

Traumatic Cardiac Arrest

Tom Grawey, DO

Assistant Professor, Emergency Medicine, Medical College of Wisconsin

EMS Medical Director – Gateway Technical College

Assistant Medical Director – Milwaukee County EMS



- I have no conflicts of interest

Objectives

- Discuss the state of clinical guidelines across the nation and recognize gaps in guidance for EMS
- Discuss the characteristics of traumatic arrest and clinical controversies
- Translate best evidence-based recommendations into a sample protocol



Trauma Guidelines

- Spinal motion restriction
- Hemorrhage Control
- Extremity Trauma
- Rapid Transport

NAEMSP/ACSCoT 2012

NAEMSP/ACSCoT 2012

- No signs of life
- No ROSC despite appropriate field EMS treatment

NAEMSP/ACSCoT 2012

- No signs of life
- No ROSC despite appropriate field EMS treatment
- ***What else is appropriate field EMS treatment***

NAEMSP/ACSCoT 2012

- Blunt Trauma Arrest
 - EMS to hold resuscitation if found apneic, pulseless and without organized electrical activity

NAEMSP/ACSCoT 2012

- Blunt Trauma Arrest

- EMS to hold resuscitation if found apneic, pulseless and without organized electrical activity

- Penetrating Trauma Arrest

- EMS to hold resuscitation if found apneic, pulseless and no other “signs of life”
 - Spontaneous movement
 - ECG activity
 - Pupillary response

Reality of Prehospital Medicine



Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

A penetrating, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest?

Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

A penetrating, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest?

46%

Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

A penetrating, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 46%

A blunt, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest?

Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

A penetrating, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 46%

A blunt, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest?

21%

Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

A penetrating, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 46%

A blunt, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 21%

A penetrating, PEA traumatic arrest?

Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

A penetrating, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 46%

A blunt, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 21%

A penetrating, PEA traumatic arrest?

82%

Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

A penetrating, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 46%

A blunt, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 21%

A penetrating, PEA traumatic arrest? 82%

A blunt, PEA arrest?

Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

A penetrating, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 46%

A blunt, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 21%

A penetrating, PEA traumatic arrest? 82%

A blunt, PEA arrest?

61%

Thirty-three of the nation's largest EMS Systems would transport what percentage of these patients?

A penetrating, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 46%

A blunt, asystolic traumatic cardiac arrest? 21%

A penetrating, PEA traumatic arrest? 82%

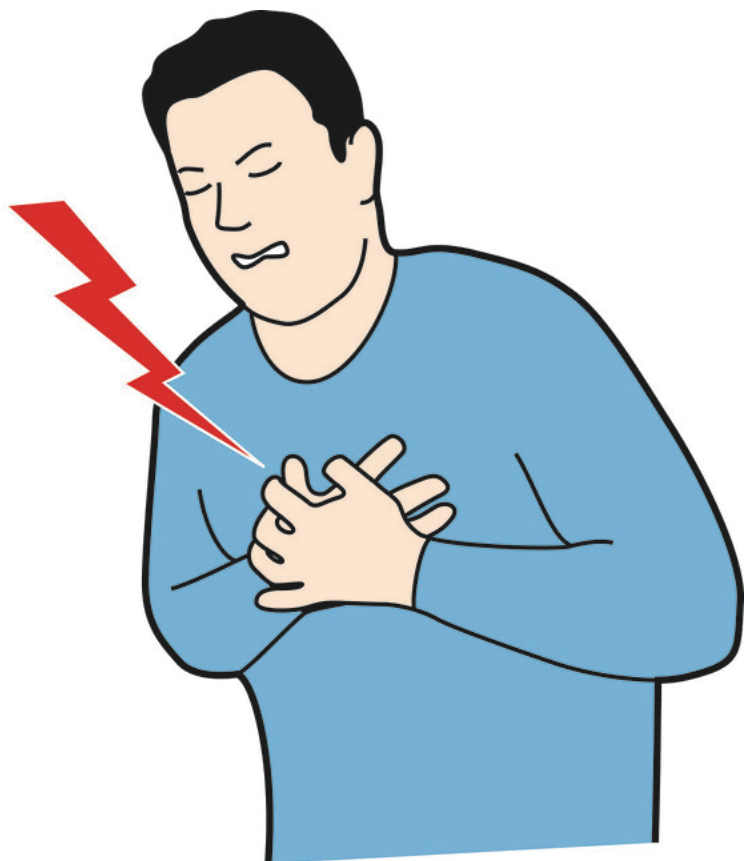
A blunt, PEA arrest? 61%

THANK YOU for the guidance....

“Leave the transport decision to the EMS provider....”

“Further research is appropriate to determine optimal.....”

“EMS field treatment isn’t uniformly defined”

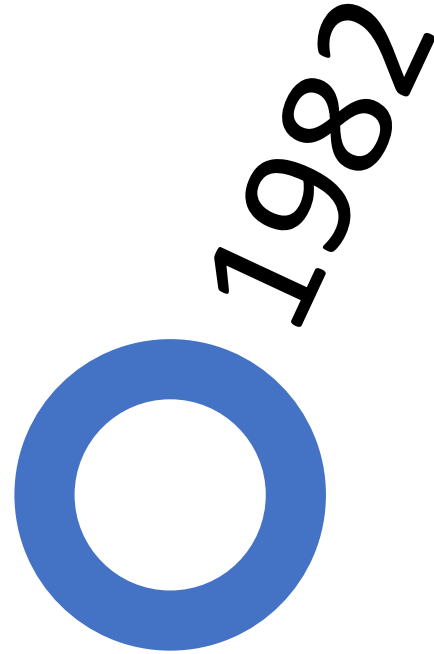


[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)

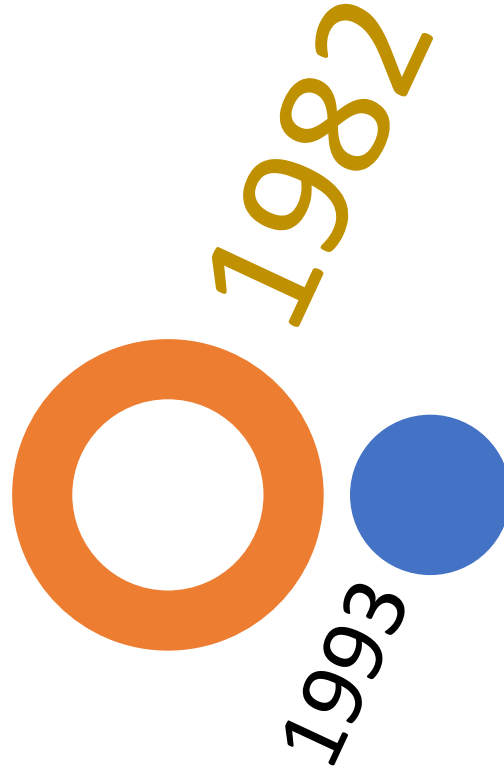


[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

CPR > 3min
blunt or penetrating
No survivors



No survivors who had CPR
“wisdom of transport must be questioned”



No RR+No SBP+GCS3=dead on scene



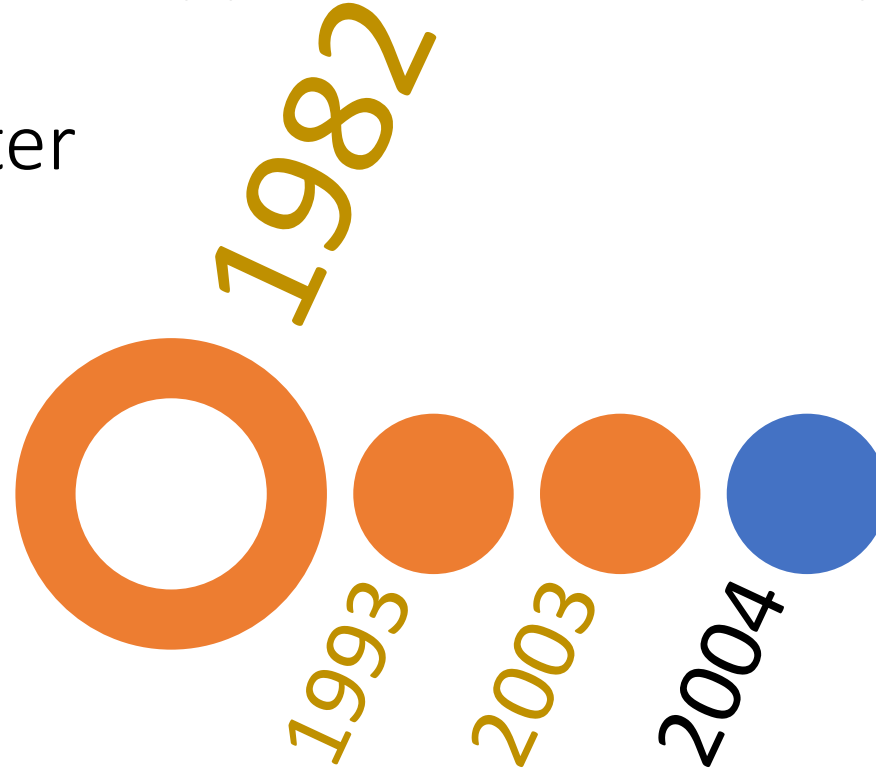
7.6% survived to DC

21% CPR >15 mins (3 of 14)

93% had transport times > 15 mins

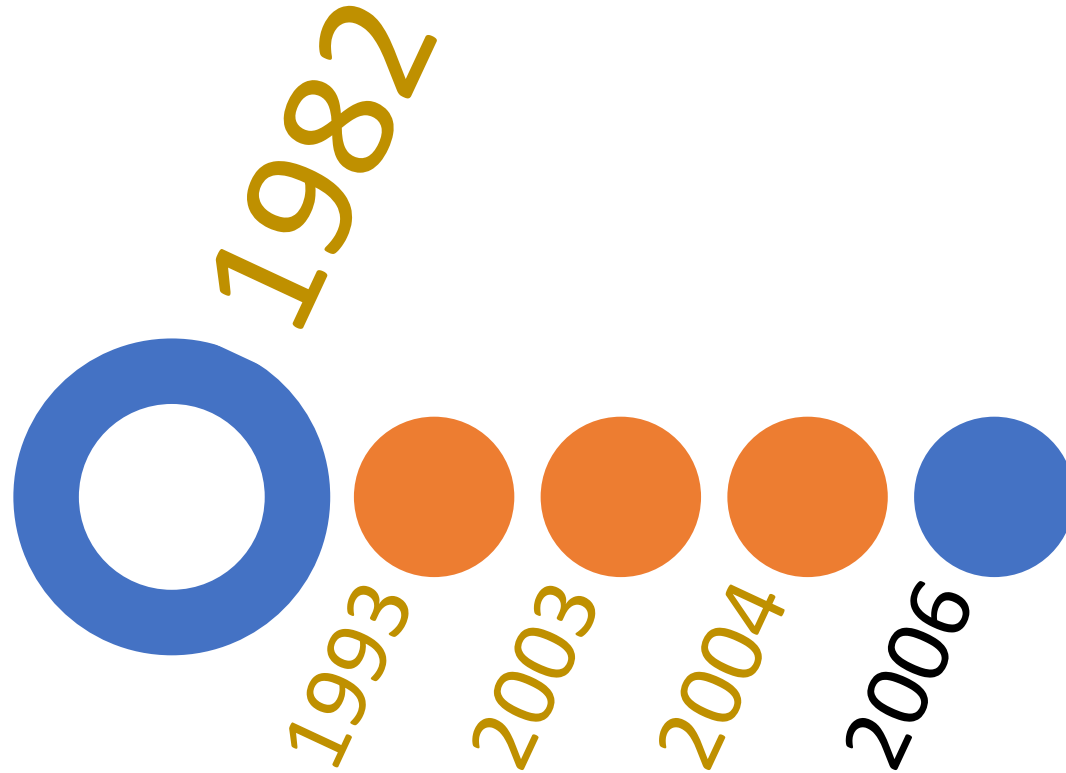
“guidelines may not be applicable to urban systems with rapid transport to

Level I trauma center



7.5% survival to DC

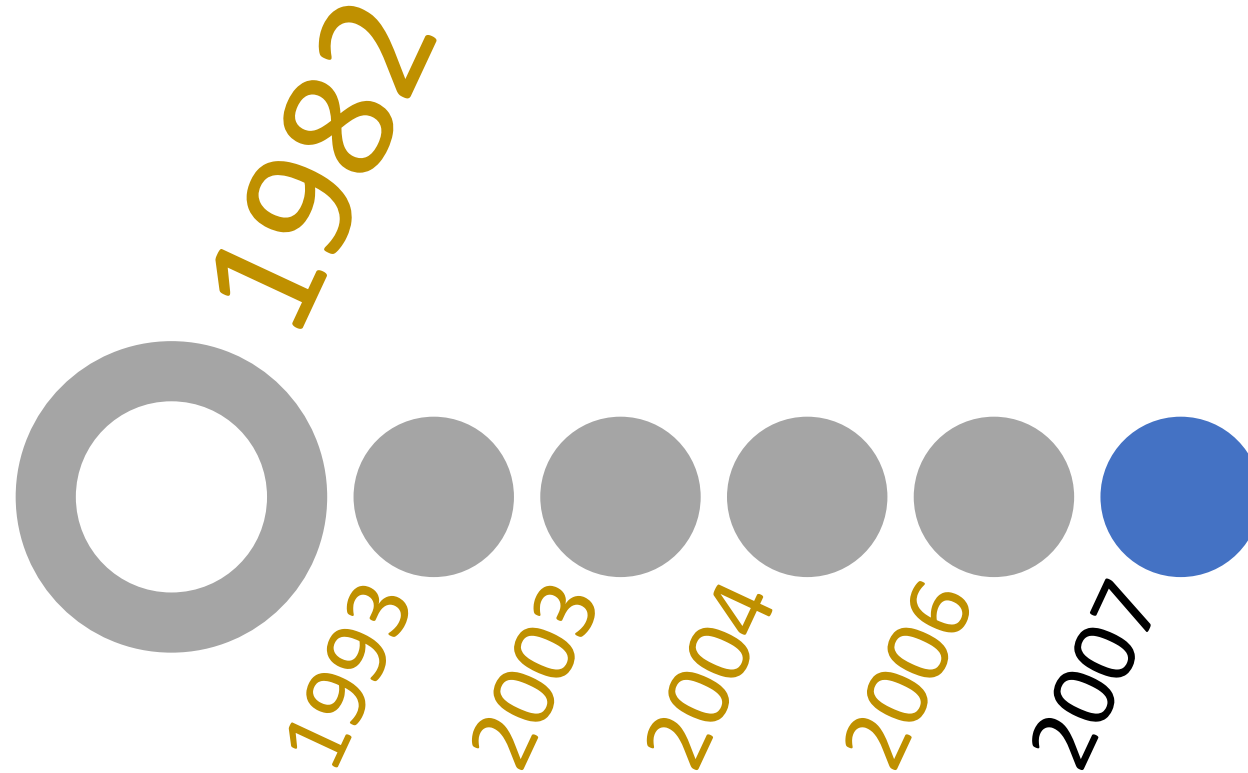
London Air Ambulance - Physician model



17.2% survival to DC

94.3% were blunt trauma patients

German EMS-Physician model



49.1% ROSC

6.6% neurologically intact

Spain EMS-physician model



What does this tell us?

- Current state of traumatic cardiac arrest
- Inconclusive literature
- Management is complex and possibly hard to standardize

Trauma Arrest Characteristics

- Penetrating v. Blunt

Trauma Arrest Characteristics

- Penetrating v. Blunt
 - Higher survival from penetrating TA

Trauma Arrest Characteristics

- Penetrating v. Blunt
 - Higher survival from penetrating TA
- High v. low velocity

Trauma Arrest Characteristics

- Penetrating v. Blunt
 - Higher survival from penetrating TA
- High v. low velocity
 - Higher survival from low velocity injuries

Trauma Arrest Characteristics

- Rhythm analysis
 - Asystole
 - PEA
 - <40

Trauma Arrest Characteristics

- Rhythm analysis
 - Asystole
 - PEA
 - <40
 - Wide-Complex
 - Perhaps underlying medical cause?

Trauma Arrest Characteristics

- Witnessed v. Unwitnessed
 - Unwitnessed
 - Asystolic, either mechanism---poor outcome

Trauma Arrest Characteristics

- Witnessed v. Unwitnessed
 - Unwitnessed
 - Asystolic, either mechanism---poor outcome
 - Witnessed
 - LSI candidates
 - Distance
 - Time

Clinical considerations

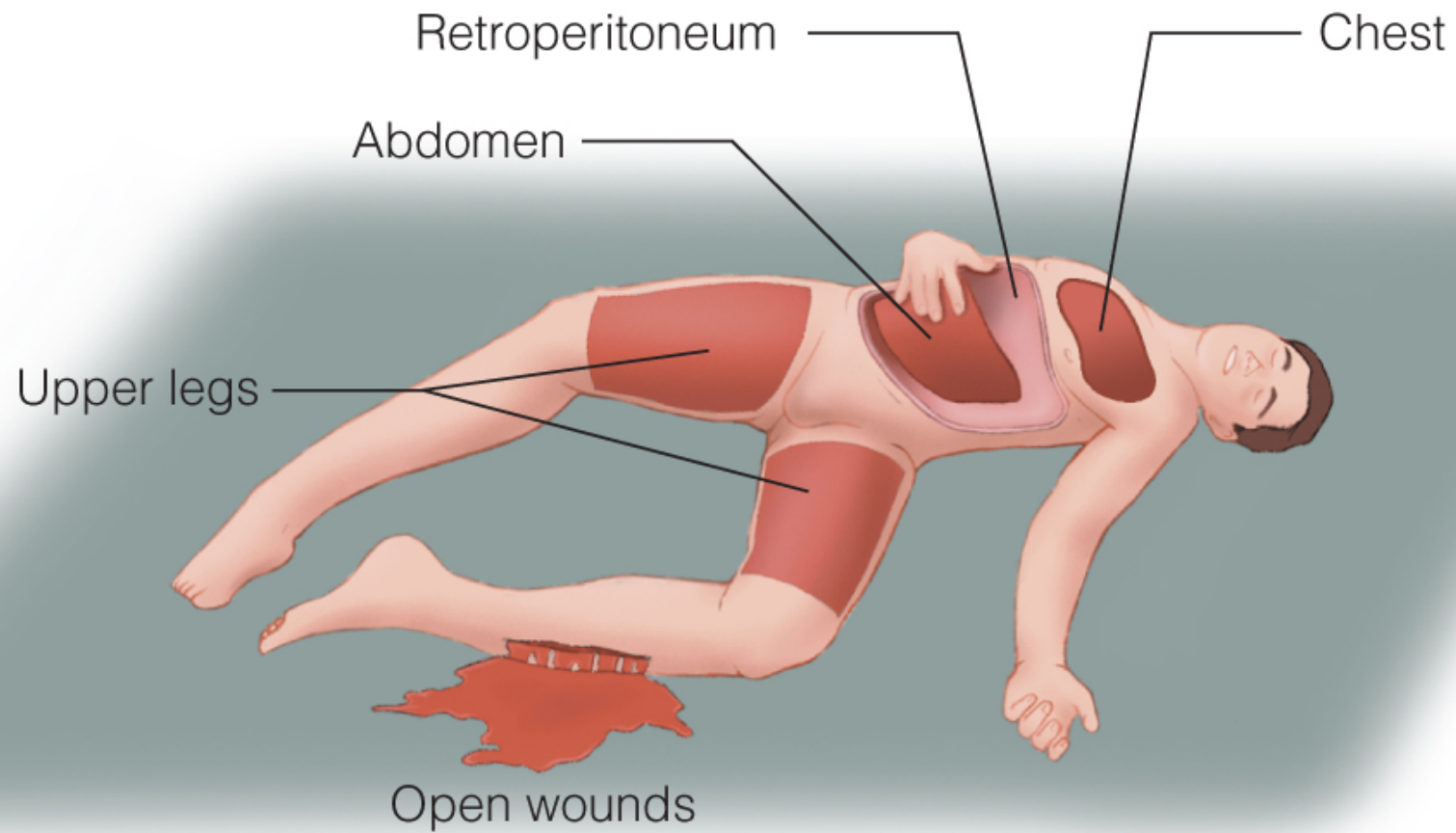
Clinical considerations

- Hypovolemia
- Hypoxia
- Hydrogen Ion
- Hypo/hyperkalemia
- Hypoglycemia
- Hypothermia
- Toxins
- Tamponade
- Tension Pneumothorax
- Thrombosis
- Trauma

Clinical considerations

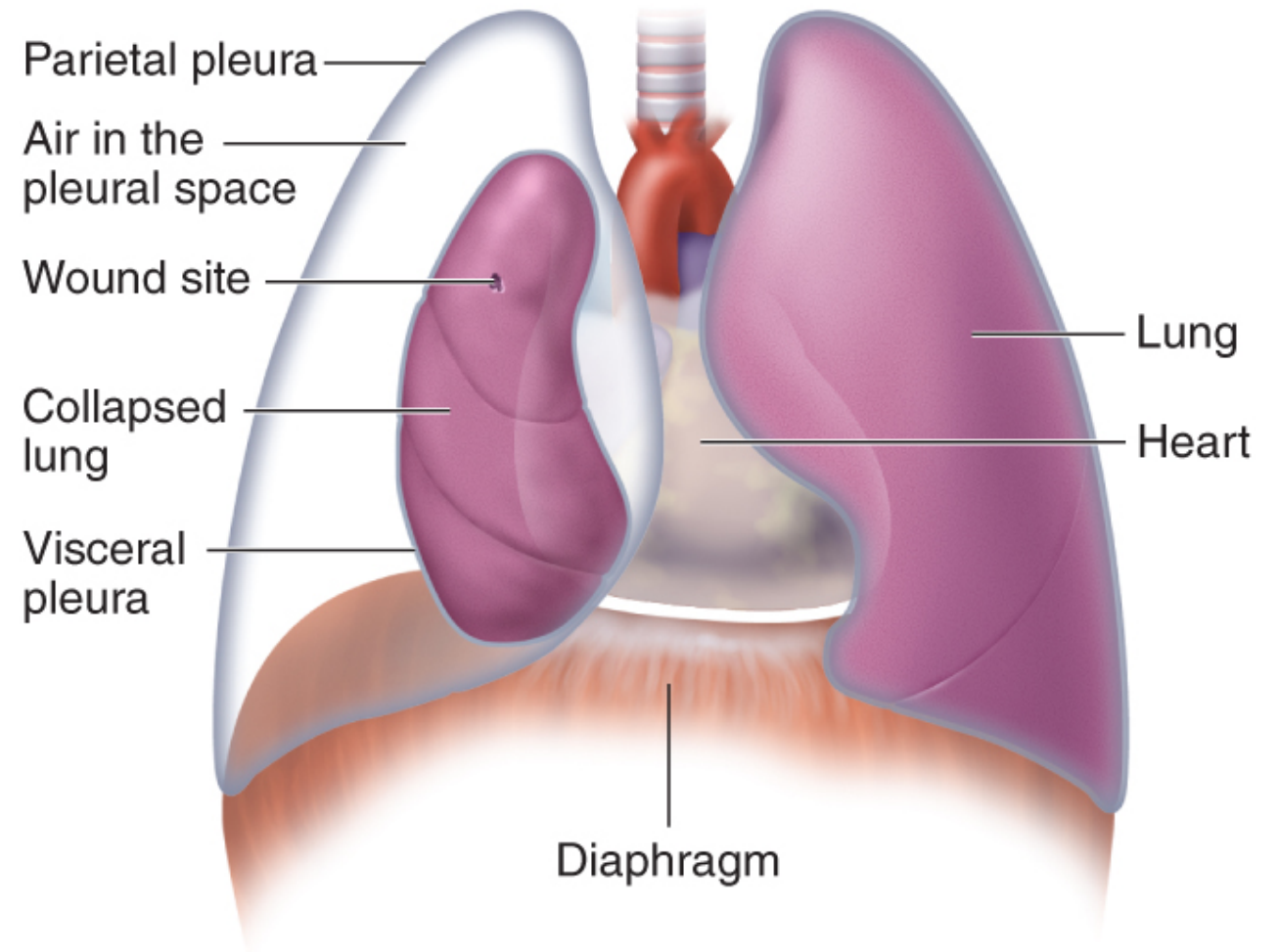
- Hypovolemia
- Hypoxia
- Hydrogen Ion
- Hypo/hyperkalemia
- Hypoglycemia
- Hypothermia
- Toxins
- Tamponade
- Tension Pneumothorax
- Thrombosis
- Trauma

Hypovolemia



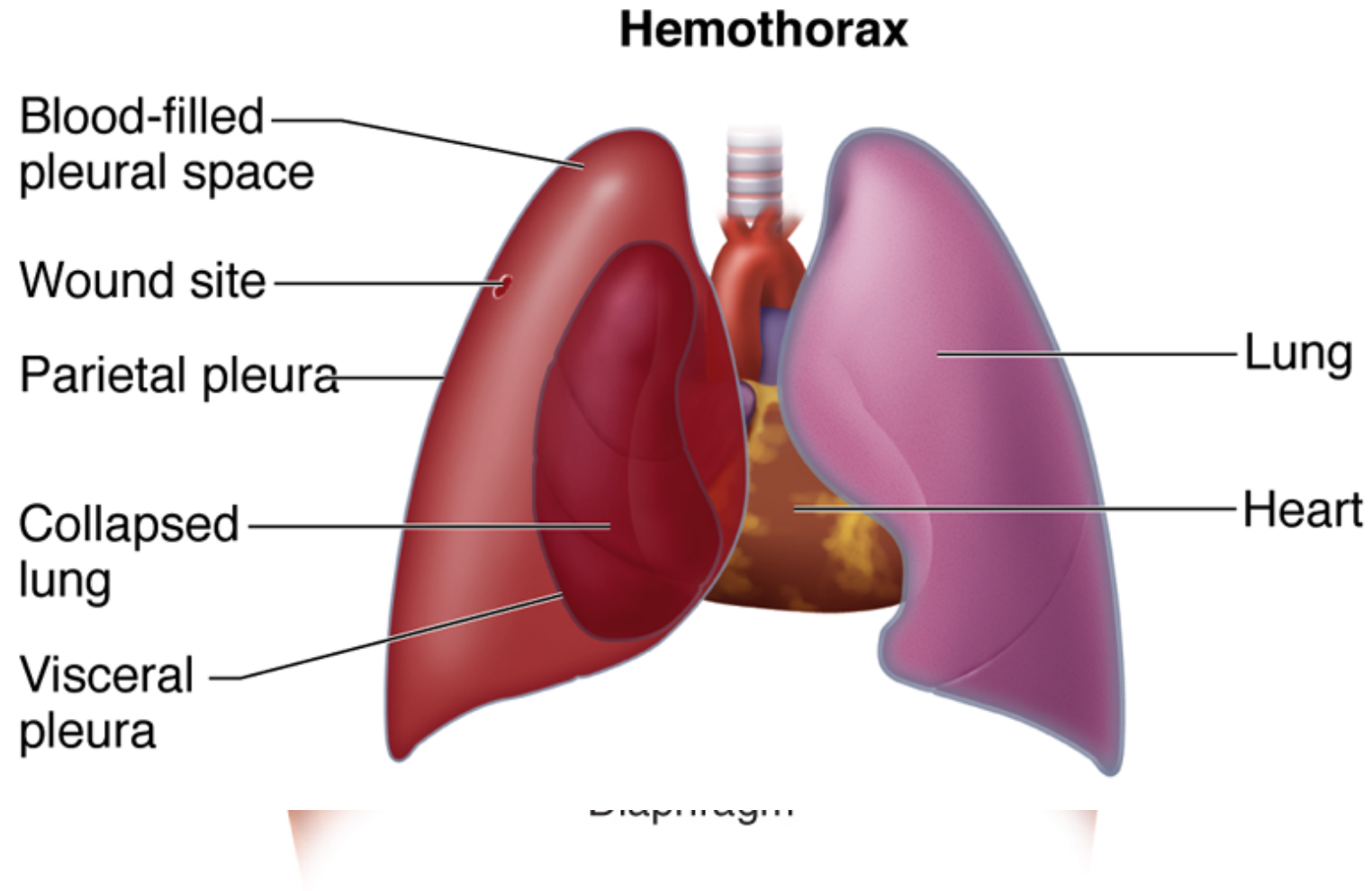
Hypoxia

- Pneumothorax
- Hemothorax
- Hemopneumothorax
- Pulmonary Contusion



Hypoxia

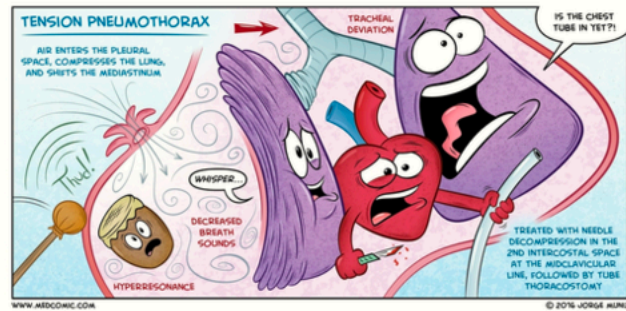
- Pneumothorax
- Hemothorax
- Hemopneumothorax
- Pulmonary Contusion



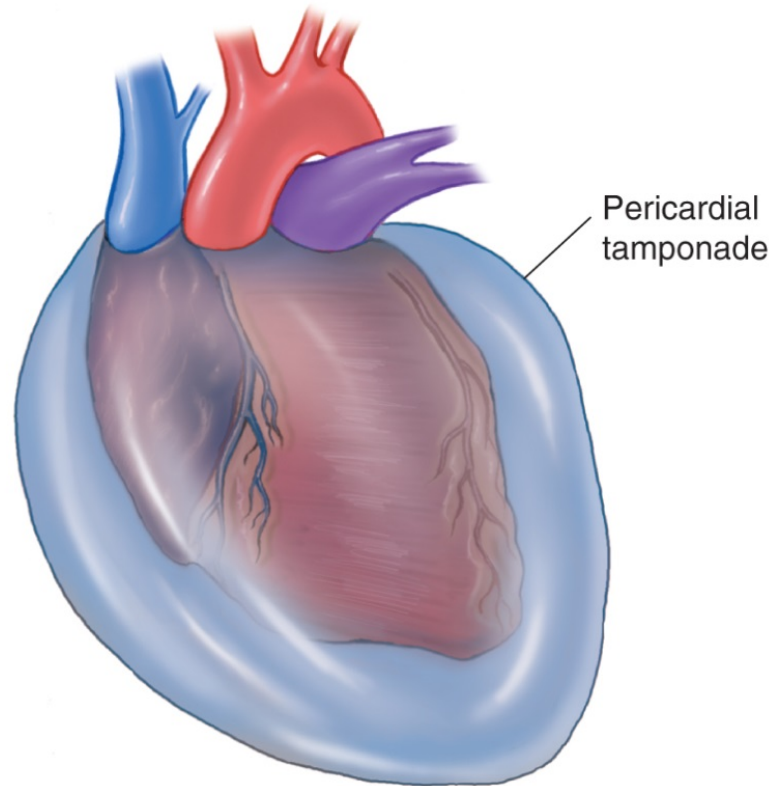
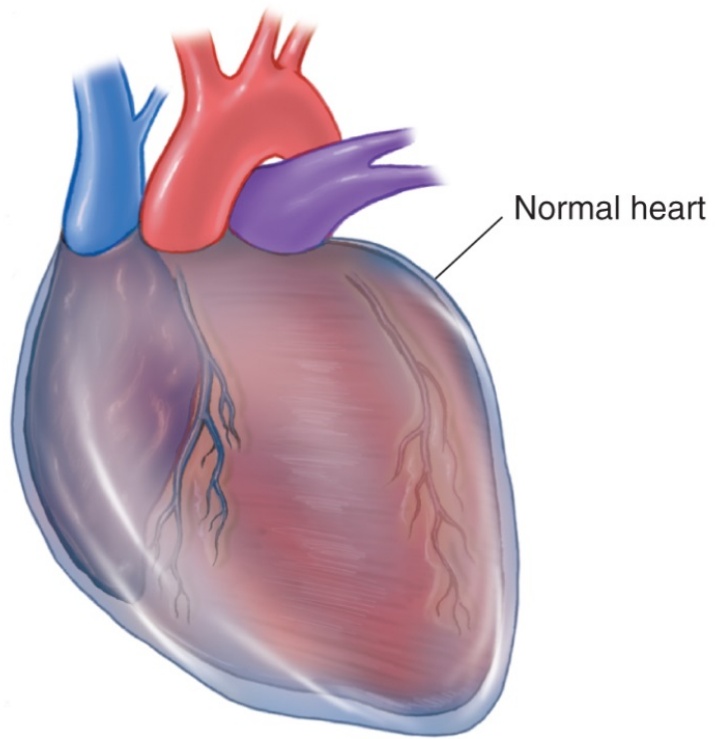
Hypothermia



Tension Pneumothorax



Cardiac Tamponade



Clinical considerations

- Hypovolemia
- Hypoxia
- Hydrogen Ion
- Hypo/hyperkalemia
- Hypoglycemia
- Hypothermia
- Toxins
- Tamponade
- Tension Pneumothorax
- Thrombosis
- Trauma

Clinical Controversies

Clinical Controversies



Clinical Controversies - Epinephrine

- Role of epinephrine
 - No ACLS mention for use in trauma in AHA guidelines

Clinical Controversies - Epinephrine

- Role of epinephrine
 - No ACLS mention for use in trauma in AHA guidelines
 - Medical causes may increase ROSC but no outcome or discharge survival advantage

Clinical Controversies - Epinephrine

- Role of epinephrine
 - No ACLS mention for use in trauma
 - Medical causes may increase ROSC but no outcome or discharge survival advantage
 - Negative effect on tissue perfusion?

Clinical Controversies - Epinephrine

- Role of epinephrine
 - No ACLS recommendation for use in trauma
 - Mediators of ROSC but no effect on time to ROSC or discharge
 - No survival advantage
 - Negative effect on tissue perfusion?

Clinical Controversies – Chest Compressions



Clinical Controversies – Chest Compressions



[This Photo](#) by U

Clinical Controversies – Transport Guidelines



Clinical Controversies – Transport Guidelines

- Transport guidelines
 - Access to surgical interventions like thoracotomy or chest tube?

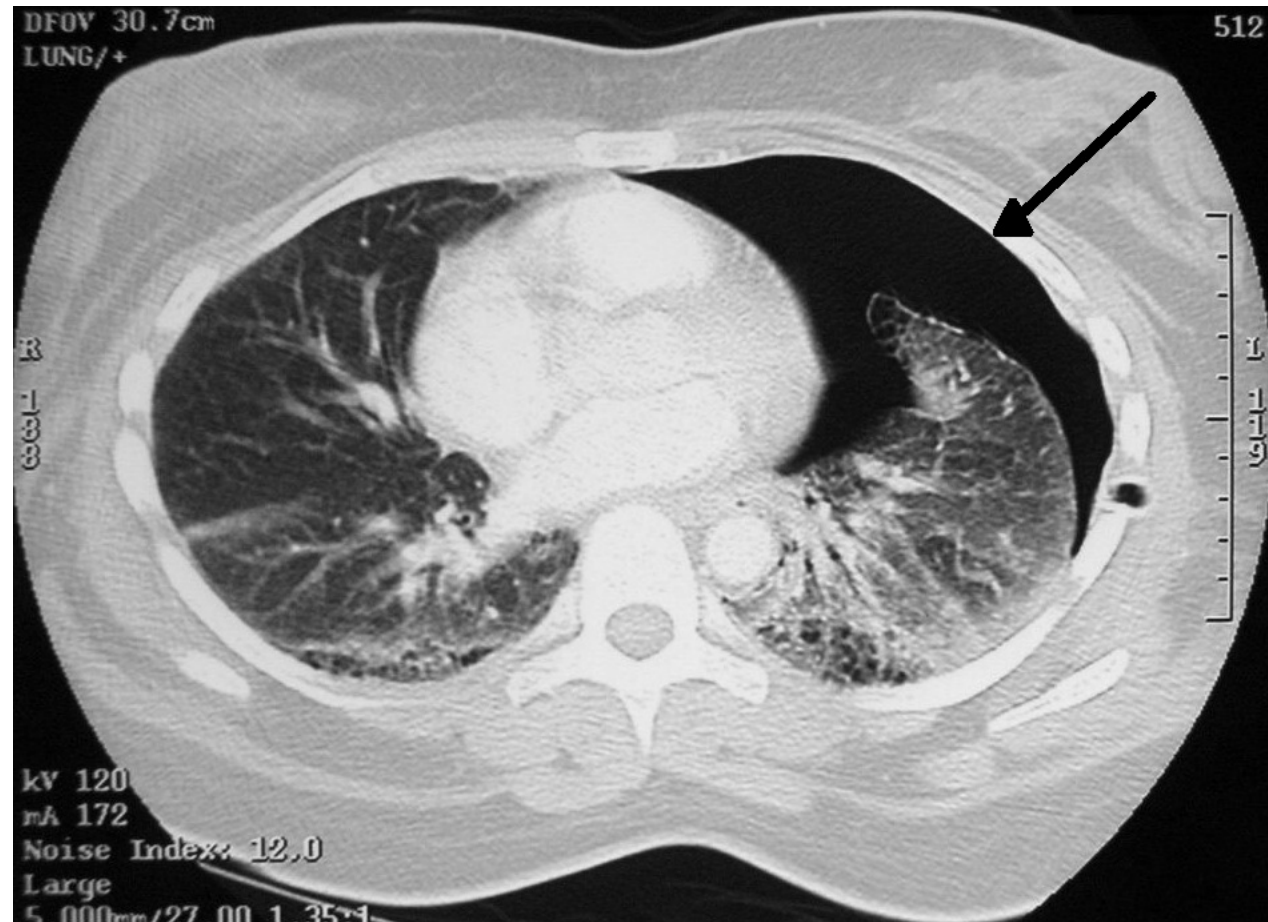
Clinical Controversies – Transport Guidelines

- Transport guidelines
 - Access to surgical interventions like thoracotomy or chest tube?
 - Who will likely benefit?
 - EMS Witnessed arrest
 - Isolated penetrating thoracic injuries
 - Within 10 to 15 mins of a trauma center

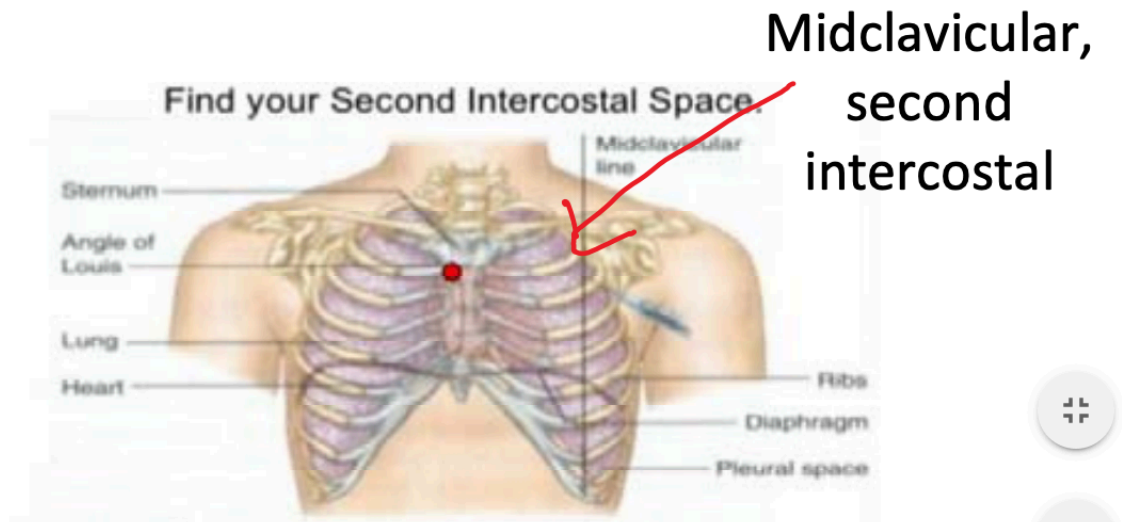
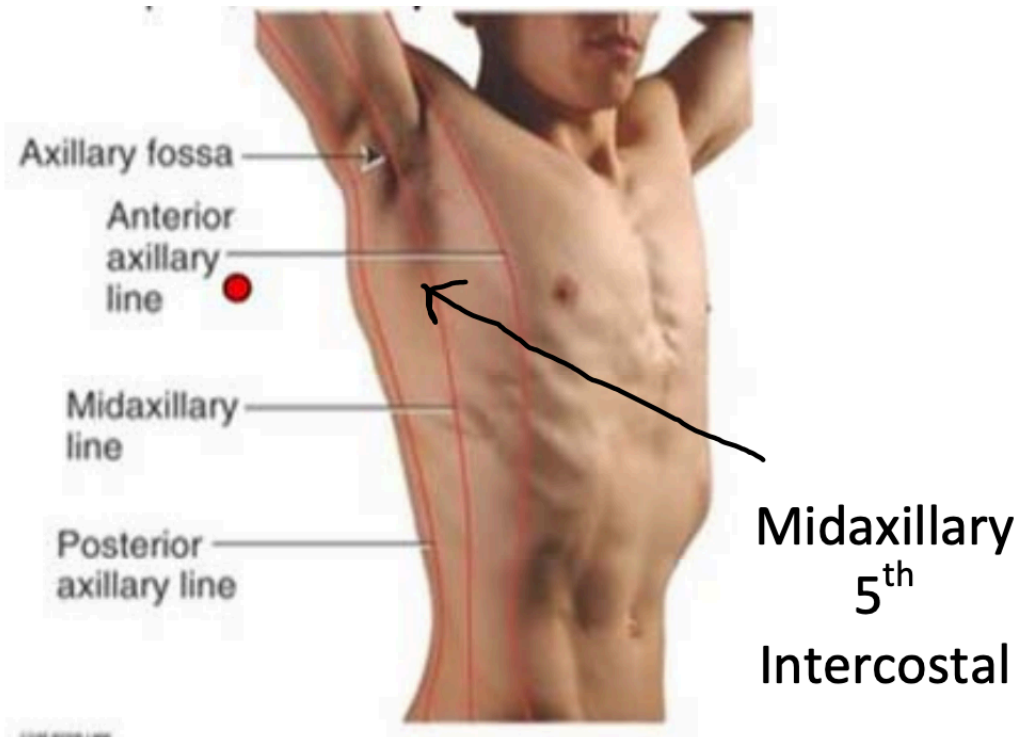
Clinical Controversies – Transport Guidelines

- Transport guidelines
 - Access to surgical interventions like thoracotomy or chest tube?
 - Who will likely benefit?
 - EMS witnessed arrest
 - Isolated penetrating thoracic injuries
 - Within 10 to 15 mins of a trauma center
 - Risk of transport to providers

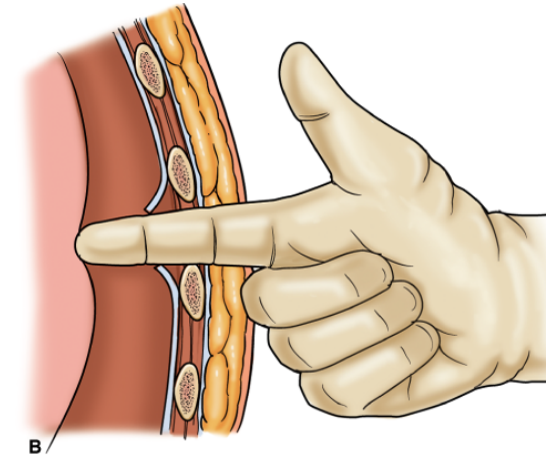
Procedural Interventions



Procedural Interventions – Needle Thoracostomy

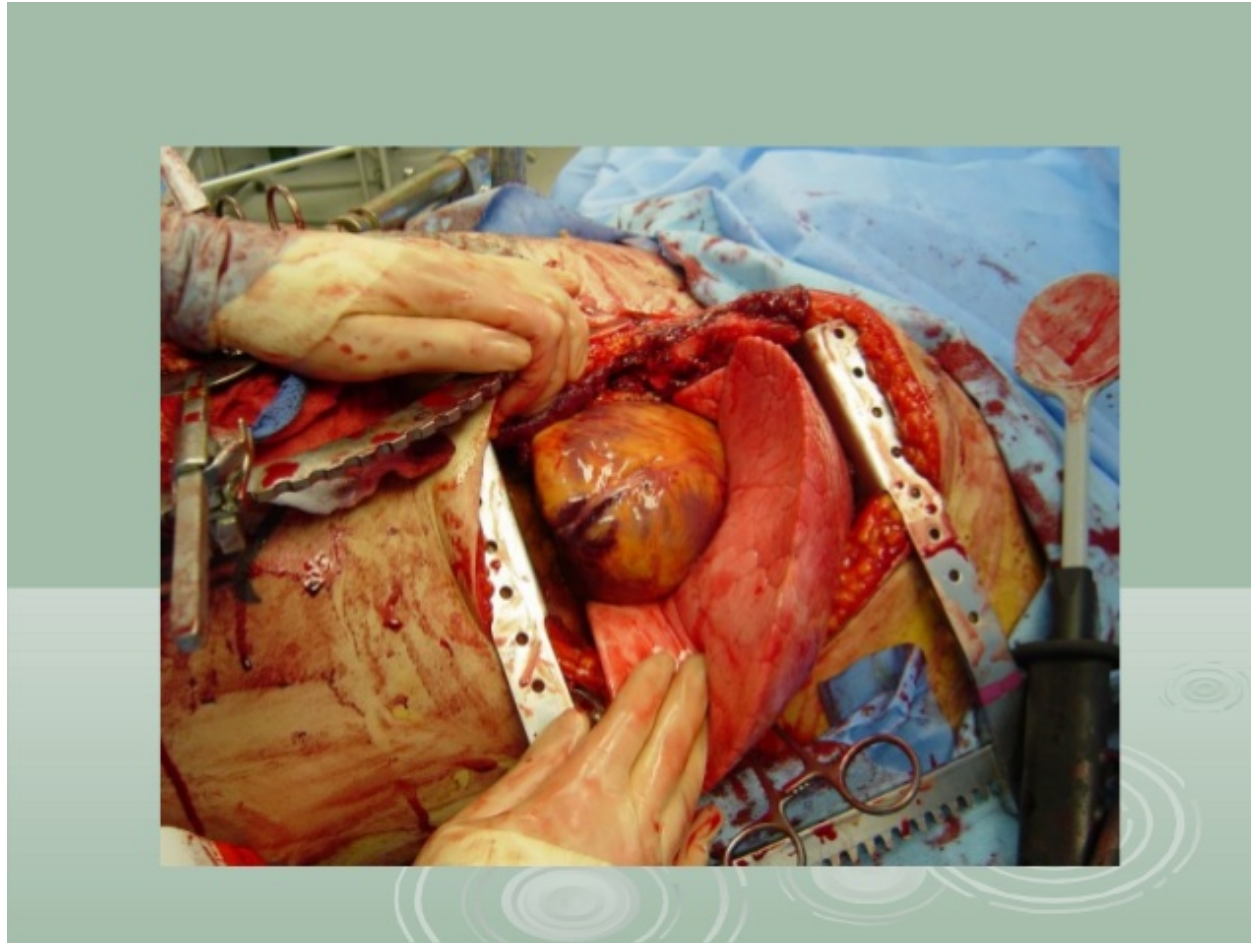


Procedural Interventions – Finger Thoracostomy

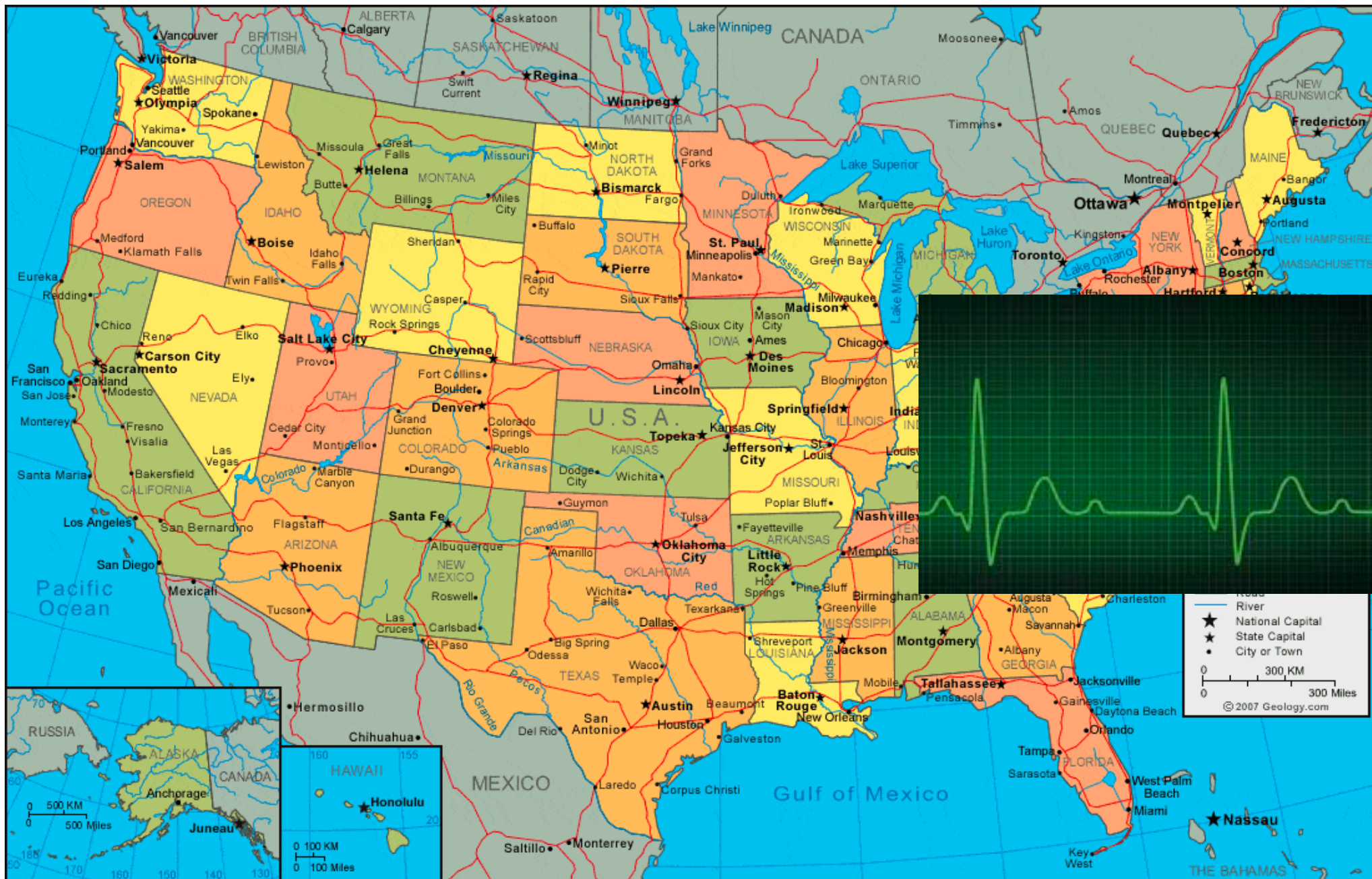


Source: Mattox KL, Moore EE, Feliciano DV: *Trauma*, 7th Edition:
www.accesspharmacy.com
Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

Procedural Interventions - Thoracotomy

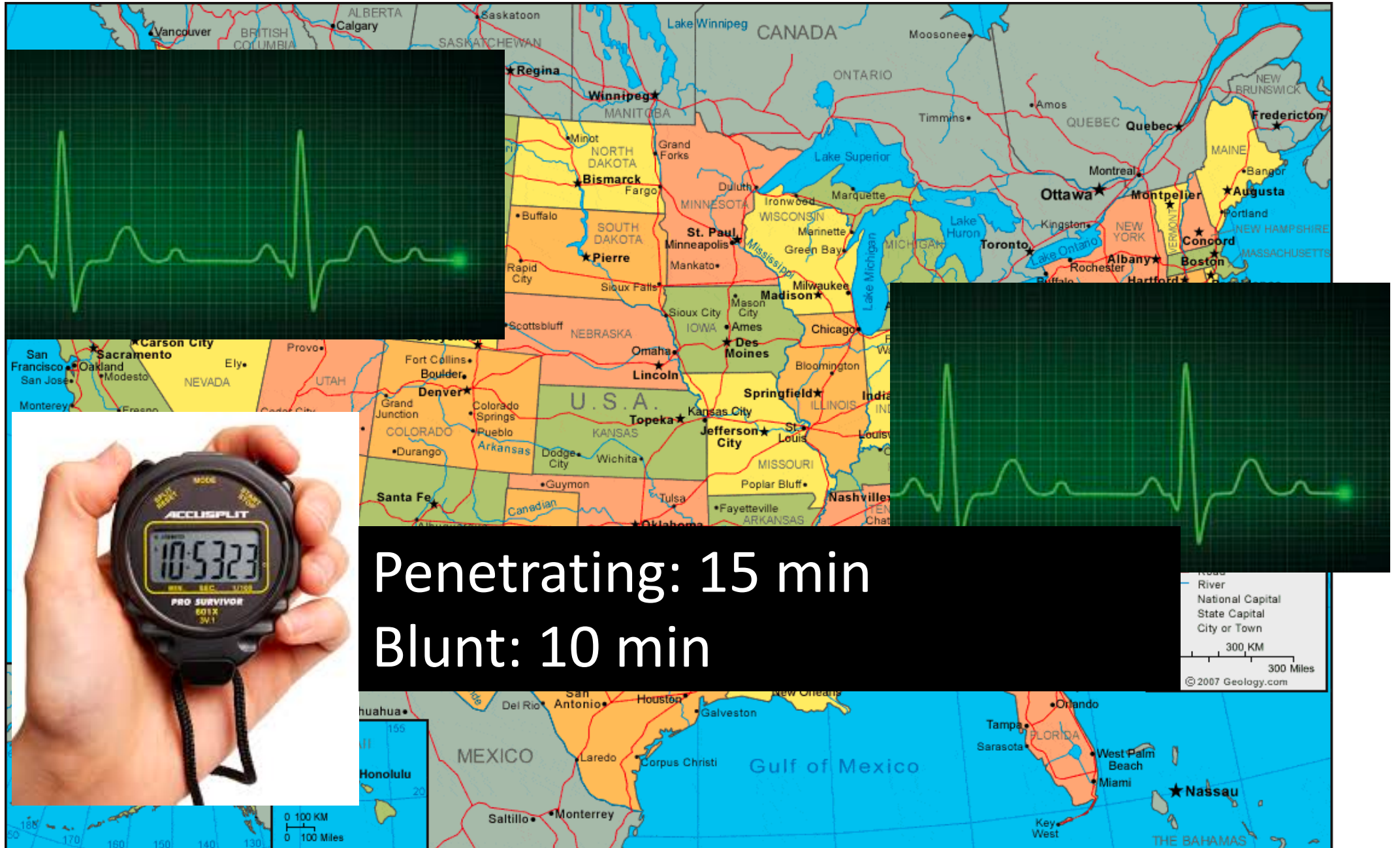












Procedural Interventions



Procedural Interventions



Procedural Interventions

- eFAST/RUSH Ultrasound
 - Tamponade
 - Blood in abdomen
 - Pneumo/hemothorax
 - IVC diameter
 - Aorta
 - Pregnancy

Procedural Interventions

- eFAST/RUSH Ultrasound
 - Tamponade
 - Blood in abdomen
 - Pneumo/hemothorax
 - IVC diameter
 - Aorta
 - Pregnancy
- TOR decision support

Other interventions



Sample Protocol

- <https://county.milwaukee.gov/files/county/emergency-management/EMS-/Standards-of-Care/TraumaticCardiacArrest2017.pdf>

Summary

- Variability in survival from traumatic cardiac arrest
- Difficult to establish clear guidelines on management
- Consider emphasis on life saving interventions
- Unlike most medical cardiac arrest, potential interventions in TCA may not be available in the prehospital setting
- Work closely with local services, hospitals and regional trauma center to help guide transport and termination decisions

Thanks!

- Tgrawey@mcw.edu