Post Cardiac Arrest Targeted Temperature Management (TTM)

PATIENT PRESENTATION

Cardiac arrest
• PEA
• Asystole
• Ventricular fibrillation
• Pulseless ventricular tachycardia

Sustained ROSC greater than 20 consecutive minutes?

Patient not eligible for TTM

Does patient meet inclusion criteria for hypothermia?

Yes

Patient not eligible for TTM

Does patient meet exclusion criteria?

No

Yes

COOLING

Patient not eligible for TTM

Initiate Post Cardiac Arrest TTM order set with target temperature of 36°C

See Page 3 for TTM protocol

Initiate shivering management (see Page 4)

Development of complications?

Yes

No

Continue TTM

Continue shivering management (see Page 4)

Target temperature maintained for 24 hours?

Yes

No

See Page 2 for re-warming phase

PEA = pulseless electrical activity
ROSC = return of spontaneous circulation

1 Inclusion criteria:
• Down time < 60 minutes (< 15 minutes for asystole)
• Intubated requiring mechanical ventilation
• No meaningful response to verbal stimuli (Glasgow Coma Scale < 9, see Appendix A)
• ≤ 12 hours from ROSC

2 Exclusion criteria:
• Major traumatic injury or isolated head injury
• Major operative procedure within 72 hours
• Hypoxemia – oxygen saturation < 88% on 100% FiO2 for > 30 minutes
• Mean arterial pressure (MAP) < 70 mmHg despite aggressive fluid resuscitation and vasopressor support
• Poor prognosis as discussed with primary team

3 If temperature < 36°C, no cooling required. If temperature > 36°C within 24 hours, ICU team to initiate TTM order set.

4 See Appendix B for Complications
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**RE-WARMING**

**NORMOTHERMIA**

- Discontinue all analgesics, sedatives, and shivering management medications (meperidine and paralytics)
- Notify ICU team

Sustained temperature of 36°C to 37°C for 72 hours?

- Yes → Assess neurologic prognosis
- No → Continue supportive care to maintain temperature 36°C to 37°C

**Re-warming phase**

- Yes → Target temperature of 37°C achieved?
  - Yes → TOF 4/4 achieved?
    - Yes → Continue monitoring TOF
    - No → Continue monitoring TOF
  - No → Continue re-warming phase until target temperature achieved
- No → Continue re-warming phase until target temperature achieved

1 See Page 3 for TTM Protocol
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TTM Protocol (TTM should not delay imaging studies, continuous renal replacement, or re-perfusion therapy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supportive Care</th>
<th>Cooling Phase 4</th>
<th>Maintenance Phase</th>
<th>Re-Warming Phase</th>
<th>Normothermia Phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Consultation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Neuro-oncology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Cardiology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Baseline labs and imaging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nursing assessment:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Pupil checks every 1 hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ BPS 1 per TTM order set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ BSAS 2 per TTM order set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ RASS 3 per TTM order set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Skin assessment every 4 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Placement of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Nasogastric or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Orogastric tube</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Placement of cooling blanket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Placement of foley temperature probe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ If foley temperature probe contraindicated, physician to place esophageal temperature probe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Daily 30 minute EEG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ May convert to continuous EEG if seizures identified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Cool to 36°C (goal to target temperature < 4 hours)
• Record time of initiation of TTM and time of achieving 36°C
• Keep room as cool as possible
• Magnesium sulfate 32 mEq IV for one dose over 1 hour
• Respiratory therapy:
  ○ No spontaneous breathing trials
• Shivering management (see Page 4)
• Notify ICU team for development of complications (see Appendix B)
• Basic metabolic panel, magnesium, phosphorous, ionized calcium, CBC with differential, PT/PTT every 6 hours
• Begin re-warming 24 hours after target temperature achieved – 0.20°C/hour for a target temperature of 37°C
• Maintain target temperature of 36°C to 37°C
• Call ICU team for temperature > 37°C
• Warm room to normal temperature
• Respiratory therapy:
  ○ No spontaneous breathing trials

1 See Appendix C Behavioral Pain Score (BPS)
2 See Appendix D Bedside Shivering Assessment Scale (BSAS)
3 See Appendix E Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale (RASS)
4 If temperature < 36°C, no cooling required. If temperature > 36°C within 24 hours, ICU team to initiate TTM order set.

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Approved by the Executive Committee of the Medical Staff on 07/30/2019
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**SHIVERING MANAGEMENT**

- Initiate upon commencement of TTM
- Analgesia
- Hemodynamically stable or minimal vasopressor support
- Sedation
- More than one vasopressor

**A**

- Fentanyl 25-100 mcg/hour IV continuous infusion
  - If BPS$^1$ is > 5 and/or BSAS$^2$ > 0, give bolus equal to twice the current infusion rate (maximum 25 mcg) every 15 minutes as needed
  - If a second bolus is required within a 2 hour period, increase infusion rate by 25 mcg/hour to a maximum dose of 100 mcg/hour.
- Propofol 10-50 mcg/kg/minute IV continuous infusion
  - If less than desired sedation, increase infusion by 10 mcg/kg/minute every 15 minutes as needed to achieve target RASS$^4$ to a maximum of 50 mcg/kg/minute
- Midazolam 1-4 mg/hour IV continuous infusion
  - Midazolam 2 mg IV push bolus then infuse at 1 mg/hour
  - If less than desired sedation, give IV push bolus equal to the current infusion rate (maximum 2 mg) every 15 minutes as needed to achieve target RASS$^4$
  - If a second bolus is required within a 2 hour period, increase infusion rate by 1 mg/hour (maximum of 4 mg/hour)
- Optimize fentanyl infusion via titration orders (see Box A)
  - Meperidine 12.5 mg or 25 mg IV every 2 hours as needed
  - Reduce dose to 12.5 mg IV every 2 hours in elderly (age ≥ 65 years), liver failure (Child-Turcotte-Pugh$^5$ score C), and renal failure$^6$
- Cisatracurium 0.15 mg/kg IV every 30 minutes as needed
  - Requires mechanical ventilation, analgesia and sedation to a RASS$^4$ of -4 to -5
  - No TOF monitoring. Use BSAS$^2$ to determine need for additional boluses.
  - Nurse to notify respiratory therapist for controlled mode of mechanical ventilation prior to administration

- Acetaminophen 650 mg per feeding tube/rectum every 4 hours times 12 doses then discontinue
- Magnesium sulfate 32 mEq IV infused over 4 hours every 6 hours as needed for serum magnesium < 2.5 mg/dL (adjust dose based on renal function)

**BSAS$^2$ ≥ 1**

- BSAS$^2$ 2-3 and patient is refractory to all other anti-shivering treatments

**BSAS$^2$ 2-3 and patient is refractory to all other anti-shivering treatments**

$^1$ See Appendix C Behavioral Pain Score (BPS)
$^2$ See Appendix D Bedside Shivering Assessment Scale (BSAS)
$^3$ Sedation
$^4$ Propofol recommended as agent of choice due to more predictable clearance
$^5$ Use midazolam only if patient requires use of more than one vasopressor with at least one infusing at a maximum rate
$^6$ Midazolam clearance decreases by 11% for every degree drop in temperature less than 36.5°C

---

1. See Appendix C Behavioral Pain Score (BPS)
2. See Appendix D Bedside Shivering Assessment Scale (BSAS)
3. Sedation
4. Propofol recommended as agent of choice due to more predictable clearance
5. Use midazolam only if patient requires use of more than one vasopressor with at least one infusing at a maximum rate
6. Midazolam clearance decreases by 11% for every degree drop in temperature less than 36.5°C

---

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APPENDIX A: Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Opening Response</td>
<td>Spontaneous</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To verbal stimuli, command, speech</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To pain only (not applied to face)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No response</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Response</td>
<td>Oriented</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confused conversation, but able to answer questions</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inappropriate words</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incomprehensible speech</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No response</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Response</td>
<td>Obeys commands for movement</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purposeful movement to painful stimulus</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Withdraws in response to pain</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flexion in response to pain</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extension in response to pain</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No response</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 GCS is obtained by adding the total score for each parameter

- Score < 9 = coma (no eye opening, no ability to follow commands, no word verbalizations)
APPENDIX B: Complications

- MAP < 70 mmHg despite aggressive fluid resuscitation and vasopressor support
- Uncontrolled arrhythmias
- Hypoxemia – oxygen saturation < 88% on 100% FiO2 for > 30 minutes
- Uncontrolled bleeding

APPENDIX C: Behavioral Pain Score (BPS)¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facial Expression</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relaxed</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partially tightened (e.g. brow lowering)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fully tightened (e.g. eyelid closing)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grimacing</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Limbs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partially bent</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fully bent with finger flexion</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanently retracted</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compliance with Ventilation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tolerating movement</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coughing but tolerating ventilator most of time</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fighting ventilator</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unable to control ventilator</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹BPS is obtained by adding the total score for each parameter
- Target: BPS ≤ 5
- Score ≤ 3 = no pain
- Score of 12 = maximum pain
- Document BPS per TTM order set

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APPENDIX D: Bedside Shivering Assessment Scale (BSAS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>None: No shivering noted on palpation of the masseter, neck or chest wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mild: Shivering localized to the neck and/or thorax only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moderate: Shivering involves gross movement of the upper extremities (in addition to the neck and thorax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Severe: Shivering involves gross movements of the trunk and upper and lower extremities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 BSAS:
- Target: BSAS = 0
- Document BSAS every 1 hour during TTM

APPENDIX E: Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale (RASS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Combative: Overtly combative, violent, danger to staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Very agitated: Pulls/removes tube(s) or catheter(s); aggressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agitated: Frequent non-purposeful movement, fights ventilator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Restless: Anxious but movements not aggressive or vigorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Alert and calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Drowsy: Awakens to voice with eye contact for more than 10 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>Light Sedation: Awakens to voice with eye contact for less than 10 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>Moderate Sedation: Any movement (no eye contact to voice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4</td>
<td>Deep Sedation: No response to voice, or any movement to physical stimulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5</td>
<td>Unarousable: No response to voice or physical stimulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 RASS:
- Target: RASS -4 to -5
- Document RASS per TTM order set
APPENDIX F: Child-Turcotte-Pugh (CTP) Scoring System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical and Biochemical Parameters</th>
<th>Scores (Points) for Increasing Abnormality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatic encephalopathy</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascites</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum albumin</td>
<td>&gt; 3.5 g/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilirubin</td>
<td>&lt; 2 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For primary biliary cirrhosis</td>
<td>&lt; 4 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prothrombin time prolonged or</td>
<td>&lt; 4 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international normalized ratio</td>
<td>&lt; 1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 CTP score is obtained by adding the score for each parameter

CTP class:
- Class A = 5 to 6 points
- Class B = 7 to 9 points
- Class C = 10 to 15 points
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SUGGESTED READINGS


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DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

This practice consensus statement is based on majority opinion of the TTM experts at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center for the patient population. These experts included:

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Clinical Effectiveness Development Team