

Taming the Starfish of Death: Acute Management of Intracranial Hemorrhage



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Disclosures & Disclaimers

- **Disclosures:** No conflicts of interest or other disclosures
- **Off-Labels:** Bicarb, AEDs, antihypertensives(?)
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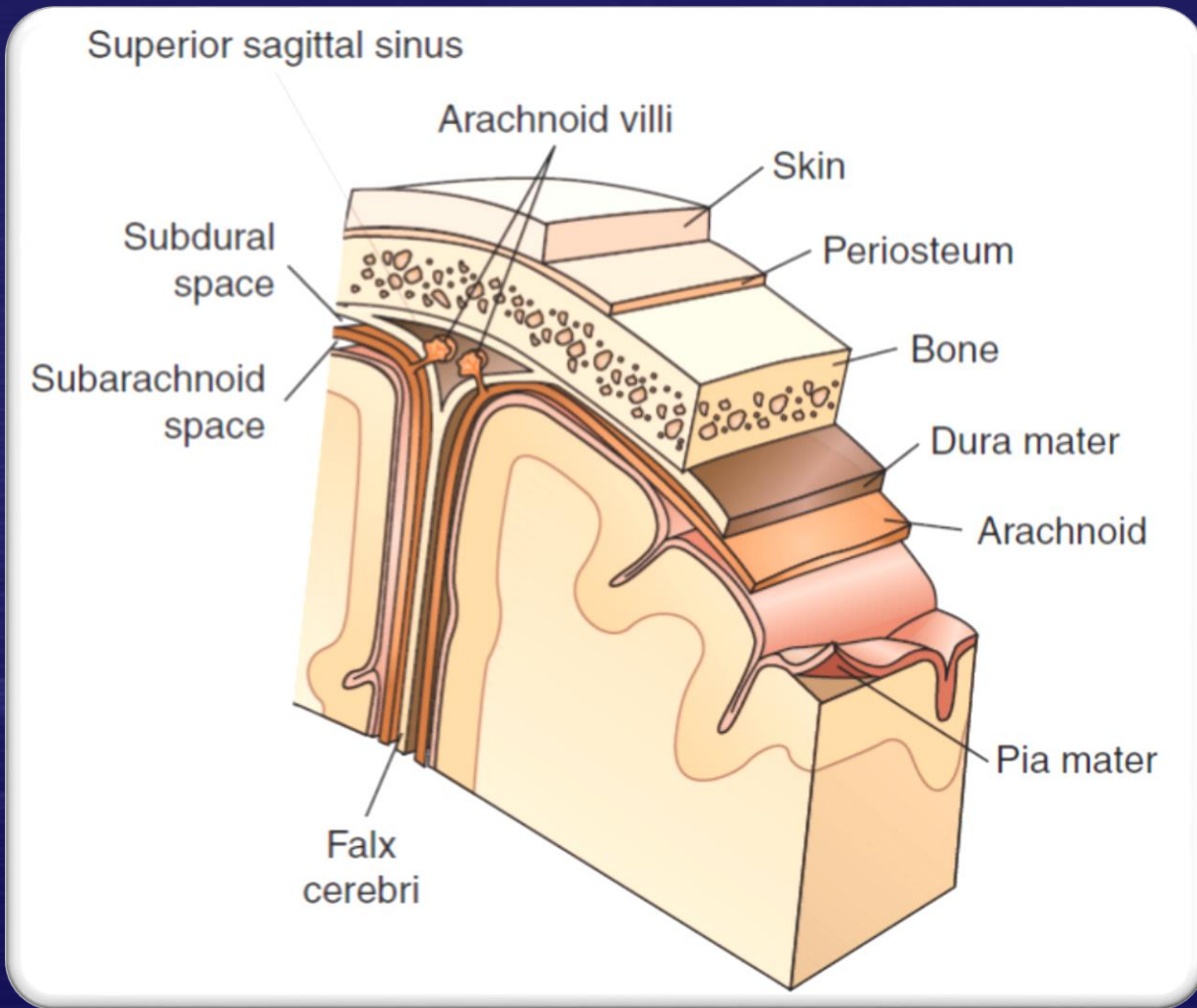


Objectives

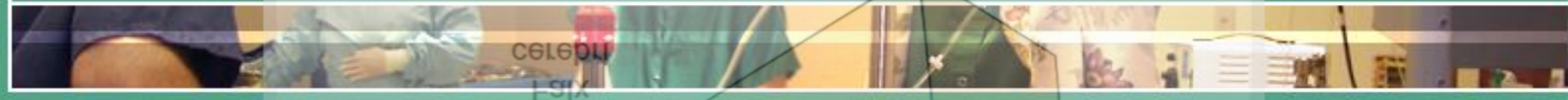
- Review basic neuroanatomy, physiology, and common pathophysiology
- Identify assessment and imaging findings suggestive of acute intracranial hemorrhage
- Describe an evidence-based approach to managing these patients in the emergent and acute environments



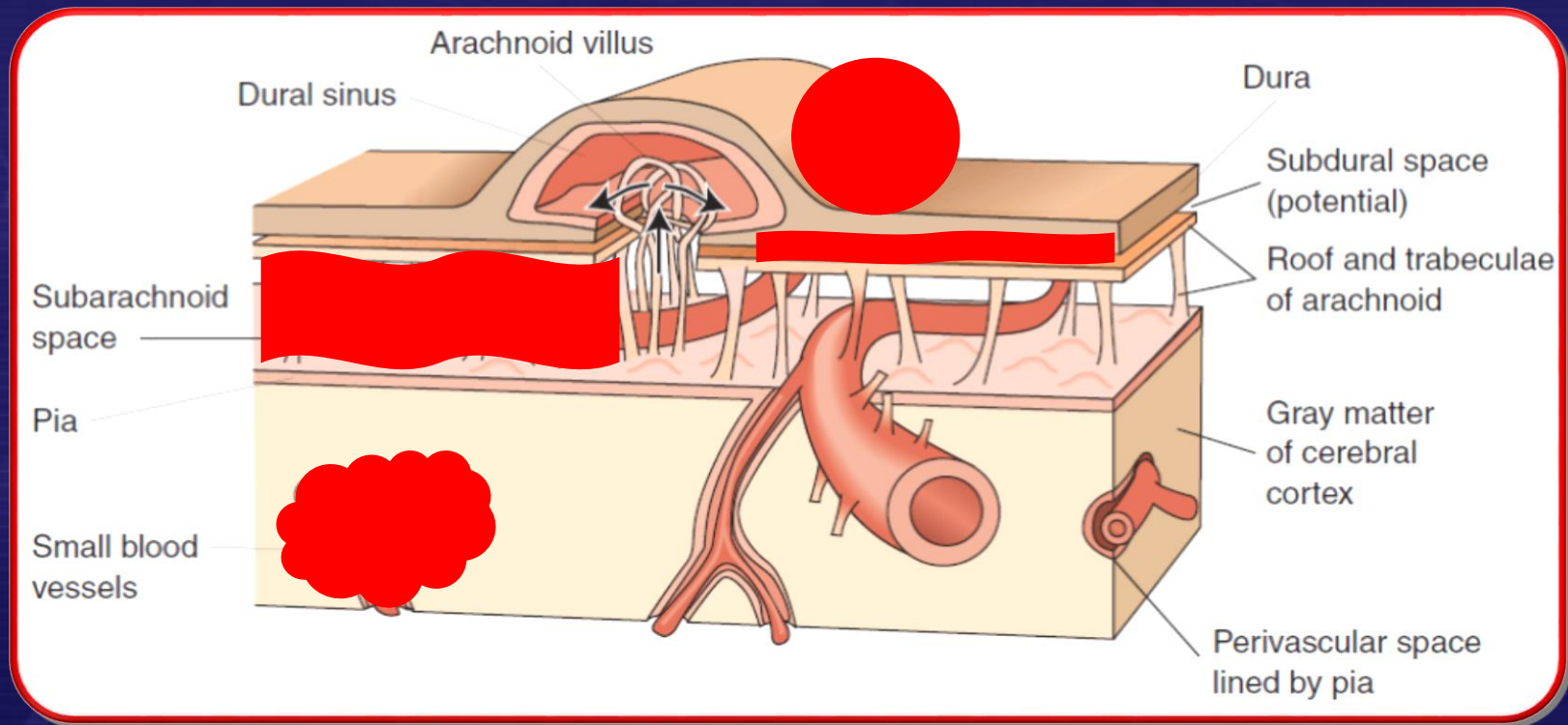
Neuroanatomy, Physiology, Pathophysiology



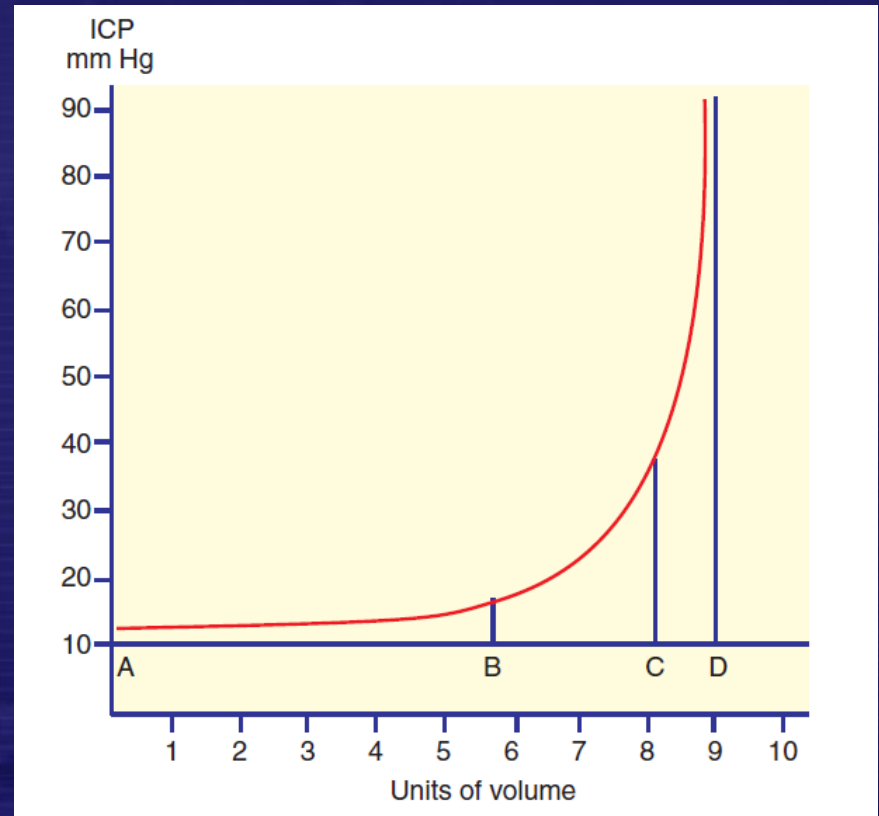
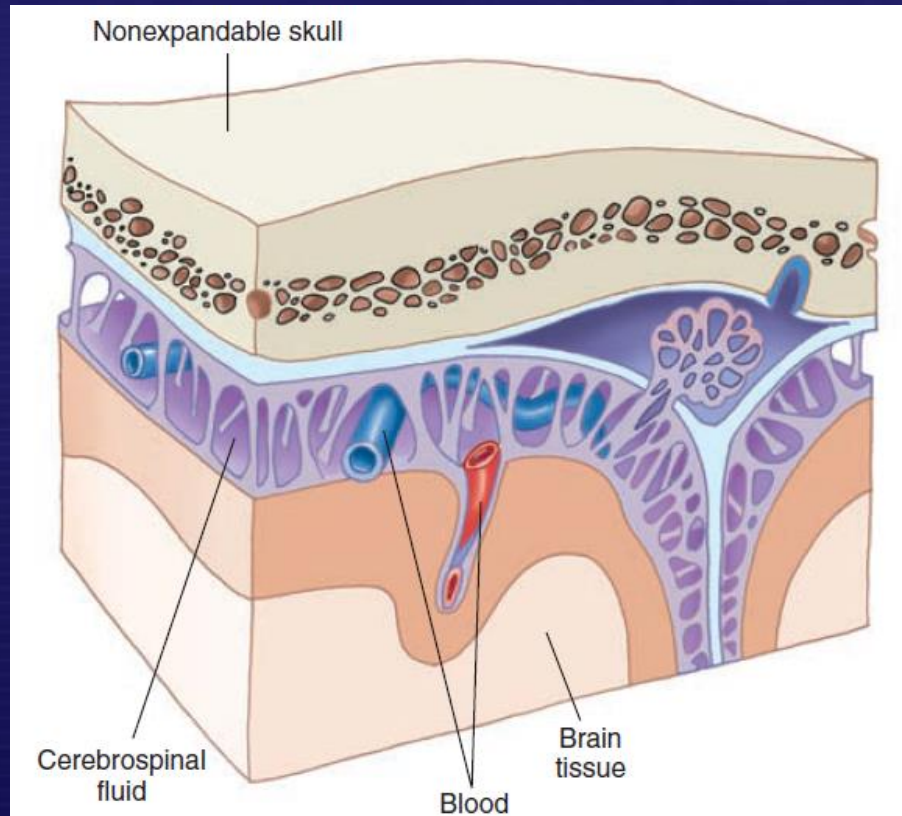
Pathophysiology 8th, 2009



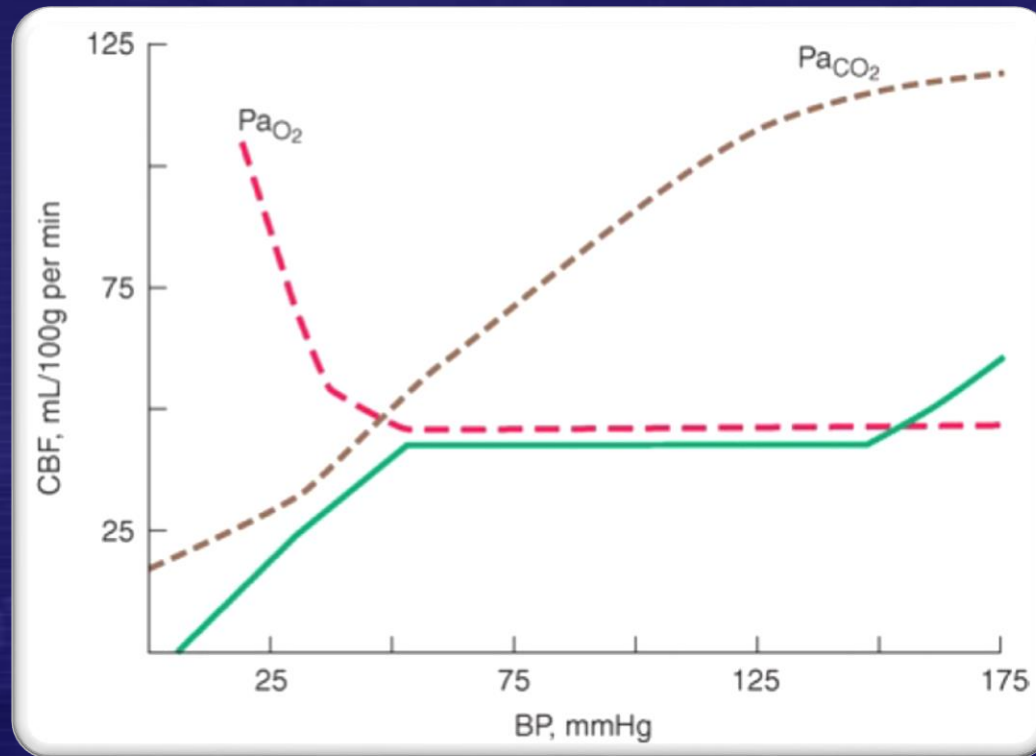
Neuroanatomy, Physiology, Pathophysiology



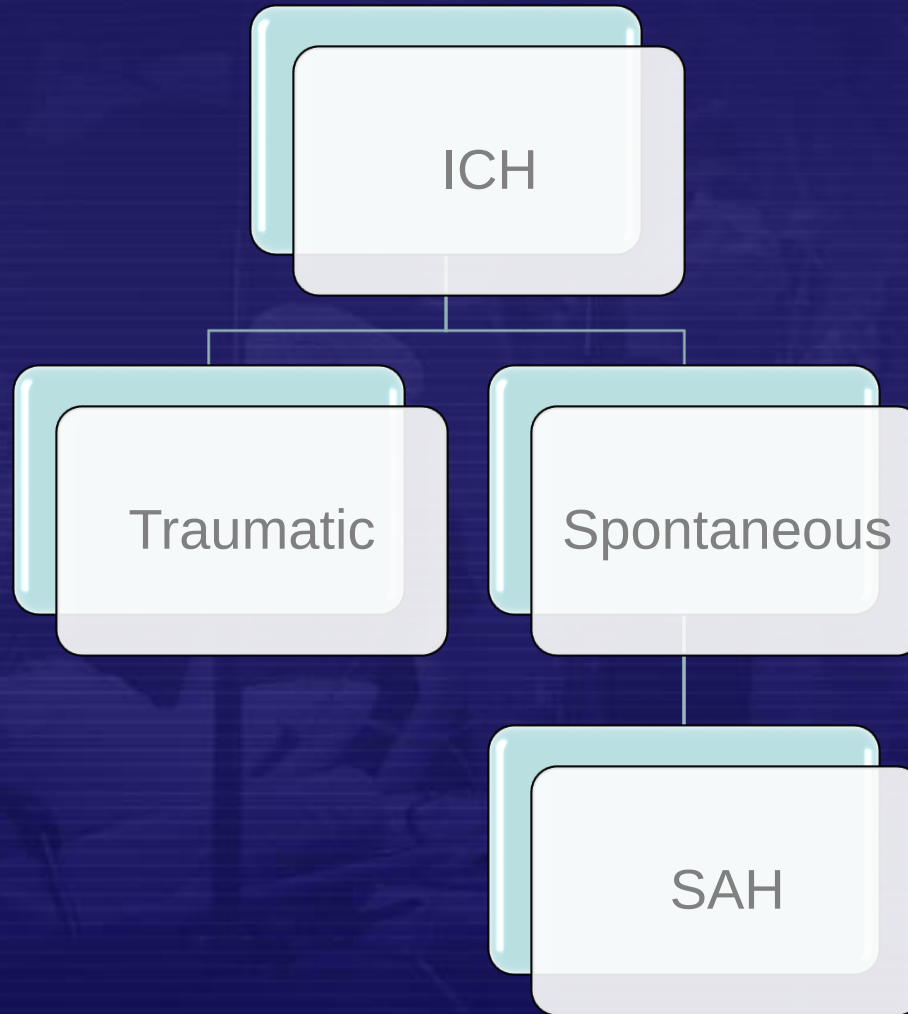
Neuroanatomy, Physiology, Pathophysiology



Neuroanatomy, Physiology, Pathophysiology



Assessment & Management of Acute ICH



Assessment of Spontaneous ICH

- Suggestion of ICH:
 - Vomiting
 - SBP >220 mmHg
 - Severe headache (“WHOL”), coma, or decreased LOC
 - Rapid sx progression (minutes→hours)
- >20% drop GCS $\geq$ 2 between EMS & ED eval
- 15-23% continue deterioration in first few hours
- 28-38% hematoma expansion >1/3 initial volume on 3-hour rCTH.



Management of Acute ICH

- Prehospital (i.e., undifferentiated stroke)
 - Support ABCs
 - Determine symptom onset time
 - Prehospital CTH if available



Stroke. 2015;46:2032-60



Management of Acute ICH

- In-“Hospital” (CT confirmed)
 - Prompt diagnosis (CT/MRI)
 - Prompt neurosurgical consult
 - Consider tele-consultation
 - Prompt transfer to definitive care
 - Antihypertensive management
 - Anticoagulation reversal
 - Intracranial pressure management
 - Anticonvulsant administration (?)

Stroke. 2012;43:1711-37
Stroke. 2015;46:2032-60



ICH Emergent/Acute Management Goals

- Hypertension management
- Coagulopathy management
- Intracranial pressure management
- Seizure management / prophylaxis



Hypertension management



Blood Pressure Goals for Spontaneous ICH

- INTERACT-2 Study:
 - No difference in death or disability between groups
 - SBP <140: Lower (improved) mRS at discharge
- 2015 AHA/ASA Guidelines & ENLS Protocols:
 - Reduction to <140 mmHg is safe
- 2012 aSAH Guidelines:
 - Reduction to <160 mmHg is probably reasonable
- ATACH-2 Study:
 - No difference in death or disability between groups

N Engl J Med. 2013;368:2355-65
Stroke. 2015;46:2032-60
N Engl J Med. 2016;375:1033-43
ENLS Protocols, 2016



Blood Pressure Goals for Spontaneous ICH

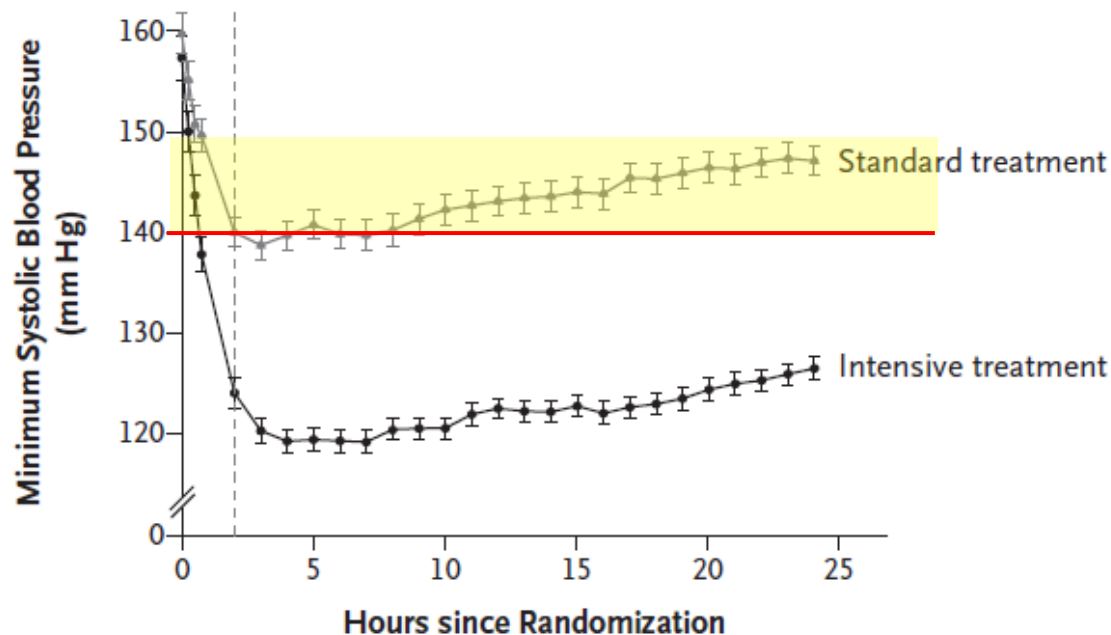


Figure 1. Mean Hourly Minimum Systolic Blood Pressure during the First 24 Hours after Randomization, According to Treatment Group.

The dashed vertical line indicates 2 hours, and I bars 95% confidence intervals.

Blood Pressure Goals for Spontaneous ICH

- Specific thresholds unclear
 - Consensus: target SBP < 140-160 mmHg
- No specific agents recommended in guidelines
- BBs: Labetalol / esmolol
- CCBs: Nicardipine / clevidipine
- Hydralazine (?)
 - Reflex tachycardia / myocardial ischemia
- Sodium nitroprusside (??)
 - Unpredictable dose-response; rHTN; IICP

N Engl J Med. 2013;368:2355-65
Neurol Clin Pract. 2014;4:419-26
Stroke. 2015;46:2032-60
N Engl J Med. 2016;375:1033-43
ENLS Protocols, 2016



Blood Pressure Goals for Traumatic ICH

- No recommendation to *lower* SBP
- Age 50-69: Keep SBP >100 mmHg
- Age 14-49; 70+: Keep SBP >110 mmHg
- Avoid hypotension



Coagulopathy Management



Coagulopathy Management

- Vitamin K Antagonist (e.g., warfarin)
 - Vitamin K 10 mg IV
 - 4-factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (PCC)
 - 4-factor > 3-factor
 - PCC > FFP
 - PCC alone > PCC + FFP
 - Fixed-dose PCC?
 - 1500 units
 - 2000 units if >100 kg
 - Use FFP if no PCC available
 - Avoid rFVIIa (higher thrombosis rate)

EMPharmD, 2017
ENLS Protocols, 2016
Neurocrit Care. 2016;24:6-46



Coagulopathy Management

- Factor Xa Inhibitors (e.g., “-xabans”)
 - Determine last dose ($t_{1/2}$ usually ≤ 12 hrs)
 - ?Activated charcoal if intubated & last dose < 2 hours
 - 4-factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (PCC)
 - Andexanet alfa
- Direct Thrombin Inhibitors (e.g., dabigatran)
 - Determine last dose
 - ?Activated charcoal if intubated & last dose < 2 hours
 - Idarucizumab (5 gms IV x 2 doses) – *dabigatran only*
 - PCC if idarucizumab not available or other DTI
 - Hemodialysis

J Blood Med. 2017;8:141-9
Neurocrit Care. 2016;24:6-46



Coagulopathy Management

- Antiplatelets (e.g., ASA, NSAID, P2Y12, GP IIB/IIIA)
 - DDAVP 0.3-0.4 mcg/kg IV – *for ASA or anti-P2Y12*
 - PATCH Trial: AVOID platelet transfusions
- Heparins: Unfractionated heparin (UFH)
 - Protamine sulfate:
 - 1 mg / 100 units UFH given in previous 2-3 h; Max 50 mg
 - Repeat at 0.5 mg / 100 units UFH if aPTT remains elevated
- Heparins: LMWH (enoxaparin)
 - Can try protamine sulfate:
 - 1 mg / 1 mg of enoxaparin (if given in past 8 hrs)

ENLS Protocols, 2016
Lancet. 2016;387:2605-13
Neurocrit Care. 2016;24:6-46



Coagulopathy Management

- Thrombolytics (alteplase, reteplase, tenecteplase)
 - Cryoprecipitate 10 units
 - Antifibrinolytic if no cryo available
 - tranexamic acid: 10-15 mg/kg IV
 - e-aminocaproic acid: 4-5 g IV
 - Redose cryo PRN if fibrinogen <150 mg/dL
 - Platelet use unclear



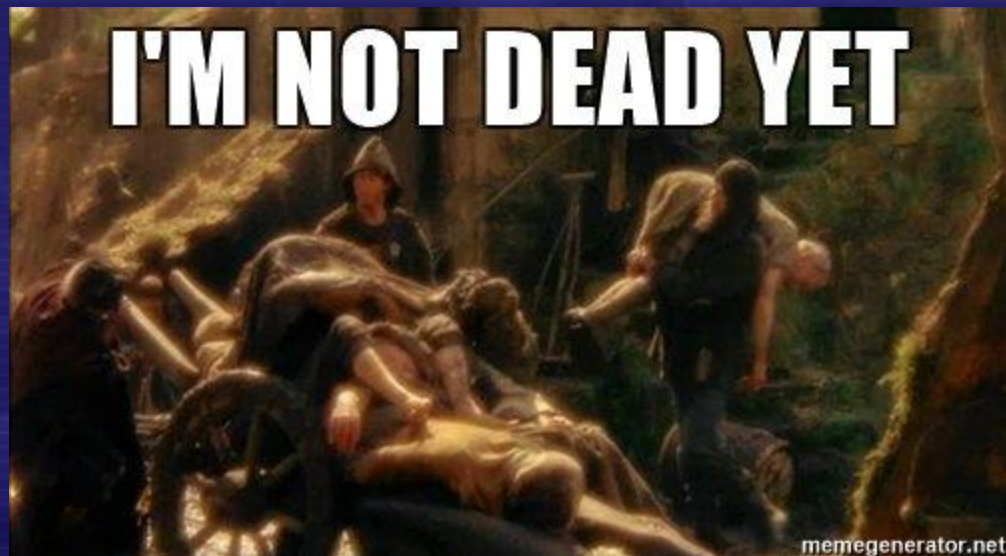
Summary: Coagulopathy Management

- Vitamin K Antagonists (warfarin):
 - Vitamin K (give **IV**) + Prothrombin Complex Concentrate
 - PCC preferred over FFP
- Factor Xa inhibitors (“-xabans”): Andexanet alfa**
 - PCC if not available or not indicated
- Direct Thrombin Inhibitors: Idarucizumab** or PCC
- ASA or P2Y12s: DDAVP
- UFH/LMWH: Protamine sulfate
- Thrombolytic: Cryoprecipitate

N Engl J Med 2015;373:2413-24
ENLS Protocols, 2016
Neurocrit Care. 2016;24:6-46



Management of Other Badness



Intracranial Pressure Management

- Basic ICP management:
 - HOB $>30^{\circ}$
 - Neck neutral position
 - Adequate analgosedation
 - Avoid occluding neck veins
- CPP Thresholds:
 - Medical guidelines: 50-70 mmHg
 - Trauma guidelines: 60-70 mmHg
 - ENLS Protocols: 60-70 mmHg



ENLS Protocols, 2016
Stroke. 2015;46:2032-60
Neurosurgery. 2017;80:6-15
Image: Radiopaedia.org



Cerebral Edema / ICP Management

- Mannitol or Hypertonic Saline?
 - Weakly favor HTS over mannitol
 - Weakly favor bolus-HTS over continuous-HTS
- Hypertonic Saline
 - 3%NaCl - **Safe** for peripheral administration
 - Consider bicarb if no HTS available
 - 8.5% NaHCO₃ (standard “amp”) equiosmolar to 5.8% NaCl
- Hyperventilation – **only** for herniation
 - *Brief* hyperventilation to PaCO₂ 25-35 mmHg

ENLS Protocols, 2016
Brain Edema XVI, 2016
J Neurosurg Anesthesiol. 2016;ePub
Nurs Clin N Am. 2017;52:249-60
J Neurosci Nurs. 2017;49:191-5



Seizure Prophylaxis

- TBI:
 - Prophylaxis “not recommended”
 - PHT to manage early PTS
- sICH:
 - Treat seizures with AEDs
 - Prophylaxis “not recommended”
 - LEV → Worsened QOL
- aSAH:
 - Can consider AEDs in immediate posthemorrhagic period

Stroke. 2012;43:1711-37
Stroke. 2015;46:2032-60
Neurosurgery. 2017;80:6-15
Crit Care Med. 2018;46:1480-5



Summary

- BP goal: <140 -160ish ...maybe?
- Coagulopathy: When in doubt, PCC > FFP
 - Aspirin: DDAVP
 - Heparins: protamine sulfate
 - Dabigatran: Idarucizumab
- IICP: HTS ?> Mannitol
 - Bicarb??
- Seizure prophylaxis: No, unless SAH





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