

Post Cardiac Arrest Syndrome Key to survival

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متلازمة ما بعد توقف عضلة القلب

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| AA | : Arachidonic acid |
| ABG | : Arterial blood gas |
| ACA | : Anterior cerebral artery |
| ACLS | : Advanced cardiac life support |
| ADJO ₂ | : Arterio-jugular difference in oxygen content |
| AED | : Automated external defibrillator |
| AF | : Atrial fibrillation |
| AICA | : Anterior inferior cerebellar artery |
| ALS | : Advanced life support |
| AMPA | : Alpha-amino-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid |
| ATP | : Adenosine tri-phosphate |
| BAEPs | : Brain stem auditory evoked potentials |
| BBB | : Blood brain barrier |
| BLS | : Basic life support |
| CA | : Cardiac arrest |
| Ca ₂ ⁺ | : Calcium |
| CBC | : Complete blood count |
| CBF | : Cerebral blood flow |
| CBF | : Cerebral blood flow |
| CBV | : Cerebral blood volume |
| CHF | : Congestive heart failure |
| CI | : Confidence Interval |
| CK-BB | : Creatinine kinase-bb |
| CMR | : Cerebral metabolic rate |
| CMRO ₂ | : Cerebral metabolic rate for oxygen |
| CNS | : Central nervous system |
| CO ₂ | : Carbon dioxide |
| CoBRA | : Conditioned blood reperfusion application |
| CPP | : CEREBRAL Perfusion pressure |
| CPR | : Cardiopulmonary resuscitation |
| CSF | : Cerebrospinal fluid |
| CT | : Computed tomography |

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| CVF | : Cobra venom factor |
| CVP | : Central venous pressure |
| CXR | : Chest x-ray |
| DNR | : Do not resuscitate |
| EAA | : Excitatory amino acid |
| ECF | : Extracellular fluid |
| ECG | : Electro-cardiography |
| ED | : Emergency department |
| EDRF | : Endothelium derived relaxing factor |
| EEG | : Elctroencephalogram |
| EEG | : Electroencephalogram |
| EPO | : Erythropoitin |
| EPs | : Evoked potentials |
| EtCO ₂ | : End tidal carbon di-oxide |
| FFAs | : Free fatty acids |
| FPR | : False Positive Rate |
| GCS | : Glasgow coma score |
| HCP | : Health care provider |
| HMABI | : Hypothermic modulation of acute brain injury |
| ICA | : Internal carotid artery |
| ICAM-1 | : Intracellular adhesion mlecule 1 |
| ICP | : Intracranial pressure |
| IL-8 | : Interleukin 8 |
| K | : Potassium |
| LFTs | : Liver function tests |
| MAC | : Membrane attack complex |
| MAP | : Mean arterial pressure |
| MASP | : Mannan binding lectin associated serine proteases |
| MAT | : Multifocal atrial tachycardia |
| MBL | : Mannan binding lectin |
| MCA | : Middle cerebral artery |
| MCP-1 | : Monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 |
| MEPs | : Motor evoked potentials |

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Mg | : Magnesium |
| MRI | : Magnetic resonance imaging |
| MTT | : Mean transit time |
| NGT | : Naso-gastric tube |
| NIRS | : Near infra red spectroscopy |
| NMDA | : N-methyl-d-aspartate |
| NO | : Nitric oxide |
| NO | : Nitric oxide |
| NSAID | : Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug |
| O ₂ | : Oxygen |
| PAOP | : Pulmonary artery occlusion pressure |
| PCA | : Posterior cerebral artery |
| PEA | : Pulseless electrical activity |
| PECAM-1 | : Platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule-1 |
| Phos. | : Phosphorus |
| PICA | : Posterior inferior cerebellar artery |
| PT | : Prothrombin time |
| PTT | : Partial prothrombin time |
| PUFAs | : Poly unsaturated fatty acids |
| PWI | : Perfusion weighted imaging |
| ROC | : Receptor operated channels |
| ROS | : Reactive oxygen species |
| ROSC | : Return of spontaneous circulation |
| rso ₂ | : Regional oxygen saturation |
| SCA | : Sudden cardiac arrest |
| SCA | : Superior cerebellar artery |
| SEPs | : Sensory evoked potentials |
| SjvO ₂ | : Jugular bulb oxygen saturation |
| SOD | : Super oxide dismutase |
| SSEPs | : Somatosensory evoked potentials |
| SVT | : Supraventricular tachycardia |
| TCD | : Trans-cranial doppler |
| TNF- α | : Tumor necrosis factor α |

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| VF | : Ventricular fibrillation |
| VOC | : Voltage operated channels |
| VT | : Ventricular tachycardia |
| WPW | : Wolf parkinson white |
| XO | : Xanthine oxidase |

الملخص العربى

إن استعادة الدورة الدموية ما بعد توقف عضلة القلب ما هي إلا خطوة أولى، وإن الرعاية ما بعد توقف عضلة القلب هي التي تحدد بشكل كبير مصير المريض.

مع أن المخ البشرى يمثل 2% من الوزن الكلى للجسم إلا أنه يتلقى 20% من حجم الدم المتدفق من القلب.

وتتراوح كمية الدم المتدفق للمخ فى معدلاتها الطبيعية ما بين 45 إلى 50 ملليتر/ دقيقة/ 100 جرام فى ظل معدل ضغط دموى ما بين 60 إلى 130 ملليميتر زئبقى.

إن خاصية التنظيم الذاتى هي المسئولة عن ثبات كمية الدم المتدفق للمخ فى ظل تغيرات ضغط الدم.

وتبدأ الإضطرابات فى نشاط الأيض لخلايا المخ عندما ينخفض هذا المعدل إلى ما بين 20 إلى 30 ملليتر/دقيقة/ 100 جرام.

إن الملاحظة المبكرة لتوقف عضلة القلب والعلاج الجيد لهما التأثير الكبير على الوضع الذى يصل إليه المريض بعد الإنعاش.

وتضم بروتوكولات الإنعاش المتقدم بعض التداخلات الدوائية والميكانيكية والتي تهدف إلى تحسين تدفق الدم إلى الأعضاء الحيوية وعلاج اضطرابات القلب، علما بأن بروتوكول إنعاش القلب المتقدم يعتمد على سلسلة النجاة.

إن توقف عضلة القلب يؤدى إلى نقصان الأوكسجين بالمخ الذي يؤدى بدوره إلى عطل خلايا المخ وذلك نتيجة الأيض اللاهوائى، دخول الكالسيوم للخلايا، تلف الميتوكوندريا وإطلاق الشوارد الحرة.

إن الهدف الحقيقى للإنعاش هو استعادة وظائف المخ.

كذلك فإنه من الثابت أن الفترة فيما بعد عملية الإنعاش وتوقف عضلة

القلب تعتبر فترة حرجه تتطلب العلاج الدقيق فعلى الرغم من وجود النشرات الإكلينيكية لإنعاش القلب والرئة إلا أن القليل منها يتطرق لعلاج حالات ما بعد الإنعاش إلى يومنا الحاضر.

ويبقى الخفض الحرارى العلاجى للجسم هو حجر الأساس فى حماية المخ فى فترة ما بعد عملية الإنعاش من توقف القلب والرئة كما ثبت بالتجارب الاكلينيكية .

ولكن ليس كل المرضى يمكن علاجهم به فهناك شروط لابد من توافرها كما تشمل بعض الأهداف العلاجية الحفاظ على معدل ضغط دم ما بين 80 إلى 100 ملليمتر زئبقى، مع نسبة السكر بالدم ما بين 80 إلى 110 مجم/ دسل وضغط شريانى للأكسجين أكثر من 100 ملليمتر/ زئبقى.

هناك العديد من العقارات يمكن استخدامها أيضا كعقار المانيتول وعقار الأدرينالين وهرمون الأثرثروبيوتين والعقارات المسئولة عن انقاص الشوارد الحرة ومضادات نمدا وأكسيد النيتريك.

إن الملاحظة الحيوية هامة جدا ولا يقل أهمية عنها التحاليل المعملية والتحاليل العصبية.

إن التوقع الاكلينيكي لحالة المريض يتأثر بعدة عوامل كذلك العوامل المرتبطة بالمريض كحالته الصحية ووجود اضطرابات بنبض القلب مثلا أو تلك العوامل المرتبطة بعملية الإنعاش كشاهدة حدوث التوقف لعضلة القلب من عدمه والاستخدام المبكر لجهاز نبضات القلب مثلا.

إن تشخيص موت المخ هو أمر اكلينيكي يعتمد على ثلاث خصائص :-
الغيوبة، عدم استجابة جذع المخ وانقطاع النفس.

Introduction

Post cardiac arrest syndrome is a syndrome characterized by whole-body ischemia and reperfusion that involves multiple organs that it had a clearly definable cause, time course, and constellation. It is a complex phase of resuscitation begins when patients regain spontaneous circulation after cardiac arrest (*Negovsky et al, 1995*).

Cardiac arrest represents the most severe shock state, during which delivery of oxygen and metabolic substrates is abruptly halted and metabolites are no longer removed. CPR only partially reverses this process, achieving cardiac output and systemic oxygen delivery (DO_2) that is much less than normal (*Karmiova and Pinsky 2001*).

The general management of post-cardiac arrest patients should follow the standards of care for most critically ill patients in the ICU setting. This statement focuses on the components of care that specifically impact the post-cardiac arrest syndrome. The time-sensitive nature of therapeutic strategies will be highlighted, as well as the differential impact of therapeutic strategies on individual components of the syndrome (*Pearse, 2005*).

Post-cardiac arrest patients generally require intensive care monitoring. This can be divided into 3 categories: general intensive care monitoring, more advanced hemodynamic monitoring, and cerebral monitoring (*Pearse et al, 2005*).

Care of the post-cardiac arrest patient is time-sensitive, occurs both in and out of the hospital, and is provided sequentially by multiple diverse teams of healthcare providers. Given the complex nature of post-cardiac arrest care, it is optimal to have a multidisciplinary team that develop and

execute a comprehensive clinical pathway tailored to available resources (*Sunde et al., 2007*).

Treatment plans for post-cardiac arrest care must accommodate a spectrum of patients, ranging from the awake, hemodynamically stable survivor to the unstable comatose patient with persistent precipitating pathology. In all cases, treatment must focus on revising the pathophysiological manifestations of the post-cardiac arrest syndrome with proper prioritization and timely execution. Such a plan enables physicians, nurses, and other healthcare professionals to optimize post-cardiac arrest care and prevents premature withdrawal of care before long-term prognosis can be established. This approach improved outcomes at individual institutions compared with historical controls (*Sunde et al., 2007*).

Pathophysiology of Post-Cardiac Arrest Syndrome

The high mortality rate of patients who initially achieve Return Of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC) after cardiac arrest can be attributed to a unique pathophysiological process that involves multiple organs. Although prolonged whole-body ischemia initially causes global tissue and organ injury, additional damage occurs during and after reperfusion.

The unique features of post– cardiac arrest pathophysiology are often superimposed on the disease or injury that caused the cardiac arrest, as well as underlying comorbidities. Therapies that focus on individual organs may compromise other injured organ systems (*Neumer et al., 2008*).

The 4 key components of post– cardiac arrest syndrome are:

- (1) Post– cardiac arrest brain injury.
- (2) Post– cardiac arrest myocardial dysfunction.
- (3) Systemic ischemia/reperfusion response.
- (4) Persistent precipitating pathology.

The severity of these disorders after ROSC is not uniform and will vary in individual patients based on the severity of the ischemic insult, the cause of cardiac arrest, and the patient’s prearrest state of health. If ROSC is achieved rapidly after onset of cardiac arrest, the post-cardiac arrest syndrome will not occur (*White et al., 1993*).

I. Post-Cardiac Arrest Brain Injury:

The brain, though representing 2% of the total body weight, it receives one fifth of the resting cardiac output. This blood supply is carried by the two internal carotid arteries and the two vertebral arteries that anastomose at the base of the brain to form the circle of Willis.