

# Transfer of AMI Cardiogenic Shock Patients to a level 1 Shock Center

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# disclosures

- No disclosures pertaining to this presentation

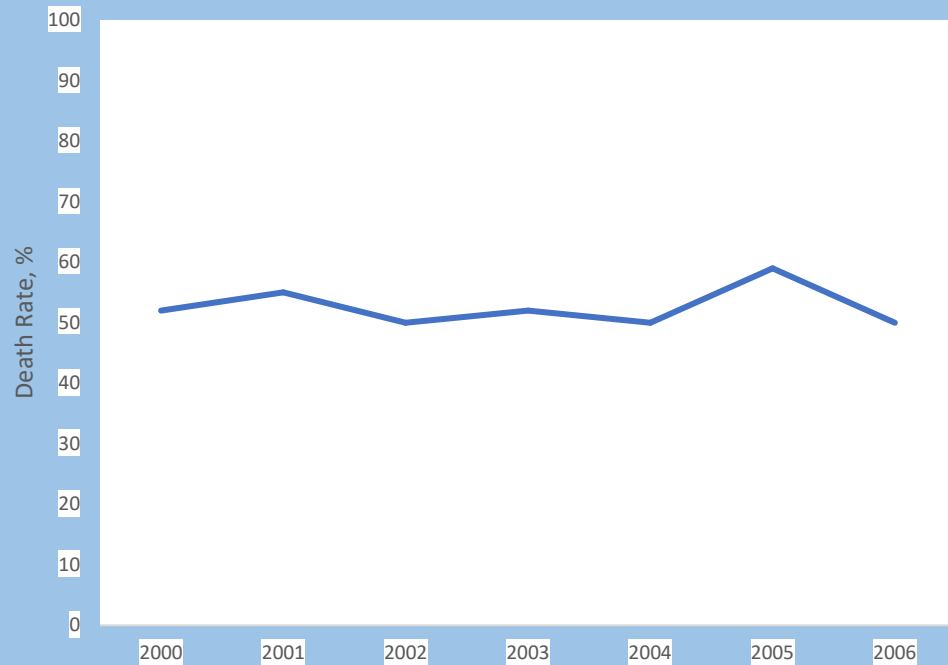
# Definition cardiogenic shock

- Cardiogenic Shock was defined as the presence of at least 2 of the following:
  - Hypotension (defined as a SBP < 90 or use of inotropes or vasopressors to maintain SBP)
  - Signs of end organ hypoperfusion (cool extremities, oliguria/anuria, elevated lactate levels, altered mentation, etc)
  - Hemodynamic evidence of hypoperfusion represented by a cardiac index <2.2 L/min/m<sup>2</sup> or a CPO <0.6-0.8W. PCWP > 15mmhg

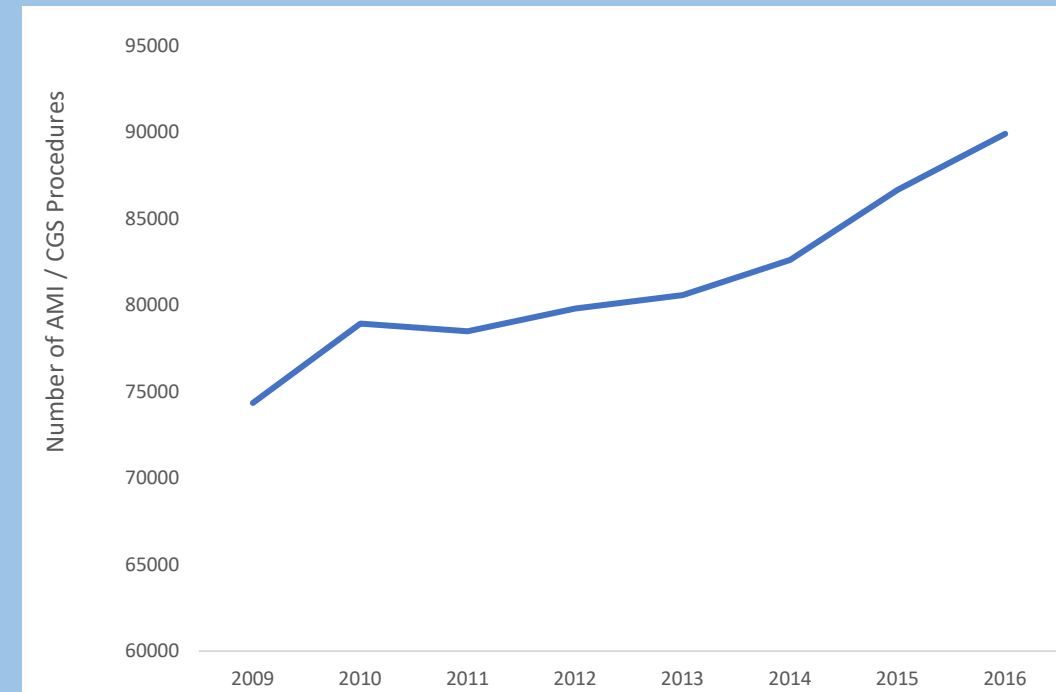
# AMI Shock Mortality unchanged in > 20 Years

## High In-Hospital Mortality During AMI Cardiogenic Shock<sup>3</sup>

N = 23,696



## US AMI/CGS cases per year<sup>1,2</sup>



1. Sandhu A, et al. Circulation. 2015;132:1249-1257

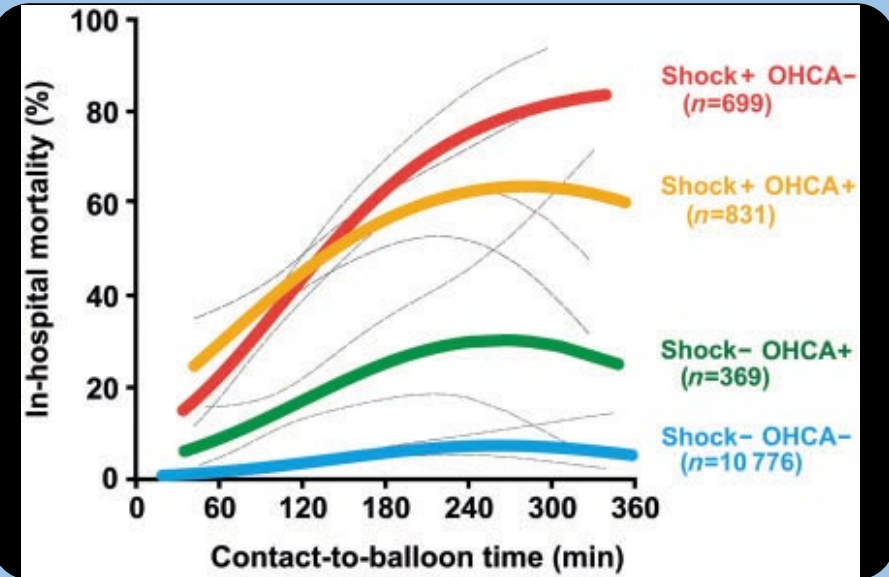
2. Acute Cardiac Assist Report, Health Research International – August 2015

3. Jeger, et al. Ann Intern Med. 2008

# TREATMENT DELAY IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASE IN MORTALITY

A 'golden hour' for care exists for AMI-CS

## FITT-STEMI Trial

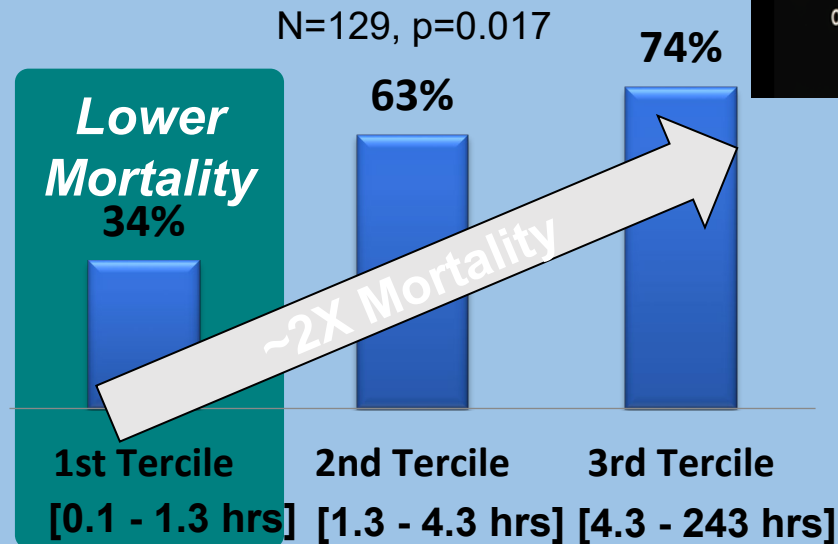


Scholz et al. *Eur Heart J.* 2018;39:1065-1074

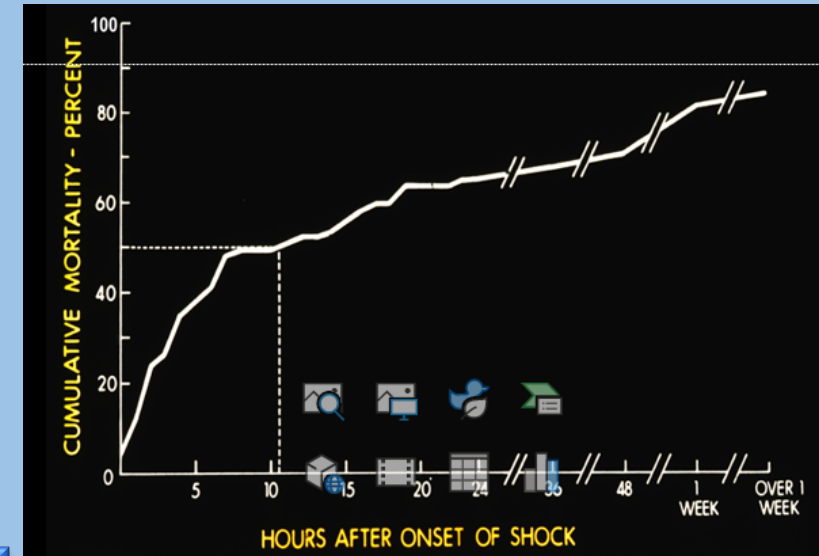
Every 10-min treatment delay resulted in 3.31% additional deaths in PCI-treated patients

Significant decrease in survival with >90 min after first medical contact

## Mortality based on CS Onset to Impella Support Time

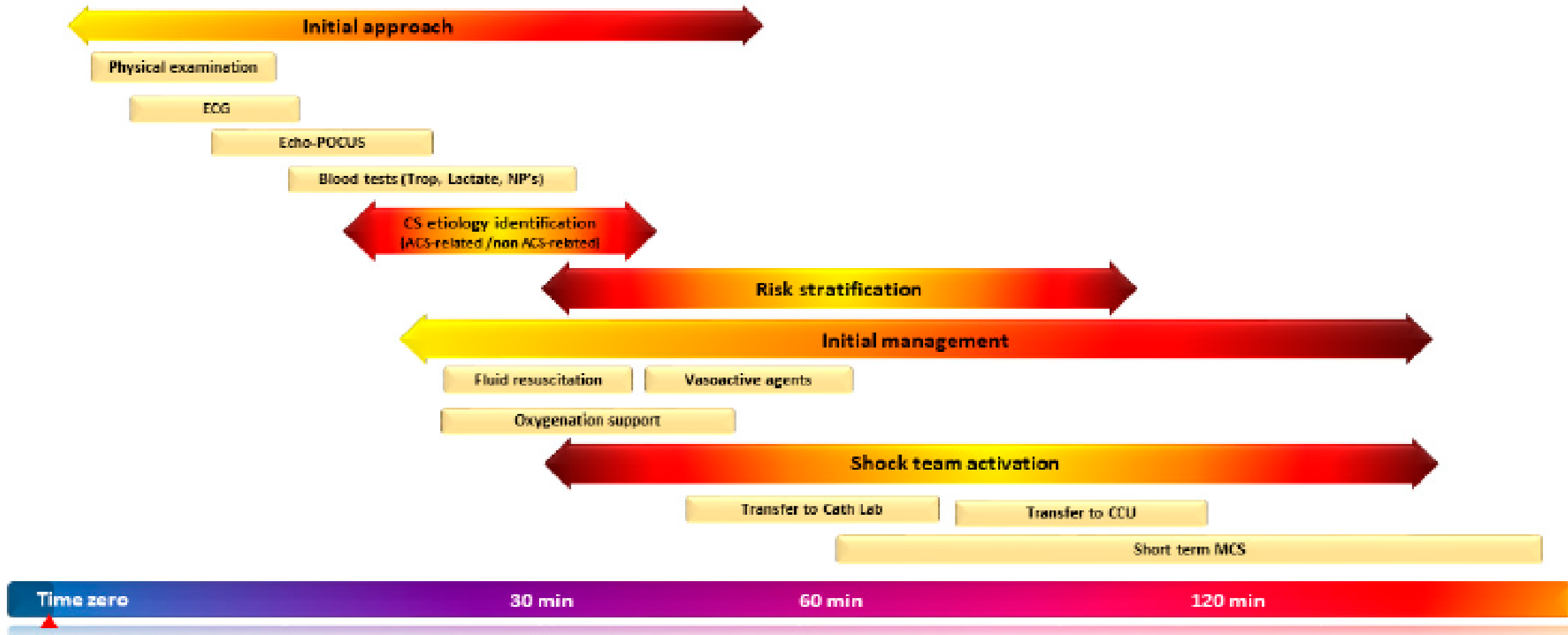


Basir et al. *Am J Cardiol.* 2017;119:845-851



Time from onset to diagnosis and treatment is critical to survival

# Cardiogenic Shock ED Roadmap



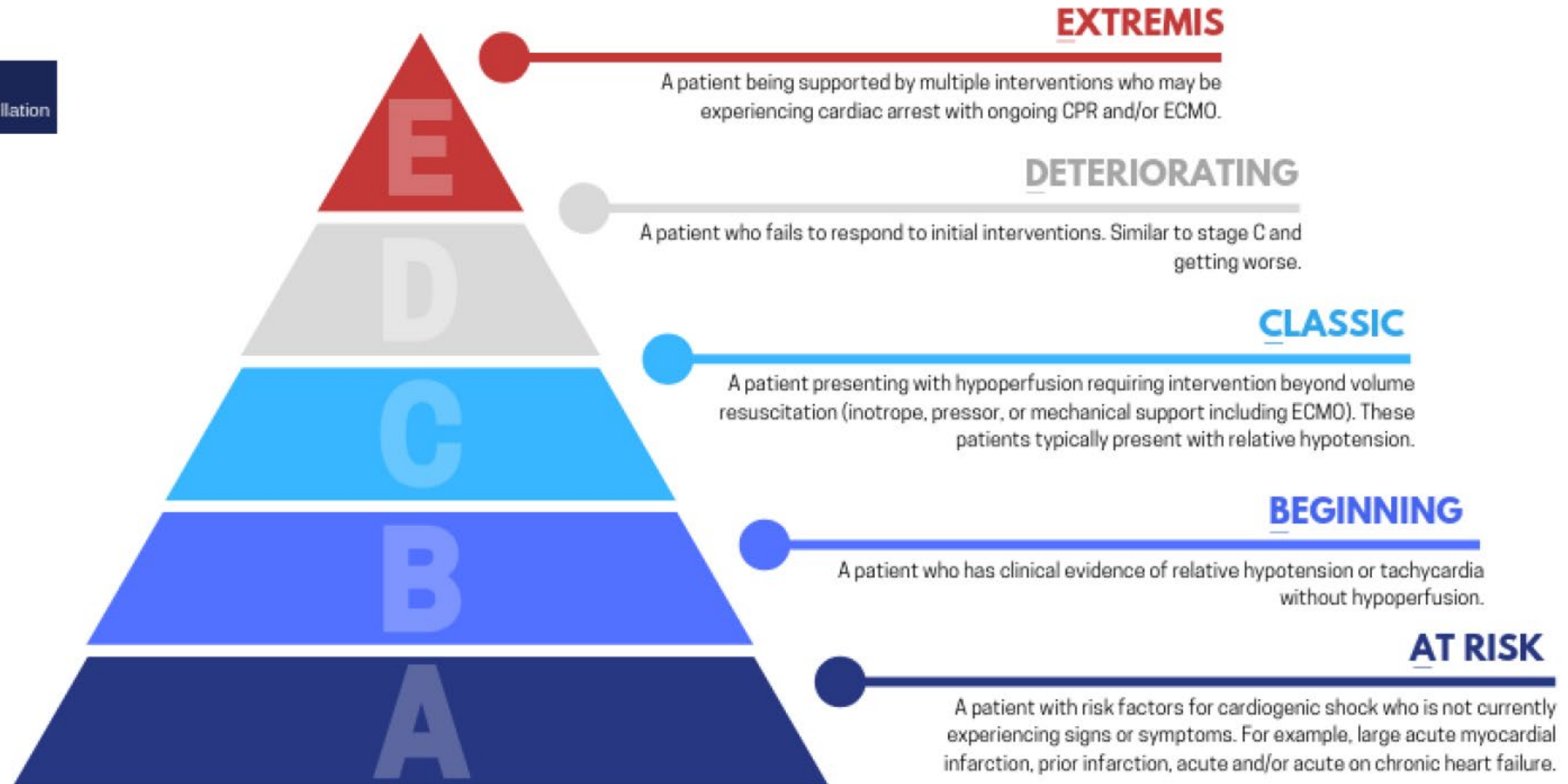
# Risk stratify. SCAI stages



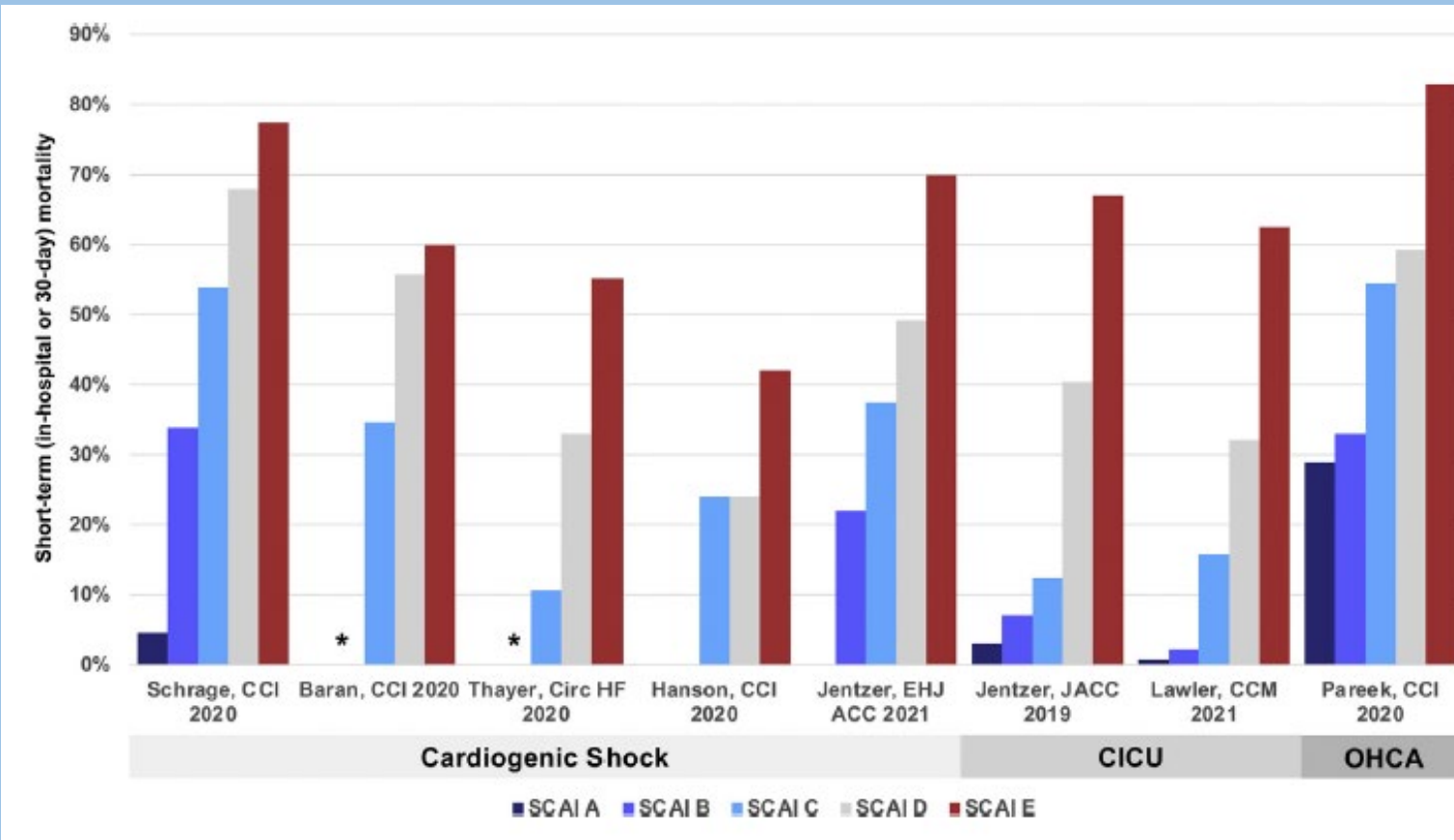
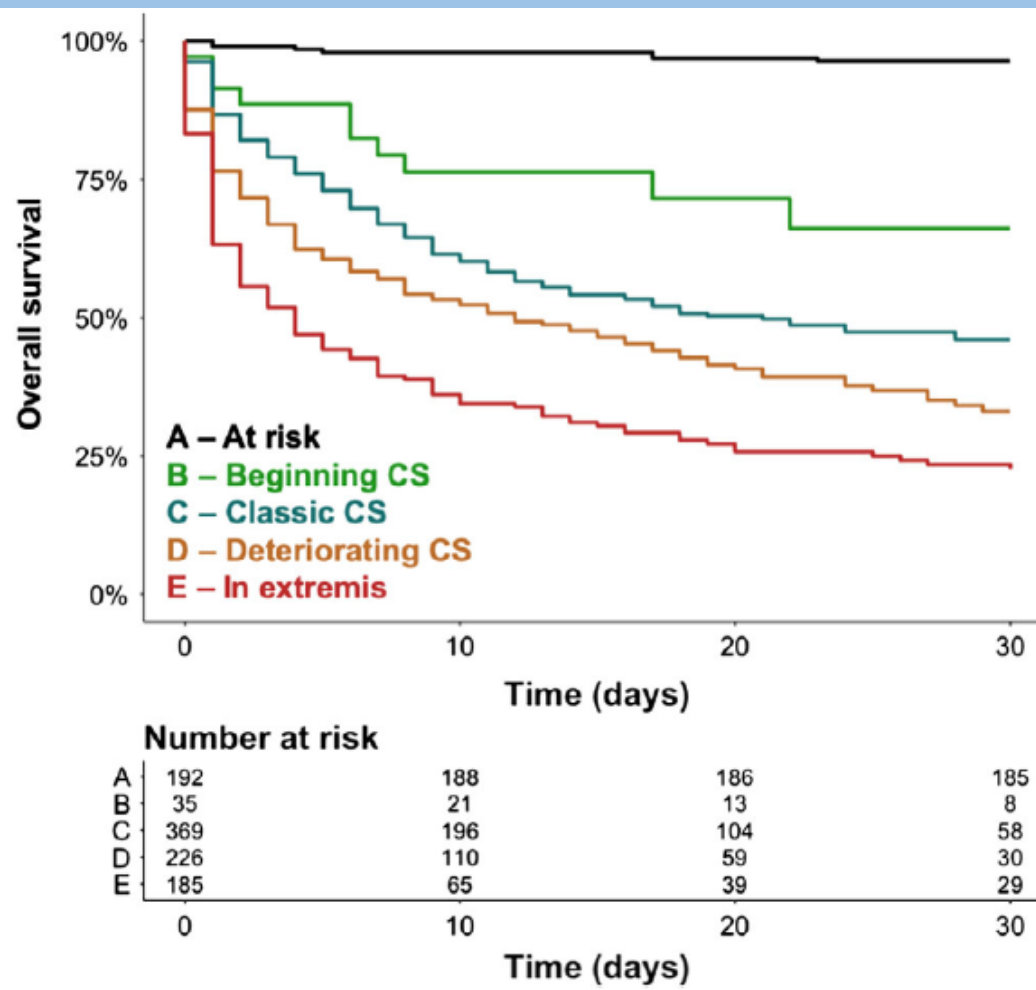
## SCAI Stages of Cardiogenic Shock

Adapted from the SCAI Clinical Expert Consensus Statement on the Classification of Cardiogenic Shock  
Endorsed by ACC, AHA, SCCM, and STS

**Arrest (A) Modifier:**  
CPR, including defibrillation

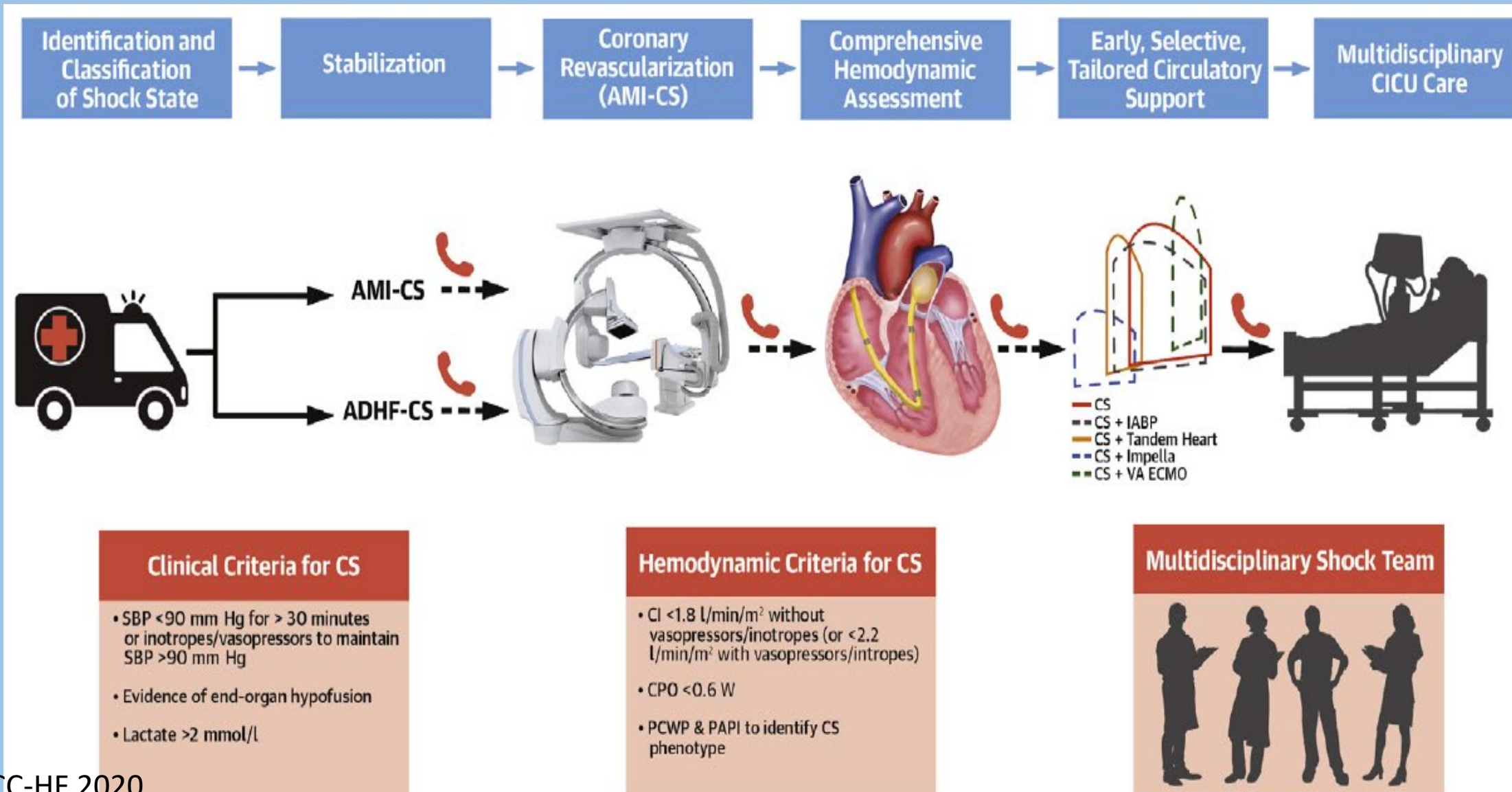


# Validation SCAI Shock Stages





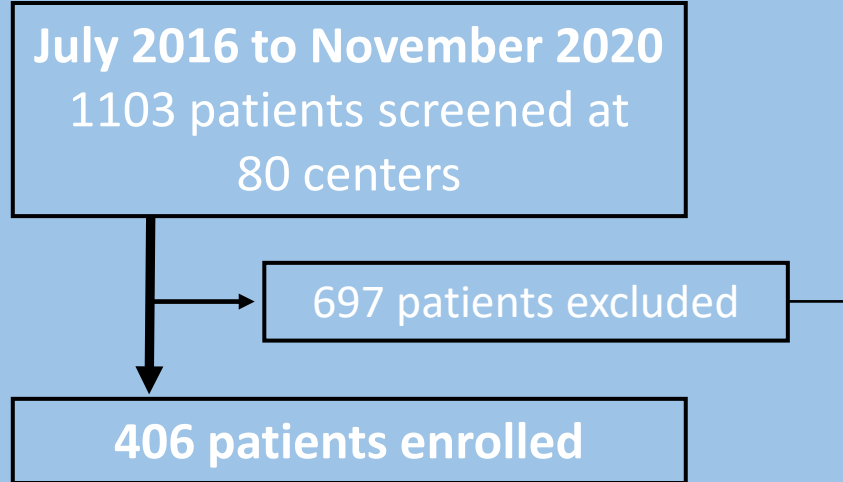
# CARDIOGENIC SHOCK PROTOCOLS- INOVA



# National Cardiogenic Shock Initiative

## Study Design

- **DESIGN:** Prospective, non-randomized, single-arm, multi-center study
- **OBJECTIVE:** To assess the impact of early MCS, guided by invasive hemodynamics, on outcomes in AMICS, using the NCSI protocol.
- NCT03677180



\*more than one exclusion criteria can apply

Inclusion Criteria Not Met*	
No PCI performed	231
No evidence of hypotension	36
No evidence of hypoperfusion (clinically or by invasive hemodynamics)	36
No evidence of AMI	24

Exclusion Criteria Met*	
IABP prior to Impella	195
Unwitnessed Arrest or ROSC >30 min	108
Other Shock	57
Active Bleeding	43
Mechanical Complication of AMI	29
Recent Major Surgery	21
LV Thrombus	10
Mechanical Aortic Valve	4

# NATIONAL CSI ALGORITHM

RAPID Identification of Cardiogenic Shock



Cath Lab Activation



Femoral Access



AMI/CS Confirmed



MCS

AMI/CS Unconfirmed

LHC\*

RHC\*

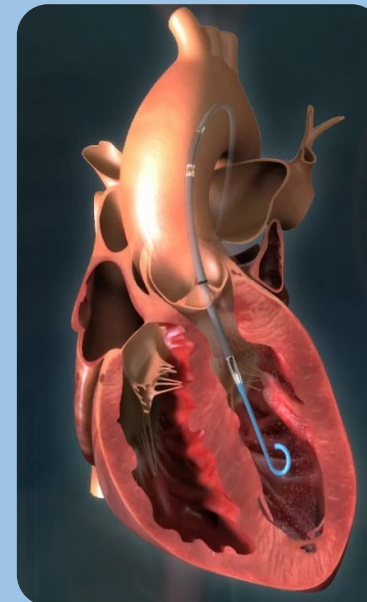
Echo\*

\*As needed to confirm diagnosis



Door  
To  
Support  
Time

Target  
< 90  
minutes



CARDIAC POWER OUTPUT  
(CPO)  
 $CPO = MAP \times CO / 451$

PULMONARY ARTERY  
PULSATILITY INDEX  
(PAPI)  
 $PAPI = sPA - dPA / RA$

MCS



PCI



Right Heart Cath

$CPO < 0.6$



Calculate PAPI



$PAPI > 0.9$



RV Normal



Consider ↑  
LV Support

$PAPI < 0.9$ ,  $RA > 12$ , DSA\*



Possible RV Failure



Consider  
RV Support

$CPO \geq 0.6$  and  
 $PAPI > 0.9$

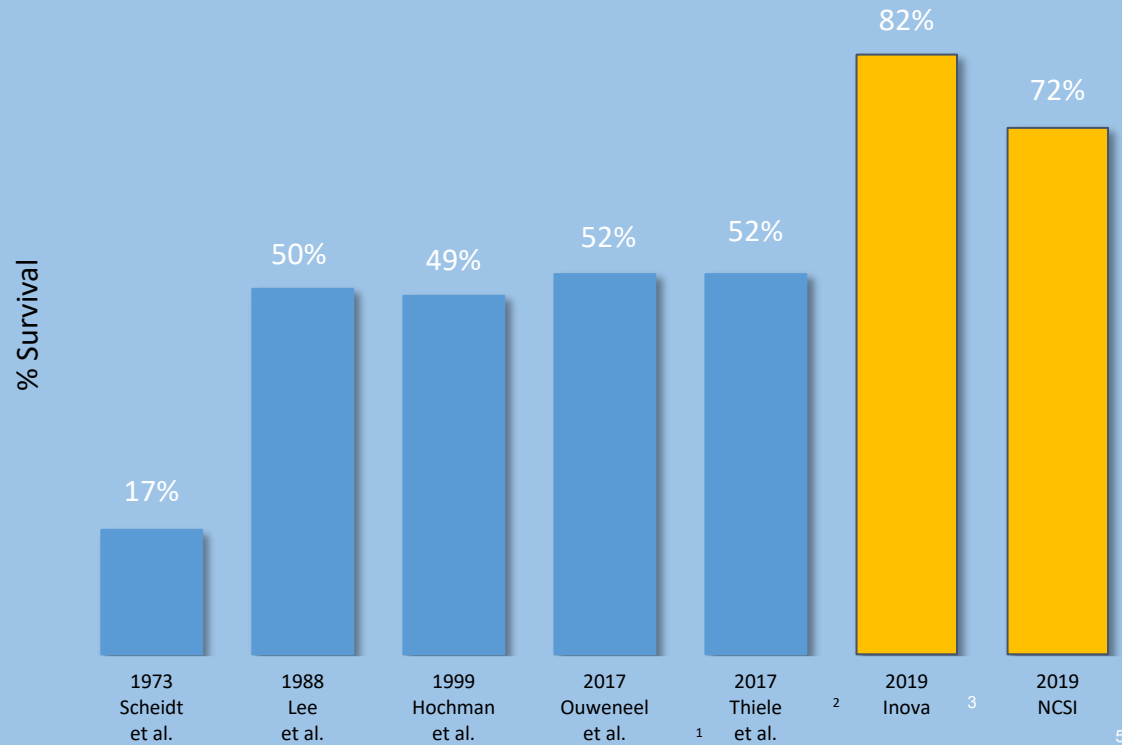


Continue to Titrate  
↓ Pressors/Inotropes

\* Diastolic Suction Alarms

# Improved Survival and Native Heart Recovery

## Investigator-Led AMI Cardiogenic Shock Studies



### Best Practice Protocols Include<sup>2,3,4</sup>

- Identify and support cardiogenic shock early
- Aggressive down-titration of inotropes
- Identify inadequate LV support and escalate
- Identify RV dysfunction early and support
- Systematic use of RHC to guide therapy

1. Thiele et al. *N Engl J of Med.* 2017;377:2419-2432

2. Tehrani et al. *JACC.* 2019;73:1659-1669

3. Basir et al. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv.* 2019;93:1173-1183

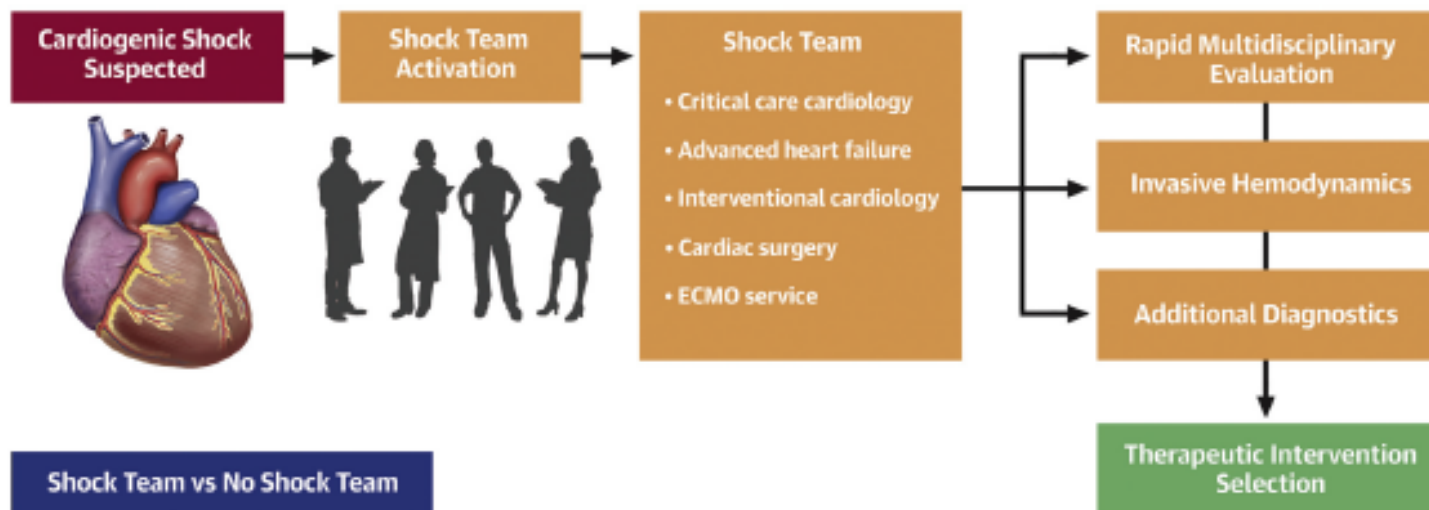
4. O'Neill. *TCT 2020*

5. Sawa. *Annual Scientific Meeting, Japanese Circulation Society 2020*



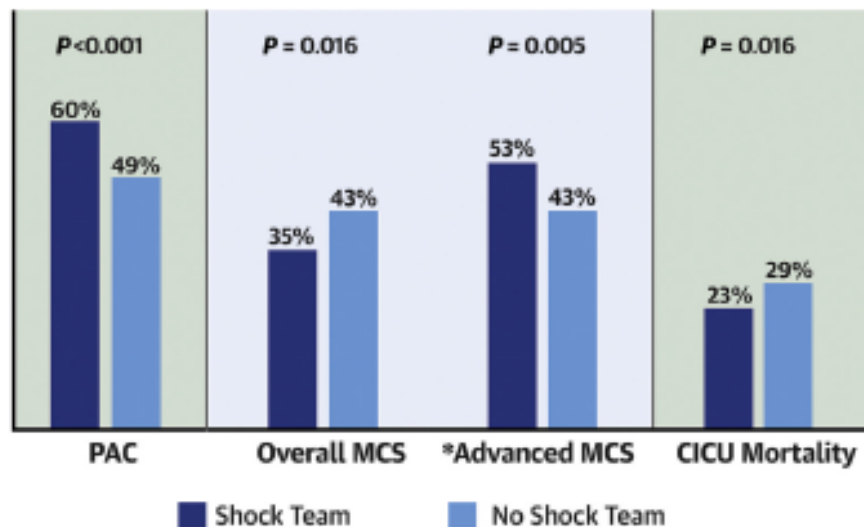
# Why have SHOCK TEAMS

## CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Prototypical Shock Team Workflow and Associated Outcomes



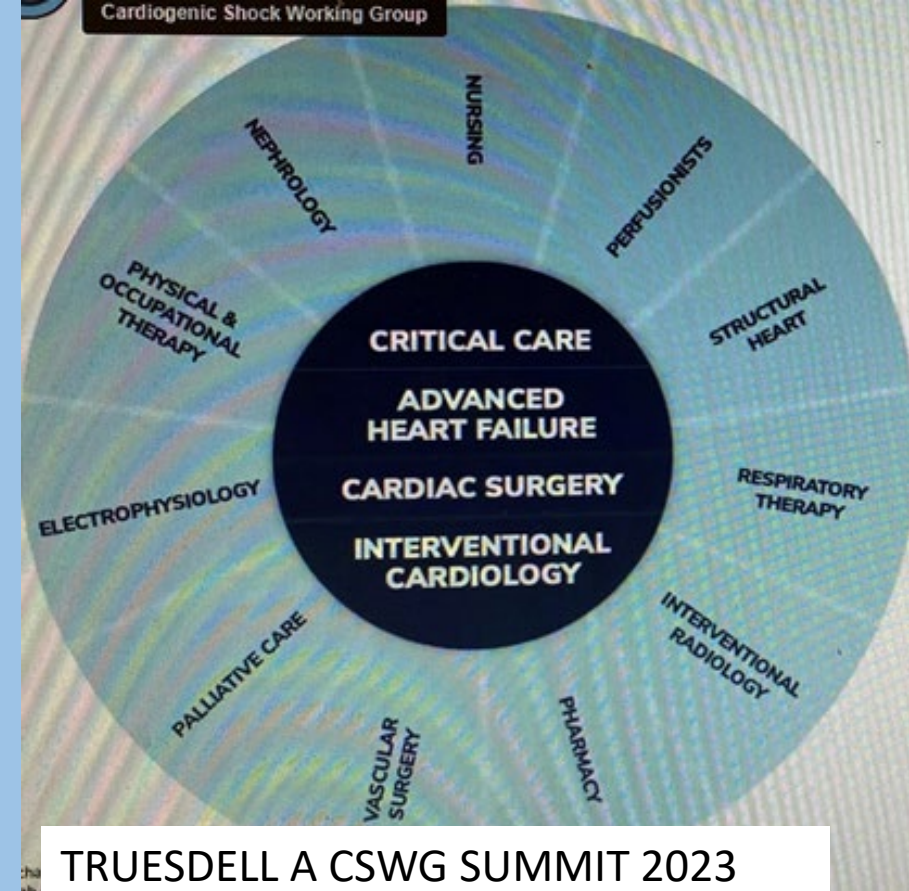
Shock Team vs No Shock Team Center Population Characteristics	
Cardiogenic shock admissions (n)	546 vs 696
AMI-CS (%)	27 vs 28
Admission lactate (mmol/L)	2.3 vs 2.3
PCWP (mm Hg)	25 vs 22
CI (L/min/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.9 vs 2.0
CPO (W)	0.62 vs 0.64

Proportion of Cardiogenic Shock Admissions

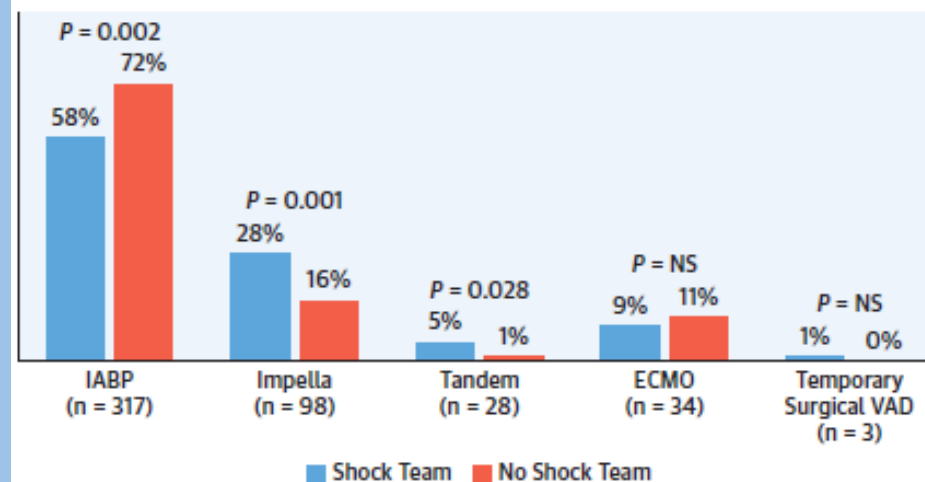


Papalos, A.I. et al J Am Coll Cardiol. 2021;78(13):1309-1317.

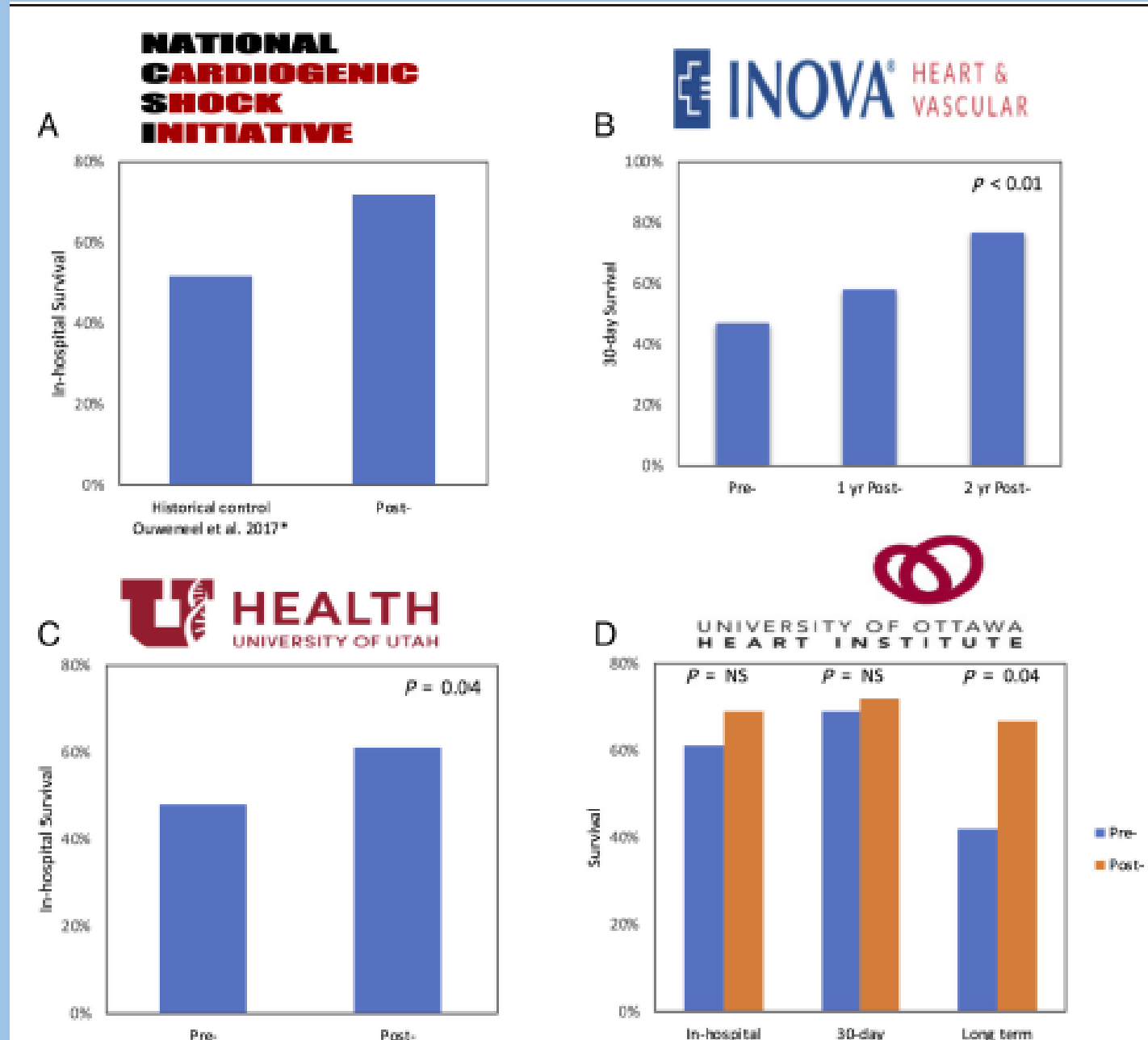
Papalos JACC 2012 CRITICAL CARE CARDIOLOGY TRIAL  
NETWORK N24 (10 SHOCK TEAM)



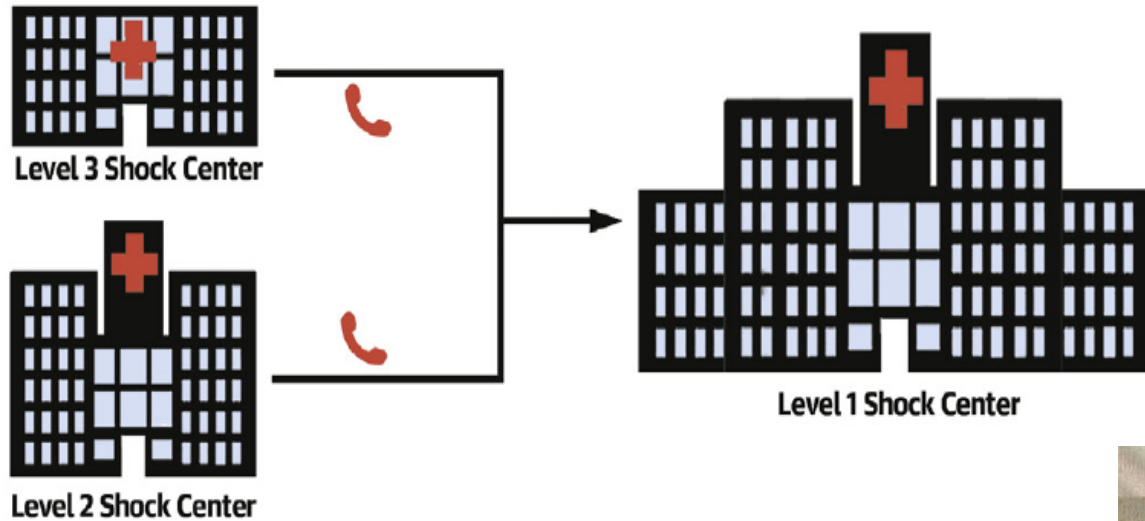
TRUEDEL A CSWG SUMMIT 2023



# Shock teams proof of concept

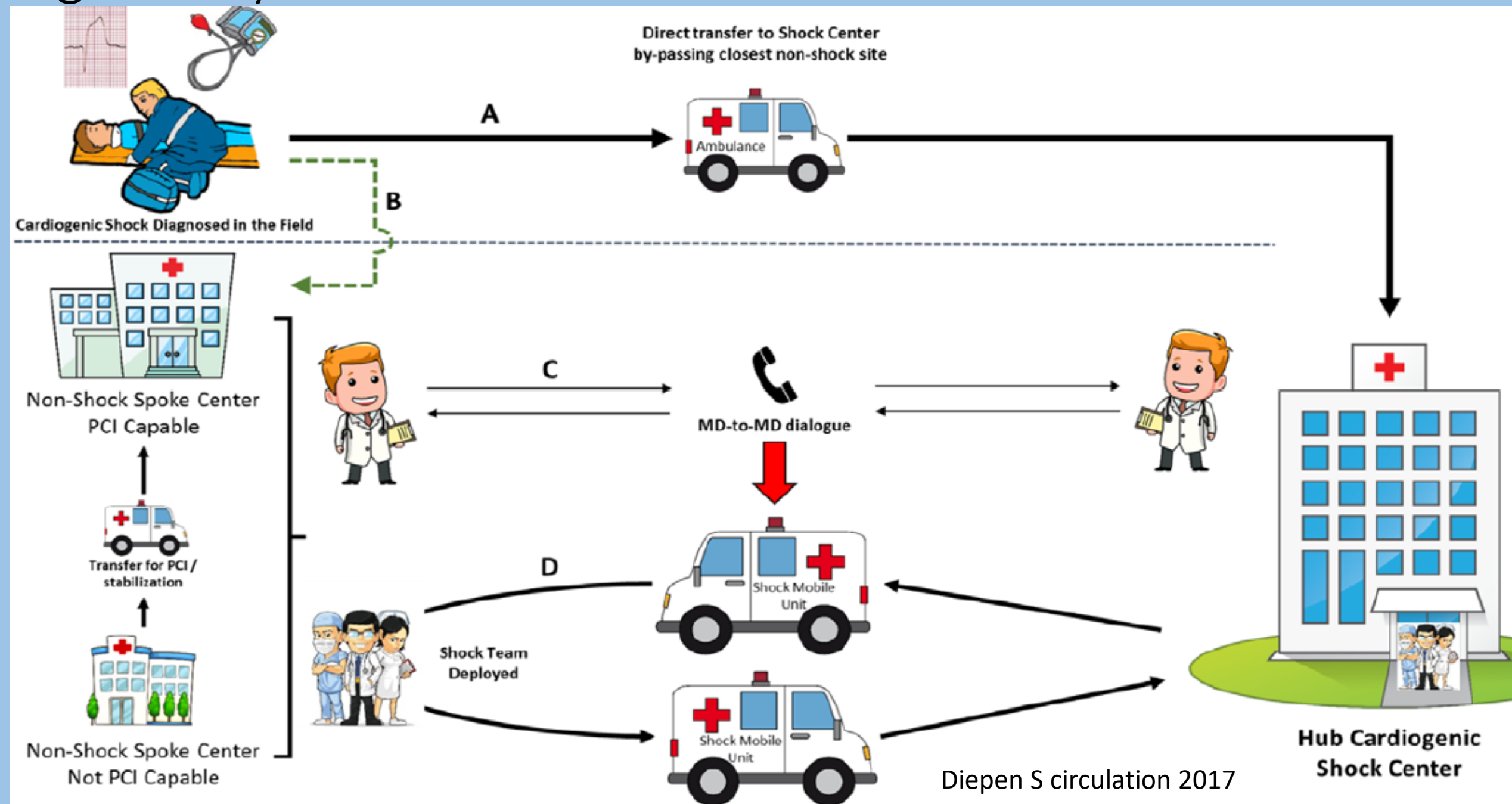


# Regional Systems of care for treatment of cardiogenic shock (right care , right place, right time)

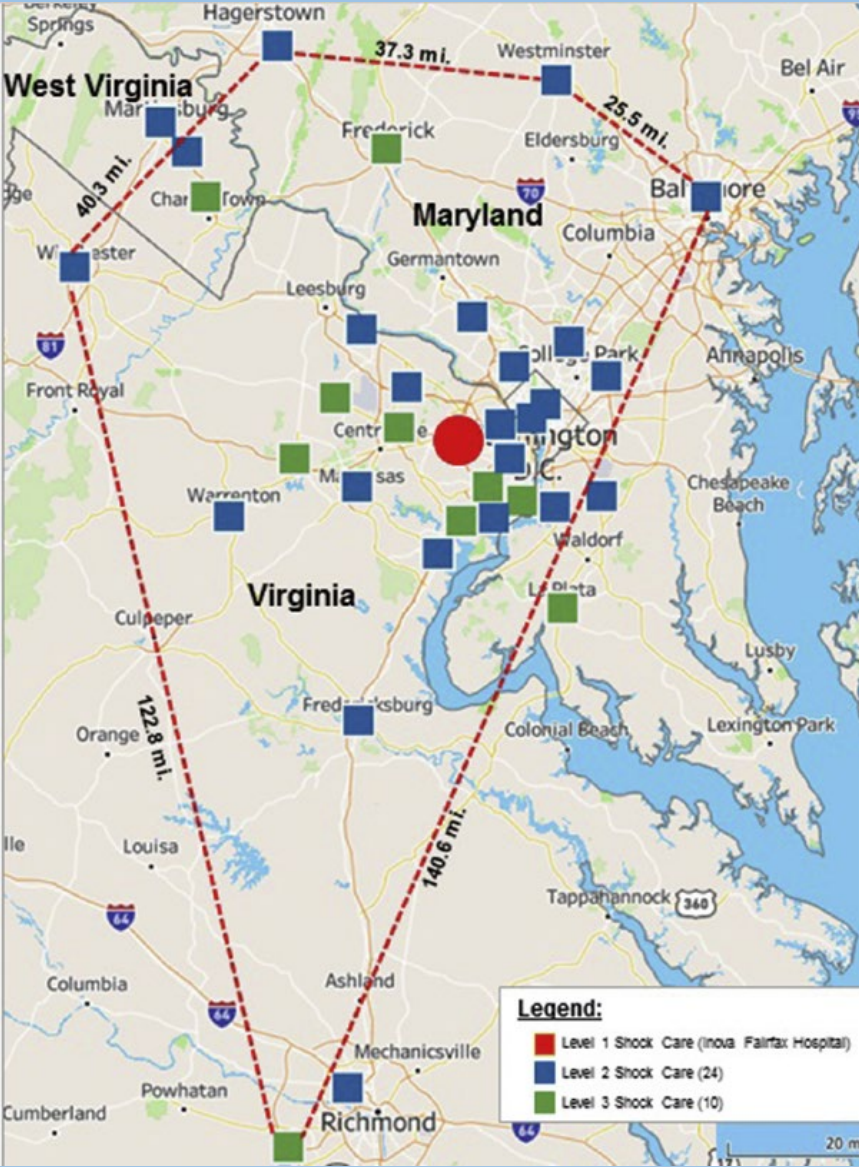




# Regional systems of care



# STANDARIZED AND REGIONAL NETWORK OF CARE FOR CARDIOGENIC SHOCK



520 Consecutive Patients Treated for Cardiogenic Shock via a Regionalized Shock Network

- Criteria for Diagnosis of Cardiogenic Shock
- AMI or Heart Failure
  - SBP <90 mm Hg for 30 min or use of vasopressors
  - Evidence of end-organ hypoperfusion
  - Cardiac Index <1.8 L/min/m<sup>2</sup>
  - PCWP ≥15 mm Hg

234 patients Initially Triageed at Level 1 ("Hub") Shock Center

286 patients Initially Triageed at Level 2/3 ("Spoke") Shock Centers prior to Transfer to Hub

75 AMI-CS patients

159 HF-CS patients

144 AMI-CS patients

142 HF-CS patients

Unable to confirm status of 4 patients at 30 days post-hospital discharge

Unable to confirm status of 4 patients at 30 days post-hospital discharge

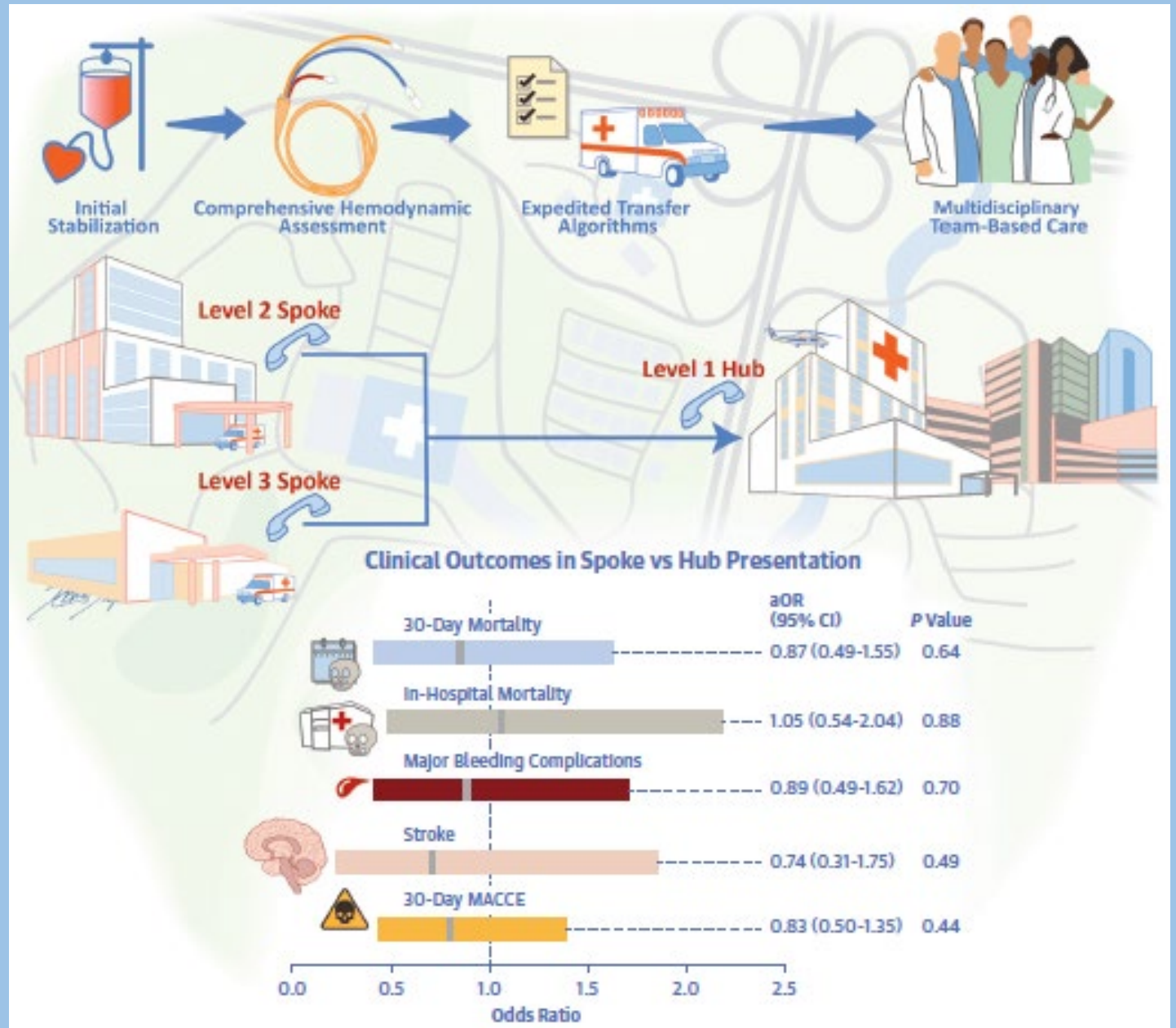
512 patients (98.5%) followed through 30 days post hospital discharge

# Cardiogenic Shock transfers. SYSTEMS OF CARE.

Comparison of Short-Term Outcomes Between Spoke and Hub Patients



TEHRANI JACC-HF 2022

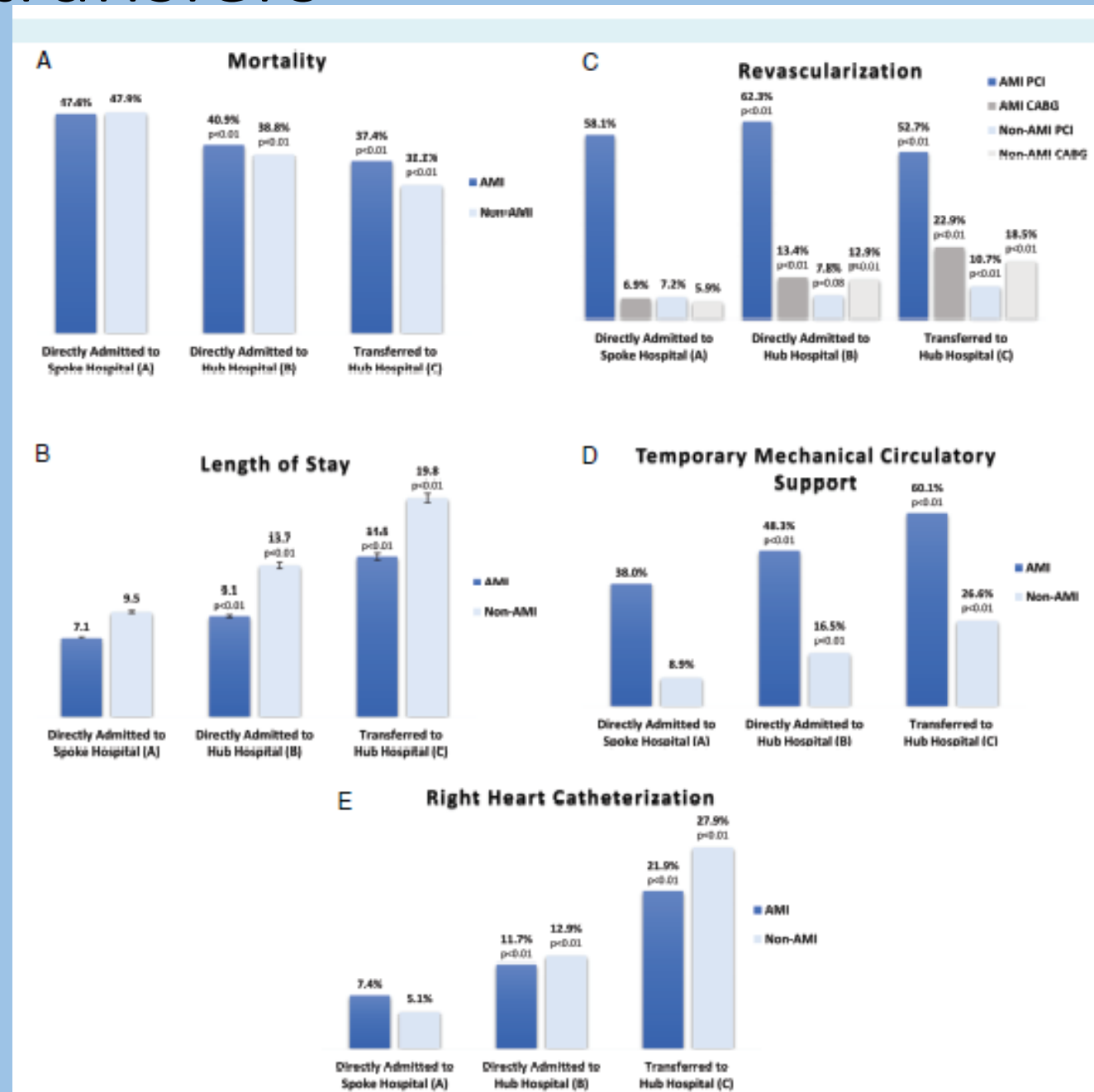




# Cardiogenic shock transfers

Lu D Euro J of HF 2021

NATIONWIDE READMISSIONS DATABASE



# TRANSFER AMICS TO A LEVEL 1 SHOCK CENTER

## ADVANCED MCS SUPPORT

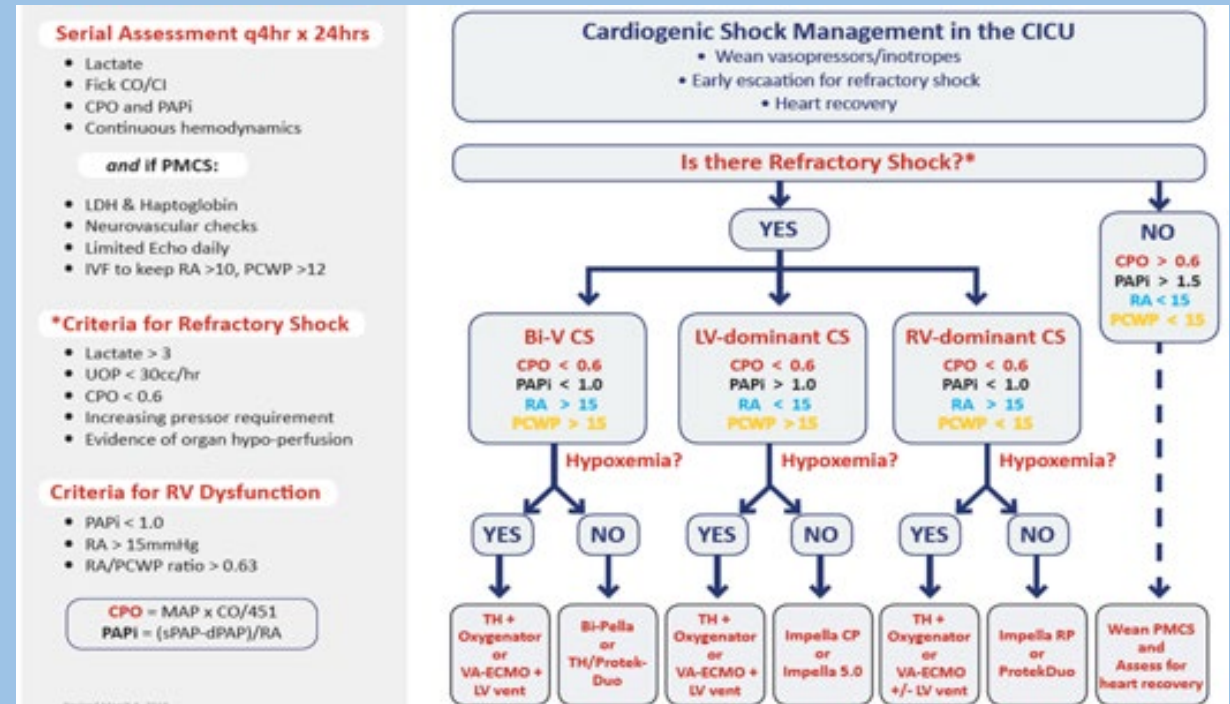
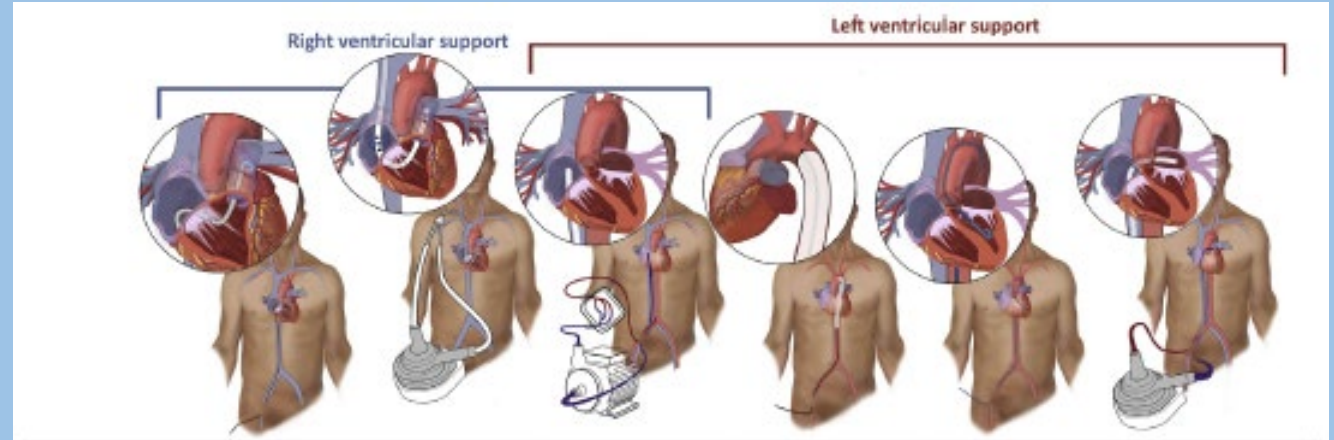
### Shock Team



### CS SHOCK/ AMICS PROTOCOLS

# IMPROVE OUTCOME

TEHRANI JACC-HF 2020



# OPTIMAL COMMUNICATION Guide

## Cardiogenic Shock Call Discussion Guide

- Brief HPI
- Pertinent PMH (with focus on chronic end organ dysfunction)
- Baseline Functional Status
- Vital Signs (within last 1 hour)
  - o Hemodynamics via PA Catheter (if available): CVP, PAP, PCWP, CI, SVO2
  - o Current Vasoactive Medication Doses
  - o Current Ventilator or Oxygen Settings
- Objective Data
  - o ABG and Lactate within last 2 hours
  - o Creatinine and Liver Function Tests within last 12 hours
  - o Other significantly abnormal laboratory findings (INR, CBC, etc.)
  - o Urine Output
  - o TTE with assessment of biventricular function within last 24 hours
  - o Left Heart Cath Results (if available)

At conclusion of call:

1. Accepting Physician
2. Unit / Bed #
3. Transfer Modality (Air vs. Ground; Lifelight or other Service)
4. Recommendations for Immediate Interventions



## Optimal Interdisciplinary Shock Communication

### Part 1: Initial Evaluation

#### History and Physical

Age, primary diagnosis, comorbidities, meds, allergies  
Vitals, BMI, supplemental O<sub>2</sub>, exam, SCAI SHOCK class

#### Hemodynamic Support

Current lines, drips and doses  
Mechanical circulatory support, settings, complications

#### Laboratories

CBC, BMP+LFTs, troponin, BNP, procalcitonin  
Lactate, ABG, SaO<sub>2</sub>, SvO<sub>2</sub>

#### Social History

Frailty, baseline function, social support, adherence

#### Code Status / Goals of Care

### Part 2: Advanced Evaluation

#### Echocardiogram

BiV size/function, valvular and structural abnormalities, effusion, CO/CI, LVOT VTI, other pertinent details

#### Right Heart Cath

RA, RV, PA (systolic, diastolic, mean), PCW pressures  
Calculated CO, CI, CPO, PAPi, PVR

#### Coronary Angiogram

Anatomy ± PCI, complications, antiplatelet therapy

#### Mechanical Circulatory Support

Settings, anticoagulation, limb perfusion, LV venting

#### Advanced Therapies Candidacy

# CONCLUSION

- EARLY DIAGNOSIS
- EARLY TREATMENT



PARAMOUNT “GOLDEN HOUR”

- SHOCK TEAM ACTIVATION EARLY. TRANSFER PATIENTS FOR APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF CARE  
( RIGHT CARE, RIGHT PLACE, RIGHT TIME)
  - SHOCK TEAM
  - SHOCK PROTOCOLS
  - RESOURCES
- WORK WITH HOSPITALS IN THE REGION TO HAVE A REGIONAL NETWORK SYSTEM OF CARE.
  - EDUCATION
  - PROTOCOLS
  - COMMUNICATION
- PARTICIPATE IN REGISTRIES AND TRIALS ( ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE )
  - CSWG REGISTRY
  - CERAMIC REGISTRY- AMICS
  - RECOVER IV-AMICS
  - ISO- SHOCK-AMICS

THANK YOU