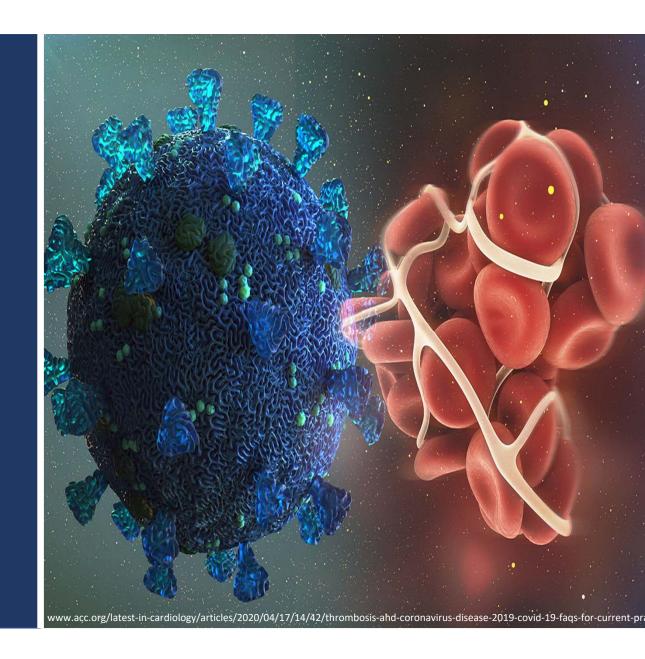
COVID Coagulopathy:

Case Presentations

Nicole Herbst, MD Pulmonary Critical Care Fellow Emory University SOM



- 55yoF (Jehovah's Witness) PMH HTN and fibromyalgia
- Presented with 1 week of fevers, chills, cough

• SARS-CoV-2 (+)

 On arrival to the ED, oxygen saturation 80% on RA, placed on high flow nasal cannula (HFNC)



Case #1 ICU Course



- Intubated for progressive hypoxemia
- Severe ARDS (P/F 62 on 100% FiO2, 16 PEEP)
 - Paralysis
 - Proning
 - Inhaled epoprostenol
 - Empiric treatment for PNA
- Bedside ultrasound concerning for LUE DVT
 - Started on therapeutic heparin drip
- Oliguric renal failure → CRRT

Case #1 ICU Course

Monitored Coagulopathy/Inflammation Labs

D-dimer

Fibrinogen

CRP

INR, PTT

Platelets

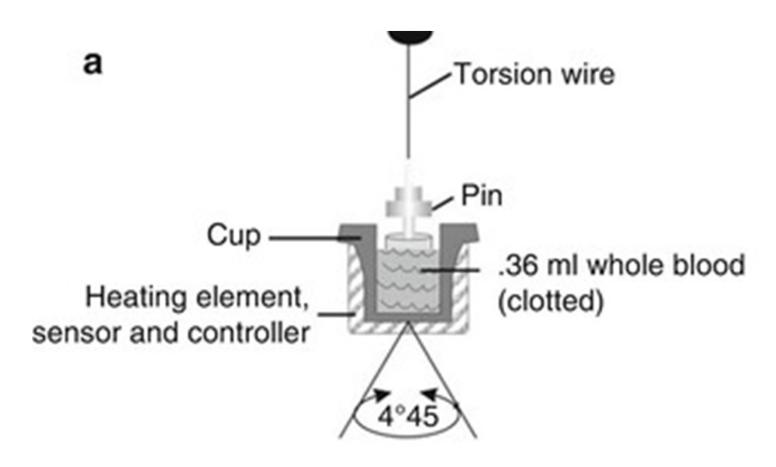
AT-III levels

Anti-Xa levels

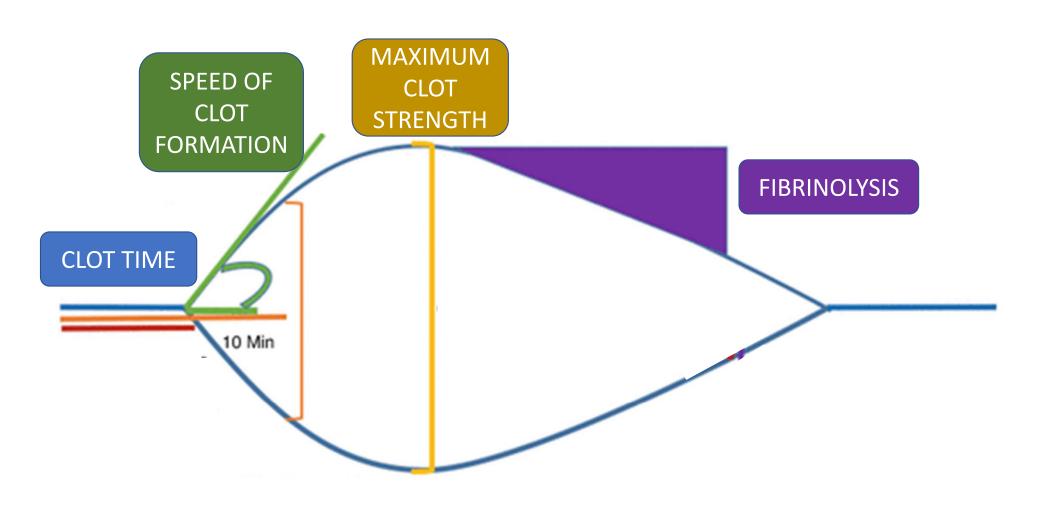
Measures of fibrinolysis

Plasma viscosity (normal 1.4-1.8 cP)

Thromboelastography (AKA TEG, ROTEM)



https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-55004-1_3



	15:10
item INTRINSIC PATHWAY	
INTEM CT	* (H) 275
INTEM CFT	* (L) 44
INTEM Alpha angle	* 81
INTEM A10	* (H) 73
INTEM A20	* (H) 77
INTEM MCF	* (H) 78
INTEM ML	
ctem EXTRINSIC PATHWAY	
EXTEM CT	* (H) 97
EXTEM CFT	* 55
EXTEM Alpha angle	* 80
EXTEM A10	* (H) 73
EXTEM A20	* (H) 77
EXTEM MCF	* (H) 77
EXTEM ML	* 5

? FibrinolysisShutdown

Does your institution have a protocol for giving higher than prophylactic doses of AC for COVID patients?

A. Yes, based on D-dimer

B. Yes, based on a different lab(s)

C. Yes, based on severity of illness (e.g. ICU)

D. No



May 12th (HD #4)

FiO2 60%→100%
PEEP 12→18
Tachycardia
POCUS- enlarged RV

Hg 12

Plt 267

INR 1.4

Anti-Xa level 0.77 (on hep gtt)

CRP 264

Fibrinogen 642

Plasma viscosity normal

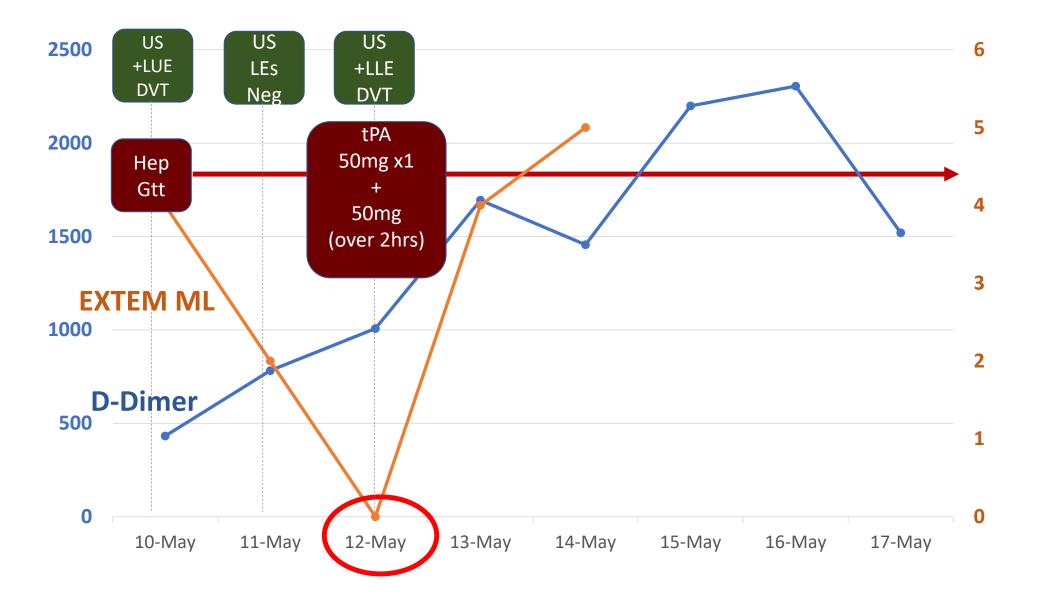
Next Step in Management?

A. Switch from heparin to a different anticoagulant

B. tPA

C. Therapeutic Plasma Exchange (TPE)

D. No change in management



Case #1 Update

- Oxygen requirements improved over time, extubated on 5/20 (HD #11)
- Transferred to the floor 5/25, shortly after transferred home
- Complete renal recovery now off CRRT
- Discharged on apixaban

- 58yoM with T2DM, obesity
- Presented with 1 week of fevers, chills, cough
- SARS-CoV-2 (+)
- Intubated in the ED for respiratory distress and hypoxemia refractory to NRB

Case #2



Case #2 ICU Course



- Severe ARDS (P/F 87 on 100% FiO2, 18 PEEP)
 - Paralysis
 - Proning
 - Inhaled epoprostenol
 - Empiric treatment for PNA
- Severe ileus/distention limited further proning
- AKI (Cr peak 2.3 from baseline 0.6)

Case #2 ICU Course

Monitored Coagulopathy/Inflammation Labs

D-dimer

Fibrinogen

CRP

INR, PTT

Platelets

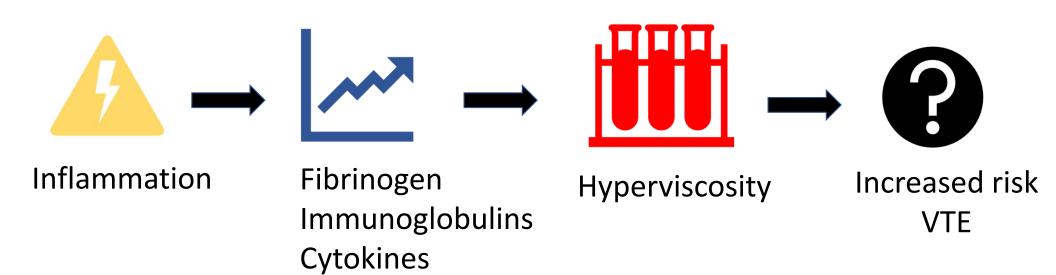
AT-III levels

Anti-Xa levels

Measures of fibrinolysis (TEG, ROTEM)

Plasma viscosity (normal 1.4-1.8 cP)

Why measure plasma viscosity in COVID?





May 3 (HD #10)

FiO2 70% PEEP 14 P/F <100

Hg 9
Plt 607
INR 1.1
Anti-Xa level therap.
CRP 260
EXTEM ML 9 (nl)

Bedside Ultrasound Femoral Vein



Spontaneous Echo Contrast (SEC)

- AKA "Smoke"
- Echogenicity of blood in absence of contrast
- Optimize gain to measure

Is bedside POCUS (point of care ultrasound) a routine part of your assessment for VTE/coagulopathy in COVID patients?

A. Yes

B. No

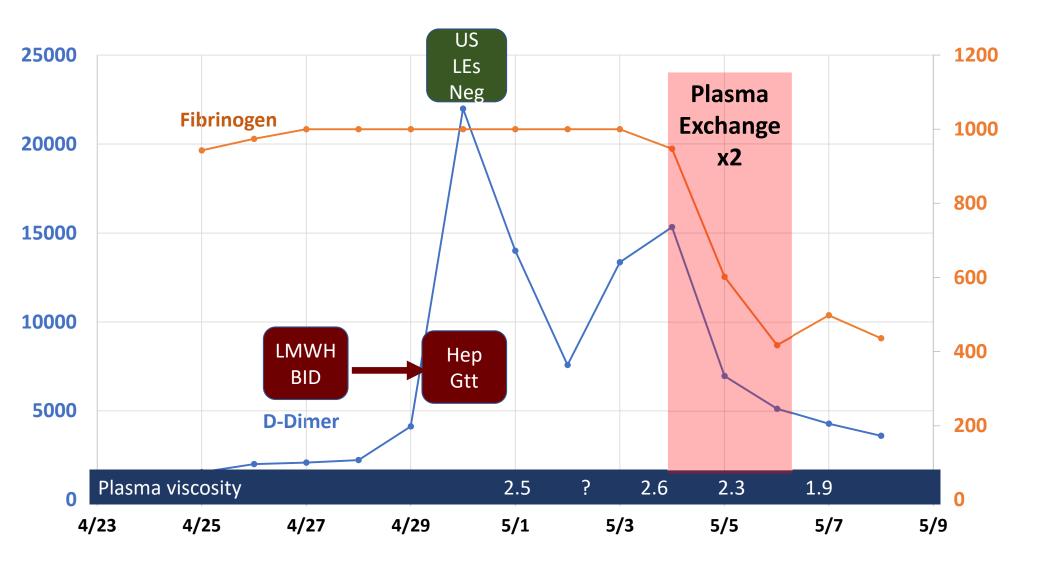
Next Step in Management?

A. Switch from heparin to a different anticoagulant

B. tPA

C. Therapeutic Plasma Exchange (TPE)

D. No change in management



Case #2 Update

- Decreasing requirements of FiO2 and PEEP
 - Extubated 5/9 (HD #16, 4 days after TPE started)
- Cr returned to baseline
- Discharged to inpatient rehab, then home 2 weeks later
- Completed a 4-week course of apixaban outpatient

Does your institution have a process for follow up of COVID patients discharged on anticoagulation?

A. Yes, PCP

B. Yes, specialty clinic (pulmonary, hematology, AC clinic)

C. Yes, designated post-COVID clinic

D. No