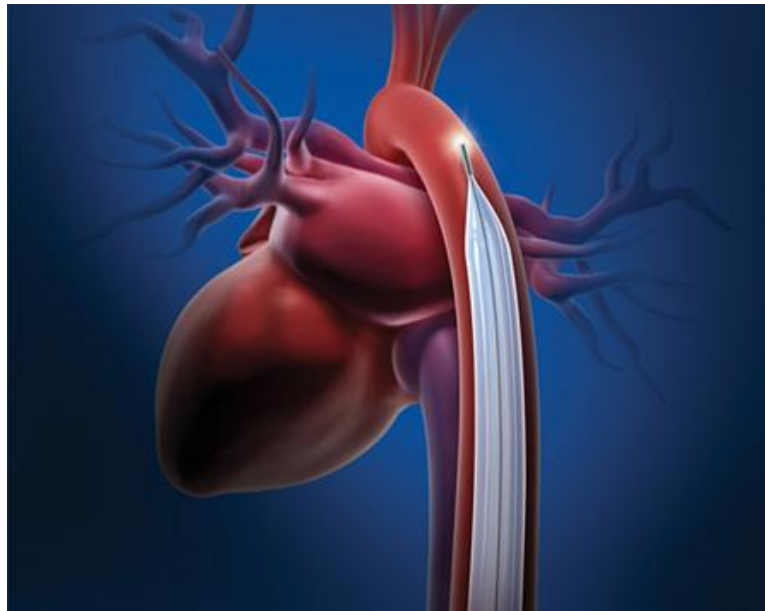


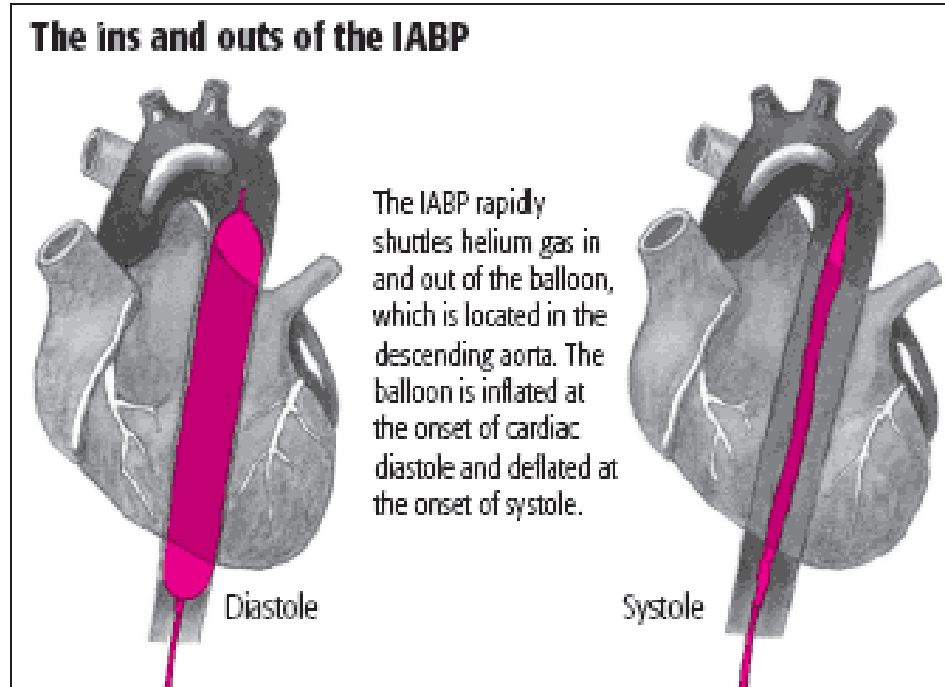
Intra-aortic Balloon Pump: Indications and Interpretation of Tracings



Claudia H. Viens, MD, FRCPC, FASE

IABP

- Goal is to augment myocardial perfusion
 - Increases coronary blood flow during diastole
 - Unloads left ventricle during systole
- Accomplished by mass displacement of blood (30 to 50 mL)



Royal College

- You are called to the ER for a patient with angina, ST elevations, hypotension and shock....



- Emergency, full stomach
- ACLS algorithm
- Optimize myocardial oxygen supply and demand
 - MONA
 - Morphine
 - Oxygen
 - Nitroglycerin
 - Aspirin
 - Vasopressors
 - Inotropes
 - IABP
- Consult cardiology, cardiac surgery

**TABLE
32-10**

Intra-aortic Balloon Pump Counterpulsation Indications and Contraindications

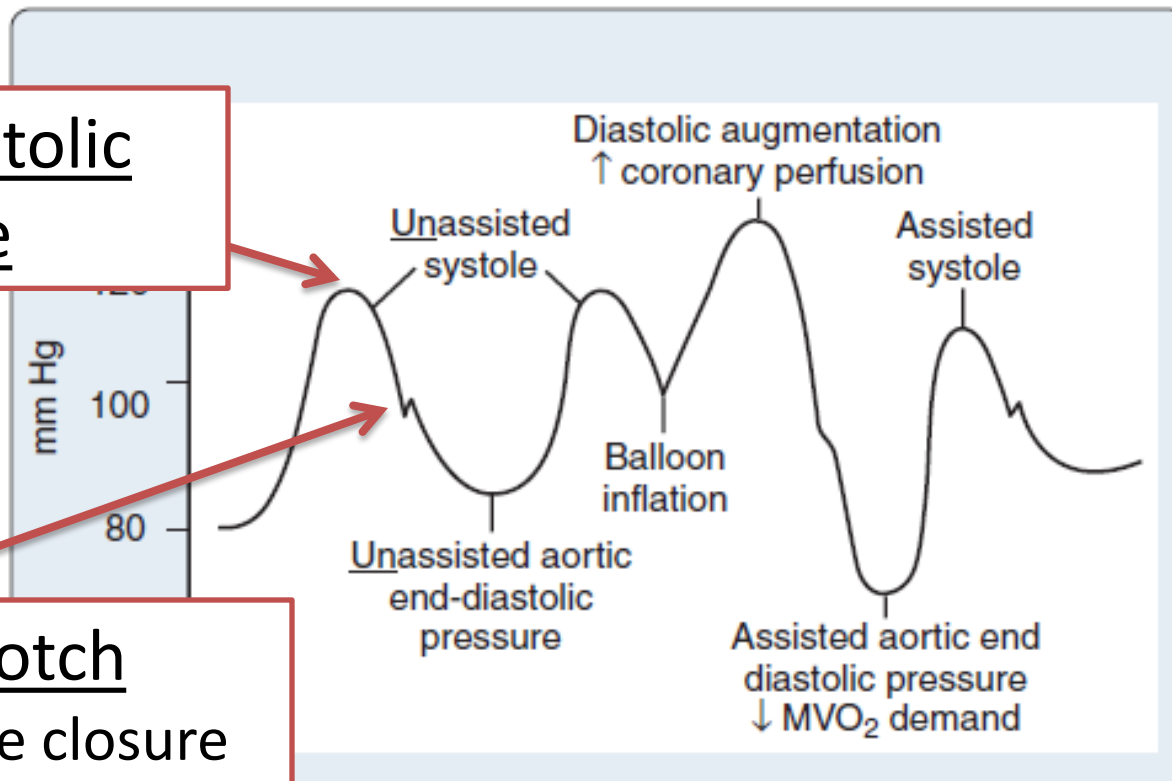
Indications

1. Cardiogenic shock
 - a. Myocardial infarction
 - b. Myocarditis
 - c. Cardiomyopathy
2. ~~Failure to separate from CPB~~
3. Stabilization of preoperative patient
 - a. Ventricular septal defect
 - b. Mitral regurgitation
4. Stabilization of noncardiac surgical patient
5. Procedural support during coronary angiography
6. Bridge to transplantation

Contraindications

1. Aortic valvular insufficiency
2. Aortic disease
 - a. Aortic dissection
 - b. Aortic aneurysm
3. Severe peripheral vascular disease
4. Severe noncardiac systemic disease
5. Massive trauma
6. Patients with “do not resuscitate” instructions
7. Mitral SAM with dynamic outflow tract obstruction

Peak systolic pressure



Dicrotic notch

- Aortic valve closure
- Beginning of isovolemic relaxation and diastole

arterial waveforms seen during intra-aortic balloon pump therapy. The first two waveforms are unassisted, and the last is assisted. The decreased end-systolic and end-diastolic pressures are due to the decreased end-systolic and end-diastolic pressures caused by IABP augmentation and the timing of balloon inflation. These are waveforms generated by a correctly positioned and timed balloon. (Courtesy of Datascope Corporation.)

Balloon Inflation

-Beginning of diastole for maximum blood volume displacement

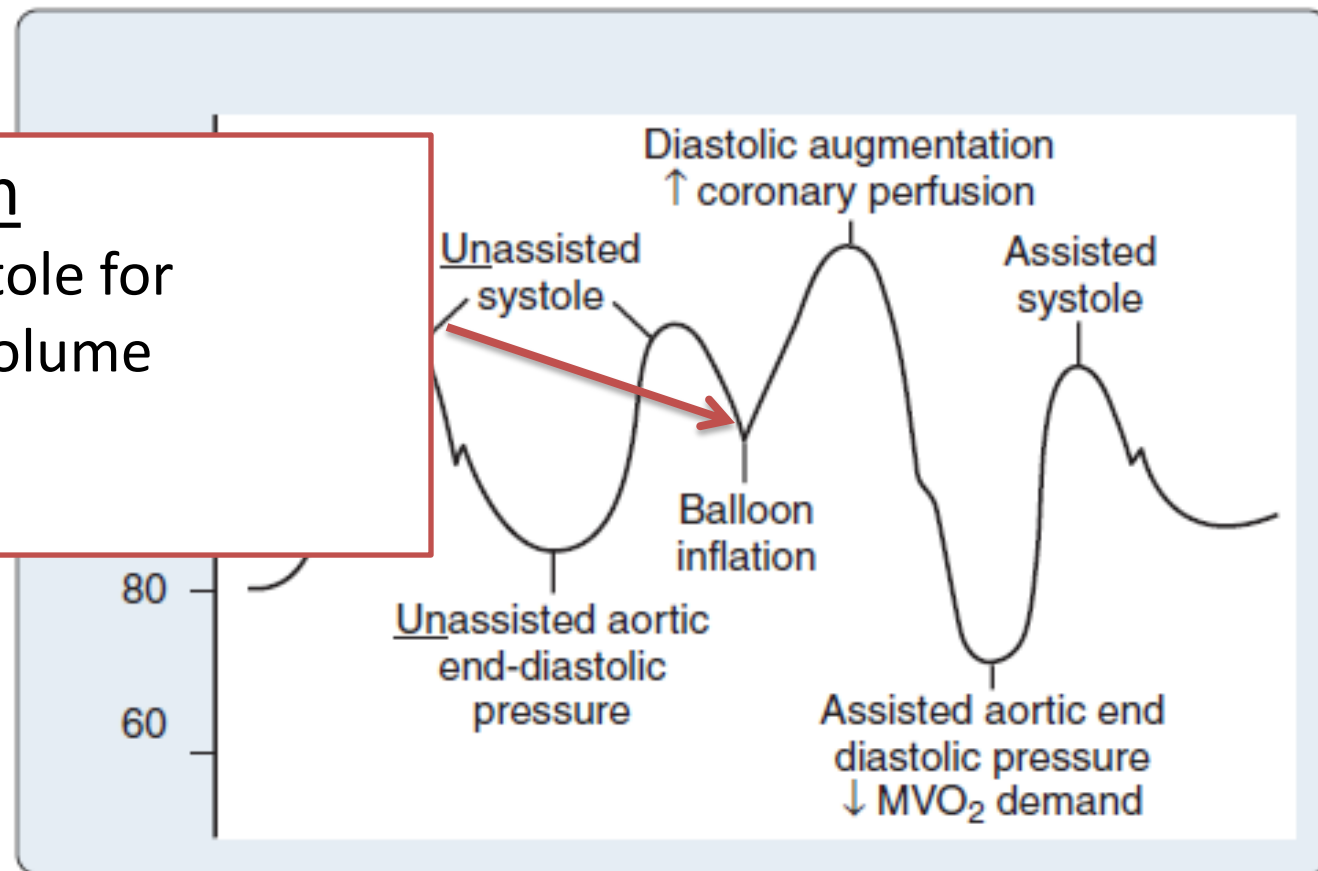
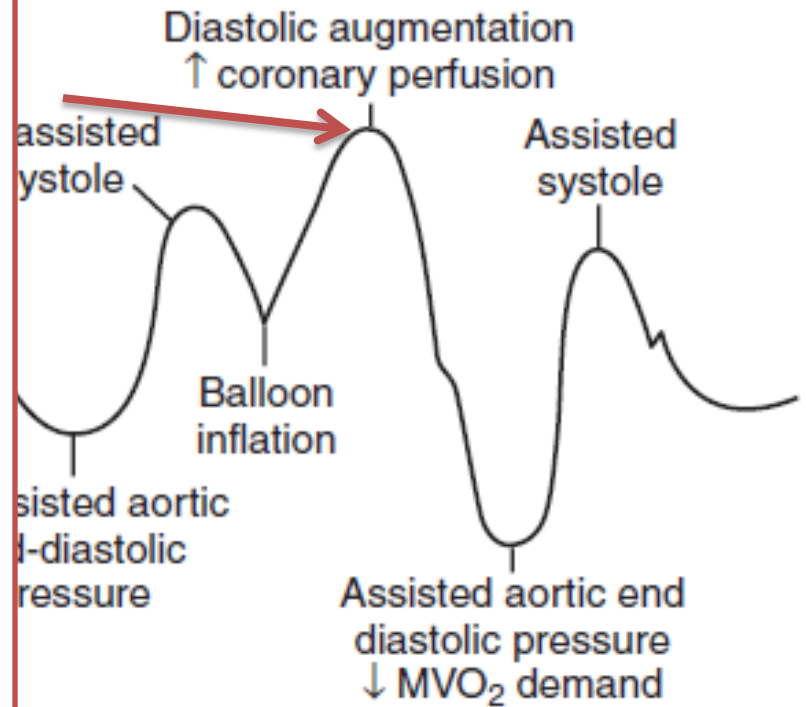


Figure 32-4 Arterial waveforms seen during intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) assist. The first two waveforms are unassisted, and the last is assisted. Notice the decreased end-systolic and end-diastolic pressures and augmented diastolic pressures caused by IABP augmentation and the (correct) point at which balloon inflation occurs. These are waveforms generated by a correctly positioned and timed balloon. (Courtesy of Datascope Corporation.)

Diastolic Augmentation

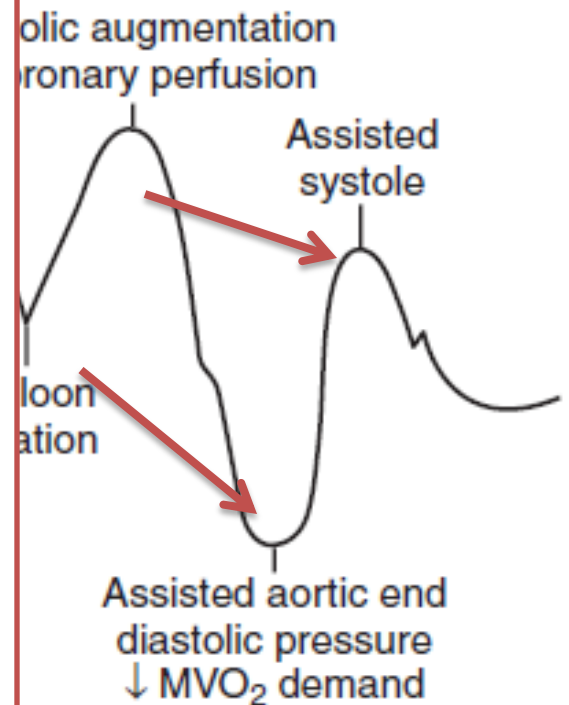
- Coronary blood flow and pressure ↑
 - ↑ oxygen delivery
 - ↑ coronary collateral circulation
- ↑ perfusion to distal organs (kidneys, brain)



forms seen during intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) assist. The first two waveforms are unassisted, and the last is assisted. Notice the decreased end-systolic and end-diastolic pressures and augmented diastolic pressures caused by IABP augmentation and the (correct) point at which balloon inflation occurs. These are waveforms generated by a correctly positioned and timed balloon. (Courtesy of Datascope Corporation.)

Balloon Deflation

- At onset of systole during isovolemic contraction
- Isovolemic contraction is shortened
 - Sudden evacuation of 40mL of blood from aorta
 - Left ventricle does not have to generate as much pressure to achieve ejection
 - ↓ peak systolic pressure
 - ↓ oxygen demand
- Reduced afterload allows ventricle to empty
 - ↑ stroke volume, cardiac output
 - ↓ preload if elevated



during intra-aortic balloon pump are unassisted, and the last is systolic and end-diastolic pressures used by IABP augmentation and deflation occurs. These are wave-timed and timed balloon. (Courtesy

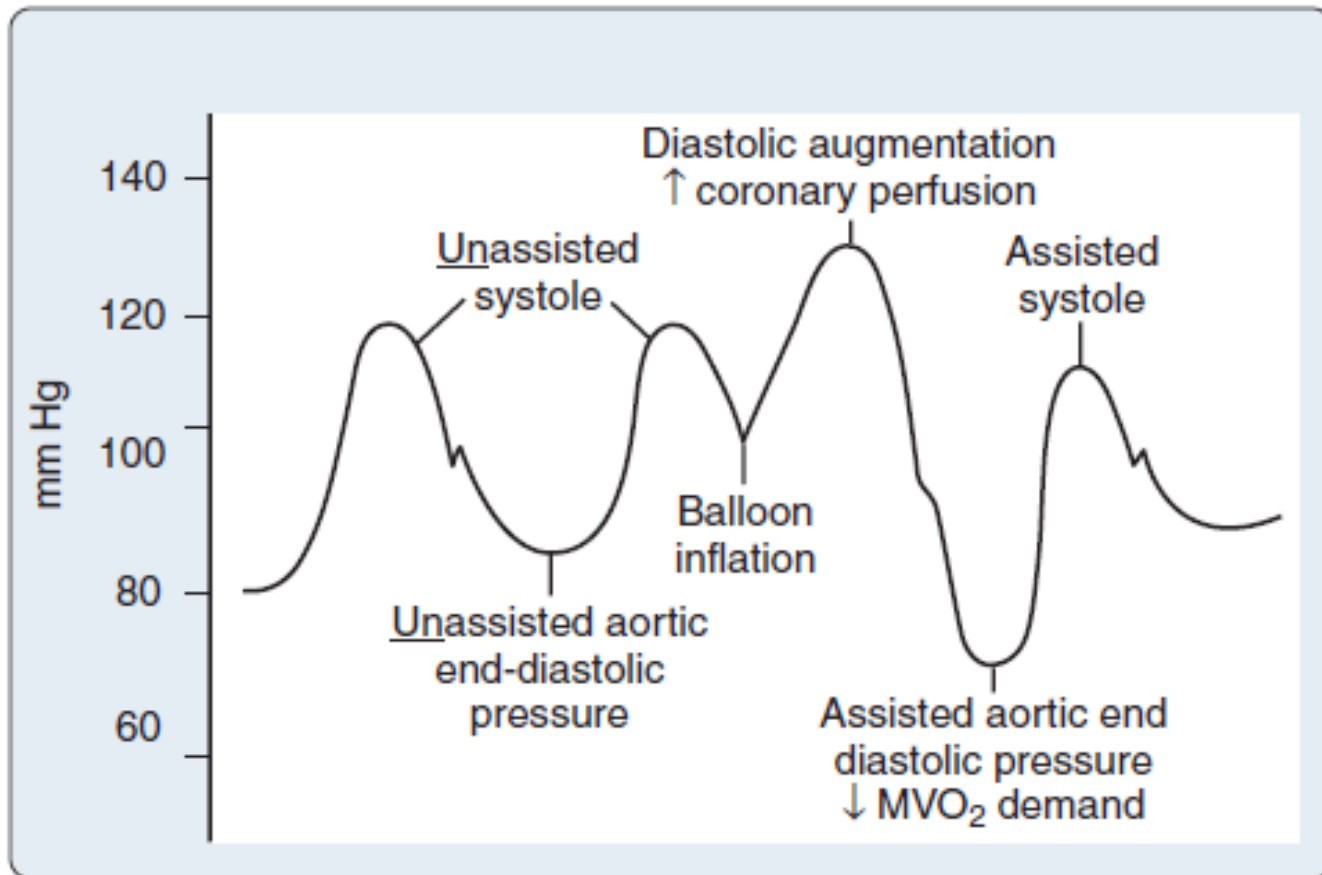


Figure 32-4 Arterial waveforms seen during intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) assist. The first two waveforms are unassisted, and the last is assisted. Notice the decreased end-systolic and end-diastolic pressures and augmented diastolic pressures caused by IABP augmentation and the (correct) point at which balloon inflation occurs. These are waveforms generated by a correctly positioned and timed balloon. (Courtesy of Datascope Corporation.)

CS 100

Intelligent CoreMonitor™

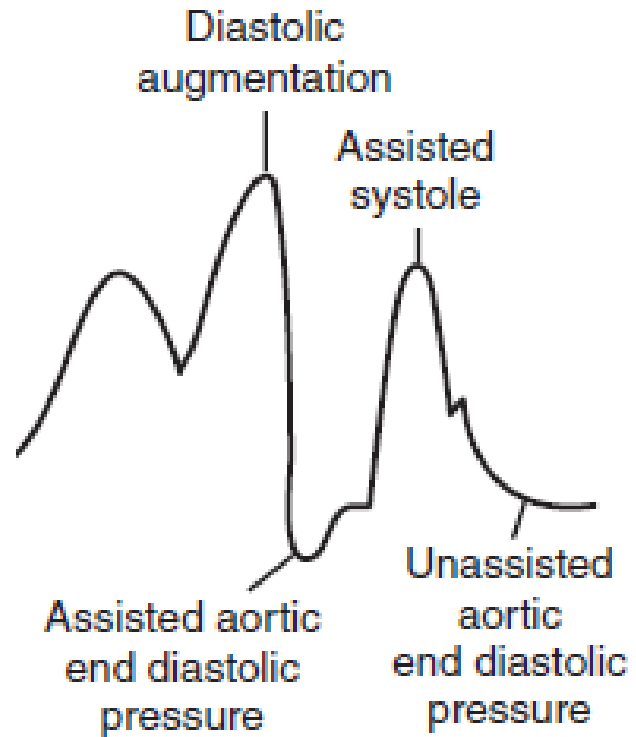


- Increased coronary perfusion
- Decrease myocardial oxygen demand
- Increased cardiac output

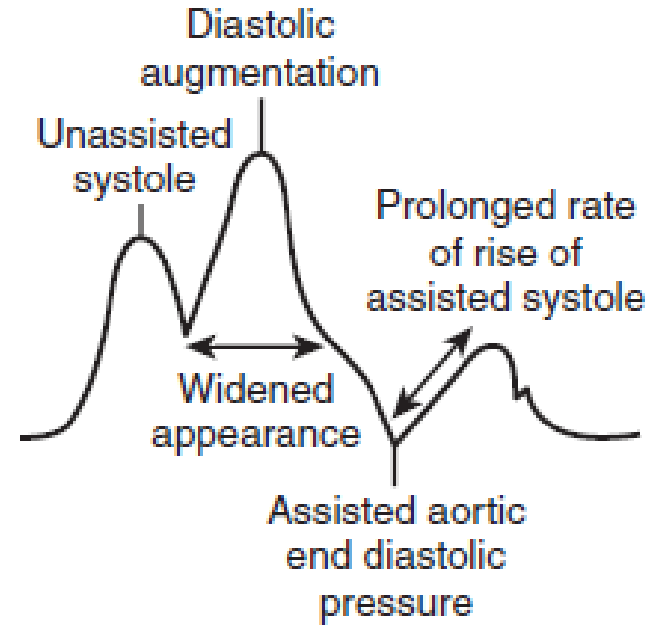
Clinical Parameters

- Decreased signs of ischemia: angina, ST changes, arrhythmias
- Increased coronary blood flow
- Decreased afterload
- Decreased oxygen demand
- Increased cardiac output
- Increased urine output
- Decreased preload (PCWP, CVP)
- Decreased pulmonary congestion, improved arterial oxygenation
- Improved mentation
- Decreased heart rate
- Decreased lactic acidosis
- Increased pulse pressure

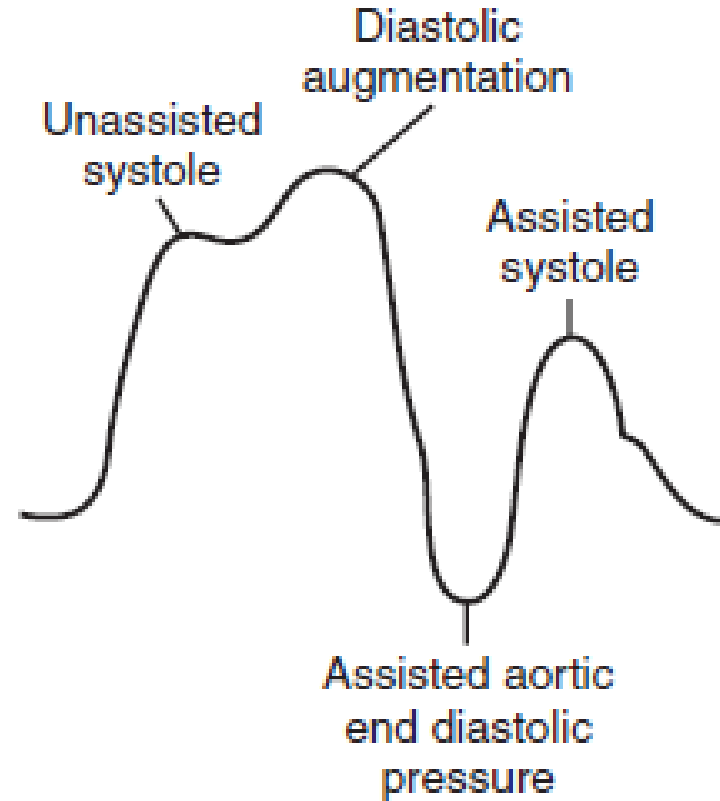
Errors in Timing



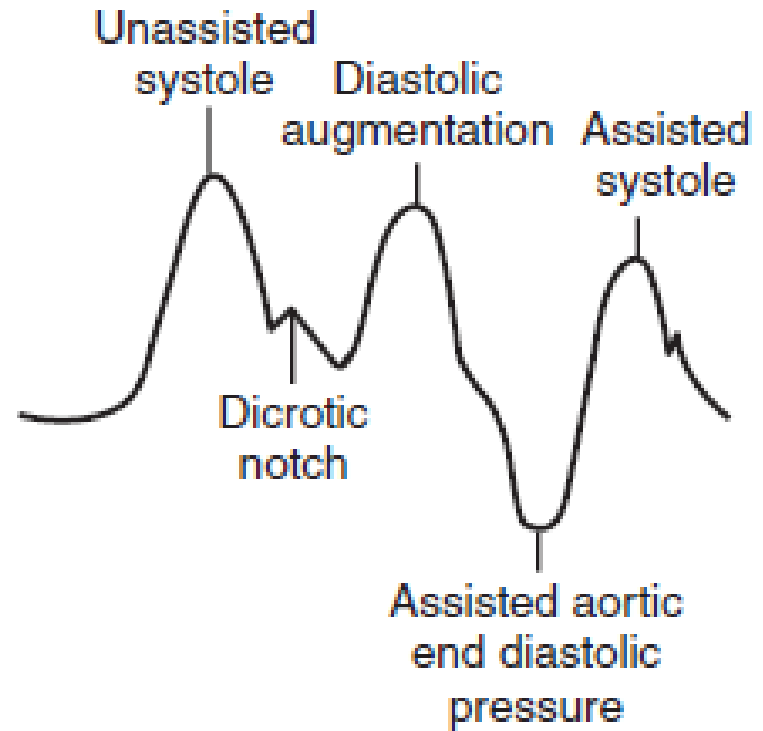
Errors in Timing



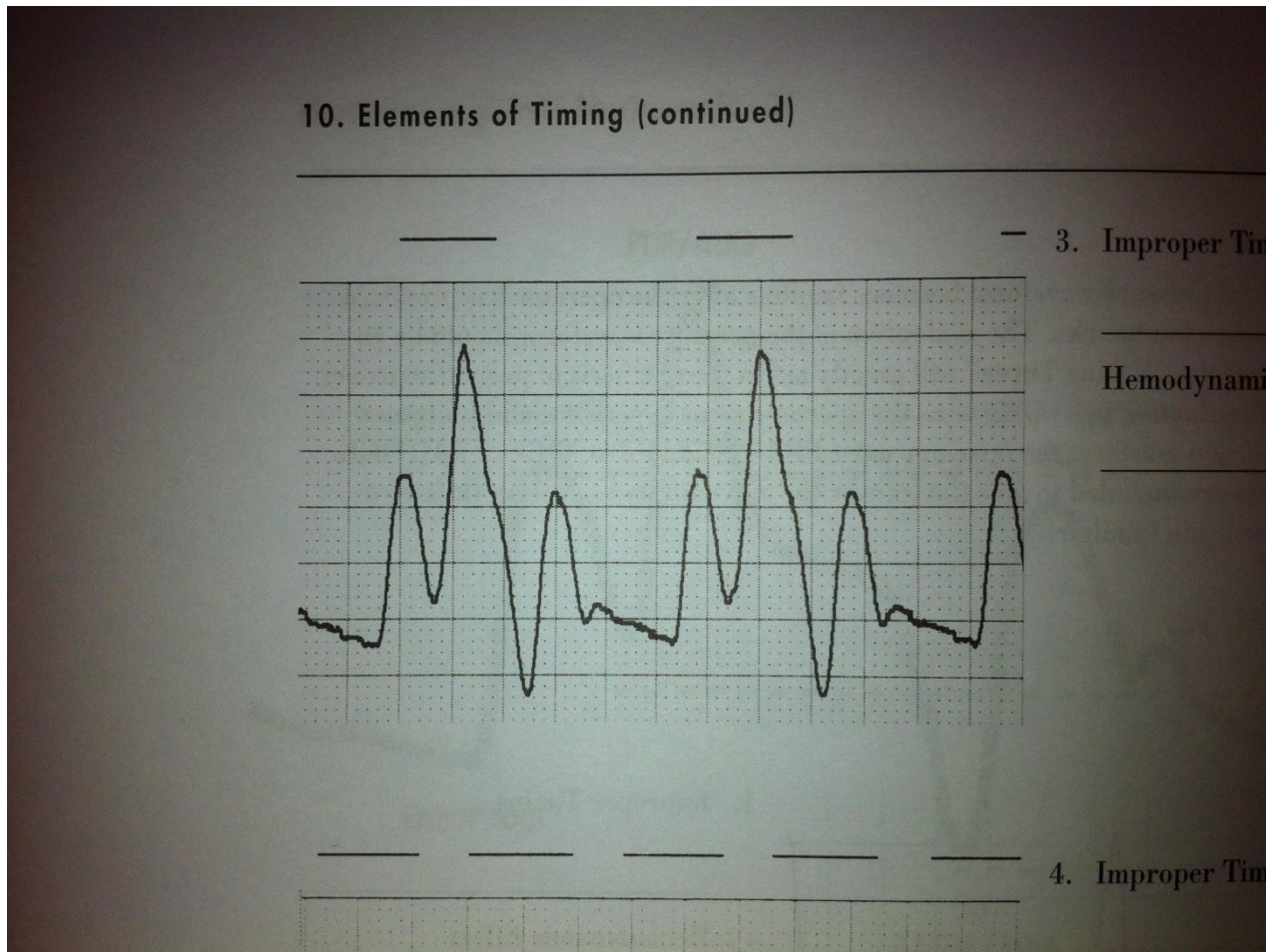
Errors in Timing



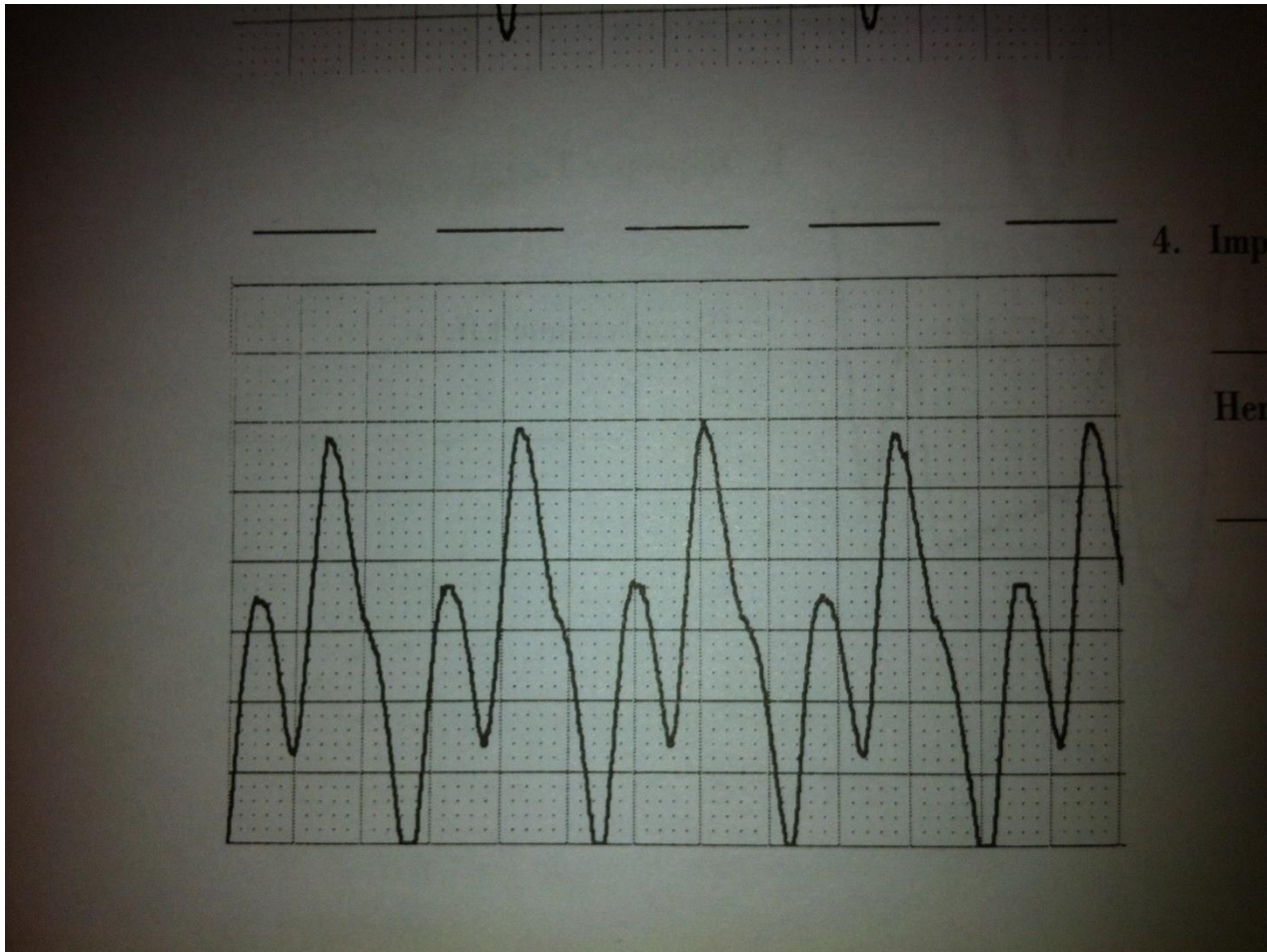
Errors in Timing



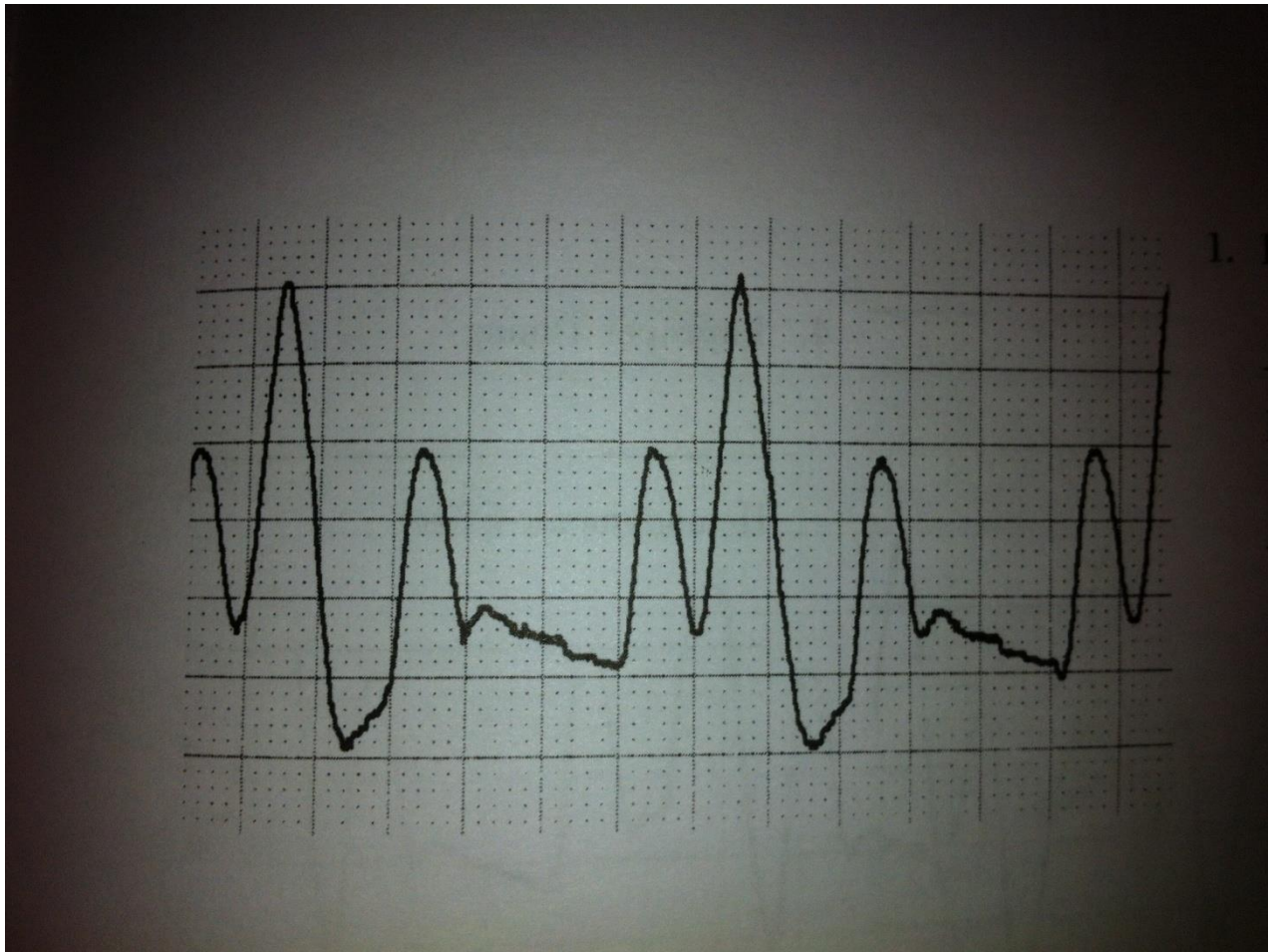
Timing set for optimal benefit!



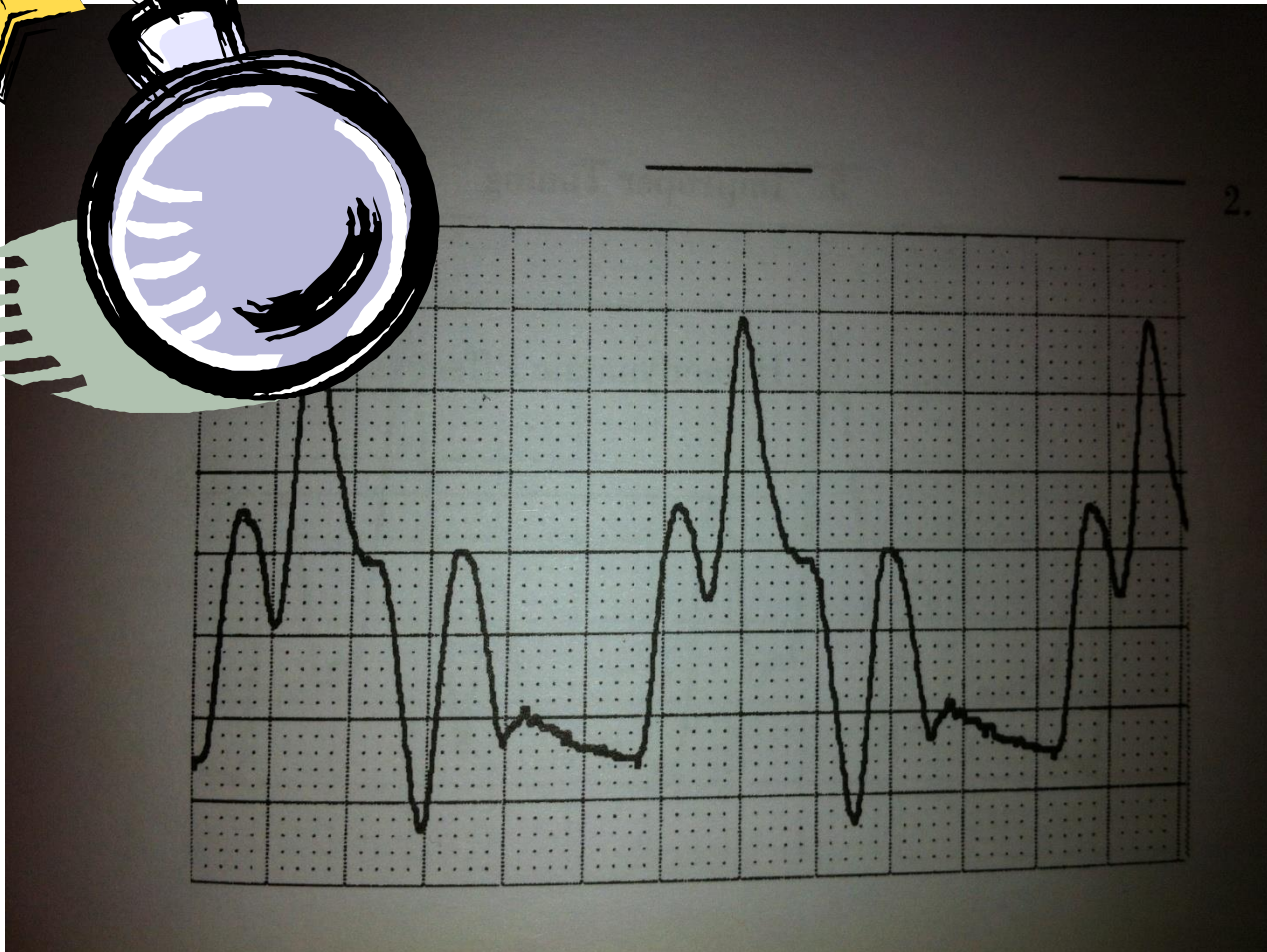
1:1 – cannot accurately assess timing



Inflation optimal, early deflation –
poor afterload reduction

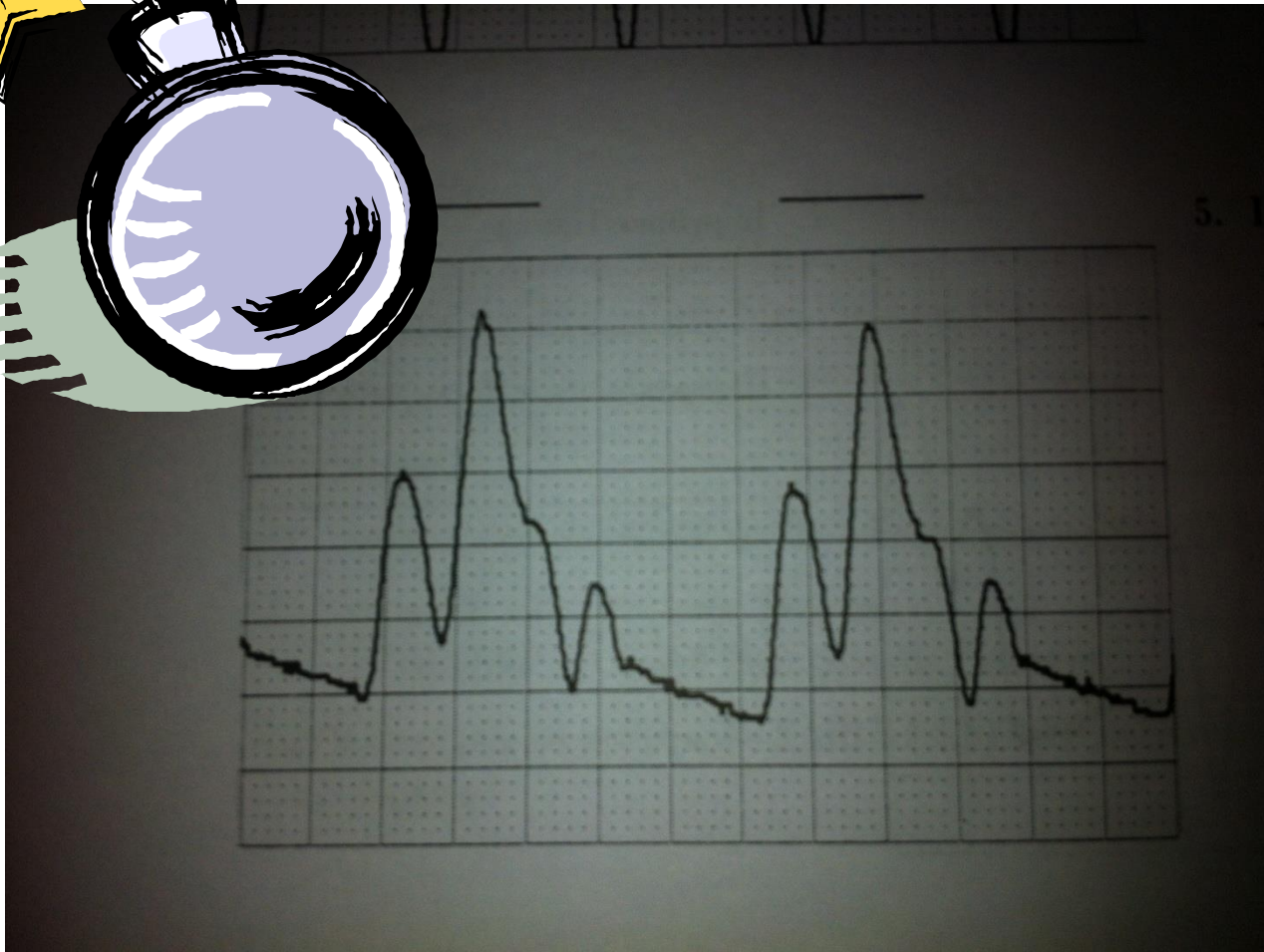
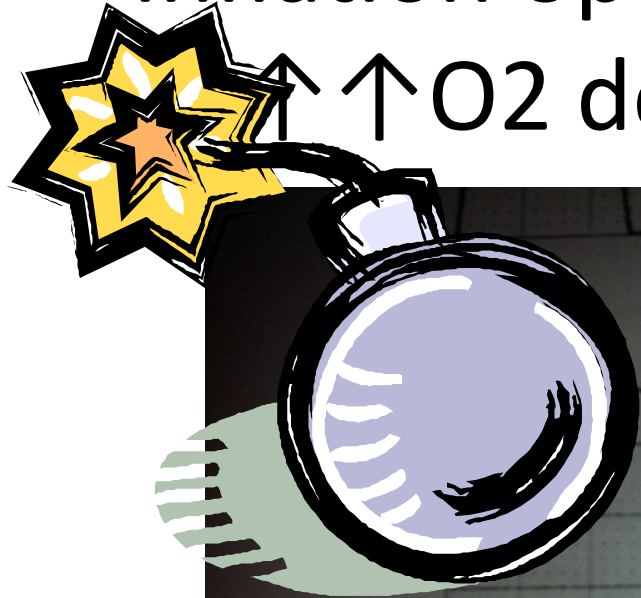


Early inflation, deflation optimal. Premature closure of aortic valve, decreased cardiac output

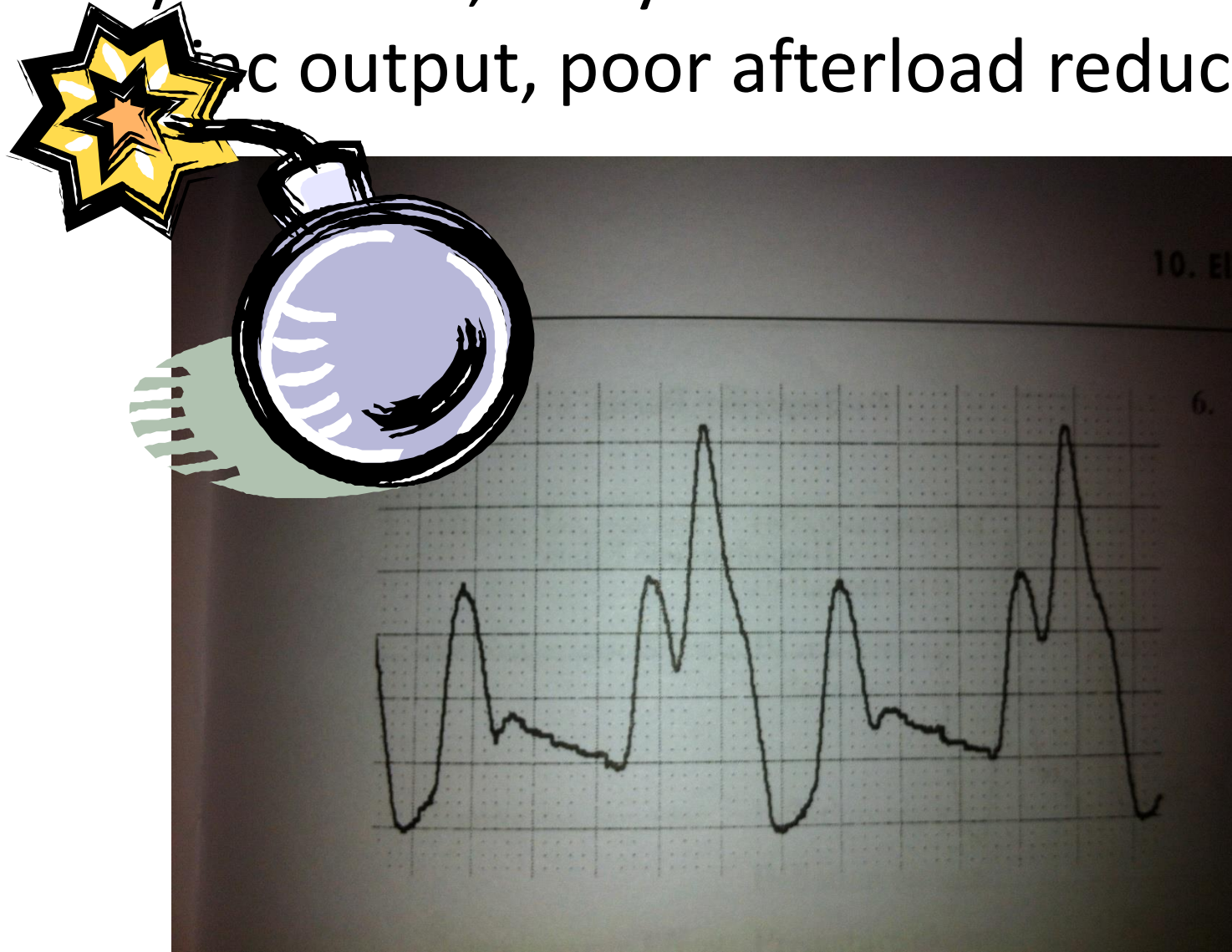


Inflation optimal. Late deflation -

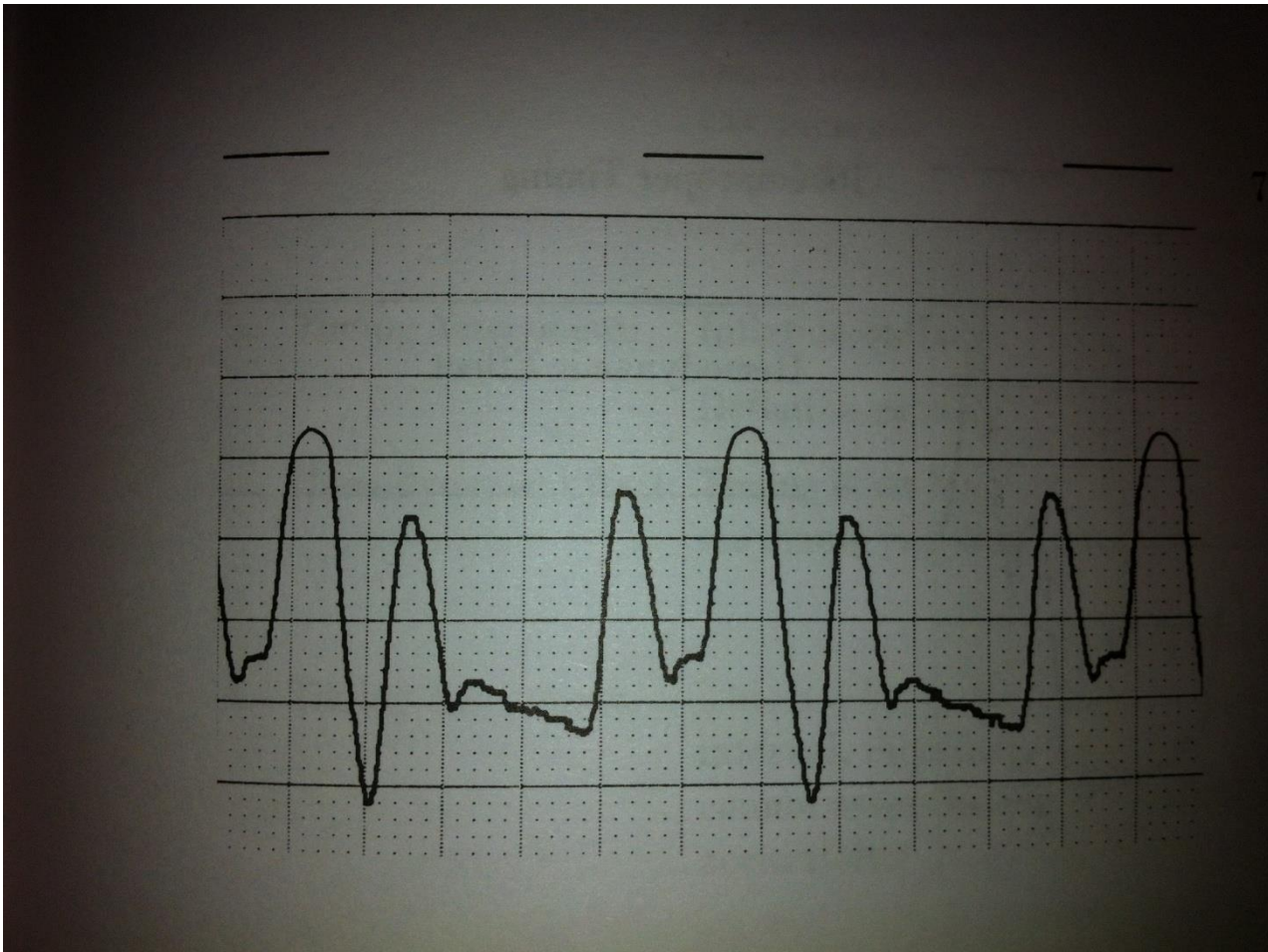
↑ ↑ O₂ demand & afterload



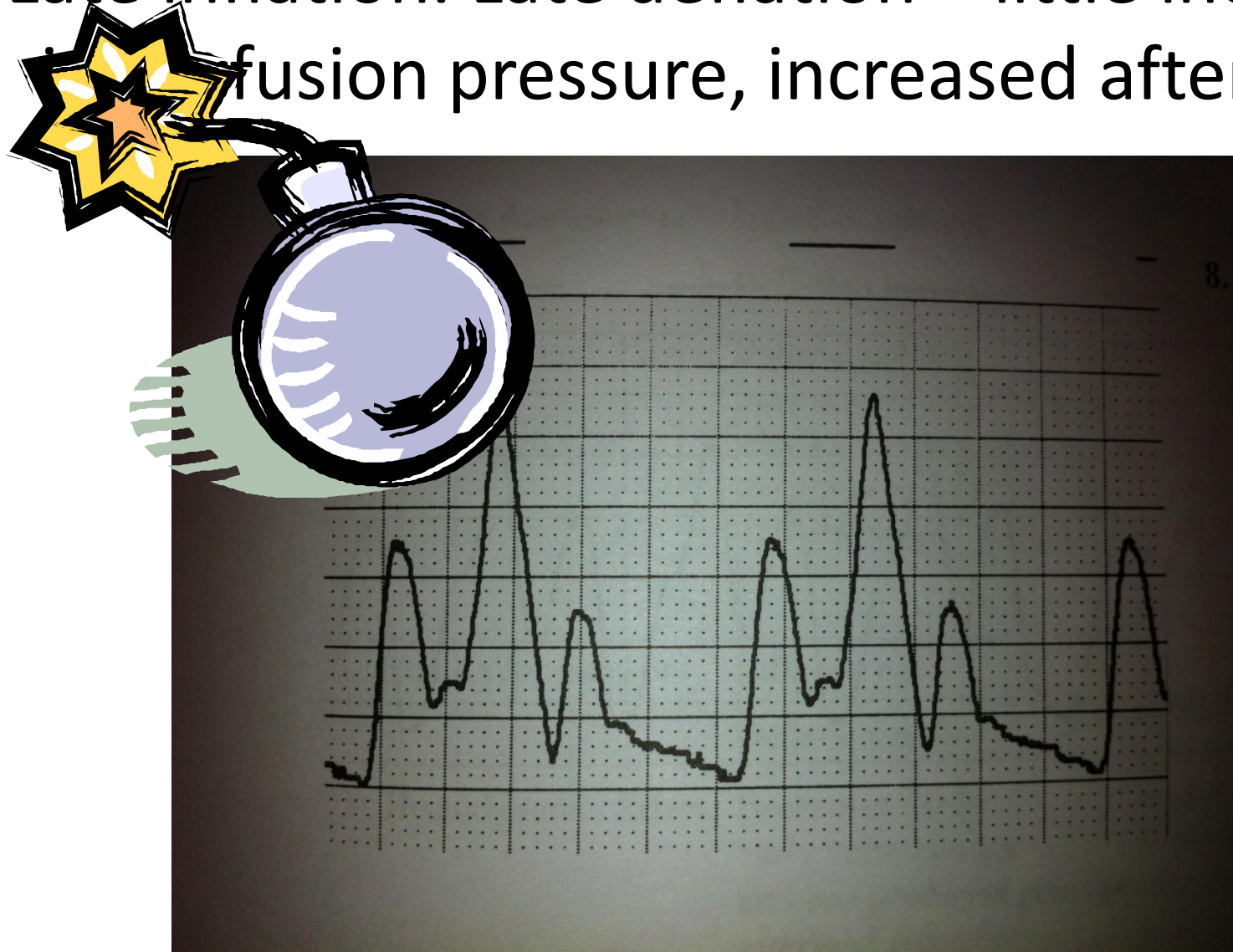
Early inflation, early deflation – decreased
ac output, poor afterload reduction



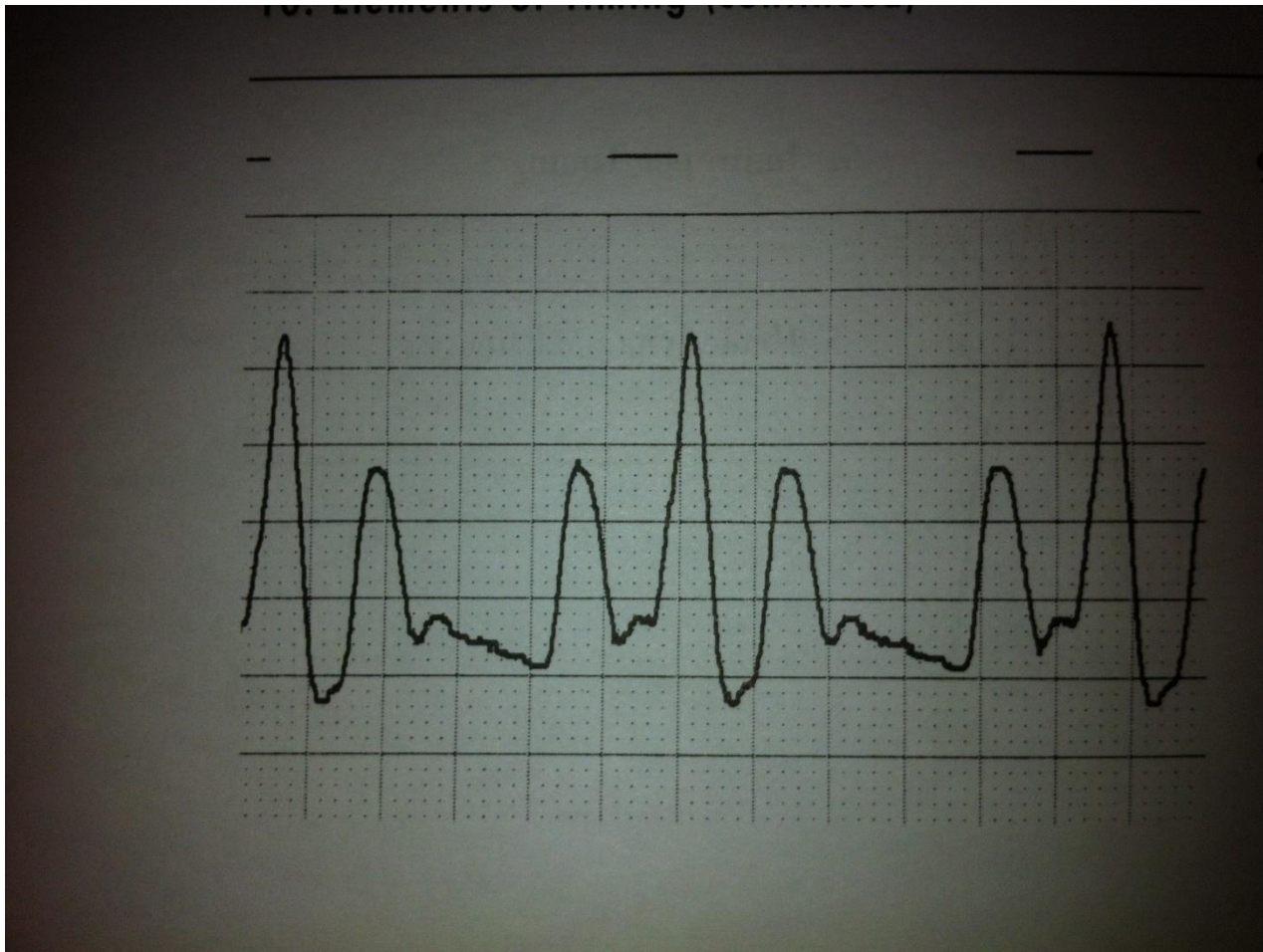
Late inflation. Deflation optimal – little increase in perfusion pressure



Late inflation. Late deflation – little increase
in perfusion pressure, increased afterload



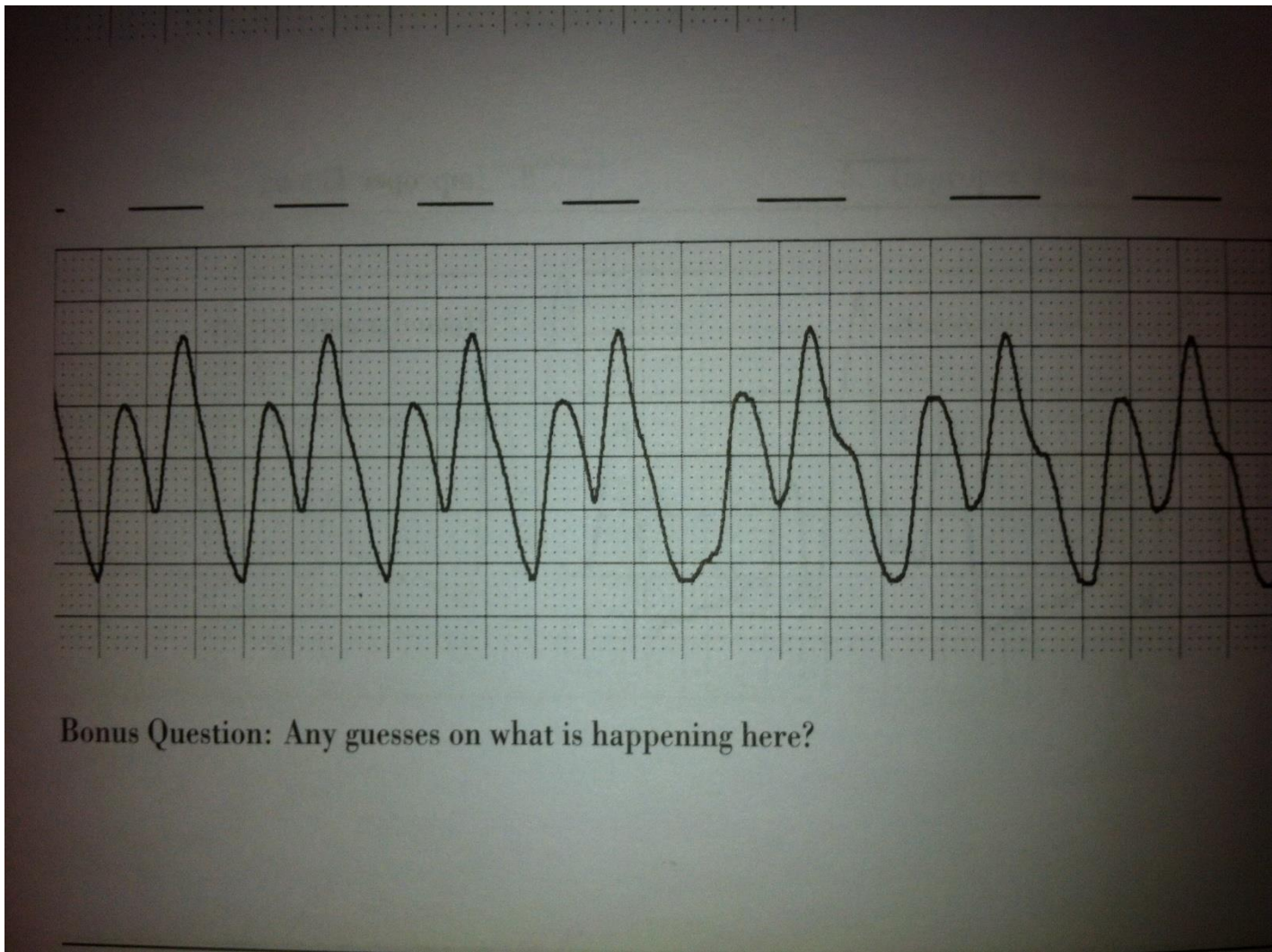
Late inflation, early deflation – why bother having an IABP?



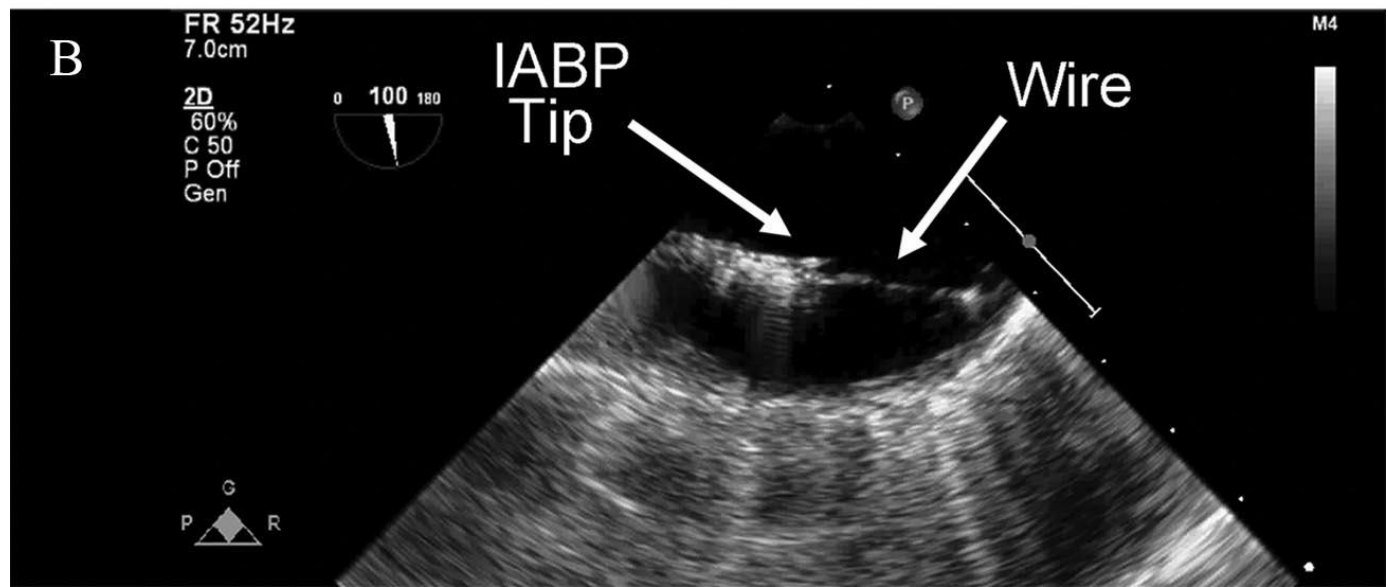
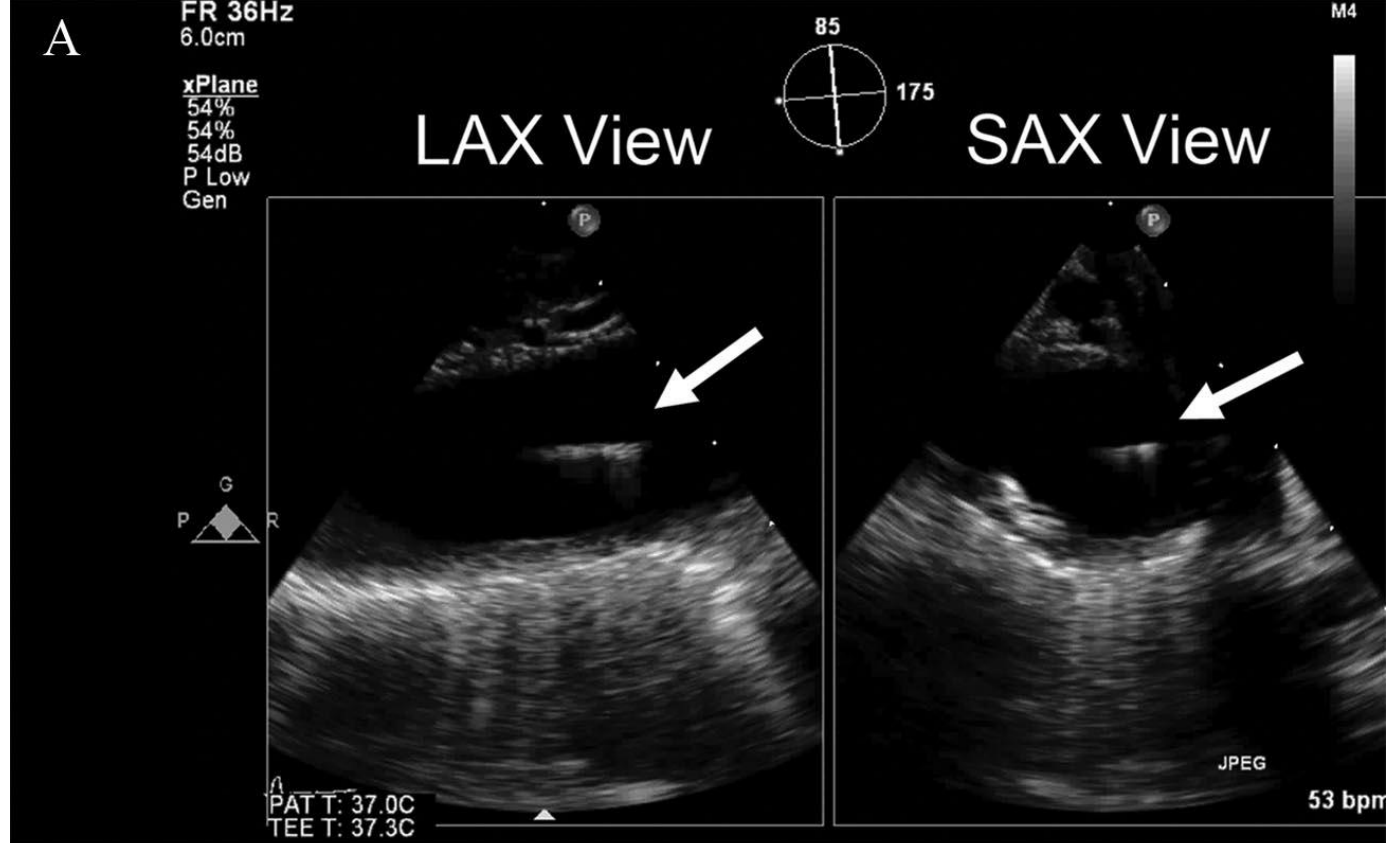
Ea

ad





Heart rate slowed, deflation initially early, then corrected



Trouble shooting in OR

- ECG trigger may not be functioning properly
 - Check slave cable connections
 - Check patient leads
 - Change ECG lead source
- Autofill may fail
 - Check helium and refill, then check balloon
- Balloon may not augment CO adequately
 - Check balloon position
 - Reposition balloon is necessary

38) Mécanisme IABP, lequel ne diminue pas:

a) LVEDV

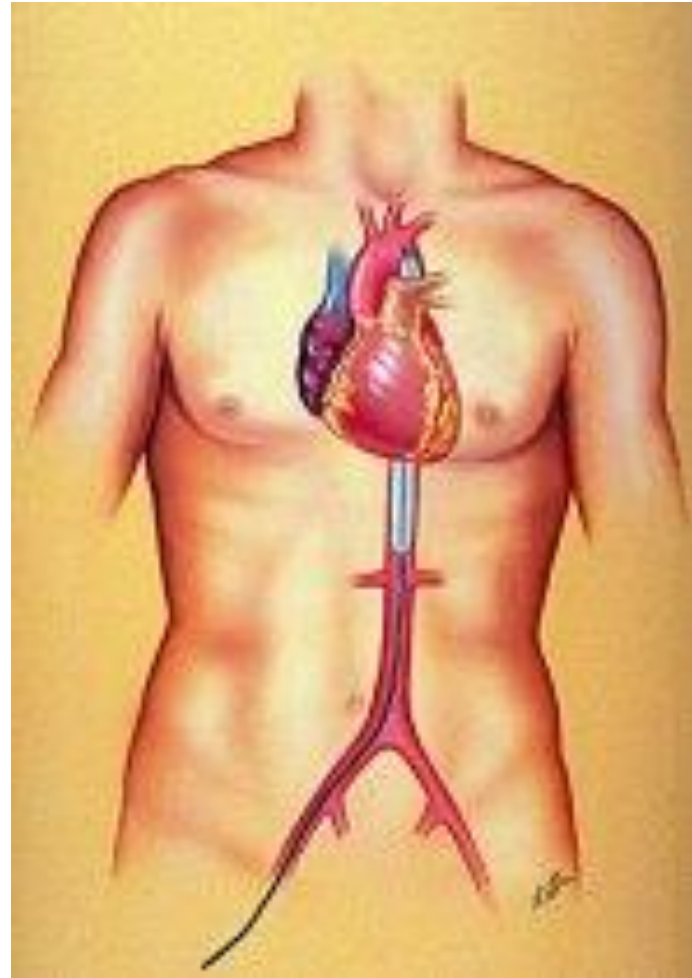
b) Pression diastolique a/n racine aortique

c) Pression systolique a/n racine aortique

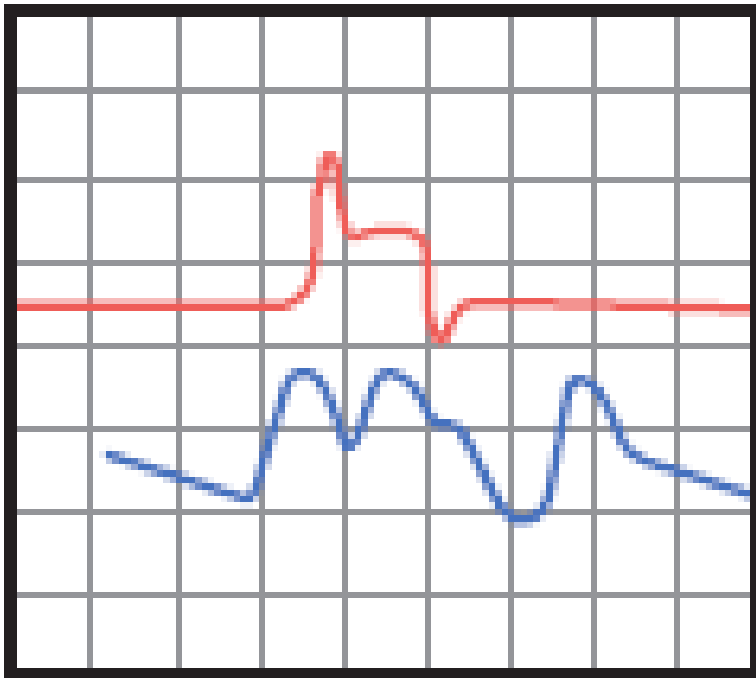
d) MVO₂

39) Regarding IABP, all of the following are contraindications **EXCEPT**:

- Xa) Thrombocytopenia,
- b) Aortic insufficiency
- c) Thoracic aortic aneurysm
- d) Atherosclerosis,



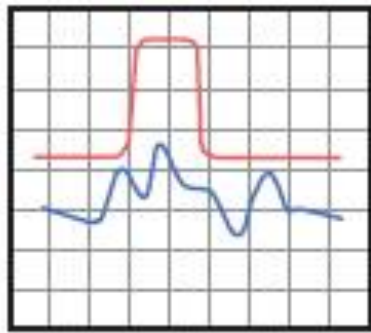
Proper timing, but....



- Balloon is too small
- Patient's stroke volume is much higher or lower than balloon volume
- Balloon is too low
- Severe hypovolemia
- Low systemic vascular resistance
- Catheter kinked

Proper timing, but...

- Balloon too large
- Balloon pressure waveform – height reflects pressure in aorta



B

