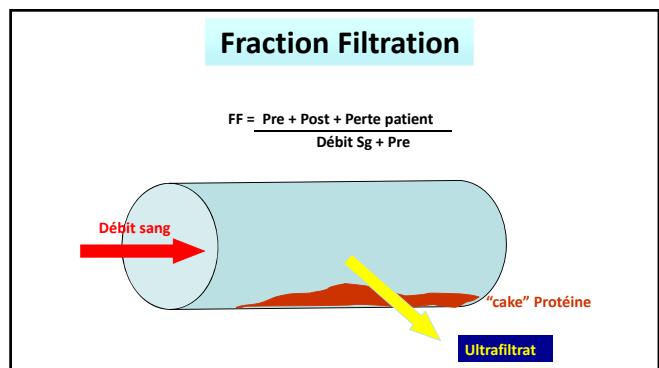
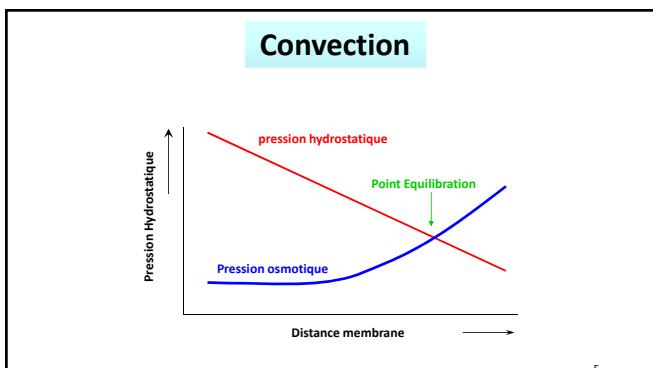
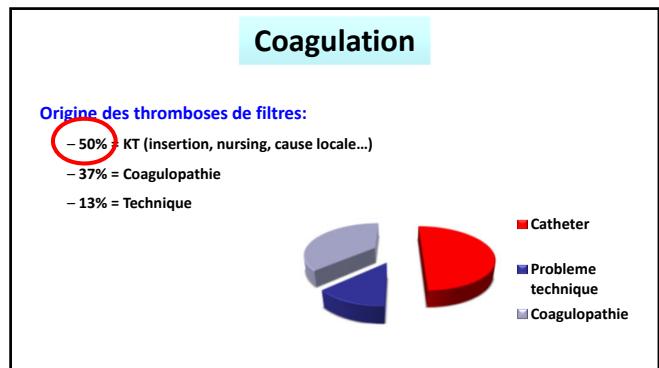
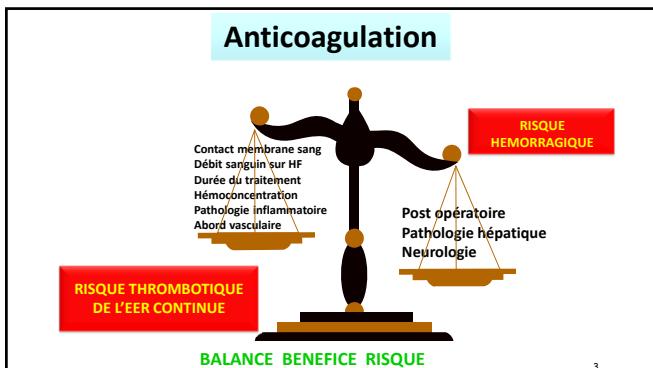
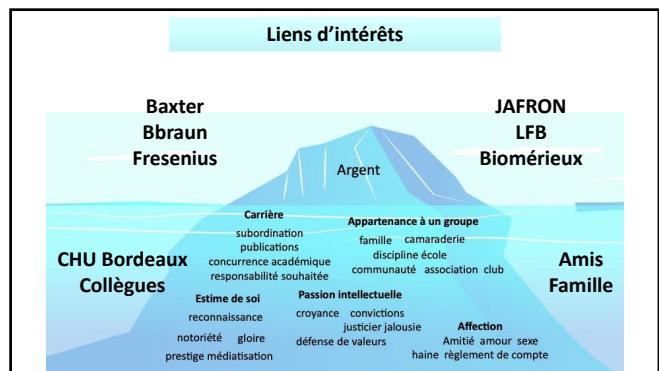


 **Anticoagulation et EER** 

Pr Olivier JOANNES-BOYAU  
Pôle Anesthésie-Réanimation, CHU Bordeaux  
Olivier.joannes-boyau@chu-bordeaux.fr

1



**Quel Anticoagulant ?**

**HEPARINE voie générale**

**Héparine : Risques ?**

AP 70 sec

Risque hémorragique

Risque thrombotique

**Héparine : Risques ?**

Thrombopénie induite par l'héparine

Moriniere P et al. Blood Purif..

Après 1 semaine.  
Thrombocytopenie isolée  
Ou associée à des phénomènes de thrombose

**Héparine**

**Héparine non fractionnée**

- Dose ajustée → Plaquettes > or < 50.000 APTT (TCA) ou héparinémie risque hémorragique Poids corporel
- Co-enzyme : AT souvent diminué chez les patients de réanimation
- Doses = Bolus 15-30 UI/kg puis 5-15 UI/kg/h

**Héparine : les risques ?**

N ENGL J MED 359;1 WWW.NEJM.ORG JULY 3, 2008

Intensity of Renal Support in Critically Ill Patients with Acute Kidney Injury

The VA/NIH Acute Renal Failure Trial Network\*

Anticoagulant — no. of treatments (%)		
	Intensive Management Strategy (N=583)	Less-Intensive Management Strategy (N=581)
None	1736 (54.6)	1666 (59.7)
Heparin	645 (20.3)	530 (19.0)
Citrate	649 (20.4)	495 (17.7)
Other	148 (4.7)	98 (3.5)

**Supplementary Table 5. Reported Complications Associated with Study Therapy - All Modalities of Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT) \***

Event	number (percent)		P-Value
	Intensive Management Strategy (N=583)	Less-Intensive Management Strategy (N=581)	
Study days	7572	7227	
AKT treatments	6681	4921	
<b>Reported serious adverse events (SAEs)</b>			
Bleeding	7 (1.2)	9 (0.9)	0.79
Patients	6 (1.1)	6 (0.9)	
Events			

**Héparine : les risques ?**

N ENCL J MED 361;17 NEJM.ORG OCTOBER 22, 2009

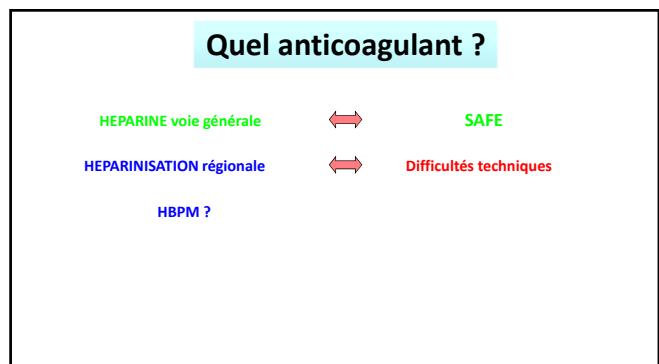
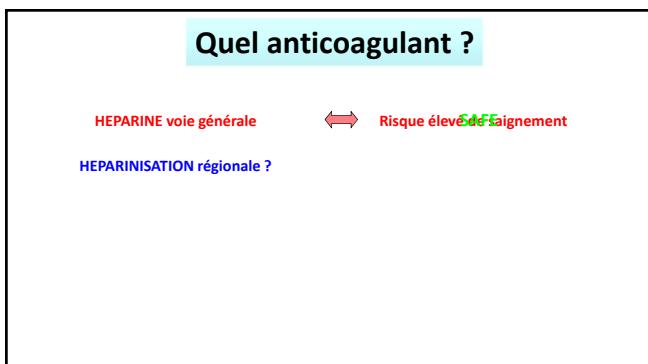
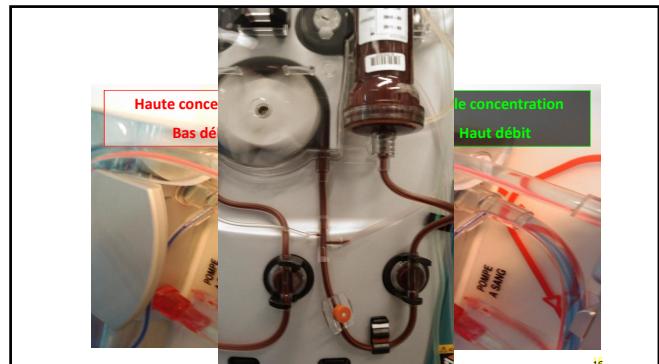
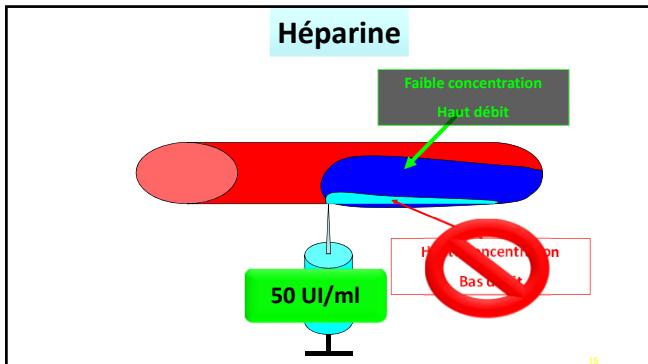
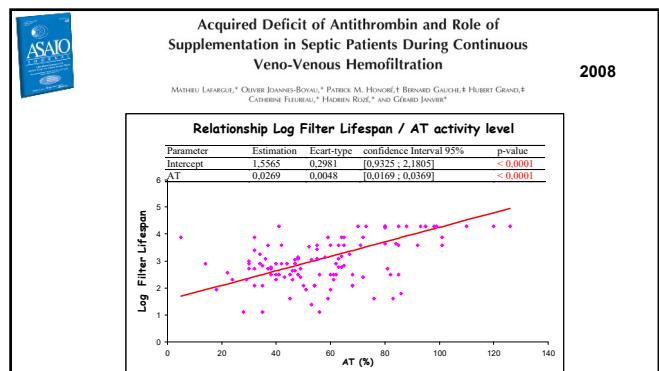
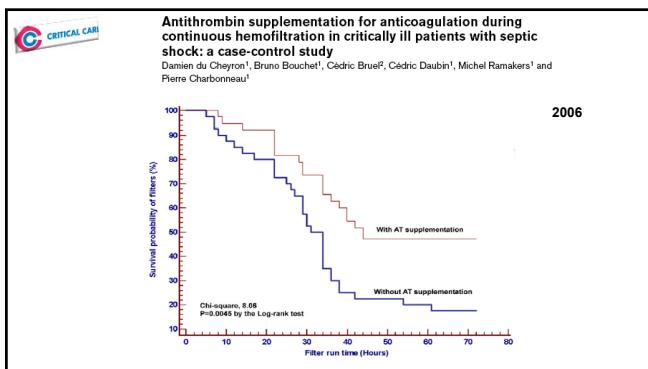
rum syndrome, one case of cerebral edema [one of rectal bleeding] one of cardiac arrest, and one of too rapid correction of hyponatremia) that were considered by the site investigators to be potentially related to treatment (Table 4). In the lower-intensity group, there were five serious adverse events [three cases of heparin-induced thrombo-cytopenia, one case of hypoxemia, and one of car-

Type of adverse event	Number of episodes	Number of patients
Prefilter	0.05	—
No arterial line	0.25	—
Hepatic dysfunction	0.52	—
Systemic hypotension	0.42	—
Other events	0.87	—
One or more adverse events	0.77	—
No. of patients	—	—
No. of episodes	4	5

**Héparine**

**Héparine non fractionnée**

- Dose ajustée → Plaquettes > or < 50.000 APTT (TCA) ou héparinémie risque hémorragique Poids corporel
- Co-enzyme : AT souvent diminué chez les patients de réanimation
- Doses = Bolus 15-30 UI/kg puis 5-15 UI/kg/h



## HBPM

- Action anti Xa et moindre action antithrombine
- Réduit le risque hémorragique
- Très utilisées chez l'IRC
- Moins maniables en réanimation
  - surveillance difficile.
  - Accumulation chez l'insuffisant rénal
  - Antagonisation partielle par la protamine

De Pont AC, et al. *Crit Care Med.* 2000  
Joannidis M, et al. *Int Care Med.* 2007

## Quel anticoagulant ?



## Prostaglandines

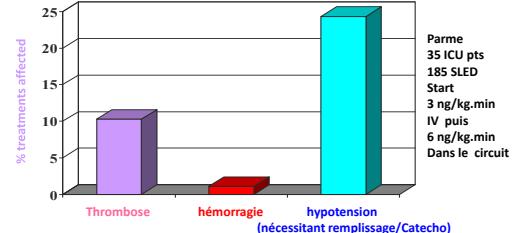
### Prostacycline (PGI2)

- Antiagrégant.
- Puissante action **vasodilatatrice**.
- En association avec HBPM ou HNF
- **Coût**

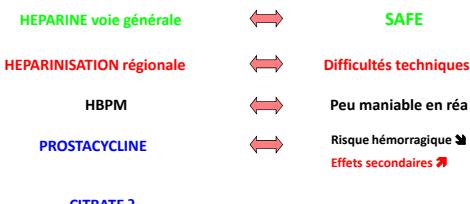


Sustained low-efficiency dialysis (SLED) with prostacyclin in critically ill patients with acute renal failure<sup>a</sup>  
Enrico Fiacadori, Umberto Maggiore, Elisabetta Parenti, Roberto Giacosa, Edoardo Picetti, Carlo Rotelli, Dante Tagliavini and Aderville Cabassi

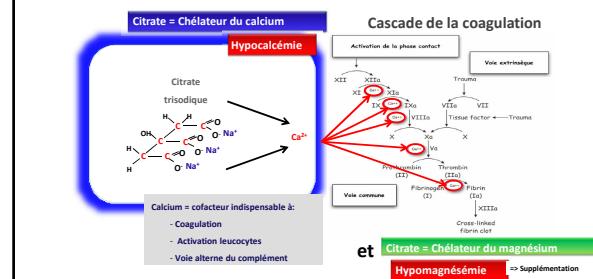
(2007)

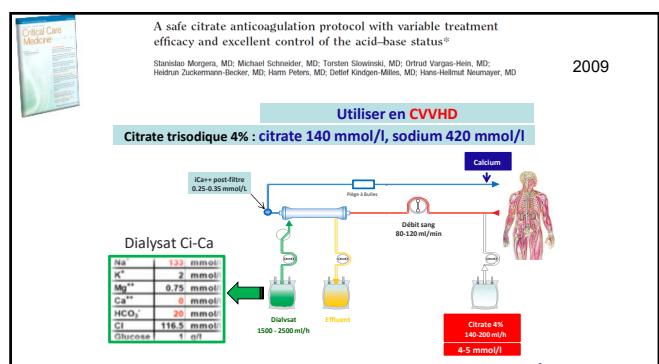
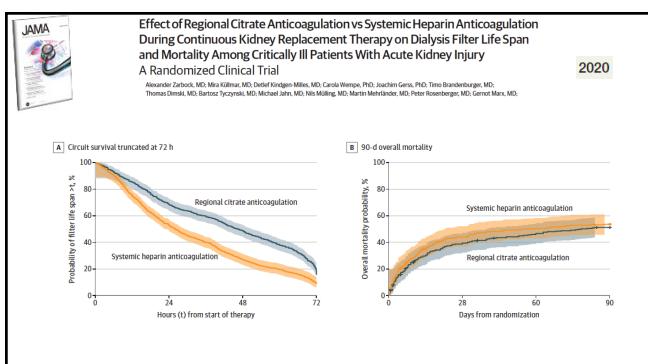
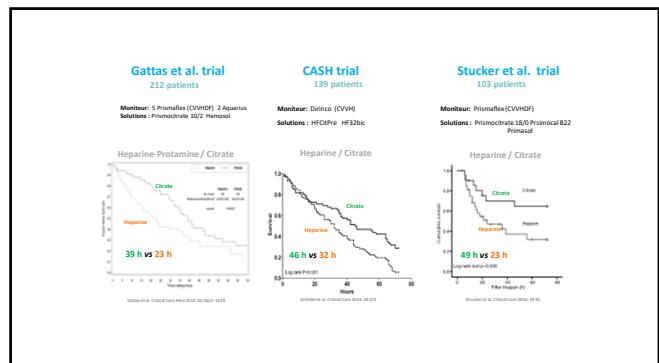
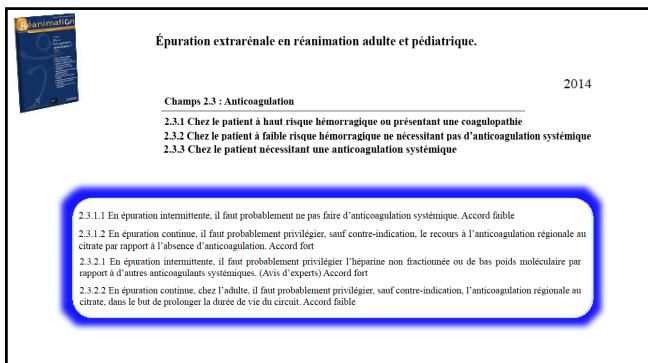
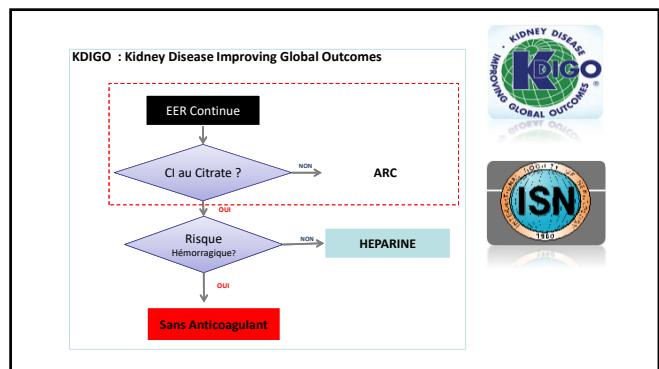
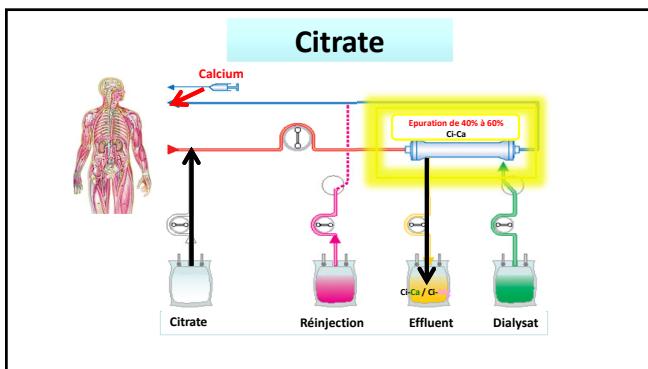


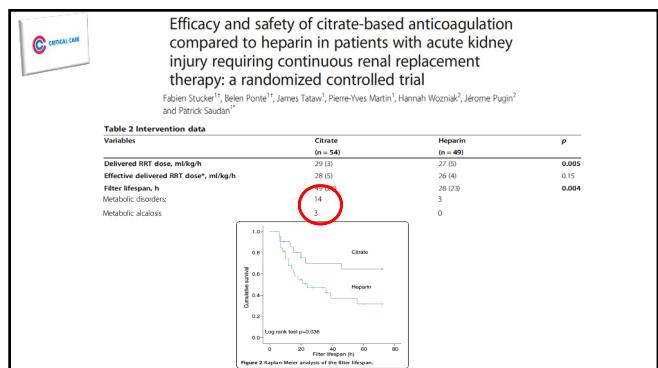
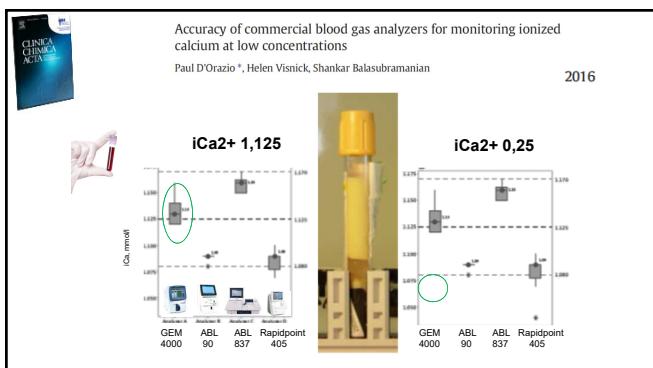
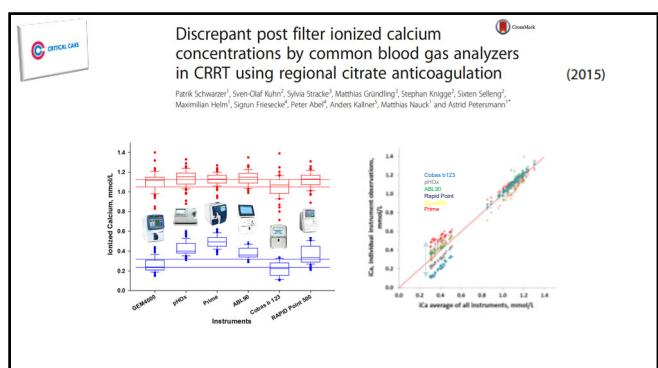
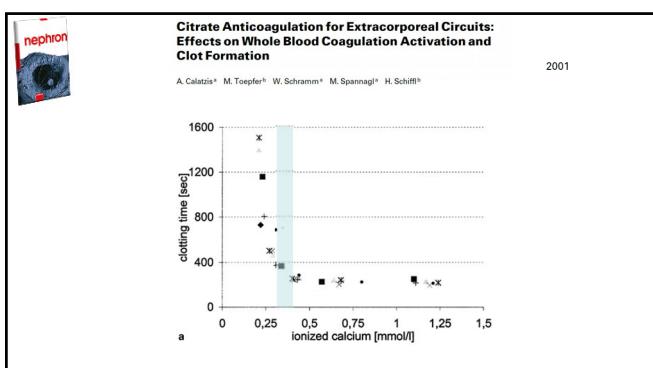
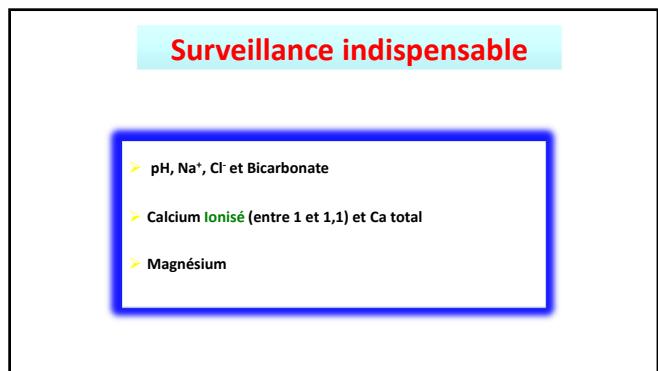
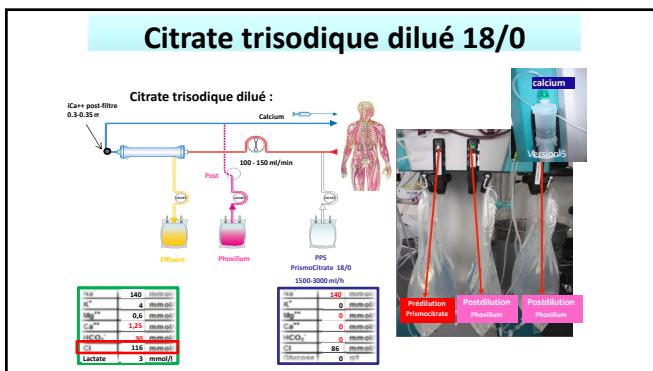
## Quel anticoagulant ?

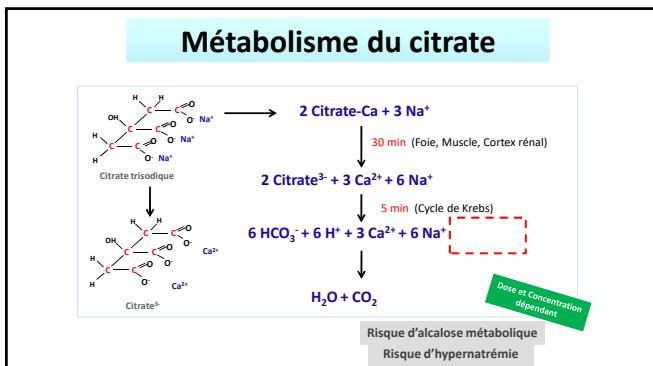
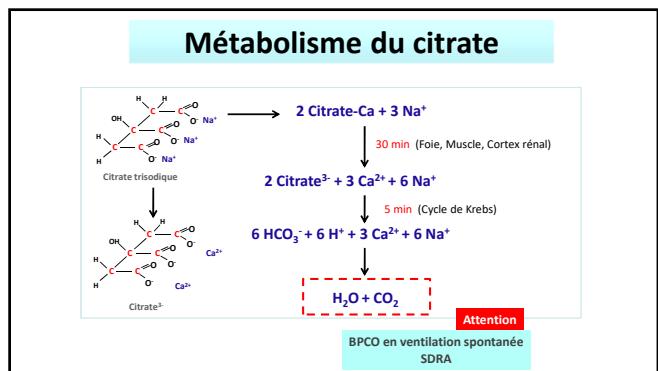
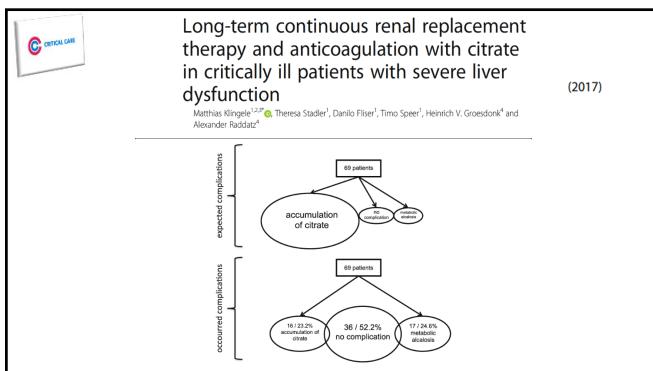


## Citrate & Coagulation









### Stewart ?

*Stewart's Textbook of Acid-Base*

$$a[H^+]^4 + b[H^+]^3 + c[H^+]^2 + d[H^+] + e = 0 \quad (10)$$

Where  $a = 1$ ;  $b = [SID^+] + K_a$ ;  $c = (K_w \times ([SID^+] - [A_{TOT}]) - K_w \times K'_a \times S \times PCO_2)$ ;  $d = -[K_a \times (K'_w + K'_a \times S \times PCO_2) - K_3 \times K'_1 \times S \times PCO_2]$ ; and  $e = -K_3 K'_1 S PCO_2$ .

$$pH = pK'_1 + \log \frac{[SID^+] - K_a [A_{TOT}] / K_a + 10^{-pH}}{S \times PCO_2}$$

$$SIG = [SID^+]_a - [SID^+]_e = AG - [A^-]$$

$$[SID^+]_e = [HCO_3^-] + [Pr^X^-] + [Pi^Y^-]$$

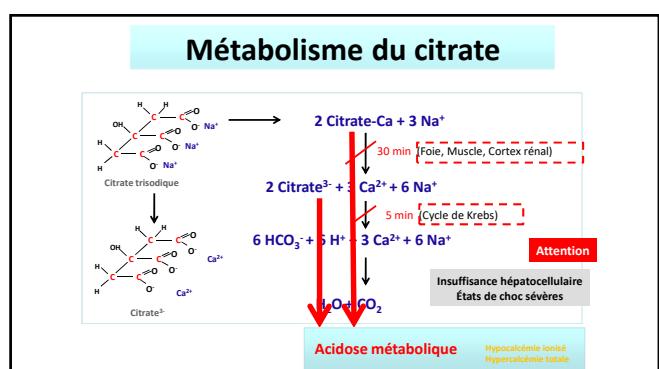
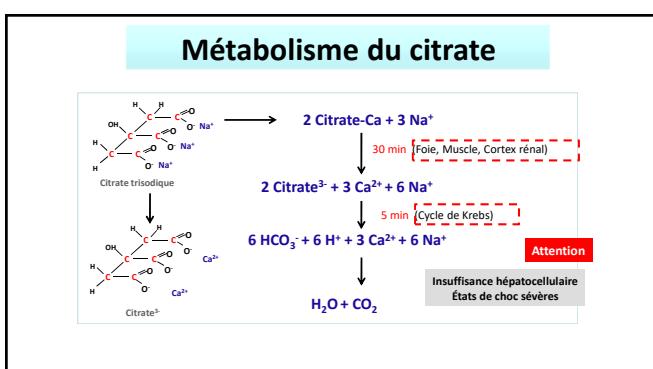
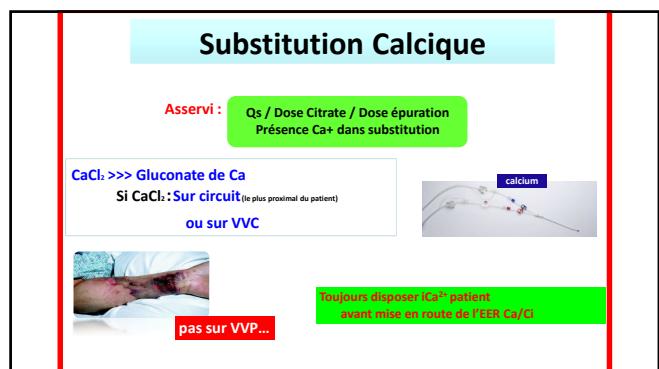
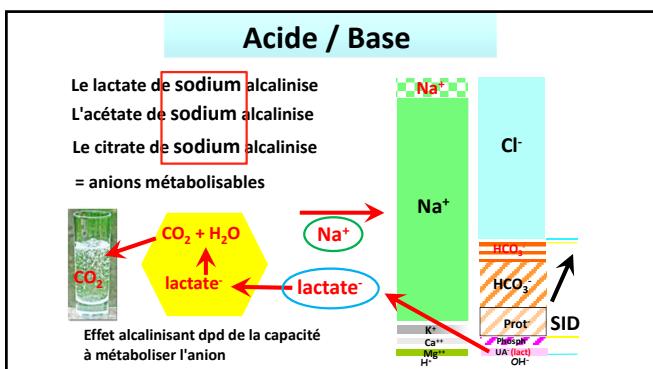
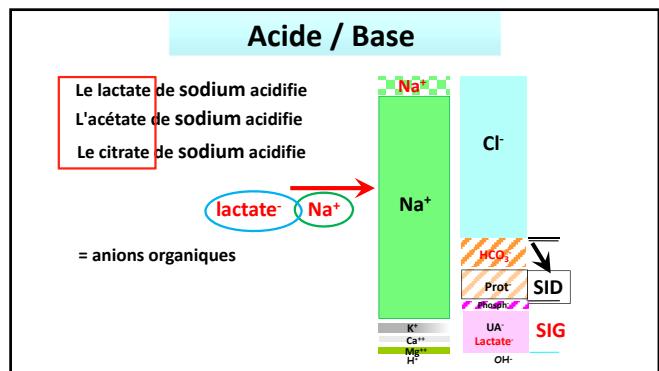
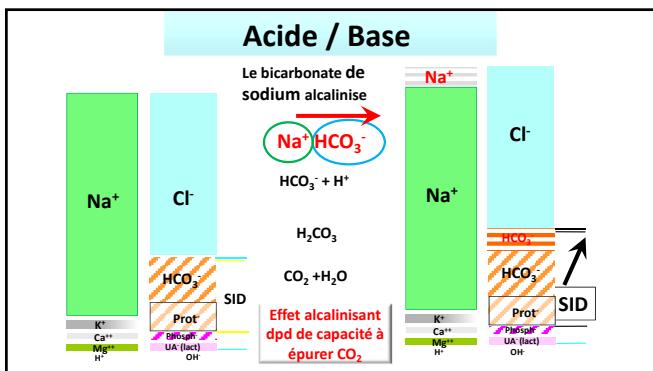


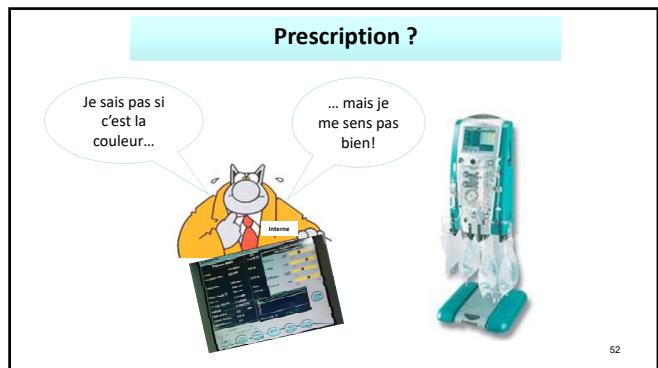
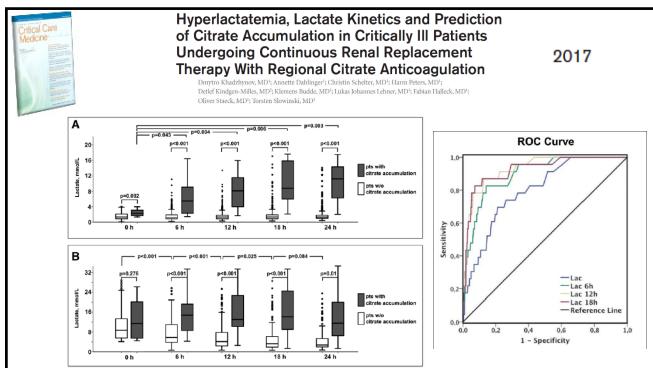
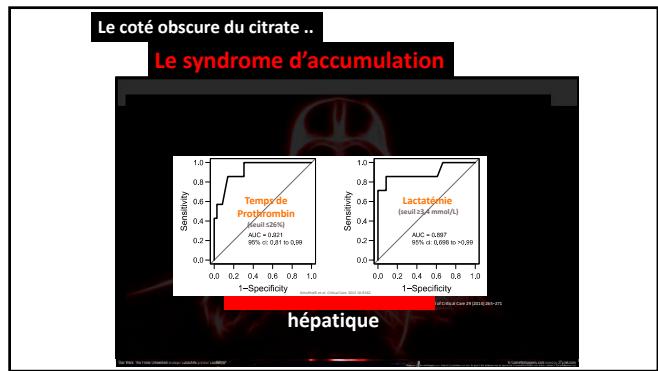
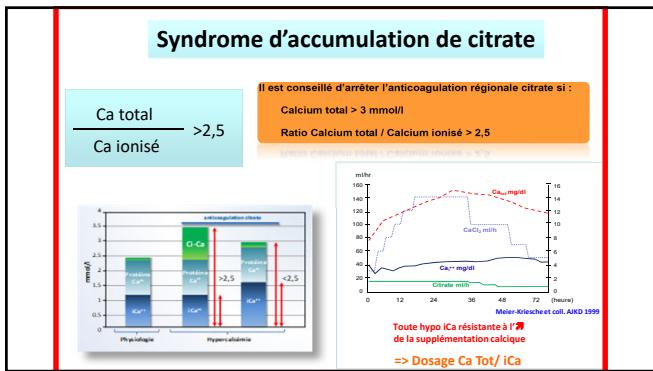
### Stewart

CATIONS	ANIONS
$Na^+$ 140	$Cl^-$ 105
$HCO_3^-$ 25	$Alb$
$K^+$	$anions indissociés$
$Ca^{++}$	$(X^-)$ lactate
$Mg^{++}$	

Arrows indicate the calculation of SIDe (from  $Na^+$  and  $Cl^-$ ) and SIG (from  $HCO_3^-$  and  $Alb$ ). A dashed arrow indicates the calculation of SIDa (from  $K^+$ ,  $Ca^{++}$ , and  $Mg^{++}$ ).

Stewart PA, *Respir Physiol* 1978; Fennell V, *Respir Physiol* 1993





Version 20 Février 2022

**PROTOKOL D'ANTICOAGULATION AU CITRATE:**  
**GUIDE DE PRÉSCRIPTION**  
**PRIMAX**

Faire absolument un prélèvement GDS avant branchement pour corriger la calcémie ionisée du patient (1-1,1 mmol/l)

**Méthode:**

- Liquer calcium pour faire le seringeo au circuit
- Calibrer le circuit avec le pH/IONLINE
- Porte de Citrate PRIMAX
- Contrôle de citrate par échogramme et échotomogramme

**Pochette de PHOSPHATE ou REFLUXE ou le jusson ERS**  
Pochette de PHOSPHATE ou les poches dialysat et réinsufflation  
Serrage de poche à la place de la seringue et échogramme

**Préscription de citrate CVVH**

Débit de Perfusion: 20 ml/kg/h
Débit sanguin pour FF machine: 1000 ml/h
Soft Fraction de filtration calcique: 2x + Post + perte patient < 40% Doux ag + Pre
(Augmenter jusqu'à 160 ml/min max)
Dose citrate: 3,2 mmol/l
Compensation calcium: 110% (comprend le calcium injecté par la seringue et celui présent dans les poches PhoxBum)
Entre de poche horaire: à la discrétion du médecin prescripteur

Version 20 Février 2022

**Contrôle Calcémie:**

30 minutes après le branchement, CONTRÔLE SECURITE, GDS

avant et après chaque appel du médecin si nécessaire (si déviation importante)

- Contrôle 2 heures après branchement (après changements de réglages, DGS art)
- Contrôle toutes les 6 heures ensuite, adaptation des réglages selon les tableaux
- Tous les jours Calcium Total et rapport Calcium Total / calcium ionisé + Magnésium

Ca ionisé post Débit citrate guide de programmation	Débit citrate guide de programmation
0,3 < Ca+ < 0,4	Pas de changement
Ca+ < 0,3	Augmenter le débit de citrate de 0,2 mmol/l.
Ca+ > 0,3	Diminuer le débit de citrate de 0,2 mmol/l.

Si dose de citrate sort de la borne 3 – 4,5 mmol/l → Appel médecin

Ca ionisé plasmatique patient	Compensation Calcium
Ca+ < 0,85 mmol/l	10 ml glucose de calcium à 10% (appel Médecin)
0,85 < Ca+ < 0,95 mmol/l	Augmenter de 20%
0,95 < Ca+ < 1 mmol/l	Augmenter de 10%
1 < Ca+ < 1,2 mmol/l	Pas de changement
1,2 < Ca+ < 1,4 mmol/l	Diminuer de 10%
1,4 < Ca+ < 1,6 mmol/l	Diminuer de 20%
1,6 < Ca+	Stop Compensation Calcium (appel Médecin)

Si compensation Ca+ sort de la borne 80 – 140%  
OU 3 augmentations successives de la compensation Ca+ → Appel Médecin

Patient pH control:

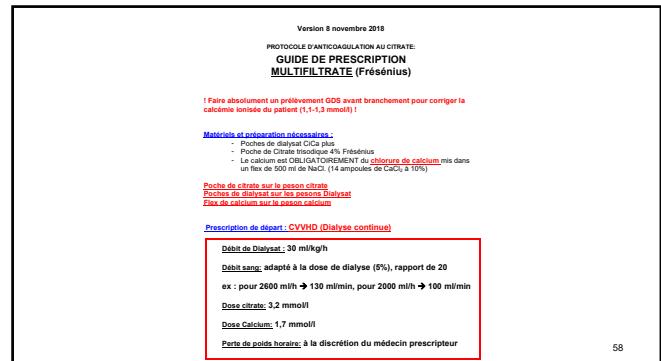
Objectif pH : 7,35 < pH < 7,5 → Si le pH sort des bornes appel médecin

Si Acidose → bilan hépatique et le rapport Calcium Total / Calcium ionisé.  
Si bilan hépatique perturbé ou Rapport Ca/Ca > 2,5 = Syndrome d'anticoagulation du foie → ARRÊT du citrate, poursuite EER.

Si Alcalose → Dose de Citrate trop élevée, diminuer la dose de citrate.

Annexe prescription fonction de poche

Prescription		Anticoagulation	
Sang	150 ml/min		
PFS Citrate	1600 ml/h		
Réinjection	2200 ml/h		
PRE 0 %			
Prélv. liquide Pt	0 ml/h		
Effluent	3800 ml/h		
Dose Effluent	33 mg/kg/h		
Dose UFR	26 mg/kg/h		
Fraction filtration	50 %		
Prescription		Anticoagulation	
Sang	180 ml/min		
PFS Citrate	1920 ml/h		
Réinjection	2500 ml/h		
PRE 0 %			
Prélv. liquide Pt	0 ml/h		
Effluent	4430 ml/h		
Dose Effluent	38 mg/kg/h		
Dose UFR	30 mg/kg/h		
Fraction filtration	49 %		
Prescription		Anticoagulation	
Sang	180 ml/min		
PFS Citrate	1920 ml/h		
Réinjection	2500 ml/h		
PRE 0 %			
Prélv. liquide Pt	0 ml/h		
Effluent	4430 ml/h		
Dose Effluent	38 mg/kg/h		
Dose UFR	30 mg/kg/h		
Fraction filtration	49 %		
<b>Méthode</b>		<b>Anticoagulation</b>	
Méthode		Citrat	
Solution de citrate		Priminotrate 1800 Citrate : 18 mmol/l Acide citrique : 0 mmol/l Volume poche : 5000 ml	
Dose		3.2 mmol/l sang PFS Citrate Change Citrate Pt Solution Calcium	
Pré-réfraction		Chlorure Ca++ 10% Calcium : 455 mmol/l	
Post-réfraction		Calcium : 1.25 mmol/l 100 % Homotransfusine b-PTG	
Débit Sang		Débit Sang : 0.0 ml/h	
Débit Calcium		Débit Calcium : 3.7 mmol/h	
		MODIFIER	



## Optimisation

**Optimizing continuous renal replacement therapy in the ICU: a team strategy**

Olivier Joannes-Boyau<sup>a</sup>, Lionel Velly<sup>b</sup>, and Carole Ichai<sup>c</sup>

2018

**KEY POINTS**

- The successful completion of a RRT session is extremely dependent on the team's experience and the involvement of physicians and nurses.
- Organization, training, evaluation and protocols are the key points of the team's efficiency.
- The training should be repeated, including basic principles and more advanced concepts. Simulation will probably become the cornerstone of the training program in the future, especially in ICUs with high nurse's turnover.
- RRT experts and champions should be identified and invited to work alongside hands-on training and evaluate the team's performance.
- This complex approach is now encouraged and facilitated by the implementation of platforms addressing the problem of data collection and management with current machines.

**A First Evaluation of OMNI®, A New Device for Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy**

Pierre Schläpfer<sup>a,b</sup> Jean-Daniel Durovray<sup>b</sup> Valery Plouhinec<sup>a</sup>  
Cristiano Chiappa<sup>a</sup> Rinaldo Bellomo<sup>a</sup> Antoine Schneider<sup>a</sup>

2017

**Fig.1.** Therapy running time.

**Fig.2.** Survival curves for circuit lifespan.

**The Novel PrisMax Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy System in a Multinational, Multicentre Pilot Setting**

Marcus Broman<sup>a\*</sup> Max Bell<sup>b,c</sup> Olivier Joannes-Boyau<sup>d</sup> Claudio Ronco<sup>c,d</sup>

2018

**Table 1.** Comparison of key parameters between the previous Prismaflex system and the novel PrisMax system

	Prismaflex	PrisMax	Significance level, p value
Priming time, min	35.27±119.58	24.07±43.03	0.4156
Mean ± SD per filter	n = 4,330	n = 305	
Filter life spans, h	25.76±22.51	32.12±29.83	0.0007
Mean ± SD per filter	n = 4,181	n = 305	
Blood pump stops, min	34.12±254.37	6.56±9.54	<0.0001
Mean ± SD per filter	n = 4,181	n = 305	
Bag time change, min	1.66±1.17	0.82±0.31	<0.0001
Mean ± SD per filter	n = 3,640	n = 283	
Alarms informational, n	15,622±22,64	11,973±8,64	<0.0001
Mean ± SD per filter	n = 4,181	n = 305	
Alarms malfunction, n	0.90±2.11	0.22±0.70	<0.0001
Mean ± SD per filter	n = 4,181	n = 305	

## Evaluation

### DOWNTIME

**Le citrate ne fait pas tout...**

**BAD**

**Average filter life for each anticoagulation method**

**ICU 1**

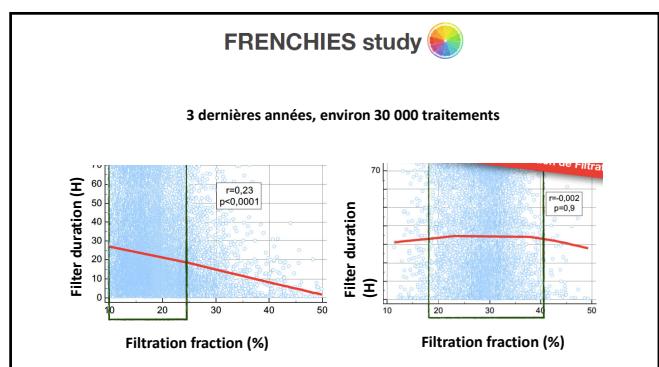
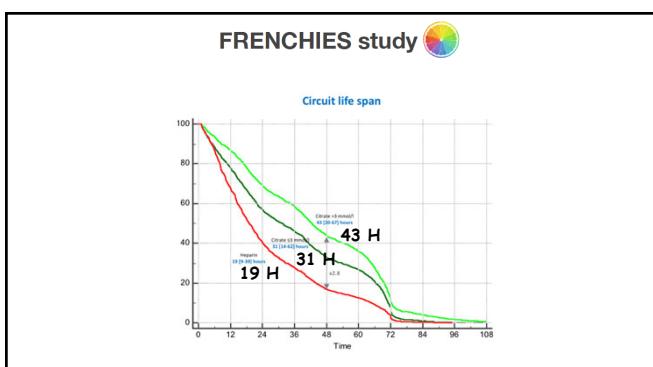
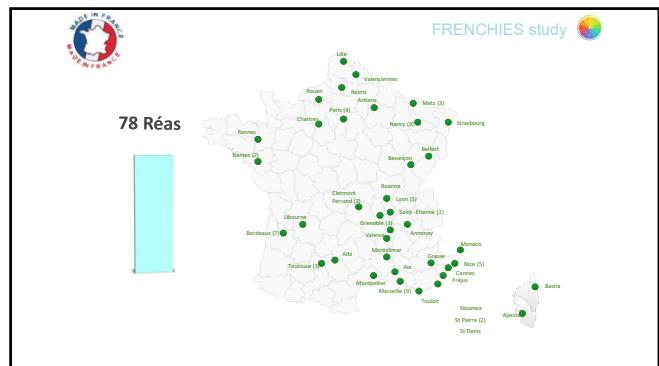
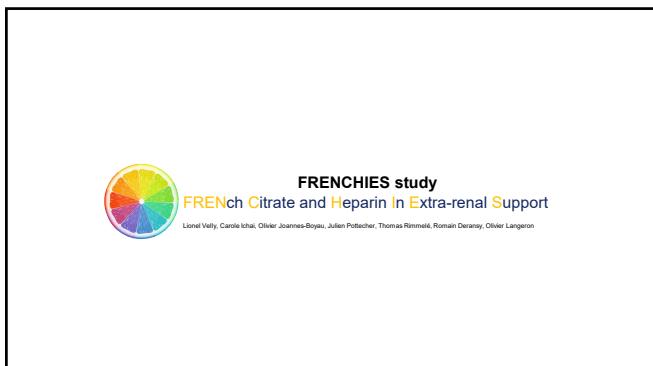
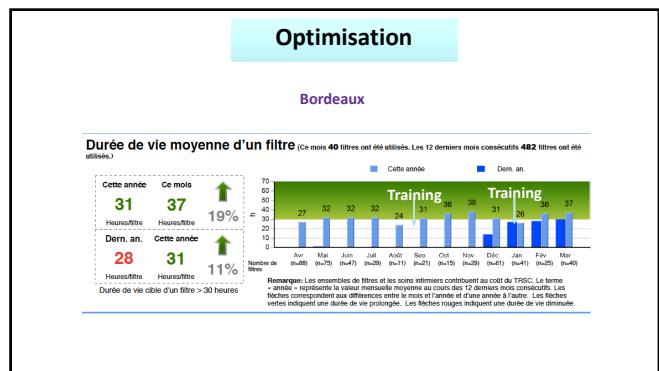
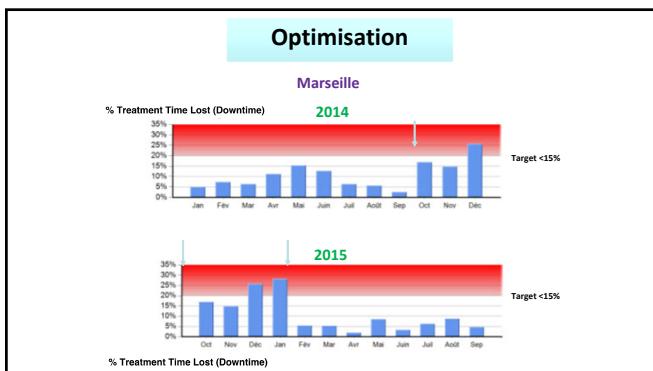
Anticoagulation Method	Average Filter Life (h)
Citrate	27
Heparin this year	28
No Anticoagulation	20
No Anticoagulation	19

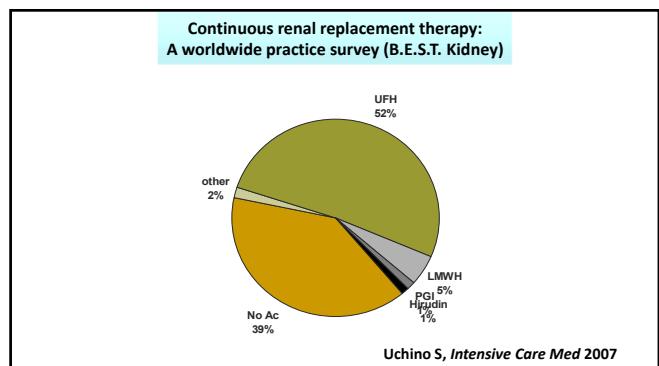
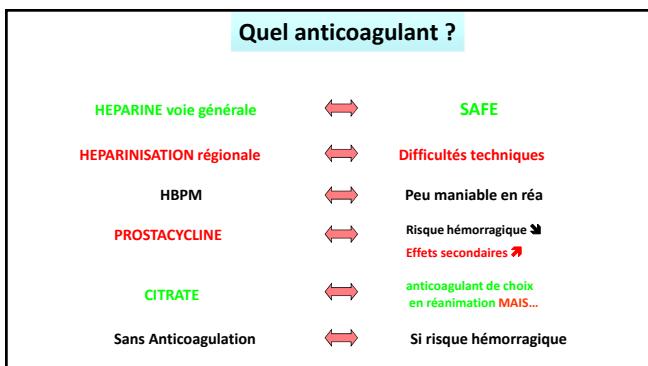
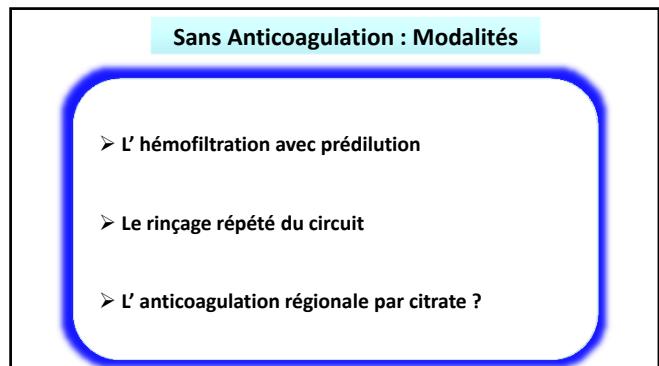
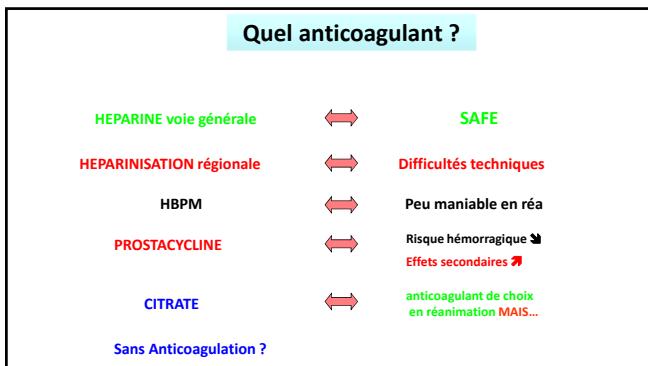
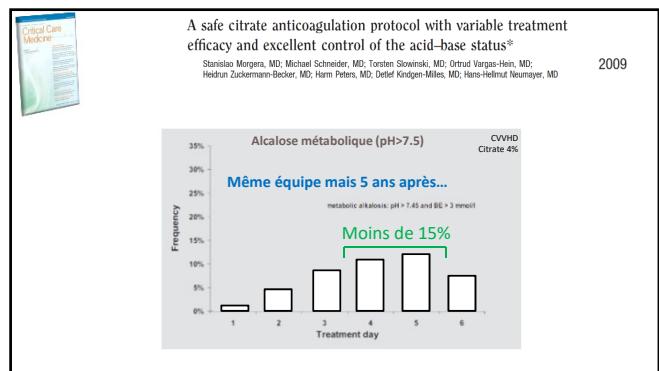
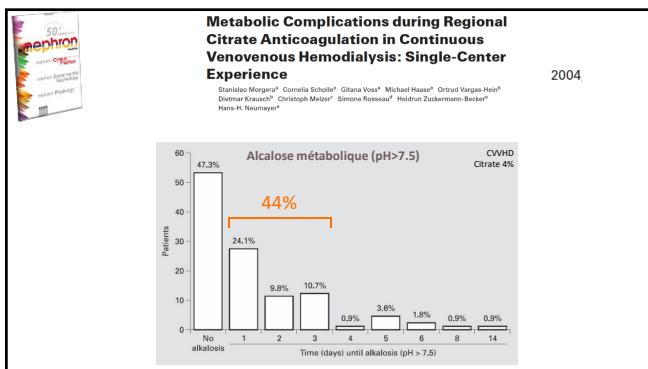
**GOOD**

**Average filter life for each anticoagulation method**

**ICU 3**

Anticoagulation Method	Average Filter Life (h)
Citrate	50
Heparin this year	55
No Anticoagulation	23
No Anticoagulation	14
No Anticoagulation	14
No Anticoagulation	3





## CONCLUSION

- Ne représente qu' 1/3 des causes de thromboses
- Gestion optimale des autres facteurs
- Difficulté accrue dans le sepsis
- Surveiller l'AT et le fibrinogène
- Privilégier l' anticoagulation:
  - A demi-vie courte
  - Antagonisable
  - Fonction des habitudes de service

## Conclusion

- Le citrate une anticoagulation « métabolique »
- **Le citrate est une anticoagulation régionale...aux conséquences métaboliques générales**
- FORMATION +++