

Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM)



- Largest multidisciplinary organization dedicated to the practice of critical care
 - □ Nearly 16,000 members in over 100 countries
- □ Variety of activities to promote patient care, education and research
 - Research support and networking
 - **□** Guidelines and LearnICU
 - Webinars

Disclosure



I do not have a vested interest in or affiliation with any corporate organization offering financial support or grant monies for this continuing education activity, or any affiliation with an organization whose philosophy could potentially bias my presentation



Objectives



- Review opportunities for involvement in focused specialty organizations like the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) and the American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP)
- Discuss therapeutic updates from the 2014 SCCM Annual Congress in the areas of drug shortages, pulmonary hypertension, delirium, alcohol withdrawal and stress ulcer prophylaxis
- Describe therapeutic updates from the ACEP meeting in areas of rapid sequence intubation, top articles of EM and toxicology
- Apply meeting updates and recent significant critical care and emergency medicine literature to pharmacy practice

Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacology Section



- □ SCCM members with a special interest in pharmacy or pharmacology
 - □ One of the most active sections in SCCM
- □ Opportunities for involvement
 - Research Support
 - Mentor/Mentee Programs
 - □ Journal Club
 - **■** Visiting Clinical Professor Program
 - Quarterly Newsletter

SCCM Annual Congress



- Offers large variety of critical care focused programming for multi-professional CE
- □ Poster Sessions, Oral Abstracts
- □ Pro-Con Debates, Plenary Sessions
- □ Formal CE Lectures
- □ Networking
 - □ Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacology Section Events
- □ Next Annual Congress
- □ Phoenix, Arizona
- □ January 2015



Government Action!



- □ Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA) – signed 7/9/2012
 - Requires notification of FDA 6 months prior to discontinuation or interruption of production
 - Life-supporting or sustaining therapies
 - **■** Emergency care medications
 - Medications for treatment or prevention of debilitating disease
 - □ Allows expedited review of product from new manufacturer if shortage occurring

FDA. Strategic plan for preventing and mitigating drug shortages. Available at www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/DrugSafety/DrugShortages/UCM372566.pdf. Published Oct 2013. Accessed 18 May 2014.

Drug Shortages



- □ Causes
 - Regulatory
- Economics
 - Inelastic supply and demand
- Industry
- **■** Supply Chain

□ Market issues

- □ Lack of redundancy in production
- "Just in time" production
- □ No reward in market for quality

Lewin J, Mallow-Corbett S. Drug Shortages: Lessons Learned Presented at SCCM 43rd Annual Congress; January 2014; San Francisco, CA Woodcock J, et al. *Clin Pharma*col Ther. 2013;93(2):170-176

Compounded Alternatives



- □ Drug Quality and Security Act signed 11/27/13
 - □ Compounding pharmacy can become "outsourcing facility"
 - Subject to FDA inspections and current good manufacturing processes
 - Reporting requirements for adverse events, etc.

. FDA. Compounding. Available at : http://www.fda.gov/drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/PharmacyCompounding/ Updated 23 April 2014. Accessed 18 May 2014.

We're Out of What?



- □ Risks
 - □ Lack of familiarity with alternative products
 - Medication errors increase
 - □ Lack of built-in safety checks
 - Automated systems CPOE, ADCs
 - Removal of clinicians from patient care activities
 - □ Delays in care
- □ Benefits
 - Impetus for change in clinical practices

CPOE = Computerized Provider
Order Entry
ADC = Automated Dispensing Cabinet

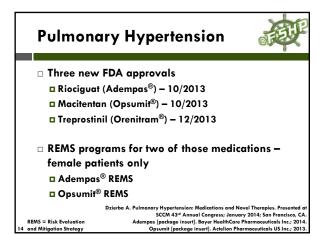
Kaakeh, R, et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2011;68:1811-1819. McLaughlin M, et al. J Manag Care Pharm. 2013;19(9):783-788. Kaur K, et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2013;70:1533-1537.

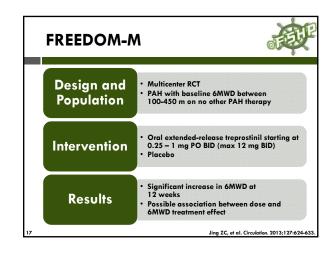
Available Resources

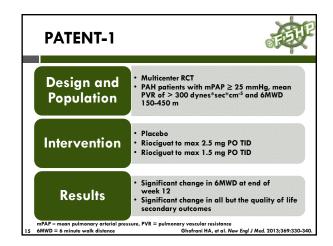


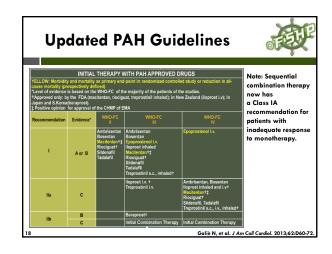
- □ SCCM website→ LearnICU→ Knowledge Areas → Pharmacology → Drug Shortages
- □ ASHP website:
 - □ http://www.ashp.org/menu/DrugShortages.aspx
- □ FDA website:
 - <u>http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/drugsafety/DrugShortages/default.htm</u>
- □ Wholesaler or manufacturer
- □ Group Purchasing Organization (GPO)

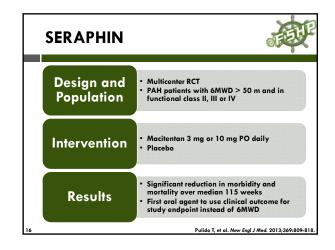
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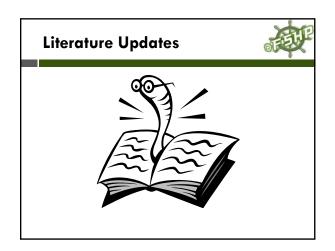












Delirium



- Key feature: altered attention or consciousness
- □ ICD-10 diagnostic criteria for delirium
- □ Assessment tools
 - □ CAM-ICU
 - □ ICDSC
- □ ABCDE Bundle
 - Balas MC, et al. Crit Care Med. 2014;42:1024-1036.
 - Balas MC, et al. Crit Care Nurse. 2012;32(2):35-48.

Kapinos G, Girard T, Rabinstein A. Delirium and Encephalopathy in the ICU
Presented at SCCM 43rd Annual Congress; January 2014; San Francisco, CA.
The ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders. Diagnostic criteria for research

The Battle Continues



- □ Which agent?
 - □ Ideal agent
 - Effective, safe, minimal interactions, diverse administration options, economic justification
 - Multiple meta-analyses
 - Need to assess risk of bias in individual trials
 - Levy, et al. 1997 much higher bleed rate
 - Never replicated
 - Weight of each individual study within the meta-analysis impacts overall result

Alhazzani W, et al. Crit Care Med. 2013;41:693-70: Barkun AN, et al. Am J Gastroenterol. 2012;107(4):507-52 In PC, et al. Crit Care Med. 2010;38(4):1197. Pongprasobchai S, et al. J Med Assoc Thai. 2009;92(5):632-63;

Alcohol Withdrawal



- □ Dexmedetomidine and AWS
- Single-center RCT evaluating DEX as adjunct to symptom-triggered lorazepam
- □ Low-dose (0.4 mcg/kg/hr), high-dose (1.2 mcg/kg/hr) or placebo (N=8 per group)
- □ Significant difference in lorazepam use in the 24 hours poststudy drug initiation (-56 mg v. -8 mg, p=0.037)
 - No statistically significant difference in lorazepam use at 7 days
- May decrease BZD exposure, but further study needed
- Review articles
- Awissi DK, et al. Intensive Care Med. 2013;39(1):16-30.
- Ungur LA, et al. Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2013;37(4):675-686.

AWS = Alcohol Withdrawal Syndrome

Roberts R. Substance Withdrawal. Presented at SCCM 43rd Annual Congress; January 2014; San Francisco, CA. Mueller SW, et al. Crit Care Med. 2014;42:1131-1139.

Summary



- Drug shortages continue to impact pharmacy practice in significant ways
 - □ Communication is key to error avoidance
- Pulmonary hypertension treatment continues to evolve with more options and more patient-friendly therapies
- Delirium remains a significant concern with early management key to success
- Alcohol withdrawal management with adjuncts to benzodiazepines currently of significant interest
- Stress ulcer prophylaxis focus is starting to move back to right population v. right agent

Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis



- □ Which patients?
 - Fewer than generally thought
 - Bleeding definitions are key in studies
 - Decreasing rates over time (estimated 2-4%)
 - Risk factors
 - Most commonly cited:
 - Mechanical ventilation > 48 hours
 - Coagulopathy
 - Others:
 - Hepatic failure, chronic renal failure, H. pylori, traumatic brain injury, burns, spinal cord injury, high dose steroids

Cook D, Bruno J, Buckley M. Stop Stressing Over Stress Ulcers. Presented at SCCM 43 Annual Congress; January 2014; San Francisco, CJ

American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP)

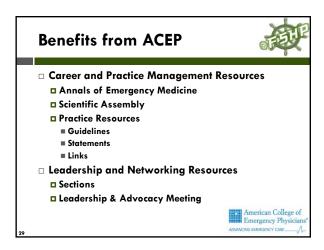


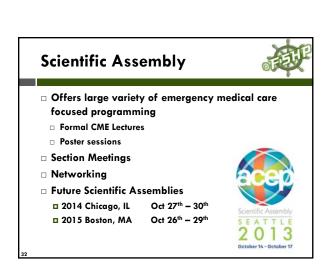
- ACEP supports quality emergency care and promotes the interests of emergency physicians.
- □ Founded in 1968
 - □ 1970 First EM residency
 - 1979 Emergency medicine recognized as a specialty by AMA & ABMS
- □ >32,000 members
 - Only physicians can be members
 - Reach out to pharmacy groups when writing policies
 & statements



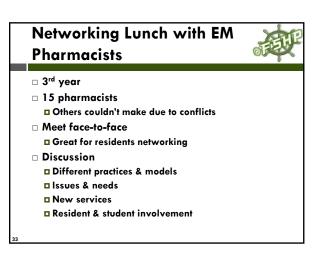
Through continuing professional education, patient advocacy at all levels, public information and research, ACEP strives to uphold these values: Quality emergency care is a fundamental individual right and should be available to all who seek it. There is a body of knowledge unique to emergency medicine that requires continuing refinement and development. Quality emergency medicine is best practiced by qualified, credentialed emergency physicians. The best interests of the patient are served when emergency physicians practice in a fair, equitable, and supportive environment. The emergency physician has the responsibility to play the lead role in the definition, evaluation and improvement of quality emergency care.











Opening Session: Boston Bombings



- □ Panel of physicians, nurses and first responders
 - Reviewed event and each role
 - Medical providers at scene
 - Pharmacists at tents & hospitals
- □ Key points
 - Scene
 - Bystanders helping at scene
 - Medical professionals & supplies available
 - Good distribution of patients to healthcare



Rapid Sequence Intubation



Ketamine

- 2 case reports of cardiac arrest after RSI
 - Both in septic shock
 - 2 and 2.4 mg/kg doses
 - Bradycardia to asystole or PEA
- □ Cardiovascular stimulation
 - Sympathomimetic effect
 - Inhibition of norepinephrine re-uptake
- Negative inotropic effects
 - Normally overridden
 - Catecholamine stores depleted may increase effect

Dewhirst E, et al. J Inten Care Med.2013;28(6):375-

Opening Session: Boston Bombings



- □ Key Points
- Hospital
 - Clearing EDs of current patients
 - Psychiatric care patients were still in ED even after the incident
 - Create "micro zones"
 - Prevent overwhelming both providers & patients
 - Improve communication
 - Early identification
 - Debriefing variable
 - Patient advocacy groups
 - Rescue animal visits



Design and **Population**

Arrest

Iticenter RCT in Greece

Steroids & Pressors in Cardiac

268 consecutive pts in cardiac arrest requiring epi

Intervention

- Vasopressin 20 units + 1 mg epinephrine Q 3 min for 1st 5 cycles + 40 mg methylprednisolone with first dose

 • Stress dose steroids with ROSC
- Results
- Higher ROSC (83.9% vs 65.9%; OR = 2.98) Higher hospital discharge w/ CPC 1or2 (14% vs 5%; NNT = 11)
- Higher discharge w/CPC in VSE shock group (21% vs 8%; NNT = 8)

Mentzelopoulos SD, et al. JAMA.2013;310(3):27

Rapid Sequence Intubation



Etomidate Discussion

- 1. Meta-analysis of RCT & observational studies
 - □ Jan 1950 Feb 2012
 - 865 & 1303 subjects included
 - □ Results
 - Increased all-cause mortality: pRR = 1.2
 - Increased likelihood for adrenal insufficiency: pRR = 1.33
- Large retrospective cohort from elCU database
- □ 2014 ICU patients with sepsis
 - 1102 patients receive single-dose etomidate
 - 912 patients receive other induction agent
- □ No difference in mortality, duration of mechanical ventilation, hospital or ICU duration

Pearl RG. Ann Internal Med. 2013;158(19):JC2-10 McPhee LC et al. Crit Care Med 2013;41(3):774-78:

Diagnostic Accuracy of **Nitroglycerin**



- □ Systematic review 5 included articles ■ 1978 adults in ED with CP
- □ Sensitivity = 0.52 & Specificity = 0.49
- □ OR = 1.2 (95% CI 0.97-1.5)
- □ Not good indicator for coronary cause of pain
- ☐ GI cocktail is also not good for diagnostics!

Grailey K, et al. Emerg Med J. 2012;29(3):173-6 Dickinson MW. J Emerg Med.1996;14(2):245-6

Marijuana: Changes in Medicine & Social Use



- Reviewed articles on evidence in marijuana in medicine
 - □ Pain
 - Neuropathic pain Journal of Pain 2008
 - N-20
 - High-dose (7%), low-dose (3.5%) or placebo cannabis
 - Response but minimal difference between doses
 - Neuropathic pain in HIV adjunctive therapy -Neuropsychopharm 2009
 - N=34
 - Double-blind, placebo, cross-over
 - 30% decrease in pain

Wilsey B, et al. Journ Pain. 2008;9(6):506-521 Ellis RJ, et al. Neuropsychopharm. 2009;34(3):672-80

New Drugs of Abuse



Large increase in new drugs!

- □ "Crocodile bites"
- Desomorphine Krokodil
- Made from codeine in Eastern EU
- □ Cannabinoid Hyperemesis Syndrome
 - □ Chronic N/V
 - Relieved by hot showers
 - □ Length of hyperemesis dependent on use & duration
- □ Clean Kill
 - □ Toilet cleaner + plant food = hydrogen sulfite
 - Death pretty quick when in enclosed setting
 - Make sure caregivers are safe
 - □ Treat with sodium nitrite

44

Marijuana: Changes in Medicine & Social Use



- N/V & cachexia:
 - Data mainly in animals
 - Cannabinoid hyperemesis
- Adverse Effects:
 - Stroke
 - Increased risk
 - All but 1 patient also smoked cigarettes
 - Psychosis
 - Overdose

Coutts AA, Izzo AA. Cur Opinion Pharm. 2004;4:572-579 Simonetto DA, et al. Mayo Clin Proc. 2012;87(2):114-119 Barber PA, et al. Stroke. 2013;44(8):2327-9

New Drugs of Abuse



- □ Methoxetamine (MXE)
 - □ Dopamine blocker
 - □ Large pupils, staring off
 - □ Acts like Ketamine but longer duration
 - □ Case just published in Annals of Emerg 2012
 - Treat complications
- □ Phenazepam- whiffing zannie
 - Old benzo in Russia
 - □ Delayed onset, peaks at 4 hrs, half-life of 60 hrs + active metabolite
 - □ Fatalities in UK
 - □ Doesn't show up on drug screen even with benzos

45

Marijuana: Changes in Medicine & Social Use



- □ Discussion
 - Need for more research
 - #1 drug currently used
 - 20% of California population has card
 - □ Side effects & adverse reactions
 - Not for everyone
 - Cannabinoid Hyperemesis Syndrome
 - Levels
 - What is a safe level to drive
 - Colorado & Washington 5 ng/mL
 - Ethical conflict
 - Writing a prescription for smoking
 - Alternative methods????

47

Other Great Topics



- □ Cardiology
 - □ Advanced ECG Dysrhythmias & Syncope Mattu
 - Heart failure
- □ Pregnancy emergencies
- □ Pediatrics
 - Procedural sedation
- □ Toxicology
- □ Wilderness & travel
 - □ Infections from abroad
 - Survival
 - □ Altitude diseases (AMS, HAPE, HACE)
- □ Leadership

47

Summary



- Disasters can create learning environments, including ways to handle large influx of patients & debriefing
- □ Ketamine & etomidate literature continues to expand with patient specific considerations
- Medications are still secondary to CPR in cardiac arrest, but steroids may play a role in the future
- □ Marijuana's role in medicine should continue to be evaluated but may have a role in n/v & pain control
- New drugs of abuse will continue to grow in numbers, all providers & parents should work to keep informed

48



