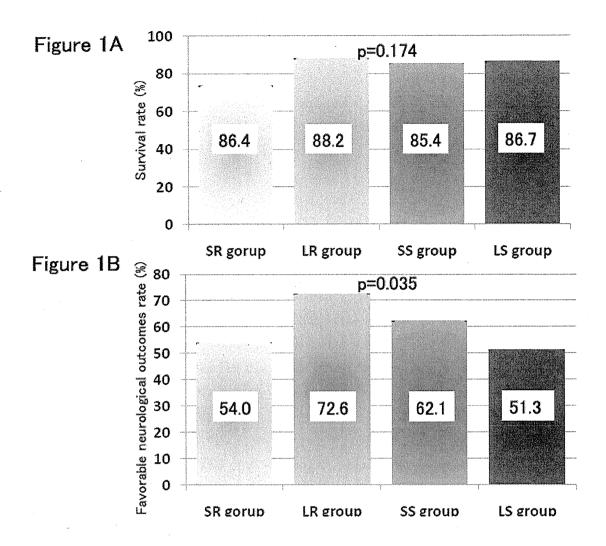
Nobuaki Kokubu, Mamoru Hase, Kazufumi Tsuchihashi, Junichi Nishida, Yasufumi Asai, Naohiro Yonemoto, Hiroyuki Yokoyama, Ken Nagao, Tetsuji Miura, Hiroshi Nonogi

Background: Therapeutic hypothermia (TH) improves outcomes of patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA). However, how we should combine cooling protocol and rewarming protocol to maximize TH protection remains unclear. In this study, relationships between cooling duration (CD), rewarming speed (RWSD), and neurological outcomes in patients with OHCA were examined by use of data in the multicenter registry of OHCA treated with TH in Japan (J-Pulse-Hypo registry).

Methods: Data from 452 patients were submitted to J-Pulse-Hypo registry from 2005 to 2009, but 73 patients lacked data of sequential deep body temperature. Thus, 397 patients were included in the present study and retrospectively divided into the four groups according to CD and RWSD: 50 patients with CD \leq 24 hours and RWSD \geq 2.0 °C / day (Short-Rapid, SR group), 51 patients with CD > 24 hours and RWSD 2.0 \leq °C / day and (Long-Rapid, LR group), 124 patients with CD \leq 24 hours and RWSD < 2.0 °C/ day and (Short-Slow, SS group) and 154 patients with CD > 24 hours and RWSD < 2.0 °C/ day and (Long-Slow, LS group). Favorable neurological outcome was defined as cerebral performance category 1 or 2.

Results: There was no significant inter-group difference regarding gender, age, and percentages of presence of bystanders, bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation and ventricular fibrillation in initial ECG, incidence of return of spontaneous circulation before admission and time needed to reach target temperature after the onset of cooling. However, LR group was less treated with IABP compared with the other groups (44.0% for SR, 23.5% for LR, 31.5% for SS, 50.0% for LS, p<0.001). Although the survival rate at 30 days was not statistically different in all four groups, the rate of favorable neurological outcomes was significantly higher in LR group than in the other groups (Figure 1A, 1B).

Conclusion: These results suggest that CD > 24 hours and RWSD 2.0 \geq °C/ day is an appropriate combination of cooling and rewarming protocols.



Words:1690 Figure:250

Total:1940



CIENTIFIC SESSIONS

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Exhibits: November 13-15 | Sessions: November 12-16

Print this Page for Your Records

Close Window

Control/Tracking Number: 2011-SS-A-17882-AHA

Activity: Abstract

Current Date/Time: 6/5/2011 10:43:16 AM

Does Neuromuscular Blocking Agent Help for Therapeutic Hypothermia? Results of a Multicenter Registry Study in Japan:

J-PULSE-Hypo Registry

Author Block: Hideki Arimoto, Hirohi Rinka, OSAKA CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL, Osaka, Japan; Naohiro Yonemoto, Natl Ctr of Neurology and Psychiatry, Tokyo, Japan; Hiroyuki Yokoyama, Natl Cerebral and Cardiovascular Ctr. Suita, Japan; Ken Nagao, Nihon Univ, Tokyo, Japan; Hiroshi Nonogi, Natl Cerebral and Cardiovascular Ctr, Suita, Japan; J-PULSE-Hypo Investigators

Abstract: Therapeutic hypothermia for return of spontaneous circulation after ventricular fibrillation improves neurological outcomes of patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. With the recent introduction of therapeutic hypothermia, the application of sedation has become necessary in cardiac arrest patients. However, the most appropriate sedative agents for use during the procedure have yet to be determined, especially as regards administration of neuromuscular blocking agents (NMBA). Methods: We conducted a multicenter study at 14 institutions, to evaluate the effect of therapeutic hypothermia on out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, between January 2005 and December 2009. The committee entrusted each hospital with the timing of cooling, cooling methods, target temperature, duration, rewarming rate, managing complications, and sedation methods. Enrolled patients were divided into group M (maintained with NMBA) and group C (without NMBA). Any complications (i.e., infections), time to target temperature, temperature stability, and neurological outcomes were compared. A favorable outcome was defined as a Cerebral Performance Category (CPC) of 1-2. Results: In total, 435 patients were enrolled in this study. There were no significant differences between the two groups. As compared with group C (N=355), group M (N=80) had higher rates of temperature instability (35% vs. 10%, p<0.01), temperature overshoot (25% vs. 4%, p<0.01), and complications (33% vs. 19%, p<0.05). Both groups had favorable outcomes (56% vs. 61%, NS). Conclusions: This study suggested that NMBA have higher risk of some complications and poor temperature control. An application of NMBA should be careful of therapeutic hypothermia, though there is no difference for favorable outcomes.

Author Disclosure Information: H. Arimoto: None. H. Rinka: None. N. Yonemoto: None. H. Yokoyama: None. K. Nagao: None. H. Nonogi: None.

Category (Complete): 410. Resuscitation, CPR, Emergency Cardiac Care, Critical Care, AED and Trauma

Keyword (Complete): Hypothermia; Drugs; Cardiac arrest Presentation Preference (Complete): Oral or Poster

Additional Info (Complete):

: C. E-mail invitation

: No

*Disclosure: There are no unlabeled/unapproved uses of drugs or products.

Payment (Complete): Your credit card order has been processed on Sunday 5 June 2011 at 10:42 AM. Status: Complete

For Technical Support, please email the OASIS Helpdesk or call (217)398-1792 (Mo. - Fr. 9 am - 5 pm CST).

For Policy/Programming Questions, please e-mail: program.participant@heart.org.

American Heart Association 7272 Greenville Avenue Dallas, Texas 75231

Leave OASIS Feedback

Powered by OASIS, The Online Abstract Submission and Invitation System SM