

REGULATION D'UN ARRET CARDIAQUE



Jean-Sébastien MARX

REGULATION MEDICALE

SAMU de PARIS

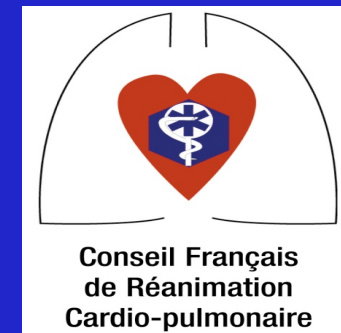
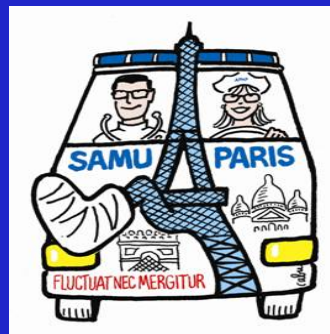
Service du Pr CARLI

jeansebastienmarx@mac.com

Hôpital Necker

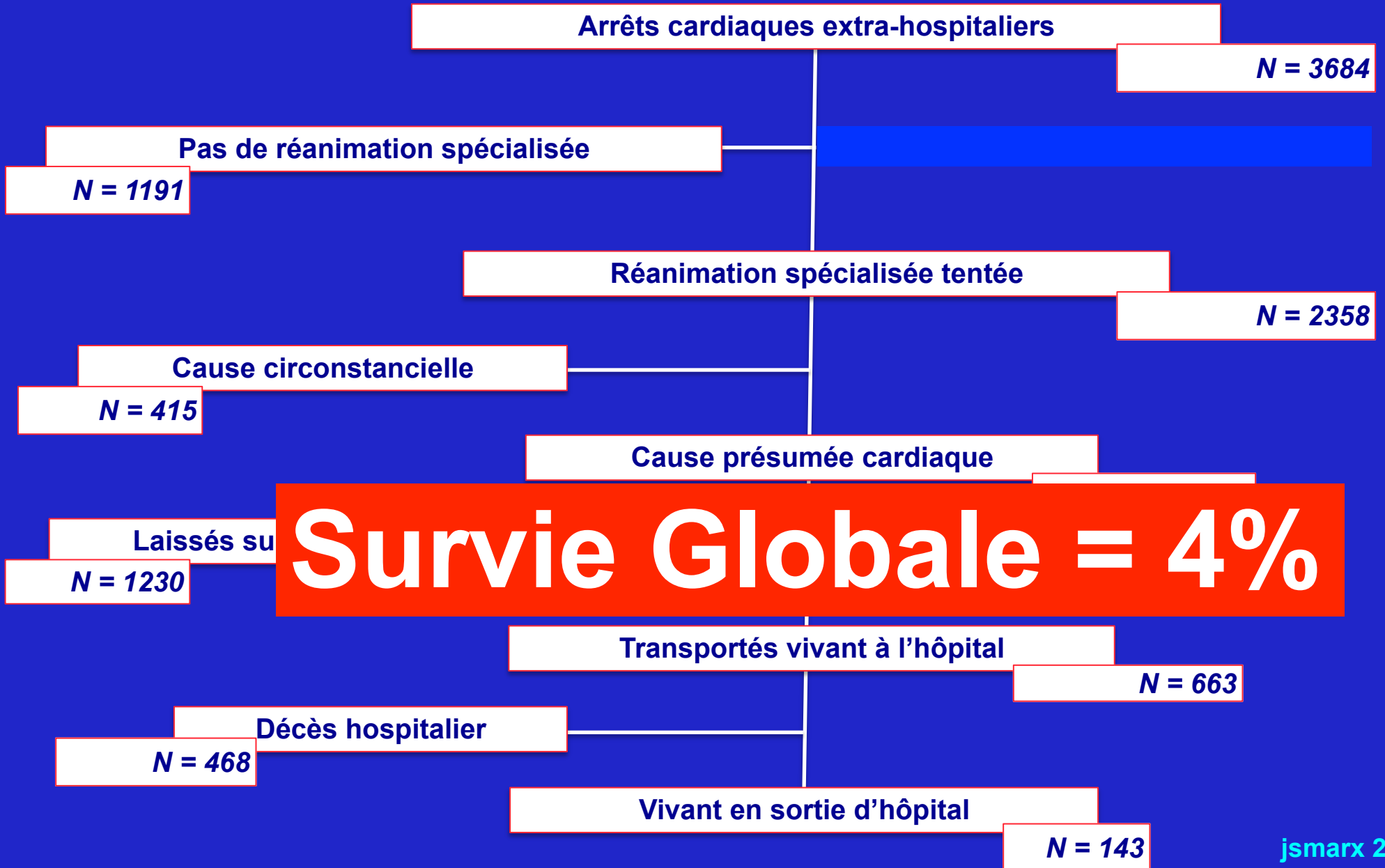
Paris, France

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Paris + 3 départements petite couronne 6 630 370 hab



Pourquoi inciter au MCE par téléphone ?

ACR



NO FLOW

8 mn

P
S

U
M
H

10 mn

MESURES PREVENTIVES : FORMATIONS

- Formation de la population
- Formation des personnels de santé
- Implantation des DAE
- Campagnes de presse



**MESURE IMMEDIATEMENT EFFICACE:
MCE GUIDE PAR TELEPHONE**



RECOMMANDATION 2010



« Si l'appelant n'est pas entraîné à la réanimation cardio pulmonaire, le régulateur doit l'inciter fortement à pratiquer le MCE seul dans l'attente des secours professionnels »

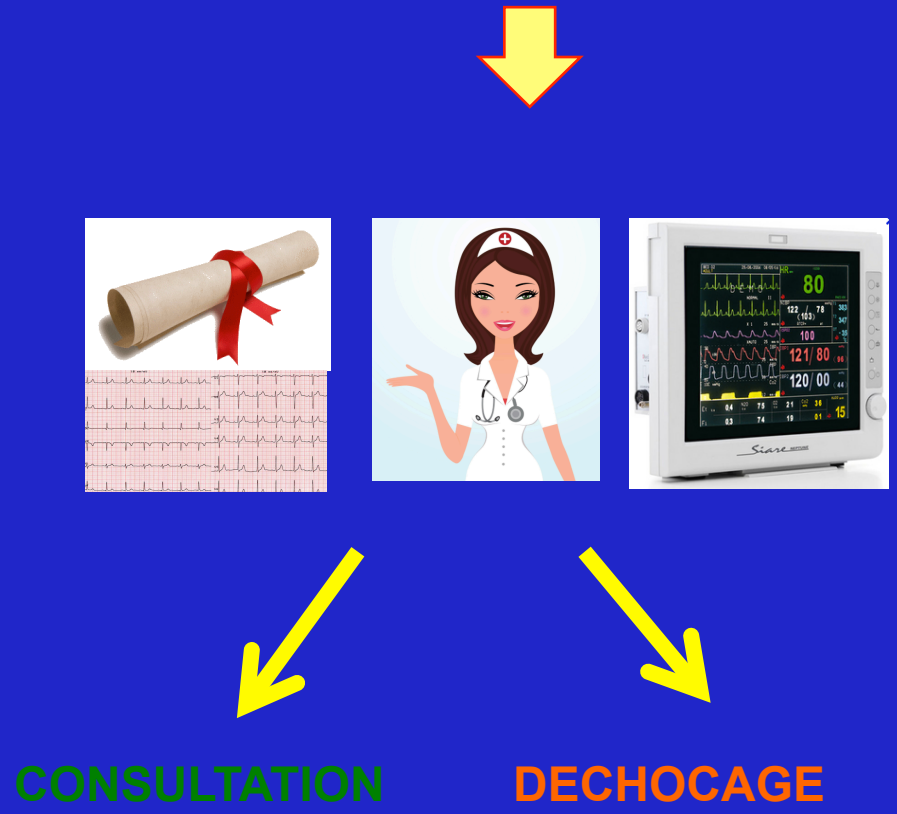
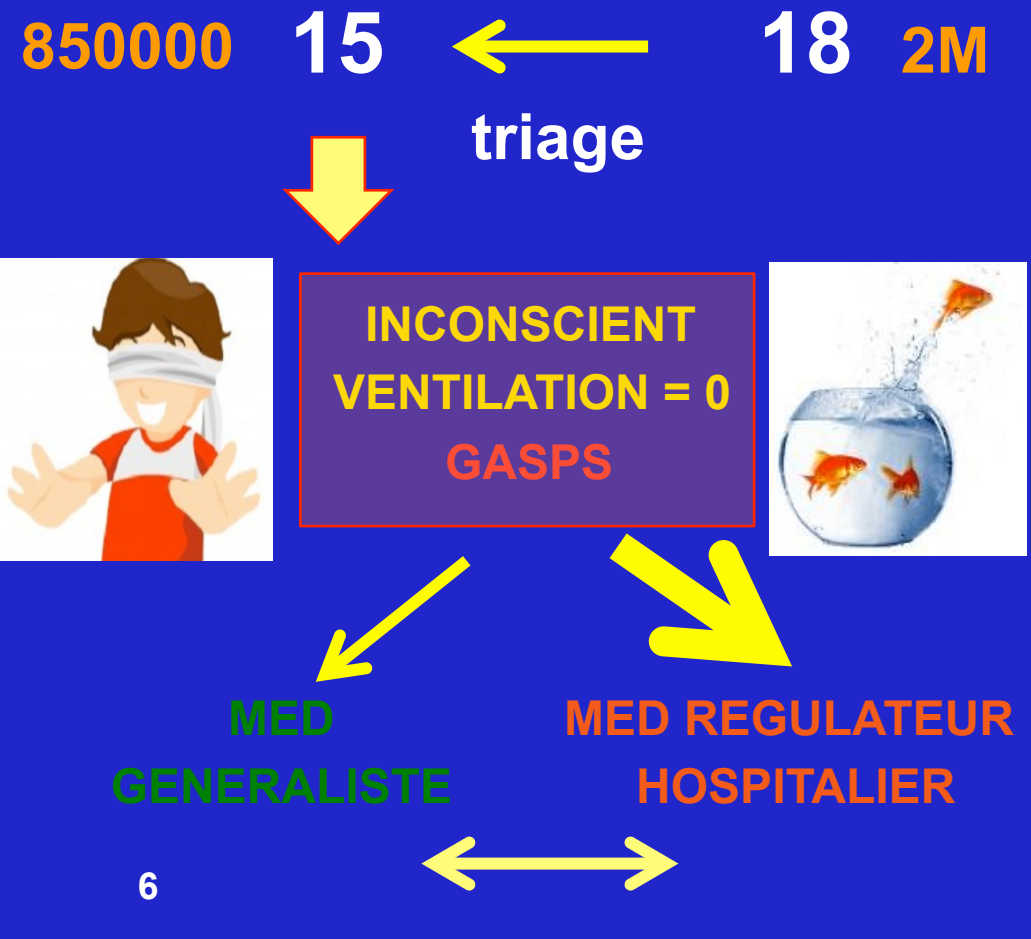
Resuscitation 2010 ; 81 : 1277-1292

**ILCOR
CONSENSUS
STATEMENT**



SAMU ACR

SAU



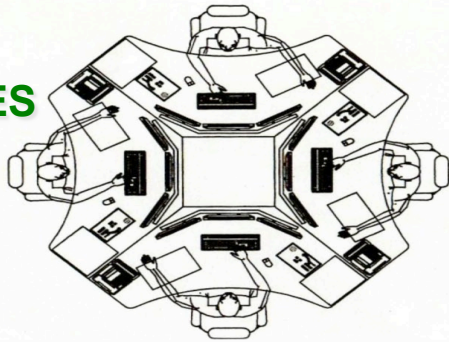
PHRASES CLEFS



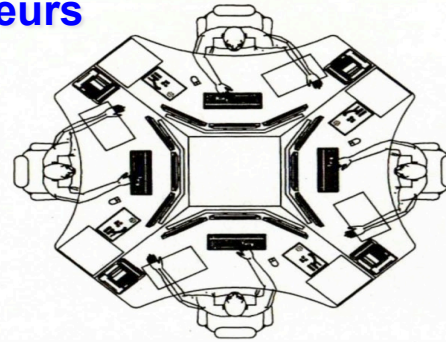
- « surtout **ne raccrochez pas** »
- « Si possible mettez votre téléphone sur haut parleur et posez le à proximité »
- « Placez vous à droite ou à gauche du patient au niveau de sa poitrine »
- « Placez vos mains **au milieu sa poitrine** »
- Appuyez **de toute vos forces**, bras tendus selon le rythme que je vous indique en comptant « et un et deux et trois... »
- appelez à l' aide un éventuel **voisin** tout en massant
- Ne vous arrêtez pas jusqu' à l' arrivée des premiers secours et faites vous relayer si possible

BINOME SYNERGIQUE ARRET CARDIAQUE MEDECINS REGULATEURS SAMU / ARM DEDIES

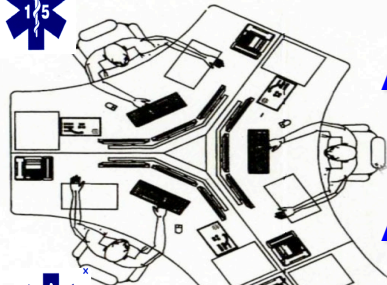
MEDECINS
GENERALISTES



Effecteurs

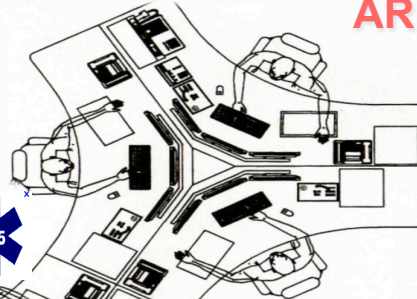


ARM 



ARM 

ARM ACR

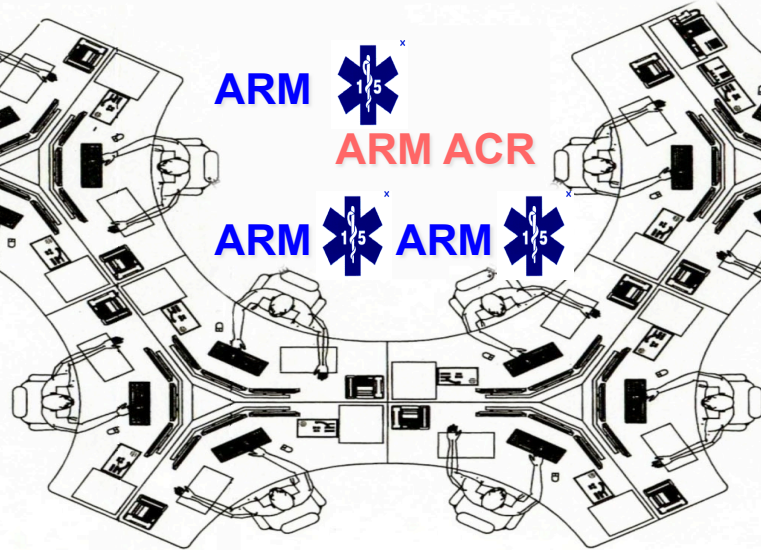


ARM 

ARM 

ARM 

ARM 



ARM ACR

MEDECINS
REGULATEURS
SAMU



Impact de l'incitation au MCE sur la survie

N = 7265 (1983 -> 2000) King County Washington

Characteristic	Survivors, n	Fatal Arrest, n	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Multivariate OR (95% CI)*
No bystander CPR	361	2844	1	1
Dispatcher-assisted bystander CPR	283	1584	1.41 (1.19, 1.66)	1.45 (1.21, 1.73)
Bystander CPR without dispatcher assistance	470	1723	2.15 (1.85, 2.50)	1.69 (1.42, 2.01)

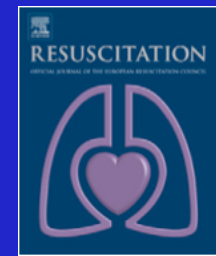
*Adjusted for age, sex, witness status, location, and RLS response time

Dispatcher-Assisted Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Survival in Cardiac Arrest

Thomas D. Rea, MD, MPH; Mickey S. Eisenberg, MD, PhD; Linda L. Culley, BA; Linda Becker, MA

Conclusion—Dispatcher-assisted bystander CPR seems to increase survival in cardiac arrest. (*Circulation*. 2001;104:2513-2516.)

Impact de l'expérience du dispatcher et de la tRCP



Emergency call processing and survival from out-of-hospital ventricular fibrillation^{☆,☆☆}

Markku Kuisma^{a,*}, James Boyd^a, Taneli Väyrynen^a, Jukka Repo^a,
Maria Nousila-Wiik^b, Peter Holmström^a

^a Helsinki EMS, Helsinki University Hospital, P.O. Box 112, FIN-00099 Helsingin Kaupunki, Finland

^b Helsinki Dispatching Center, P.O. Box 112, FIN-00099 Helsingin Kaupunki, Finland

Received 29 December 2004; received in revised form 22 April 2005; accepted 22 April 2005

Comparison of dispatching, telephone guided CPR and survival data depending on the cardiac arrest call numbers handled by the dispatcher during the study period

VF call numbers/ dispatcher	Time to FRU (s, mean ± S.D.)	CA recognition rate	Time to CA recognition (s, mean ± S.D.)	CPR instructions given	CPR instructions given + received bystander CPR	Discharged alive
>9	76.0 ± 43.7	130/165 (78.8%)	169.5 ± 119.5	60/154 (39.0%)	46/60 (78.7%)	65/165 (39.4%)
4-9	74.6 ± 42.6	107/131 (81.7%)	183.4 ± 155.7	39/118 (33.1%)	25/39 (64.1%)	50/131 (38.2%)
<4	83.5 ± 48.3	59/77 (76.6%)	196.8 ± 155.7	24/73 (32.9%)	15/24 (62.5%)	17/77 (22.1%)

All cardiac arrest were bystander witnessed ventricular fibrillations of cardiac origin in which resuscitation was attempted. FRU: first responding unit, CA: cardiac arrest, CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

N = 373 HELSINKI FINLAND 1997 -> 2002

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Paramètres facilitants la RCP téléphonique

Samantha R. Hauff, BA
Thomas D. Rea, MD, MPH
Linda L. Culley, BA
Frieda Kerry, AS
Linda Becker, MA
Mickey S. Eisenberg, MD, PhD

From the University of Washington School of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA (Hauff, Rea, Eisenberg); and Public Health–Seattle and King County Emergency Medical Services Division, Seattle, WA (Rea, Culley, Kerry, Becker, Eisenberg).

[*Ann Emerg Med.* 2003;42:731-737.]

Characteristic	Telephone CPR Not Implemented (n=162)	Telephone CPR Implemented (n=139)	Multi-variable OR
Patient age, y, median (IQR 25, 75)	70 (57, 80)	69 (57, 79)	1.00*
Patient sex (male), % (No.)	74.1 (120)	73.4 (102)	0.85
Others at the scene, % (No.)	37.0 (60)	48.9 (68)	1.96 [†]
Witnessed, % (No.)	51.2 (83)	64.0 (89)	1.65 [†]
Bystander age, y, % (No.)			
>65	37.7 (61)	32.4 (45)	1.0 (referent)
36–65	35.2 (57)	46.8 (65)	1.41
18–35	6.8 (11)	12.2 (17)	1.37
<18	2.5 (4)	0 (0)	—
Indeterminate	17.9 (29)	8.6 (12)	0.47
Rescuer relationship, % (No.)			
Spouse/significant other	49.4 (80)	48.2 (67)	1.0 (referent)
Son or daughter	10.5 (17)	22.3 (31)	1.56
Sibling/parent/other relative	10.5 (17)	9.4 (13)	0.73
Friend/neighbor/colleague/caregiver	16.1 (26)	10.0 (14)	0.60
Stranger	5.6 (9)	3.6 (5)	0.48
Indeterminate	8.0 (13)	6.5 (9)	0.76
Basic life support response interval, min, median (25, 75)	6 (4, 6)	6 (5, 7)	1.12 [‡]
Admitted to the hospital, % (No.)	25.3 (41)	36.0 (50)	—
Survival to hospital discharge, % (No.)	13.6 (22)	15.8 (22)	—

*For a 1-year increase in age.

[†]P<.05.

[‡]For a 1-min increase in response interval.

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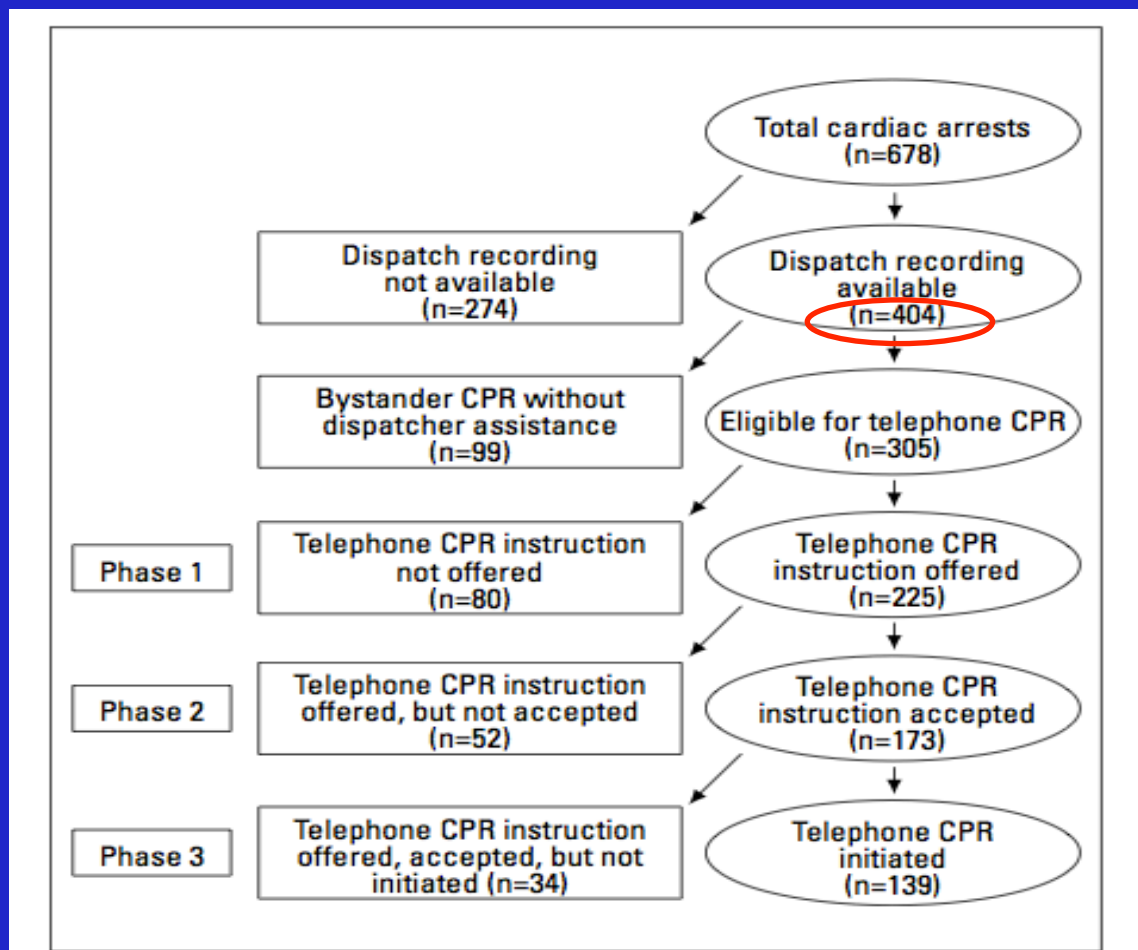
From the University of Washington School of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA (Hauff, Rea, Eisenberg); and Public Health—Seattle and King County Emergency Medical Services Division, Seattle, WA (Rea, Culley, Kerry, Becker, Eisenberg).

Réaction des témoins

80/305 non proposées (26%)

52/225 non acceptées par témoins (23%)

139/ 225 CPR réalisées effectivement (68%)



Temps de mise en place

Call Received to Need Determined (n=222)	Need Determined to Instructions Offered (n=202)	CPR Instruction Offered to Ventilation Instruction (n=148)	Ventilation Instruction to First Ventilation (n=136)	First Ventilation to Compression Instruction (n=128)	Compression Instruction to First Compression (n=119)	Call Received to First Ventilation (n=138)	Call Received to First Compression (n=119)
50 (31, 94)	13 (5, 31)	60 (31, 106)	28 (18, 48)	22 (15, 37)	22 (17, 31)	193 (146, 243)	236 (194, 292)

Samantha R. Hauff, BA
 Thomas D. Rea, MD, MPH
 Linda L. Culley, BA
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 Mickey S. Eisenberg, MD, PhD

From the University of Washington School of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA (Hauff, Rea, Eisenberg); and Public Health-Seattle and King County Emergency Medical Services Division, Seattle, WA (Rea, Culley, Kerry, Becker, Eisenberg).

N = 404
2000 -> 2002
Washington

4 mn

[Ann Emerg Med. 2003;42:731-737.]

MCE chez un patient à cœur battant ? Faut il prendre ce risque ?

Dispatcher-Assisted Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Risks for Patients Not in Cardiac Arrest

Lindsay White, MPH; Joseph Rogers, MS; Megan Bloomingdale; Carol Fahrenbruch, MSPH;
Linda Culley, BA; Cleo Subido, RPL; Mickey Eisenberg, MD, PhD; Thomas Rea, MD, MPH

(*Circulation*. 2010;121:91-97.)

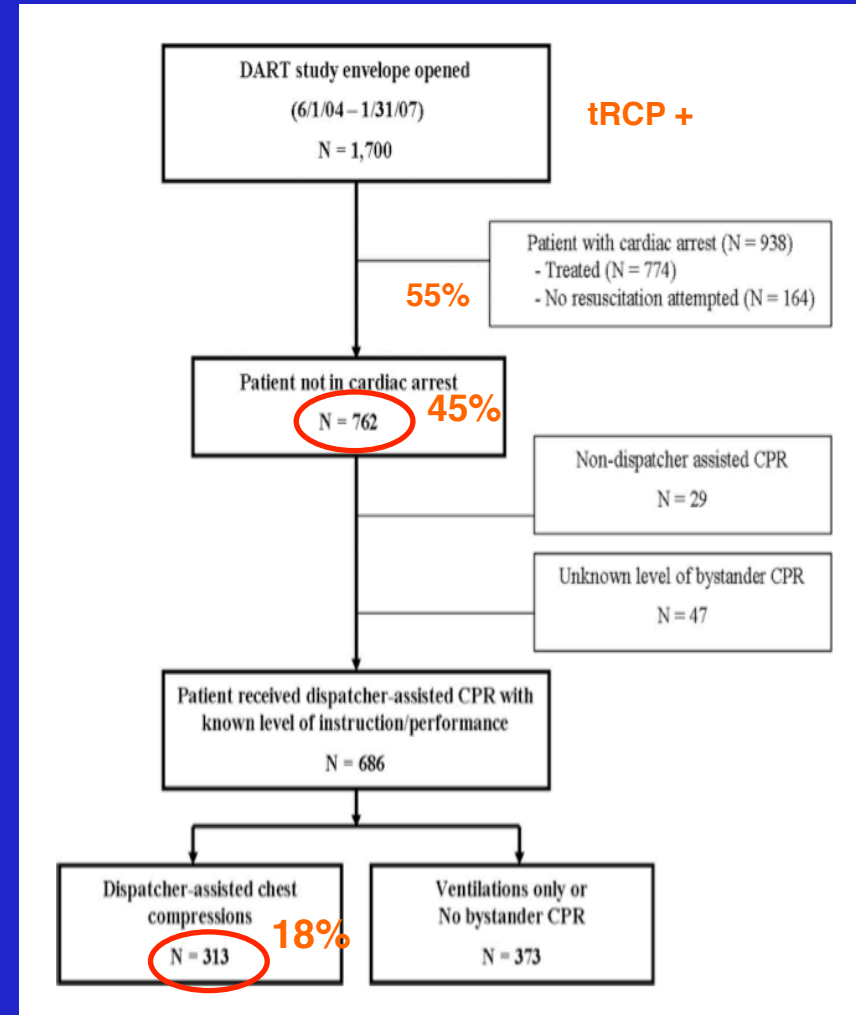
1700 patients inconscients + ventilation anormale

-> incitation au MCE par téléphone

Washington, 2004-> 2007

45% des incitations concernent des patients qui ne sont pas en AC

Sur 1700 incitations à la tRCP, 18% ont amené à des compressions chez des patients qui n'étaient pas en AC



DANGEROUSITE DU MCE CHEZ UN PATIENT A CŒUR BATTANT ?

N = 247

(281 patients tRCP+ et hospitalisés)

< 9% douleurs ou inconfort
(probablement imputable)

2% traumatismes

(clavicule, côtes, vertèbre, côte, trachée)

Aucun traumatisme du sternum ou fracture d'organe

AUCUN DECES IMPUTABLE AU tMCE

Il faut donc prendre ce risque !

Dispatcher-Assisted Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Risks for Patients Not in Cardiac Arrest

Lindsay White, MPH; Joseph Rogers, MS; Megan Bloomingdale; Carol Fahrenbruch, MSPH; Linda Culley, BA; Cleo Subido, RPL; Mickey Eisenberg, MD, PhD; Thomas Rea, MD, MPH

	Overall (n=247)	Compressions Alone (n=152)	Compressions Plus Ventilations (n=95)	P
Hospital admission status, n (%)				0.31
Admitted	157 (63.6)	97 (63.8)	60 (63.2)	
Treated in emergency department and released	83 (33.6)	50 (32.9)	33 (34.7)	
Died in emergency department	3 (1.2)	1 (0.7)	2 (2.1)	
Left emergency department against medical advice	4 (1.6)	4 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	
Discharge disposition (n=157), n (%)				0.89
Discharged alive	125 (79.6)	76 (78.3)	49 (81.7)	
Died in hospital	17 (10.8)	12 (12.4)	5 (8.3)	
Transferred, disposition unknown	15 (9.6)	9 (9.3)	6 (10.0)	
Chest imaging performed, n (%)				0.71
Yes	166 (67.2)	101 (66.4)	65 (68.4)	
No	81 (32.8)	51 (33.6)	30 (31.6)	
Any CPR pain or injury, n (%)				0.92
Yes	22 (8.9)	14 (9.2)	8 (8.4)	
Possible	9 (3.6)	6 (3.9)	3 (3.2)	
No	216 (87.4)	132 (86.8)	84 (88.4)	
Injury type, n (%)				0.71
Pain				
Yes	22 (8.9)	14 (9.2)	8 (8.4)	
Possible	7 (2.8)	4 (2.6)	3 (3.2)	
Rib fractures				0.46
Yes	2 (0.8)	2 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	
Possible	2 (0.8)	2 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	
Internal bleeding				0.71
Yes	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Possible	1 (0.4)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	
Other injuries				0.71
Yes	1 (0.4)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	
Possible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	

MCE chez un patient à cœur battant ?

Qui sont ces faux positifs ?

intoxications: 21%

crises convulsives: 18%

syncopes: 15%

AVC: 11%

hypoglycémie: 9%

Dispatcher-Assisted Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Risks for Patients Not in Cardiac Arrest

Lindsay White, MPH; Joseph Rogers, MS; Megan Bloomingdale; Carol Fahrenbruch, MSPH; Linda Culley, BA; Cleo Subido, RPL; Mickey Eisenberg, MD, PhD; Thomas Rea, MD, MPH

(Circulation. 2010;121:91-97.)

	All Patients Not in Cardiac Arrest (n=686)	Chest Compressions(n=313)	Ventilations Only or No Bystander CPR (n=373)	P
Age, mean±SD, y	56.8±22.4	53.9±22.0	59.2±22.6	0.002
Male sex, n (%)	367 (53.5)	175 (55.9)	192 (51.5)	0.35
EMS assessment, n (%)				<0.0001
Cerebrovascular event	78 (11.4)	42 (13.4)	36 (9.7)	
Hypoglycemia	62 (9.0)	35 (11.2)	27 (7.2)	
Overdose/intoxication	141 (20.6)	87 (27.8)	54 (14.5)	
Seizure	120 (17.5)	51 (16.3)	69 (18.5)	
Syncope	105 (15.3)	32 (10.2)	73 (19.6)	
Other illness*	180 (26.2)	66 (21.1)	114 (30.6)	
Transport, n (%)				<0.0001
Advanced life support	310 (45.2)	167 (53.4)	143 (38.3)	
Basic life support	275 (40.1)	114 (36.4)	161 (43.2)	
Private vehicle	4 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	3 (0.8)	
No transport	97 (14.1)	31 (9.9)	66 (17.7)	
Randomization, n (%)				<0.0001
Chest compressions alone	340 (49.6)	194 (62.0)	146 (39.1)	
Compressions plus ventilations	346 (50.4)	119 (38.0)	227 (60.9)	

*The other illness category comprised mostly respiratory conditions, cardiovascular emergencies, and psychiatric issues.



15



ARM 1

Identification

Localisation

Initie la procédure « ARRET CARDIAQUE »



MEDECIN REGULATEUR

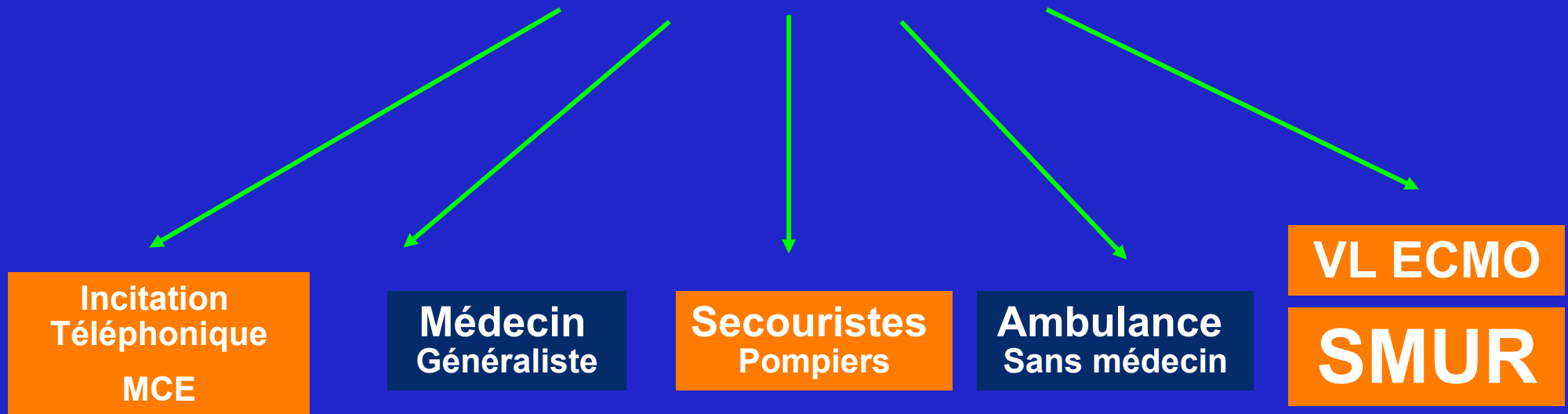
- 1- confirme le diagnostic
- 2- analyse la faisabilité de la tRCP
- 3- affine la compliance du ou des témoins
- 4- proximité d'un DAE ?
- 5- enseigne la technique de compression thoracique
- 6- instaure le MCE
- 7- contrôle la procédure
- 8- contrôle la compliance du masseur
- 9- poursuite jusqu'à présentation du PS

ARM 2

- 1- vecteurs (UMH+VL+PS)
- 2- préalerte hospitalière (REA, KT, TDM)

ACR : La réponse à l'appel

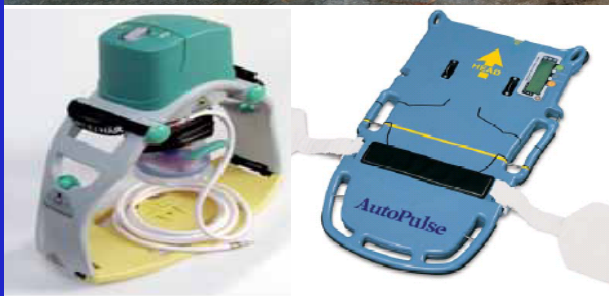
Régulation médicale



**Une coordination de l'ensemble des moyens de réponse
Un réponse adaptée à chaque cas**

Ne pas perdre de temps sur place

- Gain de temps à toutes les étapes de la prise en charge
 - Binôme Médecin SMUR + Médecin régulateur sur site

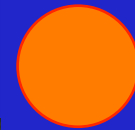


Ne pas perdre de temps sur place

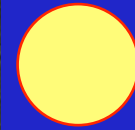
- Evaluer le rapport bénéfice / temps de chaque étape ou renfort de matériel ...



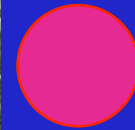
OFFRE DE SOINS



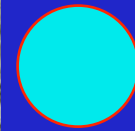
CORO ?



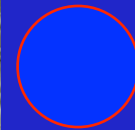
TDM?



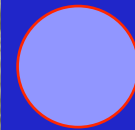
NCH ?



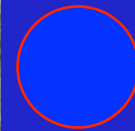
CHIR ?



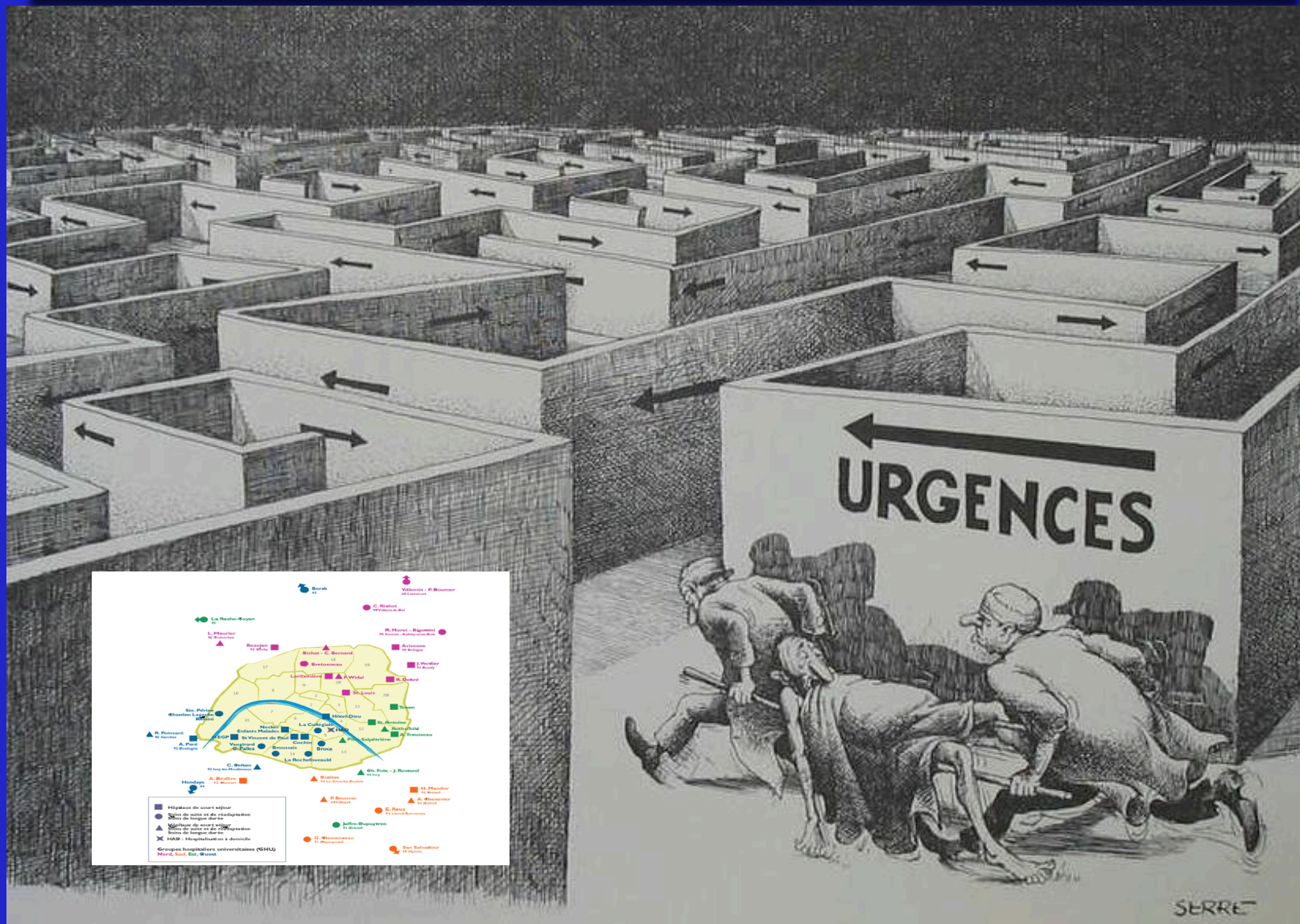
CAISSON ?



ECMO



DDAC ?

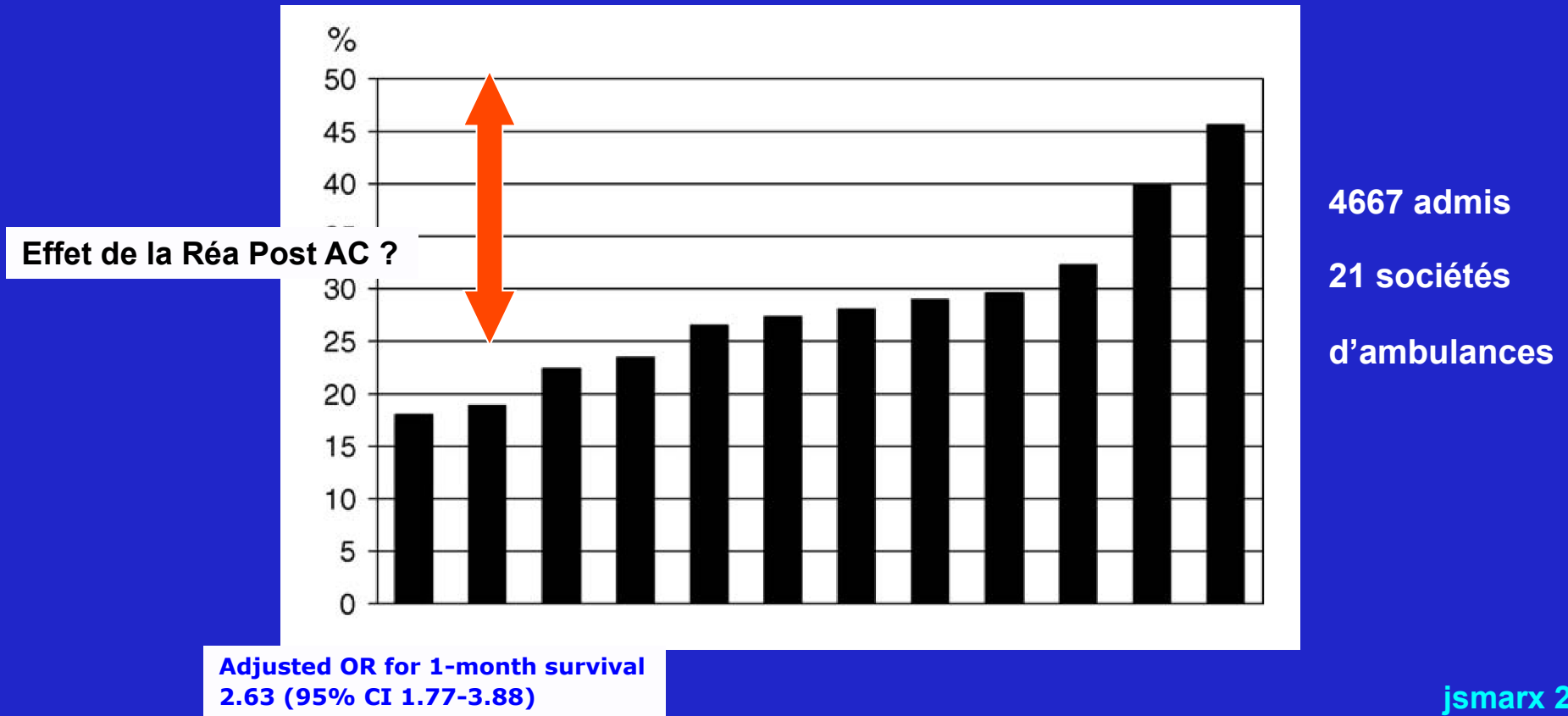


Major differences in 1-month survival between hospitals in Sweden among initial survivors of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest[☆]

J. Herlitz^{a,*}, J. Engdahl^a, L. Svensson^b, K.-A. Ångquist^c,
J. Silfverstolpe^d, S. Holmberg^a

Survie à 1 mois en fonction du site de prise en charge

Resuscitation 2006



Quand la faire ?

- **Si SCA ST+ : Immédiatement**
- **Si SCA ST – ou forte suspicion : dans les 2 heures suivant l'admission**
- **Contexte neurologique: TDM ? puis KT**

Coronarographie or not

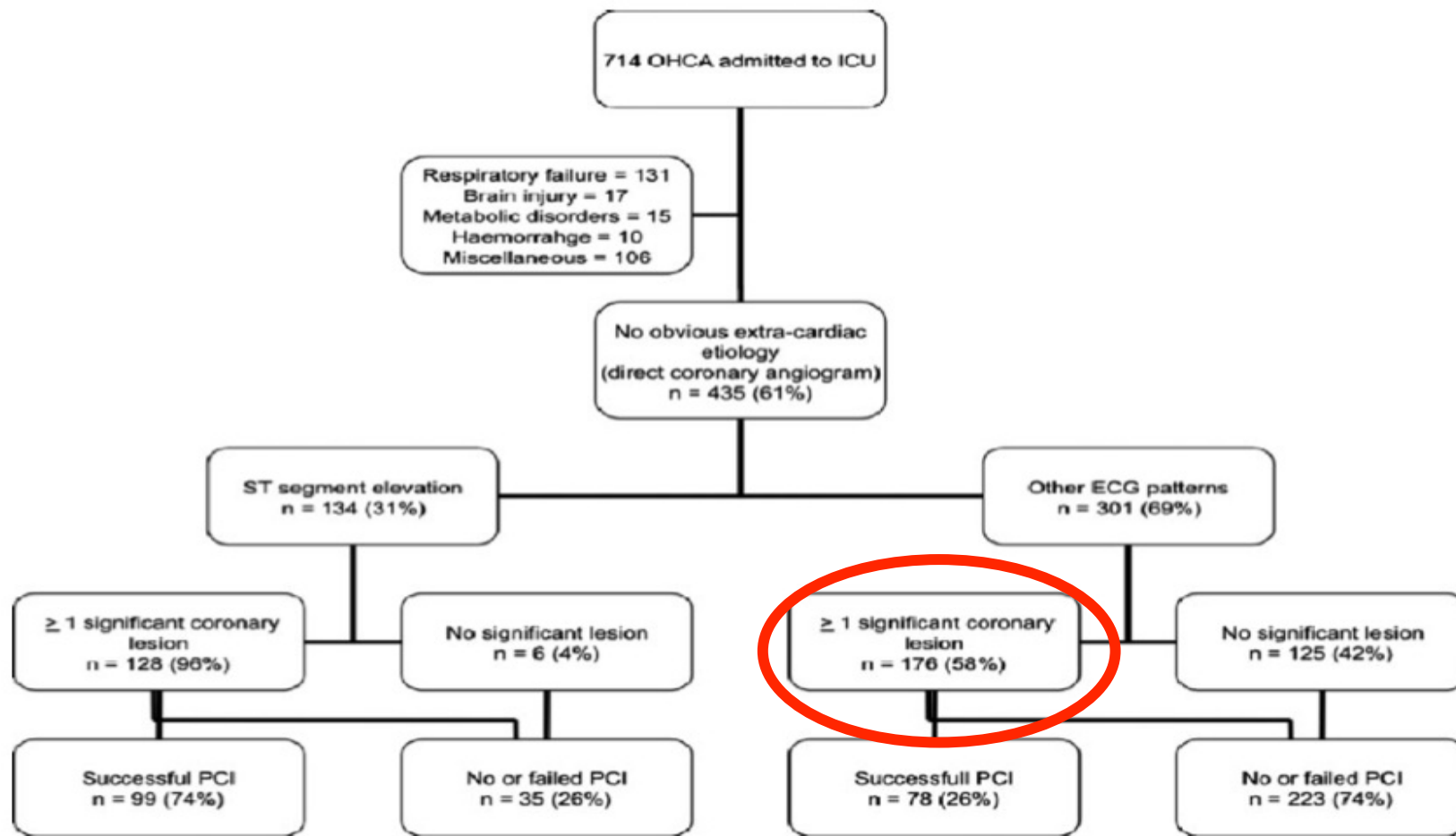


Figure 1. Patients post-ROSC admitted to the intensive care unit.

ORIENTATION ARRET CARDIAQUE REFRACTAIRE

NO FLOW ? LOW FLOW ? CONTEXTE ?

- Comorbidités sévères
- Critères de « mauvais pronostic »
- No Flow inconnu et semblant prolongé

- No Flow court (très court ?) 5 mn
- Critères de « bon pronostic »
- Signes de vie per-RCP
- ECG : FV, TV ou TSP
- Facteurs de protection cérébrale

- Age = 18-54 ans
- Absence diabète & HTA
- No-Flow < 30 min
- Durée prévisible cumul NF + LF < 150 min

CEC THERAPEUTIQUE
EXTRAHOSP ? INTRA ?

Procédure de
prélèvement à
cœur arrêté

Mort
Encéphalique

No-Flow
< 15 min

No-Flow
15-30 min

Décès

Survie

Prélèvement
Multi-Organes

PCA
Foie-reins

PCA
Reins

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CONCLUSION

- Régulation médicale
- Incitation au massage cardiaque par téléphone
- Importance du choix des filières de prise en charge
- Coordination pré-hospitalière et intra-hospitalière
- Un formidable enjeu
 - Problèmes légaux, éthiques ... et de société

