

LIPIDOVÁ LÉČBA AKUTNÍCH INTOXIKACÍ

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III. interní gerontometabolická klinika FNHK

Lipidová léčba akutních otrav

- **Intravenous lipid emulsion is an established, effective treatment for local anesthetic-induced cardiovascular collapse.** The predominant theory for its mechanism of action is that by creating an expanded, intravascular lipid phase, equilibria are established that drive the offending drug from target tissues into the newly formed 'lipid sink'. Based on this hypothesis, lipid emulsion has been considered a candidate for generic reversal of toxicity caused by overdose of any lipophilic drug. **Recent case reports of successful resuscitation suggest the efficacy of lipid emulsion infusion for treating non-local anesthetic overdoses across a wide spectrum of drugs: beta blockers, calcium channel blockers, parasiticides, herbicides and several varieties of psychotropic agents.**

Rothschild et al.: Intravenous lipid emulsion in clinical toxicology. Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine 2010 18:51

Lipidová léčba akutních otrav - historie

- 1962 průkaz efektu aplikace lipidové infúze na barbituráty indukované kóma ve studii na zvířatech

Russel R, Westfall B. Alleviation of barbiturate depression by fat emulsion. Anesth. Analg. 1962, 41:582-585

Lipidová léčba akutních otrav - historie

- 1997 Weinberg et al. popsal případ pacienta s těžkou deficiencí karnitinu, u kterého došlo k oběhové zástavě po aplikaci minimální dávky bupivacainu aplikované subkutánně

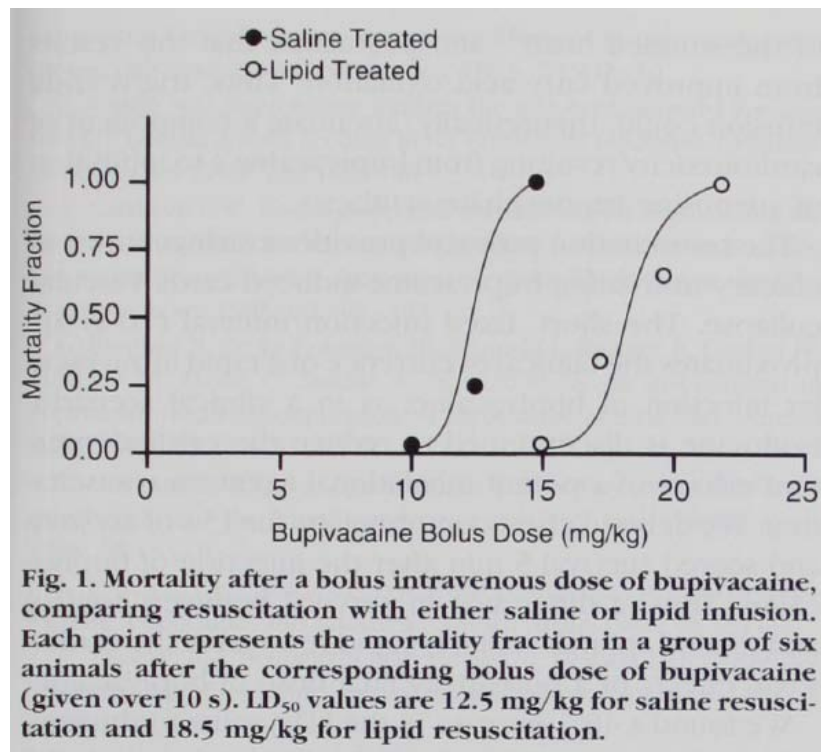
Weinberg GL, Laurito CE, Geldner P, Pygon BH, Burton BK: Malignant ventricular dysrhythmias in a patient with isovaleric acidemia receiving general and local anesthesia for suction lipectomy. . Clin Anesth 197,9:668-670

→ předpoklad, že kardiotoxicita bupivacainu spočívá v inhibici karnitin-acylkarnitin translokázy (enzym nezbytný pro oxidaci mastných kyselin v kardiomyocytu) a v důsledku vede ke hromadění mastných kyselin v buňce a vzniku arytmí

Lipidová léčba akutních otrav - historie

- 1998 Weinberg et al. - zvířecí model – aplikace větší nálože tuku povede k intracelulární akumulaci tuku jako při deficitu enzymu a krysy budou citlivější k bupivacainu
- a bylo to přesně naopak (LD50 stoupla o 48%)

Weinberg et al. :Pretreatment or resuscitation with a lipid infusion shifts the dose-response to bupivacain-induced asystole in rats. *Anesthesiology* 1998, 88:1071-1075



Lipidová léčba akutních otrav - historie

- 2006 Rosenblatt – aplikace 100 ml 20% tukové infúze pacientovi s oběhovou zástavou po aplikaci bupivacainu při blokadě brachiálního plexu po předcházejících 20 minutách KPCR během 1 minuty ROSC, dimise bez neurologického deficitu

Rosenblatt M. et al.: Successful use of a 20% lipid emulsion to resuscitate a patient after a presumed bupivacaine-related cardiac arrest. Anaesthesiology 2006, 105:217-218



THE ASSOCIATION OF ANAESTHETISTS
of Great Britain & Ireland

Guidelines for the Management of Severe Local Anaesthetic Toxicity

- 1st guidelines for use of ILE in local-anaesthetic induced cardiac arrest published in 2007



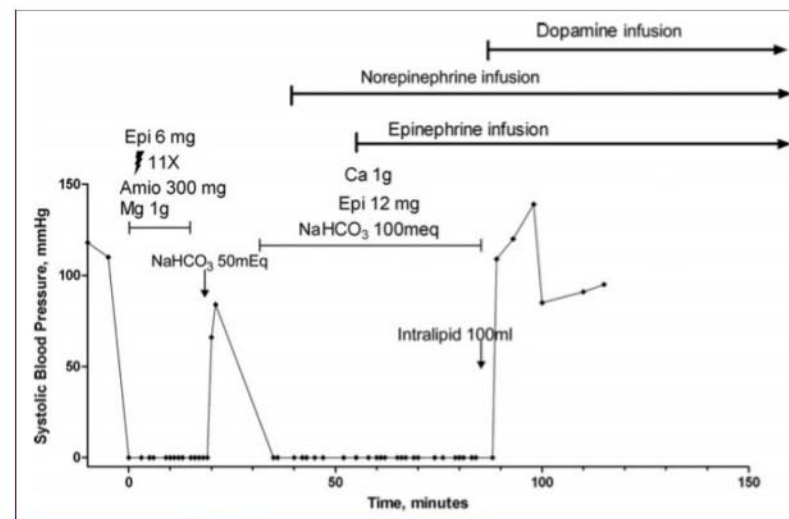
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
REGIONAL ANESTHESIA AND PAIN MEDICINE

Checklist for Treatment
of Local Anesthetic Systemic Toxicity

Lipidová léčba akutních otrav - historie

- 2008 Sirianni – aplikace bolusu 100 ml 20% tukové emulze pacientce intoxikované bupropionem a lamotriginem po více než 60 minutách KPCR, ROSC během 1 minuty po aplikaci, později dimise bez neurologického deficitu

Sirianni et al: Use of lipid emulsion in the resuscitation of a patient with prolonged cardiovascular collapse after overdose of bupropion and lamotrigine. Ann Emerg Med 2008, 51:412-415



Lipidová léčba akutních otrav – mechanismus účinku

intravaskulární
efekt - „sink
phenomenon“

ovlivnění pochodů
na buněčné
membráně

ovlivnění pochodů
uvnitř buňky

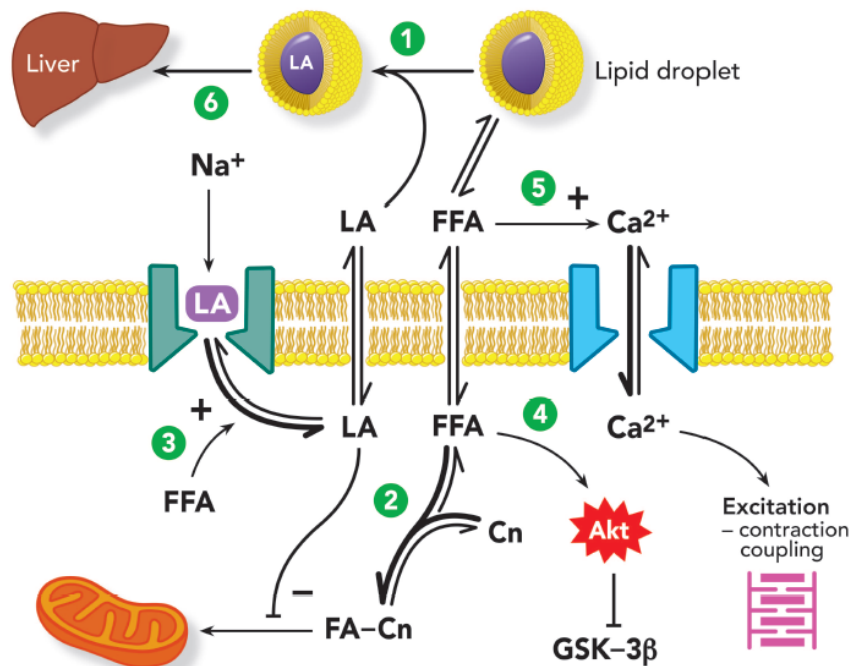
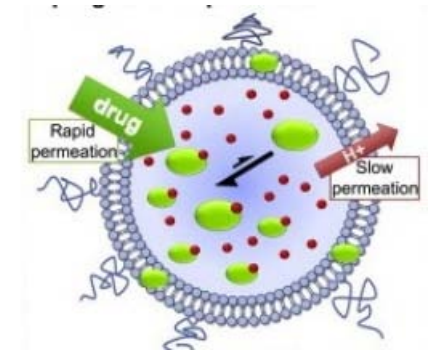


Fig. 1. Proposed mechanisms of lipid resuscitation. After infusion, the lipid emulsion exists in the blood as emulsified oil droplets or multilamellar vesicles. (1) Capture of local anesthetic (lipid sink); (2) Increased fatty acid uptake by mitochondria (metabolic effect); (3) Interference with local anesthetic binding of sodium channels (membrane effect); (4) Activation of Akt cascade leading to inhibition of GSK-3 β (cytoprotection); (5) Promotion of calcium entry via voltage-dependent calcium channels (ionotropic/inotropic; can also involve mitochondrial calcium dynamics); (6) Accelerated shunting (pharmacokinetic effects). Akt = a serine/threonine protein kinase important in cell survival, proliferation, and migration, also called protein kinase B; Ca²⁺ = calcium ion; Cn = carnitine; FA-Cn: fatty acyl carnitine; FFA = free fatty acids; GSK-3 β = glycogen synthase kinase (phosphorylates and thereby inhibits glycogen synthase; inhibition of GSK-3 β has been implicated in preventing myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury); LA = local anesthetic; Na⁺ = sodium ion.

Lipidová léčba akutních otrav – intravaskulární efekt

□ „lipid sink phenomenon“

- tuková emulze vytvoří v krvi lipidovou fázi, která vychytává lipofilní látky, gradient mezi „vodnou“ a „lipidovou“ fází plazmy, koncentrační gradient mezi tkáněmi a krví vedoucí k odstranění toxinu z tkání a snížení systémové toxicity



Weinberg et al: Pretreatment or resuscitation with a lipid infusion shifts the dose-response to bupivacaine-induced asystole in rats. *Anesthesiology* 1998, 88:1071-1075

- bupivacain označený radiofarmakem přidáný in vitro do plasmy krysy, kterým byl podán tuk, se sekvstruje v lipidové fázi

Weinberg et al: Lipid infusion accelerates removal of bupivacaine and recovery from bupivacaine toxicity in the isolated rat heart. *Reg Anesth PainMed* 2006, 31:296-303

- infuze s lipidovou emulzí urychluje odstranění radiofarmakem označené tukové emulze z myokardu ve srovnání s kontrolou

Lipidová léčba akutních otrav – ovlivnění buněčných membrán

- aktivace vápníkového kanálu se zvýšením koncentrace intracelulárního kalcia a zvýšením inotropie
- redukce inhibice bupivacainem navozené blokády sodíkových kanálů

Huang et al: long-chain fatty acids activate calcium channels in ventricular myocytes. Proc Natl. Acad Sci USA 1992, 89:6452-6456

Lipidová léčba akutních otrav – ovlivnění metabolismu buňky

□ **reverze inhibice utilizace mastných kyselin navozené lokálním anestetikem**

Van de Velde et al: Long-chain triglycerides improve recovery from myocardial stunning in conscious dogs. Cardiovasc Res 1996, 32:1008-1015

Stehr et al.: The effects of lipid infusion on myocardial function and bioenergetics in l-bupivacaine toxicity in the isolated rat heart. Anesth Anal 2007, 104:186-192

□ **přímé zvýšení inotropie**

Stehr et al.: The effects of lipid infusion on myocardial function and bioenergetics in l-bupivacaine toxicity in the isolated rat heart. Anesth Anal 2007, 104:186-192

□ **cytoprotektivní efekt – snížení reperfúzního poškození (blokáda GSK-3 β)**

Rahman et al: Phosphorylation of GSK-3 β mediates Intralipid-induced cardioprotection against ischemia/reperfusion injury. Anesthesiology 2011, 115:242-253

U kterých otrav lze tuk jako antidotum použít?

- nejsou k dispozici klinické studie
- zdrojem informací studie na zvířatech a kazuistická sdělení



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... for drug toxicity

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Welcome

LipidRescue™ resuscitation refers to the use of an intravascular infusion of a lipid emulsion to treat severe, systemic drug toxicity or poisoning. It was originally developed to treat local anesthetic toxicity, a potentially fatal complication of regional anesthesia that can also occur in other situations where patients receive local anesthetic injections. More recently, LipidRescue™ has been shown in the peer-reviewed medical literature and elsewhere to be an effective antidote for poisoning or overdose caused by a wide array of other (non-local anesthetic) lipophilic agents. Initial support for this view was provided by [a most remarkable](#)

[A Review of Lipid Resuscitation](#)

[A Comprehensive Review of Lipid Resuscitation](#)



Review article: Intravenous lipid emulsion as antidote: A summary of published human experience

Grant Cave,^{1,2,5} Martyn Harvey^{3,4} and Andis Graudins^{6,7}

¹Hutt Hospital, Lower Hutt, ²University of Otago, Wellington School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Wellington, ³Emergency Department, Waikato Hospital, Hamilton and ⁴University of Auckland, Waikato Campus, Auckland, New Zealand; and ⁵Tamworth Rural Referral Hospital, Tamworth, New South Wales, ⁶Department of Medicine, Southern Clinical School, Monash University and ⁷Southern Health, Monash Medical Centre, Clayton, Victoria, Australia

Abstract

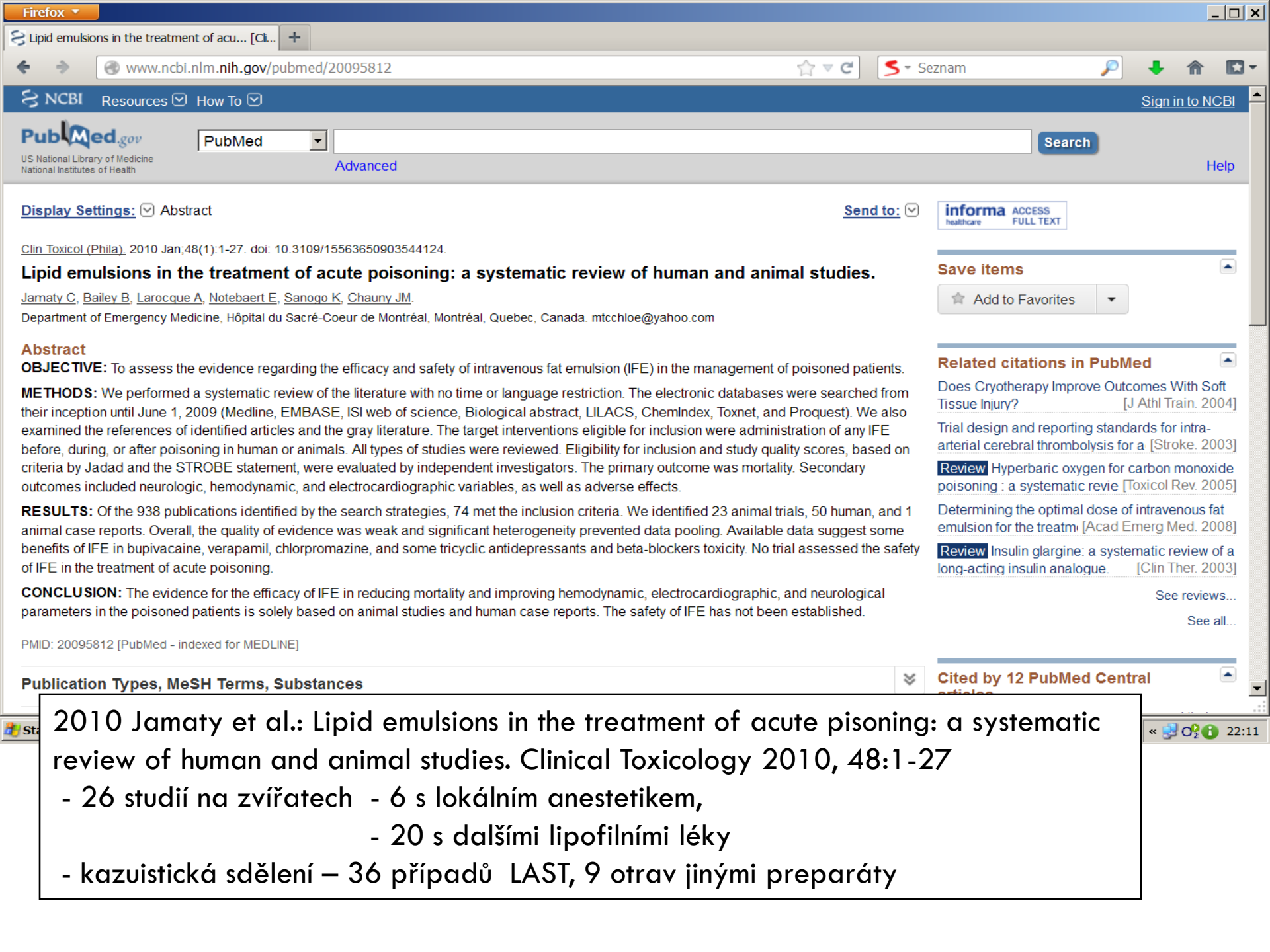
Intravenous lipid emulsion (ILE) has been demonstrated to be effective in amelioration of cardiovascular and central nervous system sequelae of local-anaesthetic and non-local-anaesthetic drug toxicity in animal models. Sequestration of lipophilic toxins to an expanded plasma lipid phase is credited as the predominant beneficial mechanism of action of ILE. Systematic review of published human experience is however lacking. We determined to report a comprehensive literature search of all human reports of ILE application in drug poisoning. Forty-two cases of ILE use (19 local-anaesthetic, 23 non-local-anaesthetic) were identified, with anecdotal reports of successful resuscitation from cardiovascular collapse and central nervous system depression associated with ILE administration in lipophilic toxin overdose. Although significant heterogeneity was observed in both agents of intoxication, and reported outcomes; case report data suggest a possible benefit of ILE in potentially life-threatening cardio-toxicity from bupivacaine, mepivacaine, ropivacaine, haloperidol, tricyclic antidepressants, lipophilic beta blockers and calcium channel blockers. Further controlled study and systematic evaluation of human cases is required to define the clinical role of ILE in acute poisonings.

Key words: *antidote, emulsion, intravenous, lipid, overdose, poisoning.*

2011 Cave et al.: Review article: intravenous lipid emulsion as antidote: A summary of published human experience. Emergency Medicine Australasia 2011, 23:123-141

- 42 případů - 19 LAST

- 23 jiné léky než lokální anestetika



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Clin Toxicol (Phila). 2010 Jan;48(1):1-27. doi: 10.3109/15563650903544124.

Lipid emulsions in the treatment of acute poisoning: a systematic review of human and animal studies.

Jamaty C, Bailey B, Larocque A, Notebaert E, Sanogo K, Chauny JM.
Department of Emergency Medicine, Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal, Montréal, Quebec, Canada. mtcchloe@yahoo.com

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To assess the evidence regarding the efficacy and safety of intravenous fat emulsion (IFE) in the management of poisoned patients.
METHODS: We performed a systematic review of the literature with no time or language restriction. The electronic databases were searched from their inception until June 1, 2009 (Medline, EMBASE, ISI web of science, Biological abstract, LILACS, ChemIndex, Toxnet, and Proquest). We also examined the references of identified articles and the gray literature. The target interventions eligible for inclusion were administration of any IFE before, during, or after poisoning in human or animals. All types of studies were reviewed. Eligibility for inclusion and study quality scores, based on criteria by Jadad and the STROBE statement, were evaluated by independent investigators. The primary outcome was mortality. Secondary outcomes included neurologic, hemodynamic, and electrocardiographic variables, as well as adverse effects.
RESULTS: Of the 938 publications identified by the search strategies, 74 met the inclusion criteria. We identified 23 animal trials, 50 human, and 1 animal case reports. Overall, the quality of evidence was weak and significant heterogeneity prevented data pooling. Available data suggest some benefits of IFE in bupivacaine, verapamil, chlorpromazine, and some tricyclic antidepressants and beta-blockers toxicity. No trial assessed the safety of IFE in the treatment of acute poisoning.
CONCLUSION: The evidence for the efficacy of IFE in reducing mortality and improving hemodynamic, electrocardiographic, and neurological parameters in the poisoned patients is solely based on animal studies and human case reports. The safety of IFE has not been established.

PMID: 20095812 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances

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Related citations in PubMed
Does Cryotherapy Improve Outcomes With Soft Tissue Injury? [J Athl Train. 2004]
Trial design and reporting standards for intra-arterial cerebral thrombolysis for a [Stroke. 2003]
Review Hyperbaric oxygen for carbon monoxide poisoning : a systematic review [Toxicol Rev. 2005]
Determining the optimal dose of intravenous fat emulsion for the treatment of [Acad Emerg Med. 2008]
Review Insulin glargine: a systematic review of a long-acting insulin analogue. [Clin Ther. 2003]
See reviews...
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Cited by 12 PubMed Central articles

2010 Jamaty et al.: Lipid emulsions in the treatment of acute poisoning: a systematic review of human and animal studies. Clinical Toxicology 2010, 48:1-27
- 26 studií na zvířatech - 6 s lokálním anestetikem,
- 20 s dalšími lipofilními léky
- kazuistická sdělení – 36 případů LAST, 9 otrav jinými preparáty

Group		Drug	Group		Drug	
Anesthetics		Bupivacaine	sedative-hypnotic	Non -Benzod	Zopiclon	
		Ropivacaine		Benzodiazep	Midazolam	
		Mepivacaine	Antipsychotics			Quetiapine
		Lidocaine				Haloperidol
		Lupivacaine				Chlorpromazine
		Propofol				
Antidepressant	TCAs	Amitriptiline	Anticonvulsants			Carbamazepine
		Clomipramine				Lamotrigine
		Imipramine				Thiopental
		Doxepine				
	Tetr Cas	Mirtazapine	Organophosphates			Paraoxon
		Amoxipine				Diazinon
	SSRIs	Floxitine	Others			Digoxin
		Sertraline				Cyclobenzaprine
	SNRIs	Venlafaxine				Keterolac
	Others	Bupropion				Avermectine
Ca Chanal Blockers		Verapamile				Ethanol
		Diltiazem				Amphetamine
		Amlodipin				Hydroxichloroquine
		Nifedipine				
Beta Blockers		Propranolol				Flecainid
		Atenolol				
		Carvedilol	Lithium			

Jakou tukovou emulzi zvolit?

- LCT nebo směs LCT/MCT
- Ruan et al. – LCT/MCT efektivnější v léčbě LAST

Ruan et al.: A mixed (long- and medium-chain) triglyceride lipid emulsion extracts local anesthetic from human serum in vitro more effectively than a long-chain emulsion. Anesthesiology 2012, 116:334-9

- Li et al. LCT i LCT/MCT stejně efektivní na počátku léčby intoxikace ale ve finále lepší přežití v LCT skupině

Li et al: Lipid resuscitation of bupivacaine toxicity: Long-chain triglyceride emulsion provides benefits over long- and medium-chain triglyceride emulsion. Anesthesiology 2011: 115:1219-28

Jak tuk použít?

- obecně platné principy stran zajištění základních životních funkcí eventuelně KPCR s cílem udržení tkáňové perfúze a cirkulace léků použitých při KPCR včetně event. lipidové emulze
- CAVE acidóza!



AAGBI Safety Guideline

Management of Severe Local Anaesthetic Toxicity

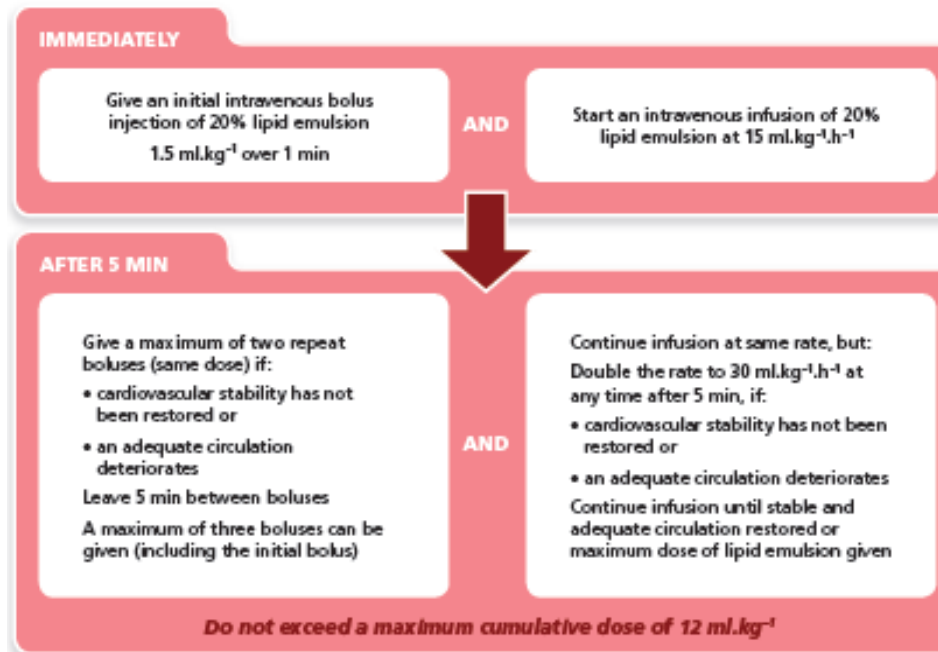


1 Recognition	Signs of severe toxicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sudden alteration in mental status, severe agitation or loss of consciousness, with or without tonic-clonic convulsions• Cardiovascular collapse: sinus bradycardia, conduction blocks, asystole and ventricular tachyarrhythmias may all occur• Local anaesthetic (LA) toxicity may occur some time after an initial injection		
2 Immediate management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop injecting the LA• Call for help• Maintain the airway and, if necessary, secure it with a tracheal tube• Give 100% oxygen and ensure adequate lung ventilation (hyperventilation may help by increasing plasma pH in the presence of metabolic acidosis)• Confirm or establish intravenous access• Control seizures: give a benzodiazepine, thiopental or propofol in small incremental doses• Assess cardiovascular status throughout• Consider drawing blood for analysis, but do not delay definitive treatment to do this		
3 Treatment	<table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="716 586 1064 1043">IN CIRCULATORY ARREST<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) using standard protocols• Manage arrhythmias using the same protocols, recognising that arrhythmias may be very refractory to treatment• Consider the use of cardiopulmonary bypass if availableGIVE INTRAVENOUS LIPID EMULSION (following the regimen overleaf)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue CPR throughout treatment with lipid emulsion• Recovery from LA-induced cardiac arrest may take >1 h• Propofol is not a suitable substitute for lipid emulsion• Lidocaine should not be used as an anti-arrhythmic therapy</td><td data-bbox="1064 586 1396 1043">WITHOUT CIRCULATORY ARREST Use conventional therapies to treat:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• hypotension,• bradycardia,• tachyarrhythmiaCONSIDER INTRAVENOUS LIPID EMULSION (following the regimen overleaf)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Propofol is not a suitable substitute for lipid emulsion• Lidocaine should not be used as an anti-arrhythmic therapy</td></tr></table>	IN CIRCULATORY ARREST <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) using standard protocols• Manage arrhythmias using the same protocols, recognising that arrhythmias may be very refractory to treatment• Consider the use of cardiopulmonary bypass if available GIVE INTRAVENOUS LIPID EMULSION (following the regimen overleaf) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue CPR throughout treatment with lipid emulsion• Recovery from LA-induced cardiac arrest may take >1 h• Propofol is not a suitable substitute for lipid emulsion• Lidocaine should not be used as an anti-arrhythmic therapy	WITHOUT CIRCULATORY ARREST Use conventional therapies to treat: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• hypotension,• bradycardia,• tachyarrhythmia CONSIDER INTRAVENOUS LIPID EMULSION (following the regimen overleaf) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Propofol is not a suitable substitute for lipid emulsion• Lidocaine should not be used as an anti-arrhythmic therapy
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4 Follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arrange safe transfer to a clinical area with appropriate equipment and suitable staff until sustained recovery is achieved• Exclude pancreatitis by regular clinical review, including daily amylase or lipase assays for two days• Report cases as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">in the United Kingdom to the National Patient Safety Agency (via www.npsa.nhs.uk)in the Republic of Ireland to the Irish Medicines Board (via www.imb.ie) <p>If Lipid has been given, please also report its use to the international registry at www.lipidregistry.org. Details may also be posted at www.lipidrescue.org</p>		

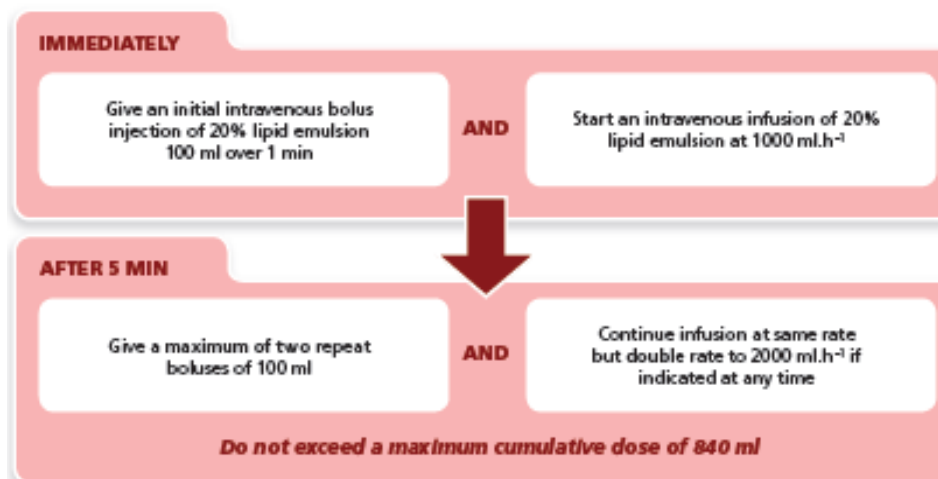
Your nearest bag of Lipid Emulsion is kept.....

This guideline is not a standard of medical care. The ultimate judgement with regard to a particular clinical procedure or treatment plan must be made by the clinician in the light of the clinical data presented and the diagnostic and treatment options available.

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An approximate dose regimen for a 70-kg patient would be as follows:



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Recommendations for LipidRescue Resuscitation

📅 Thursday, February 11, 2010 at 12:07PM

These suggestions were originally designed for treatment of local anesthetic systemic toxicity, LAST, but could theoretically apply with appropriate modifications to treating any lipophilic drug overdose. Formal guidelines for treating LAST can be found at this [ASRA site](#).

Get Help !

Initial Focus

- Airway management: ventilate with 100% oxygen
- Seizure suppression: benzodiazepines are preferred
- Basic and Advanced Cardiac Life Support (BLS/ACLS) may require prolonged effort

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Professional Connection

Places of interest

[University of Illinois at Chicago Department of Anesthesiology](#)

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Infuse 20% Lipid Emulsion (values in parenthesis are for a 70 kg patient)

- Bolus 1.5 mL/kg (lean body mass) intravenously over 1 min (~100 mL)
- Continuous infusion at 0.25 mL/kg/min (~18 mL/min; adjust by roller clamp)
- Repeat bolus once or twice for persistent cardiovascular collapse
- Double the infusion rate to 0.5 mL/kg per minute if blood pressure remains low
- Continue infusion for at least 10 mins after attaining circulatory stability
- Recommended upper limit: approximately 10-12 mL/kg lipid emulsion over the first 30 mins

Avoid vasopressin, calcium channel blockers, β -blockers, or local anesthetic

Avoid high dose epinephrine; preferably use doses < 1 mcg/kg

Alert the nearest facility having cardiopulmonary bypass capability (esp for local anesthetic toxicity)

Avoid propofol in patients with cardiovascular instability

Post LAST events at www.lipidrescue.org and report use of lipid to www.lipidregistry.org

LipidRescue TM

LÉČBA SRDEČNÍ ZÁSTAVY INDUKOVANÉ PODÁNÍM LOKÁLNÍHO ANESTETIKA

TENTO PROTOKOL, PROSÍM, PŘILOŽIT K VAKU S INTRALIPIDEM

V případě srdeční zástavy způsobené podáním lokálního anestetika, nereagující na standardní terapii srdeční zástavy, současně se standardními postupy kardio-pulmonální resuscitace by měl být podán Intralipid 20% dle následujícího dávkovacího schématu:

- bolus Intralipid 20% 1,5 ml/kg během jedné minuty
 - následovaný kontinuálním infusním podáním 0,25ml/kg/min
 - pokračující komprese hrudníku (Intralipid musí cirkulovat v oběhu)
 - opakovat bolus každé 3-5 minut to celkové dávky 3ml/kg do obnovení krevního oběhu
 - pokračovat kontinuální infusní podání do obnovení hemodynamické stability zvýšit dávku na 0.5 ml/kg/min v případě poklesu krevního tlaku
 - maximální doporučená celková dávka: 8ml/kg
-

Praktický příklad resuscitace 70kg dospělého jedince:

- vezmi vak s 500ml Intralipidu 20% a 50 ml stříkačku
 - natáhni plně 50ml stříkačku Intralipidem a podej STATIM i.v. 2x
 - napoj zbylý vak s Intralipidem na set a podej i.v. během následujících 15 minut
 - nebyl-li dosud obnoven krevní oběh, až dvakrát zopakuj podání původního bolusu
-

V případě užití Intralipidu k terapii toxického účinku lokálního anestetika, podejte, prosím, zprávu o tomto případě na www.lipidrescue.org a ověřte, že spotřebovaný vak s Intralipidem byl nahrazen novým.



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF REGIONAL ANESTHESIA AND PAIN MEDICINE

- ❑ **Lipid Emulsion (20%) Therapy** (values in parenthesis are for 70kg patient)
 - ❑ **Bolus 1.5 mL/kg** (lean body mass) intravenously over 1 minute (~100mL)
 - ❑ **Continuous infusion 0.25 mL/kg/min** (~18 mL/min; adjust by roller clamp)
 - ❑ Repeat bolus once or twice for persistent cardiovascular collapse
 - ❑ Double the infusion rate to 0.5 mL/kg/min if blood pressure remains low
 - ❑ **Continue infusion** for at least 10 minutes after attaining circulatory stability
 - ❑ Recommended upper limit: Approximately 10 mL/kg lipid emulsion over the first 30 minutes

Toxikologické informační středisko

Klinika pracovního lékařství VFN a 1. LF UK



224 91 92 93

224 91 54 02

Úvodní stránka

Informace pro veřejnost

Informace pro odborníky

Informace o středisku

Vyhledat

Vítejte na stránkách Toxikologického informačního střediska (TIS).

Co dělat při akutní otravě



Volejte

224 91 92 93

nebo

224 91 54 02

Získáte pokyny jak poskytnout první pomoc a jak postupovat dále.

Připravte si:

přesné informace o nehodě

celé jméno

rodné číslo

zdravotní pojišťovnu

zdravotníci také IČP (identifikační číslo pracoviště)

Žádáme lékaře, aby si v zájmu usnadnění a urychlení konzultace, lze-li to zjistit, předem vypočítali, jakým množstvím léku (účinné látky) se pacient intoxikoval. Zároveň také zkusit odhadnout nebo zjistit tělesnou hmotnost pacienta.



bolus 20% tukové emulze v dávce 1,5ml/kg
následovaný kontinuální infúzí v dávce 3 ml/kg/hod
do celkové dávky 500 ml

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Je možné dávku tukové emulze opakovat?

Bezpečnost tukové emulze?

- jeden klinicky němý případ hyperamylazémie

Marwick et al: Recurrence of cardiotoxicity after lipid rescue from bupivacaine-induced cardiac arrest. Anesth. Analg 2009, 108:1344-6

- jednu ARDS (multifaktoriální etiologie, mmj. nepochopení protokolu)

West et al. Iatrogenic lipid emulsion overdose in a case of amlodipine poisoning. Clin Toxicol 2010, 48:393-6

- **maximální bezpečná dávka? ... 10-12 ml/kg během 30 minut**

Hiller et al.: Safety of high volume lipid emulsion infusion: A firsts approximation of LD50 in rats. Reg Anesth Pain Med 2010, 35:140-4

Kazuistika

- M.M., nar. 1946
OA: arteriální hypertenze, DM 2. na dietě, astma
FA: losartan, verapamil, furosemid, metyldopa, allopurinol, syntophyllin
Ostatní neg.

- 11.9.2013 příjem na JIMP po krátkodobé KPCR v terénu
 - v anamnéze několik hodin trvající porucha vědomí, dle údajů z OUM možná otrava
 - při přijetí porucha vědomí, UPV cestou OTIK, podpora oběhu NA, na EKG kompletní infranodální blokáda, lab. : leukocytóza, vysoký laktát, MAC, hypokalémie, hyperglykémie, elevace transamináz, N- katabolitů negativní CT mozku, RTG plic bez infiltrace
 - zajištěna dočasná kardiostimulace, UZ srdce bez poruchy kinetiky pro IM, pro nemožnost vyloučit otravu výplach žaludku, aplikace aktivního uhlí, snaha o stabilizaci oběhu (NA, tekutiny), zahájena terapeutická hypotermie
 - **toxikologie – verapamil 21,6 mg/l (terap. hladina 0,05-0,35, letální 2,5-4), toxické hladiny zolpidemu a diazepamu**

Kazuistika

- konzultace TIS:
- pokračujeme v aplikaci aktivního uhlí, Fortrans
- infúze kalcia
- inzulin v dávce 0,5IU/kg/h s glukózou
- substituce minerálů, korekce acidózy NaHCO₃
- infúze 20% tukové emulze
 - bolus 1,5 ml/kg
 - poté 3 ml/kg/h do celkové dávky 500 ml
- v záloze aplikace glukagonu

Kazuistika

- 12.9.2013 ukončena terap. hypotermie, stále oběhová nestabilita s nutností aplikace NA, pokračujeme v léčbě Ca gluc. – při kalciumu se neuplatňuje KS, 90/min., SR, nadále aplikace vysokých dávek inzulínu
- 13.9.2013 febrilie- bronchopneumonie, ATB, hladina verapamilu 4 mg/l
- 14.9.2013 snižující se spotřeba katecholaminů, Ca, inzulínu, zkusmo zastaveno podávání Ca, během 2 hodin hypotenze, prodloužení QTc, Ca zpět
- 16.9.2013 verapamil 0,4 mg/l, klesá spotřeba Ca, specifická léčba intoxikace ukončena, odstraněn kardiostimulátor, pacientka se probírá k vědomí
- 20.9.2013 extubace, pasivní, zmatená, stav psychiatrem hodnocen jako delirium
- 26.9.2013 překlád na Psychiatrickou kliniku FNHK
- 14.10.2013 dimise proti neg. reverzu, rehabilitace do chůze o FH, středně těžká demence s možným podílem prodělané intoxikace a KPCR

Lipidová emulze ano či ne?

- použití tukové emulze může být život zachraňující intervence u závažné toxicity způsobené lokálními anestetikem a dalšími látkami rozpustnými v tucích
- přesný mechanismus účinku není zcela jasný
- nejsou k dispozici klinické studie, zdrojem informací studie na zvířatech a kazuistická sdělení (selhání léčby?)



Děkuji za pozornost.