





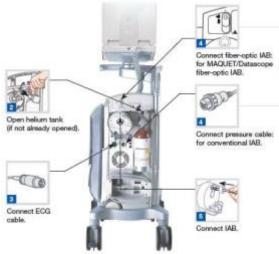
ACMC IABP Guide

Indications: Refractory angina, Acute MI, Vent failure, Cardiogenic shock, wean from bypass. **Contraindications:** Aortic insuff, AAA, severe PVD, Obese w \uparrow groin scars (use with a sheath). **Insertion:** (Freq) Lt Fem. artery \rightarrow descend thoracic aorta (CXR tip @ $2^{nd} \rightarrow 3^{rd}$ ICS, base \uparrow renals). **Complications:** Limb ischemia, bleeding, balloon leak, infection, aortic dissection.

<u>Inflation</u> occurs at the onset of diastole (dicrotic notch), when aortic valve closes. Appears as a sharp "V." Inflation displaces blood in the aorta & ↑ aortic pressure & MAP, ↑ supply of 02 to the myocardium and ↑ coronary artery perfusion.

<u>Deflation</u> occurs just prior to systole (before aortic valve opens). Results in a \downarrow in (assisted) end diastolic & systolic pressures. \downarrow **afterload**, cardiac workload & left ventricular 02 demand. \uparrow C.O.

CS300 IABP START UP:



(Top of left side / near back)



- *<u>Timing</u> = inflation /deflation of balloon in cardiac cycle
- *<u>Trigger</u> = *Primarily ECG (R wave) vs Pressure (upstroke of AP waveform)
- *End Points: ↑ MAP
- Diastolic Augmentation >Systole
- Assist Diastole < Unassist Diastole
- Assist Systole < Unassist Systole

*SUPPLIES NEEDED: 60cc syringe, stopcock, scissors & Kelly, 500ml bag NS, pressure bag, ECG & Arterial pressure cable, Pressure tubing & transducer (max 8ft), IABP flowsheet, ? x-tra helium tank if <25%.



*PT ASSESS: $\sqrt{\text{radial pulses}}$ to assure balloon has not migrated up to Lt SC artery & pedal pulses (limb ischemia), Insertion site ($\sqrt{\text{for bleding}}$), IAB cath tubing ($\sqrt{\text{for bld}}$), flush line, U.O.

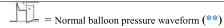
TRANSFERRING IABP→IABP: Turn on IABP, match settings, attach ECG leads next to current leads, transfer IAP line (level/ 0**off-pt/open-air), Press Stand By on active pump, transfer helium line & start transfer IABP.*Plug IABP in, turn invertor ON. *Augmentation alarm set 10mmHg \(\psi\$ pt's augmented diastolic pressure. \)

*Keep pressure bag w NS (remove air from IV) @ 300mmHg > 3ft above transducer. Level transducer @ phlebostatic axis – mid Axillary. **If fiberoptic (orange cable) Ø need to zero/level. Internally calibrates.

MISC INFO:

- *Auto mode = auto lead & trigger select, timing, auto management of irreg rhythms.
- *If IABP alarms: push silence, push help button. ? Call 800# on pump.
- *Main concern in transport: Ø disruption of ECG signal, arterial pressure or helium flow.
- *Must always have $\geq \frac{1}{2}$ IAB pressure / IAB status (keeps membrane from getting a clot).
- *IABP Wt = 125#. *Always put IABP in standby prior to flushing IAP line.

TROUBLESHOOTING:



- *If not sensing "R" wave: 1 gain or change ECG lead.
- *If IAB kinks: See rounded waveform. ?D/T HOB>30°. Lower HOB until get chair (**) waveform.
- *If see IAB leak: Turn pump off. Rec. MD to remove within 30mins. Turn pump on q5 mins to prevent clot.
- *If machine dies: Disconnect at helium extender tubing, attach 3-way stopcock & 60ml syringe, (asp 1st to√ for blood), manually inflate & deflate IAB (quickly) w 40-50cc air q5 mins.

TIMING ISSUES: √Timing in 1:2 "Fiddle to the Middle" finflate/ deflate time (Semiauto mode)

- -Early inflation = inflation of IAB prior to aortic valve closure (prior to dicrotic notch).
 - Effect = \uparrow MV02 demand, aortic regurg, \uparrow afterload.
- -<u>Late inflation</u> = inflation of IAB after closure of aortic valve (after dicrotic notch), absence of sharp V, sub-optimal augmentation. Effect = sub-optimal coronary artery perfusion.
- -<u>Early deflation</u> = premature deflation of the IAB during the diastolic phase. Effect = sub-optimal coronary perfusion & afterload reduction, angina, ↑ MV02 demand.
- -<u>Late deflation</u> = Assisted = unassisted end-diastolic pressure, diastolic augment may be widened. Effect = no afterload reduction, ↑ MV02 consumption.

RESUSCITATION:

- *VF/VT Ø Pulse: Auto mode goes to pressure trigger, CPR..., OK to defib (IABP is grounded).
- *Asystole: Auto mode → pressure, CPR…etc. Will return to ECG trigger if ROSC. ?mute alarm.
- *PEA: If keep in Auto mode, will have ECG rhythm interference. Go to semi-auto mode, change to pressure trigger & restart. CPR...etc.
- *A Fib: After 16 irreg beats, goes into "Auto R wave" deflate.
- *If HR too fast: (Pump can keep up to a HR of 200). Treat patient (+)? change timing to 1:2.
- *Pacer (V/AV, Atrial): Go to semi-auto mode/select approp. pacer when ECG triggering unsuccessful.
- *Arrhythmias, Hypotension, Resp distress, Altered LOC...etc: Treat patient!