



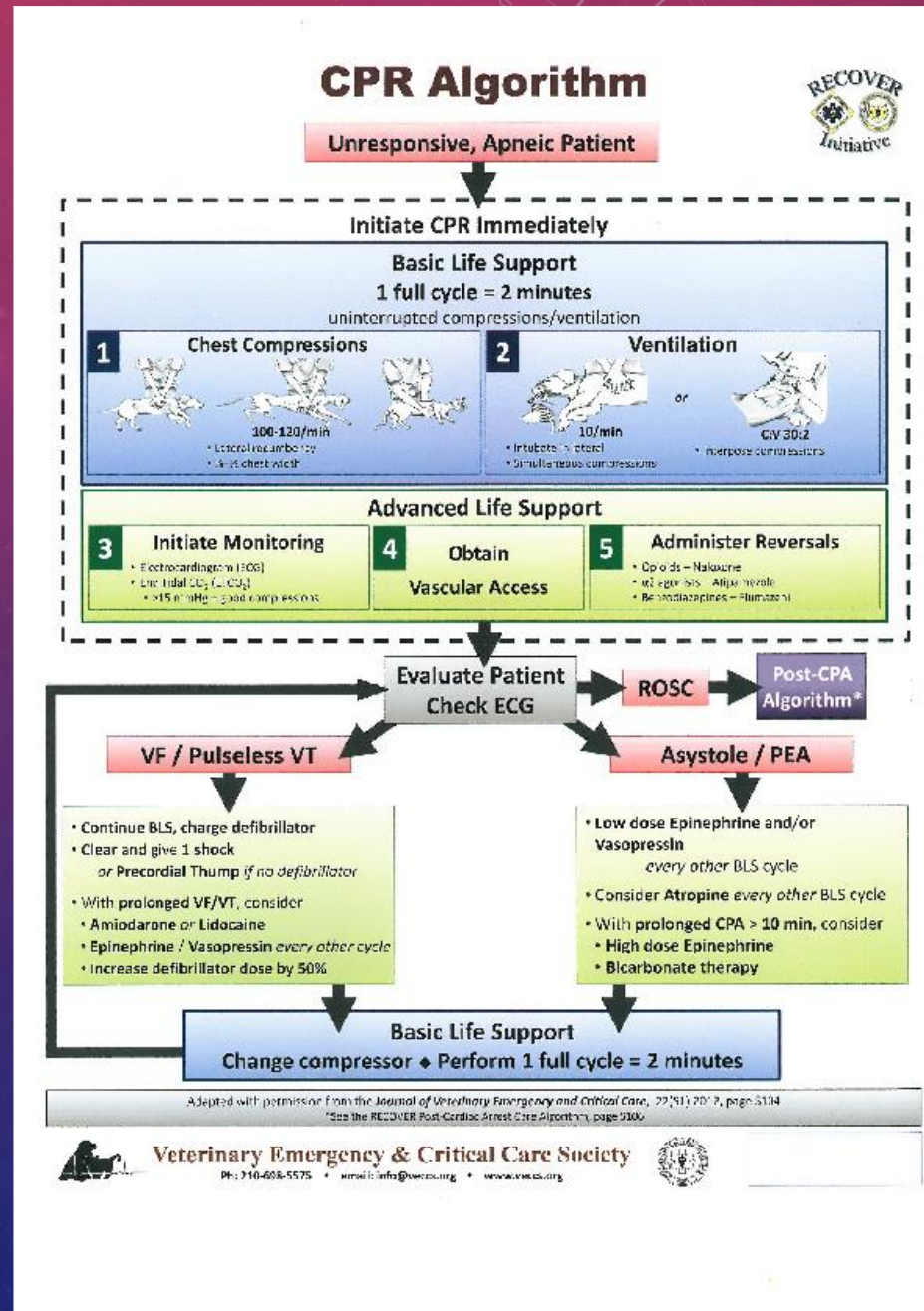
KARDIOPULMONÁLNÍ RESUSCITACE

LEONA RAUŠEROVÁ-LEXMAULOVÁ
VETERINÁRNÍ KLINIKA VYVET VYŠKOV



KARDIOPULMONÁLNÍ ZÁSTAVA A RESUSCITACE

- Rozpoznání
- Základní podpora životních funkcí
 - Srdeční masáž
 - Dýchání
- Aplikace léků
- Monitoring
- Příčina



SRDEČNÍ ZÁSTAVA

- Abnormální poloha
- Ztráta svalového tonu
- Absence dýchání
- \pm gasping



12.01.2023

ZÁKLADNÍ PODPORA ŽIVOTNÍCH FUNKCÍ

- Srdeční masáž
 - Nepřímá
 - Přímá
 - 100-120/min
 - Komprese $\frac{1}{3}$ až $\frac{1}{2}$ výšky hrudníku
- Dýchání
 - 10/min



12.01.2023

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APLIKACE LÉKŮ

- Adrenalin
- Atropin
- Antidota
 - Naloxon, atipamezol
- Lidokain/amiodaron



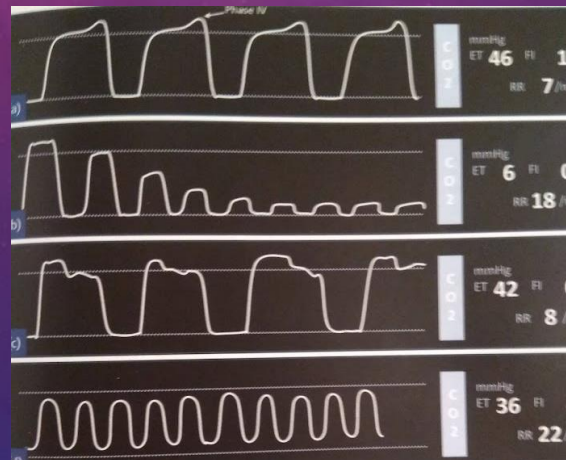
		hmotnost (kg)	2,5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
	Lék	Dávka	ml	ml	ml	ml	ml	ml	ml	ml	ml	ml	ml
Zástava	Adrenalin inj 1 + 9 ml F1/1	0,1 ml/kg	0,3	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5
	Adrenalin inj	0,1 ml/kg	0,3	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5
	Atropin 1 mg/ml	0,04 mg/kg	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,8	1	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,8	2
Léčba arytmií	Lidokain <u>2%</u>	2 mg/kg	0,25	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5
Antago- nizace	Naloxon inj	0,04 mg/kg	0,25	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5
	Antisedan inj	100 mcg/kg	0,06	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1



MONITORING



- ETCO₂
- EKG



PŘÍČINA

- Abnormality KVS
- Respirační - hypoxie
- Neurologické příčiny
- Vagem zprostředkované
- Anestézie
- Elektrolytové abnormality
- Těžké systémové on.
- Těžké polytrauma

Assessment of cardiopulmonary resuscitation in 121 dogs and 30 cats at a university teaching hospital (2009–2012)

Robin L. McIntyre, DVM, DACVECC; Kate Hopper, BVSc, PhD, DACVECC and Steven E. Epstein, DVM, DACVECC

Abstract

Objective – To prospectively describe cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and evaluate factors associated with outcome in dogs and cats with cardiopulmonary arrest (CPA).

Design – Prospective observational study.

Setting – University teaching hospital.

Animals – One hundred twenty-one dogs and 30 cats that underwent CPR.

Interventions – None.

Measurements and Main Results – Supervising clinicians completed a data form immediately following completion of CPR. Eighty-seven (58%) animals attained return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC), 49 (32%) had ROSC >20 minutes, 15 (10%) were alive at 24 hours, and 8 (5%) were discharged alive. Cardiovascular abnormalities were the most common suspected precipitating cause of CPA (51/151, 34%). Presence of an IV catheter before CPA ($P = 0.01$) and the presence of palpable pulses during CPR ($P = 0.007$) were both associated with ROSC. Increased time from CPA to CPR ($P = 0.04$), longer duration of CPR ($P < 0.0001$), and neurologic cause of arrest ($P = 0.02$) were associated with not achieving ROSC. There was no association between ROSC and the initial arrest rhythm identified on ECG, animal weight, number of people present, and ventilation or compression rate. In patients achieving ROSC, those with a “survived event” were more likely to be euthanized and less likely to experience a second CPA than those with ROSC \leq 20 minutes. Thirty-four percent of patients submitted for necropsy had gross and histological lesions considered secondary to CPR.

Conclusions – Early CPR interventions were associated with a greater likelihood of ROSC, emphasizing the importance of prompt recognition, and initiation of CPR efforts. Although ROSC rates in this study were comparable or higher than previous human and veterinary studies, the rate of “survived events” was lower than that reported in human patients. This may suggest that advances in post CPR care could have benefits to the veterinary CPR patient in the future.

J. Vet. Emerg. Crit. Care 2014; 24(6): 693–704. doi: 10.1111/vec.12250

ÚSPĚŠNOST CPR VE VETERINÁRNÍ MEDICÍNĚ

- Obnova spontánní cirkulace 58%
- Spontánní cirkulace po 20 min 32%
- Přežitelnost 24 h 10%
- Propuštěno 5%
- McIntyre a kol. 2014
- Obnova ROSC 44% psů a 55% koček
- 26% psů a 34% koček spontánní cirkulace po 20 min
- 8% psů a 21% koček přežilo 24 h
- 7% psů a 19% koček bylo propuštěno



Prospective Evaluation of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Performed in Dogs and Cats According to the RECOVER Guidelines. Part 2: Patient Outcomes and CPR Practice Since Guideline Implementation

OPEN ACCESS

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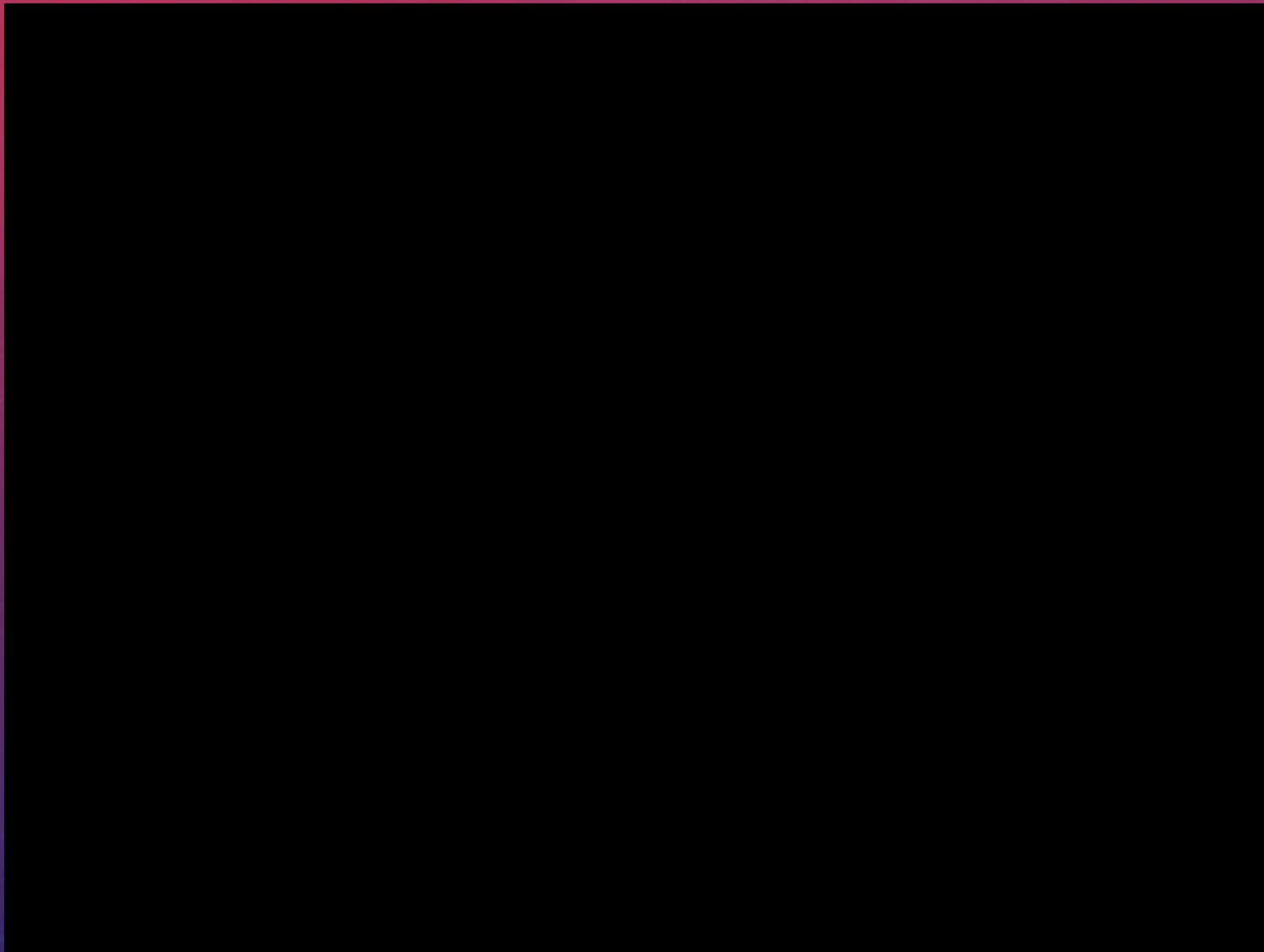
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Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) outcomes have not been prospectively described since implementation of the Reassessment Campaign on Veterinary Resuscitation (RECOVER) guidelines. This study aimed to prospectively describe CPR outcomes and document arrest variables in dogs and cats at a U.S. veterinary teaching hospital since implementation of the RECOVER guidelines using the 2016 veterinary Utstein-style CPR reporting guidelines. One-hundred and seventy-two dogs and 47 cats that experienced cardiopulmonary arrest (CPA) underwent CPR following implementation of the RECOVER guidelines and were prospectively included. Supervising clinicians completed a data



OTÁZKY?

