



Hemodynamics

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Learning Objectives

- Consider contributing causes of shock using physiologic principles
- Describe bedside tools available for diagnosis of shock
- Delineate the safety issues around PA catheters
- Analyze PA catheter data

Mr. J is a 76-year-old man with COPD and recent worsened dyspnea on exertion found to have ischemic cardiomyopathy (EF 25-30%). He underwent 3V CABG two days ago. His post-op course has been complicated by aspiration and delirium.

Earlier today he was intubated for worsening respiratory distress. He is now hypotensive.

Breakout!

How would you evaluate shock in this patient?

What bedside tools do you have to help guide your diagnostics and management?

What are the limitations of these tools?

Approach shock physiologically.

$$\text{MAP} = \text{SVR} \times \text{CO} + \text{CVP}$$

Sepsis
Adrenal insufficiency
Cirrhosis
Medications

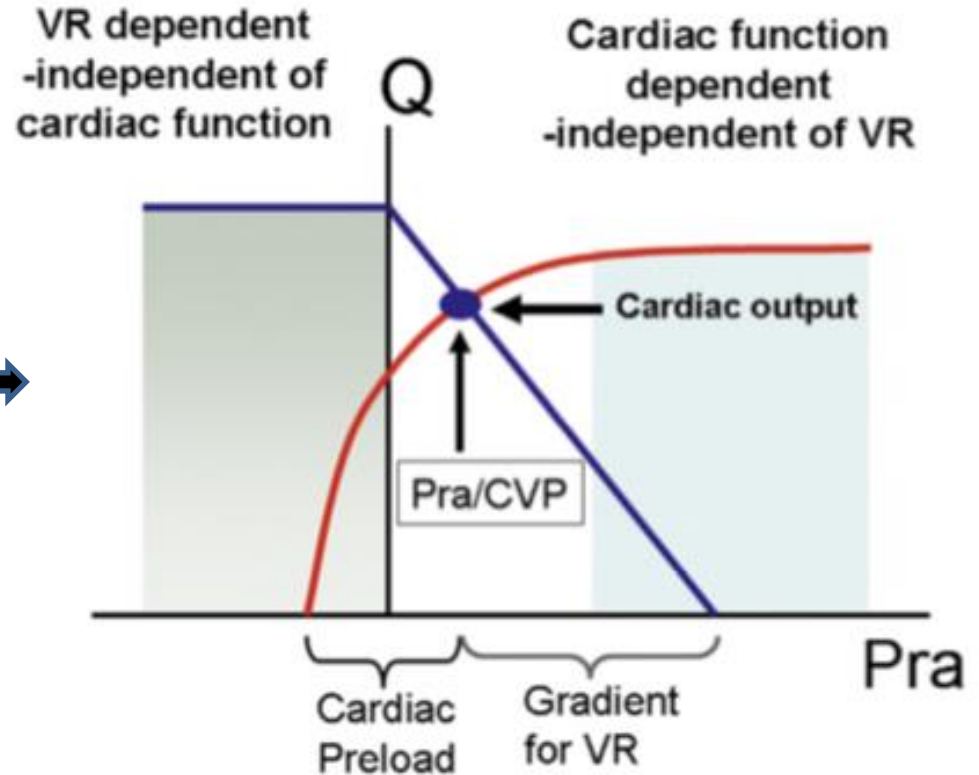
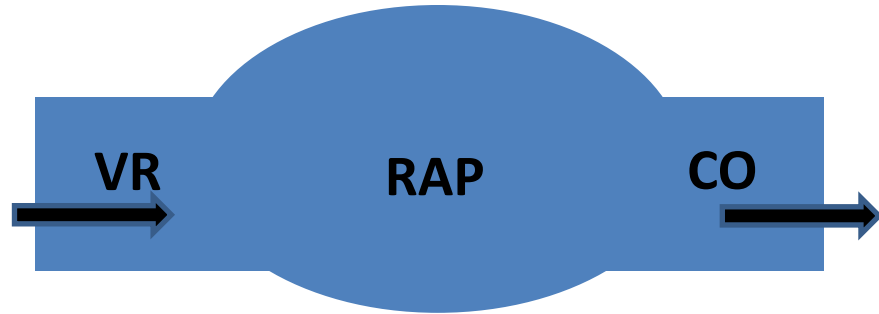
Tamponade
Tension PTX
AutoPEEP
Diastolic dysfunction
Afib with RVR

$$\text{HR} \times \text{SV}$$

$$\text{EDV} - \text{ESV}$$

Valve disease
Systolic
dysfunction

Regulation of Cardiac Output



What are dynamic measures of volume responsiveness?

Shift the venous return curve to the RIGHT....

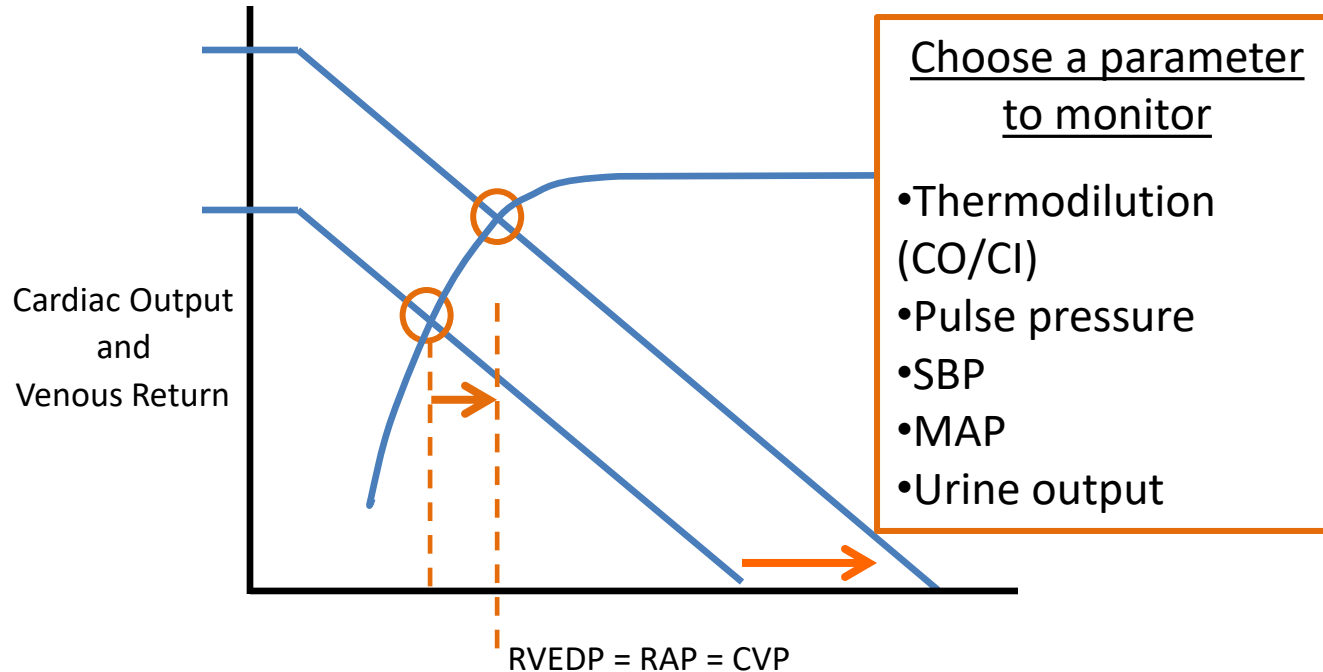
Increase mean systemic filling pressure with venous volume

- Passive leg raise test
- Empiric bolus challenge

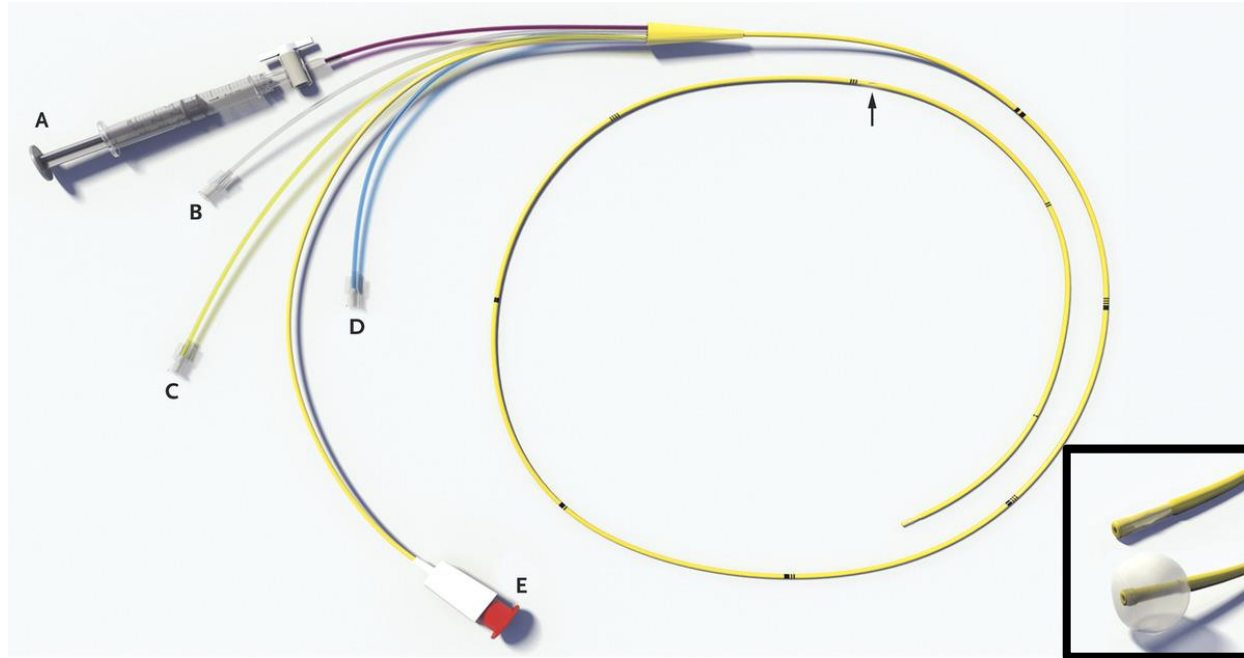
Change in intrathoracic pressure → in RAP (respiration)

- Pulse pressure variation
- IVC collapsibility
- IVC distensibility

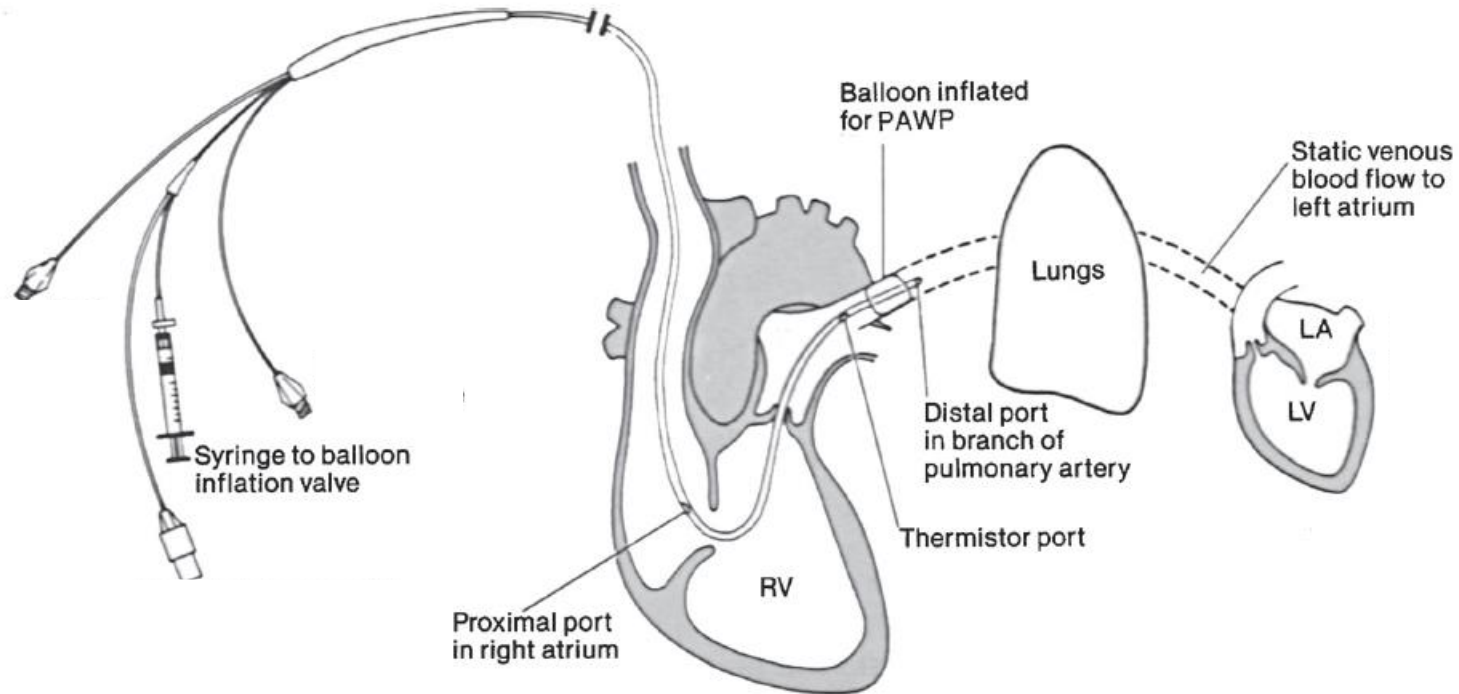
Assessing efficacy of empiric fluid challenge



PA Catheter Insertion



PA Catheter Insertion



PA Catheter – Chest Radiograph



PA Catheters - Safety Issues

- Insert under sterile conditions
- Test the balloon before insertion
- Monitor for arrhythmias when floating
- Avoid excessively insertion to prevent coiling or over-wedge
 - ~30cm to RV, ~45cm to PA, ~55-cm PAOP
- Obtain CXR
- Never leave PAC balloon inflated

Mr. J's PA Catheter Numbers

Parameter	Data
Cardiac output (CO)	3.7 L/minute
Cardiac index (CI)	2.0 L/min/m ²
Right atrial pressure (RAP)	18 mmHg
Right ventricular pressure (RVP)	36/12 mmHg
Mean pulmonary artery pressure (mPAP)	32 mmHg
Pulmonary artery occlusion pressure (PAOP)	24 mmHg
Mixed venous saturation (SVO ₂)	58%
Mean arterial pressure (MAP)	58 mmHg

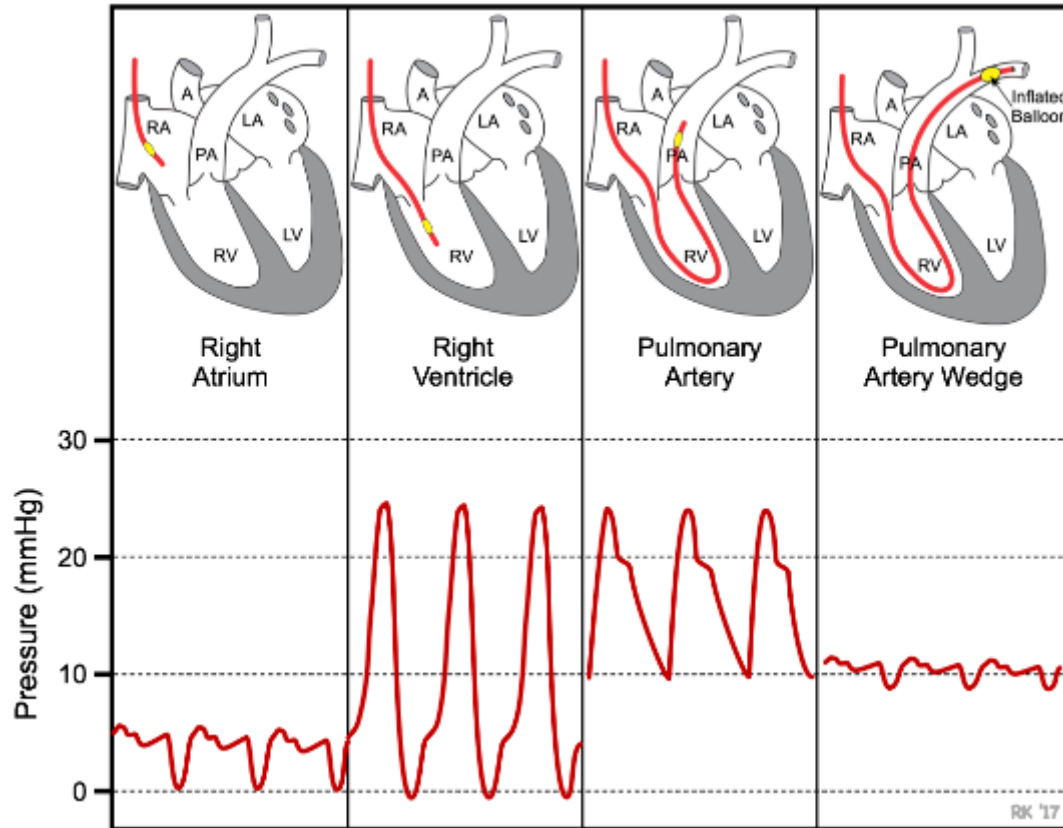
Breakout!

Interpret the PA catheter results

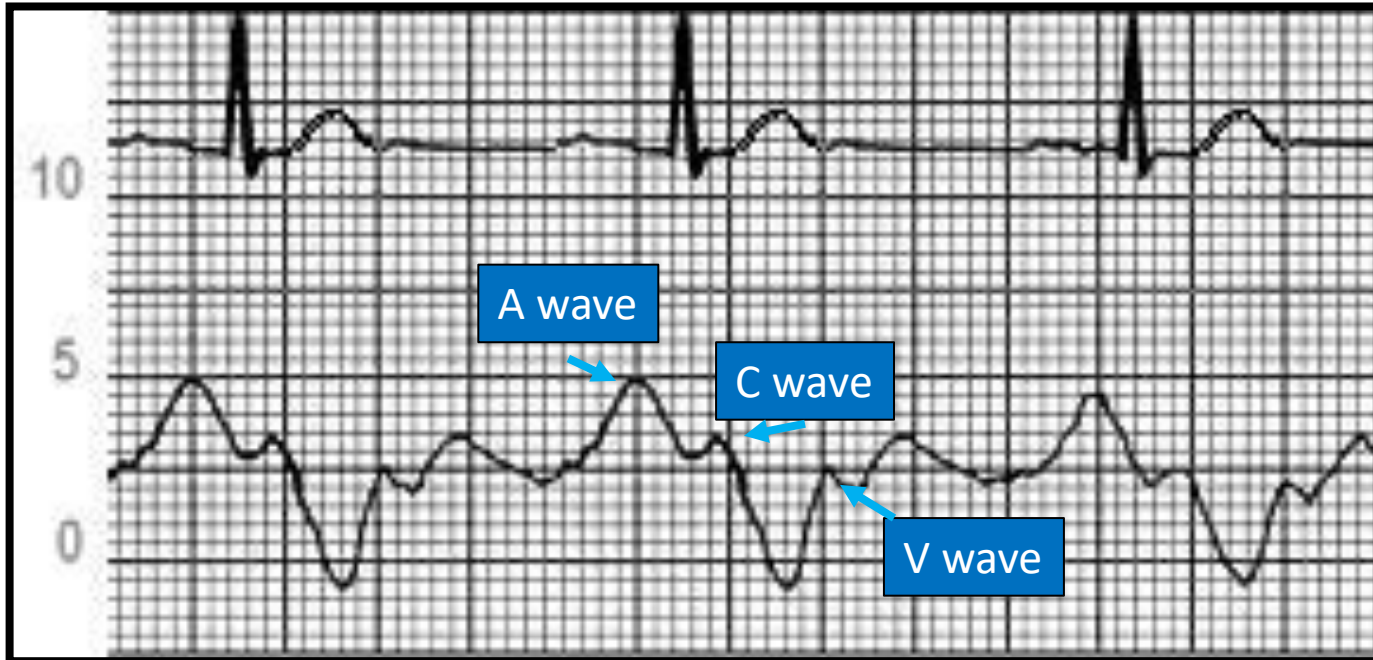
Propose a management plan

Variable	Normal Value	Measured or Derived?
CO	4-8 L/min	Measured and Derived
CI	2.5-4 L/min	Measured
RAP	2-6 mmHg	Measured
RVP	15-25/0-8 mmHg	Measured
PA	15-25 / 8-15 mmHg	Measured
PAOP	8-12 mmHg	Measured
SVO ₂	60-70%	Measured
SVR	800-1200 dyne-sec/cm ⁵	Derived
PVR	<250 dyne-sec/cm ⁵	Derived

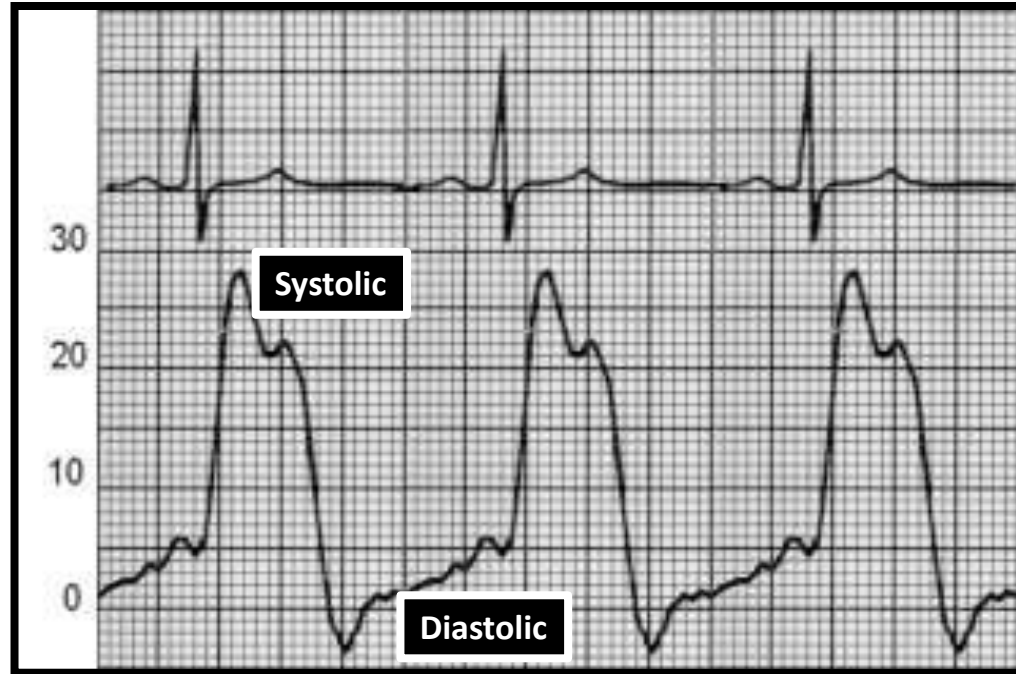
Pressure Measurements



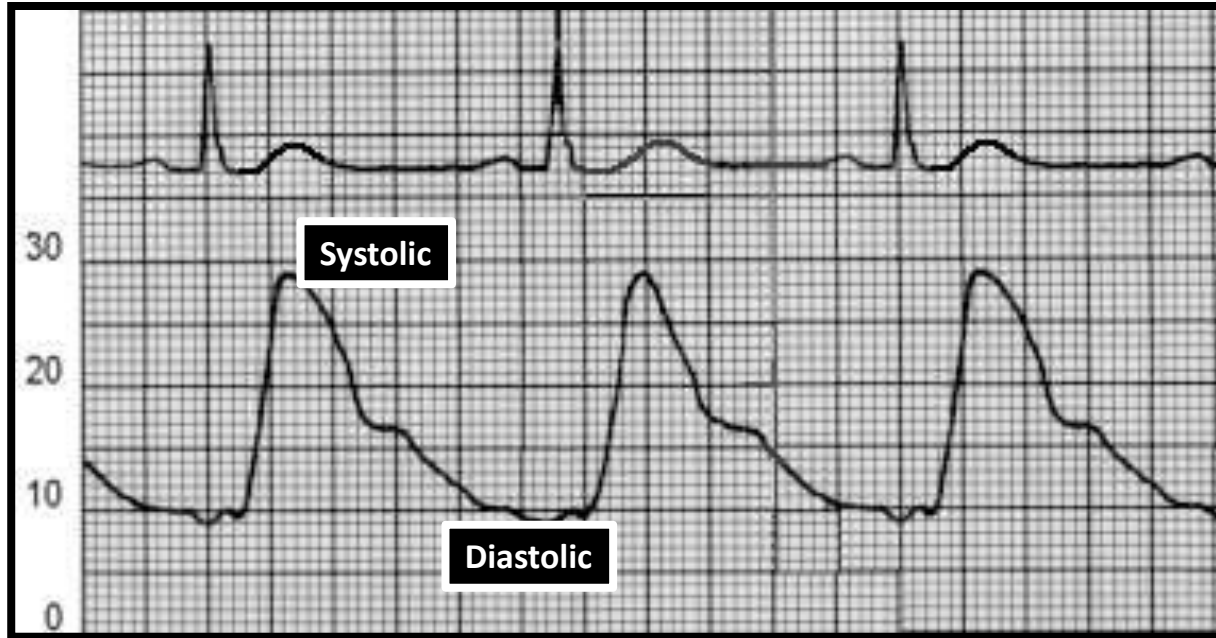
Right Atrial Pressure



Right Ventricular Pressure



Pulmonary Artery Pressure

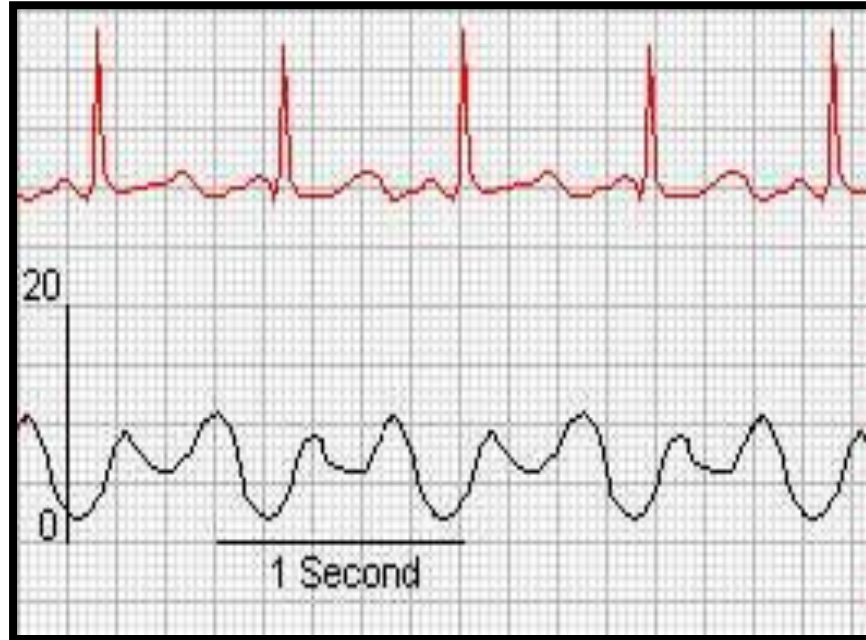


Diastolic pressure rise

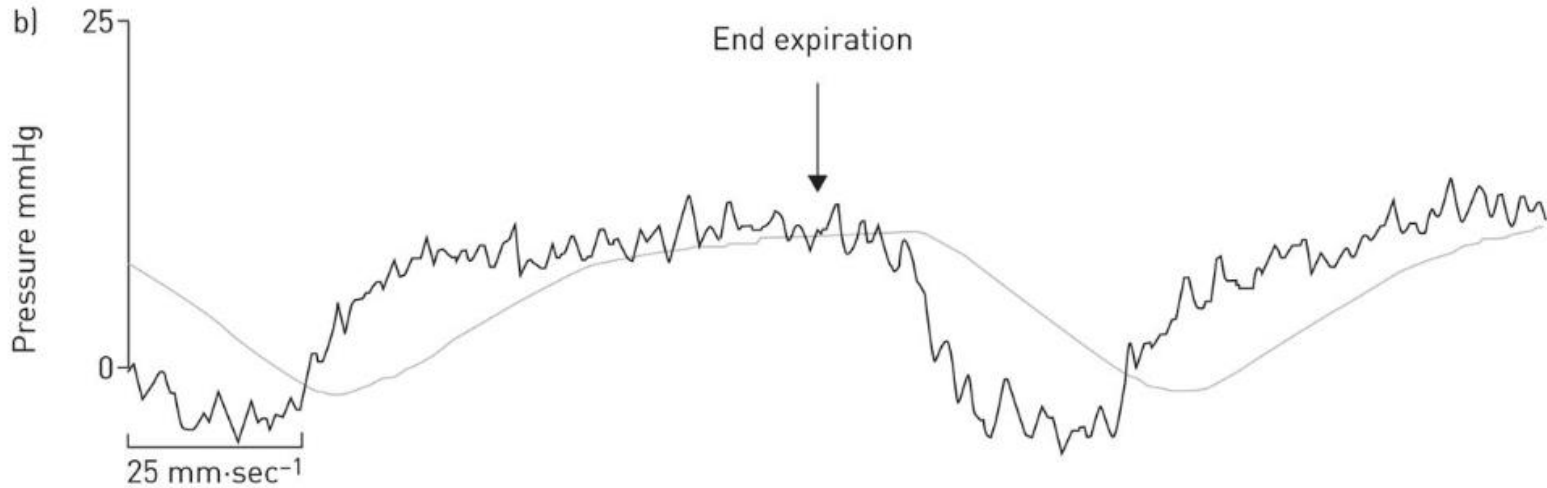
Slope of diastole

Dicrotic notch

Pulmonary Artery Occlusion Pressure



Respiratory Variation



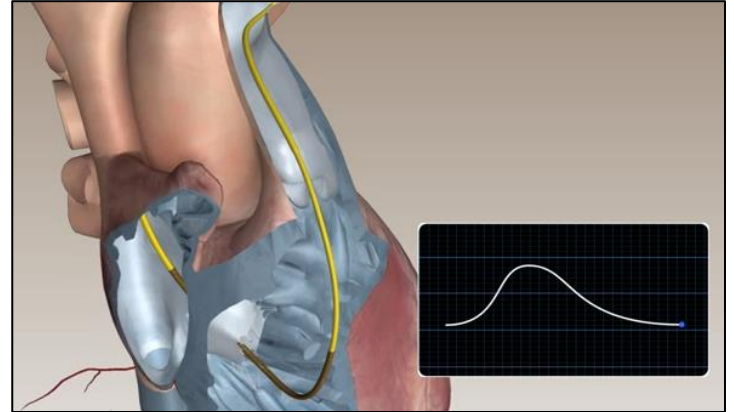
Measuring Cardiac Output

Fick Equation

$$VO_2 = Q \times Hgb \times 1.36 \times (SaO_2 - SvO_2)$$

Less reliable in patients with
pulm HTN, heart failure,
abnormal body habitus

Thermodilution



Less reliable in patients with
TR or intracardiac shunting

Other resources

- <https://www.thoracic.org/professionals/clinical-resources/video-lecture-series/critical-care/proper-insertion-and-use-of-a-pulmonary-artery-catheter.php>
- <https://www.atsjournals.org/doi/full/10.1164/rccm.201402-0269PP>

THANK YOU!!!

Questions?