

Running the Perfect Code

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> 500,000

5-10%

Running the Perfect Code

Michael Winters, MD
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The Perfect Code

- Team Leadership
- Hemodynamic-Directed Resuscitation
- High-Quality CPR
- Early Defibrillation
- Medications
- Novel Therapies
- Post-Arrest Care

The Perfect Code

- Team Leadership
- High-Quality CPR
- Early Defibrillation
- Medications?

The Perfect Code

- Team Leadership
- High-Quality CPR
- Early Defibrillation
- Medications?

**Deficits in leadership
can cost lives!**

Cardiac Arrest

- Poor team management
 - ✓ Poor performance of CPR
 - ✓ Decreased ROSC
 - ✓ Decreased survival

Effects of team coordination during cardiopulmonary resuscitation: A systematic review of the literature

Ezequiel Fernandez Castelao^{a,*}, Sebastian G. Russo^b,
Martin Riethmüller^a, Margarete Boos^a

- Systematic review - 63 papers
 1. Leadership
 2. Planning
 3. Communication

Effects of team coordination during cardiopulmonary resuscitation: A systematic review of the literature

Ezequiel Fernandez Castelao^{a,*}, Sebastian G. Russo^b,
Martin Riethmüller^a, Margarete Boos^a

- Systematic review - 63 papers
 1. Leadership
 - ✓ Establish ROSC faster

Effects of team coordination during cardiopulmonary resuscitation: A systematic review of the literature

Ezequiel Fernandez Castelao^{a,*}, Sebastian G. Russo^b,
Martin Riethmüller^a, Margarete Boos^a

- Systematic review - 63 papers
 - 2. Planning - role assignment, task distribution
 - ✓ Reduced hands-off time
 - ✓ Prevention of interruption
 - ✓ Faster treatment completion

Effects of team coordination during cardiopulmonary resuscitation: A systematic review of the literature

Ezequiel Fernandez Castelao^{a,*}, Sebastian G. Russo^b,
Martin Riethmüller^a, Margarete Boos^a

- Systematic review - 63 papers

3. Communication

- ✓ Accuracy of team leader communications linked to errors

Errors in the management of cardiac arrests: An observational study of patient safety incidents in England[☆]

Sukhmeet S. Panesar^a, Agnieszka M. Ignatowicz^b, Liam J. Donaldson^{c,*}

- Observational study
- Incident reports to national system
- Understand types of errors during CA that lead to death

Errors in the management of cardiac arrests: An observational study of patient safety incidents in England[☆]

Sukhmeet S. Panesar^a, Agnieszka M. Ignatowicz^b, Liam J. Donaldson^{c,*}

● Results

1. Poor application of knowledge / skills (37%)
2. Equipment deficits (37%)
3. Miscommunication (13%)

Errors in the management of cardiac arrests: An observational study of patient safety incidents in England[☆]

Sukhmeet S. Panesar^a, Agnieszka M. Ignatowicz^b, Liam J. Donaldson^{c,*}

● Results

1. Poor application of knowledge / skills (37%)
 - ✓ Indecisiveness by senior clinician
 - ✓ Inexperience of junior physicians
 - ✓ Lack of urgency in life-saving decisions

Part 5: Adult Basic Life Support and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality

**2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary
Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care**

- **Team Leader**
 - ✓ Ensure delivery of adequate compressions
 - ✓ Minimize interruptions
 - ✓ Avoid excessive ventilation

The Perfect Code

- Take Charge!
 - ✓ Direct all components of resuscitation
 - ✓ Assign tasks
 - ✓ Communicate clearly
 - ✓ Be decisive

**Deficits in leadership
can cost lives!**

The Perfect Code

- Team Leadership
- Hemodynamic-Directed Resuscitation
- High-Quality CPR
- Early Defibrillation
- Medications?

CPP

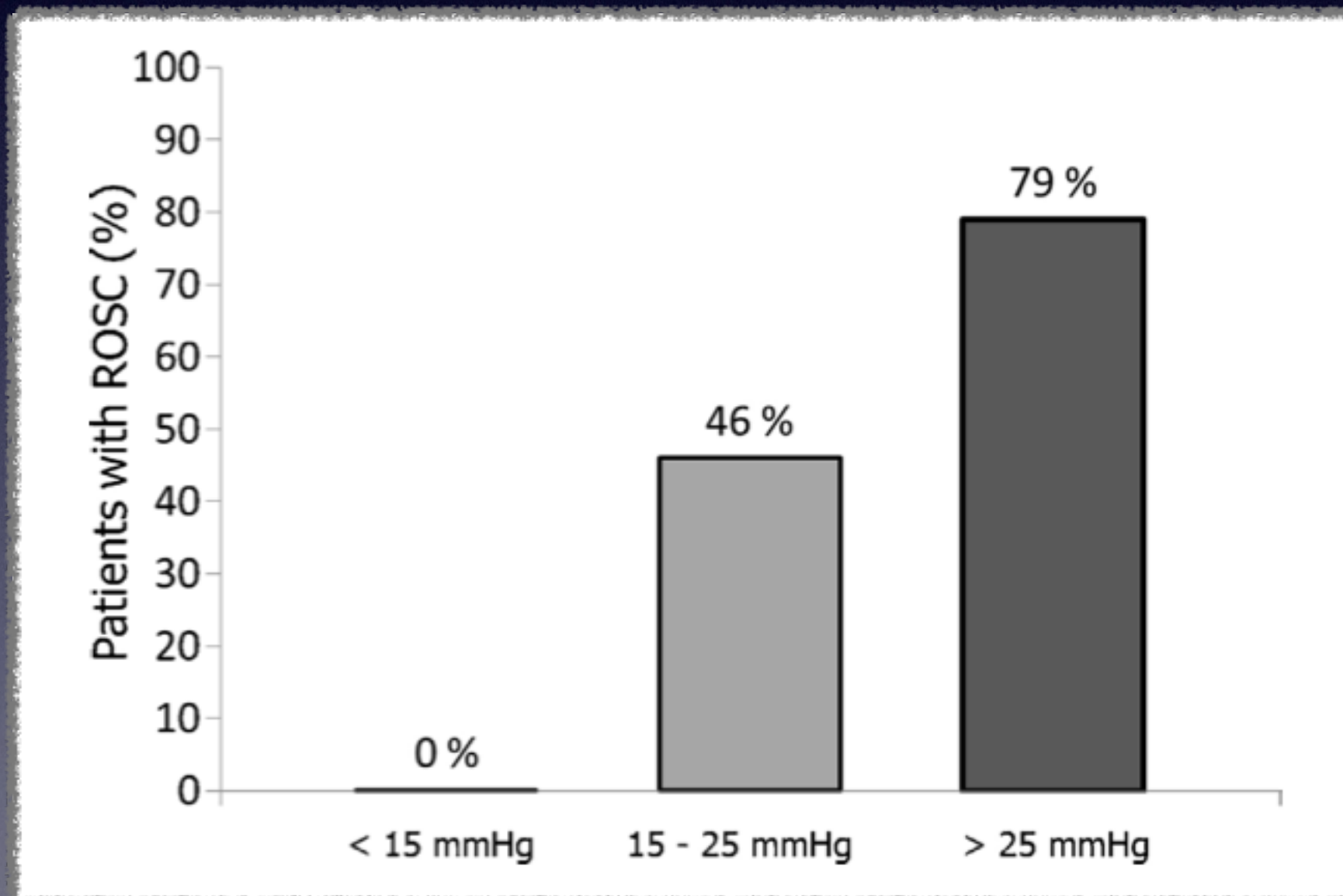
- Survival dependent upon restoring myocardial blood flow
- CPP is the driving force
- $CPP = \text{Aortic DBP} - \text{RAP}$

CPP

- *Kern KB, et al. Resuscitation 1988*
 - Animal data
 - Failure to obtain a CPP of 20 mm Hg predicted poor survival

CPP

- *Paradis NA, et al. JAMA 1990*



Systematic review and meta-analysis of hemodynamic-directed feedback during cardiopulmonary resuscitation in cardiac arrest[☆]

- Meta-analysis
- Examine evidence on use of physiologic monitoring to guide CPR

Systematic review and meta-analysis of hemodynamic-directed feedback during cardiopulmonary resuscitation in cardiac arrest[☆]

- 6 Studies - ROSC
 - ✓ Hemodynamic-directed group: 73.3%
 - ✓ Control group: 63.3%

Systematic review and meta-analysis of hemodynamic-directed feedback during cardiopulmonary resuscitation in cardiac arrest[☆]

- 6 Studies - Survival
 - ✓ Hemodynamic-directed group: 94.6%
 - ✓ Control group: 34.3%

CPP

- Currently NO prospective human trials
- Optimal CPP target unknown

**Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality:
Improving Cardiac Resuscitation Outcomes
Both Inside and Outside the Hospital**

A Consensus Statement From the American Heart Association

Endorsed by the American College of Emergency Physicians and the Society of Critical Care Medicine

✓ Target CPP > 20 mm Hg

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality: Improving Cardiac Resuscitation Outcomes Both Inside and Outside the Hospital

A Consensus Statement From the American Heart Association

Endorsed by the American College of Emergency Physicians and the Society of Critical Care Medicine

1. Arterial line + central venous line
 - Target CPP > 20 mm Hg

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality: Improving Cardiac Resuscitation Outcomes Both Inside and Outside the Hospital

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2. Arterial line

- **Target DBP > 25 mm Hg**

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality: Improving Cardiac Resuscitation Outcomes Both Inside and Outside the Hospital

A Consensus Statement From the American Heart Association

Endorsed by the American College of Emergency Physicians and the Society of Critical Care Medicine

3. Capnography

- Target $\text{ETCO}_2 > 20 \text{ mm Hg}$

Part 7: Adult Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support
2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care

Mark S. Link, Chair; Lauren C. Berkow; Peter J. Kudenchuk; Henry R. Halperin; Erik P. Hess;

- ✓ “Reasonable to use physiologic parameters (ETCO₂, arterial diastolic pressure, arterial pressure monitoring) to monitor and optimize CPR quality, guide vasopressor use, and detect ROSC”

The Perfect Code

- Target CPP > 20 mm Hg
 - ✓ ETCO₂
 - ✓ Arterial line for DBP

The Perfect Code

- Team Leadership
- High-Quality CPR
- Early Defibrillation
- Medications

High-Quality CPR

- Providers
 - ✓ Too slow
 - ✓ Too shallow
 - ✓ Do not allow for complete recoil

Part 5: Adult Basic Life Support and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality

**2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary
Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care**

- Rate
- Depth
- Chest recoil
- Leaning
- Chest compression fraction

Part 5: Adult Basic Life Support and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality

**2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary
Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care**

- **Rate: 100 - 120/min**
- **Depth**
- **Chest recoil**
- **Leaning**
- **Chest compression fraction**

Part 5: Adult Basic Life Support and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality

**2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary
Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care**

- Rate: 100 - 120/min
- Depth: 5-6 cm (2-2.4 inches)
- Chest recoil
- Leaning
- Chest compression fraction

Part 5: Adult Basic Life Support and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality

2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary
Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care

- Rate: 100 - 120/min
- Depth: 5-6 cm (2-2.4 inches)
- **Allow full chest recoil**
 - ✓ Creates relative negative intrathoracic pressure
 - ✓ Promotes venous return

Part 5: Adult Basic Life Support and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality

2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary
Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care

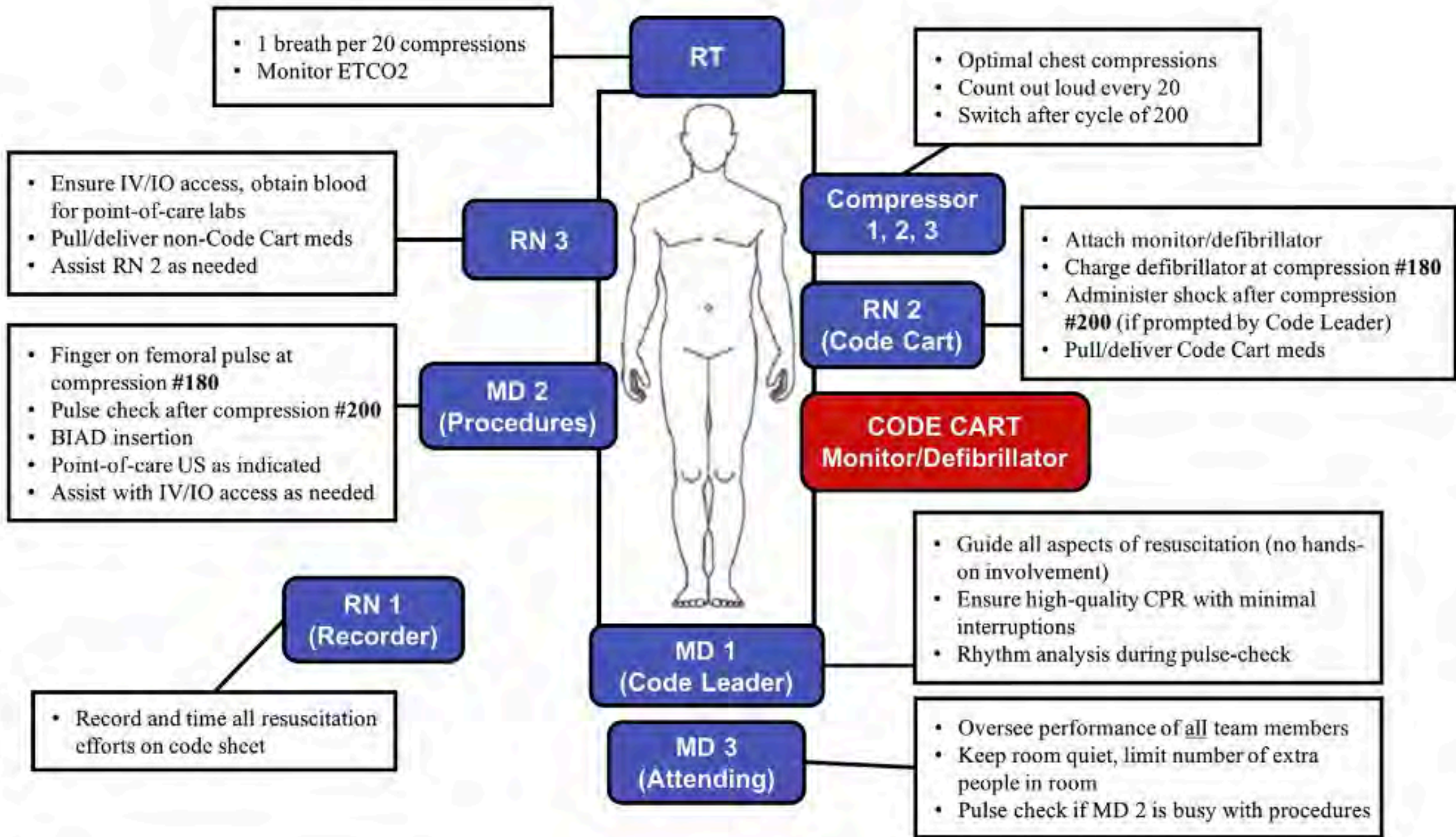
- Rate: 100 - 120/min
- Depth: 5-6 cm (2-2.4 inches)
- Allow full chest recoil
- **Avoid leaning**
 - ✓ Increases RAP, decreases CPP
 - ✓ Decreases myocardial blood flow

Part 5: Adult Basic Life Support and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Quality

**2015 American Heart Association Guidelines Update for Cardiopulmonary
Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care**

- Rate: 100 - 120/min
- Depth: 5-6 cm (2-2.4 inches)
- Allow full chest recoil
- Avoid leaning
- Chest compression fraction: > 60%





Comparison of team-focused CPR vs standard CPR in resuscitation from out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: Results from a statewide quality improvement initiative[☆]

- Retrospective cohort
- North Carolina EMS Agencies - CARES
- Determine whether TF-CPR improves survival with good neurologic outcome compared with standard CPR

Comparison of team-focused CPR vs standard CPR in resuscitation from out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: Results from a statewide quality improvement initiative[☆]

- 14,129 Patients - Survival to Hospital DC
 - ✓ TF-CPR: 11.5%
 - ✓ Standard CPR: 7.3%

Comparison of team-focused CPR vs standard CPR in resuscitation from out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: Results from a statewide quality improvement initiative[☆]

- 14,129 Patients - Good Neuro Outcome
 - ✓ TF-CPR: 8.3%
 - ✓ Standard CPR: 4.8%

High-Quality CPR

- Minimize Interruptions
 - ✓ Airway
 - ✓ Peri-shock pauses
 - ✓ Pulse Checks - ETCO₂
 - ✓ Ultrasound

Clinical paper

Ultrasound use during cardiopulmonary resuscitation is associated with delays in chest compressions[☆]

- Prospective cohort
- Single, tertiary, academic ED
- Determine **impact of POCUS** during CPR on **duration of pulse checks**

Clinical paper

Ultrasound use during cardiopulmonary resuscitation is associated with delays in chest compressions[☆]

- Patients

- ✓ Adults ≥ 18 years of age
- ✓ Cardiac arrest in ED or field
- ✓ Placed into video-taped resuscitation rooms

Clinical paper

Ultrasound use during cardiopulmonary resuscitation is associated with delays in chest compressions[☆]

- Primary Outcome
 - ✓ Duration of pulse checks with POCUS

Clinical paper

Ultrasound use during cardiopulmonary resuscitation is associated with delays in chest compressions[☆]

- Results

- ✓ 23 patients

- ✓ 123 total pulse checks

- ✓ Duration of pulse checks w/o POCUS: 13 secs

Clinical paper

Ultrasound use during cardiopulmonary resuscitation is associated with delays in chest compressions[☆]

- Results

- ✓ 23 patients
- ✓ 123 total pulse checks
- ✓ Duration of pulse checks w/o POCUS: 13 secs
- ✓ Duration of pulse checks w/ POCUS: 21 secs

Point-of-care ultrasound use in patients with cardiac arrest is associated prolonged cardiopulmonary resuscitation pauses: A prospective cohort study

- Prospective, cohort study
- Single center, urban ED
- Evaluate if **POCUS** use in cardiac arrest is associated with **CPR pause duration**

Point-of-care ultrasound use in patients with cardiac arrest is associated prolonged cardiopulmonary resuscitation pauses: A prospective cohort study

- Patients

- ✓ All patients presenting to ED in CA or experiencing CA in the ED
- ✓ Excluded: trauma, patients with ROSC prior to ED arrival, and no video recording

Point-of-care ultrasound use in patients with cardiac arrest is associated prolonged cardiopulmonary resuscitation pauses: A prospective cohort study

- Primary Outcome
 - ✓ Difference in CPR duration when POCUS was and was not performed

Point-of-care ultrasound use in patients with cardiac arrest is associated prolonged cardiopulmonary resuscitation pauses: A prospective cohort study

- Results

- ✓ 107 cardiac arrest
- ✓ 24 had video recordings
- ✓ Mean CPR pauses **with POCUS: 19.3 seconds**
- ✓ Mean CPR pauses without POCUS: 14.2 seconds

Point-of-care ultrasound use in patients with cardiac arrest is associated prolonged cardiopulmonary resuscitation pauses: A prospective cohort study

● Results

- ✓ 107 cardiac arrest
- ✓ 24 had video recordings
- ✓ Mean CPR pauses with POCUS: 19.3 seconds
- ✓ Mean CPR pauses **without POCUS: 14.2 seconds**

The Perfect Code

- Team-Focused CPR
 - ✓ Improves survival with good neurologic outcome in OHCA

The Perfect Code

- Team Leadership
- High-Quality CPR
- Early Defibrillation
- Medications?

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A Randomized Trial of Epinephrine in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- Multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
- 5 National Health Service EMS services in UK
- Determine whether **epinephrine is beneficial or harmful** in OHCA

A Randomized Trial of Epinephrine in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- Patients

- ✓ Adults with OHCA
- ✓ ALS provided by trial-trained paramedics

A Randomized Trial of Epinephrine in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- **Randomization & Treatment**
 - ✓ Given epi or saline if initial attempts at resus (CPR, defibrillation) unsuccessful
 - ✓ Single dose every 3 to 5 minutes
 - ✓ Continued until ROSC, resus discontinued, or care transferred to hospital clinicians

A Randomized Trial of Epinephrine in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- Primary Outcome
 - ✓ 30-day survival

A Randomized Trial of Epinephrine in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- 8014 Patients
 - ✓ Epi group: 4015 patients
 - ✓ Placebo group: 3999 patients
 - ✓ 20% had shockable rhythm
 - ✓ Mostly medical arrests
 - ✓ 59% received bystander CPR

A Randomized Trial of Epinephrine in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- Results

- ✓ Median time from call to EMS arrival: 6.6 min
- ✓ Median time from arrival to agent admin: 13.8 min
- ✓ Mean drug doses: 5
- ✓ Pre-hospital ROSC: 36.3% vs. 11.7%

A Randomized Trial of Epinephrine in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- 30-day Survival
 - ✓ Epi group: 3.2%
 - ✓ Placebo group: 2.4%
 - ✓ $p=0.02$
 - ✓ NNT with Epi to prevent one death: 112

A Randomized Trial of Epinephrine in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- Survival to DC with Favorable Neurologic Outcome
 - ✓ Epi group: 2.2%
 - ✓ Placebo group: 1.9%

A Randomized Trial of Epinephrine in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- Severe Neurologic Impairment
 - ✓ Epi group: 31%
 - ✓ Placebo group: 17.8%

2019 American Heart Association Focused Update on Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support: Use of Advanced Airways, Vasopressors, and Extracorporeal Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation During Cardiac Arrest

“We recommend that epinephrine be administered to patients in cardiac arrest (Class 1; LOE B-R). Reasonable to administer 1 mg every 3 to 5 minutes”

The Perfect Code

- Epinephrine in OHCA
 - ✓ Higher 30-day survival but no difference in favorable neurologic outcome
 - ✓ More severe neurologic impairment

Amiodarone, Lidocaine, or Placebo in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

P.J. Kudenchuk, S.P. Brown, M. Daya, T. Rea, G. Nichol, L.J. Morrison, B. Leroux,

- Prospective, double-blind, RCT
- 55 EMS agencies at 10 North American sites
- Compare effects of **amiodarone, lidocaine, and placebo** after **OCHA**

Amiodarone, Lidocaine, or Placebo in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

P.J. Kudenchuk, S.P. Brown, M. Daya, T. Rea, G. Nichol, L.J. Morrison, B. Leroux,

- Patients

- ✓ 18 years or older
- ✓ Nontraumatic OHCA
- ✓ Shock-refractory VF or pulseless VT

Amiodarone, Lidocaine, or Placebo in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

P.J. Kudenchuk, S.P. Brown, M. Daya, T. Rea, G. Nichol, L.J. Morrison, B. Leroux,

- **Treatment**

- ✓ Failure of 1 or more shocks, patients got vasopressor + study drug
- ✓ If pVT or VF persisted, additional shock + another dose of drug
- ✓ Open-label amio or lidocaine could be used in post-arrest care

Amiodarone, Lidocaine, or Placebo in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

P.J. Kudenchuk, S.P. Brown, M. Daya, T. Rea, G. Nichol, L.J. Morrison, B. Leroux,

- Primary outcome
 - ✓ Survival to hospital DC

Amiodarone, Lidocaine, or Placebo in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

P.J. Kudenchuk, S.P. Brown, M. Daya, T. Rea, G. Nichol, L.J. Morrison, B. Leroux,

- Results

- ✓ 3,026 patients

- Amiodarone: 974

- Lidocaine: 993

- Placebo: 1059

Amiodarone, Lidocaine, or Placebo in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

P.J. Kudenchuk, S.P. Brown, M. Daya, T. Rea, G. Nichol, L.J. Morrison, B. Leroux,

- Survival to Hospital DC
 - ✓ Amiodarone: 24.4%
 - ✓ Lidocaine: 23.7%
 - ✓ Placebo: 21%

Amiodarone, Lidocaine, or Placebo in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

P.J. Kudenchuk, S.P. Brown, M. Daya, T. Rea, G. Nichol, L.J. Morrison, B. Leroux,

- Neurologic Outcome
 - ✓ Amiodarone: 18.8%
 - ✓ Lidocaine: 17.5%
 - ✓ Placebo: 16.6%

Amiodarone, Lidocaine, or Placebo in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

P.J. Kudenchuk, S.P. Brown, M. Daya, T. Rea, G. Nichol, L.J. Morrison, B. Leroux,

- **Bystander Witnessed Arrest**
 - ✓ Amiodarone: 27.7%
 - ✓ Lidocaine: 27.8%
 - ✓ Placebo: 22.7%

No definitive evidence that
any vasopressor agent
improves long-term survival

No definitive evidence that
any antiarrhythmic agent
improves long-term survival

Running the Perfect Code

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Team Leadership

- Take Charge!
 - ✓ Direct all components of resuscitation
 - ✓ Assign tasks
 - ✓ Communicate clearly
 - ✓ Be decisive

High-Quality CPR

- ✓ Rate: 100 - 120/min
- ✓ Depth: 5-6 cm (2-2.4 inches)
- ✓ Allow full chest recoil
- ✓ Avoid leaning
- ✓ Chest compression fraction: > 60%

High-Quality CPR

- Team-Focused CPR
 - ✓ Improves survival with good neurologic outcome in OHCA

High-Quality CPR

- Minimize Interruptions
 - ✓ Airway
 - ✓ Peri-shock pauses
 - ✓ Pulse Checks - ETCO₂
 - ✓ Ultrasound

Medications

- Epinephrine in OHCA
 - ✓ Higher 30-day survival but no difference in favorable neurologic outcome
 - ✓ More severe neurologic impairment
- Antiarrhythmics
 - ✓ No definitive evidence that any agent improves long-term survival

Thank You!

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