



Objectives

• Present and describe the use of VA ECMO in patient with Refractory Cardiogenic Shock caused by Acute Myocardial Infarction.



Case 1

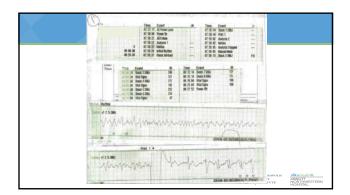
- 49 year old male no prior cardiac history.
- Very active. Playing Hockey with friends
- Drove himself to St. Francis Regional Medical Center.

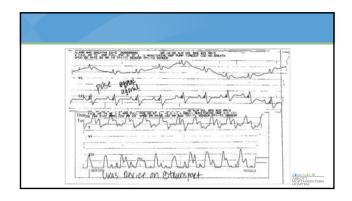
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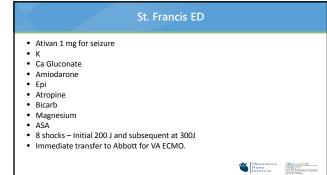


- Security staff saw the patient pulling in the emergency parking lot.
- Car hit the curb wedge in the snowbank
- Found unresponsive with seizure-like activity. Security breaks the window and take him to the ER.

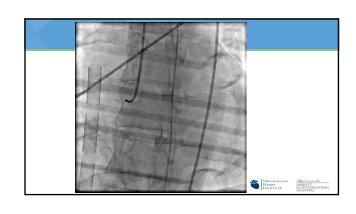
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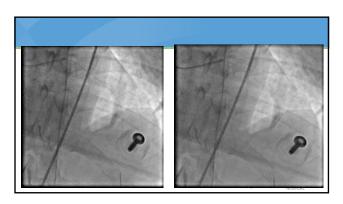




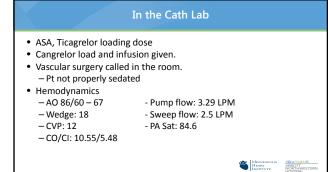
In the Cath Lab • On arrival: Lucas in place. BP 90 systolic —Intubated, mildly sedated —Cool and clammy extremities • Decision was to proceed with VA ECMO cannulation first —A Left femoral artery (17F) —V Right femoral vein (25F) • IABP in Right femoral artery











Hospital Course

- Meeting with the wife.
- Echo with limited views on ECMO and EF of 10-20%.
- AKI
- Shock liver
- Dobutamine, Dopamine to enhance LV ejection fraction (PP was 15-20)





Follow ur

- 48 hours post-event he was successfully decanulated.
- Following commands
- Renal function improving, liver function improving
- Troponin peak at 220
- Telemetry floor in 5 days





Outpatient

- AHF bridge clinic
- EF 45-50%
- Appropriate guideline-directed medical therapy.

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