

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY IN ICU

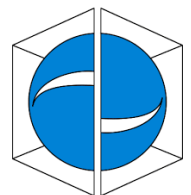
**Hajar auditorium
Medical City
HMC
Doha, Qatar
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Role of echo in patients with ECMO



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FRANCE

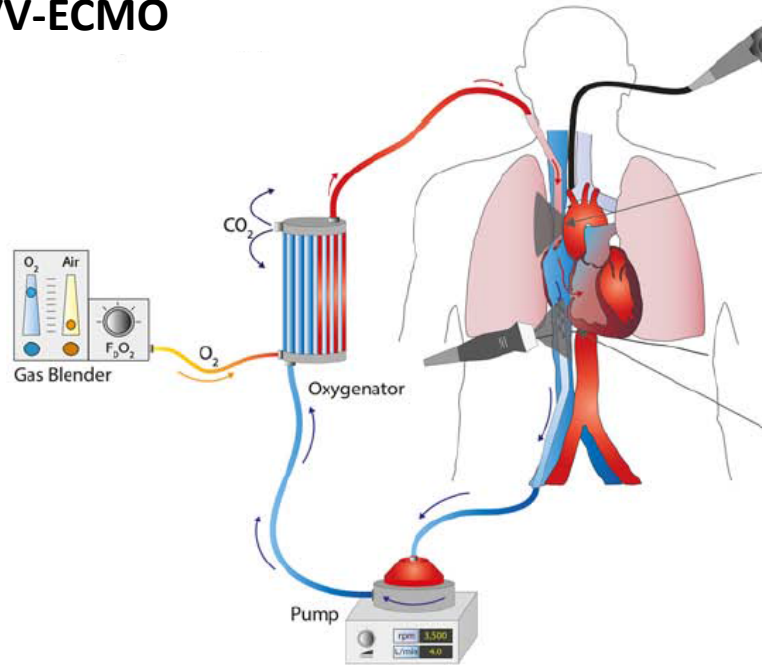


Outline

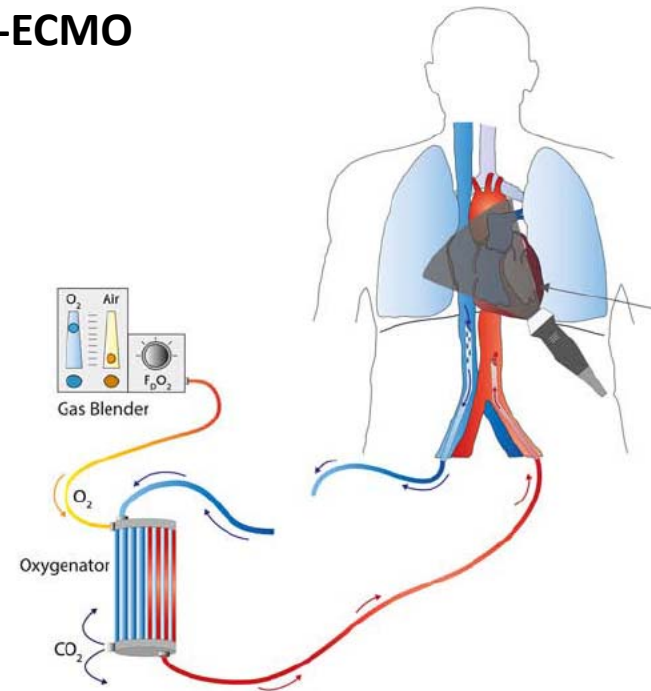
- ECMO description
- Indication, contraindications and complications
- Echocardiographic imaging in patients with ECMO

ECMO – definition

VV-ECMO



VA-ECMO



Spectrum of modalities able to provide cardiac and respiratory support, which can be used for extended period (hours to weeks).

VV –ECMO → Provide support in case of isolated respiratory failure

VA –ECMO → Provide support for cardiac and/or respiratory failure

Indications for VV-ECMO

Refractory respiratory failure
($PO_2 < 60\text{mmHg}$ and/or acidosis - $PH < 7.2$ or
 $PO_2 < 100\%$ with $FiO_2 \geq 90\%$)

- Severe bacterial or viral pneumonia
- ARDS
- Aspiration syndromes
- Primary graft failure after lung transplantation
- Massive hemoptysis or pulmonary hemorrhage
- Smoke inhalation
- Status asthmaticus
- Airway obstruction
- Alveolar proteinosis
- Pulmonary contusion



Indications for VA-ECMO

- Cardiac arrest/near-cardiac arrest
 - Cardiogenic shock
 - Inability to wean from CP bypass after cardiac surgery
 - Primary graft failure after heart or heart-lung transplantation
 - Sepsis with profound cardiac depression
 - Drug overdose/toxicity with cardiac depression
 - Myocarditis
 - Arrhythmic storm refractory to other measures
 - Pulmonary embolism
 - Isolated cardiac trauma
 - Acute anaphylaxis
-
- Periprocedural support from high risk PCI
 - Chronic cardiomyopathy: bridge to VAD, bridge to transplant, bridge to decision



Contraindications

ABSOLUTE

- Non recoverable disease
- Irreversible neurologic injury
- Advanced multi-organ failure
- Contraindication to anticoagulation

- Body weight > 125 Kg (difficult vascular cannulation, inadequate flow?)

RELATIVE

- Age >75 ys
- Inability to anticoagulate
- High dose immunosuppression
- CPR >60 min
- Multiple trauma with multiple bleeding sites

Complications

➤ Bleeding, Thromboembolism, sepsis

➤ Limb ischaemia, hemolysis, mechanical failure

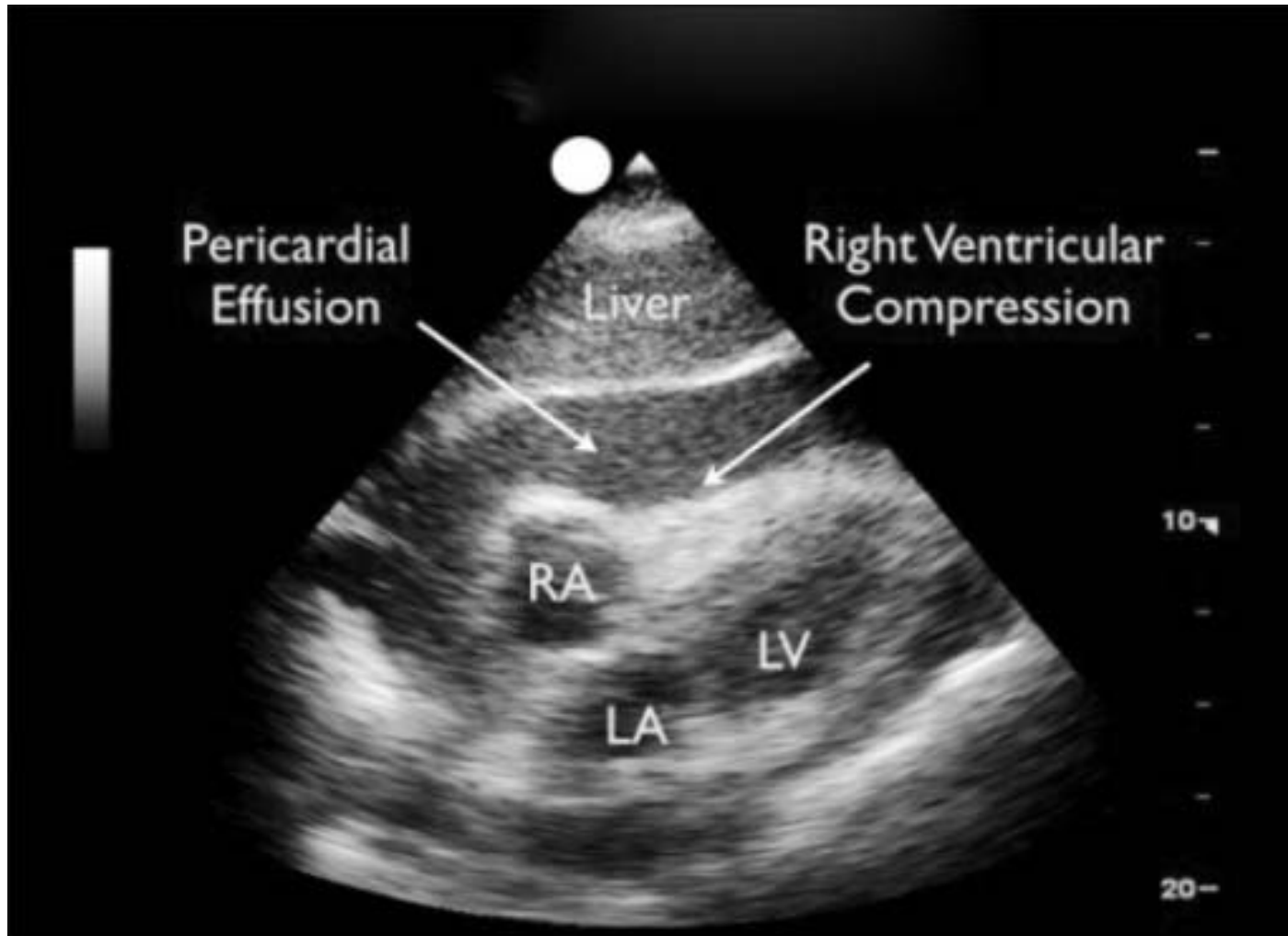
➤ Intracerebral bleeding, circuit rupture, accidental decannulation, air embolism

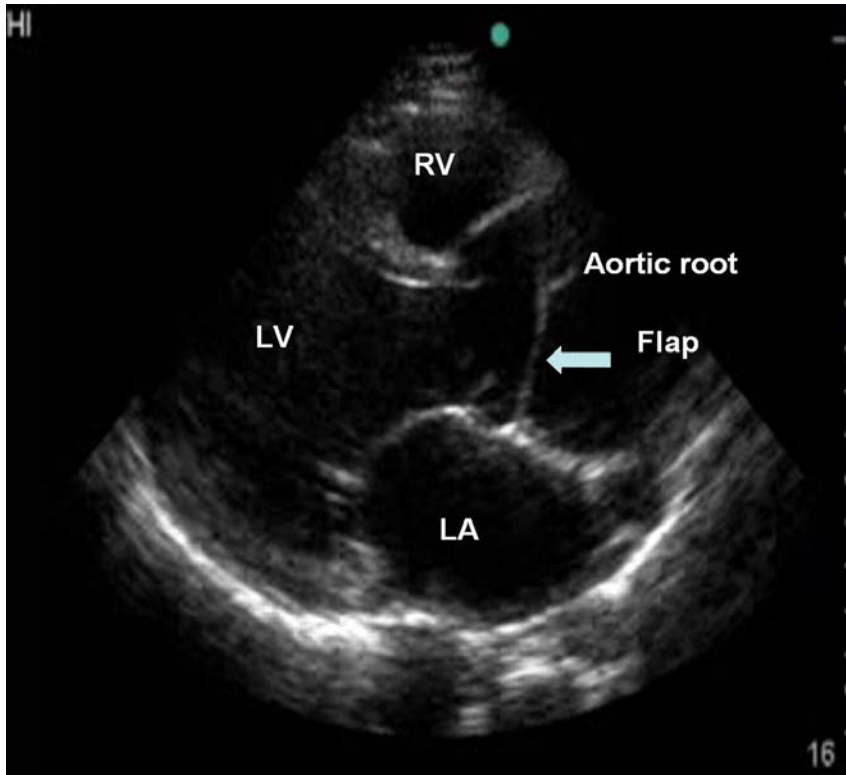
Role of Echo

- PATIENT SELECTION
- INSERTION AND PLACEMENT OF CANNULAS
- MONITOR PROGRESS
- DETECT COMPLICATION
- DETECT CARDIAC RECOVERY / WEANING

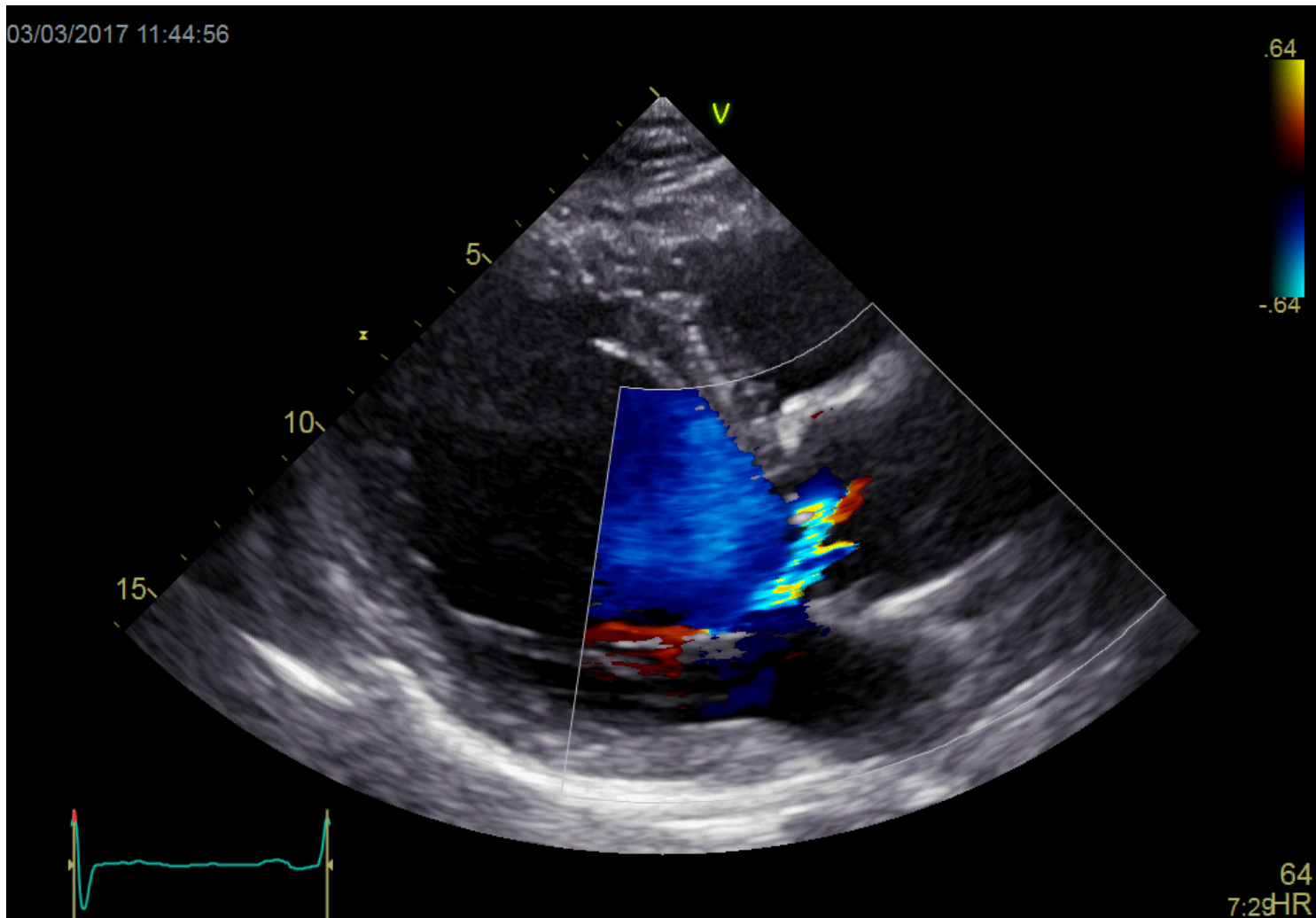
Patient's selection

Look for the cause of of hemodynamic instability

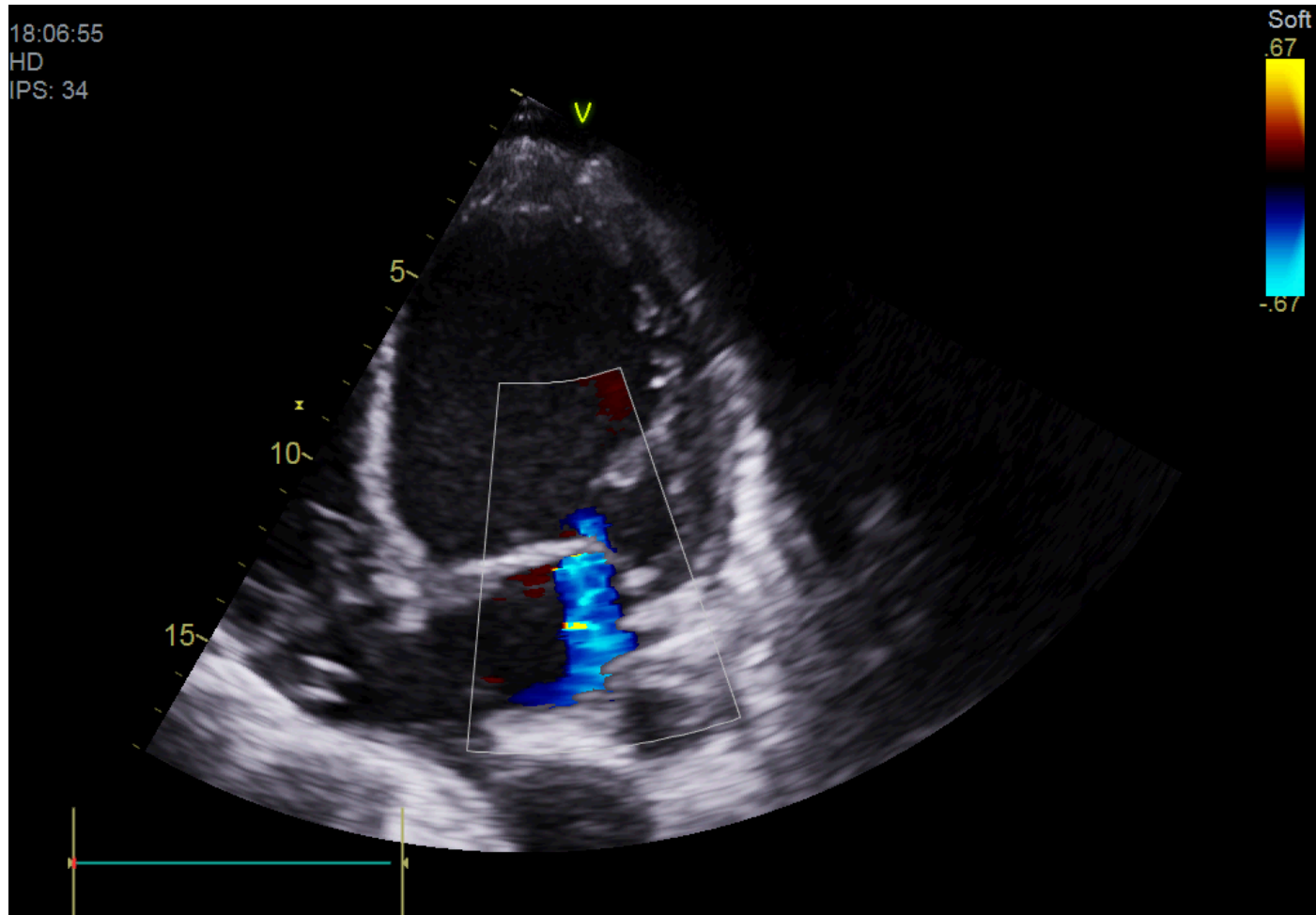




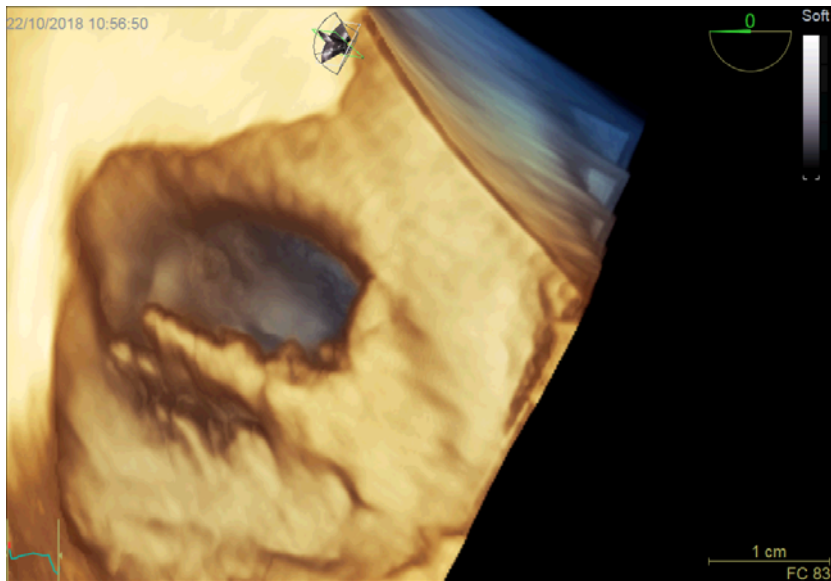
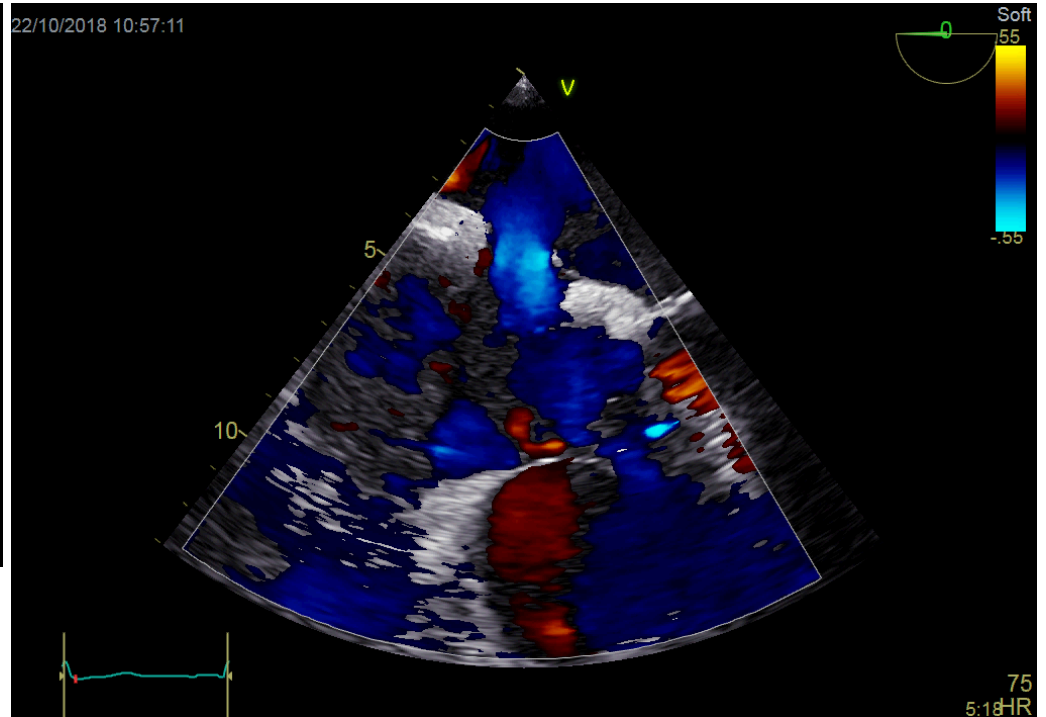
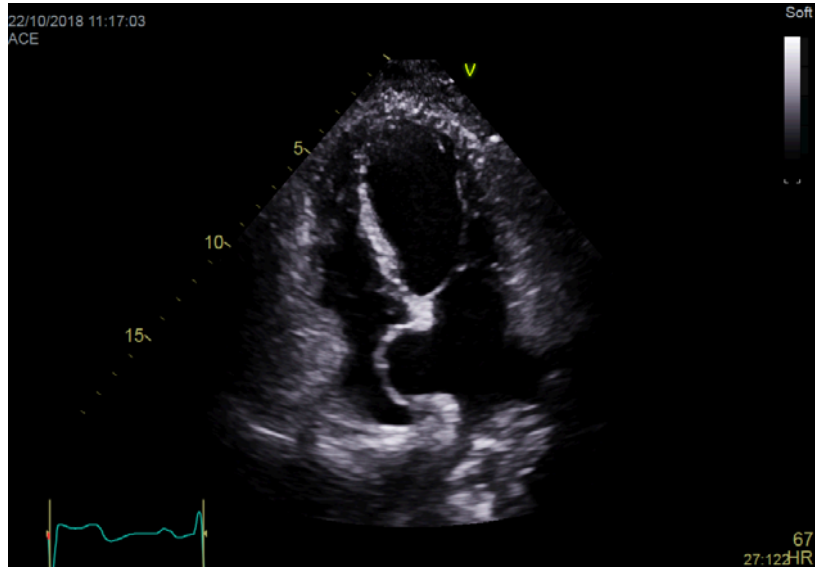
Assessment of valvular function



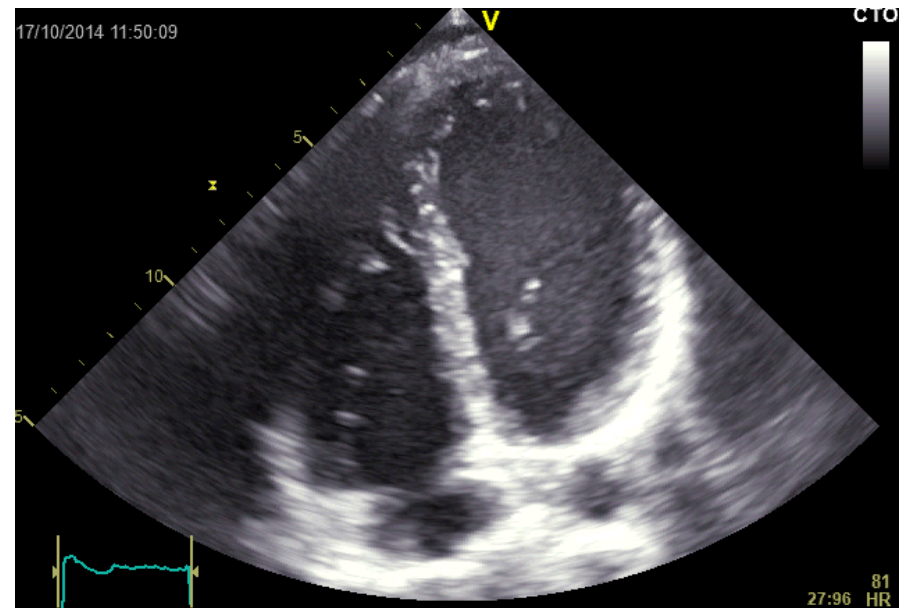
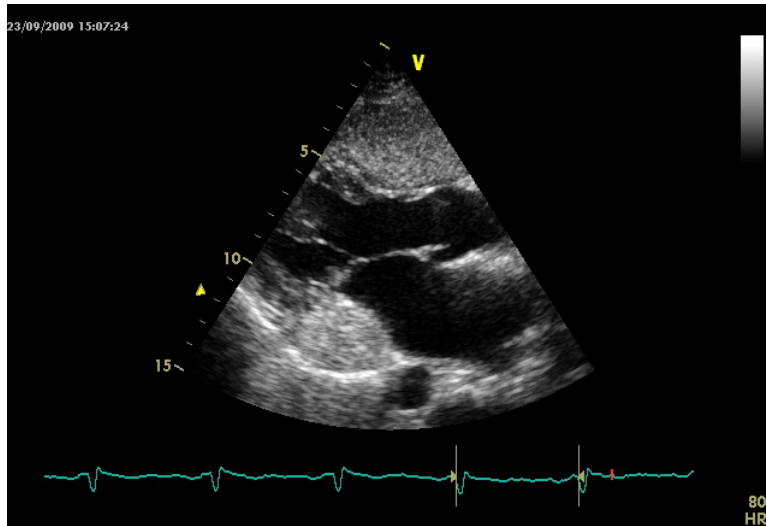
Assessment of valvular function



Assessment of the inter-atrial septum



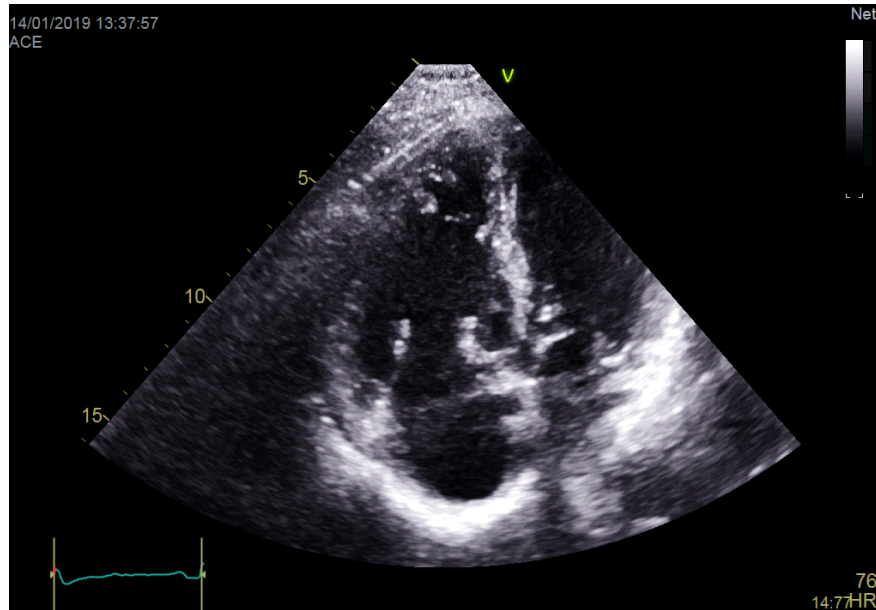
Assessment of the left atrium



Assessment of the right atrium



Assessment of the right ventricle



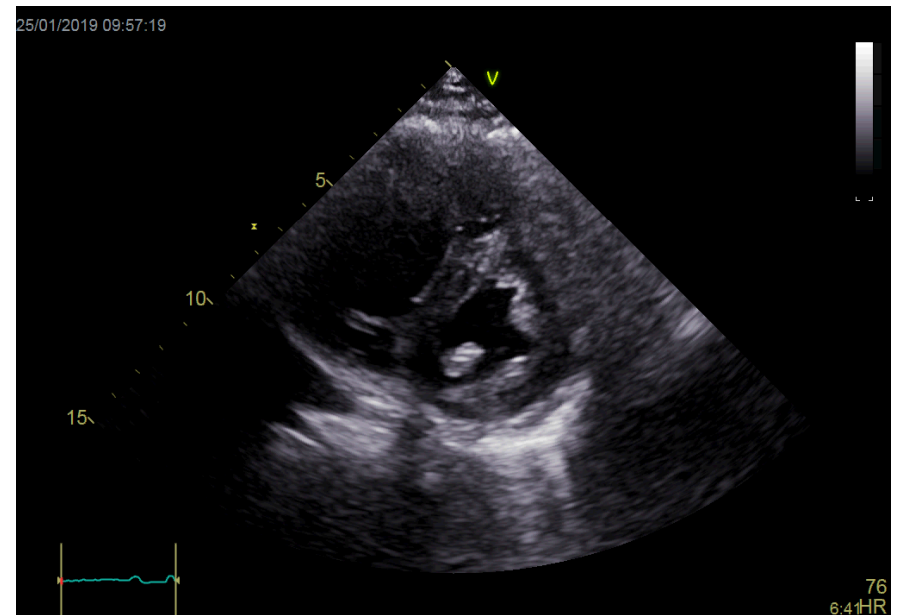
Right ventricle

Morphology

RV end diastolic area/LV end diastolic area

Triangular shape versus rounded shape of apex

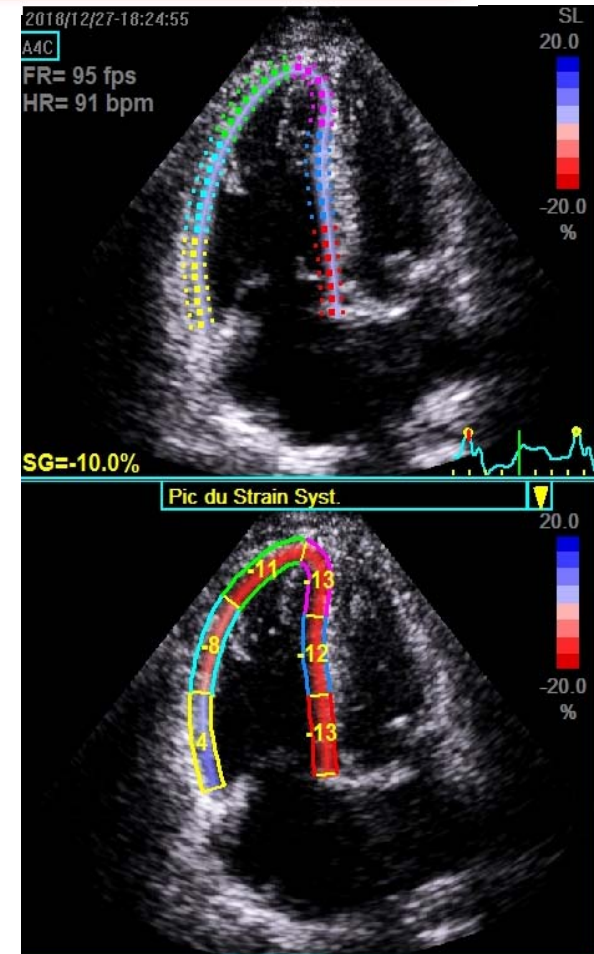
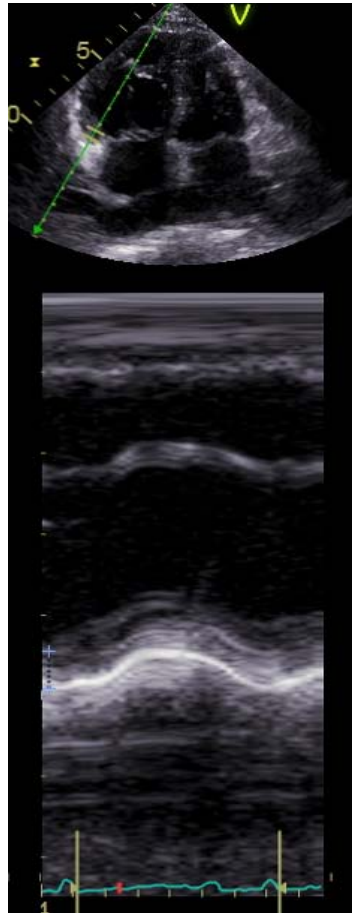
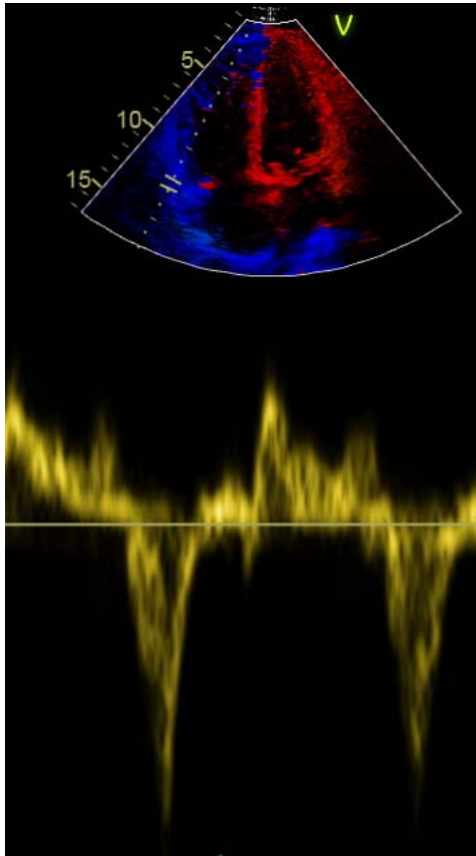
RV wall thickness

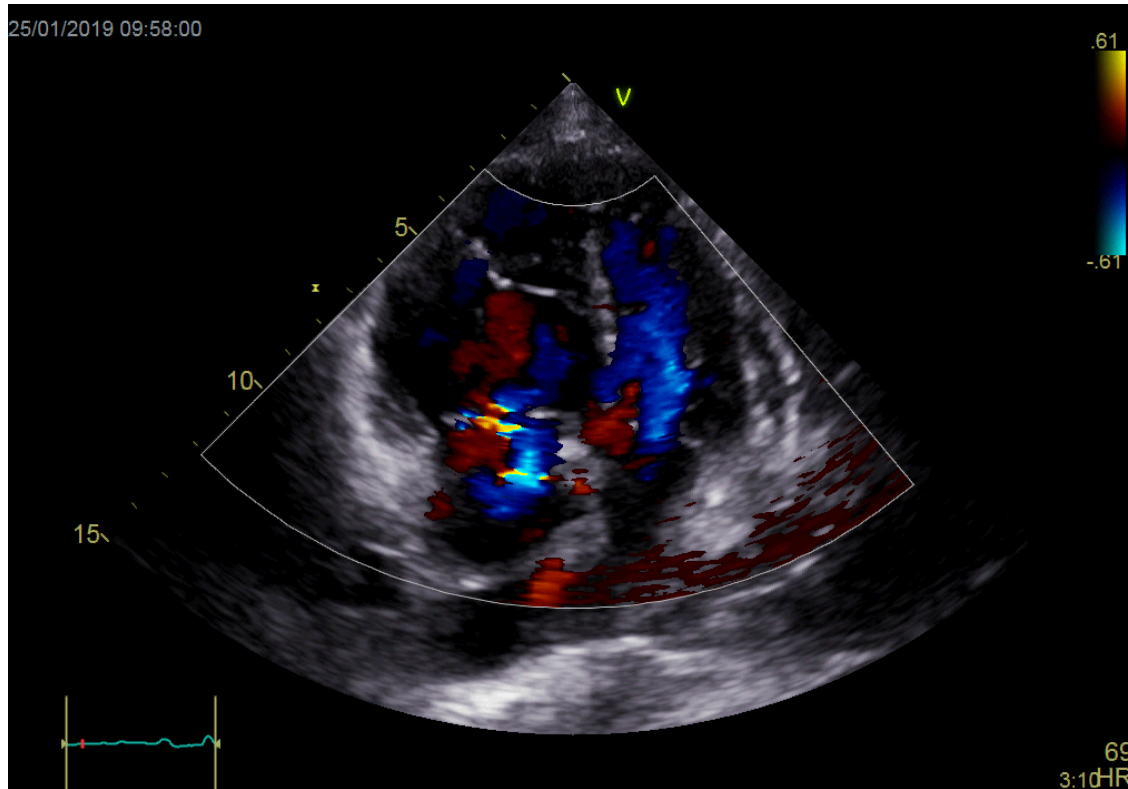


Systolic function

TAPSE, tissue Doppler at tricuspid annulus,
S wave

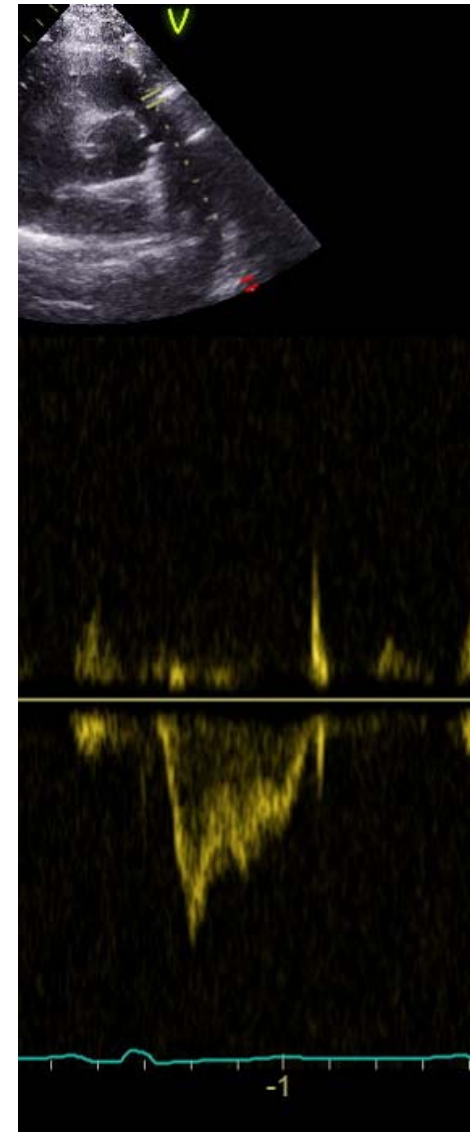
Fractional area of change





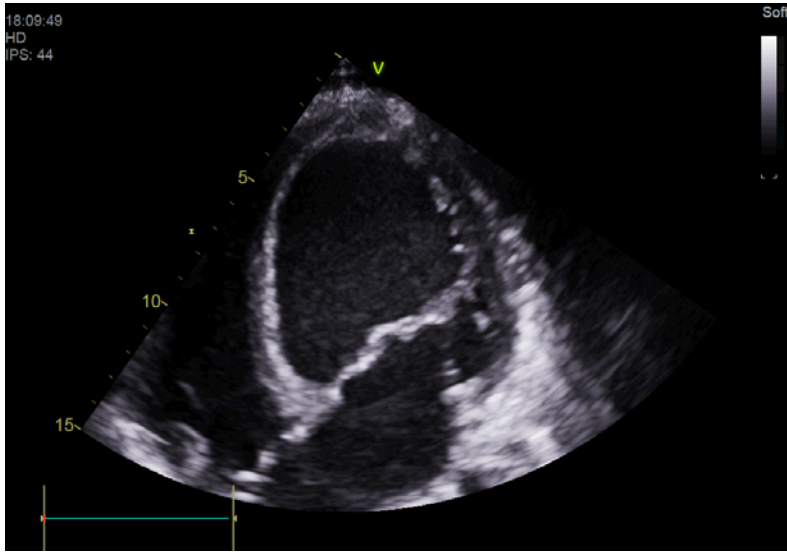
Tricuspid morphology (regurgitation/stenosis)
Presence of a tricuspid prosthesis

Assessment of PW Pulmonary Doppler



PAT 60 ms

Assessment of the left heart



Morphology

Size, wall thickness

Systolic function

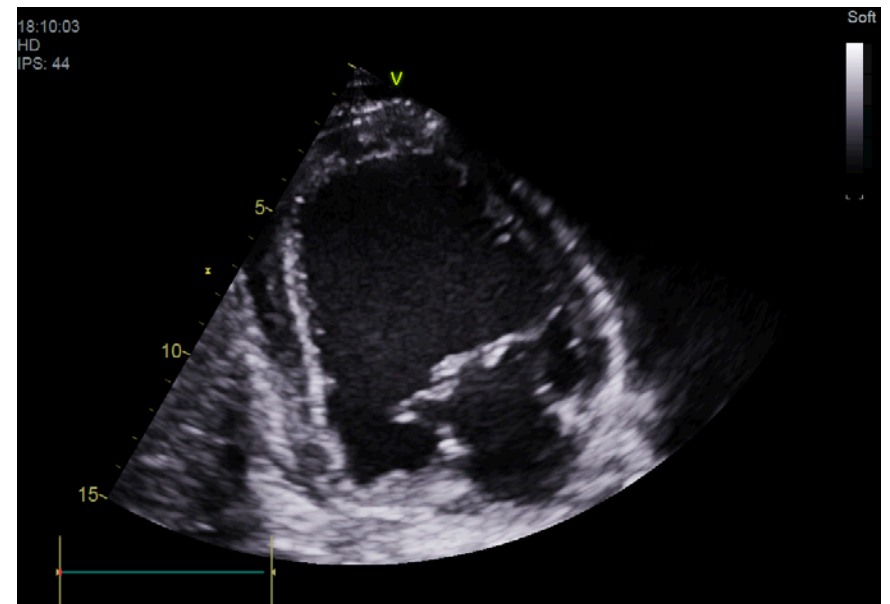
Ejection fraction (Simpson's method) or FAC

Wall motion abnormalities

S wave at mitral annulus

Velocity time integral in LVOT

LVEF <20% should support the indication of VA-ECMO in case of associated respiratory failure



Cannulation

There are currently no recommendations on which imaging modality is superior to guide ECMO cannulation.

VV-ECMO

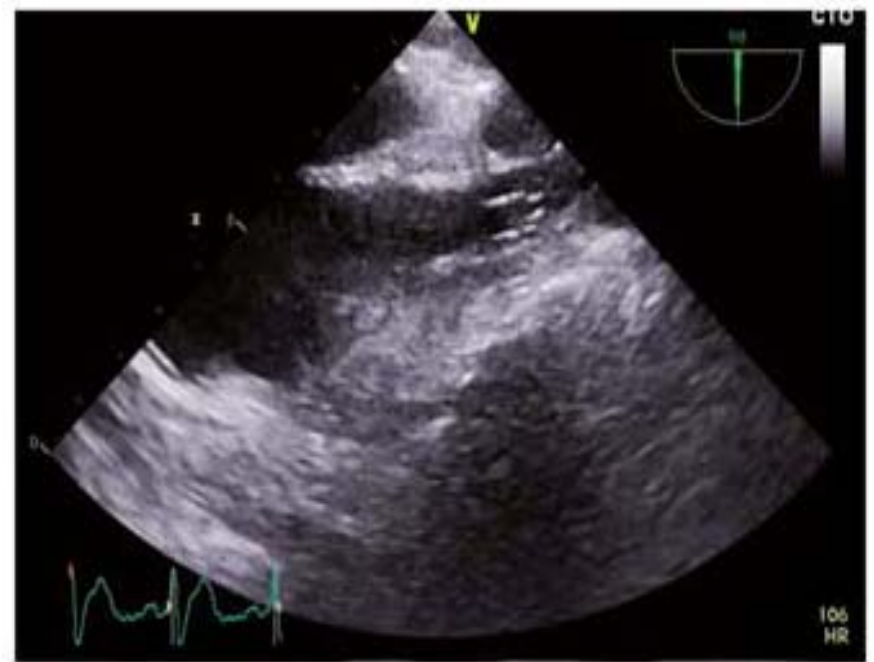
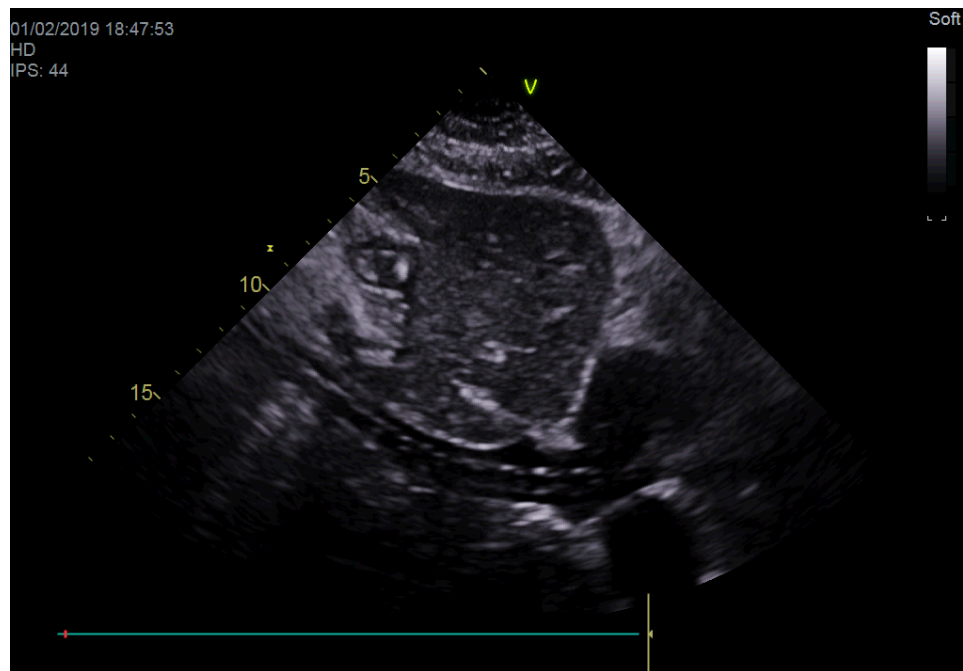
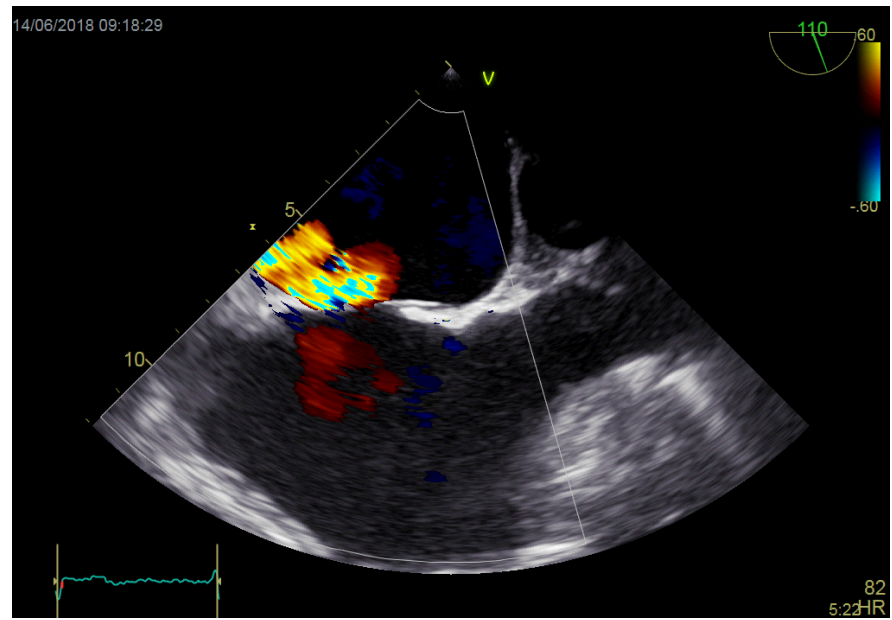
2 venous cannulas:

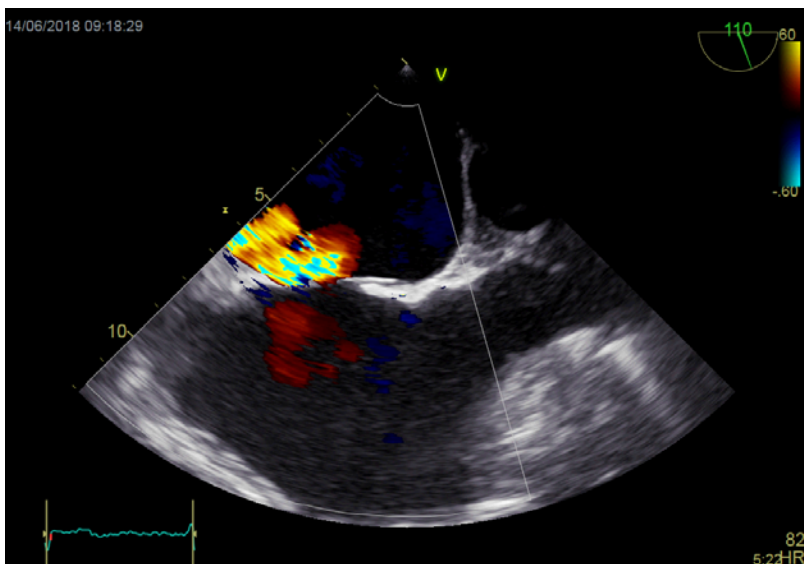
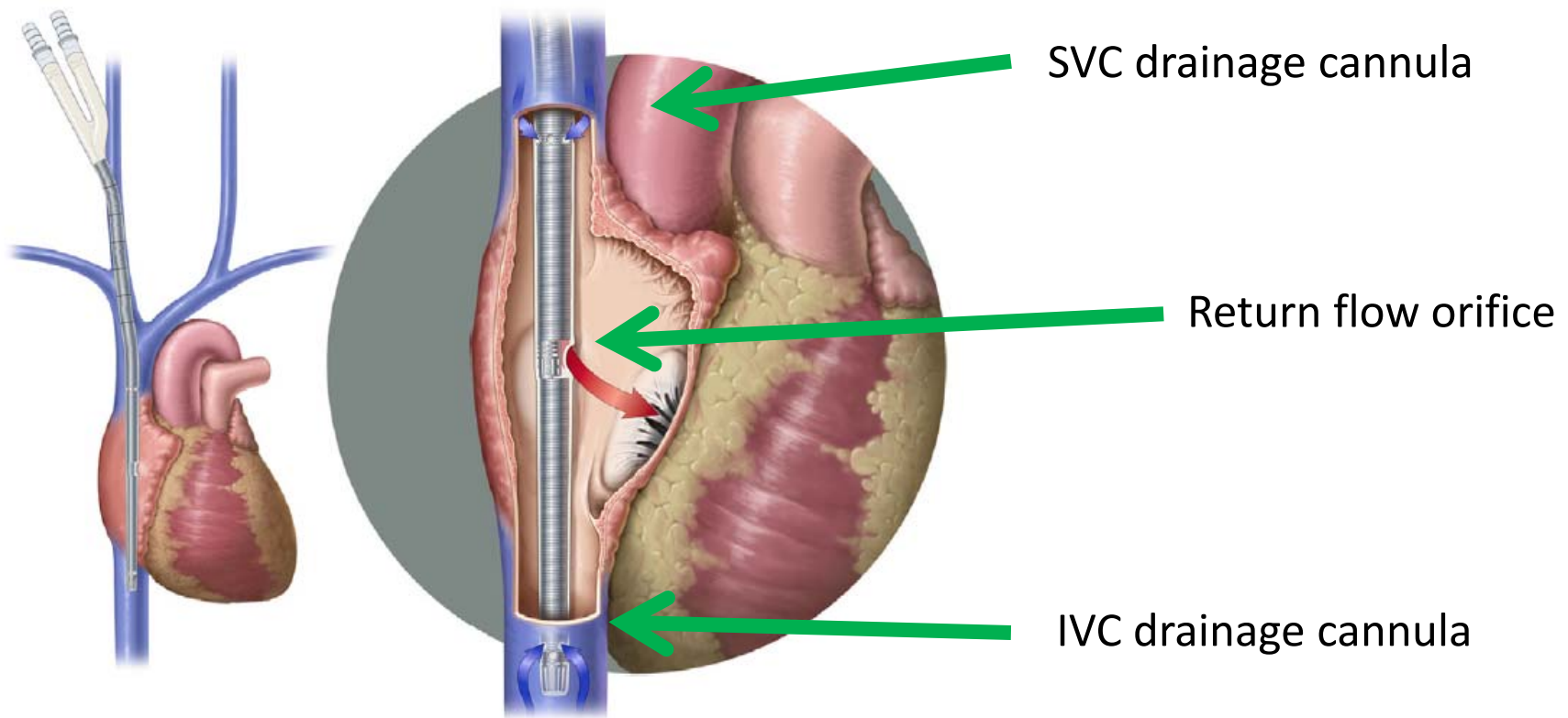
- 1) One in the IVC (drainage) and the other in the SVC (reinjection)
- 2) Reinjection cannula in the RA from the IVC, the drainage cannula in the femoral vein
- 3) A single, dual-lumen cannula inserted into the SVC via the right internal jugular vein.

VA-ECMO

1 venous cannula in the IVC

1 arterial cannula in the femoral/iliac artery

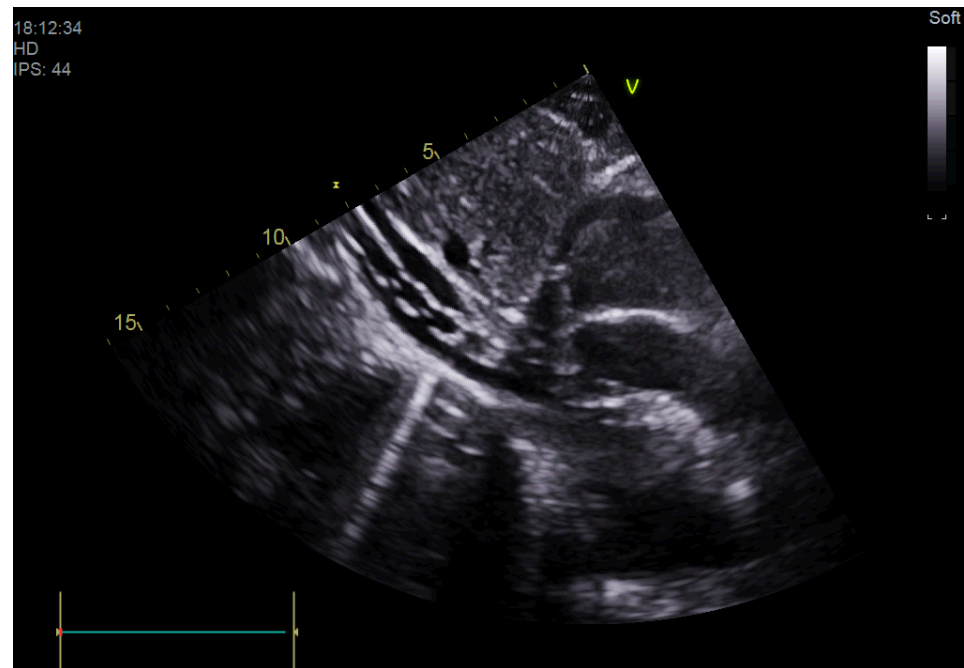
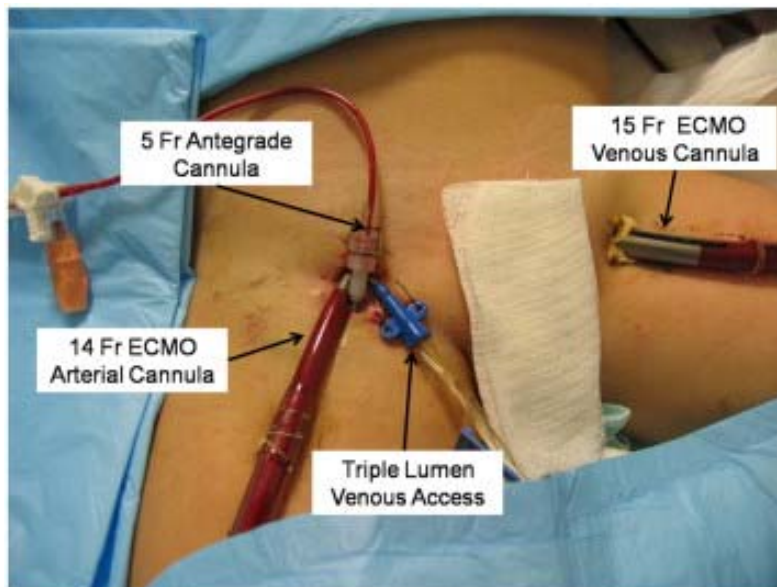


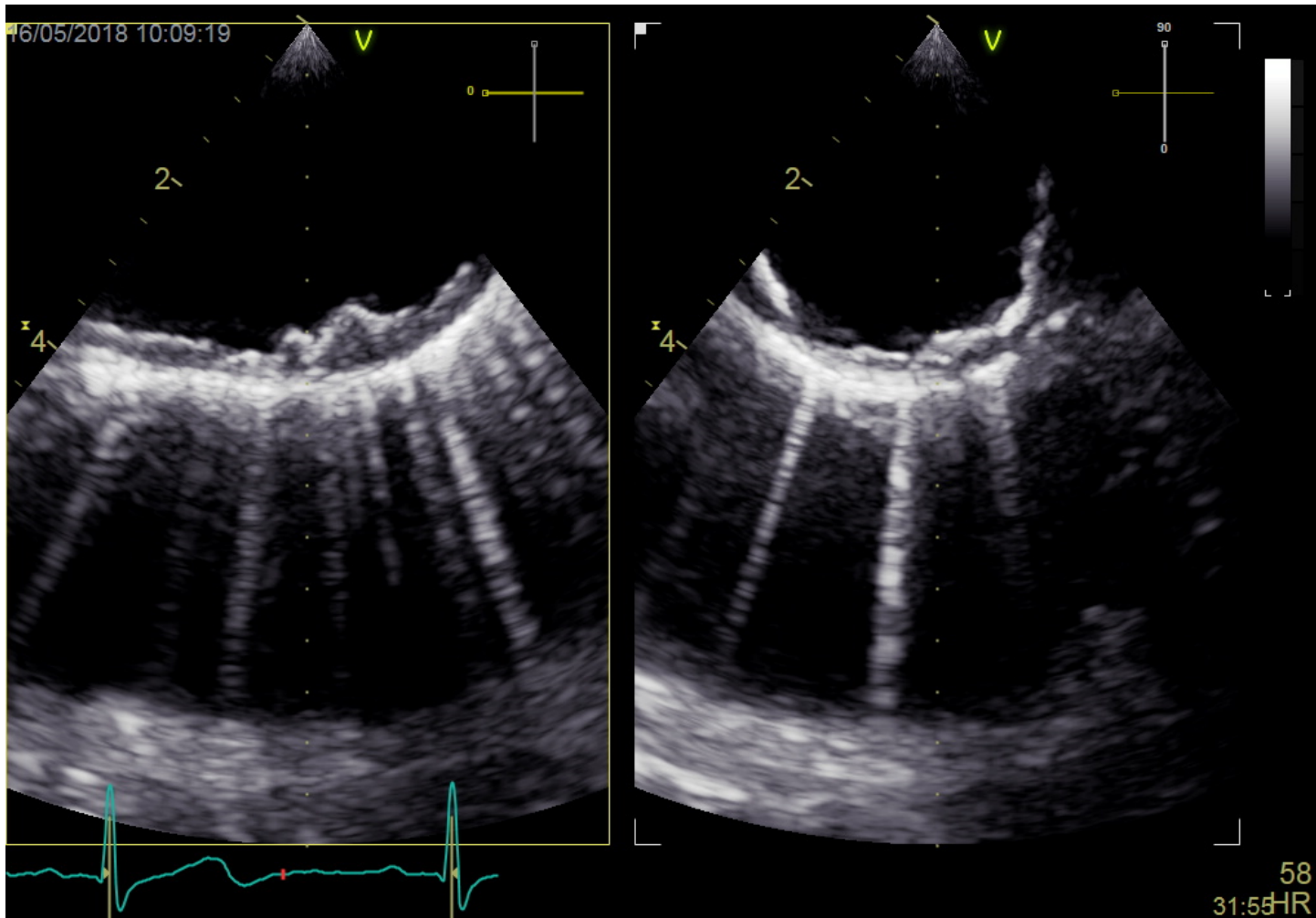


VA-ECMO

Venous cannula in the IVC

Aortic cannula in the iliac artery or distal aorta.





Utility of echo in the assessment of proper cannula positioning

193 pediatric patients supported on ECMO:

101 procedures without Echo guidance → 17.8% repositioning

92 procedures under Echo guidance → 3.3% repositioning

Kuenzler et al. Pediatr Surg 2002

TTE vs XR for cannula positioning in pediatric patients :

33 procedures under TTE guidance → 24% required readjustment

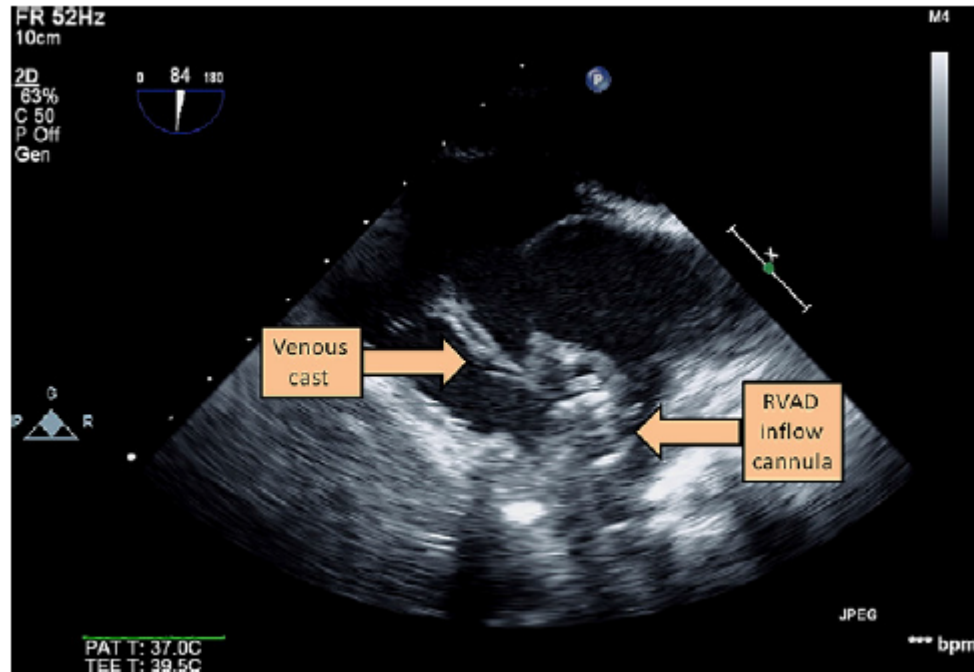
XR didn't reveal incorrect cannula positioning.

Thomas et al. Pediatr Crit Care Med 2009

- ✓ XR is largely available, but lacks sensitivity in detecting cannula positioning
- ✓ Echocardiography provides better spatial orientation of cannulas

Assessment of the patient on ECMO

- 1) Assessment of pericardial effusion/Tamponade
- 2) In case of reduced flow, look for thrombosis of the drainage cannula with 2D, PW and Colour Doppler
- 3) Serial assessment of LV function



60 pediatric patients on ECMO → 7 thrombosis :
3 SVC syndromes
4 incidental thrombosis detected at TTE

→ No specific cause for thrombosis was identified in these patients

VA-ECMO weaning

Reduce ECMO flow → 0,5 to 1 L/min

Potential increase in the risk of circuit thrombus formation!

Assess clinical/hemodynamic parameters:

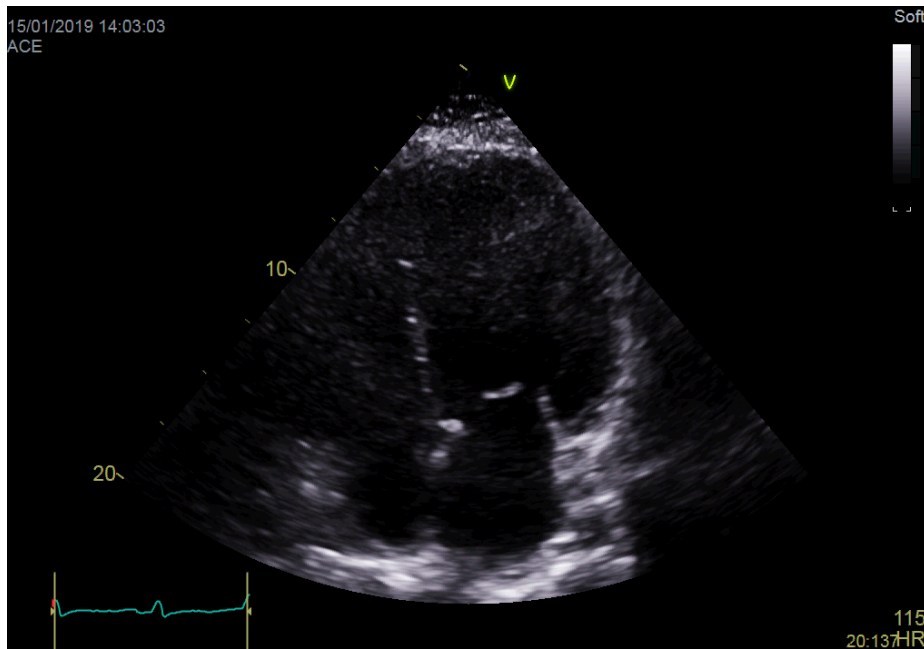
- HR, BP
- Arterial waveform pulsatility
- PaO₂ in the radial artery
- Changes in CVP

Assess Echo parameters like:

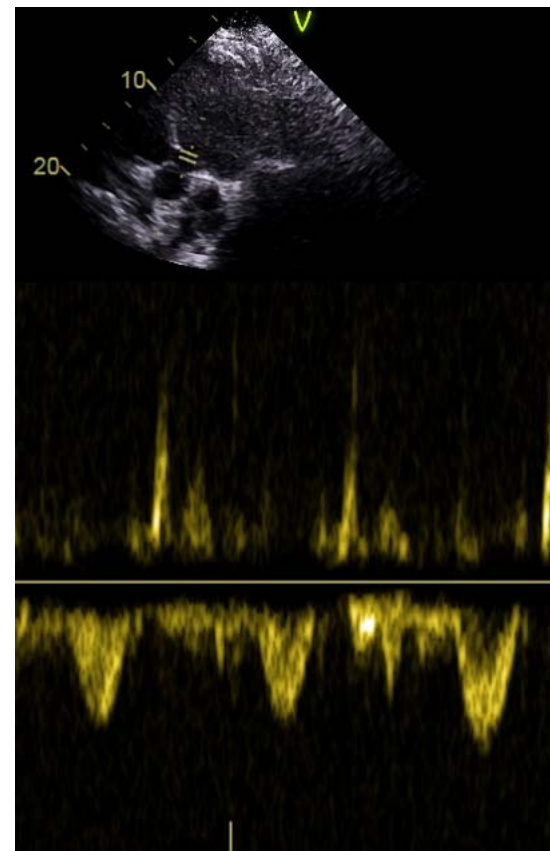
- VTI Ao > 10 cm
- LVEF > 20-25%
- S wave velocity (Sa) > 6 cm/s at the lateral mitral annulus
- Increase in LV GLS of at least 20%

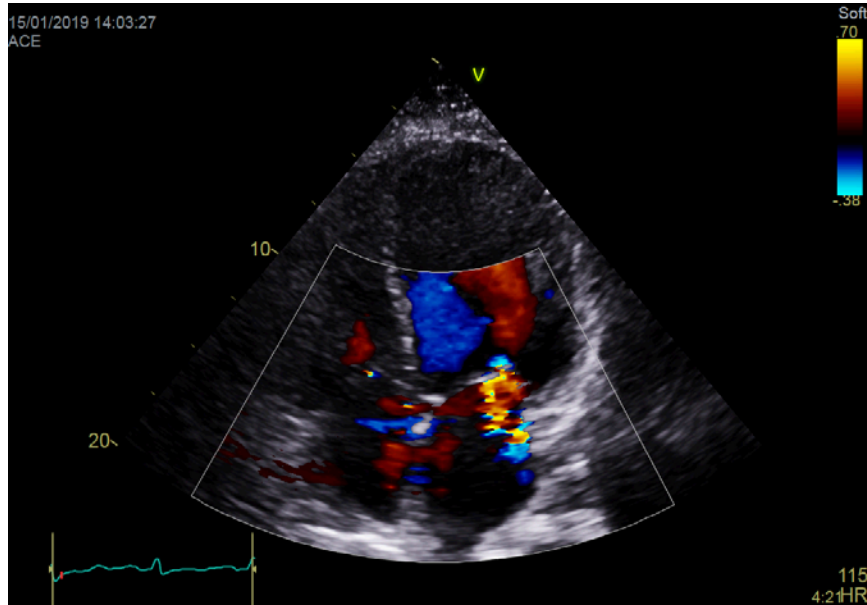
MF, 39 yo

Primary dilated cardiomyopathy
Acute HF



LVEF 10%
VTI-LVOT 6 cm
CO 1.8 L/min

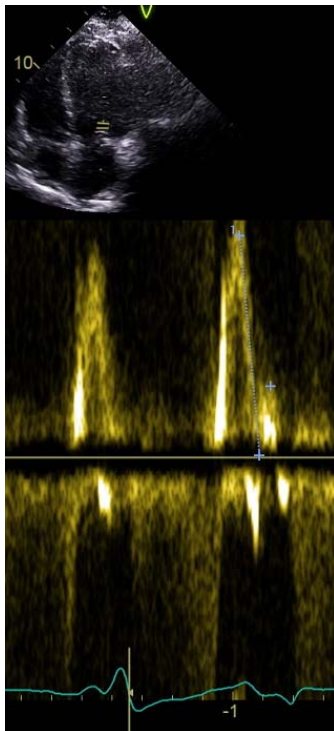




**SOR 0.26 cm²
VR 32 ml**

**Very elevated LV
filling pressure**

**PAPs 37 mmHg, but
RV dysfunction**



Patients receiving dobutamine 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}/\text{min}$

→ Hypotension, oligo-anuria, progressive kidney and liver failure

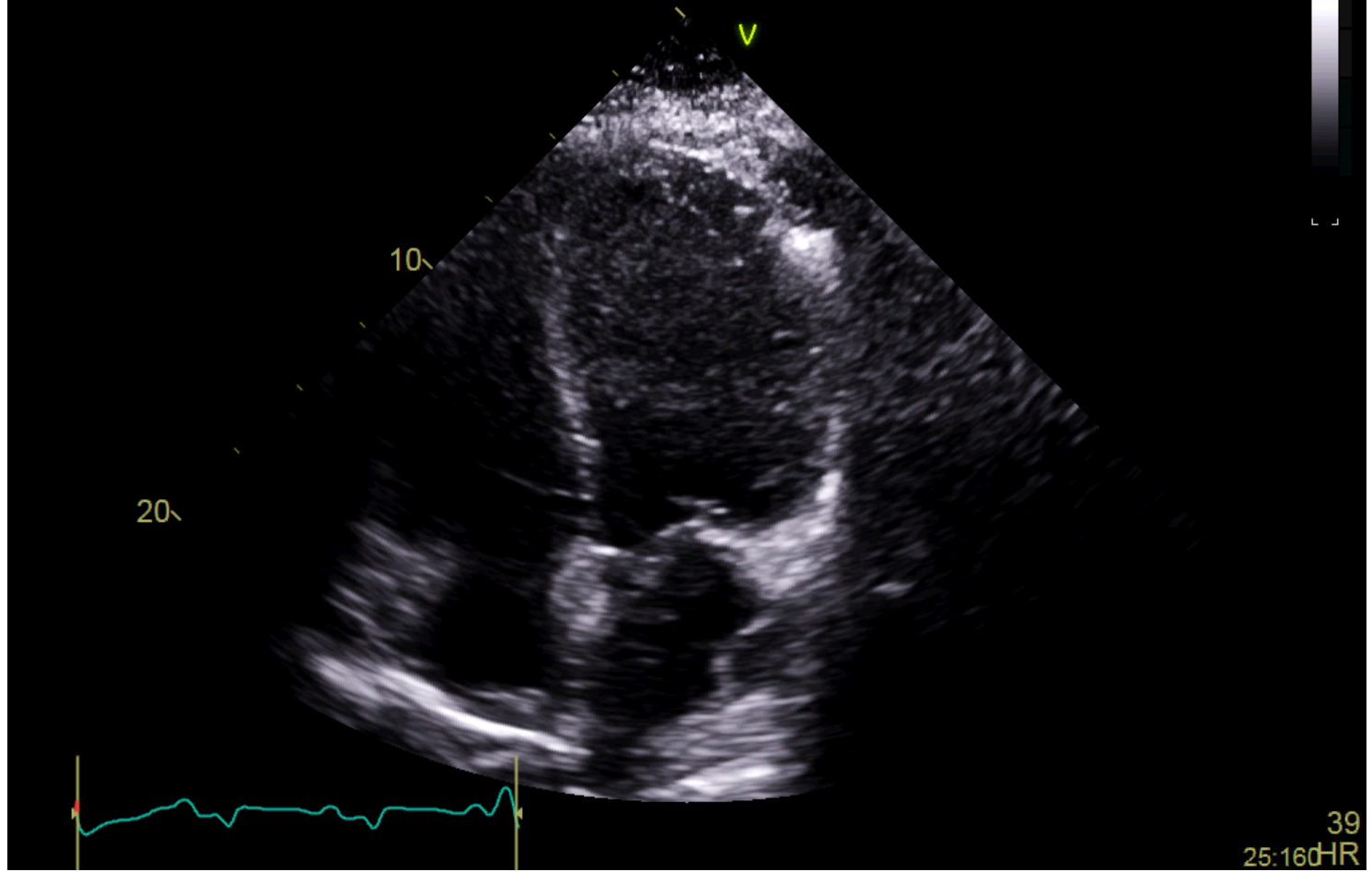
→ Noradrenaline 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}/\text{min}$



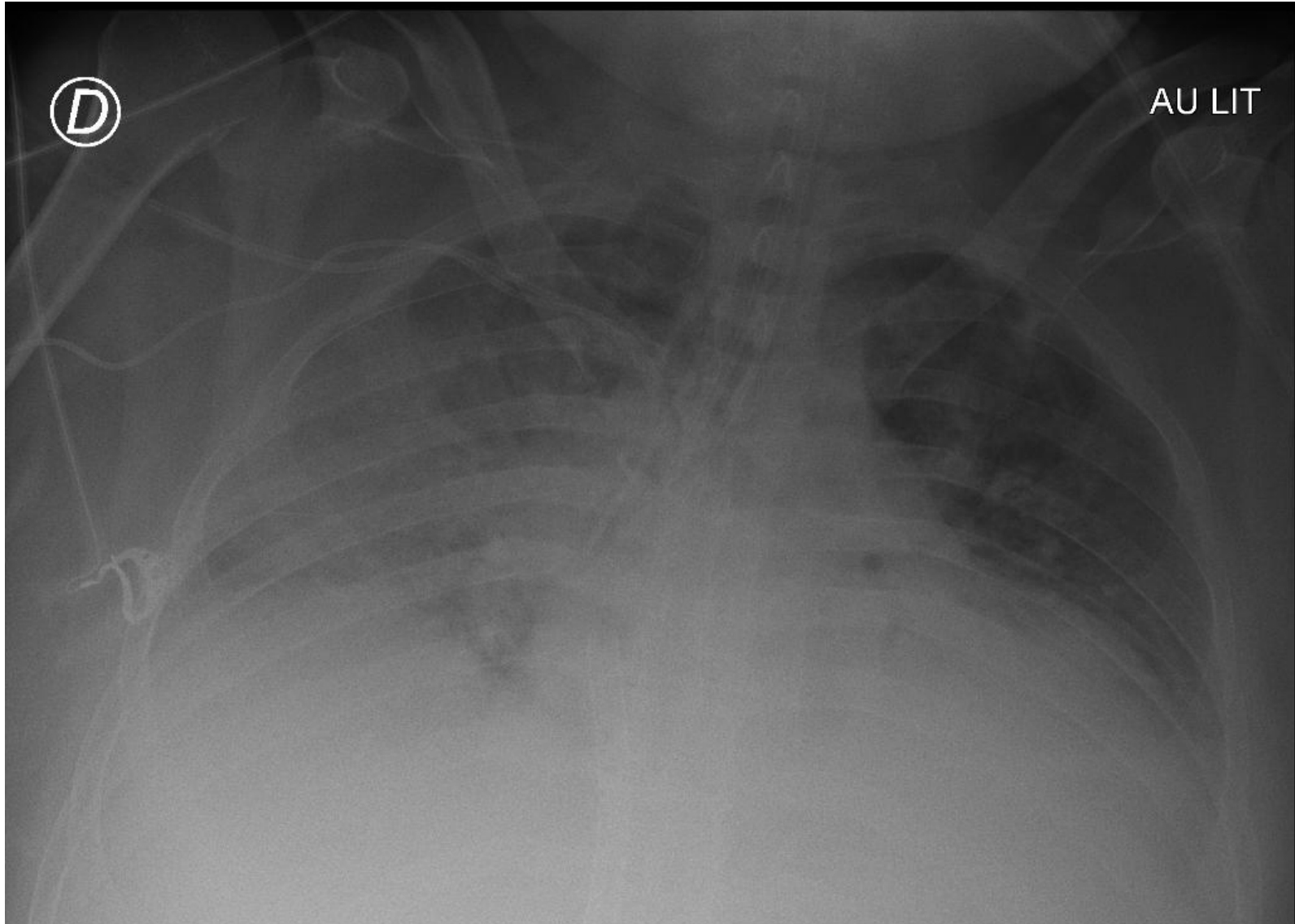
VA-ECMO

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ACE

Net

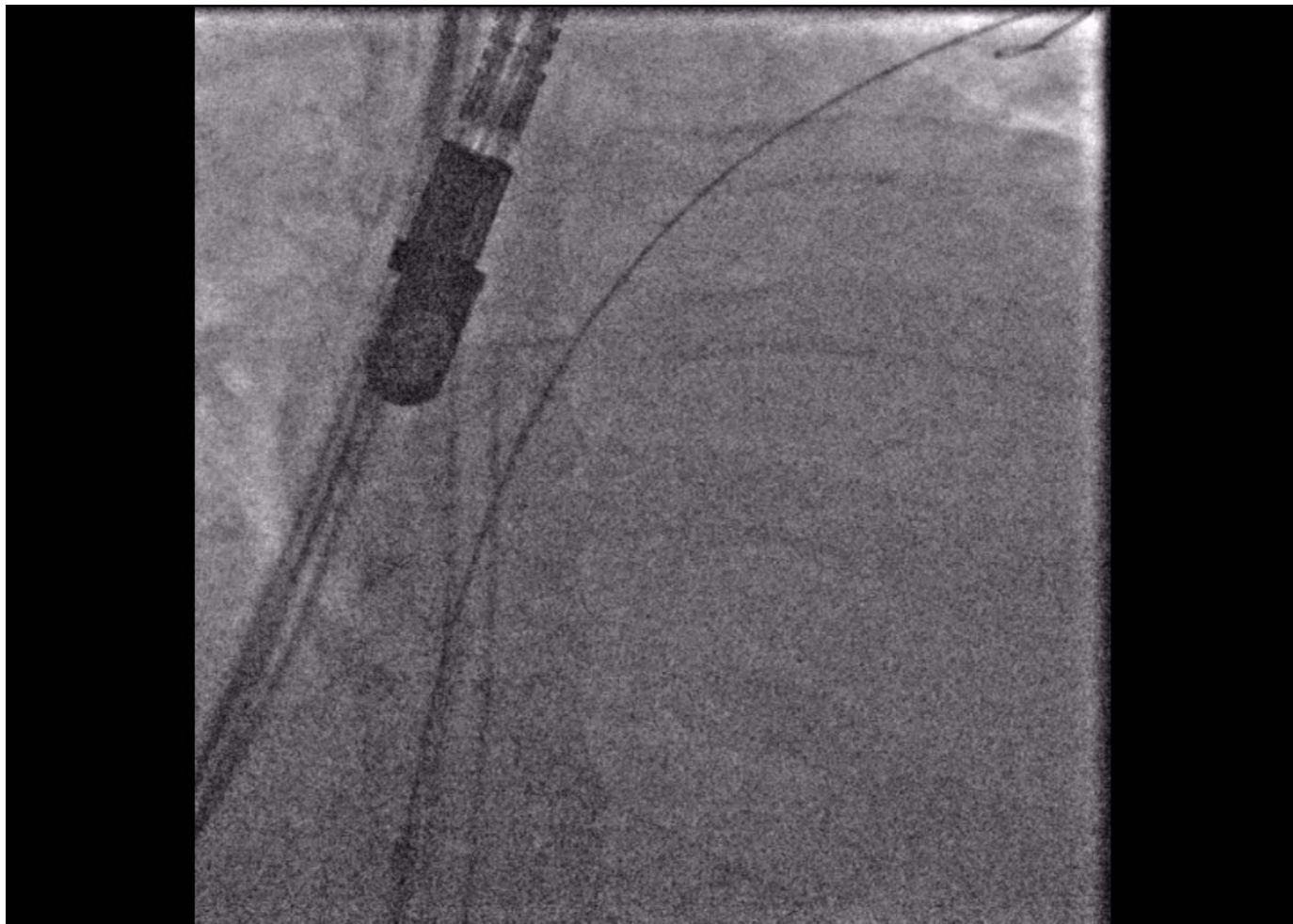


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25:16dHR

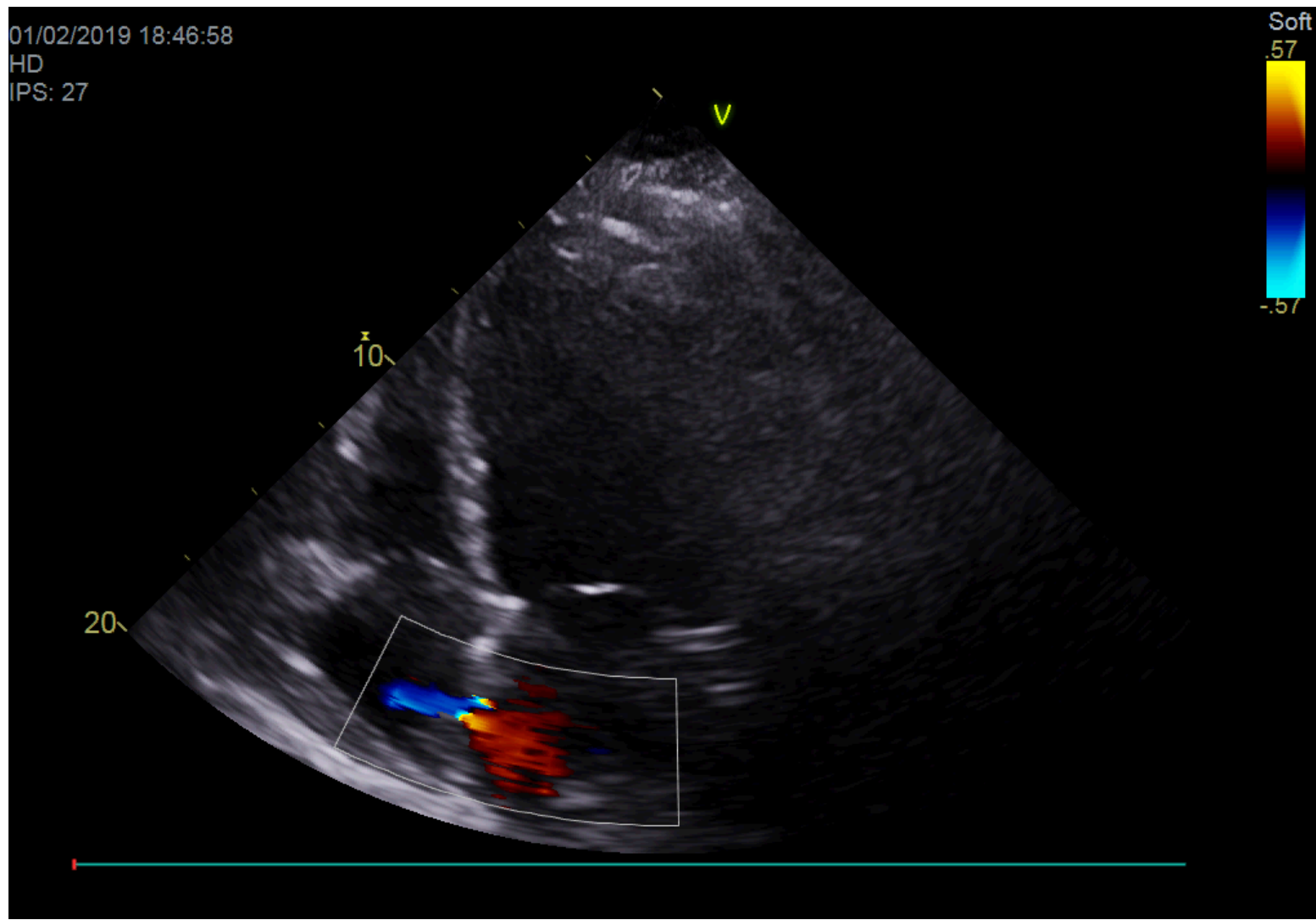
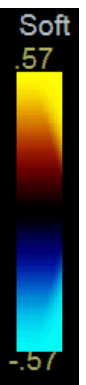


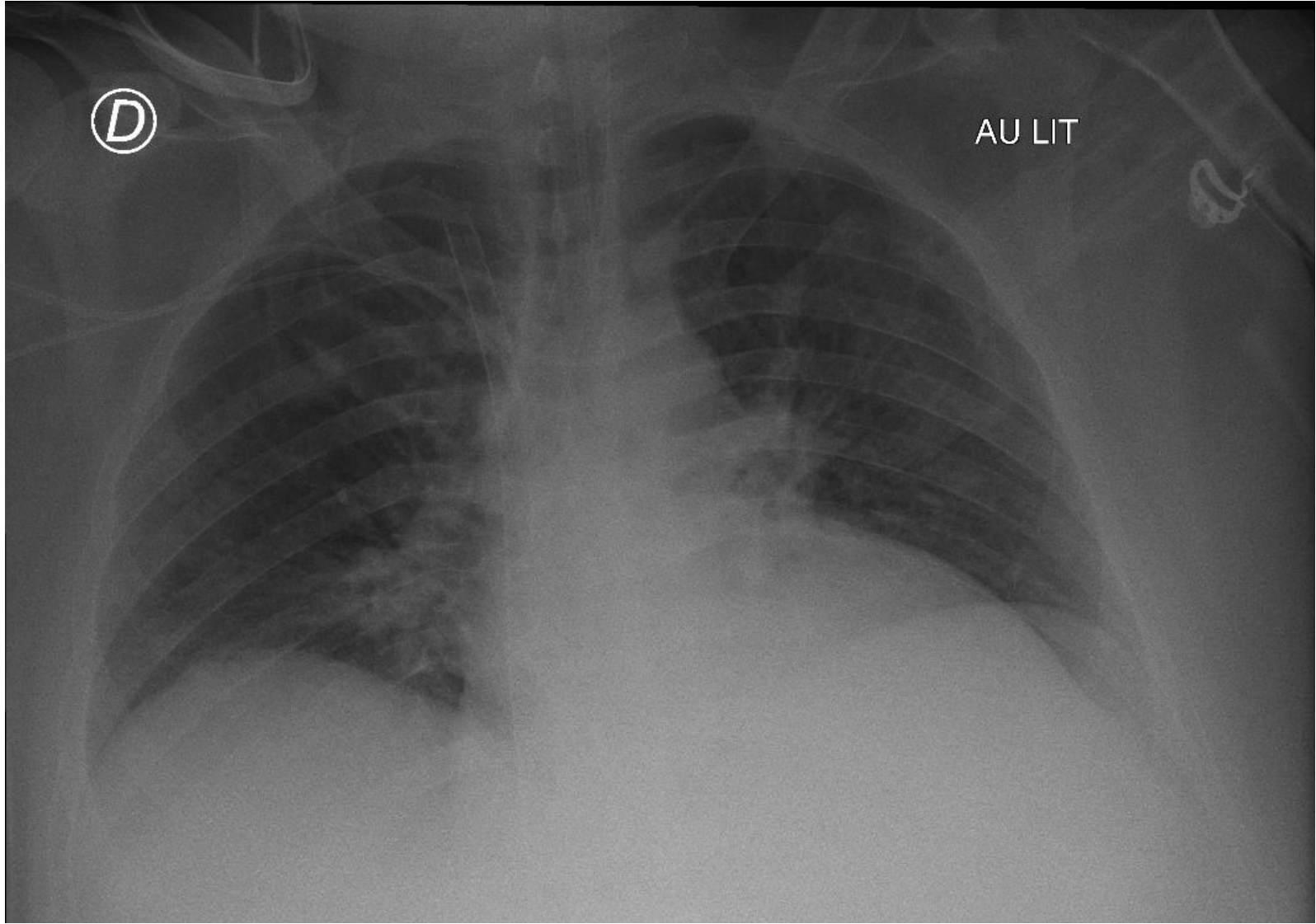
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Thanks for the attention!