

2016 춘계 심장학회

ECG Stroll From Sinus to Papillary Muscle

09:15-09:30

# What's Wrong in Ventricular Repolarization?

울산대 내과  
남기병

**Male/67**

**1.COPD (emphysema)**

**2. Adm for lung volume reduction (LVR)**

**- 기관지 내시경 폐용적 축소술**

**내원 7년전부터 COPD 로 oo 병원 F/U중임**

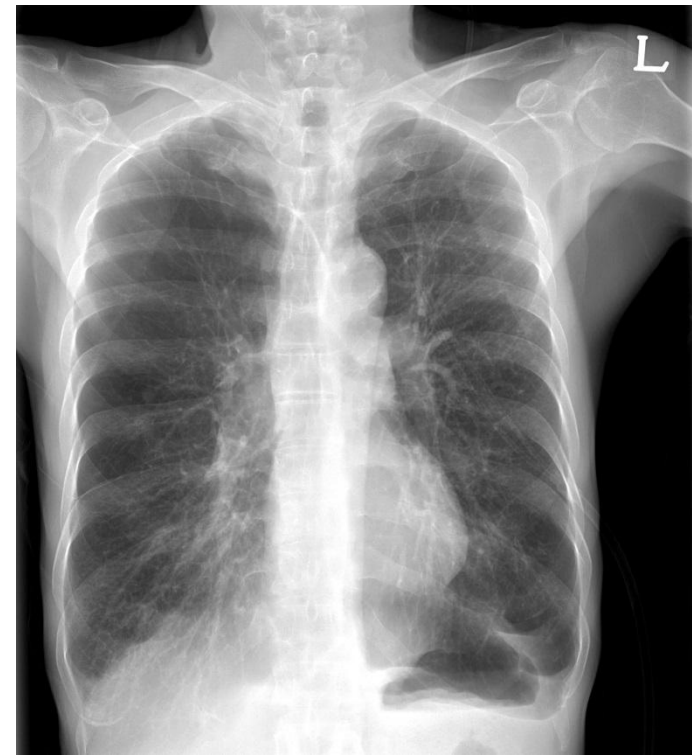
**내원 2년전부터 DOE증가하였고**

**Home O<sub>2</sub> 1.5L/min 사용 중**

**화장실 이동 시에도 숨이 차다고 함**

**수시로 입/퇴원 반복, 중환자실 치료 여러 차례 함**

**2013.12.22 LVR 시술 위해 입원함**

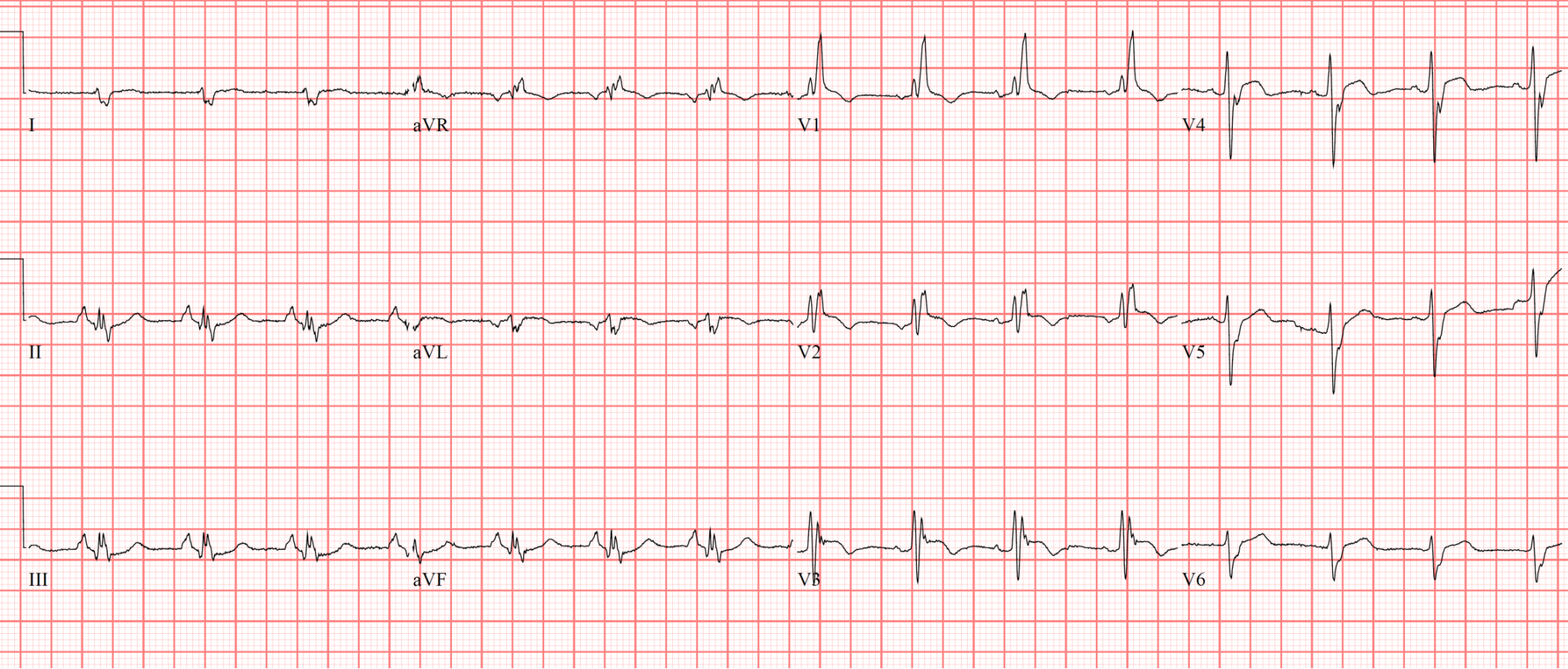


2013/12/22

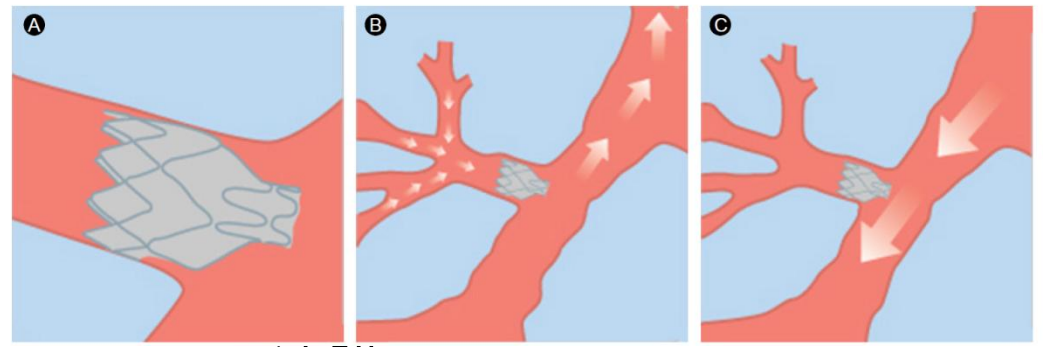
**PFT(2013.4.18) FVC(34%) FEV1(14%) FEV1/FVC(30)**

**PFT(2013.2.21) FVC(49%) FEV1(18%) FEV1/FVC(27)**

**DLCO(22%)**



## ◆ Hospital course

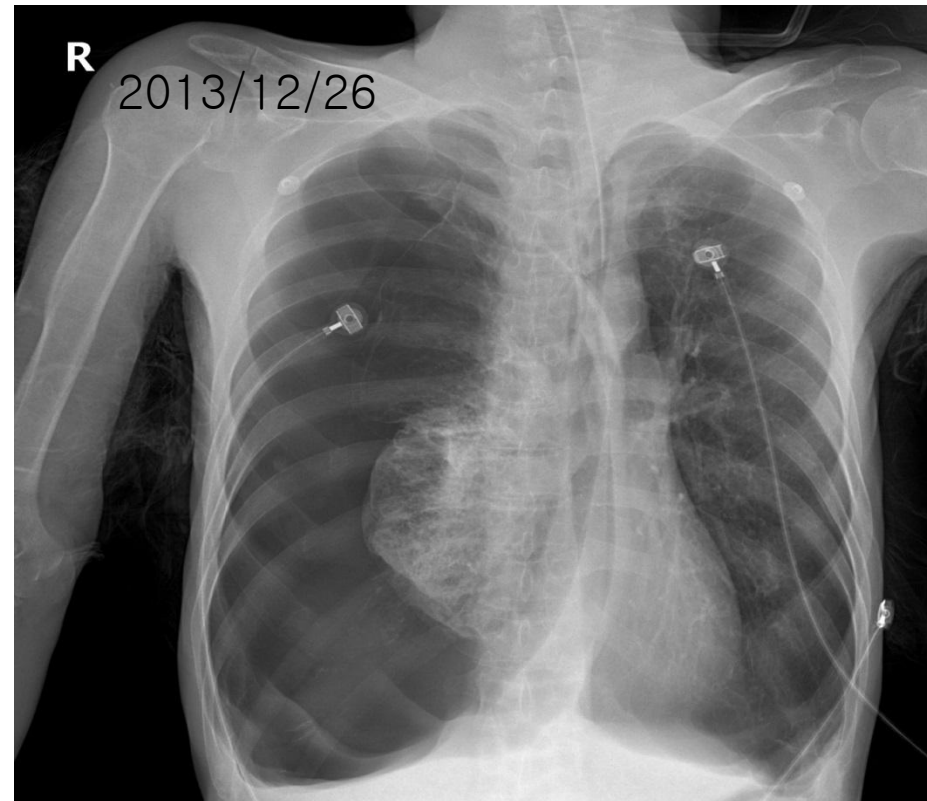
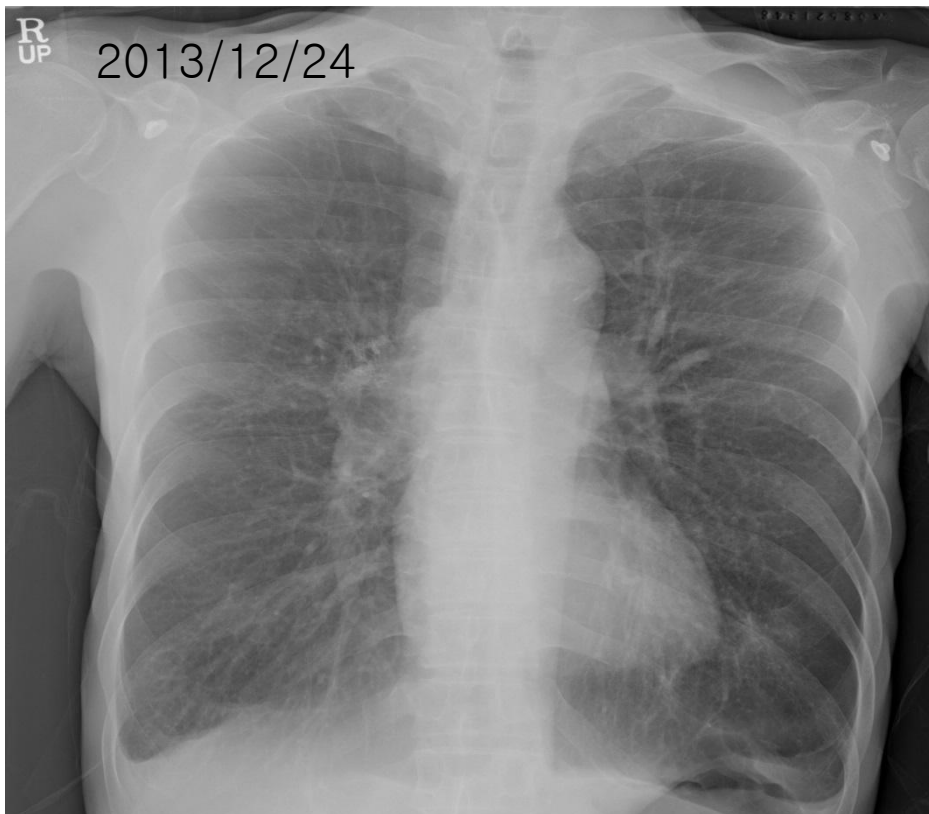


201.12.24 RUL 으로의 lung volume reduction 시행.  
시행 후 post CXR 상으로 급성 합병증 없었음.

12.26 저녁 11시 40 분경, 갑자기 화장실 갔다가 쓰러지는 것을 목격하였고, 가슴 답답함 호소하는 양상이었으나 mental 은 alert 하였음.

NP 1L 정도 유지하던 분이나, reservoir 15 L 로 올려도 saturation 75 % 밖에 나오지 않아, ambu-bagging 시작함.----이후, saturation 85% 정도로 유지되었으나, ABGA 상에서 CO<sub>2</sub> retention 110 이상 확인되고, 환자 mental drowsy 해져, intubation 시행함. (11시 50 분경.)

pulse 잘안만져져, A-line 시도 중에, V-Tachy 로 변하여, cardioversion 1회 진행하고 CPR 2cycle 시행 후 ROSC 되어 ICU 입실



saturation 75 % , CO2 retention 110 이상 되고, mental drowsy 해져, intubation

2013.12.26 23: VT

24:00 CPR followed by chest tube insertion

2013.12.27 00:30 ICU이송

이후 BP 65/40 유지되어 2:00부터 levophed 시작하고,  
therapeutic hypothermia 시작함. 이후 혈압은 120 유지

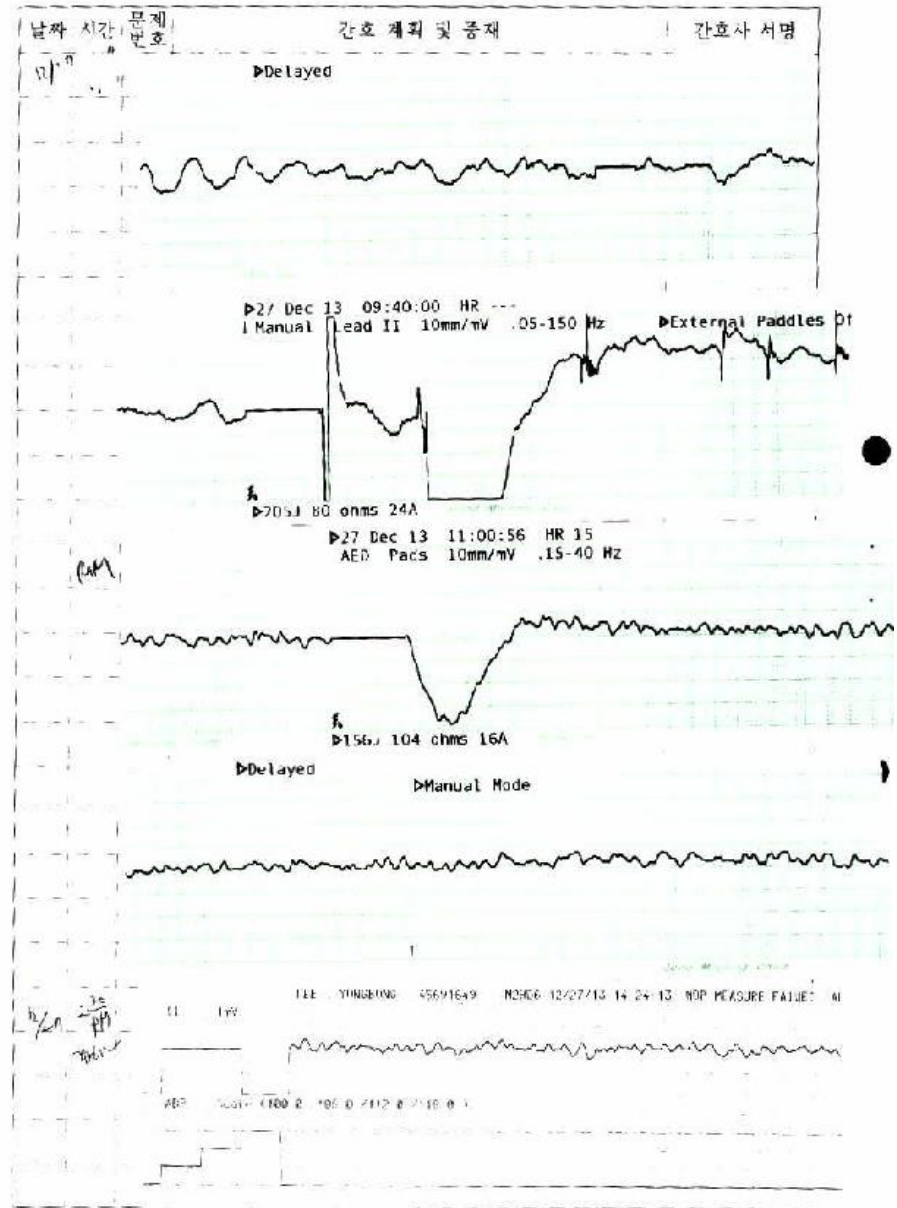
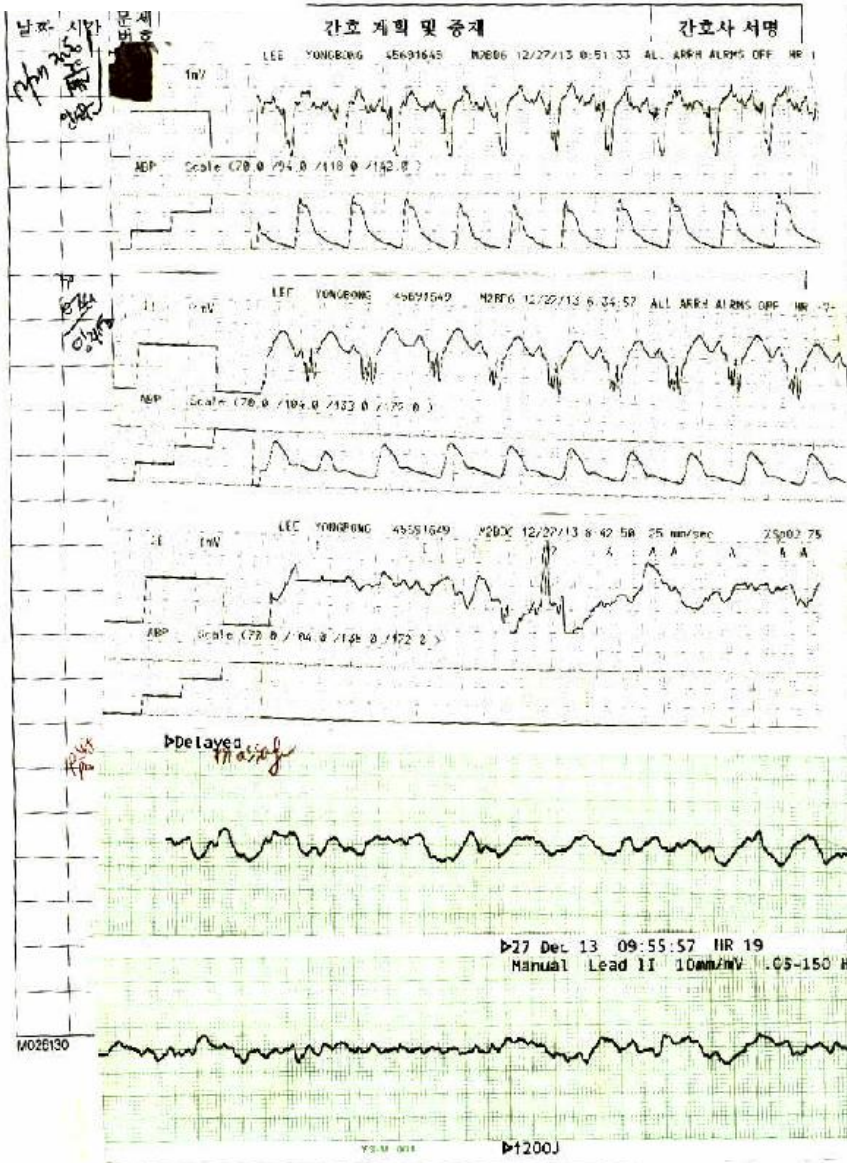


2013.12.27 00:30 ICU이송

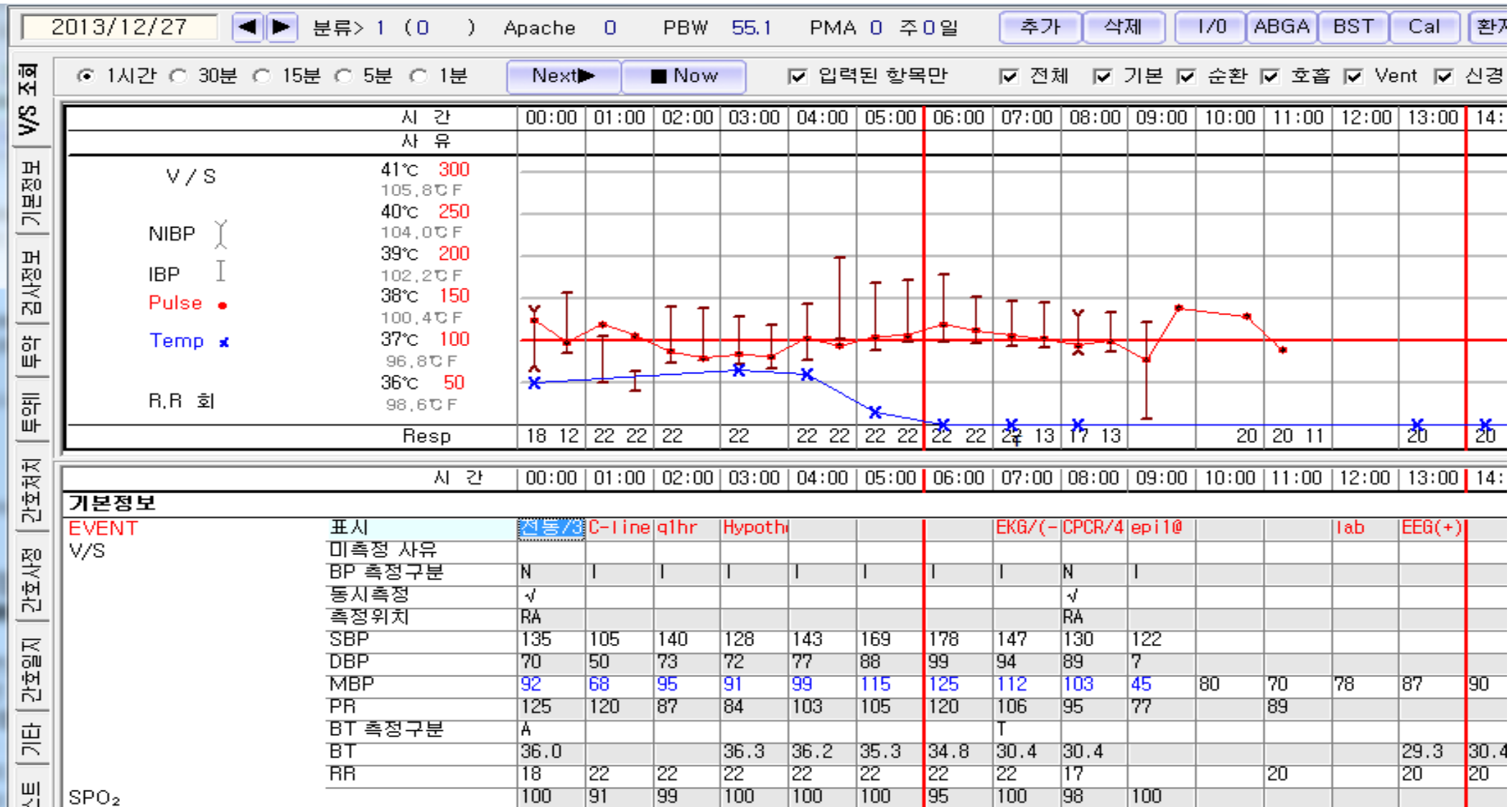
이후 BP 65/40mmHg 로 낮게 유지되어 2:00 AM 부터 levophed 시작하고,  
therapeutic hypothermia 시작함. 이후 혈압은 120mmHg 유지



# 간 호 일 지



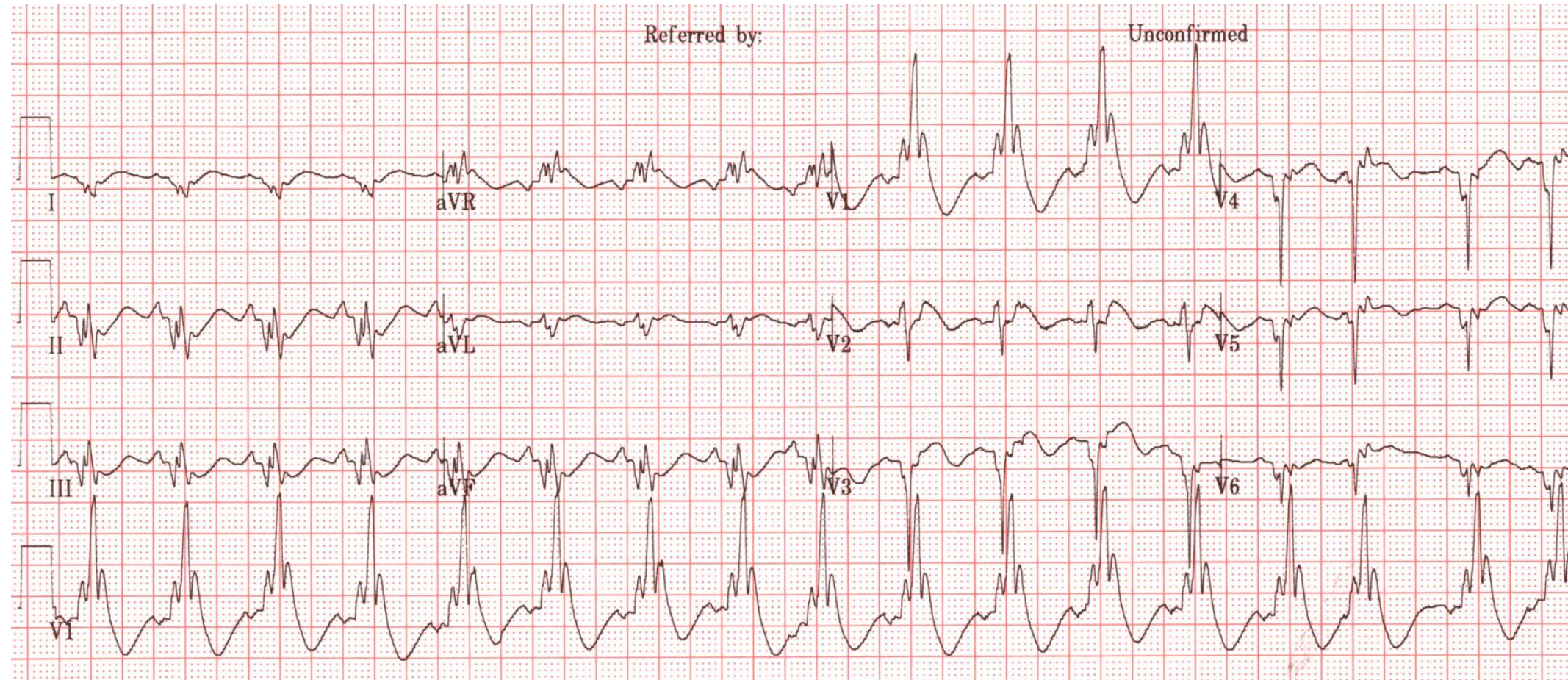
# ICU management

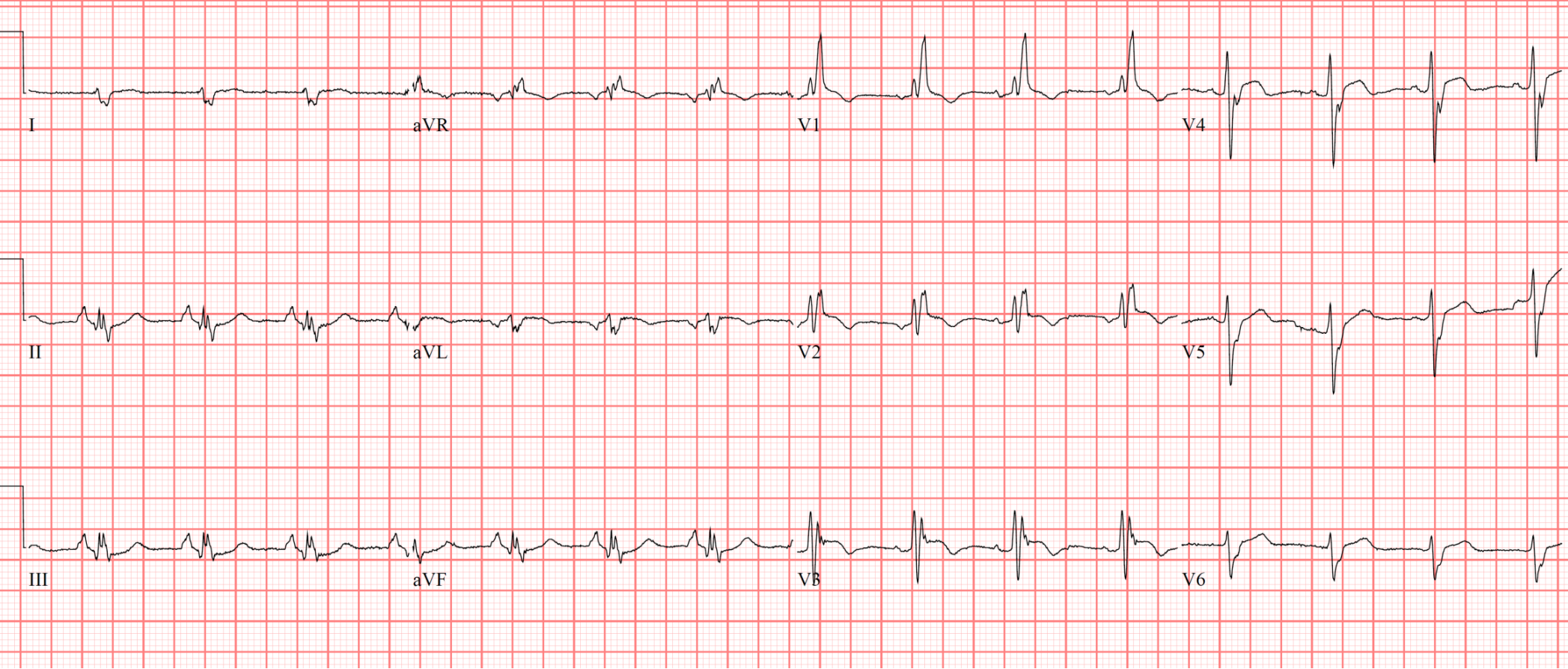
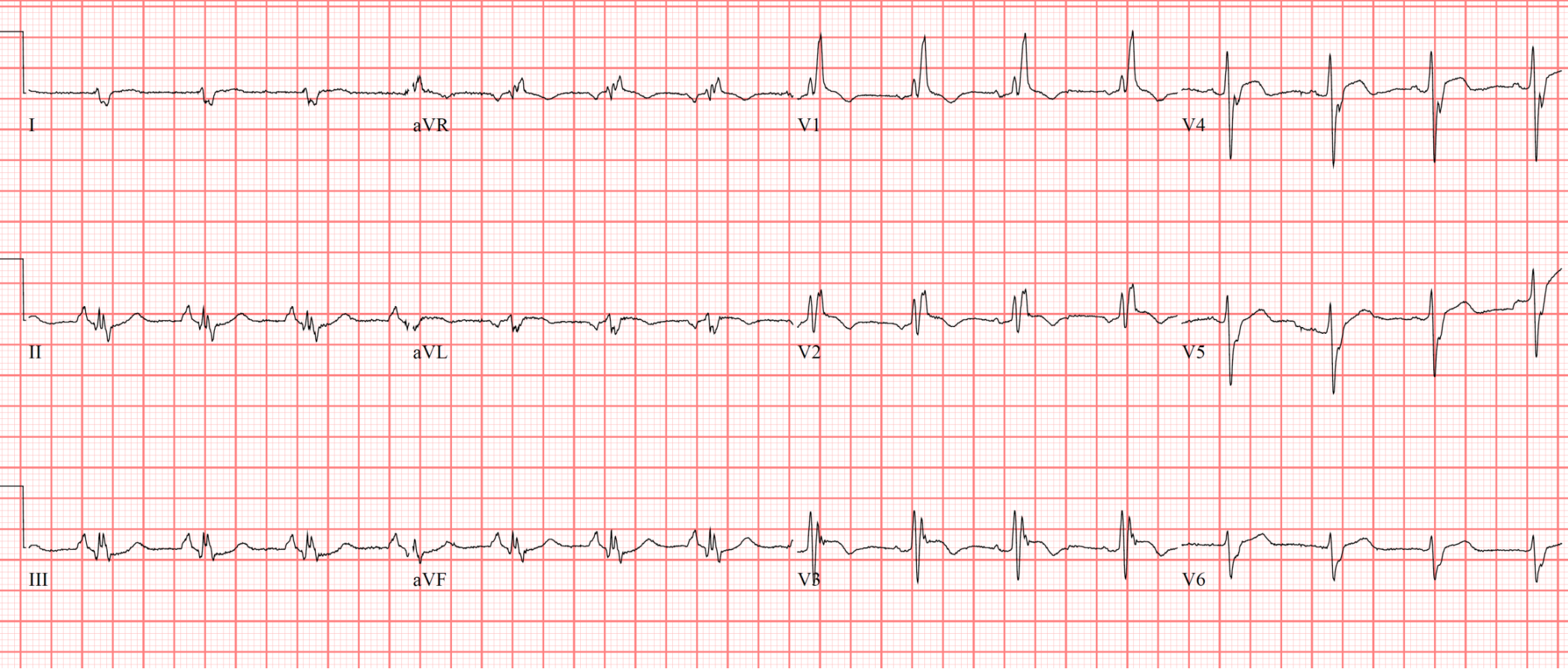
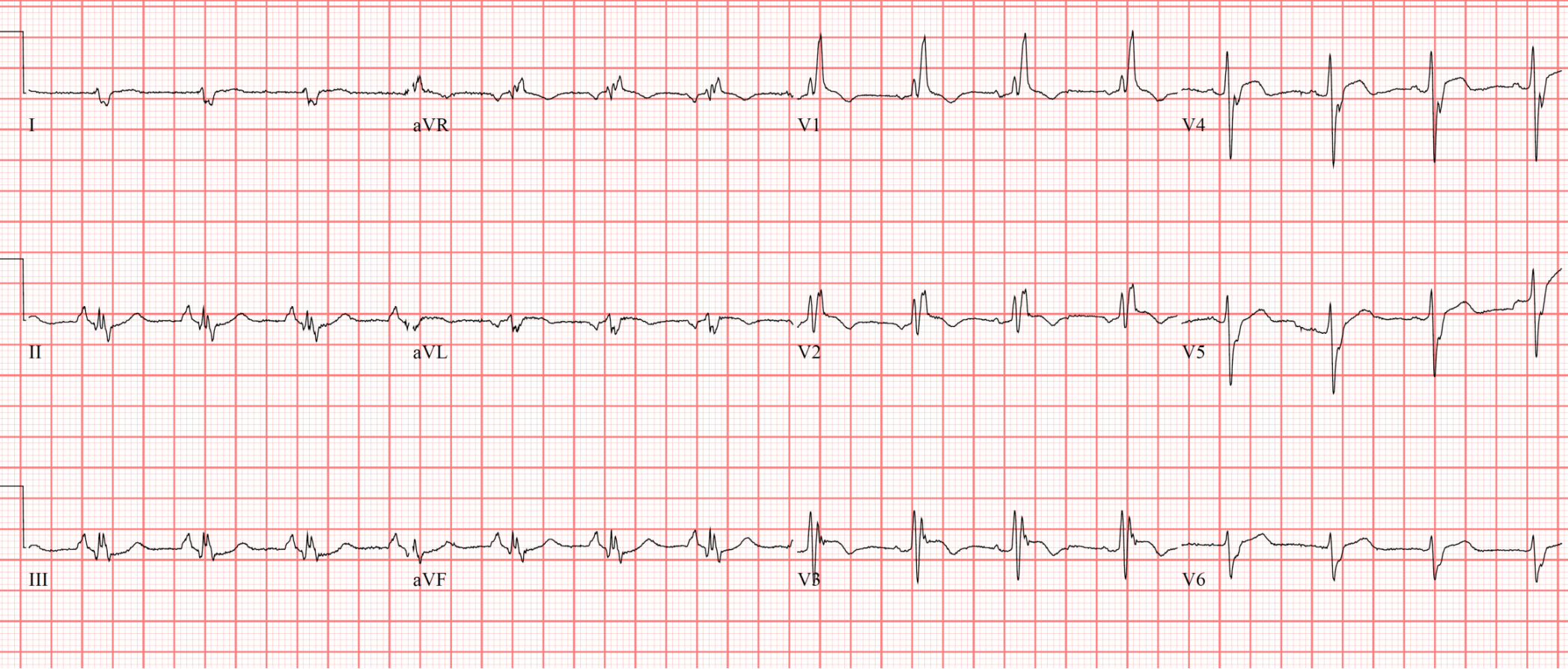
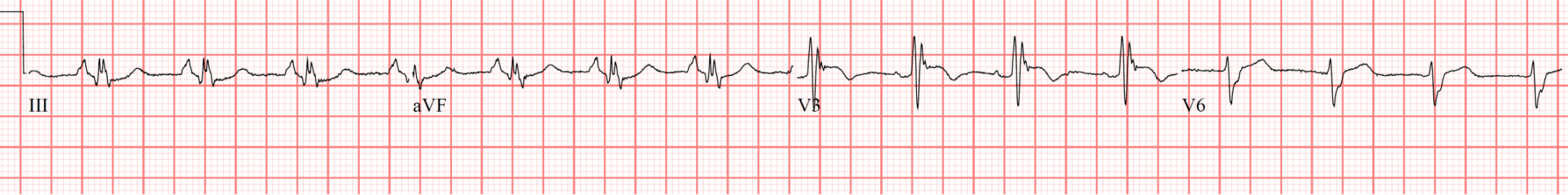


Hypothermia 치료 도중 VF 발생 - 40분 가량 CPR, defibrillation 시행하였으나 ROSC되지 않음



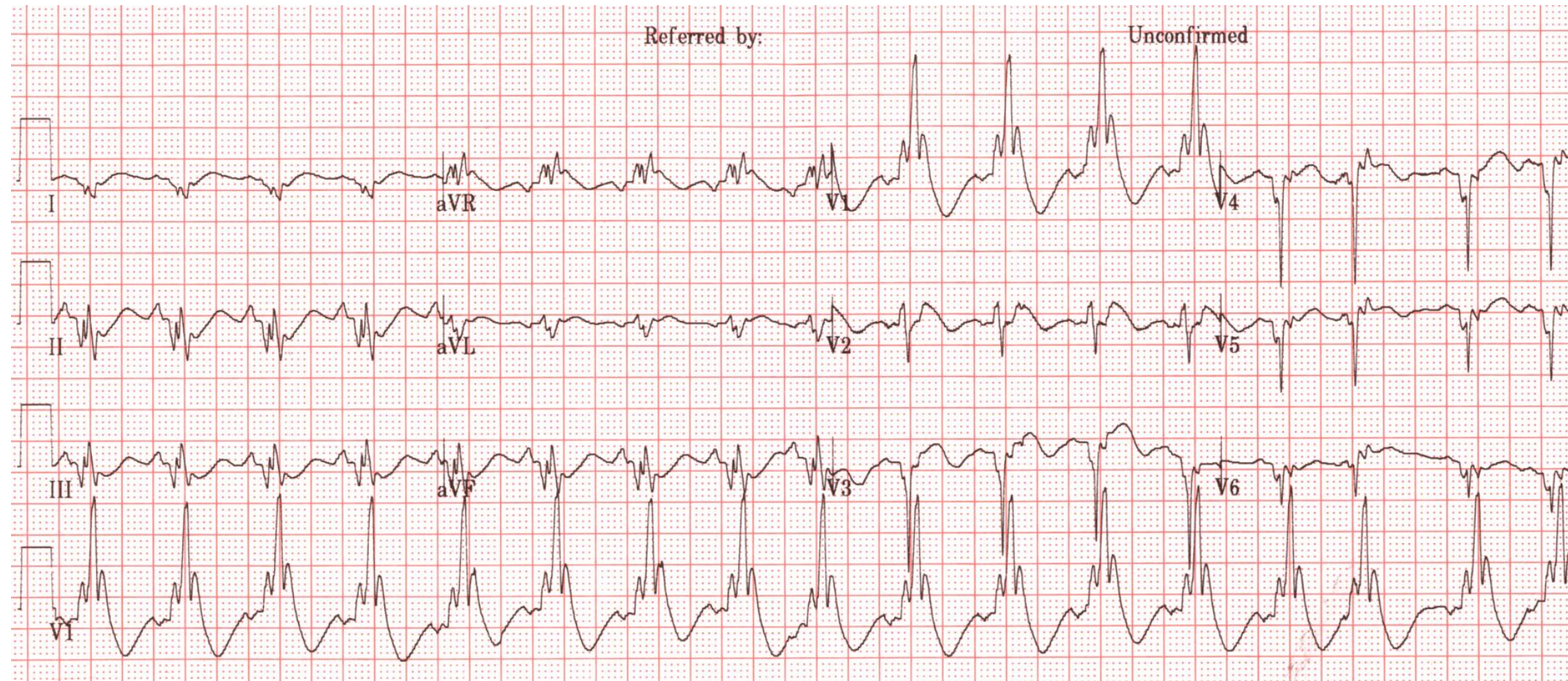
문 1. 기흉에 대하여 흉관 삽입 후 중환자에 이송되었다. 다음은 중환자실 입실 후 VF가 나타나기 2시간 전에 기록된 심전도이다. 심전도에서 관찰되는 소견은?







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1. Brugada phenocopy – by external compression (pneumothorax)
2. Fragmented QRS
3. Hypothermic Osborn wave
4. Right bundle branch block
5. Acute myocardial infarction

문 2. VF가 Defibrillation에 반응이 없는 이유와, 이를 해결할 수 있는 방법은?

# Management of refractory VF: Reversible causes

H's: Hypovolemia, hypoxia, H<sup>+</sup> (acidosis),  
hypokalemia, hyperkalemia, hypothermia

T's: Toxins, tamponade (cardiac),  
tension pneumothorax,  
thrombosis (pulmonary, coronary)

문 2. VF가 Defibrillation에 반응이 없는 이유와, 이를 해결할 수 있는 방법은?

1. IV amiodarone bolus infusion
2. Defibrillator patch position
3. Check chest tube – squeezing
4. Internal defibrillation
5. Rewarming
6. IV isoproterenol
7. ECMO
8. RF ablation



## 요약

COPD, emphysema

Lung Volume Reduction

Post-procedure tension pneumothorax

respiratory failure – chest tube, intubation

VT – cardioversion

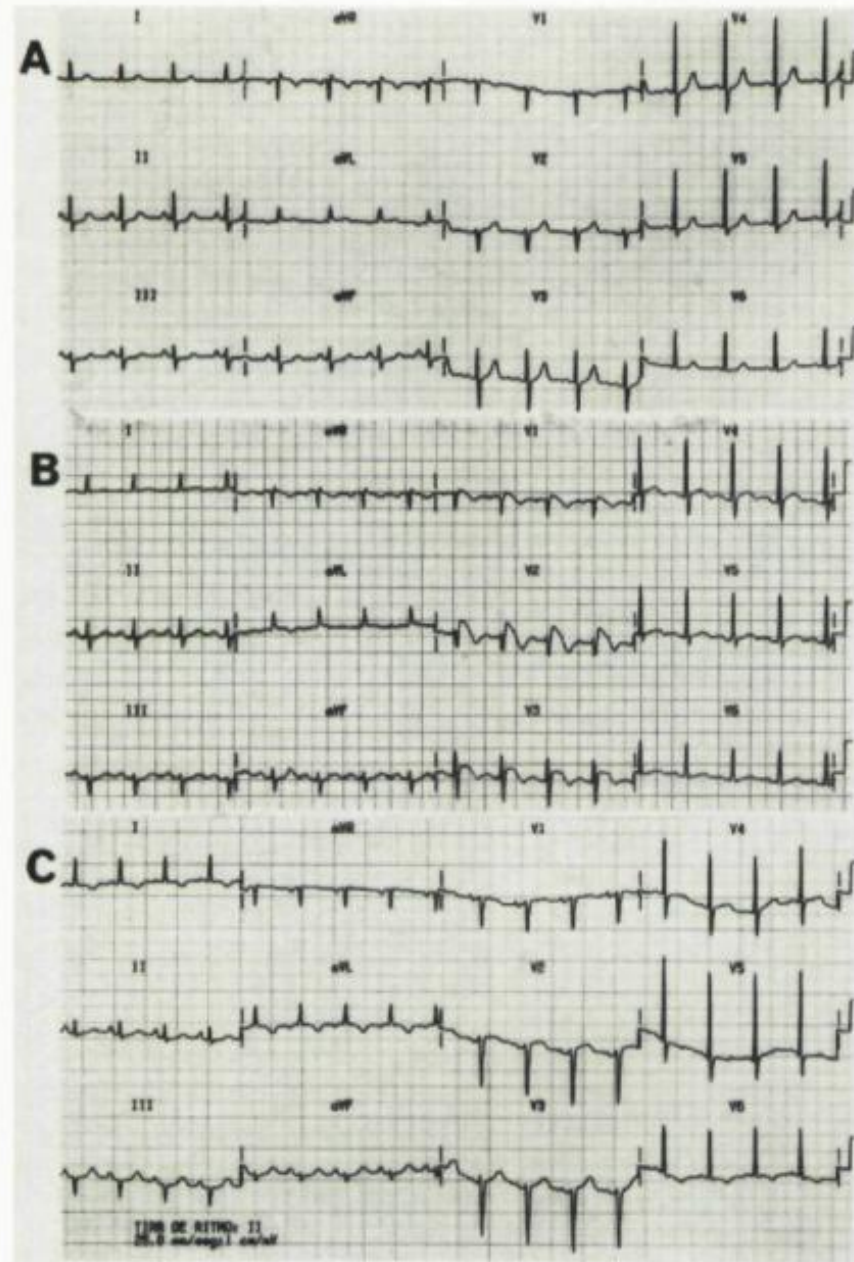
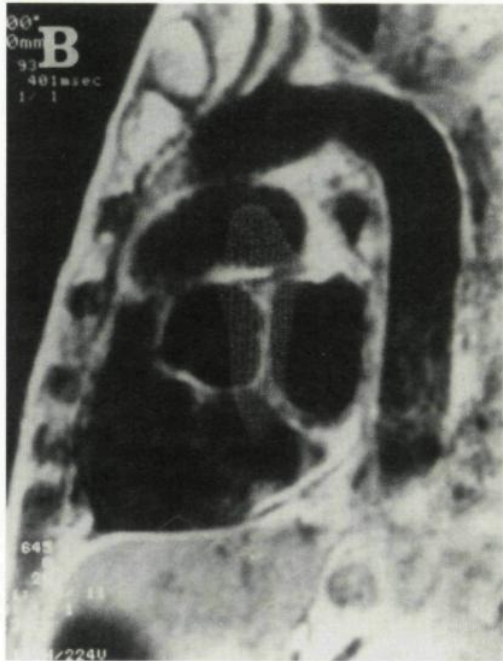
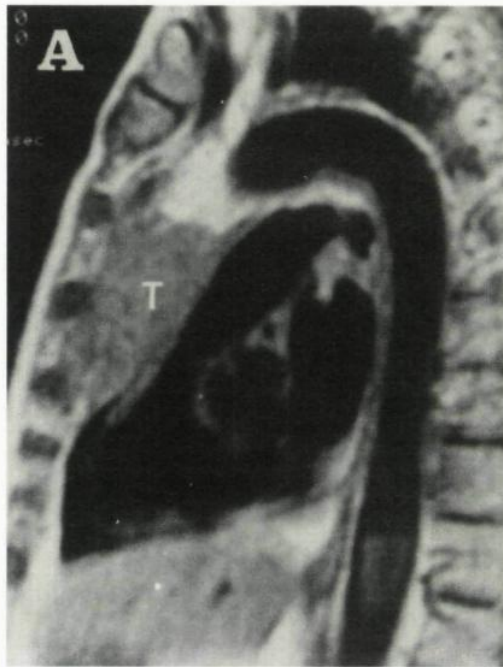
ICU – inotropics, therapeutic hypothermia

VF, refractory to defibrillation

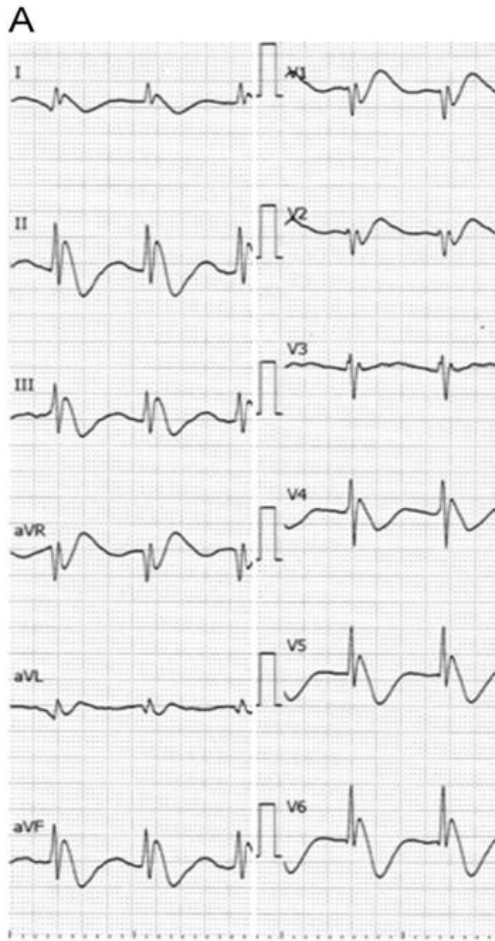
ECG change of hypothermia and mechanical compression

Induction of VF (shock resistant)

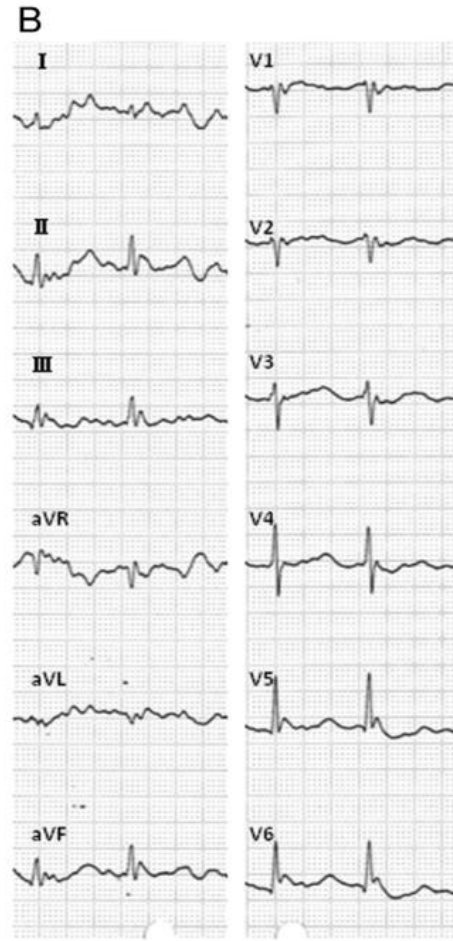
Back-up slides



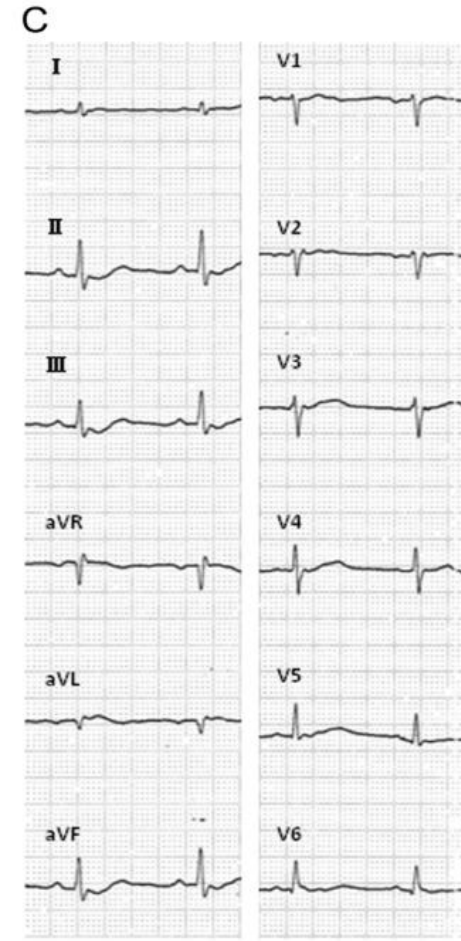
# Effect of iv isoproterenol in pts with hypothermia & VF



BT 27.5°C  
ISP(-)



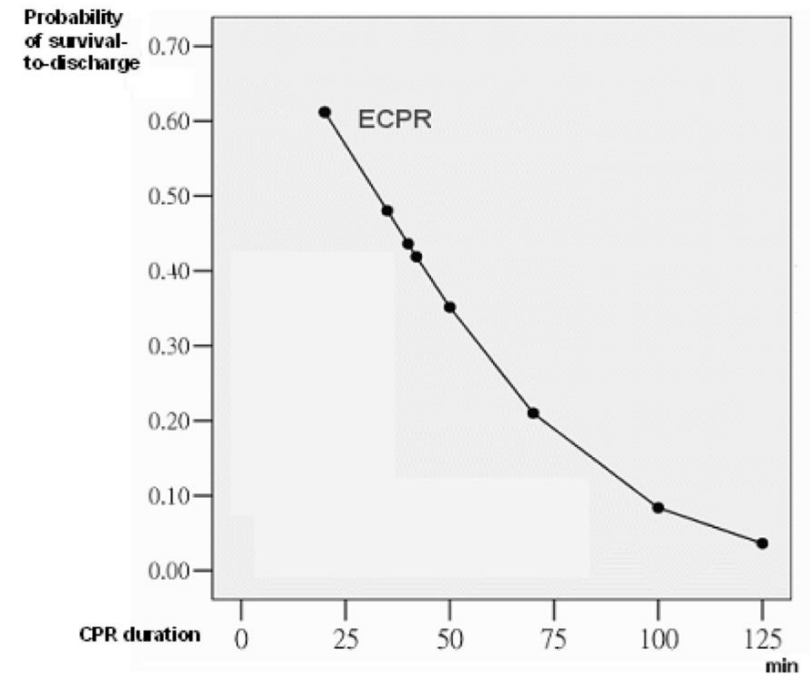
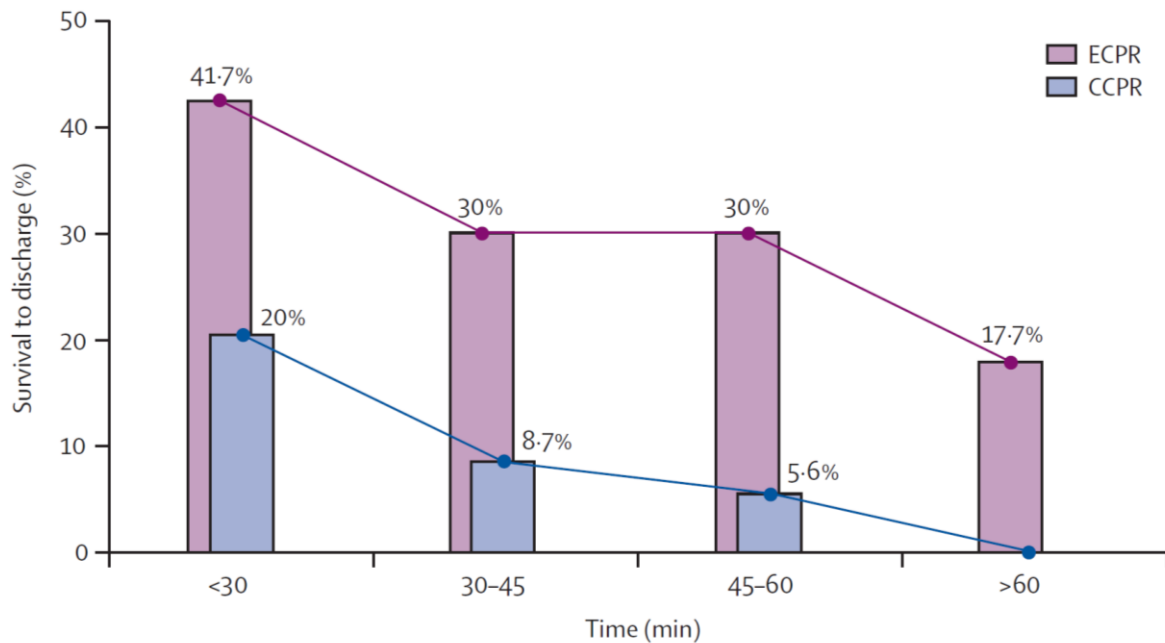
BT 27.7°C  
ISP 0.02 µg/kg/min



BT 29.2°C  
ISP 0.02 µg/kg/min

Accidental hypothermia-induced electrical storm successfully treated with isoproterenol.  
Heart Rhythm 2015;12:644- 647

# CPR을 언제까지 할 것인가? ECMO의 역할은?



*Lancet* 2008; 372: 554-61

Crit Care Med  
2008; 36:2529-2535

