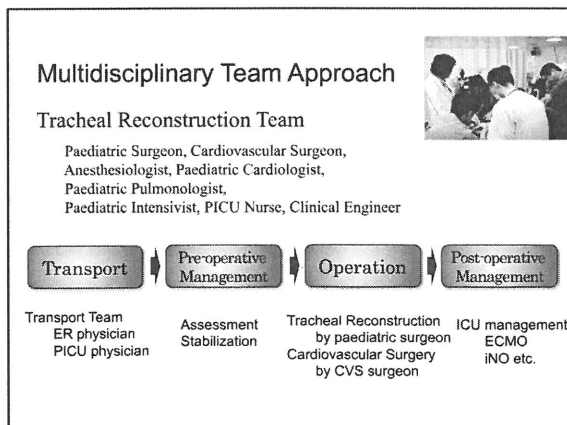
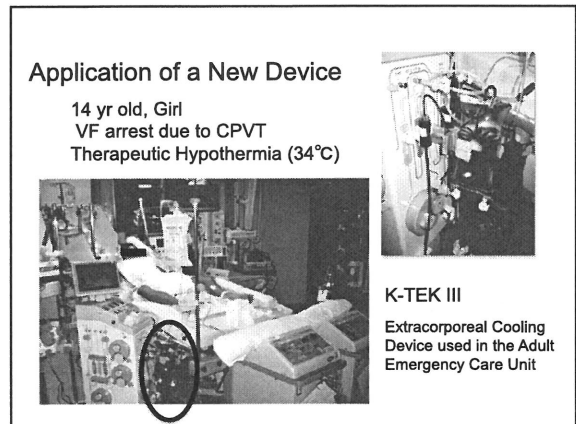
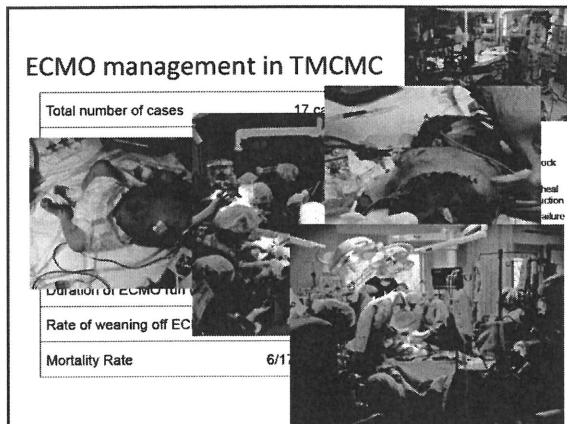
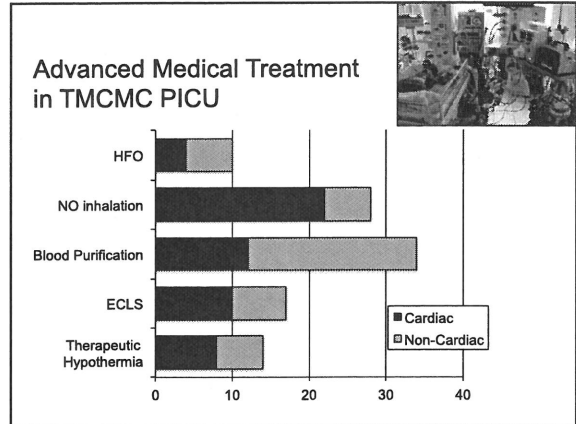


Systematic Approach of Critically Ill Cardiac Patients

Organ	Morbidity	Procedure & Treatment
CNS	Intracranial Hemorrhage Brain Abscess Post Cardiac Arrest Syndrome	ICP control Therapeutic Hypothermia Neurosurgical Intervention
Respiratory	Pulmonary Hemorrhage ALI/ARDS Tracheobronchomalacia Pleural Effusion/Chylothorax	Mechanical Ventilation HFO, APRV Negative Pressure Ventilation Non-Invasive Pressure Ventilation Bronchoscopy
Abdomen	Necrotizing Enterocolitis Protein Losing Enteropathy Liver Failure	Medical & Surgical Intervention Plasma Exchange
Renal	Acute Kidney Injury; AKI	Continuous Hemodiafiltration; CHDF Peritoneal Dialysis; PD
Infection	Device Associated Infection Sepsis/Septic Shock	Antibiotics, TDM Infection Control
Nutrition		TPN, Pharmaconutrition, Synbiotics



Summary of Patient with CTS and PA sling or CHD

#	Age	Sex	BW	Cardiac Anomalies	Other Anomalies
1	5	F	7.3	PA sling	
2	5	M	5	PA sling	
3	14	F	4.5	ASD, PDA, PLSVC, absence of IVC	Wilms' tumor, chromosome fragility
4	4	F	4.5	PA sling, ASD, PDA, L SVC	
5	5	F	6.4	PA sling, TOF	VACTERL association
6	10	M	8.5	PA/VSD	
7	5	M	5.4	PA sling, TOF, PAPVC	VACTERL association

Summary of Patient with CT

#	Transcatheter	LPA reimplant	Procedure	Age (y)	PD	CMV	Length of PICU stay	Outcome
1	Kyusyu	+			-	58	58	Survive
2	-	+			-	28	40	Survive
3	-	-	PDA ligation		-	19	35	Survive
4	-	+	TOF repair		28	108	143	Survive
5	-	+	PDA ligation ASD closure		-	-	14	Survive
6	Tokyo	-	ICR		-	-	16	Survive
7	Hokkaido	+	TOF repair PAPVC repair		-	-	35	Survive

Multidisciplinary Team Approach

- Therapeutic Drug Monitoring; TDM
- Risk Management
- Drug Information
- Preparation of Medication
- management of medical Device
- Maintenance of Ventilator
- Management of ECMO and CHDF
- Priming of circuit
- Monitoring and trouble shooting

CVS surgeon Subspecialist

Management of Cardiac Patients in General PICU

- ❖ Good Points
 - Provision of Advanced Treatment
 - Multidisciplinary Team Approach
- ❖ Challenging Points
 - Sophisticated Management of Cardiac Patients
 - Understanding the pathophysiology of complex CHD
 - Prompt correspondence to the emergency situation

Challenge to improve the quality of cardiac critical care in the general PICU

- Understanding the pathophysiology of complex CHD
 - Discussion at multidisciplinary round
 - Participation in pre-operative conference
- Maintain the quality of care for critically ill cardiac patients
 - Introduction of standardized handover sheet
 - Making protocol for routine practice
 - ex. Prevention of venous thrombosis
- Prompt correspondence to the emergency situation
 - Support from paediatric cardiologist or CV surgeon on duty
 - Deployment of ECMO cart

Multidisciplinary PICU Round

PICU Fellow CVS surgeon Ped Cardiologist
PICU Attending Staff

Discussion about the daily plan with Cardiac Team

Handover of the patient after cardiac surgery

CVS surgeon PICU physician
Anesthesiologist

A formal, structured handover process for paediatric patients transitioning to the ICU after cardiac surgery can reduce medical errors, can improve teamwork among caregivers and can minimize the handover duration.

(Joy BF, et al. PCCM 2011, Zavalkoff SR, et al. PCCM 2011)

Future Direction

➤ Application of Advance Treatment to

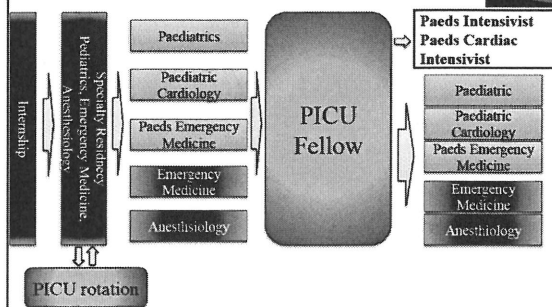


- to update a standardized protocol

➤ Education

- Fellowship program for pediatric cardiac intensivist

Establishment of PICU Fellowship Program based on the Speciality Background



Conclusion

- ✓ Our unit as the general PICU has successfully functioned as pediatric cardiac ICU with the close cooperative with cardiologists and cardiovascular surgeons.
- ✓ The general PICU could be an appropriate unit for the trainee of pediatric cardiac intensive care to learn the concept of pediatric cardiac intensivist and to acquire the basic skills and knowledges.

Acknowledgement

All of the Staff in PICU/HCU
 All of PICU fellow and staff and Paediatric Cardiologist, Cardiovascular Surgeon, and Paediatric Surgeon
 And other staff involving paediatric cardiac intensive care in TMCMC

重篤小児集約拠点の確立過程における! ドクターヘリ連携とドクターカー機能の! 高度化にかかる検討

清水直樹¹⁾ 六車崇²⁾ 植松悟子²⁾ 井上信明¹⁾
八木貴典⁴⁾ 北村伸哉³⁾ 松本尚⁴⁾ 益子邦洋⁴⁾

- 1) 東京都立小児総合医療センター 救命・集中治療部!
- 2) 国立成育医療研究センター 手術集中治療部・総合診療部!
- 3) 国保君津中央病院救命救急センター 救急集中治療部!
- 4) 日本医科大学千葉北総病院 救命救急センター!

Department of Paediatric Emergency & Critical Care Medicine, Tokyo Metropolitan Children's Medical Center, J.K.R.C.N

本日の論点

重篤小児の

- ✓ 集約 必要性と拠点化
- ✓ 集約手段 (搬送方法)
- ✓ 搬送高度化 (機材・人員)

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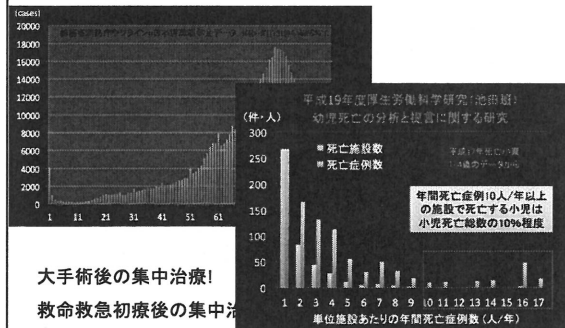
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重篤小児患者の症例数と分散化



Should paediatric intensive care be centralised? Trent versus Victoria

Oliver Pearson, Frank Shann, Peter Barry, Adrian Lyons, David Thomas, Colin Powell, David Field

Lancet 1997; 349: 1213-17

Case volume ↑

Diagnostic category	Not-centralized		Centralized	
	Invent n	Deaths Expected	Victims n	Deaths Expected
Total	3074	74	1134	50.0
Respiratory category	352	10	330	9.8
Cardiac	318	20	296	19
Neurological	358	4	317	1
Accidents	137	13	197	10
Neurological	55	9	96	12
Other	175	18	134	10

Expected mortality

Category	Trent	Victoria
<1%	383	5
1-4%	374	17
5-14%	225	36
15-20%	11	4
>20%	22	12

Table 3. Deaths in Trent and Victoria by diagnostic category and by expected mortality

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集約拠点化の効果

救命救急センターにおける小児診療体制整備の効果
—成人同等の質の診療を提供できるのか?—

Prognosis ↑

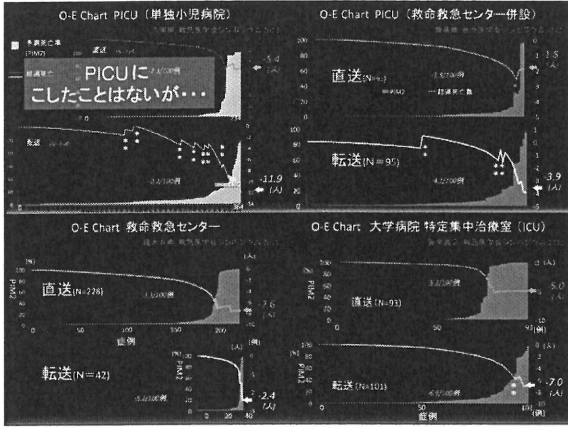
Performance ↑

PIM2の経年的死亡率変化

2008 9- 2009 9- 2010 9-

2011

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集約化のための 至適ユニット規模

- J.M. Tilford et al; *Pediatrics* 2000; 106: 289-294.
入室 100/年ごとに 死亡率は5%低下
- J.P. Marcin et al; *Pediatr Crit Care Med* 2005, 6: 136-141.
992-1,491/年入室で 死亡率が最低となる。
- Pollack MM, et al; *Crit Care Med* 1991; 19: 150-9.
3次医療施設PICUの成績がよい。
3次施設以外では実死亡率が高い。

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小児重症患者の救命には小児集中治療施設への患者集約が必要である

日救急医学会誌 2008; 19: 201-7

Preventable Deaths in Children

Table 4. Characteristics of each group.

Final number	PICU group (n=226)	ICU group (n=93)	transfer (n=42)	ICU group (n=101)	transfer (n=101)
51	89	12	22	22	22
53.4 ± 3.5	83.8 ± 4.7	83.100	87.4 ± 4.4	80.051	73.4 ± 4.5
20.6	48.6	6.932	10.2	6.1234	16.8
8	89	10	30	30	30
93 ± 1.7	61.4 ± 4.6	62.245	52.2 ± 3.8	65.740	59.2 ± 3.0
34.6 ± 6.6	24.9 ± 3.3	6.202	28.9 ± 3.3	6.926	24.6 ± 6.4
1 ± 1.5	5.8 ± 1.5	0.0493	5.2 ± 1.9	0.1542	5.3 ± 1.7
0.273	0.817	0.2020	0.762	0.6660	0.792

Bar chart showing preventable deaths: Adult ICU (28.3), Children PICU (16.7).

ICU群: 19例 (6.9%)
PICU群: 12例 (5.3%)

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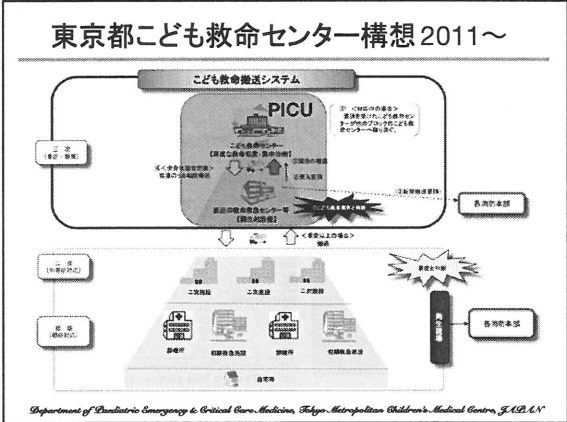
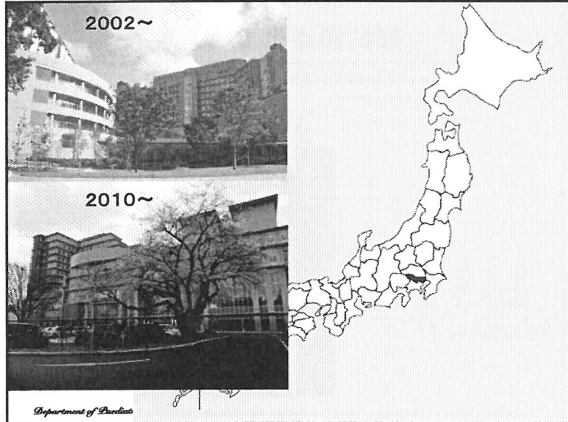
集約拠点間転送の 実績と効果

小児科学会シンポジウム2011

《PM2による比較》

《PICUへの転送の推移と防ぎえた外傷死の減少、予測外生存の増加》

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3 重篤小児集約拠点のあり方に関する研究 清水 直樹

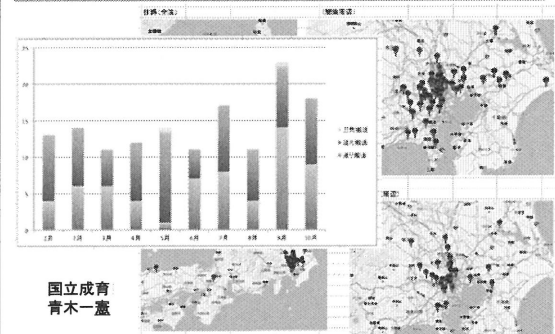
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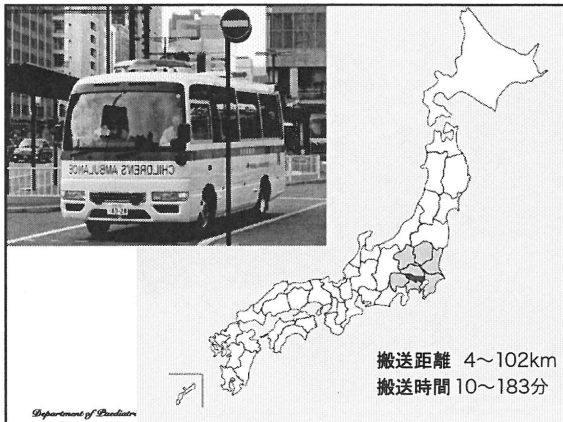
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国立成育 陸路搬送の状況



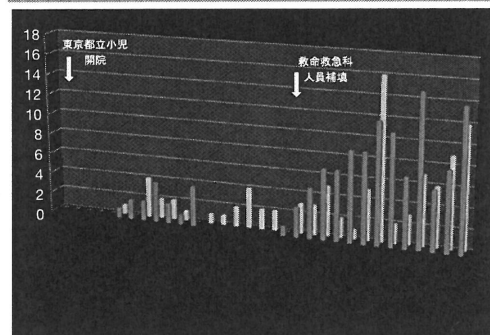
国立成育
青木一壺

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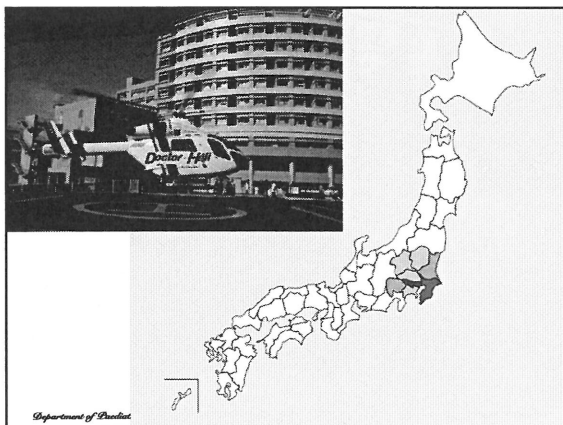


Department of Pediatrics

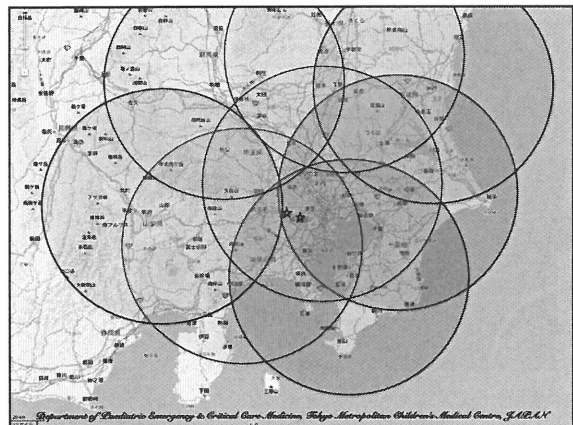
東京都立小児ドクターカーの経年推移



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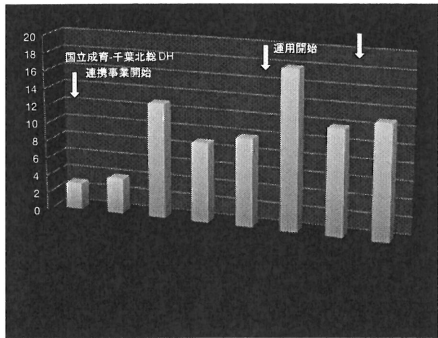


Department of Pediatrics



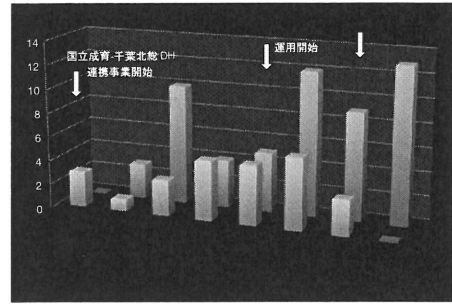
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千葉県ドクターヘリ 連携 の 経年推移



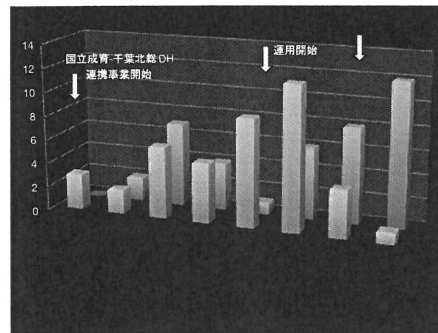
Department of Pediatric Emergency & Critical Care Medicine, Tokyo Metropolitan Children's Medical Center, J.C.B.M.C.

千葉県ドクターヘリ 連携 の 経年推移

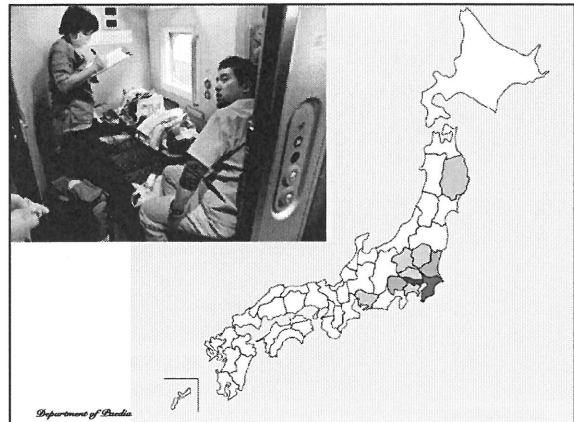


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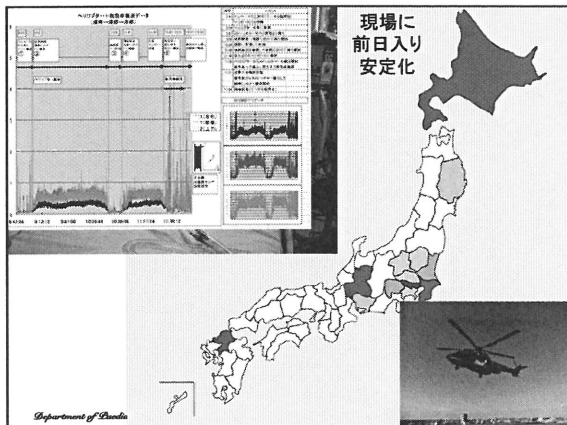
千葉県ドクターヘリ 連携 の 経年推移



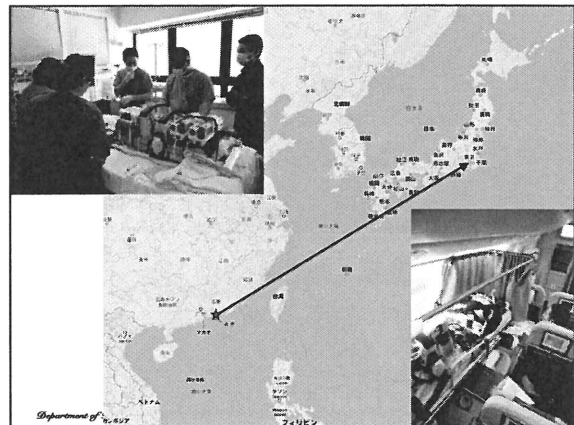
Department of Pediatric Emergency & Critical Care Medicine, Tokyo Metropolitan Children's Medical Center, J.C.B.M.C.



Department of Paediatrics



Department of Paediatrics



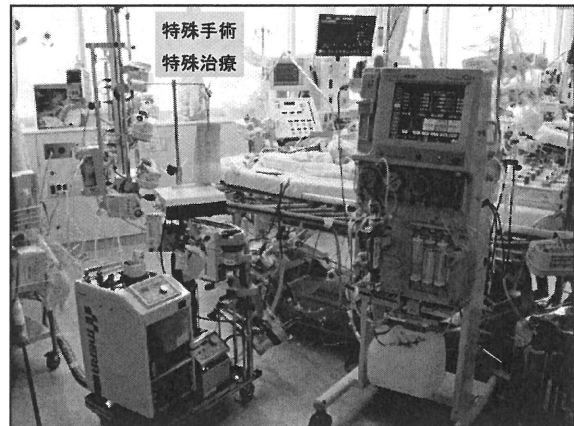
Department of Paediatrics

本日の論点

重篤小児の

- ✓ 集約 必要性と拠点化
- ✓ 集約手段 (搬送方法)
- ✓ 搬送高度化 (機材・人員)

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特殊治療 散在化の問題

Nakagawa, JSRCM 2011

Analysis of DPC database

- 93 patients identified
 - 2008: 42 patients
 - 2009: 51 patients
- Respiratory support 15 (8 survivors)
- Cardiac support
 - Post-op 48 (15 survivors)
 - Unrelated to surgery 23 (10 survivors)
- Others 7 (0 survivor)

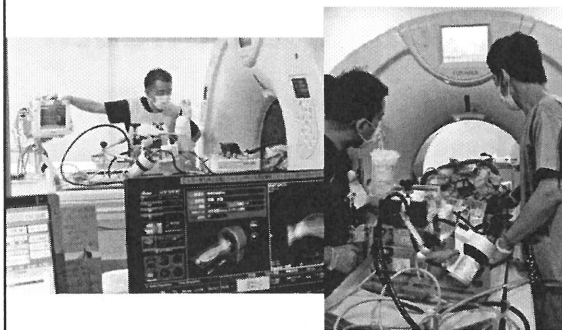
Analysis of DPC database

- 93 patients were managed at 44 different institutions
- Patients / Institution
 - Maximum 9
 - Minimum 1
 - Median 1

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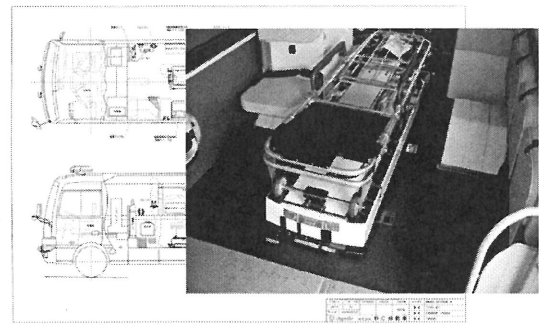
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特殊治療下での緊急搬送の必要性



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特殊治療下搬送に必要なDC設計



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重篤小児緊急搬送に必要な IT サポート



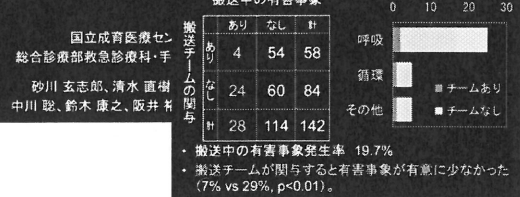
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重篤小児緊急搬送に必要な人的リソース

国立成育医療センターにおける

小児搬送医 結果2 搬送中の有害事象

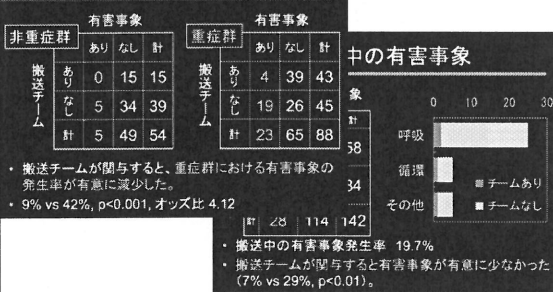
～有害事象からみた搬送医



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重篤小児緊急搬送に必要な人的リソース

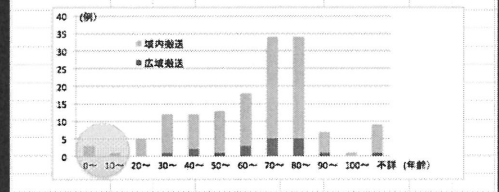
結果3 重症度と有害事象



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SCU 広域医療搬送 (OMAT事務局未確定データからの検証)

SCU 搬入日	3月11日	3月12日	3月13日	3月14日	3月15日	3月16日	3月17日	3月18日	不詳
いわて花巻	0	15 (14)	29 (8)	20 (8)	7 (3)	0	0	0	136 (14)
岩手県消防学校	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
福島空港	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 (3)
青森県庁舎	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	7
計	0	25 (7)	42 (6)	20 (3)	8 (3)	1	1	1	148 (19)



重篤小児緊急搬送の展望

- ✓ 集約 必要性と拠点化
救命救急センターとの連携
- ✓ 集約手段 (搬送方法)
ドクターヘリとの連携
消防・海保・自衛隊等との連携
- ✓ 搬送高度化 (機材・人員)
ECMO 搬送のテクノロジー
小児集中治療医を含めたチーム
IT サポート
患者でなくて医療チームを運ぶ手段?

Department of Paediatric Emergency & Critical Care Medicine, Tokyo Metropolitan Children's Medical Centre, J.C.C.M.

Critical Care Outreach De-centralization for Centralization

Department of Paediatric Emergency & Critical Care Medicine, Tokyo Metropolitan Children's Medical Centre, J.C.C.M.

小児特定集中治療室の至適環境と本質的要件について

東京都立小児総合医療センター
 救命・集中治療部 集中治療科 水城直人 清水直樹
 救命・集中治療部 救命救急科 井上信明
 循環器科 三浦 大 澁谷和彦
 心臓血管外科 厚美直孝 寺田正次



目的

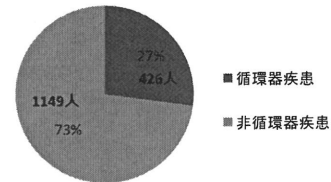
- ◎ 平成24年度より、小児特定集中治療室管理料が新たに認められた。当院の現況を分析し、小児特定集中治療室管理料の施設の本質的要件を考慮して、その至適環境について考察する。
- ◎ 当院PICUの「疾患群」、「入室経路」、「各種特殊治療使用状況」、「転帰」を分析した。
- ◎ hyb id ICUでclosed ICUの運営を行っている当院のPICU形態を文献的考察と合わせて利点と問題点を検討した。

方法

- ◎ 後方視的検討
 - ◎ 期間：2010年3月から2012年9月までの31カ月
 - ◎ 対象：PICUに入室した全1575症例
 - ◎ 解析項目：疾患群、入室経路、特殊治療(*)、転帰
- (*)心肺補助(ECLS)・血液透析(CHDF)・高頻度振動換気(HFOV)・一酸化窒素吸入(iNO)

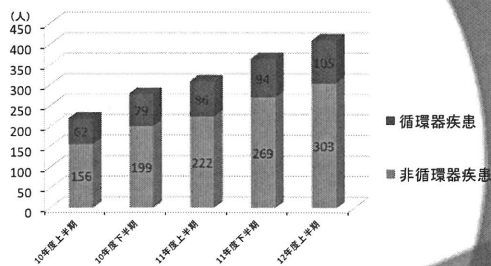
結果：循環器疾患の症例割合

入室総数1575症例



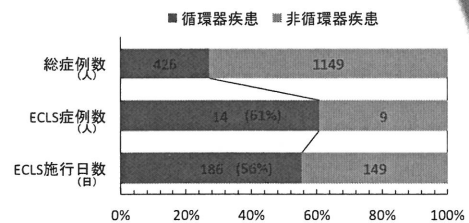
「循環器疾患」は入院全体の4分の1を占めている

結果：循環器疾患の半期別推移



「循環器疾患」の増加傾向があるが、安定的に約1/4を占めている

結果：ECLS管理における循環器疾患の割合



「循環器疾患」数は全体の27%だが、ECLS症例数61%、ECLS施行日数56%と、ECLS管理経験の半数以上を占めている