

A CASE SERIES ON VASOACTIVE DRUGS VIA PERIPHERAL VENOUS ACCESS FOR MANAGEMENT OF SHOCK IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM

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Shock is a frequent condition in the emergency department. The rapid approach is essential in order to avoid its progression, complications and lethality. Vasoactive drugs play a major role in the treatment of shock. Early administration of vasoconstrictors drugs in shock states, especially distributive ones, is associated to improvement in survival.

Objectives:

To determine the incidence of complications associated to Administration of peripherally administrate presos drugs for any aethiolgy shock and try to establish the factors associated factors to these complications.

Methods:

Retrospective, observacional, case-series study including 55 patients attended in an emergency service at a university hospital for shock in a period of 3 years,

Patients treated in an emergency department of an university hospital, in which the administration of vasoactive drugs by peripheral venous route was began.

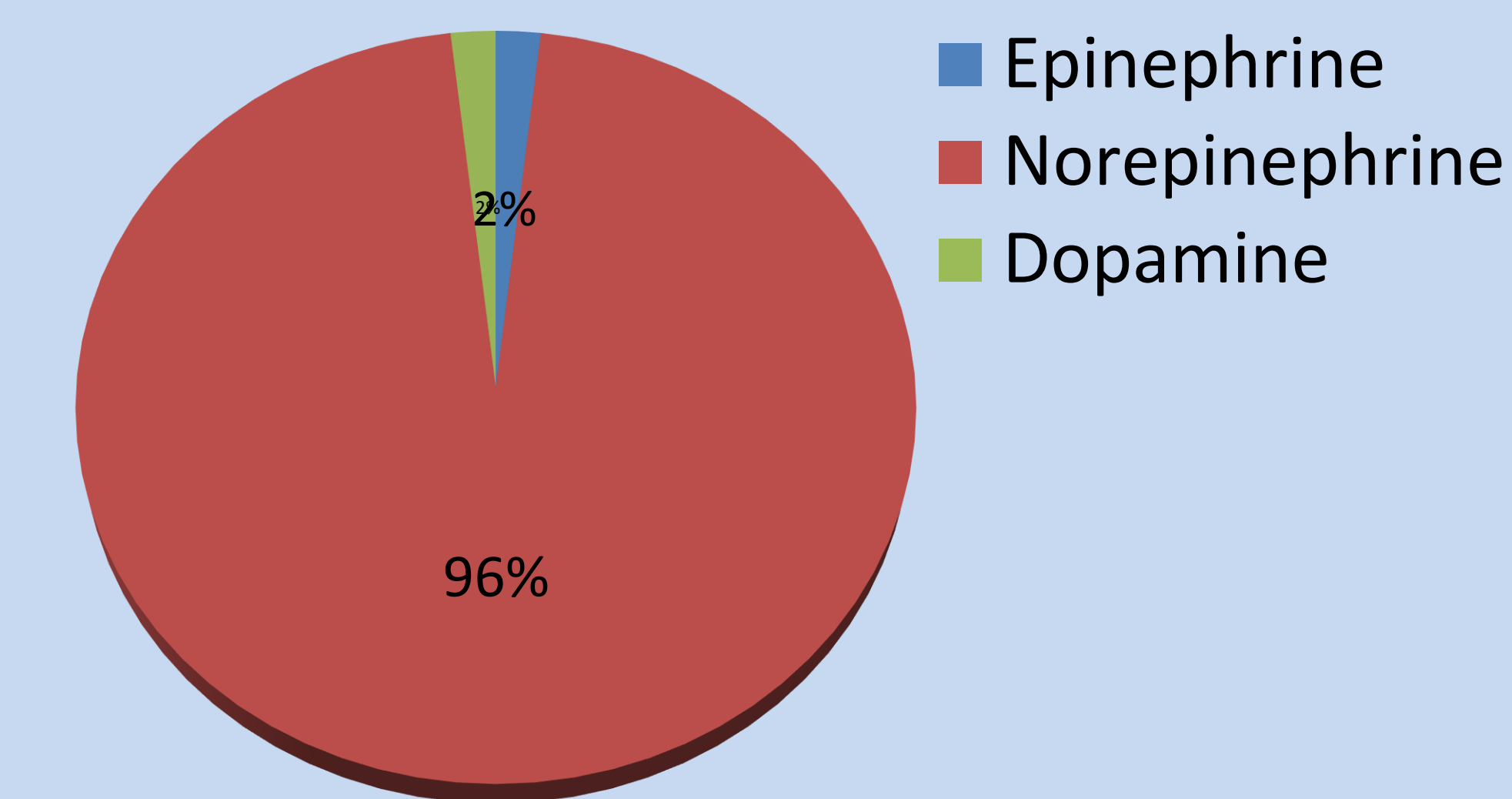
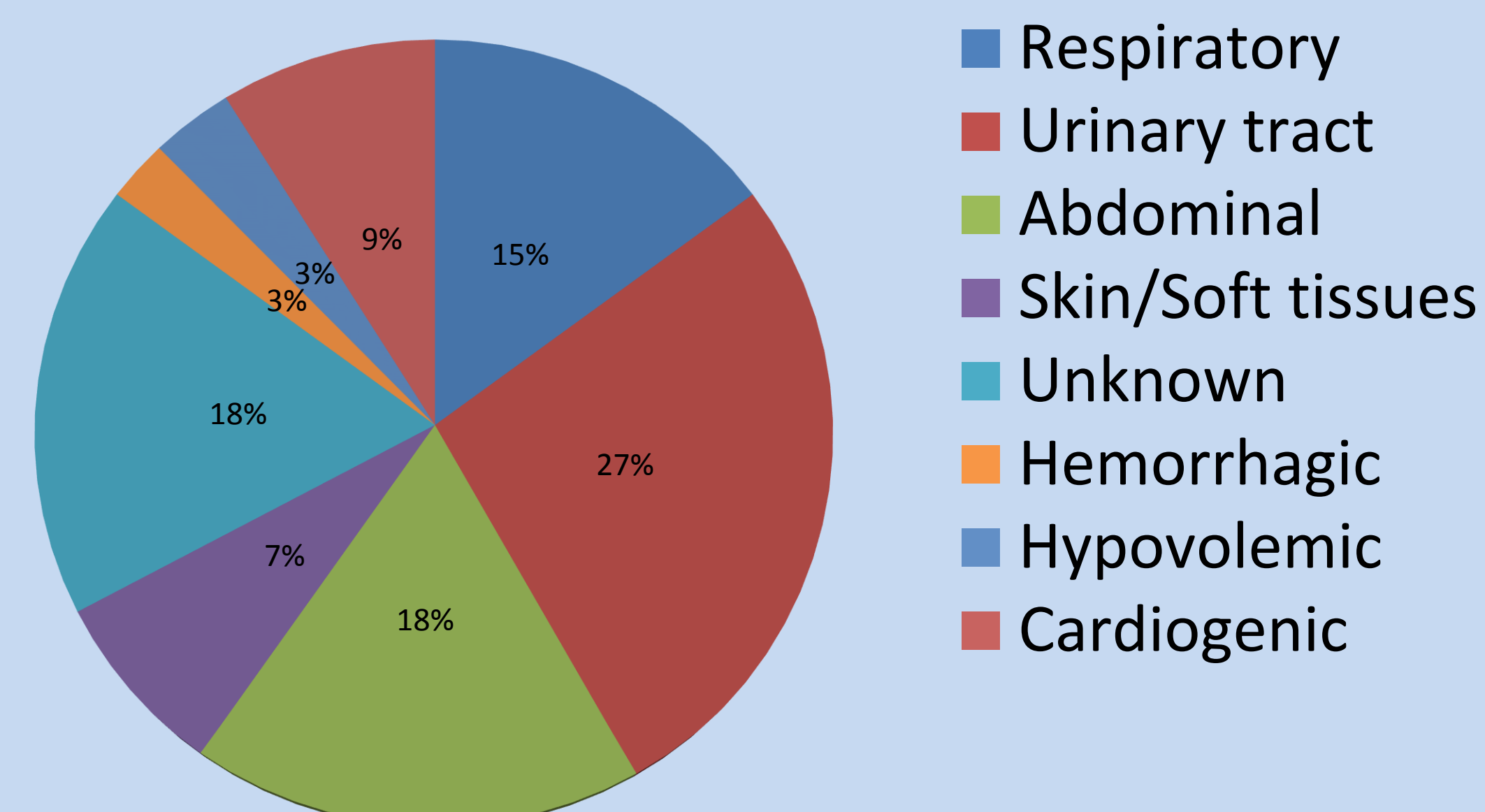
Variables:

- Time of drug administration
- Type of vasoactive drug
- Protocolized registration of complications from admission to discharge or death.
- Acid-base state, lactic acid level
- Fluid used in resuscitation

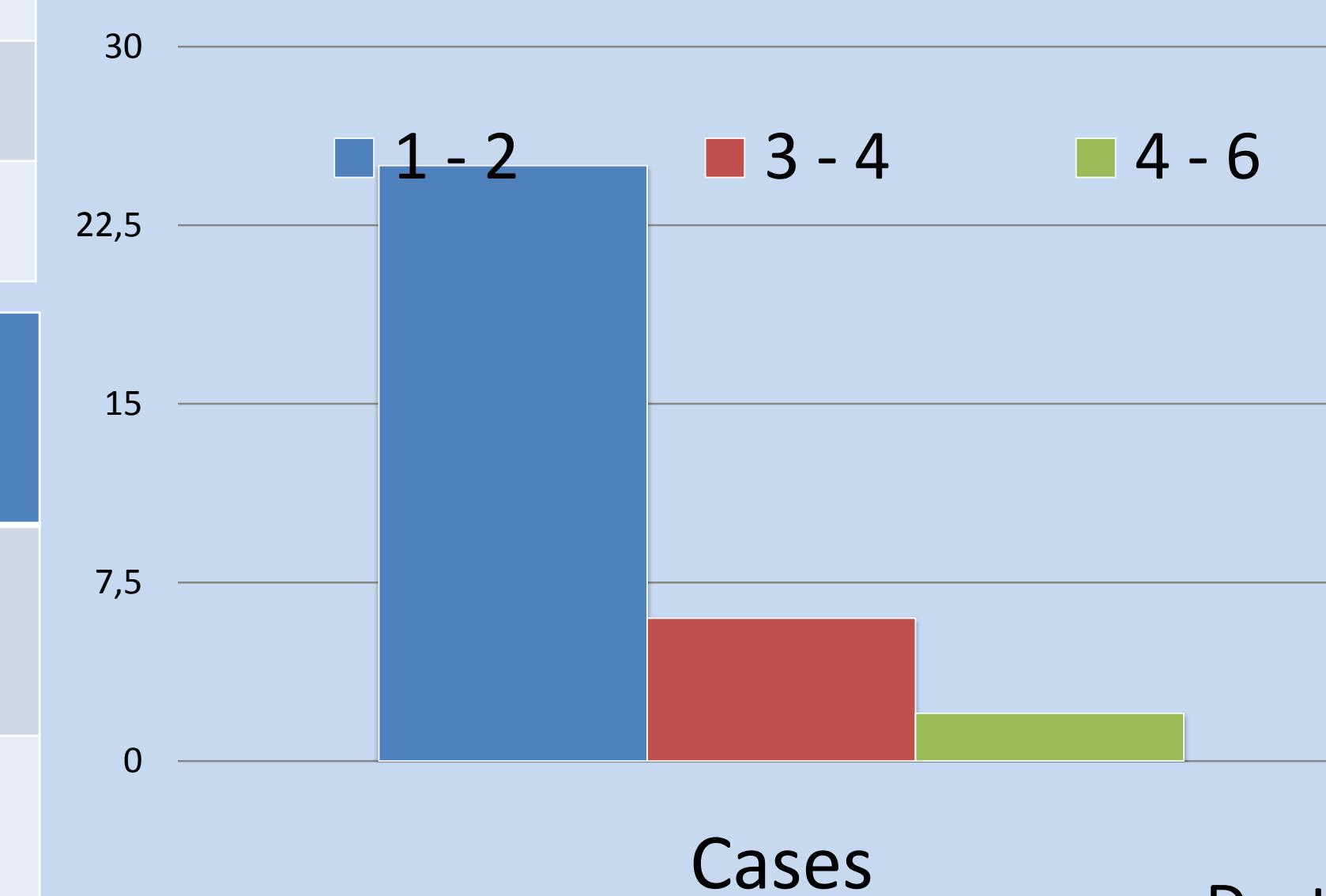
| Patients | 55 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age | 73,62 ($\pm 13,87$) |
| Sex | |
| Male | 25 (46%) |
| Female | 29 (54%) |
| Mechanical ventilation (Nr) | 6 (11,11%) |
| Non-invasive ventilation (Nr) | 5 (9,6%) |
| Mortality (%) | 20 (37%) |
| Emergency stay (days) | 1,30 ($\pm 0,60$) |
| Hospital stay (days) | 10,98 ($\pm 8,69$) |
| Lactate (X(\pm SD)) | 5 ($\pm 3,32$) |

| | Initial | 3h | p |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Lactate | 5,00 ($\pm 3,3202$) | 3,41 ($\pm 2,7181$) | 0,01 |
| pH | 7,29 ($\pm 0,1498$) | | |
| BE | 6,06 ($\pm 8,89$) | | |
| C reactive proteine | 18,19 ($\pm 17,05$) | | |
| Creatinine | 1,97 ($\pm 1,45$) | | |

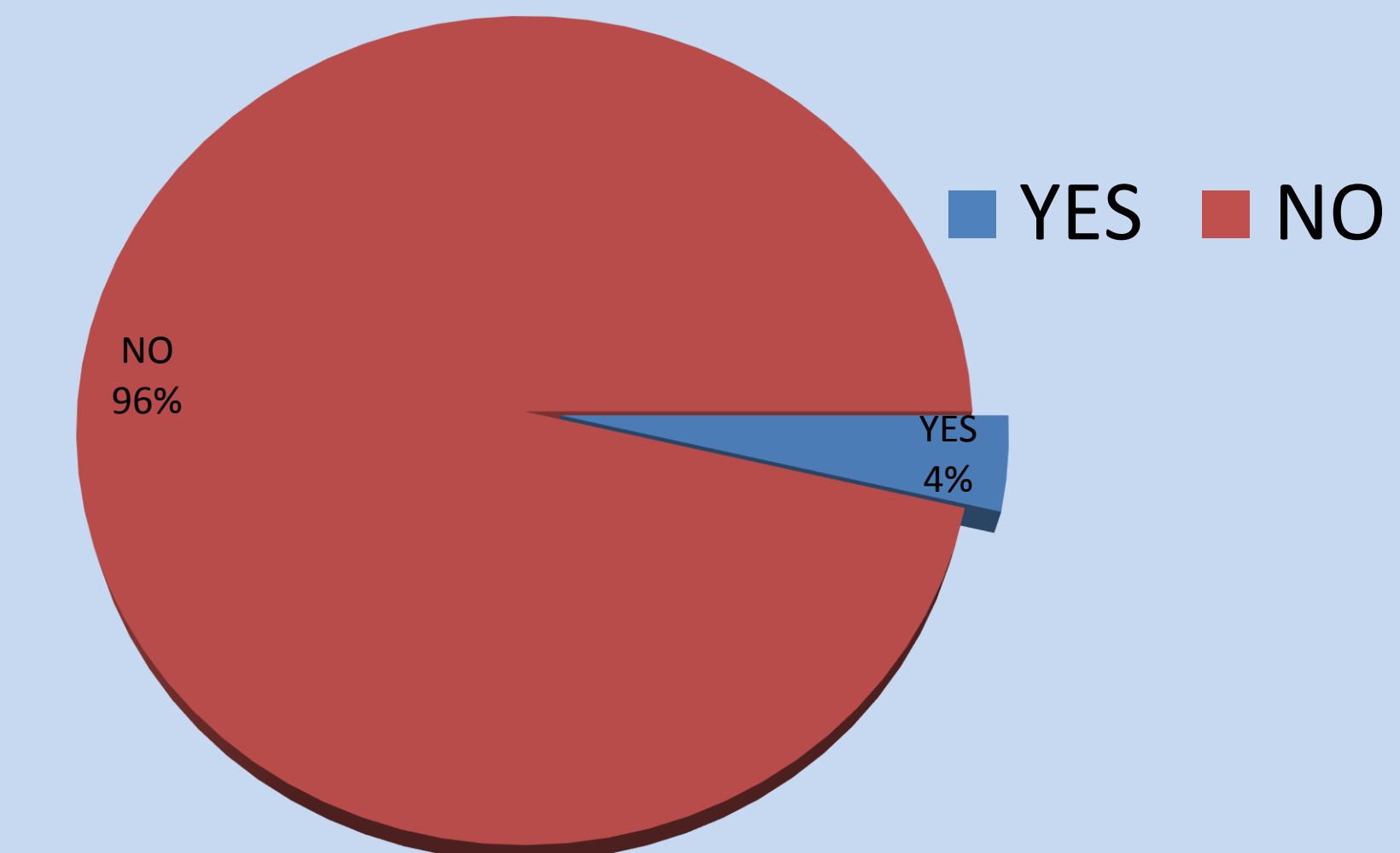
Origin of shock



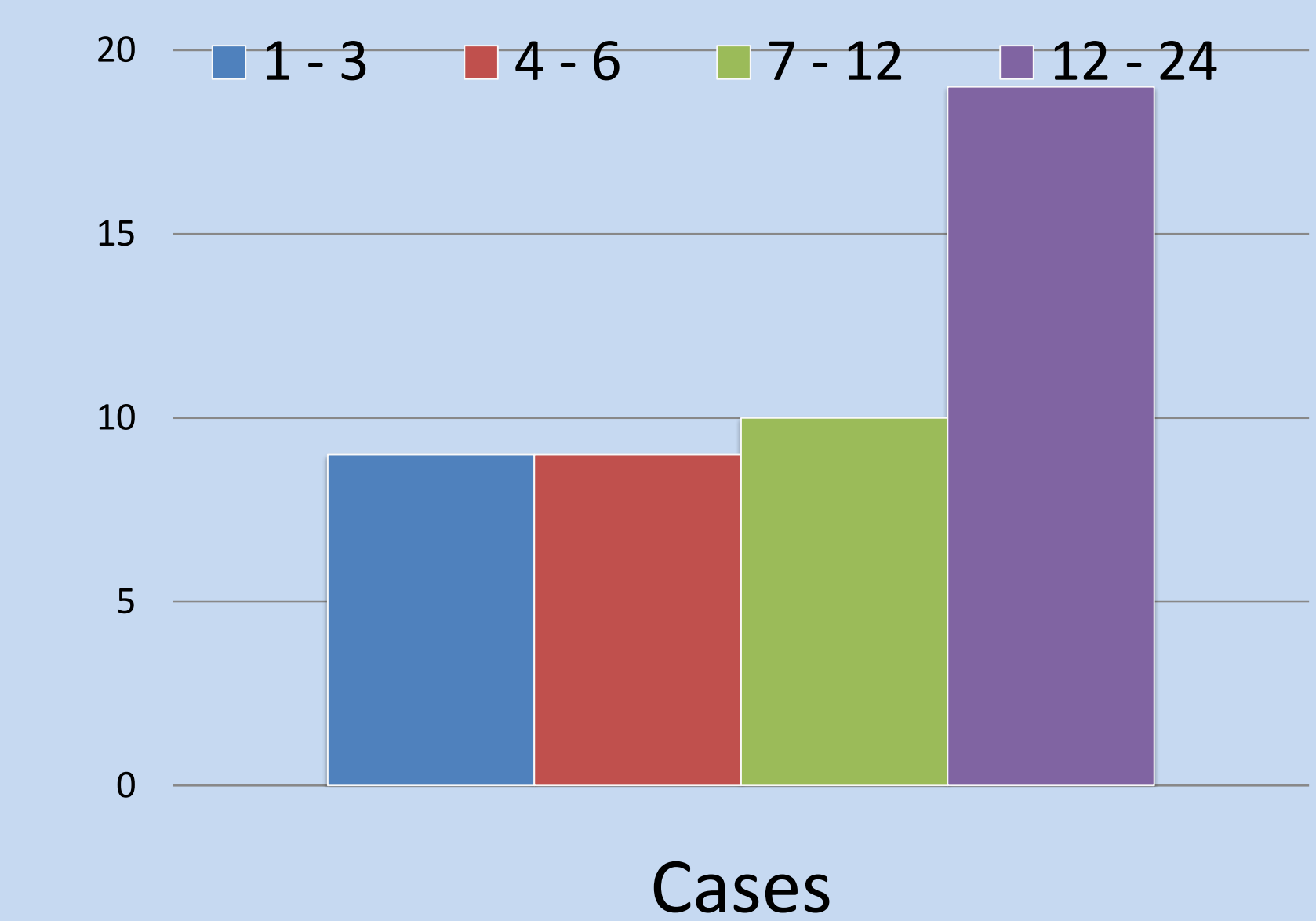
Days of VAD



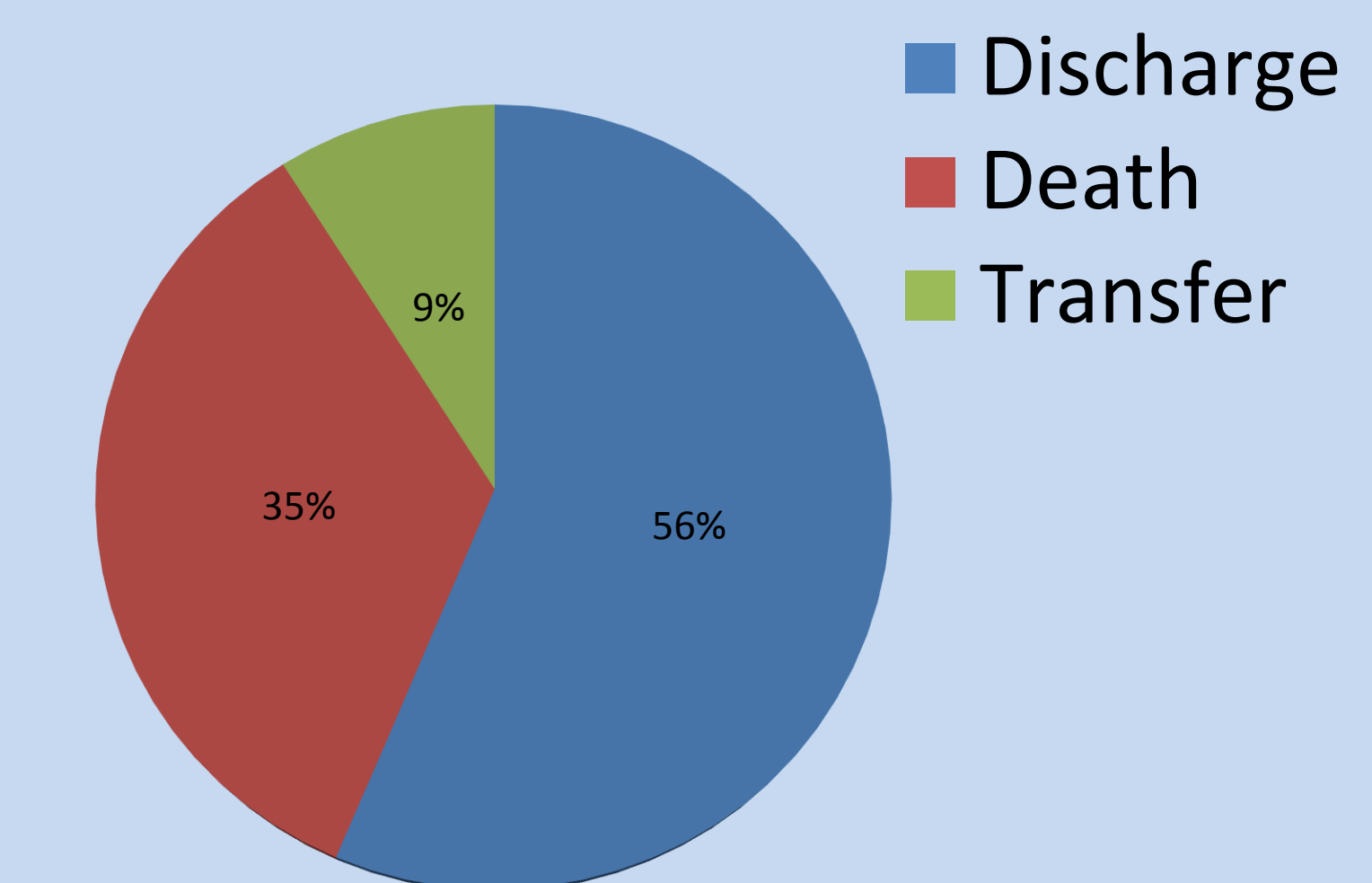
Complications



Hours of VAD



Destination



Conclusion & perspectives:

- There was no significant morbidity associated to peripheral vasopressors drugs in our series.
- the peripheral drugs administration in the emergency room seems to be safe.
- A larger study is necessary to determine and validate the safety of this approach, at least in the first hours of shock treatment.