

Nová zobrazovací metoda v neurointenzivní péči: Mobilní CT mozku

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Colours of Sepsis 2018

The economic and clinical benefits of portable head/neck CT imaging in the intensive care unit

Masaryk T, Kolonick R, Painter T, Weinreb DB.
Cleveland Clinic, USA.

There is a **13% morbidity associated with transporting critically-ill patients outside of the ICU**. The incidence of **adverse events during transport** specifically for CT imaging is as high as **71%**. The objective of this study was to assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a portable CT scanner designated to perform bedside imaging in the ICU. * A fully mobile 8-slice head/neck CT scanner was evaluated for efficiency and personnel allocation. The return-on-investment for the purchase of the portable scanner was calculated. * Data demonstrates that the introduction of a portable CT scanner in the ICU is **feasible and cost-effective**. At the Cleveland Clinic in Mayfield Heights, Ohio, the portable scanner provided a full return-on-investment within the first 6.9 months of its operation, an internal rate of return of 169%, and a 5 year expected economic benefit of \$2,619,290.

Radiol Manage. 2008 Mar-Apr;30(2):50-4.

Reducing Hospital-Acquired Infections Among the Neurologically Critically Ill

Halperin JJ, Moran S, Prasek D, Richards A, Ruggiero Ch, Maund Ch
USA

BACKGROUND: Hospital-acquired infections (HAIs) result in excess morbidity, mortality, and resource consumption. Immobilized, ventilator-dependent ICU patients are at the highest risk of HAI.

METHODS: Despite broad implementation of relevant bundles, HAI incidence in our neuro ICU remained high, particularly catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) and ventilator-associated events (VAEs). We reviewed the administrative data and nosocomial infection markers (NIMs) for all neurology and cranial neurosurgery patients admitted to our neuro ICU between January 2011 and May 2014, identified and implemented interventions, and measured effects using National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)-defined CAUTIs and VAEs. Interventions included (1) reviewing Foley catheter use, including indications and alternatives, and instituting daily rounds, continuously questioning the ongoing need for a catheter; (2) re-educating neuro ICU personnel in insertion and maintenance technique, introducing a new kit that simplified and standardized sterile insertion; and (3) **placing a mobile CT in the neuro ICU** since our patients required repeated transports for brain imaging and since we found correlations between frequencies of these transports, and both respiratory and urinary NIMS.

RESULTS: VAEs decreased 48 %, Foley use decreased 46 %, CAUTIs decreased from 11/1000 catheter days to 6.2. Overall complication rate decreased 55 %, ICU length of stay 1.5 days, and risk-adjusted mortality 11 %.

CONCLUSIONS: Combining a multidisciplinary approach with rigorous analysis of objective data, we decreased total **HAIs by 53 % over 18 months. Key drivers were decreased urinary catheter use and decreased patient transport from the ICU for imaging.**

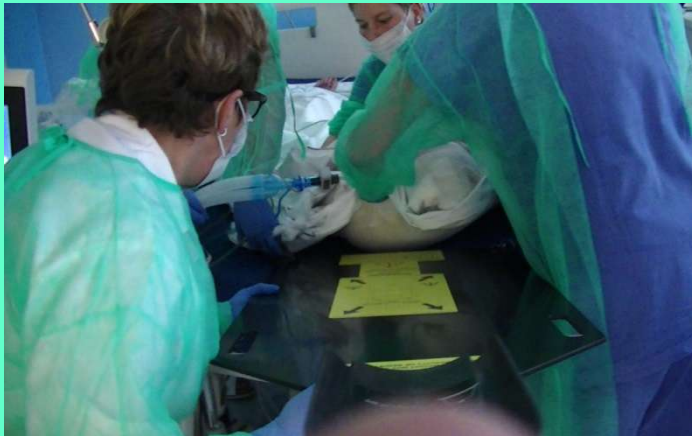
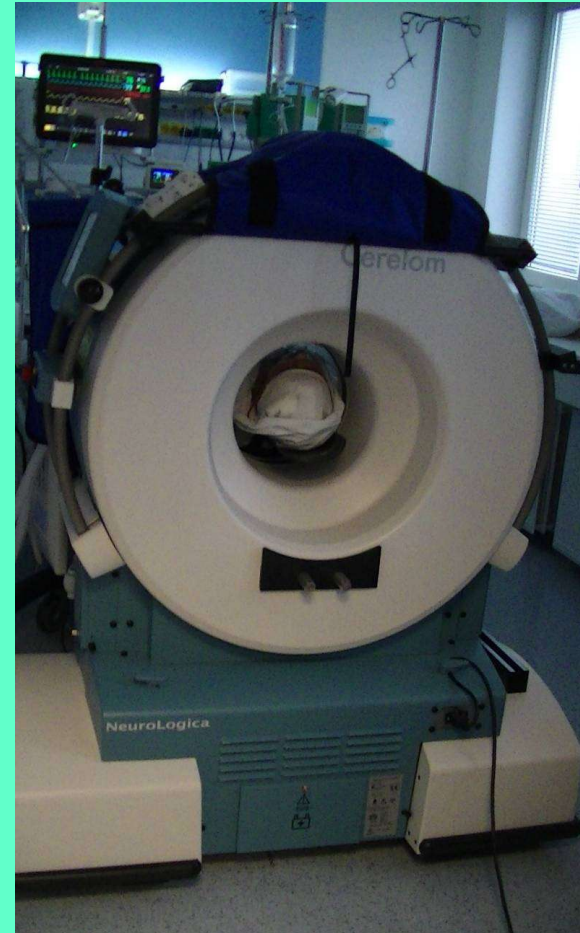
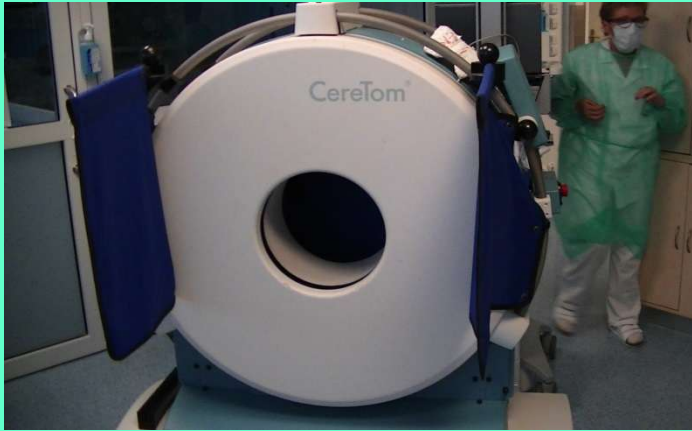
Neurocrit Care. 2016 Oct;25(2):170-7. doi: 10.1007/s12028-016-0286-2.

Mobilní CT mozku

CereTom NL 3000TM, firmy NeuroLogica Corporation, Danvers, USA



Mobilní CT mozku



karbonová deska

3 olověné zástěny

Mobilní CT mozku



Mobilní CT mozku

- ✓ 2014 zahájen provoz
- ✓ RTG oddělení (popis snímku)
- ✓ 24 hodin / 7 dní

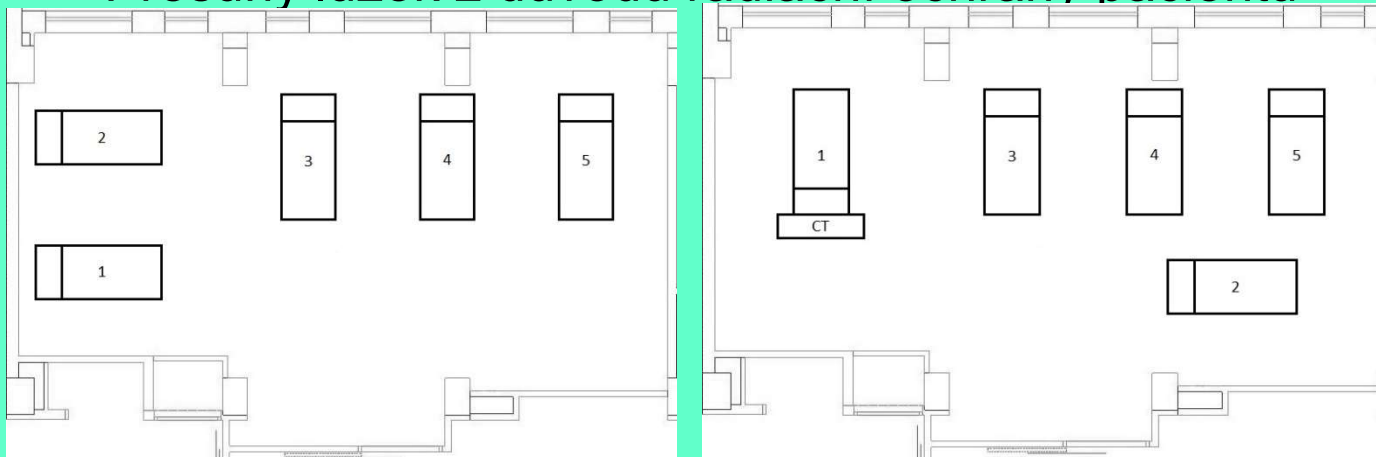
Mobilní CT mozku

PRACOVNÍ POSTUP

Radiologický fyzik

POUŽÍVÁNÍ MOBILNÍHO CT NA JIP NEUROCENTRA Z HLEDISKA RADIAČNÍ OCHRANY

Přesuny lůžek z důvodu radiační ochrany pacientů



Mobilní CT mozku



trvale v elektrické síti
před použitím – kalibrace (10 minut), vydrží 8 hodin

Mobilní CT mozku



RTG oddělení - 24 hodin / 7 dní

Mobilní CT mozku



Kazuistika

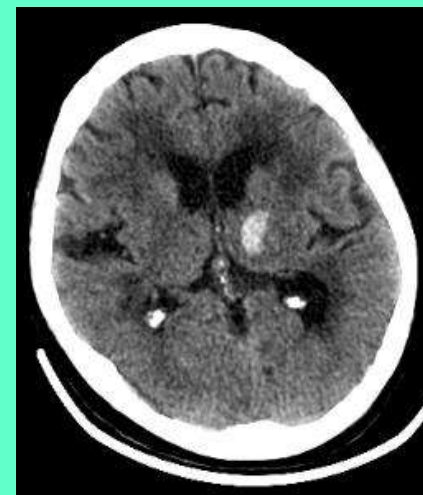
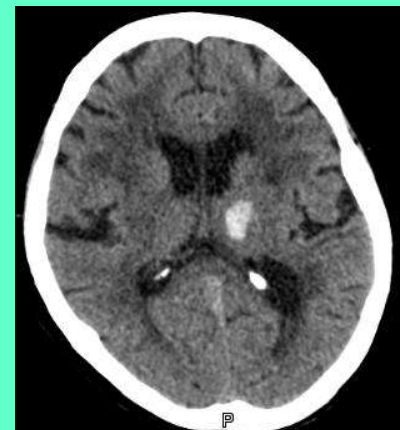
Mobilní CT mozku

- ✓ 67letá žena
- ✓ Hypertenze v anamnéze
- ✓ ICH
- ✓ GCS 15, hemiparéza



Mobilní CT mozku

- ✓ 67letá žena
 - ✓ Hypertenze v anamnéze
 - ✓ ICH
 - ✓ GCS 15, hemiparéza
-
- ✓ 16 hodin po přijetí dyspnoe, SpO2 72%
 - ✓ neurologický nálezn bez změny
 - ✓ aspirační bronchopneumonie, OTI, UPV
 - ✓ kontrolní CT mozku – bedside mobilní CT



ZÁVĚR

ZÁVĚR

BENEFIT

X

NEVÝHODY

Mobilní CT mozku

BENEFIT

✓ Eliminace rizika transportu

nestabilní pacient

rozpojování systému u umělé plicní ventilace

zátěž personálu – lékař, sestra

✓ Rychlá diagnostika

Mobilní CT mozku

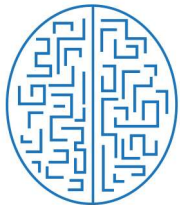
NEVÝHODA

- ✓ Kvalita CT snímku
- ✓ Náročnost pro RTG oddělení

Vzdělávání v neurointenzivní péči



WWW.NCSIM.CZ



17. Workshop

Hemodynamika v intenzivní péči

16. 3. 2018, Liberec

Klinická aplikace funkční hemodynamické monitorace v intenzivní péči

Doc. MUDr. J. Beneš, Ph.D., KARIM, FN Plzeň

Tekutiny v neurointenzivní péči

MUDr. V. Špatenková, Ph.D., JIP Neurocentra, KN Liberec



18. Workshop

Bezpečná umělá plicní ventilace v intenzivní péči

30. 4. 2018, Liberec

**Prof. Marcelo Amato, M.D., Ph.D., São Paulo,
Brazílie**

Simulační workshop

Prof. Ing. Karel Roubík, Ph.D., ČVUT, Praha

MUDr. Mikuláš Mlček, Ph.D., 1. LF UK, Praha



**International prospective observational
StudY on iNtrAcranial PreSsurE in intensive
care (ICU)**

The SYNAPSE-ICU Study

<https://www.esicm.org/research/trials/trials-group-2/synapse-icu/>

Národní koordinátorka pro ČR
MUDr. Věra Špatenková, Ph.D.
vera.spatenkova@nemlib.cz

NEUROINTENZIVNÍ PÉČE



Děkuji za pozornost