Lactate Trends in Veno-Arterial Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation Patients Presenting with Sepsis

Kennedy Gallagher
Kennedy.Gallagher@lvhn.org

Niharika Boinpally
Niharika.Boinpally@lvhn.org

Allison Eisenhauer
Allison.Eisenhauer@lvhn.org

Michael Healy
Michael.Healy@lvhn.org

Kristina Postko PA-C

See next page for additional authors

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Authors
Kennedy Gallagher, Niharika Boinpally, Allison Eisenhauer, Michael Healy, Kristina Postko PA-C, and James K. Wu MD

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Lactate Trends in Veno-Arterial Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation Patients Presenting with Sepsis

Kennedy Gallagher, Niharika Boinpally, Allison Eisenhauer, PA-C, Michael Healy, Kristina Postko, PA-C, James K. Wu, MD
Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Lehigh Valley Health Network, Allentown, Pa.

RESULTS

• Of the 20 sepsis patients who underwent ECMO treatment, 30% of the patients survived.
• The average lactate level of patients who survived was 4.18 mmol/L.
• The average lactate level of patients who did not survive was 8.94 mmol/L.
• In patients who survived, lactate levels trended down and stabilized within the first four days of ECMO treatment while lactate levels of the patients who did not survive did not return to within the normal range [0.5-2.1].

CONCLUSION

• Recorded lactate levels before and within the first 4 days of ECMO treatment help to determine trends in patient survival.
• On average, lactate levels well above the normal range resulted in a higher mortality rate.
• Future studies should look to determine if there is a lactate level threshold over which survival is rare.

REFERENCES


BACKGROUND

• Sepsis is a potentially life-threatening medical condition that results from the complication of an inflammatory response due to infection.1
• Lactate levels in sepsis patients are elevated as a result of organ failure and anaerobic metabolism.2
• Veno-Arterial Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (VA-ECMO) is a specialized form of heart-lung bypass that can be used to treat septic patients with myocardial injury.3

OBJECTIVE

• This study aims to analyze the relationship between lactate levels of VA-ECMO-treated sepsis patients and survival at discharge.

METHODS

Retrospective chart review of all VA-ECMO patients with Sepsis from 2013-2018 at the Lehigh Valley Health Network

Data collection of patient demographic information, related variables, and outcomes

Analysis and correlational studies between lactate levels and patient survival