

Comment optimiser la pratique de la CEC

L'avis du perfusionniste

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Introduction

Une CEC = un travail d'équipe

- ▶ Partage de connaissances : chirurgien, anesthésiste et perfusionniste
- ▶ Approfondir des domaines spécifiques (simulation)
- ▶ Pour les perfusionnistes : DU et Master 2 à la Sorbonne
- ▶ Chacun a ses contraintes, mais un but commun : le patient
- ▶ Pour chaque cas, le perfusionniste se pose une multitude de questions afin de préparer la CEC

Les questions à se poser

Avant chaque CEC

01

Quel type de chirurgie ?

Sternotomie classique vs mini-sterno vs thoraco-vidéo

02

Quel est le profil du patient ?

Patients complexes +++, RVAO ou PAC simples plus rares

03

Quelle conduite à tenir ?

Adaptation du protocole au cas individuel

04

Quels moyens mettre en œuvre ?

Matériel, circuit, monitoring

05

À quoi doit-on s'attendre ?

Anticipation des difficultés

Objectifs

Ce que recherche le perfusionniste

1

Anticiper

Au mieux les besoins du patient
et son évaluation pré-
opératoire

2

Personnaliser

Établir un « plan match » sur
mesure

3

Prévoir

Toutes les éventualités, même
les plus rares

PARTIE 1

La chirurgie

Adapter la CEC au type d'intervention

Pontages aorto-coronariens

- ▶ Luxation PL — retour veineux à surveiller
- ▶ Protection myocardique : cardioplégie antérograde, rétrograde, débit cardioplégie
- ▶ Cœur battant : CEC d'assistance

Remplacements de valves

Aortique

RAC, IA — attention cardioplégie, gestion de la décharge gauche

Tricuspide

Avec ou sans clampage, rythme régulier, caves laquées, drainage +++, pas d'ouverture valve aortique

Mitrale

RM, IM, double canulation veineuse, VAVD, test de la plastie, volume supplémentaire ⇒ hémodilution ?

Plastie mitrale vidéo-assistée

Endoclamp, drainage veineux actif, insufflation CO₂, hémodilution avec cardioplégie cristalloïde ?

Chirurgie de la crosse

- ▶ Canulations multiples
- ▶ Montage spécifique
- ▶ Arrêt circulatoire, hypothermie
- ▶ Monitoring renforcé
- ▶ Gestion du saignement massif
- ▶ Intervention de Tirone David : troubles du rythme, chirurgie longue, gestion K⁺

Endocardites & autres chirurgies

Endocardites

- ▶ Contexte infectieux
- ▶ Inflammation

Autres

- ▶ Cœur artificiel : LVAD (attention fonction droite), BIVAD
- ▶ Transplantation : chirurgie longue, reperfusion jambe (petits gabarits / canulation fémorale), durée d'assistance, sortie sous ECMO ?
- ▶ Reprises : canulation fémorale ? matériel en salle ?

PARTIE 2

Le patient

Antécédents, traitements & anesthésie

Antécédents du patient

Éléments à recueillir

HTA

Physiologie avant et pendant CEC, gestion des médicaments vasoactifs

Vasculaire

AVC, AIT, AOMI, résultats Doppler MI, TSA, objectif PAM ?

Diabète

Équilibre glycémique

IRC

Créatinine, potassium, priming, hémofiltration, PAM, débit, Ht, protocole GIK

Antécédents — examens complémentaires

Cancer

Radiothérapie (canulation fémorale ?), adhérences, saignement

Bilan sanguin

Hématocrite, protidémie, choix du priming

Coronarographie

Étendue des sténoses, tronc commun, débit/pression cardioplégie

Échographie

FE, dilatation des cavités, hypokinésie, HTAP, sevrage, monitoring, ECLS

Traitement & Anesthésie

Traitement

- ▶ Diurétique : Ht surévaluée, calcul dilution priming, commande de produits sanguins, macromolécules
- ▶ IEC : variations hémodynamiques
- ▶ Anticoagulant : saignement

Anesthésie

- ▶ Type d'anesthésie : OFA → gestion PAM peut être plus complexe
- ▶ Type de chirurgie : caves « laquées » sur les mitrales, attention à la VVC
- ▶ Remplissage avant la CEC

PARTIE 3

Guidelines CEC 2024

Recommandations européennes EACTS / EACTA / EBCP

Recommandations européennes 2024

European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery

- ▶ Publiées par trois sociétés savantes européennes : EACTS, EACTA et EBCP
- ▶ Plus de 100 recommandations pratiques sur la CEC en chirurgie cardiaque adulte
- ▶ Premières recommandations conjointes EACTS / EACTA / EBCP
- ▶ Évaluation de l'impact sur les résultats patients : prochaine étape à mener dans les pays européens

Niveaux de preuve & classes de recommandation

Niveaux de preuve

A	Données issues de plusieurs essais cliniques randomisés ou méta-analyses
B	Données issues d'un essai randomisé ou de grandes études non randomisées
C	Consensus d'experts et/ou petites études, registres rétrospectifs

Classes de recommandation

Cl. 1	Recommandé
Cl. 2	Doit être considéré
Cl. 2a	Doit être considéré
Cl. 2b	Peut être considéré
Cl. 3	Non recommandé

Monitoring

Équipement de la machine cœur-poumon

Recommandé / déjà en place

- ▶ Pression cardioplégie sur tous les patients
- ▶ Capteur de niveau
- ▶ Enregistrement des données
- ▶ Maintenance de l'équipement
- ▶ Détecteur de bulles (pas présent dans tous les centres)

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
It is recommended that pressure monitoring devices are used on the arterial line and cardioplegia delivery systems during CPB.	I	C	
A bubble detector is recommended during CPB procedures on all inflow lines.	I	C	
It is recommended to use a level sensor during CPB procedures utilizing a (hard-shell) reservoir.	I	C	
It is recommended to have backups for vital systems of the heart-lung machines available at all times.	I	C	
It is recommended to have a maintenance plan for CPB equipment.	I	C	

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
It is recommended that blood flow going to the patient is monitored by ultrasonic measurement on the arterial line.	I	C	-
It is recommended that pressure monitoring devices be used on the arterial line (pre- and postoxygenator) and cardioplegia delivery systems during CPB.	I	C	
Continuous oxygenator arterial outlet temperature monitoring is recommended.	I	C	-
It is recommended to monitor SvO ₂ and HCT levels continuously during CPB.	I	B	[201, 202]
Performance of blood gas analysis at regular intervals or a continuous blood gas measurement is recommended during CPB.	I	C	-
It is recommended that patient blood and tissue temperatures be measured simultaneously in multiple locations during CPB to avoid (regional) hyperthermia.	I	C	-

À développer

- ▶ Débitmètre obligatoire sur pompes à galets
- ▶ Pression pré- et/ou post-oxy (utile en canulation périphérique ou canule droite dans l'aorte)
- ▶ Température en continu
- ▶ GDS artériels continus ? coût et disponibilité du matériel

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
It should be considered that pump flow is confirmed by ultrasonic measurement on the arterial line.	Ila	C	
Continuous arterial line pressure monitoring (preoxygenator and postoxygenator) in the CPB circuit is recommended.	I	C	
Continuous oxygenator arterial outlet temperature monitoring is recommended.	I	C	
It is recommended to continuously monitor SvO ₂ and HCT levels during CPB.	I	B	[22, 23]
Monitoring of blood gas analyses through regular intervals or continuous observation is recommended during CPB.	I	C	

^aClass of recommendation.
^bLevel of evidence.
^cReferences.
 CPB: cardiopulmonary bypass; HCT: haematocrit; SvO₂: mixed venous oxygen saturation.

Patient Data Management Systems

Bases de données & amélioration de la qualité

- ▶ Bases de données type Connect de LivaNova ou équivalents
- ▶ Attention à la compatibilité avec le réseau informatique des hôpitaux
- ▶ Permet l'enregistrement automatisé des paramètres de perfusion
- ▶ Participation à des registres et programmes qualité institutionnels

Recommendations	Class^a	Level^b	Ref^c
Electronic automated data recording of perfusion parameters is recommended in a perfusion programme for further evaluation and risk stratification.	I	B	[33, 99, 100]
It is recommended that the perfusionist collects data concerning the conduct of perfusion via a clinical registry or database and uses such data to actively participate in institutional and departmental quality assurance and improvement programmes.	I	B	[31, 101, 102]
The support of artificial intelligence in data collection and analysis may be considered in relation to the CPB procedure.	IIb	C	[109, 111]

Canulation / Drainage

- ▶ Discussion chirurgien / perfusionniste (canule coudée ou droite)
- ▶ Adapter la canule au poids et à la taille du patient
- ▶ VAVD possible, attention aux microbulles et à l'hémolyse ⇒
monitorage de la pression ligne veineuse
- ▶ Échographie aortique avant canulation

Recommendations for configuration and cannulation strategies

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
It is recommended that there is a preoperative agreement between the perfusionist and surgeon on the choice of the size and type of venous and arterial cannulas in order to provide an adequate and safe venous return and an appropriate arterial flow tailored to the needs of the patient and the procedure.	I	C	
Epi-aortic ultrasonography may be considered to detect the plaque of the ascending aorta before aortic cannulation to reduce the incidence of stroke.	IIb	B	[58, 59]

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cReferences.

Recommendations for use of assisted venous drainage

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
It is recommended that an approved venous reservoir be used for assisted venous drainage.	I	C	
It is recommended that the venous line pressure be monitored when using assisted venous drainage.	I	C	
Excessive negative venous pressures are not recommended due to the deleterious haemolytic effects.	III	B	[236]

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cReferences.

Priming

Stratégie de limitation transfusionnelle

- ▶ Rétropriming : stratégie de limitation transfusionnelle
- ▶ Installation du circuit pour limiter la quantité de priming
- ▶ Choix de la taille des tuyaux
- ▶ Priming rétrograde et antérograde recommandé pour réduire les transfusions

Recommendations for priming volume in the cardiopulmonary bypass circuit

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
The use of modern low-molecular-weight starches in priming and non-priming solutions to reduce bleeding and transfusions is not recommended.	III	C	
Retrograde and antegrade autologous primings are recommended as part of a blood conservation strategy to reduce transfusions.	I	A	[154-156]

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

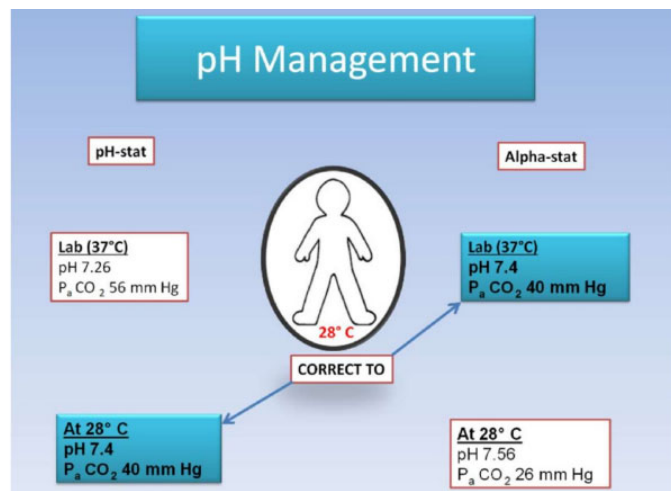
^cReferences.

Recommendation Table 36. Recommendations for priming volume in the cardiopulmonary bypass circuit

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
The use of low-molecular-weight starches in priming solutions is not recommended.	III	C	-
Minimizing priming volumes and using autologous priming (retrograde and antegrade) are recommended as part of a blood conservation strategy to reduce transfusions.	I	A	[470, 471]
The routine use of mannitol in the priming solution is not recommended.	III	B	[463, 464]
Maintenance of a normal pH (7.35-7.45) and avoidance of hyperchloraemic acidosis should be considered in order to reduce the risk of postoperative complications.	IIa	B	[466]
It is recommended that the addition of medications to the pump priming fluid be individualized to the patient and discussed by the clinical team.	I	C	-

Équilibre acido-basique & électrolytique

- ▶ Alpha-stat : GDS interprétés à 37 °C — pas de correction de la température
- ▶ pH-stat : GDS interprétés à la température du patient + apport en CO₂
- ▶ Hypothermie légère/modérée : alpha-stat (meilleurs résultats neuro et cognitifs)



Recommendations for acid-base balance and electrolyte management

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
Alpha-stat acid-base management should be applied in adult cardiac surgery with moderate to mild hypothermia because neurological and neurocognitive outcomes are improved.	IIa	B	[179-181]
Maintenance of a normal pH (7.35-7.45) and avoidance of hyperchloraemic acidosis should be considered in order to reduce the risk of postoperative complications.	IIa	B	[177]
Magnesium sulphate may be considered perioperatively for prophylaxis of postoperative arrhythmias.	IIb	B	[183-185]

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cReferences.

Anticoagulation

- ▶ 300 à 500 UI/kg d'héparine — optimisation : bolus héparine ou ATIII ?
- ▶ ACT > 480 s pendant la CEC
- ▶ Circuits hépariné + MiECC : ACT 250-300 sans complications thromboemboliques rapportées (à confirmer)
- ▶ Hepcon Haemostasis Management System : potentiellement moins de protamine — études multicentriques requises

Recommendations for periprocedural anticoagulation management

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
Heparin management			
ACT above 480 s during CPB should be considered in CPB with uncoated equipment and cardiomy suction. The required target ACT is dependent on the type of equipment used.	IIa	C	
Individualized heparin and protamine management should be considered to reduce postoperative coagulation abnormalities and bleeding complications in cardiac surgery with CPB.	IIa	B	[165, 166, 169]
In the absence of individual heparin dosing tools, it is recommended that ACT tests be performed at regular intervals based on institutional protocols, and heparin doses have to be given accordingly.	I	C	
Protamine management			
Protamine overdosing should be avoided in order to reduce postoperative coagulation abnormalities and bleeding complications in cardiac surgery with CPB.	IIa	B	[172]
Alternative anticoagulation			
In patients with contraindications to heparin and/or protamine usage and in need of an operation requiring CPB, anticoagulation with bivalirudin should be considered.	IIa	B	[174, 176]
In patients with contraindications to heparin and/or protamine usage, in need of an operation requiring CPB and significant renal dysfunction, anticoagulation with argatroban may be considered.	IIb	C	

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cReferences.

ACT: activated clotting time; CPB: cardiopulmonary bypass.

Pump flow management

Gestion du débit pompe

- ▶ BSA + température : débit cible entre 2,2 et 2,8 L/min/m²
- ▶ Patient obèse : BSA non optimisée pour la CEC ; surconsommation (endocardite)
- ▶ Hypothermie : 1,8 L/min/m² avec PAM 80 mmHg ou 3 L/min/m² avec PAM 40 mmHg ?
- ▶ SVO₂ a minima (dépend de la VO₂ donc du débit + Hb)
- ▶ Surveillance : DO₂, VCO₂, lactatémie, NIRS

Recommendations for pump flow management during CPB

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
It is recommended that the pump flow rate be determined before initiation of CPB based on the BSA and the planned temperature.	I	C	
The adequacy of the pump flow rate during CPB should be checked based on oxygenation and metabolic parameters (SvO ₂ , O ₂ ER, NIRS, VCO ₂ and lactates).	IIa	B	[209-211]
The pump flow rate should be adjusted according to the arterial oxygen content in order to maintain a minimal threshold of DO ₂ under moderate hypothermia.	IIa	B	[199, 202-204]
Pump flow rates may be settled based on lean mass in obese patients.	IIb	B	[200]

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cReferences.

BSA: body surface area; CPB: cardiopulmonary bypass; DO₂: oxygen delivery; NIRS: near-infrared spectroscopy; O₂ER: oxygen extraction ratio; SVO₂: mixed venous oxygen saturation; VCO₂: carbon dioxide production.

Gestion de la PAM

- ▶ Utilisation des vasopresseurs avec modération
- ▶ Choix et gestion de l'anesthésie (volatile, IV, OFA...)
- ▶ Attention à l'hémodilution
- ▶ Cible : PAM > 80 mmHg ou PAM < 50 mmHg à éviter
- ▶ Pas de vasoconstricteur uniquement pour atteindre 80 mmHg

Recommendation Table 40. Recommendations for control of mean arterial blood pressure during cardiopulmonary bypass

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
It is recommended that the MAP be maintained between 50 and 80 mmHg with vasoconstrictors and vasodilators if required, having ensured that the depth of anaesthesia and pump flow rate are sufficient.	I	A	[381, 511]
The use of vasopressors to increase the MAP to values above 80 mmHg during CPB is not recommended.	III	B	[381, 510, 517]
Targeting the MAP during CPB within the limits of individualized cerebral autoregulation data, measured under normocapnic conditions before CPB, should be considered whenever the technical and human skills are available.	IIa	A	[222, 519, 520]
It is recommended that vasoplegic syndrome during CPB be treated with α 1-adrenergic agonists and/or vasopressin.	I	C	[521, 523]
In refractory vasoplegic syndrome, alternative drugs (methylene blue or terlipressin) should be considered, alone or in combination.	IIa	B	[522, 523]
Hydroxocobalamin or angiotensin II may be considered to treat vasoplegic syndrome during CPB.	IIb	C	[524–527]

Transfusion

Stratégie restrictive mais adaptée

- ▶ Objectif : transfuser peu, oui mais...
- ▶ Tenir compte de la tolérance du patient
- ▶ Index plus élevé ? gêne chirurgicale, choix de canule, durée de CEC
- ▶ Gestion des aspirations
- ▶ Notre expérience : < 7 g/dL compliqué ; 7-8 g/dL si CEC courte et peu de comorbidités

Recommendations for transfusion management during cardiopulmonary bypass

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
PRBC transfusions			
It is recommended that PRBCs be transfused during CPB if the Hb value is <6.0 g/dl.	I	C	
For HCT values between 18% and 24%, PRBCs may be transfused based on an assessment of the adequacy of tissue oxygenation. ^d	IIb	B	[243]
PRBCs should not be transfused during CPB if the HCT is >24%.	III	C	
FFP transfusions			
It is recommended that antithrombin concentrate be used instead of FFP to treat antithrombin deficiency to improve heparin sensitivity.	I	B	[245-247]
If antithrombin concentrate is unavailable, FFP should be considered to treat antithrombin deficiency to improve heparin sensitivity.	IIa	C	
FFP should not be used prophylactically during CPB to reduce perioperative blood loss.	III	B	[248, 249]

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cReferences.

^dThe DO₂ is maintained at >273 ml/min/m² and cerebral oximetry is satisfied.

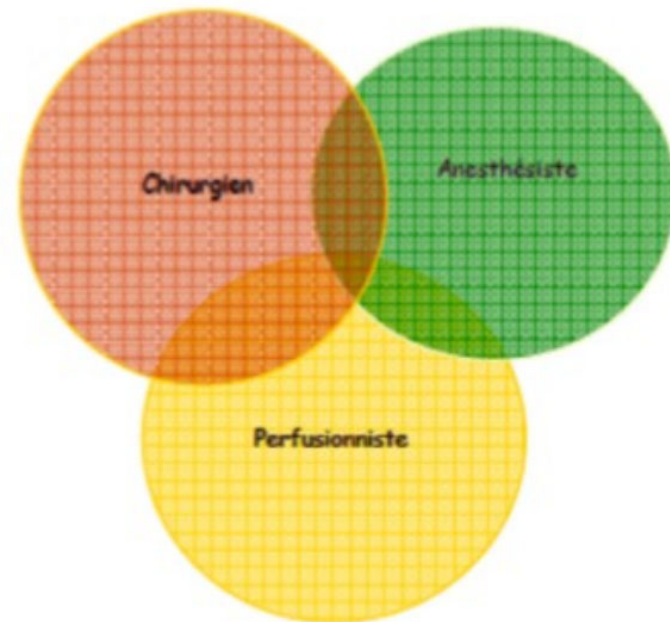
CPB: cardiopulmonary bypass; FFP: fresh frozen plasma; Hb: haemoglobin; HCT: haematocrit; PRBCs: packed red blood cells.

Travail en collaboration

Communication +++

- ▶ Avec le MAR — gestion des médicaments : noradré, remplissage, sevrage...
- ▶ Avec le chirurgien — le perfusionniste ne voit pas toujours ce qui se passe
- ▶ CEC = partage de connaissances de plusieurs spécialités

Circulation extra-corporelle



Conclusion

Au quotidien

- 1 Enregistrement des données + dossier patient
- 2 Réduction du priming : choix du circuit, installation, choix de la canule
- 3 Vasopresseurs avec parcimonie (démarrage lent)
- 4 Communication +++
- 5 Surveillance combinée : GDP ($VCO_2 + DO_2$), NIRS, GDS continu, SVO_2
- 6 Transfusion si besoin
- 7 À mettre en lien avec les énormes difficultés actuelles d'approvisionnement (labos)

Merci de votre attention

Questions ?

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