2020 EACTS/ELSO/STS/AATS Expert Consensus on Post-Cardiotomy Extracorporeal Life Support in Adult Patients

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Post-cardiotomy extracorporeal life support (PC-ECLS) in adult patients has been used only rarely but recent data have shown a remarkable increase in its use, almost certainly due to improved technology, ease of management, growing familiarity with its capability and decreased costs. Trends in worldwide in-hospital survival, however, rather than improving, have shown a decline in some experiences, likely due to increased use in more complex, critically ill patients rather than to suboptimal management. Nevertheless, PC-ECLS is proving to be a valuable resource for temporary cardiocirculatory and respiratory support in patients who would otherwise most likely die. Because a comprehensive review of PC-ECLS might be of use for the practitioner, and possibly improve patient management in this setting, the authors have attempted to create a concise, comprehensive and relevant analysis of all aspects related to PC-ECLS, with a particular emphasis on indications, technique, management and avoidance of complications, appraisal of new approaches and ethics, education and training.


1. Preamble
This document represents a joint effort by the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS),

Dr Lorusso discloses a financial relationship with LivaNova, Medtronic, Eurosets, and PulseCath. All honoraria go to the university as research funds.

The Supplemental Tables and Supplemental Figure can be viewed in the online version of this article [https://doi.org/10.1016/j.athoracsur.2020.07.009] on https://www.annalsthoracicsurgery.org/.

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2. Methods

Members of the 4 societies with significant experience in the field were selected and invited to join the task force by their respective societies, which officially endorsed this scientific and educational initiative. Following the methodological quality assessment across available body of evidence specific recommendations were developed after careful consideration of the scientific and medical knowledge contained in each article and the evidence available at the time of its writing, following the methods manual for EACTS clinical guidelines.1

After the scope of the guidelines was agreed upon by the task force members, the table of contents was established, and topics were allocated to writing groups of at least 2 members during a face-to-face meeting. The standardized Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome and Time (PICOT) framework was used to facilitate systematic literature review, establishing answerable research questions. The systematic literature search was not restricted in terms of years but was mainly focused on cardiac surgery in adults and did not include studies in languages other than English.

The systematic literature search was performed by the section authors and was also instrumental in identifying a recently published systematic review2 that received further support from other recognized experts from the worldwide ECLS community. An additional overall complementary literature search was performed by a PhD fellow dedicated to the topic (G.R.) and member of the task force. The medical evidence was critically appraised for quality by a clinical epidemiologist (M.M.).

All chapters were written through a close collaboration between the task force members. Following the official policy for the EACTS clinical guidelines,3 the task force members were asked to complete declarations of interest and write chapters only if they had no disclosures for the specific topic. Agreement on the finalized document and topics were finalized after conference calls and face-to-face meetings, without excluding members with a conflict of interest. The hierarchy of evidence required by the study design along with the internal hierarchy based on the study quality was used to formulate levels and grades of recommendations. In the absence of published evidence, expert consensus statements were made to cover specific issues that are essential to daily practice. The level of evidence and the strength of the recommendations were weighed and graded according to predefined scales, as outlined in Tables 1 and 2.

3. Introduction and Terminology

PC-ECLS represents a well-established and valuable tool to rescue patients in refractory cardiocirculatory failure, with or without concomitant respiratory dysfunction, in various circumstances that otherwise would almost certainly lead to death. Although PC-ECLS has been in use since the early 1970s, its application has witnessed a recent resurgence in the adult setting during the last 2 decades, particularly in cardiac surgery.4-6 Technological...
advances, increased expertise, availability, ease of application and management and more affordable costs [a fraction of the cost of implantable mechanical circulatory support (MCS)] have been responsible for its broader use.

The increased use of PC-ECLS, however, has been paralleled by continued disappointing outcomes, characterized by high morbidity and mortality. PC-ECLS is an aggressive, resource-intensive and clinically demanding procedure, in which a multidisciplinary approach and sophisticated expertise are of paramount importance and need to exist universally if we are to improve on current results. Furthermore, although the need for PC-ECLS may be unexpected and required for unforeseen intraoperative or postoperative adverse events, in many situations it may be a predictable event, allowing for its timely, post-bypass use, thereby avoiding irreversible injury to a patient who otherwise would experience cardiac, respiratory or cardiorespiratory failure. Patient selection, timely application, the presence of educated and well-trained ECLS users, use of adequate precautions and implantation principles, periprocedural ECLS management, use of a well-established weaning protocol and recognition of futility with the need for cessation of therapy or the need for even more advanced therapies, represent significant components in the use of PC-ECLS that theoretically could improve success in this high-risk population of patients.

The goal of this position paper was to identify the most important aspects of adult PC-ECLS and provide a useful vade mecum for daily patient decision-making and management (Supplemental Tables 1-3).

This document refers to the ECLS-related terminology included in a recent report (modified from Broman and colleagues, released by ELSO (Table 3). Furthermore, this document accounts for and addresses ECLS as extracorporeal life support with an oxygenator, also known as extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO). Other temporary cardiorespiratory support is described as short-term mechanical circulatory support (ST-MCS) or long-term mechanical circulatory support (LT-MCS).

### 4. Epidemiology and Patient Profiles

#### 4.1 Background

The use of ECLS is increasing dramatically for acute cardiorespiratory-compromised patients, e.g., refractory cardiac arrest, acute pulmonary embolism, severe cardiogenic shock after acute myocardial infarction (MI), as well as other categories of acute cardiac failure unresponsive to conventional aggressive treatments. Furthermore, it is rapidly becoming an essential therapy for supporting patients experiencing acute cardiorespiratory compromise intraoperatively, preoperatively or postoperatively.

As previously mentioned, several factors have promoted the application of PC-ECLS, along with other circulatory assist devices proposed for use in this setting.

This document attempts to provide the reader with a current assessment of PC-ECLS, as a useful tool to help the practitioner fully understand its current strengths and limitations as well as those human factors that are a prerequisite for successful outcomes. Alternative approaches to caring for this patient population are briefly touched upon.

#### 4.2 Evidence Review

Information about the use of perioperative ECLS in cardiac surgery is limited. Indeed, few robust patient series (>50 cases) on its use have been reported in the last 25 years. Prevalence of its application ranges from 0.3% to 3.6%, highlighting its limited but highly variable use in this setting. Although several national and international surveys have confirmed an increase in the use of ECLS in surgical subjects, an analysis of the ELSO Registry reveals a parallel steady decline in the number of survivors.

Although PC-ECLS is decreasing as a percentage of all adult ECLS cases, this decrease is the result of the increased application of ECLS for the treatment of nonsurgical cardiogenic shock and refractory cardiac arrest. However, because the absolute number of cases of

### Table 1. Levels of Evidence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of evidence</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of evidence A</td>
<td>Data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials or metaanalyses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of evidence B</td>
<td>Data derived from a single randomized clinical trial or large non-randomized studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of evidence C</td>
<td>The consensus of expert opinion and/or small studies, retrospective studies, registries.</td>
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### Table 2. Classes of Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes of Recommendations</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Suggested Wording to Use</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>Evidence and/or general agreement that a given treatment or procedure is beneficial, useful and effective.</td>
<td>Is recommended/is indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class II</td>
<td>Conflicting evidence and/or a divergence of opinion about the usefulness/efficacy of the given treatment or procedure.</td>
<td>Should be considered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class IIA</td>
<td>Weight of evidence/opinion is in favor of usefulness/efficacy.</td>
<td>May be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class IIB</td>
<td>Usefulness/efficacy is less well established by evidence/opinion.</td>
<td>Is not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class III</td>
<td>Evidence/general agreement that the given treatment/procedure is not useful/effective and may sometimes be harmful.</td>
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Table 3. Nomenclature of ECLS Modes and Configurations

| ECLS | ○ A collective term for extracorporeal therapies used for the support of various presentations of cardiac and/or pulmonary failure through the use of an ECC. ○ ECLS includes therapies focusing on oxygenation, CO₂ removal, cardiac support or a combination thereof. It excludes ECC for cardiothoracic or vascular surgical procedures |
| ECMO | ○ ECMO is the provision of O₂ and CO₂ exchange through the use of an extracorporeal circuit consisting minimally of a blood pump, artificial lung and vascular access cannula, using blood flows sufficient to support oxygenation and concomitantly enhance CO₂ removal ○ The term ECLS has been used interchangeably with the term ECMO, but ECMO is most commonly used when the goal is only O₂ delivery and CO₂ exchange by means of a pumped extracorporeal circuit |
| V-A support | ○ V-A support is the application of ECC primarily for cardiocirculatory or cardiopulmonary support, in which the extracorporeal circuit drains blood from the venous system and returns it to the systemic arterial system oxygenated and normalized for pCO₂. Without qualification, V-A support refers to support that returns blood to the systemic arterial system, operating in parallel with and providing partial or complete bypass of the heart and lungs. Although used primarily for cardiac support, in selected circumstances, V-A support is used for respiratory or combined cardiac and respiratory support ○ V-A can be used to qualify the application of ECLS (V-A ECLS) |
| V-V support | ○ V-V support is the application of ECLS primarily for respiratory support, in which the extracorporeal circuit drains blood from the venous system and reinfuses it into the venous system. V-V support operates in series with the heart and lungs and does not provide a bypass of these organs ○ V-V can be used to qualify the application of ECLS (V-V ECLS). Variations of V-V support include a) the use of a dual-lumen cannula inserted across the tricuspid valve into the pulmonary artery that supports RV function in addition to gas exchange (also called Oxy-RVAD) or b) other configurations (a right atrio pulmonary or right-to-left atrium connection with pump and oxygenators can be considered if isolated lung dysfunction occurs) |
| V-VA support | ○ V-VA is a hybrid configuration of V-V and V-A extracorporeal support in which the ECLS circuit drains blood from the venous system and reinfuses it into both the venous and systemic arterial systems. V-VA ECLS provides both pulmonary (V-V component) and cardiac (V-A component) support in patients with combined cardiopulmonary failure ○ Other ECLS configurations are possible (called hybrid ECLS) and provided in document released by ELSO. ○ V-VA can be used to qualify the application of ECLS (V-VA ECLS). The abbreviation V-VA is preferred over V-AV since it is a contraction of ‘V-V’ and ‘V-A’ and is established in the literature |
| ECPR | ○ ECPR is the application of rapid-deployment V-A ECLS, usually by peripheral cannulation, to provide circulatory support in patients in whom conventional CPR is unsuccessful in achieving a sustained ROSC. Sustained ROSC is deemed to have occurred when chest compressions are not required for 20 consecutive min and signs of circulation persist ○ ECPR implies the application of ECLS during conventional CPR. Use of ECLS initiated for LCO following sustained ROSC is considered V-A ECMO, not ECPR |
| Prolonged ECLS | ○ A continuous episode of ECLS for more than 7–10 days for cardiac ECLS and more than 28 days for respiratory ECLS. It does not indicate the type or mode of ECLS |

CO₂, carbon dioxide; CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation; ECC, extracorporeal circulation; ECLS, extracorporeal life support; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; ECPR, extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation; ELSO, Extracorporeal Life Support Organization; LCO, low cardiac output; LV, left ventricular; O₂, oxygen; Oxy-RVAD, right ventricular assist device with oxygenator; ROSC, return of spontaneous circulation; RV, right ventricular; V-A, veno-arterial; V-VA, veno-venous-arterial; VA, veno-arterial; VV, veno-venous.

PC-ECLS is increasing, it continues to be the most common cardiac application of ECLS in adult patients. As expected, due to procedural volumes, the most frequent subgroup of patients on PC-ECLS is represented by those who have coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), followed by valve surgery, associated valve/coronary surgery and others. It is noteworthy that despite previously being considered an absolute contraindication, PC-ECLS, post-repair of acute aortic dissection is no longer a contraindication. PC-ECLS may provide effective assistance in patients prior to and after heart transplantation (HTx) or left ventricular assist device (LVAD) implantation. ECLS is used in as many as 10–15% of patients after HTx or LVAD, thereby representing an invaluable tool in such settings. The use of marginal donor hearts, although predisposing to the need for temporary support, may improve the donor pool size. The use of ECLS apparently does not influence primary graft recovery or patient survival to discharge. After
LVAD implantation, right ventricular (RV) failure occurs in as many as 25% of the supported patients, often requiring mechanical support regardless of type.20,21 Indeed, PC-ECLS is increasingly considered in this setting to support the RV while it recovers or as a bridge to decision regarding the need for an RV assist device (RVAD).21,22

The use of ECLS for PC cardiac arrest has been considered more frequently during the last 10 years, with a constant increase over time23 and with promising results as reflected by the latest 2017 STS Expert Consensus for the Resuscitation of Patients Who Arrest After Cardiac Surgery.24

In PC-ECLS, the caregivers face specific comorbidities and conditions that distinguish the PC-ECLS candidate and that influence patient management and outcome (Figure 1).

5. Indications, Contraindications and Prognostication

5.1 Clinical Presentation and Initial Severity Assessment
PC failure remains an infrequent complication that occurs in <4% of adult patients undergoing cardiac surgery.2,25 The precise definition of PC cardiac failure is generally understood as an inability to separate from cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) or persistent cardiogenic shock despite maximal use of pharmacological agents. What often clouds the clinical picture is the fact that many patients during initial weaning from CPB may transiently demonstrate poor ventricular function and low cardiac output (LCO) that resolves quickly with pharmacological optimization. The challenge is determining who will not rapidly recover and, thus, will benefit from immediate initiation of mechanical support thereby preventing the detrimental effects of delay in providing circulatory support. In making this determination, one must consider the following factors: patient comorbidities, the degree and trajectory of post-bypass myocardial dysfunction, satisfaction with the procedure just performed, including whether myocardial recovery was optimized, ongoing bleeding concerns, and any preoperative discussions that may have taken place regarding the patient’s wishes for aggressive support. In addition, timely implantation prior to severe end-organ hypoperfusion and ischemic injury represents one of the most powerful predictors of ECLS outcome, as discussed later in this document. Therefore, if maximal pharmacological support and, despite recent controversies, intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) assistance prove unsuccessful, ECLS should be instituted in the presence of unresponsive LCO due to un- or biventricular failure during or after CPB, at the earliest signs of end-organ injury, or at the onset of anerobic metabolism where pharmacological management is unlikely to be effective. Prophylactic application may be considered in particular circumstances, as discussed in Section 19.

Several scoring systems are currently used to prognosticate outcomes in critically ill patients. The APACHE (Acute Physiology, Age, Chronic Health Evaluation) score incorporates a variety of physiological parameters, laboratory values, chronic illness, intensive care unit (ICU) admission diagnosis and age.26 Although it has been validated in the general ICU population, this system specifically excludes PC patients. The SAVE (Survival After Veno-arterial ECMO) score was created specifically for adult patients supported by veno-arterial (VA) ECLS, as indicated in the ELSO registry.27 Because it incorporates physiological and diagnostic variables prior to ECLS, the SAVE score performed better than all scores in the prediction of outcome.

![Figure 1. Characteristics of the PC-ECLS patient that, in many instances, differ from those of other potential recipients and clinical settings, all of which impact outcome. (ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; PC-ECLS, post-cardiotomy extracorporeal life support.)](image)
other scoring tools in an independent validation cohort. However, as with APACHE, the SAVE score was not designed for the PC shock (PCS) population, because it does not account for the unique alterations in physiology for the patients on CPB. The REMEMBER (pRe-dicting mortality in patients undergoing veno-arterial Extracorporeal MEMBrane oxygenation after coronary artEry bypass gRafting) score was developed from a PC cohort but was limited to those undergoing isolated CABG. This score performed better than the SAVE score in their validation cohorts but was derived from a single institution and may not be generalizable. Clearly, more work is necessary to create reliable risk predictive models in a mixed PC population to more accurately predict survival for those in whom PC-ECLS is being considered.

5.2 Indications
As described previously, the indications for PC-ECLS are persistent cardiogenic shock despite optimal inotropic support following cardiac surgery procedures. Currently there is no consensus regarding when to initiate ECLS in this setting. Furthermore, the previously described scoring models were developed in those patients who received ECLS without including the larger denominator in which ECLS may have been considered. The IABP-SHOCK risk score was developed out of the Intra-Aortic Balloon Pump in Cardiogenic Shock randomized controlled trial (RCT) to predict death in the setting of acute MI. Although some of the elements incorporated in that model may be transferrable to the PC population, there are certain variables unique to cardiac surgical patients that would be important to consider. The most simplistic and relevant predictor of death PC was described by Samuels and colleagues in a classic paper. It relies on the number of high-dose inotropes necessary to initially separate from CPB as a predictor of mortality. This study forms the basis for the indications for ECLS early in the PC setting. Almost certainly because of a lack of strong predictive evidence, significant variability remains in the use of ‘multiple inotropes’ as the indication for PC-ECLS. Clearly, though, the decision to institute ECLS is based on the risks and benefits of high-dose inotropes and LCO compared to ECLS with its associated complications and challenges.

Recognition of the variety of approaches to MCS is discussed in Sections 7 and 19.

5.3 Contraindications
The only absolute contraindication to PC-ECLS support is uncontrollable bleeding. All other contraindications are relative and the goals of treatment must be considered. For patients in whom myocardial recovery is felt to be unlikely, ECLS should only be initiated if the patient appears to be a candidate for advanced cardiac therapy, e.g. LT-MCS or HTx. These criteria would typically exclude patients with preoperative chronic organ failure or advanced age. For patients in whom PC failure is felt to be reversible, all contraindications are relative. The presence of comorbidities likely to impact the immediate perioperative period, including pre-existing end-stage or advanced lung, liver and renal disease are relative contraindications. Severe peripheral vascular disease and known cerebral vascular disease also represent barriers to short- and long-term recovery, as they increase the risk of perioperative complications. Aortic valve insufficiency, although not an absolute contraindication, should be addressed either surgically or via transcatheter techniques if, supported by V-A ECLS, significant valve regurgitation is present (greater than grade 2 and with signs of LV distension). Even mild aortic regurgitation might lead to a degree of LV distension with V-A ECLS, which may delay recovery and lead to respiratory compromise. Some form of ventricular unloading may be beneficial in this setting and is discussed elsewhere in this document.

5.4 Prognostication
In addition to the SAVE and REMEMBER scores described previously, there are abundant data characterizing survival during PC-ECLS. Large single-center reports demonstrated survival from 25% to 42%, with end-organ injury and lactate levels predictive of mortality. In a recent large meta-analysis, survival to discharge was 34%, and age and pre-ECLS lactate levels appeared to be important consistent predictors of outcome. What may be more important than the initial absolute value of the lactate level is lactate clearance during the initial period of support. Prognostication after an IABP implant in patients with PCS has been described and may be useful in characterizing patients at higher risk for subsequent further deterioration that requires more aggressive circulatory support and, therefore, a timely ECLS implant, such as patients with elevated left atrial pressure, low mixed venous oxygen saturation and other markers of peripheral hypoperfusion due to refractory LCOS despite adequate pharmacological treatment. Despite the poor outcomes experienced, without PC-ECLS, survival of these patients may be close to zero.

Clearly, the ability to prognosticate is essential not only for the selection of appropriate candidates for ECLS, but equally to reliably predict futility, which would prompt ECLS termination.

5.5 Areas of Uncertainty
Increased age certainly has been associated with worse outcomes, however, there is no absolute contraindication to using PC-ECLS in older adults. Although patients in their 80s have been supported with success, there needs to be careful thought to appropriate selection of these patients because they will not be candidates for a durable LVAD or HTx. They must be patients in whom myocardial recovery is reasonably likely. The impact of preoperative frailty on survival after ECLS has also not been formally evaluated. It is reasonable to assume that frail patients, by definition, lack physiological reserve and therefore are particularly at risk for complications and subsequent death on ECLS. This possibility also should be considered when unexpected postoperative myocardial failure is encountered.
Recommendations for Indications, Contraindications and Prognostication of PC-ECLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Classa</th>
<th>Levelb</th>
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<tr>
<td>It is recommended that PC support be initiated prior to end-organ injury or onset of anoxic metabolism (lactate level &gt;4 mmol/l) in patients with likelihood of myocardial recovery and in the absence of uncontrollable bleeding not amenable to surgical repair.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>When the likelihood of native myocardial recovery is low, PC ECLS is recommended in patients who are eligible for LT-MCS or a HTx.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The early use of ECLS after cardiac surgery in a patient with an IABP and optimal medical therapy, with failure to wean from CPB or marginal hemodynamics is recommended.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant comorbidities, advanced age, elevated lactate level and renal injury are risk factors associated with death and should be considered prior to ECLS initiation.</td>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preoperative implant of ECLS may be considered in patients in very poor condition (hemodynamic or metabolic) or with structural cardiac anomalies (postacute MI VSD, severe lung edema or dysfunction due to underlying cardiac disease) to facilitate perioperative management (bridge to surgery).</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It should be considered that the type and modality of ECLS (uni or biventricular failure, right or left ventricular compromise, preoperative, intraoperative or postoperative cardiocirculatory failure, acute or chronic cardiac dysfunction, cardiogenic shock or cardiac arrest, including alternative mechanical support device) are discussed based on the type of hemodynamic condition and patient characteristics.</td>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*aClass of recommendation; bLevel of evidence.

CPB, cardiopulmonary bypass; ECLS, extracorporeal life support; HTx, heart transplant; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; LT-MCS, long-term mechanical circulatory support; MI, myocardial infarction; PC, post-cardiotomy; VSD, ventricular septal defect.

6. Extracorporeal Life Support Fundamentals and Details

6.1 Background

In its most elementary form, ECLS utilizes a pump to pull blood from the venous circulation, push it through a gas exchange device and then return the blood, now oxygenated and pressurized, to the patient’s arterial tree. Historically, roller pumps were the most commonly used pumping devices for ECLS. There has been a gradual and sustained increase in the use of centrifugal pumps in ECLS circuitry during the past decade. Currently, centrifugal pumps are used in 100% of adult ECLS cases.

6.2 Centrifugal Pumps

Centrifugal pumps use a spinning rotor to generate centrifugal force within a rigid housing to generate negative downstream (inlet) pressure and positive upstream (outlet) pressure. The rate of flow depends on blood volume within the housing, rotational speed of the pump and upstream resistance to flow (pressure). In contrast to roller pumps, centrifugal pumps may be positioned at or above the level of the patient. Centrifugal pumps are capable of generating flow rates >9 l/min. Modern centrifugal ECLS pumps use either a low friction axial pivot point or magnetic levitation to support the rotor within the housing for the pump head. Rotational force is achieved by coupling magnetic elements of the rotor within the pump head to an external rotating magnet. Centrifugal pumps are kinetically inefficient at extremely low and high flow (revolution) rates, which may lead to increases in shear stress and haemolysis. Despite these drawbacks, centrifugal pumps cannot create dangerous outflow pressures, and are less traumatic to blood.

6.3 Oxygenators

Soluble gas is removed from a patient’s blood [carbon dioxide (CO₂)] or added to a patient’s blood (O₂) within the ECLS circuit gas exchange device (oxygenator). Historically, blood flow through the gas exchange device was spatially separated from gas flow by a semipermeable membrane. Early silicone rubber membrane oxygenators were large and had comparatively high resistance to blood flow. Contemporary oxygenators utilize microporous hollow fibres to transfer gas through the blood path, which significantly increases efficiency of gas exchange while presenting reduced resistance to blood flow. Although several biomaterials have been used to create the gas exchange fibres, polymethylpentene hollow fibres are currently the ones most commonly used in ECLS gas exchange devices.

6.4 Circuitry Integration

The typical ECLS circuit configuration includes drainage (inlet) tubing, a blood pump, an oxygenator and tubing (outlet) to return blood to the patient. Individual circuitry components may be combined or exchanged, depending on unique clinical needs, patient characteristics and equipment availability. ECLS circuits typically incorporate 1 or more access points, which enable blood sampling and pressure transduction within the blood path. ECLS circuits that utilize a separate blood pump, oxygenator and monitoring equipment offer increased circuitry configuration flexibility and enable the exchange of a single component of the circuit if failure occurs. Many contemporary ECLS circuits utilize an integrated pump-oxygenator and internal monitoring circuitry. These integrated ECLS systems are generally smaller and more portable than non-integrated circuits, allowing a ‘turnkey’ solution to their application. Although they are ideally suited for implementation in the field and subsequent patient transport, it is at the expense of a non-integrated ECLS circuit in which failed components require the entire circuit to be replaced. Integrated circuits have advantages, as mentioned above, but they are significantly more expensive and, by design, are less malleable than non-integrated systems.
6.5 Extracorporeal Life Support Flow

The goal of ECLS support is to provide adequate end-organ oxygen delivery. Consequently, the ECLS pump flow rate is adjusted to meet a patient’s unmet perfusion and oxygen delivery needs. When used to support PC patients experiencing LCO and respiratory insufficiency, initial ECLS flow rates may be set to achieve a full cardiac output (CO) equivalent or more, depending on the patient’s changing perioperative metabolic demands. V-A ECLS flow may initially be set at 4.5–5 l/min or higher according to the metabolic needs but are subsequently reduced as oxygen debt has been paid back and native CO has increased as a result of myocardial recovery. Increased ECLS flow rates may be necessary to adequately support patients who experience septic shock or systemic inflammatory response syndrome. Adequacy of circulatory support with V-A ECLS support should be monitored using all of the same parameters of adequate end-organ oxygen delivery that one normally uses, i.e. blood pressure, urine output, serum lactate levels and mixed venous oxygen saturation. The set-up of ECLS flow should take into consideration the preceding factors, but also the potential shortcomings. Indeed, deleterious effects of high flow, such as haemolysis and thrombocytopenia due to blood element destruction, as well as increasing LV afterload should lead to the consideration of unloading (discussed in Sections 6, 8, 9 and 11).

6.6 Gas Management

Contemporary ECLS systems are highly efficient at gas exchange and capable of delivering fully oxygenated blood to a patient at even extremely high pump flow rates. Gas supplied to the ECLS gas exchange device may be 100% oxygen or blended oxygen/air. At progressively higher pump flow rates, increasing oxygen concentration may be required. Removal of CO2 from circulating blood is accomplished by gas flow through the gas exchange device. Rate of CO2 removal is proportional to the gas flow rate (sweep) through the exchange device (analogous to ‘minute ventilation’ on the ventilator). The gas flow rate is adjusted based on the patient’s metabolic needs and CO2 production. Adequacy of ECLS pump flow, gas flow rate and gas mixture ratio must be carefully and continuously monitored because frequent adjustments are often required to meet the changing needs of the patient.

6.7 Description of Evidence

No RCTs have been performed to determine the superiority of specific circuitry components in the setting of PC-ECLS for adult patients. Current systems consistently use centrifugal pumps and polymethylpentene-fibre oxygenators. Developers continue to make ECLS systems more compact, miniaturized and portable, with hemodynamic, pump performance and blood-related data displayed.37 Heparin-bonded circuits and cannulae,38 the appearance of polymethylpentene-based oxygenator fibres, and the move to centrifugal pumps for ECLS, represent the major technological advancements. The search for a more biocompatible circuit is under way, of particular importance in PC patients due to the inevitable higher extent of systemic inflammatory reaction secondary to the use of CPB. RCTs have not been performed to determine the superiority of a single class of ECLS gas exchange devices or the use of integrated pump-oxygenator circuitry over non-integrated ECLS circuits which allow for replaceable, individual components.

Although no specific document identifies the type of circuit best suited for a specific clinical scenario, the need to facilitate patient transport (e.g. to another center for continued management) (see Section 16) argues for a compact, portable device.39

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<th>Recommendations for Specific Circuitry Components in the PC-ECLS System</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrifugal ECLS pumps are recommended for adult patients with PC-ECLS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated, portable pump-oxygenator ECLS circuits may be considered (particularly for transport) for adult patients with PC-ECLS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Class of recommendation; <sup>b</sup>Level of evidence.

PC-ECLS, post-cardiotomy extracorporeal life support.

7. Extracorporeal Life Support Mode and Configurations

7.1 Background

ECLS modes and configurations have recently changed remarkably. Conventional V-A ECLS requires cannulation of a vein to drain the patient’s venous blood and of an artery for oxygenated, pressurized blood reinfusion. This emphasis may change, however, because drainage and reinfusion locations in the circulation can and should vary according to the hemodynamic and metabolic conditions of the patient which often change during the ECLS run. These concepts have led to new nomenclature for ECLS, now called ‘hybrid ECLS’, indicating more complex and dynamic approaches, including the use of additional cannulas or devices, rather than the ‘one size fits all’ approach used in the past.40

The optimal cannulation strategy and configuration mode for V-A ECLS during PCS, in terms of supporting myocardial recovery, patient management and avoiding complications, still remains to be determined.41 There are no well-designed, prospective studies or relevant RCTs upon which to rely.

Which cannulas to place into which arterial or venous vessels for the initiation of ECLS support is usually a straightforward decision-making process. However, hypoxaemia, end-organ damage, inadequate ECLS flows, pulmonary and left atrial or LV blood stasis, LV dilatation
and myocardial or limb ischemia must be taken into consideration to avoid preventable complications (Table 4).40

The need to convert to a different ECLS modality frequently is not an error in planning but rather a necessary response to a change in the patient’s and ECLS performance-related conditions.40,42

7.2 Evidence Review

In PC-ECLS, a central configuration can be easily instituted utilizing the cannulas already in place for CPB. However, the benefit of central versus peripheral cannulation is controversial.41 Both approaches carry advantages and disadvantages:31,41-43 central cannulation directs antegrade flow into the aorta and, given the use of a larger right atrial cannula, achieves better cardiac unloading. Furthermore, it avoids differential oxygenation (also named as North-South or Harlequin syndrome) between the lower and upper parts of the body. The peripheral technique allows sternal closure which may be beneficial in terms of bleeding and infectious complications. Axillary or subclavian cannulation for ECLS inflow has also been reported.42 RCTs addressing optimal cannulation strategies and configurations in PC patients treated with ECLS do not exist (the technical details of cannulation are reported in Section 9). In the largest retrospective single-center series available,31 no survival advantage with the use of central versus peripheral cannulation (Figure 2) in 517 patients who

Table 4. Principles to Consider When Choosing Non-conventional Post-cardiotomy ECLS System Modes and Configurations

| Underlying disease (preoperative or intraoperative) (ischemic/ inadequate myocardial protection, valve disease with mechanical prosthesis, associated lung dysfunction or edema) |
| Preoperative uni- or biventricular function (isolated RV versus isolated LV or biventricular dysfunction) |
| Adequacy of ECLS venous return |
| Adequacy of ECLS output (septic state) (if higher flow is required) |
| State of global cardiac contractility (very poor or absent contractility with high risk of intracardiac thrombosis) |
| Extent of left chamber stasis and distension |
| Adequacy and efficacy of aortic valve opening under ECLS support |
| Pulmonary insufficiency/congestion |
| Adequacy of upper body and/or coronary oxygenation |
| Presence and extent of peripheral arterial atherosclerosis |
| Presence of limb ischemia (peripheral cannulation) |
| Presence of limb hyperperfusion (axillary artery perfusion with ‘chimney technique’) |
| Likelihood of ECLS weaning (bridge to VAD or HTx) (a prophylactic ‘VAD-like’ configuration for a prolonged temporary assistance with short-term mechanical assistance without oxygenator) |
| Possibility of patient mobility on ECLS (if prolonged support expected) |

ECLS, extracorporeal life support; HTx, heart transplant; LV, left ventricle; RV, right ventricle; VAD, ventricular assist device.

Figure 2. Several configurations of veno-arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation in post-cardiotomy patients. (A) Peripheral (femoral vessel) approach with distal perfusion cannula and (B) subxipoid cannula tunneling with central approach.
required V-A ECLS after cardiac surgery is reported. Saeed and colleagues\textsuperscript{43} compared the immediate changes in hemodynamics, arterial blood gas values and end-organ function of patients on either peripheral ECLS or central ECLS support, with no particular advantage noted in one cannulation technique over the other. Similarly, Kanji and colleagues\textsuperscript{44} showed no differences in peripheral and central cannulations regarding the mean peak lactate level as a marker for end-organ and limb perfusion. In-hospital outcomes in patients with central or peripheral cannulation for PCS were reported in a recent meta-analysis\textsuperscript{41} that included 1691 patients from 17 retrospective observational studies. There was no difference between the 2 techniques regarding all-cause mortality, nor between peripheral and central V-A ECLS with regards to cerebrovascular events, limb complications or sepsis rates. However, peripheral cannulation was associated with a significant reduction in the risk of bleeding, the transfusion of packed red blood cells, fresh frozen plasma and platelets, and, interestingly, the need for continuous veno-venous (V-V) haemofiltration. Besides, the meta-analysis did not show an increase in limb complications using a peripheral approach. Most recently, though, was a report of improved outcomes with peripheral cannulation over central access in a PCS population derived from a meta-analysis that showed lower in-hospital/30-day mortality.\textsuperscript{45}

The features and aspects related to cannulation are discussed in Section 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations for an Oxygenator in the RV Assist Device Circuit of the ECLS System (Oxy-RVAD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of an Oxy-RVAD may be considered in patients with isolated preoperative or postoperative RV dysfunction and concomitant respiratory compromise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of an Oxy-RVAD may be considered in patients with preoperative lung compromise at high risk for postoperative V-V ECLS or who need other forms of respiratory support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of an Oxy-RVAD in patients undergoing acute pulmonary artery embolectomy with preoperative, intraoperative or postoperative RV failure occurrence is recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of an Oxy-RVAD in patients undergoing pulmonary artery endarterectomy with preoperative, intraoperative or postoperative RV failure occurrence may be considered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a}Class of recommendation; \textsuperscript{b}Level of evidence.

Oxy-RVAD, external right ventricular-ventricular support with an oxygenator; RV, right ventricular; V-V ECLS, veno-venous extracorporeal life support.

7.3 Extracorporeal Life Support for Isolated Right Ventricular Failure

The presence of severe RV dysfunction in surgical patients, pre-existing or occurring intraoperatively or postoperatively, frequently presents a potentially lethal dilemma for the surgeon. PC RV dysfunction, at times associated with severe respiratory insufficiency, accounts for the majority of PC-ECLS indications. In these situations, a V-A mode is usually used, but the LV may not be compromised if the problem is isolated RV failure. In contrast to what had been a lethal complication, temporary support is now capable of addressing isolated RV chamber impairment, with or without the addition of gas exchange support for the lung. The configuration of isolated right heart support associated with an oxygenator in the RVAD circuit, named ‘Oxy-RVAD’, describes the combination of isolated RV support with extracorporeal gas exchange.

This configuration in PC-ECLS may provide several advantages over V-A ECLS. Indeed, the oxygenator may be removed once lung function is recovered, while maintaining RV assistance, should extended RV support be necessary. In this situation, removal of the oxygenator may decrease dependence on therapeutic anticoagulation as well as avoid oxygenator-related complications, such as haemolysis and clot formation.

The Oxy-RVAD configuration, moreover, may also be used as pure V-V ECLS in the case of RV recovery, but with the persistence of lung dysfunction. Indeed, such an ECLS mode may provide the advantage of no concern about the potential occurrence of RV failure secondary to increased pulmonary artery (PA) pressure during V-V ECLS, which is observed in up to 20–25% of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). This configuration enhances V-V ECLS efficacy by avoiding virtually any recirculation as ECLS inflow derives from the right atrium with outflow to the PA.

Oxy-RVAD may be achieved with double or single cannulation, depending on the cannula used, and is also amenable to a fully percutaneous approach.

7.4 Hybrid Extracorporeal Life Support Configurations

Conversion from V-V to V-A or from V-A to V-V or more complex modes may be advisable based on changing clinical conditions. In the international summary report of ELSO, hybrid ECLS represents ~2% of all documented ECLS runs.\textsuperscript{40} Patients on V-V ECLS can have hemodynamic deterioration (secondary to RV, LV or biventricular failure) and can require cardiocirculatory support.\textsuperscript{7,40} This support can be achieved by the addition of an arterial perfusion cannula to the circuit and inverting the flow from the perfusion cannula in the venous side, realizing, therefore, a double-draining system from the right side (V-V-arterial ECLS), and which can provide circulatory support via the femoral or subclavian artery.\textsuperscript{40,46–48} In situations where V-A ECLS does not provide sufficient oxygenated blood to the upper body of the patient, an extra inflow cannula can be introduced into the internal jugular vein, and oxygenated blood can be delivered to
the right atrium and thus to the pulmonary circulation, i.e. the V-VA ECLS approach.\textsuperscript{7,40} The addition of oxygenated blood returning to the right side of the heart can effectively correct differential aortic hypoxaemia by providing oxygenated blood through the pulmonary circulation to the left side and thus to the coronary arteries and aortic arch vessels. Werner and colleagues\textsuperscript{42} described the outcome of 23 adult and 8 paediatric patients supported with V-VA ECLS. The reason for conversion to the V-VA ECLS configuration was cardiac failure (46%), differential oxygenation (38%) and worsening hypoxia (15%) in the adults, whereas in the paediatric group, the reasons were cardiac failure (29%), differential oxygenation (42%) and worsening hypoxia (29%).\textsuperscript{42} Survival rates were 39% in adults and 71% in paediatric patients, with neurological complications occurring in 13% of the adult cases and 29% of the paediatric patients, respectively. In the hybrid ECMO series (21 adult patients) reported by Biscotti and colleagues,\textsuperscript{48} the survival to hospital discharge was 43%. Conversion from initial V-V to V-VA was required in 8 patients, whereas from V-A to V-VA was required in 2. Indications for conversion from V-V ECLS to V-VA ECLS included RV failure, cardiogenic shock or progressive non-septic shock. Indications for conversion from V-A ECLS to V-VA ECLS included differential upper and lower body oxygenation with hypoxic coronary and cerebral flow. The comparison of different ECLS configurations reported by Stohr and colleagues\textsuperscript{49} in 30 patients affected by severe ARDS showed greater survival advantage in the V-VA group (73%) compared to the V-A (25%) and V-V (37%) groups. The application of an additional cannula during ECLS support, either to the left or right side (Supplemental Table 4), however, should be considered with caution due to the increased risk of bleeding, particularly when accessing the arterial vasculature.\textsuperscript{50} Furthermore, besides the vascular complications, the presence of a third or fourth cannula theoretically represents another site for infection or thrombosis.

Additional ECLS configurations, besides conventional V-V or V-A, are therefore possible, represent a valuable tool in enhanced ECLS patient management, and account for the drainage capacity, reinfusion need, hemodynamic status and cannula type utilized (single-lumen, double-lumen), including the possibility to change the flow direction in the same cannula, as above-mentioned.\textsuperscript{7,40,48}

### 7.5 Combinations of Devices

In the presence of several hemodynamic or structural cardiac conditions, a combination of devices (ECLS + an additional temporary MCS system or cannula) might be necessary to enhance circulatory support or overcome several shortcomings or complications, such as LV stasis, differential oxygenation or other cardiac conditions (e.g. mechanical valve prostheses) (Supplemental Table 4). Further discussion is found elsewhere in Sections 7 and 8. Besides the historical combination of ECLS and intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation (IABP), a recent increase in the experience of ECLS and Impella (Abiomed Inc., Danvers, MA), the so-called ‘ECMELLA’, has been described and is discussed in ‘Left heart venting’ in Section 9.

### 8. Intra-aortic Balloon Pump and Concomitant Cardiocirculatory Assistance Alternatives

#### 8.1 Introduction

Although V-A ECLS is increasingly the primary mode of PC support, there are alternatives that merit consideration. In many cases, short-term univentricular support devices are used before initiation of ECLS. Whereas true RCTs are lacking, there is evidence for the efficacy of treatment algorithms that incorporate alternate forms of temporary cardiocirculatory assistance.

#### 8.2 Intra-aortic Balloon Pump and Alternate Short-term Mechanical Circulatory Support Platforms

The IABP remains the mainstay for and first approach to PCS management. Its safety profile, ease of insertion and efficacy in many patients, particularly those with
underlying coronary ischemic disease, makes its use appropriate and reasonable. Prognostication after an IABP implant in patients with PCS has been described and may be useful in characterizing patients at higher risk for subsequent further deterioration calling for more aggressive circulatory support. However, the benefit of the concomitant use of IABP with ECLS is unclear. In the reviewed PC-ECLS series, the simultaneous application of ECLS with an IABP ranged from 12% to 100%. Although some of the variability may be accounted for by the heterogeneity of each patient’s disease process, it certainly highlights the lack of certainty regarding the benefits of ECLS with IABP support. When used concomitantly, the IABP enhances flow pulsatility while decreasing LV afterload, thus improving LV ejection and reducing LV wall tension.

In primary cardiogenic shock, the IABP has been the most widely used ST-MCS device for decades. After the neutral results of the IABP-SHOCK II trial, European guidelines downgraded routine IABP use in cardiogenic shock. There was no difference in 30-day mortality for patients who received IABP compared with those who received no MCS. MCS significantly increased mean arterial pressure and decreased lactate levels at comparable cardiac index and pulmonary capillary wedge pressure. No significant difference was observed in the incidence of leg ischemia, whereas the rate of bleeding was significantly increased in MCS compared to IABP.

It is a reasonable conclusion that the IABP in the setting of PC-ECLS may have limited universal benefit; there are reports of both improved survival and no difference in survival.

The utility of IABP in cardiac surgery was recently analysed, and recommendations about its use in patients who experience difficult weaning from CPB or even in patients with preoperative or at high-risk for perioperative cardiac decompensation, are clearly provided. Furthermore, the advantage of concurrent compared to delayed implantation of IABP with ECLS for PCS has also been recently shown, making such an immediate combination a potentially favorable decision-making tool compared to a delayed IABP implant after initiation of ECLS. For the time being, the use of IABP in the presence of LV or biventricular PCS may be considered. In cases of an intraoperative ECLS implant, a concurrent application should be considered, although additional studies are warranted to conclusively provide evidence in this regard.

8.3.2 Impella. Catheter-based flow pumps provideuni-ventricular support and may be implanted either centrally or peripherally, either percutaneously/peripherally or via direct surgical implantation. Encouraging results of the IABP-SHOCK II trial, European guidelines downgraded routine IABP use in cardiogenic shock. There was no difference in 30-day mortality for patients who received IABP compared with those who received no MCS. MCS significantly increased mean arterial pressure and decreased lactate levels at comparable cardiac index and pulmonary capillary wedge pressure. No significant difference was observed in the incidence of leg ischemia, whereas the rate of bleeding was significantly increased in MCS compared to IABP.

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the study demonstrated improvements in overall survival to discharge from 43% to 57% over the decade.

The application of IABP or transvalvular microaxial pumps may be considered, in association with ECLS, to favor LV unloading in case of a poor or absent aortic valve opening at the initiation of ECLS at the chosen maximal flow as discussed in Sections 6 and 9.

### Recommendations for IABP and Alternative ECLS Platforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Classa</th>
<th>Levelb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The implantation of an IABP may be considered timely in cases of ventricular dysfunction of intermediate severity during weaning from CPB prior to initiating ECLS.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The implantation of an IABP may be considered timely in the presence of acute heart failure shortly after weaning from CPB prior to initiating ECLS.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implantation of an IABP may be considered in association with an ECLS implant in the presence of poor or absent aortic valve opening at the start of ECLS with the chosen flow.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The implantation of an IABP is not recommended in cases of severe LV or biventricular dysfunction as a primary treatment option in case of impossible CPB weaning or acute heart failure shortly after CPB weaning.</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The application of a percutaneous or axillary artery transvalvular microaxial device (Impella 5.0) in PC patients may be considered a primary or concomitant treatment option with ECLS in the presence of severe isolated LV dysfunction.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The application of a percutaneous or transaortic or transaxillary transvalvular microaxial device in PCS may be considered in the presence of a poor or absent aortic valve opening at the start of ECLS with the chosen flow.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The application of short-term VADs in PC patients (isolated RV dysfunction) may be considered a primary treatment option.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aClass of recommendation; bLevel of evidence.

9.2 Evidence Review

9.2.1 TIMING AND LOCATION. The timing of ECLS implantation after surgery is obviously dictated by the patient’s and the underlying cardiac conditions, e.g. intractable pump failure with inability to safely separate from CPB or shortly after or during the postoperative ICU phase. In the largest retrospective single-center clinical study, which included more than 500 patients with PCS, ECLS was established during the initial cardiac surgery intraoperatively in almost 42% of the cases.17 In this study, the mean interval from the primary cardiac procedure to initiation of ECLS in these patients was 62.6 h, with less delay associated with improved survival, although postoperative ECLS implant was not associated with a higher in-hospital mortality compared to intraoperative ECLS implantation.17 However, in a recent meta-analysis, the majority of reported series have shown a greater frequency of intraoperative implants compared to the ICU setting,2,28 as was confirmed in other series.2,28,30 Delayed identification of the LCO syndrome and the clinical status of the patient may also play a role in the timing of the implant.10 The higher incidence of unfavorable outcomes in the presence of advanced poor end-organ perfusion at the time of ECLS implant14,20 indicates that the early implant of ECLS is highly recommended, most likely in the operating room, if signs of refractory acute cardiac failure develop despite adequate pharmacological and partial mechanical assistance (IABP) as well as after sufficient time (reperfusion) for myocardial recovery according to the type and duration of ischemic time.

A delay in placing the ECLS, particularly in the presence of RV dysfunction, has been linked to a high incidence of unfavorable outcomes,31,32 suggesting that an aggressive approach should be implemented in such a setting because the RV is more vulnerable in the perioperative phase and is less responsive to pharmacological or other conservative management.

9.2.2 CANNULATION. In-hospital outcomes in patients with central or peripheral cannulation for PCS have been reported in recent meta-analyses31,40 and are addressed in Section 7. The peripheral approach is more commonly adopted31,40 and, in some series, is the only access used.38,34 In the meta-analysis of Biancari and colleagues (23 studies including 2652 patients), the primary arterial cannulation strategy was peripheral in 79.0% of the patients. Central cannulation was the unique access in only 1 series.2 In the case of peripheral cannulation, open as opposed to percutaneous cannula placement was chosen in the majority of the series45,64,83,84 and was associated with fewer complications than the percutaneous approach2,64,83,84 Rastan and colleagues31 showed that femoral venous drainage was associated with worse prognosis, suggesting that suboptimal right-sided decompression had a negative impact on ECLS flow and management. Alternative approaches, e.g. arterial inflow via the subclavian artery with either peripheral33,84 or central31 cannulation for venous return, have been reported. In larger series of patients31,80,86 axillary arterial cannulation was adopted in ~12% of the cases.

9. Implant

9.1 Background

Considerations in ECLS implantation in PC patients involve the timing and location of the implant, the configuration strategy, the need for LV unloading and the predictability of recovery or need of a prolonged support. Unfortunately, there are no relevant RCTs or large meta-analyses to guide any decision-making on this topic.
Compared to aortic and femoral artery cannulation, axillary access is more frequently used in the operating room and has a significantly higher rate of vascular complications (particularly fasciotomy and amputation) and bleeding at the cannulation site. The use of a right anterior minithoracotomy for ascending aorta, RA and pulmonary vein (for venting) access, has also been described.

Small femoral arterial cannula size, distal perfusion cannulas and the use of a vascular graft anastomosed end-to-side to the femoral artery are commonly advocated to avoid ischemia-related complications of the cannulated limb. In a meta-analysis including 22 retrospective observational studies, the presence of a distal perfusion cannula was associated with at least a 15.7% absolute reduction in the incidence of limb ischemia despite the fact that there was a significant variation in cannula indication, cannula type and cannula placement techniques among the studies. With the peripheral approach, open cannulation appears to be associated with fewer complications than full percutaneous access. Finally, continuous monitoring of the adequacy of limb perfusion is no different from the management applied in other ECLS settings with peripheral arterial access utilizing infrared spectrometric assessment of HbO2 saturation as discussed in Sections 10 and 12.

Axillary or subclavian artery cannulation (Figure 3) in cases of severely arteriosclerotic or small femoral arteries, which theoretically should allow a ‘pseudocentral’ flow compared to femoral artery or ascending aorta cannulation, has been recently investigated. However, compared to aortic and femoral arterial cannulation, a recent study assessing this technique reported more vascular access complications, bleeding and cerebrovascular accidents. In a large series of subclavian V-A ECLS using the side graft cannulation technique, hyper-perfusion of the ipsilateral arm was the most common complication, occurring in 25% of patients. Moreover, bleeding from the cannulation site requiring surgical re-exploration appears more frequently after subclavian artery cannulation than after femoral or central cannulation.

Surgical or percutaneous cannulation of the PA (Figures 4 and 5) may provide additional ECLS possibilities and configurations, particularly for RV, biventricular or V-V ECLS support. The major advantages of this cannulation technique include (i) in respiratory failure, limited or absent recirculation associated with immediate RV support; (ii) in RV failure, using the ECLS outflow arm to the PA as an RVAD totally bypassing the RV; or (iii) using the PA cannula to enhance right and left heart drainage with more efficient LV and RV unloading.

Recently, Napp and colleagues reported a first-in-man case of a fully percutaneous cardiac assistance device using the right atrium/PA approach for RV bypass and a transaortic device for LV support.

As suggested previously, Avalli and colleagues used a percutaneous PA catheter for ECLS inflow, thereby increasing LV unloading. Although it may not be as effective as direct LV unloading, PA cannulation provides significant additional drainage of the right heart, avoiding the need for left-sided cardiac access to unload the LV, e.g. right superior pulmonary vein cannulation, atrial septostomy or intraseptal or cardiac apex cannulation. Furthermore, percutaneous PA cannulation in the perioperative setting, under fluoroscopic guidance, with femoral venous drainage, avoids the need for chest reopening at the time of ECLS decannulation. Percutaneous cannulation may be performed with a single- or double-lumen cannula (Figure 5).

Clearly, direct cannulation of the LV through its apex by means of a left minithoracotomy provides optimal LV drainage and unloading, but can also be used as inflow for ST-MCS (Figure 4). A large apical cannula definitively treats LV distention, but when weaning from ECLS fails, it allows for conversion to an LVAD based on this cannula. Transthoracic echocardiography is recommended to localize the true apex of the LV and determine the correct interspace due to variability in its location resulting from differences in patient anatomy and degree of cardiac dilation.

9.2.3 LEFT HEART VENTING. Whether a patient is centrally or peripherally cannulated, LV distension in the setting of
severe ventricular dysfunction can be problematic due to increased afterload to the poorly contractile LV and could impact the prognosis for ventricular recovery. V-A ECLS usually results in effective right-sided cardiac drainage but may not be as effective in decompressing the left side. Furthermore, failure of the aortic valve to spontaneously and effectively open increases the risk of blood stasis and thrombus formation, subendocardial ischemia and progressive pulmonary congestion. The actual prevalence of significant LV distension and stasis is unclear, ranging from 2% to 3% to more frequent rates. This aspect is receiving increasing attention, and more precise definitions and criteria are becoming more commonly utilized, provided that such a state is timely and appropriately assessed. Therefore, LV unloading-related aspects must be continuously monitored, as discussed in Section 12 (Figure 6). In these circumstances and in the presence of initial signals of LV distension and stasis, non-aggressive strategies, including reduced ECLS flow, vasodilation, moderate inotropic drug dosages and adjusted ventilatory parameters to enhance RV drainage from the ECLS cannula, should be considered (Figure 6). The use of IABP has been shown to effectively enhance LV unloading in the majority of cases with ineffective LV ejection. The presence and extent of aortic valve opening are critical factors to be examined in relation to LV unloading (Figure 6). These aspects are clearly assessed by direct echocardiographic evaluation but are also indirectly evaluated by checking the pulse-pressure, that is the degree of blood pressure pulsatility. Pulsatility of <15 mmHg is considered at risk for subsequent LV stasis and distension. IABP has been shown to be useful when no aortic valve opening or a lack of pulsatility is observed on ECLS, by enhancing LV ejection by reducing the afterload and enhancing the aortic valve opening. If LV distension and stasis become critical, conservative approaches, including the IABP employment, may not be sufficient: more aggressive options may be, therefore,
required, and catheter- or device-based interventions should be applied. Indeed, the addition of a left-sided catheter or device to directly unload the left cardiac chambers through the aortic valve (Impella, Abiomed Inc.), through the interatrial septum (TandemHeart, Cardiac Assist/LivaNova) or alternative accesses to indirectly unload via enhanced right-sided drainage or the IABP, is usually warranted when no or poor LV contractility is present, usually characterized by protracted aortic valve closure, and in the case of high ECLS flow required to guarantee end-organ perfusion. If no IABP or catheter-based left heart unloading is considered, the use of transvenous septostomy is also an option, although it is less easily controlled and should be performed only in centers with experience with the procedure. It is a rarely utilized option in PC-ECLS (Figures 7 and 8). A surgically placed catheter in the left atrium or ventricle or a similarly placed suction device may be the most dependable

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**Figure 6.** Criteria to be used for the assessment of left ventricular unloading need (modified from Meani and colleagues101). (AV, aortic valve; CVP, central venous pressure; AV, aortic valve; bpm: beats per minute; LV, left ventricle; LA, left atria; LV, left ventricle; PCWP, post-capillary wedge pressure; ScvO₂, central venous oxygen saturation.)

**Figure 7.** Procedures to enhance left ventricular unloading during veno-arterial ECMO in intraoperative post-cardiotomy shock. **Impella (Abiomed Inc., Danvers, MA), *Impella RP (Abiomed Inc.),** single-lumen cannula; # double-lumen cannula. (ECLS, extracorporeal life support; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; LV, left ventricle; PEEP, positive end expiratory pressure.)
When cannulating centrally, it is advisable to consider direct LV venting either through the right superior pulmonary vein, the aortic valve with a suction device (transfemoral or through the subclavian/axillary artery, or the ascending aorta) or the LV apex or by increasing indirect LV unloading with an additional vent in the PA (Figure 9). In a recent review of both case series and retrospective studies in global ECLS experiences, the most common sites for LV decompression were the LA (31%), followed by indirect unloading via the IABP (27%), the transaortic route via an Impella (27%), direct apical LV access (11%) unloading with an additional vent in the PA (Figure 9). In a recent review of both case series and retrospective studies in global ECLS experiences, the most common sites for LV decompression were the LA (31%), followed by indirect unloading via the IABP (27%), the transaortic route via an Impella (27%), direct apical LV access (11%)
and the PA (4%). The percutaneous transseptal approach was reported in 22% of the total LV unloading procedures. The unloading was conducted surgically in 16%, roughly two-thirds via a median sternotomy and one-third via a minimally invasive procedure.

It is crucial to monitor vent lines to ensure adequate flow and avoid stasis and thrombosis. An inactive vent will serve as a nidus for thrombus formation. Real-time flow probe monitoring is advisable to avoid this complication.

How often LV venting is necessary, however, remains controversial. Because venting is an additional aggressive procedure (i.e. additional cannulation), expensive and not easily available (transaortic suction device), it may be underutilized. Use of this procedure varied widely, from no venting to 100% of patients undergoing a concomitant IABP implant. The lack of evidence about the impact of LV venting on patient outcome, particularly in PC-ECLS, makes it impossible to provide conclusive recommendations for its use as a prophylactic procedure. It is also not possible to recommend a specific type of tool or technique, unless, as described, signs of LV distension and stasis occur predisposing to intracavitary thrombosis and lung edema if left untreated.

10. Management of Initiation of Intraoperative Extracorporeal Life Support

As mentioned in Section 4.2, cardiogenic shock following cardiac surgery with initiation of PC-ECLS occurs in <4% of patients. Transitioning to ECLS support during the index operation can be accomplished using central or, preferably, peripheral cannulation (see Sections 8 and 10), if no vascular contraindication exists.

10.1 Sternum Management

Conversion to ECLS from CPB can be as simple as attaching the ECLS circuit to existing cannulae. Central cannulation generally requires the primary sternal incision to be left open, which may be acceptable if a short duration of support is anticipated. Given that the increased bleeding risk is associated with an open-chest configuration, it is important to be aware that central cannulation can be configured in such a way as to allow chest closure. The potential advantages of sternal closure include minimization of blood loss, a theoretical reduction in the risk of infectious complications and an improvement in patient perioperative mobility. Disadvantages of sternal closure include an increased risk for tamponade and potential for cardiac compression from the cannulas themselves, if tunneled to the subxiphoid region (Figure 2).

Techniques to avoid cardiac compression included tunnelling cannulae superiorly and exiting the sternum at the level of the neck via a transthoracic exit or the use of vascular grafts. The use of a vascular graft has the added advantage of avoiding the need for reopening the chest when decannulating (Figure 10).

10.2 Inotropes, Vasodilators and Steroids

The use of vasoactive, inotropic support remains a controversial issue in ECLS and particularly in PC-ECLS. Clearly, supporting cardiac contraction and improving ejection may be helpful to prevent intracardiac stasis, but it is at the expense of myocardial work that may impede or delay recovery. The degree of vasoactive and inotropic support for these patients is unclear and rests on what is necessary to support cardiac ejection and

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**Recommendations for Implantation Technique of ECLS System**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral cannulation should be considered in patients with PCS.</td>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In peripheral ECLS with femoral artery cannulation, a distal perfusion cannula should be considered to reduce the risk of limb ischemia.</td>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrograde limb perfusion via the posterior tibial artery may be considered in the presence of limb ischemia.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small cannula size or insertion of a vascular graft in selective patients (peripheral vascular disease, small arterial size) may be considered in order to reduce the risk of limb ischemia.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open (pseudo percutaneous) compared to percutaneous cannulation may be considered in patients with peripheral PCS.</td>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultrasound-guided vascular access should be considered if percutaneous cannulation is performed.</td>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axillary/subclavian artery cannulation for patient inflow may be considered as an alternative to femoral artery cannulation, particularly for prolonged support and patient mobility.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the presence of signs of LV distension and stasis, protracted aortic valve closure and pulmonary edema, it is recommended that conservative actions (non-catheter-based) including IABP, be instituted to enhance LV unloading.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the presence of signs of LV distension and stasis, protracted aortic valve closure and pulmonary edema, septostomy may be considered.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct cannulation of the LV through the apex may be considered for LV drainage and for conversion to an LVAD-like configuration (LV apex-subclavian artery).</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical or percutaneous cannulation of the PA may be considered for indirect LV unloading.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Class of recommendation; *Level of evidence.

ECLS, extracorporeal life support; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; LV, left ventricle; LVAD, left ventricular assist device; PA, pulmonary artery; PCS, post-cardiotomy shock.
prevent LV distension and stasis (see Left heart venting in Section 9).

10.3 Antibiotics

PC-ECLS is associated with an increased risk of a nosocomial infection.\textsuperscript{109} The presence of an open chest and the circumstances surrounding the timing of cannulation undoubtedly influence this risk. Furthermore, a circuit heat exchanger maintains a uniform patient temperature that confounds infection monitoring. Prophylactic antibiotics are therefore recommended for all PC-ECLS patients from the operating room and while on ECLS as long as the chest remains opened plus an additional 24 h after chest closure. Prolonged antibiotic treatment while the patient is on ECLS might be considered under specific circumstances (after an acute endocarditis-related procedure or prolonged open-heart surgical procedures).

Although there is no clear correlation between prophylactic administration of antibiotics and a reduction in the risk of infection, given the wide variations in practice, administration of prophylactic antibiotics for up to 24 h with a closed chest is reasonable and in agreement with current ELSO guidelines.\textsuperscript{110}
10.4 Monitoring During Intraoperative Extracorporeal Life Support Implantation

The following modalities are commonly used to guide the intraoperative management of the patient on ECLS:

10.4.1 Blood Pressure Pulsatility. Attention to arterial pressure pulsatility is critical in that lack of pulsatility may result in left-sided cardiac chamber distension or stasis, sometimes requiring intervention, either to drain the left side or to enhance LV contractility and ejection. 

Conservative actions (see Section 9; Figures 8 and 9) to support ejection and aortic valve opening should be instituted immediately. If this effort is unsuccessful, aggressive unloading procedures should be considered (Figures 6–8). Clearly, if the LV is actively unloaded, the aortic valve will not open, there will be no ejection, but the problem of LV distension will have been appropriately addressed.

10.4.2 Peripheral Arterial/Pulse Oximetry. In peripherally cannulated patients it is important to assure delivery of cerebral oxygen, which can be a mixture of retrograde ECLS blood and native CO. If the patient has poor native lung function, the ejection of deoxygenated blood from the LV can result in hypoxic perfusion of the upper thorax, the coronary arteries and the brain, known as North-South or Harlequin syndrome or differential oxygenation. Recognize that for this phenomenon to occur, LV function must be of sufficient strength to override the aortic pressure generated by the inflow from the circuit, because if not, there will be no override of the aortic pressure and there will be no ejection of deoxygenated blood into the ascending aorta. Maintaining adequate right upper extremity oxygen saturation, although not a perfect reflection of adequate coronary oxygen delivery, ensures adequate cerebral oxygen delivery. This issue should not be a concern in centrally cannulated patients.

10.4.3 Pulmonary Artery Catheter. Pulmonary arterial and pulmonary capillary wedge pressures allow assessment of LV end-diastolic pressure and the possible need for ventricular unloading. The use of PA catheters varies among centers. Their placement may be difficult, but they may be helpful in diagnosing LV overload and distension as well as differentiating between cardiac and pulmonary causes of hypoxic respiratory failure.

10.4.4 Echocardiography. Echocardiography is routinely utilized to assess patients treated with PC-ECLS. Transoesophageal echocardiography allows determination of cannula positioning, cardiac chamber sizes, ventricular function and the need for venting. It is also a primary tool to evaluate Impella or other catheter placements (Section 8.3).

10.4.5 Near-Infrared Spectroscopy. Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS), a non-invasive monitoring modality, allows assessment of adequate cerebral oxygen delivery. Although there is no consensus with respect to normal and abnormal thresholds, trends and asymmetry can signify important changes in cerebral perfusion, allowing timely intervention when dealing with a potential differential oxygenation or in detecting extremity malperfusion in peripheral ECLS.

10.5 Description of the Evidence

10.5.1 Peripheral Arterial/Pulse Oximetry. The intraoperative assessment of right and left hand-based oximetry may immediately provide the level of the mixing point (heart and ECLS). This monitoring will play a larger role in management in the ICU (see Section 11).

10.5.2 Pulmonary Artery Catheter. The utility of pulmonary arterial catheters in patients on ECLS has not been studied prospectively, particularly in the operating room, but may provide useful information regarding LV unloading and help ECLS weaning in the future.

10.5.3 Echocardiography. Although the direct contribution of echocardiographic imaging to clinical care has not been prospectively evaluated, the breadth of information provided to the clinician has been recently highlighted. Assessment of ventricular function is critical to decision-making about adequacy of LV unloading and weaning or the need to transition to alternative MCS as discussed in the related sections.

10.5.4 Cerebral and Lower Limb Near-Infrared Spectroscopy. Although there is no prospective trial on NIRS in ECLS patients, Wong and colleagues described their experience with a small cohort of patients. Among 20 patients who were monitored, all had significant decline (>25% from baseline) in cerebral saturations that triggered corrective manoeuvres. In 4 patients in whom cerebral desaturation persisted, all had evidence of intracerebral pathology upon further imaging. Further, 6 of these 20 patients had abnormalities identified by monitoring of their lower extremities that resolved with placing or replacing distal perfusion catheters. More recently, Pozzebon and colleagues reported their experience with NIRS monitoring in 56 patients with V-A ECLS. Significant cerebral desaturation occurred in 43 of these patients (74%), and these patients had a significantly higher incidence of acute cerebral complications and death. Although NIRS monitoring has not been shown to improve clinical results, it does appear to help identify patients who have complications, and it should be implemented from the initiation of ECLS.

Additional neurological monitoring, continuous or on demand, plays a critical role, particularly in the timely detection of potentially threatening complications during the ECMO run but is not immediately required when ECLS is initiated, as described in Section 12.

10.6 Reversal of Anticoagulation and the Management of Major Bleeding

Bleeding commonly complicates the care of a PC-ECLS-supported patient, most frequently in central cannulation, immediately post-bypass because coagulopathy often accompanies CPB. In PC-ECLS, common practice includes discontinuation or reversal of heparin following cannulation and reintroduction of anticoagulation 24–48 h later, once haemostasis is achieved. ELSO guidelines recommend systemic heparinization adjusted by activated clotting time (ACT), activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT), antifactor Xa or thromboelastography.
10.6.1 THE EVIDENCE. As is discussed in Section 11, anticoagulation is required during prolonged ECLS to prevent circuit thrombus formation with embolization and/or circuit failure. However, bleeding remains the most frequent complication associated with ECLS. The incidence of bleeding is significantly higher in the PC setting and is related to the large open wound, exposed surgical suture lines and the usually long duration of CPB. Additionally, many patients are transitioned directly from CPB to the ECLS circuit during full heparinization with ACT >400 s, eliminating any possibility for haemostatic control. Once they transitioned to ECLS, many centers adopted a strategy of partial heparin reversal with limited protamine administration. Infusion of heparin is typically delayed until haemostasis is achieved, often within 24–48 h. Reports that suggest the safety of prolonged withdrawal of anticoagulation for as long as 3 days when faced with bleeding are important. The decision to reverse heparin and withhold anticoagulation is, of course, a balance of competing risks between bleeding and clotting. In practice, substantial mediastinal haemorrhage may persist despite reversal of heparin. Mediastinal haemorrhage occurs even more frequently in patients who have an associated systemic inflammatory component, as may be seen in prosthetic endocarditis, ventricular assist devices and aortic dissection. ECLS support itself exacerbates coagulopathy even in the absence of systemic anticoagulation. Determining the presence of any associated factor deficiency underlying the coagulopathy is a cornerstone of the management of PC bleeding. Laboratory testing, which may include ACT, aPTT, factor Xa activity, fibrinogen levels and thromboelastography, may guide therapy. Thromboelastography is frequently used to identify deficiencies in clotting mechanisms, thereby allowing targeted blood component replacement. When massive bleeding is present, resuscitation should be administered in a 6:6:1 ratio of packed cells, fresh frozen plasma and platelets to avoid further dilutional coagulopathy. In the most extreme cases, pharmacological agents like activated factor VII and prothrombin complex concentrate can be utilized, although the safety of these drugs remains uncertain in this setting. Institution-specific protocols should be established for ECLS circuit management to address the potential need for rapid ECLS circuit replacement.

11. Postoperative Anticoagulation

11.1 Background

11.1.1 HEPARIN. Unfractionated heparin is the most widely used antithrombotic agent for anticoagulation during ECLS and is the anticoagulant of choice per the ELSO guidelines. It is not a direct anticoagulant but relies on its interaction with antithrombin (AT) III, increasing its avidity most notably for factor Xa and factor II (thrombin) by a factor of 10³. Unfractionated heparin has a half-life of 90 min and is made up of non-uniform complex glycosaminoglycans that bind to AT via a pentasaccharide sequence. Molecules of all sizes increase the avidity of AT for Xa, but only the larger molecules (approximately one-third of the total) potentiate the inhibition of thrombin. By inhibiting thrombin and factor Xa, heparin also inhibits thrombin-induced platelet activation as well as the

### Recommendations for Intraoperative Monitoring and Antibiotic and Anticoagulation Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sternal Closure</td>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sternal closure should be considered to reduce bleeding and infectious complications.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inotropes, Vasoconstrictors, Steroids</td>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It should be considered that inotropes are judiciously used to avoid LV stasis by promoting LV ejection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procoagulant interventions should be considered based on POC tests.</td>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiating heparin administration with protamine should be considered until bleeding is minimal in the postoperative phase.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In case of non-surgical massive bleeding, procoagulant interventions should be considered based on POC tests.</td>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In case of life-threatening and refractory massive non-surgical bleeding, off-label use of rFVIIa may be considered.</td>
<td>IIB</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Class of recommendation; Level of evidence.**

CPB, cardiopulmonary bypass; LV, left ventricular; NIRS, near-infrared spectroscopy; TOE, transoesophageal echocardiography; PC-ECLS, post-cardiotomy extracorporeal life support; PCS, post-cardiotomy shock; POC, point-of-care; rFVIIa, recombinant factor VIIa.
consequent activation of factors V and VIII.\textsuperscript{124} Both the importance and a major drawback of heparin is the host’s immune response, which can lead to heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT).

11.1.2 DIRECT THROMBIN INHIBITORS. Direct thrombin inhibitors (DTIs) are relatively short-acting anticoagulants that bind directly to thrombin, independent of any cofactors, with a predictable effect. They can inhibit bound thrombin, thereby preventing clot formation at the level of the clot itself, rather than only having the capability of inhibiting free thrombin, as is the case with heparin. Finally, unlike heparin, DTIs do not generate an immune-mediated response, as with HIT.

Bivalirudin has a short elimination half-life (25 min), is 80% metabolized directly when attached to thrombin, independent of kidney or liver function. Twenty percent is excreted renally, requiring dose adjustment in patients with renal insufficiency. Argatroban, on the other hand, is metabolized by the liver and has a half-life approximately twice that of bivalirudin. None of the DTIs have a specific antidote, but the short half-life of bivalirudin and the fact that it is relatively independent of organ-specific elimination (unlike argatroban) make it the preferred DTI. Unlike argatroban or heparin, the direct proteolysis of bivalirudin when attached to thrombin theoretically allows elimination of its anticoagulant effect, which results in clot formation. Intravascularly, e.g. intracavitary LV stasis, this can be life-threatening, but extravascularly, e.g. soft tissue haematoma or haemothorax, the loss of anticoagulant activity might be advantageous.

11.2 The Evidence

11.2.1 BLEEDING. Bleeding represents the most common complication in patients on PC-ECLS.\textsuperscript{31,118} Reoperation rates for bleeding after elective cardiac surgery are typically between 2% and 5%, whereas patients who require PC-ECLS have reoperation rates between 11% and 62%, although the rate is lower when a peripheral cannulation approach is used.\textsuperscript{41,79} These patients often require a significant quantity of blood products. This level of use increases the economic burden not only because of the cost of the blood products but also because of the complications associated with transfusions (lung and renal injury, immunocompromise with increased infections), which are known to be associated with more in-hospital deaths.\textsuperscript{125}

11.2.2 COMMENCEMENT OF POSTOPERATIVE ANTIMICOAGULATION. In the immediate postoperative period, all anticoagulation should be withheld until periprocedural bleeding has diminished (Section 10). When chest tube drainage is acceptable, e.g. <100 cc/h, within 24–48 h of cessation of CPB, anticoagulation can be resumed. Bolus dosing does not appear to be necessary. Heparin is the recommended drug of choice,\textsuperscript{115,122} although, despite the lack of a reversal agent, bivalirudin may be an easier anticoagulant to manage and has been used effectively as an alternative to heparin.\textsuperscript{126–131} Despite the theoretical worry regarding bivalirudin-related proteolysis and the loss of anticoagulation in stagnant blood, which could result in unwanted clots, in practice this does not appear to be problematic. There are only sporadic case reports of the use of argatroban in ECLS, all showing effectiveness. The most significant disadvantage of these drugs is the lack of large prospective studies showing effectiveness. Thus, despite successful reports, their use in ECLS anticoagulation is ‘off label’ and is not recommended by the manufacturers for this purpose.

11.3 Monitoring of Coagulation Systems

The ELSO guidelines\textsuperscript{115,122} are currently non-committal on the subject of appropriate monitoring, saying, ‘Ultimately, every ECLS programme will have to come up with an approach to monitoring the anticoagulant effect of unfractionated heparin that works best for their patients in their individual center’:

1. ACT measures the seconds needed for whole blood to clot upon exposure to an activator of an intrinsic pathway by the addition of factor XII activators. The normal ACT is 100–120 s.

2. aPTT measures the seconds needed for plasma (not whole blood) to clot upon exposure to calcium, phospholipid and an activator (silica or kaolin, usually). The clot is measured optically.

3. Heparin concentration (anti-Xa activity assay) measures antifactor Xa activity, i.e. the ability of a patient’s plasma (containing heparin-AT III complex) to inhibit exogenously added factor Xa from hydrolyzing a synthetic substrate. Thus, the antifactor Xa assay evaluates the effect of heparin inhibition of this one enzymatic reaction, accurately determining heparin concentration but removed from its \textit{in vivo} effect.

4. Thromboelastography is an assay that measures various components of blood coagulation, specifically the R value, which represents the time until first evidence of clot detection; the K value, the time from the first evidence of clot to a clot width of 20 mm; the alpha angle, which is the tangent to the curve describing clot formation taken at the K value; maximum amplitude, representing clot thickness or strength; and the LY30, a measure of clot lysis, as the decrement in the maximum amplitude at 30 min.

5. Ecarin clotting time (for DTI anticoagulation assessment) involves adding a known amount of ecarin (a proteolytic, procoagulant enzyme, isolated from snake venom) to plasma and measuring the time to clot formation. The DTIs prolong the ecarin clotting time in a linear fashion throughout pharmacological concentrations, unlike aPTT or ACT, and thus is a more reliable measure of DTI anticoagulation.

6. AT III levels, as the crucial cofactor to heparin, are measured to better understand heparin resistance.


11.3.1 EVIDENCE FOR MONITORING GUIDELINES. The management of anticoagulation has not been standardized. However, the effectiveness of heparin can be monitored using the...
ACT, targeting a level of 180–200 s or aPTT, targeting a prolongation to 50–80 s. Other laboratory tests to determine anticoagulation are used in ECLS; however, target ranges and triggers for intervention for these tests are not uniform.

11.2 HEPARIN-INDUCED THROMBOCYTOPENIA. Clinically diagnosed HIT occurs in only 1–3% of cases where heparin exposure continues postoperatively, with an associated mortality of 5%. The incidence is similar in patients with ECLS. A DTI, specifically bivalirudin or argatroban, should be used as the alternative to heparin when HIT is being considered, both to halt the immunostimulation leading to thrombocytopenia and to avoid the development of potentially lethal thrombotic thrombocytopenia, with its associated mortality of 50%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations for Postoperative Anticoagulation Management</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heparin is recommended as the anticoagulant of choice for PC-ECLS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If HIT is suspected, it is recommended to change anticoagulation to DTIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the postoperative period, it is recommended to withhold anticoagulation until bleeding has diminished to acceptable levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended to monitor anticoagulation using the following tests:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ ACT 160–220 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ aPTT 50–80 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A TEG-driven algorithm should be considered for anticoagulation management.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Class of recommendation;  <sup>b</sup>Level of evidence.

ACT, activated clotting time; aPTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; DTI, direct thrombin inhibitor; HIT, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia; PC-ECLS, post-cardiotomy extracorporeal life support; TEG, thromboelastography.

12. Intensive Care Unit Management During Extracorporeal Life Support

The goals of this section are to focus on selected areas that typically remain controversial to provide guidance in these areas rather than to provide a comprehensive discussion of ICU management.

12.1 Hemodynamics

12.1.1 BACKGROUND. Patients who arrive in the ICU on ECLS after a cardiotomy are frequently malperfused for a period of time. The goal of V-A ECLS is to provide cardiopulmonary support such that any end-organ ischemia is reversed. In general, PC-ECLS is used as a bridge to recovery, not to a transplant or to a durable device; thus, every effort should be made to rest the heart as completely as possible to allow regenerative processes to occur.

12.1.2 THE EVIDENCE. Monitoring hemodynamics on ECLS has its nuances. Blood flow is not only measured by ECLS output but must also include that generated by LV ejection. Only in the case of no LV ejection are the ECLS and systemic CO similar. But with or without ejection, the use of central venous haemoglobin oxygen saturation or mixed venous oxygen saturation allows an estimate of the cardiac index. If the venous return is low in the inferior vena cava or common femoral vein, there will be 2 parallel circuits in the patient, and the Fick principle, which relies on central venous haemoglobin oxygen saturation or mixed venous oxygen saturation value, will be unreliable. In this situation, RV output estimated using echocardiography allows measurement of the CO, and when added to the CO from the ECLS circuit, allows determination of total systemic arterial flow.

At times, cannula size and/or placement, not intravascular volume, is the limiting factor for adequate ECLS flow. Therefore, repositioning of the venous line or placement of a second line may be required to improve drainage and allow for an increase in ECLS flow.

In patients whose LV is not vented, monitoring the systemic blood pressure pulsatility and the pulmonary diastolic or wedge pressure can help determine the adequacy of LV decompression and help distinguish primary pulmonary versus cardiac failure when faced with a falling P/F ratio (see Section 10.4). Furthermore, PA catheterization may be extremely helpful during the weaning process, allowing insight into myocardial function and its management. In the face of inadequate LV unloading, non-aggressive as well as aggressive, that is, catheter or device-based intervention, will be necessary (see ‘Left Heart Venting’ in Section 9).

When administering fluid, there is no evidence that colloid volume resuscitation is superior to crystalloid, although it is more expensive.

For patients with RV failure, if no dedicated RV support system is in place, every effort should be made to decrease pulmonary vascular resistance. Full RV rest is possible with RA venous drainage as well as with venting the PA (Section 9). But, when RV ejection is occurring, direct pulmonary vasodilation can be achieved by using the lungs, or preferably, the ‘sweep’ to manipulate the pCO₂ >35 mmHg to create a mild to moderate respiratory alkalosis with a pH target of 7.45–7.5. Inhaled nitric oxide or epoprostenol may additionally lower pulmonary vascular resistance to decrease RV afterload and promote RV recovery.

For patients cannulated using the femoral artery, all arterial saturations should ideally be measured within the innominate artery distribution to ensure prompt diagnosis of the differential oxygenation. In this regard, NIRS can be enormously helpful in assessing asymmetrical cerebral perfusion. Significant discrepancy in cerebral arterial oxyhaemoglobin saturation can be corrected by either preventing LV ejection or infusing oxygenated blood into the right atrium or PA by changing the configuration to a hybrid mode, as discussed in Section 7.

Clinical examination, physiological monitoring and laboratory testing, including <5-cc difference in arteriovenous oxygen (i.e. a cardiac index combining native
cardiac ejection as well as flow >2.5 l/min), urine output >0.5 cc/kg, sequential arterial blood lactate concentrations, liver function tests and creatinine and creatinine kinase levels, all reflect the adequacy of end-organ perfusion. A normal plasma lactate level suggests adequacy of tissue perfusion and has prognostic significance.32,141

Along with flow, blood pressure must be sufficient to perfuse, and although an exact target is not well established, a mean arterial pressure of 60–70 is usually considered adequate.142,143 Ideally, to maintain adequate renal perfusion, the mean arterial pressure-central venous pressure should be as normal as possible.

12.2 Left Ventricular Distension
As mentioned in Section 9, prevention of LV distension is critical to allow for myocardial recovery and to prevent further damage. Although radiological evidence of pulmonary edema or frothy sputum might be the first clinical appearance of an elevation in LV end-diastolic pressure, monitoring of the extent of pulsatile systemic blood pressure and regular echocardiographic assessments of LV distension are the cornerstones to assess poor LV contractility, chamber size and dilatation. When distension occurs, efforts aimed at unloading the LV should be instituted as indicated in Section 9 (Figures 6–8).

12.3 Vascular and System-Related Complications
Limb perfusion impairment and local vascular complications occur frequently in peripheral ECLS.118 Indeed, cannulation can be complicated by vessel injury/dissection, posterior vessel wall perforation, retroperitoneal haematoma/bleeding, arterio-venous fistula, pseudoaneurysm and compartment syndrome requiring fasciotomy, up to refractory limb ischemia requiring amputation.118,144 The latter is devastating for patients and its incidence has been reported to be as high as 17%.144,145 Prevention of ischemia to the leg ipsilateral to the femoral cannulation site can be accomplished by regular examination, including clinical assessment, Doppler scans and NIRS.146,147 In the presence of important bleeding at the cannulation site or ischemia, decannulation with contralateral cannulation, switching to central or subclavian/axillary artery cannulation, in association with repair of vascular damage or thromboemboloeectomy or fasciotomy, are potential options in accordance with the severity of vascular injury or the type of complication.118 Continuous surveillance (visual inspection and performance parameters) of the ECLS system and of the integrity and performance of the circuit (oxygenator dysfunction and leaking, circuit and vent line thrombosis, distal leg perfusion thrombosis) is mandatory.

12.4 Ventilation
12.4.1 BACKGROUND. Ventilation practices in ECLS vary widely, but in PCS, for those patients receiving ‘lung rest ventilation’ to avoid high driving pressures in the face of poor lung compliance, the following recommendations in the ELSO Red Book pertain:110

1. Limit plateau pressures to <30 cm of water.

1. Limit plateau pressures to <30 cm of water.

2. Use positive end expiratory pressure of 10–15 cm.
3. Set pressure control at 10 above the positive end expiratory pressure.
4. Set the respiratory rate at 10.

12.4.2 THE EVIDENCE. In those patients who are actively ventilated and who are ejecting, it is important to manage ventilation settings so as to assure an appropriate pO2 in the ascending aorta, avoiding differential oxygenation i.e. Harlequins or North-South Syndrome. However, in those patients with an acute lung injury who cannot adequately ventilate or oxygenate, prevention of LV ejection, particularly in patients peripherally cannulated, is necessary to prevent differential oxygenation and cerebral hypoxia. In these situations, lung protective strategies include low tidal volume (<6 cc/kg) with low peak airway pressures.
(<30 cm H2O) and the avoidance of toxic FiO2 concentrations (<40% has been shown to diminish the risk of ARDS).148,149 The evidence that lung protective ventilator strategies improve outcomes in the general ICU population should apply to the PC-ECLS population as well.

Although extubation practices in patients on ECLS are increasing,150 in many cases they are not applicable to PCS, where some patients will be centrally cannulated and weaned from ECLS in <6–7 days. In peripheral cannulation, an early tracheostomy does not appear to lead to increased mediastinitis.152 However, given the risk associated with a tracheostomy in an open chest, patients should probably avoid it, if possible. Routine bronchoscopy is recommended to clear secretions and to evaluate for infection, pulmonary hemorrhage and atelectasis.153

### 12.5 Infections

**12.5.1 BACKGROUND.** The vulnerability to infection of the V-A ECLS patient in PCS with multiple cannulation sites, on a ventilator, often with an open chest, cannot be over-emphasized. When one considers that the incidence of postoperative infections in patients having cardiac surgery is of the order of 3–4%, the risk of infection in ECLS is an order of magnitude greater, ranging from 9% to 65%.118,154,155 The most common infections are bloodstream infections (3–16%), lower respiratory tract infections (24.4 episodes/1000 days) and surgical site infections (0.6–14.7%).79,156,157 Of note, infectious complications have also been associated with mechanical dysfunction of the ECLS circuit due to the activation of the coagulation cascade, leading to circuit clotting.156

**12.5.2 THE EVIDENCE.** It is estimated that one-third of patient deaths in PC-ECLS are directly attributable to infections.154 There is limited evidence that antibiotic prophylaxis is of benefit, although no prospective studies effectively address this question.109 Even in patients with central cannulation and an open chest, there is no evidence that prophylaxis is beneficial. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that in patients with open chests, the incidence of mediastinal wound infections is increased.155

Finally, because the causative organisms are heterogeneous, gram-positive, gram-negative as well as fungal, only broad-spectrum antibiotics can be justified, should one choose to administer them. Given a lack of guidance of medical societies and a wide range of approaches to the prevention of infections, recommendations can only be based on expert opinion.159 During the course of support of the patient on ECLS, infection should remain as a possibility and should be considered daily. Of importance is the fact that the ECLS circuit maintains body temperature as a result of its ability to heat or cool the outflow to the patient, and thus drastically diminishes the sensitivity of body temperature to reflect infection. Infection prevention should focus on the application of the VAP care bundle,155 chlorhexidine baths160 and daily assessments of cannulation sites and central line dressings to maintain a blood-free, occlusive dressing.160 Narrowing of the antibiotic spectrum based on culture results is a tenet of antibiotic therapy and diminishes the risk of the development of multidrug resistant organisms.161,162

### Recommendations for Ventilation Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Class&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Level&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lung protection strategies employing low volumes, minimal barotrauma and low oxygen concentration are recommended.153,154</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In peripheral V-A ECLS, early tracheostomy may be considered safe.152</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine bronchoscopy may be considered for diagnosis of pneumonia, clearing of secretions and evaluation of atelectasis and bleeding.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Class of recommendation;<sup>b</sup>Level of evidence.

ECLS, extracorporeal life support; PCS, post-cardiomyotomy shock; V-A, veno-arterial.

### Recommendations for Prevention and Treatment of ECLS-Associated Infections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Class&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Level&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For peripheral ECLS, prophylactic antibiotic administration is not recommended.109,158</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In central ECLS with an open chest, prolonged prophylactic antibiotic coverage (including yeast) should be considered until 24 h after sternal closure is achieved.</td>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily chlorhexidine sponge baths are recommended.160</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that sepsis is treated according to institutional sepsis guidelines.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that empiric antibiotics are discontinued early to decrease the incidence of resistant organisms.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that antibiotic serum levels are used to guide dosing.152</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Class of recommendation;<sup>b</sup>Level of evidence.

ECLS, extracorporeal life support.

### 12.6 Management of Renal Function

**12.6.1 BACKGROUND.** Renal failure requiring renal replacement therapy (RRT) commonly occurs in 35–74% of patients undergoing PC-ECLS, a morbidity associated with an increase in mortality.2,6,33

**12.6.2 THE EVIDENCE.** The high incidence of renal failure in reported studies may reflect institutional bias regarding the timing of RRT, but undoubtedly the high rates of acute kidney injury associated with PCS almost certainly relate to prolonged CPB and shock prior to its initiation.160 Patients without RRT showed a 3-month survival of 53%; the survival of patients with acute kidney injury requiring RRT was 17%. Longer duration of RRT was associated with more deaths.154,165

Indications for dialysis are no different than for any other critically ill patient, triggered by acidosis, electrolyte imbalances, volume overload and uraemia. However,
ultrafiltration without dialysis may play a role in patients on PC-ECLS, because the volumes required to resuscitate these patients can be substantial and, depending on native kidney function for its removal, may be inadequate.

As is the case with ECLS in general, renal failure complicates the calculation of drug levels, and volumes of distribution can be challenging to predict.166,167 When appropriate, e.g. as with antibiotic dosing, serum levels should be followed rather than attempting to predict levels based on standard nomograms.

The method for performing dialysis is straightforward, either via percutaneous, central venous access or using the ECLS circuit, with dialysis inflow pressurized by the post-pump ECLS line. Whether via a central line or the circuit, care not to entrain air is crucial to avoid an air post-pump ECLS line. Whether via a central line or the ECLS circuit, with dialysis in either via percutaneous, central venous access or using the ECLS circuit, with dialysis inflow pressurized by the post-pump ECLS line. Whether via a central line or the circuit, care not to entrain air is crucial to avoid an air post-pump ECLS line.

12.7.2 ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY AND SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIAL. Electroencephalography (EEG) has been extensively studied in paediatric patients on ECLS but little is known about its utility in adult patients. Because the neurological status of many ECLS-supported patients is in question, EEG could potentially provide important diagnostic as well as prognostic information, playing a pivotal role in the timely detection of acute brain injury in ECLS.170,172,173

12.7.3 COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IMAGING. Computed tomography assessment for an acute brain injury (along with lung, bowel or other organ- or system-related complication) is recommended in cases of clinical suspicion as long as the risk associated with patient transport to the radiology suite is not prohibitive.

12.7.4 NEAR-INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY. Few studies have examined the therapeutic efforts to decrease the incidence of brain injury post-ECLS initiation. Application of NIRS technology may be helpful to assure cerebral perfusion, as mentioned previously, and particularly important in peripherally cannulated ECLS patients in whom the differential oxygenation in relation to cerebral perfusion may exist.97,112,140

12.7.5 TRANSCRANIAL DOPPLER. In V-A ECLS patients, transcranial Doppler signals may show embolic signals; these signals are seen only occasionally in V-V ECLS and are often associated with visible oxygenator clots.173 No long-term follow-up in these patients has occurred, and the clinical significance of these embolic signals is unknown. However, if they prove to be clinically relevant, improved anticoagulation and less tolerance of visible oxygenator clots may be possible therapeutic approaches.

Recommendations for Central Nervous System Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Classa</th>
<th>Levelb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT imaging is recommended to diagnose acute brain injury in comatose patients, if transportable.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEG and SSEP are recommended to diagnose acute brain injury in comatose patients.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral NIRS monitoring should be considered to decrease inadvertent hypoxic cerebral perfusion.</td>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transcranial Doppler monitoring for embolic signals may be useful to guide anticoagulation or circuit component changeouts.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Class of recommendation; bLevel of evidence.

13. Weaning, Transition and Outcomes

13.1 Weaning Modalities and Monitoring

Successful weaning from PC-ECLS ranges from 31% to 76% in published series, with almost half of the experiences showing a weaning rate at or slightly above 50%. As with ECLS for other indications, the survival to discharge is less encouraging, ranging from 16% to 52%, with most centers reporting rates below 40%. These results suggest that consideration should be given to transitioning rather than weaning select patients when the possibility of durable cardiac recovery is remote. The goals of PC-ECLS are to restore end-organ perfusion, allow for correction
of metabolic disturbances and avoid the toxicities of vasoactive drugs, all the while allowing for myocardial rest and recovery. The likelihood of achieving these goals varies greatly from patient to patient, and decisions regarding bridge-to-recovery versus bridge-to-transition strategy are ideally made early in the course of treatment. In either scenario, adequate ventricular unloading is an important component to promote myocardial recovery and to avoid progressive pulmonary congestion. The adequacy of support and central unloading is therefore of paramount importance to a successful recovery or transition strategy.

A bridge-to-recovery strategy is employed in the majority of PC-ECLS patients as long as the etiology of cardiac failure is compatible with recovery. Several clinical indicators are useful for patient assessment, and recovery algorithms can be considered to guide practice.

Major metabolic disturbances such as lactic acidosis and liver injury should have resolved or demonstrated marked improvement prior to any attempt to wean the patient from ECLS. A patient on minimal inotropic support and low ECLS flow rates should have recovered a pulsatile arterial waveform, should be hemodynamically stable, with a baseline mean arterial pressure higher than 60 mmHg and should maintain adequate oxygen delivery and biventricular contractility, assessed by echocardiography, for at least 24 h (Table 4).174,175 Pulmonary function should not be severely impaired. If PaO2/FiO2 is <100 mmHg when the FiO2 of the ECLS gas flow is set at 21%, bridging the patient from V-A to V-V ECLS should be considered.174 Patients who do not meet weaning criteria (Table 5) should be fully supported and allowed more time to recover. If this approach does not appear realistic, they should be considered for transitioning to longer term support or end-of-life preparations. Decannulation should be performed using systemic anticoagulation to allow for a trial of circuit clamping, which is recommended prior to cannula removal in case ECLS needs to be re-established. Cannulae should be removed soon after cessation and reversal of anticoagulation to avoid intravascular thrombosis. Small cannulae may not require vascular repair, and haemostasis can be achieved with prolonged pressure. Most often, direct arterial repair is required. Distal perfusion should be assessed in all patients following decannulation, and vascular intervention should be considered as appropriate. When a venous cannula is being removed, air can enter the venous blood through the side holes if the patient is breathing spontaneously. This is prevented by a Valsalva maneuver on the ventilator or by short-term pharmacological paralysis.

13.2 Failure to Wean, Transition to Ventricular Assist Device or Heart Transplant or Termination

In select patients not expected to recover, consideration should be given to transitioning to an implantable or LT-MCS or, in rare cases, HTx. In these patients, the timing of the transition is influenced most by systematic factors and the patient’s perceived ability to withstand a subsequent operation. Transitions when possible are best done early to avoid ECLS-related morbidity and infectious complications. Termination of ECLS for futility will need

### Table 5. Criteria and Clues for Weaning From Veno-arterial ECLS (modified from ELSO Red Book)110

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of ECLS Systems</th>
<th>Criteria for Weaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V-A ECLS</td>
<td>Stable hemodynamic conditions for at least 24 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean arterial pressure &gt;60 mmHg in the absence of or with low levels of vasopressors/inotropes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low arterial lactate levels (&lt;2 mmol/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PaO2 &gt;100 mmHg with ECLS FiO2 &lt;21% and FiO2 40% on the mechanical ventilator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aortic flow velocity time integration &gt;10–12 cm at an ECLS flow of 1–1.5 l/min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Left ventricular ejection fraction &gt;20–25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doppler lateral mitral annulus peak systolic velocity ≥6 cm/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LV and RV adequate contractile response to volume challenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venous and arterial patency and lack of distal thrombi should be checked after decannulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of other temporary assist device, like a transaortic suction device, may be used to enhance weaning from ECLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transition to a VAD may be considered once hemodynamic stability has been achieved; however, in the presence of liver dysfunction, systemic inflammation or obesity, mortality will be high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Oxy-RVAD ECLS (isolated RV support):

|                           | No sweep gas flow to the oxygenator for at least 2 h and maintain acceptable systemic arterial O2 saturation (>90%) with normal respiratory parameters |
|                           | Stable hemodynamics with low doses of inotropes for at least 24 h |
|                           | Weaning trial should parallel prophylactic inotropic infusion (levosimendan) |
|                           | No signs of liver (transaminase increase) or renal (oliguria, anuria) stasis or evidence of steady and/or marked decrease |
|                           | TAPSE >10 mm with ECLS flow at 1–1.5 l/min |
|                           | Off-pump long-axis/short-axis ratio <0.55 |
|                           | Lack of thrombi at the pulmonary artery level should be checked after decannulation |

ECLS, extracorporeal life support; ELSO, Extracorporeal Life Support Organization; LV, left ventricle; Oxy-RVAD, right ventricular assist device with oxygenator; RV, right ventricle; TAPSE, tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion; V-A, veno-arterial.
to be considered in patients without advanced therapeutic options who do not recover native function.

In acceptable candidates, transitioning to an intermediate or LT-MCS is best accomplished when end-organ function and neurological function have been restored, ideally within 1 week of ECLS initiation so as to minimize the risk of complications and patient deconditioning. Nevertheless, results with implantable LVADs are less favorable in V-A ECLS-supported patients.\textsuperscript{176} The use of an LVAD may be considered in V-A ECLS patients once hemodynamics are stabilized. However, the presence of signs of liver dysfunction and inflammatory status as well as obesity (body mass index $>$30 kg/m\(^2\)), and female gender, portend a high mortality and, therefore, must be taken into account in the decision-making.\textsuperscript{177}

Rarely, a PC-ECLS patient is eligible for an HTx. Although in the USA $<$2\% of patients receive a transplant after ECLS support in the current era,\textsuperscript{178} this practice is expected to become more common in the face of the new heart allocation system that took effect in 2018. To date, however, post-transplant survival in these patients is less favorable. In patients who are not candidates for long-term support or a transplant, ECLS should be discontinued promptly when the care team has determined medical futility and after discussion with the patient's family or health care proxy. The definition of futility may vary based on the expertise and resources of the institution. In each case, a reasonable deadline for organ recovery or replacement should be set early in the course of PC-ECLS. In most centers, 3-5 days of inadequate cardiac function in a patient who is not a VAD or transplant candidate is considered futile.

13.3 Early and Long-term Results
Outcome data related to PC-ECLS in adult patients are becoming increasingly available. As with most forms of ECLS support, appropriate patient selection and pre-ECLS end-organ function and injury are important determinants of clinical outcome. Reported end points may be broadly categorized as successful separation from ECLS, survival to hospital discharge and long-term survival. Some of the complications that occur during ECLS support represent significant morbidity and should also be considered when examining short- and long-term outcome results. No RCTs have been performed to demonstrate a survival benefit for the use of ECLS to support adult patients with PC cardiopulmonary failure. Indications for PC-ECLS are heterogeneous, and surgeons have differing thresholds for initiating it, all of which increase the difficulty of demonstrating an absolute survival benefit for its use. Furthermore, the survival advantage of ECLS used as a bridge to decision, to durable mechanical support device or to a transplant is not well established. When used as a bridge to transplant, waiting list and post-transplant survival appears to be worse than that observed in paediatric and adult patients supported with a non-ECLS ventricular assist device.\textsuperscript{179,180} However, published studies provide little information on clinical indications for ECLS versus VAD in these patients.

13.3.1 Early Results. Complications commonly occur during ECLS support, due to patient factors or as a direct result of ECLS therapy. Inherent heterogeneity in the adult PC-ECLS patient population prevents accurate and reproducible prediction of ECLS morbidity and mortality for individual patients. The duration of PC-ECLS support necessary for recovery of adequate myocardial function is typically 5-7 days. Data from many published series indicate that $\sim$40-60\% of PC patients are successfully separated from ECLS support.\textsuperscript{2,31,70,85,94,95} However, reported survival to hospital discharge ranges from $\sim$20\% to 40\%,\textsuperscript{2,31,70,85,94,95,181} Predictors of hospital mortality include pre-ECLS cardiopulmonary resuscitation, preoperative renal insufficiency, increased duration of CPB, perioperative lactate $>$4 mmol/l and incomplete sternal closure.\textsuperscript{31,69,85} Preoperative hepatic dysfunction (elevated levels of alkaline phosphatase and total bilirubin) has recently been identified as an independent predictor of reduced hospital and long-term survival in PC-ECLS patients.\textsuperscript{182} ECLS factors associated with reduced survival include acute kidney injury requiring haemodialysis, elevated blood lactate level during ECLS support, bleeding and duration of ECLS support.\textsuperscript{182,185} Initial 24-h urine output after initiation of ECLS support has recently been identified as a reliable and easily measurable predictor of hospital survival and 2-year survival.\textsuperscript{183}

Although advanced age was historically considered a contraindication to ECLS support, the use of ECLS in patients $>$70 years of age has increased significantly during the past decade. Nevertheless, registry data and published series indicate that advanced age is associated with lower survival and an increased rate of neurological complications in patients who require V-A ECLS.\textsuperscript{16,31,70,184} However, the impact on survival is mitigated by patient demographics and comorbidities at the time of ECLS support.\textsuperscript{185} A single-institution analysis of PC-ECLS reported that $\sim$50\% of patients successfully separated from ECLS, with a hospital survival of 24.4\% in patients $\geq$70 years of age, although these patients were almost twice as likely to die during the hospitalization period than patients aged 50-69 years.\textsuperscript{16}
single-institution studies have reported that most survivors had NYHA class I-II functional status during the long-term follow-up period.16,69,186

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations for Weaning and Transition or Termination in PC-ECLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaning Modalities and Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that the etiology of heart failure is compatible with recovery in PC-ECLS patients being considered for support weaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical optimization with evidence of end-organ recovery and correction of metabolic disturbances prior to consideration of weaning from ECLS are recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTE or TOE is recommended to assess valvular function and the degree of biventricular recovery during weaning trials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myocardial assessment and recovery algorithms are recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decannulation should be considered using systemic anticoagulation according to a standardized protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that extremity perfusion is assessed in all patients following decannulation and vascular intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition or Termination in PC-ECLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that goals of care are established early and discussed with the patient's family and health care proxy. This discussion has to include the concept of medical futility and a plan to terminate support in this event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethics and palliative care consultations are recommended in counselling the care team or patient's families when ambiguity is present or to define goals of care better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that patients who fail to wean be considered for transition to intermediate or long-term MCS if there are no contraindications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition to VAD may be considered if hemodynamic stabilization is achieved; however, in the presence of liver dysfunction, inflammatory status, female gender and obesity mortality will be high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients fulfilling the eligibility criteria should be considered for HTx and VAD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitioning to V-V ECLS should be considered when pulmonary dysfunction persists despite the recovery of cardiac function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Class of recommendation; **Level of evidence.

ECLS, extracorporeal life support; HTx, heart transplant; MCS, mechanical circulatory support; PC, post-cardiotomy; TOE, transesophageal echocardiography; TTE, transthoracic echocardiography; VAD, ventricular assist device; V-V, veno-venous.

14. Ethics, Family and Futility

14.1 Background

Long-term survival and quality of life are unpredictable in patients who require PC-ECLS. Fewer than 50% of adult PC-ECLS patients survive to hospital discharge,181 and many of these patients experience major complications.5 Uncertainty of outcome, limited understanding of technology and increased decision-making and caregiving responsibilities cause acute psychological stress and strain in family members of adult ECLS patients. In many cases, family members continue to be impacted by the event and experience enduring symptoms consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder years later.187,188

14.2 Family Relationships

In many cases, the clinical care team must balance a patient’s clinical state, predicted clinical trajectory, documented or stated advanced directives and family wishes when deciding to escalate, de-escalate or withdraw care. With few exceptions, self-directed care decisions by PC-ECLS patients are generally not possible. Although the decision to initiate PC-ECLS support is made exclusively by the medical care team in a relatively acute setting, decisions regarding continuing and discontinuing support should include family member surrogates who may have limited medical knowledge and experience. Consequently, the care team should make a deliberate effort to provide close guidance of family members to help ensure, pre-emptively, that ECLS treatment decisions are consistent with patient preferences and goals of care.189 Communication about risks, benefits and potential failures of ECLS support should be discussed as early as possible.

Family members should be updated on the patient's clinical status and invited to participate in daily care planning discussions. Realistic, evidence-based projections and expectations for meaningful survival and expected quality of life, as well as the therapies and technologies required to achieve them, should be re-evaluated at regular intervals and reviewed with family members.190,191 An approximate timeline for a reassessment of the balance of potential benefits and burdens should be established, including objective indicators of recovery and futility.192

14.3 Futility

Discontinuation of ECLS support becomes appropriate when ECLS fails as a means to recovery, as a means to achieve candidacy for a transplant or as a transition to temporary or durable ventricular assist therapy. Members of the ECLS care team commonly favor decision-making authority for ECLS patients, reflecting physician hesitance to cede authority to presumably less knowledgeable family members.193 Despite seemingly irrefutable evidence of medical futility, physicians may face conflicts with family members who oppose discontinuation of ECLS. Routinely incorporating members of an advanced/palliative care team within the overall patient care team may help guide difficult discussions and improve communication with families.194 When engaging family members in discussions related to the futility of care, conversations should ideally focus on guiding surrogate decision makers within a framework of shared decision-making within their family as well as with the
medical team.189-191,193 Unresolved conflicts regarding futility and decision-making related to discontinuation of support may require ethics consultations.189,193 Withdrawal of ECLS support should be undertaken when it has been determined that acceptable quality of life is not achievable, based on perceived or stated patient beliefs, or when the futility of the treatment has been determined. If not already involved with the patient’s care, the advanced/palliative care team should be consulted to provide emotional and logistical support for family members.189,194 Appropriate sedative, anxiolytic and analgesic medications should be administered to the patient to prevent physical emotional discomfort.

### Recommendations for Relationships With Family Members, Futility and Redirection of Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Classa</th>
<th>Levelb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A shared decision-making model of care (including patient's family or relatives) is recommended.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that an immediate advanced/palliative care team consultation is obtained for all patients on PC-ECLS.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*aClass of recommendation;  
bLevel of evidence.

PC-ECLS, post-cardiotomy extracorporeal life support.

### 15. Extracorporeal Life Support Education and Training

#### 15.1 Background

Management of ECLS patients requires specific knowledge related to extracorporeal perfusion including commonly encountered simulation training.110,195 ECLS is a relatively uncommon event whose application requires experience, because complications associated with ECLS are varied and can be life-threatening. Complicating the issue of the need for experienced caregivers is that they are spread over a variety of disciplines, including respiratory therapy, nursing, surgery and critical care.

#### 15.2 How to Teach Extracorporeal Life Support

ELSO recommends training modules including didactics, water drills, animal laboratories, clinical exposure and written examinations.196 A total of 17 specific topics are recommended as part of the curriculum, ranging from the history of ECLS to circuit components to cannulation techniques to complications, even encompassing the complicated overarching question of ethics. The ELSO Red Book110 and the ECMO Specialist Training Manual196 provide the knowledge base that covers the cognitive aspects of most of the issues involved in the utilization of ECLS.

Low- and high-fidelity simulation sessions appear to be effective in training health care professionals,194,197,198 and both set-ups are recommended for teaching ECLS teams. If the expense can be managed, trainees prefer high-fidelity simulation models199-202 compared to basic didactics and water drills.

### 16. Hub-and-Spoke Model: Transport

#### 16.1 Hub-and-Spoke Network

At its heart, the hub-and-spoke concept is predicated on the idea that institutions within a system have a well-defined role and understand their capabilities and limitations. Importantly, there should be clearly established triggers for transfer of a patient to a center that may be better equipped to handle a particular problem. Throughout the health care community, this concept varies considerably by disease state (i.e. cancer, cardiovascular care and trauma) as well as from country to country. Established regionalized policies for cardiac surgery have been promoted in Canada and Great Britain. In contrast, the USA has no federal mandates regarding regionalization in cardiac surgery, although there has been ample debate on the subject.120 As such, many US cardiac surgery programmes perform fewer than 200 cardiac surgical procedures annually. Because the incidence of PC failure remains <4%,2 the frequency with which these programmes may require the use of ECLS is invariably low. This situation is compounded by the fact that lower volume programmes are less likely to perform complex surgical procedures in high-risk patients who are more likely to develop PCS. As has been demonstrated in nearly every advanced medical treatment, there appears to be a strong association with hospital ECLS volume and outcome.204 Additionally, many lower volume programmes do not have the established infrastructure to manage these patients without impacting the activities of other essential services (i.e. perfusion, blood bank). Transfer to an experienced and perhaps more resource-rich center is both appropriate and should be encouraged. PCS is not always predictable based on the characteristics of the patient and the planned operation. It is inevitable that low-volume programmes, even when appropriately risk-averse, will require PC-ECLS. Furthermore, the nature of PCS requires immediate restoration of circulatory support; thus, the transfer of these patients without ECLS or other forms of MSC would be less desirable. It is incumbent upon both the tertiary referral centers and the smaller cardiac surgery programmes to create hub-and-spoke links in advance, thereby taking advantage of an established process rather than attempting to create one during a desperate situation. This approach also allows for guideline development and
refinement and the creation of a sense of accountability on both sides of the transfer process. This transfer process is of utmost importance in patients theoretically eligible for transition to LT-MCS or an HTx. Therefore, a timely consultation to discuss the case, immediate management (maybe also using remote imaging technology to better assess management options) and further short-term handling are of primary relevance to offer a full spectrum of more advanced treatment in potential candidates.

16.2 Patient Transport

Whether transferring a patient on ECLS because of inexperience or insufficient resources or to provide access to transplant or durable LVAD capabilities, direct communication between transferring teams is essential to determine appropriateness of transfer and to clarify expectations. The transfer should be coordinated to ensure the safety of both the patient and the transport team. In the early period following initiation of PC-ECLS support, there may be substantial bleeding, risk of tamponade, wide variation in ECLS flow, high-dose inotropic and vasoactive infusions and worsening end-organ dysfunction. Transport should be delayed until reasonable hemostasis and hemodynamic stability have been achieved. As has been shown by many high-volume centers, once stable, patients can be safely transported by ground or air.205,206 An outstanding set of recommendations for the detailed logistics of the inter-hospital transport process is available at the ELSO website.207

The essential elements for successful inter-hospital transport include trained personnel, an appropriately sized and tested vehicle, a transport-ready ECLS circuit, equipment to address cannulation or circuit emergencies, blood products and ACT and electrolyte point-of-care measuring devices. Advanced knowledge of the cannulation platform is important, and each cannula should be assessed for stability and proper fixation. As with any transport of critically ill patients, the receiving unit should be contacted immediately prior to departure with the estimated arrival time as well as granular details regarding infusions, ventilator settings, ECLS cannulation and flow, bleeding and other necessary resources.

17. The Importance of a Multidisciplinary Team

17.1 Team Composition and Credentialing

The first attempt to understand the level of specialization and experience exhibited within ECLS teams occurred in 1991.208 Multidisciplinary teams have included perfusionists, registered nurses and respiratory therapists as well as intensivists.208,209 Formal identification of ECLS teams has improved survival in recent retrospective studies.210-216 In particular, a full-time intensivist team responsible for ECLS care appears to improve outcome substantially.217 This finding is consistent with the knowledge that ICU staffing with the continual presence of physicians trained in critical care, ICU organization and rounds models improves outcomes.217,218 Though not in an ECLS population, the benefit of a pharmacist in daily rounds has been substantiated and should be strongly considered in team composition.212

Given the difficulty in maintaining skills in multiple caregivers involving a variety of specialties for a procedure that is performed only rarely, hospitals have used ‘hours of ECLS care per year’ as a surrogate for adequate experience.208 Clearly, the greater the number of team members within each field, the fewer the hours of care per year are experienced by each team member. A total of 75 h per year per team member has been used for credentialing in many hospitals performing ECLS.207

17.2 Quality and Performance Improvement Dashboards

Quality and clinical dashboards that provide summary data on ongoing performance metrics have the potential to improve care. Although the technique has been well described in the literature, meaningful changes in behaviour and quality of care have not been well demonstrated.214 Nevertheless, every ECLS programme should have a quality assurance aspect to their programme, one which

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations for Inter-hospital Transfer of PC-ECLS Patients</th>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECLS patient transfer to an experienced ECLS center should be considered if no established ECLS programme is present in the implant center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timely contact with an experienced ECLS center should be considered when an ECLS is indicated or in progress in center without an established ECLS programme to discuss details about management and further options.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*aClass of recommendation;  bLevel of evidence.

PC-ECLS, post-cardiotomy extracorporeal life support.
determines appropriate, accepted metrics by the multi-disciplinary team. A quality assurance/performance improvement team involving all stakeholders should meet at least monthly to present outcomes and discuss the agreed upon dashboard with an eye to addressing procedural and structural issues in order to standardize care.215

18. Post-Cardiotomy Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation With Extracorporeal Life Support

18.1 Background
In-hospital cardiac arrest complicates ~5% of adult cardiac surgery procedures. Many of these patients do not respond to routine resuscitative efforts and could benefit from ECLS.217 Increasingly, cardiac surgery centers have dedicated ECLS teams capable of rapid decision-making and deployment. With the availability of miniaturized and mobile circuits, ECLS has become an important adjunct to select patients undergoing CPR, named extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation (ECPR). The application of ECLS to the PC surgical patient has not been widely reported. The 2015 update to the American Heart Association’s advanced cardiovascular life support guidelines recognizes the utility of this modality but falls short of recommending its routine use.220

18.2 Incidence
Despite its increasing application, results with ECPR have remained stagnant over time with survival to hospital discharge of 29% over 11 years in the ELSO registry.221 In a recent single-center, retrospective review, ECLS cannulation following a witnessed, in-hospital cardiac arrest was associated with the poorest survival. These patients comprised nearly 10% of their population and their survival to discharge was <14%, reflecting perhaps an overly aggressive use of this modality.222 A French, single-center study of patients who had ECPR over 10 years identified only 45 patients treated with ECLS for in-hospital cardiac arrest. Within this group, the overall survival to discharge was a disappointing 11.6%. Of 9 patients who arrested after cardiac surgery, none survived to discharge.223 In another large US center experience over 6 years, 23 patients suffered in-hospital arrest following cardiac surgery and were cannulated for ECPR. Seven of these patients survived to discharge, 6 of whom had a favorable neurological outcome (26%).231 Importantly, age appeared to significantly influence mortality: 71.4% of patients younger than age 50 survived to discharge versus 12.5% of older patients, with no patient older than 70 surviving the hospitalization.

18.3 Setting and Organization
There is a growing interest in the application of ECLS in the management of resuscitation of patients who suffer cardiac arrest. The post-cardiac surgery patient is part of a unique subset that might benefit from timely intervention. These patients are well known to the surgical team and generally reside in a closely monitored setting. In the report by Mazzeffi and colleagues,224 the majority of these patients arrested in the ICU and the remaining in the operating room or on the telemetry floor. Institution-specific guidelines and protocols seem prudent to minimize delays and maximize therapeutic benefit.

Present ELSO guidelines224 support the recommendation of the American Heart Association for ‘consideration of ECLS to aid CPR in patients who have an easily reversible event, and have had excellent CPR’. They further state that ‘all contraindications to ECLS use should apply to ECPR patients’. An ECPR consensus statement endorsed by several German medical societies addresses many of the debated issues.225

These authors recommend consideration of a full-time ECPR team with ready availability and suggest that ECPR rescue is reasonable in favorable clinical scenarios.226 They offer the criteria to assist in decision-making (Table 6).

Although ECPR outcomes in patients following cardiac surgery are disappointing, the use of ECLS is lifesaving in select patients. Cardiac surgeons will likely remain aggressive in providing whatever care is necessary to ensure their patients’ survival. In this setting, it seems reasonable for centers to have prespecified teams, algorithms and inclusion criteria governing ECPR in post-operative cardiac surgery patients.

Patients emergently cannulated for ECLS following cardiac arrest should be given 30,000 U of intravenous heparin with an additional 10,000 U added to the circuit in accordance with the recent STS guidelines.24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations for PC-ECLS Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC-EPCR should be considered in the setting of adequate CPR when the time from arrest to ECLS is &lt;60 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It should be considered that centers performing cardiac surgery have a readily available ECPR team.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aClass of recommendation; bLevel of evidence.

CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation; ECLS, extracorporeal life support; PC-EPCR, post-cardiotomy extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

19. Special Conditions

19.1 Background
Under certain circumstances, perioperative ECLS should be considered electively. The objective in this situation is not only to counteract anticipated, post-procedural cardiorespiratory compromise but also to address severe and refractory preoperative deterioration that could be expected with corrective surgery and with sufficient time to result in complete patient recovery.

19.2 Preoperative Extracorporeal Life Support
The application of ECLS before the surgical procedure might be considered to stabilize high risk and unfavorable patient conditions, to provide preoperative...
Table 6. Criteria Related to ECPR Outcomes (adapted from Michels and colleagues with permission from the authors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Favorable for ECPR</th>
<th>Unfavorable for ECPR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observed cardiac arrest</td>
<td>Unobserved cardiac arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presumed cardiac etiology, especially defibrillate initial heart rhythm</td>
<td>Age &gt;75 years and frailty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-flow time ≤5 min</td>
<td>No-flow time &gt;10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short low-flow time ≤60 min</td>
<td>Inadequate resuscitation measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consistently high-quality resuscitation measures</td>
<td>Clinical signs of severe irreversible brain damage or expected poor neurological prognosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of a reversible cause of the cardiac arrest (4 Hs and HITs): includes hypoxia, hypovolemia, hypo- and hyperkalemia (metabolic dysfunctions), accidental hypothermia, pericardial tamponade, thromboembolism (myocardial infarction, pulmonary embolism) and tension pneumothorax</td>
<td>Prolonged CPR of &gt;20 min in the case of asystole (exception: accidental hypothermia, intoxication and suspected pulmonary embolism) or of &gt;120 min in the case of persistent ventricular fibrillation/ventricular tachycardia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low pH (&lt;6.8) and high lactate level (&gt;20 mmol/l). Clinical signs of severe irreversible brain damage or expected poor neurological prognosis</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Patient’s refusal (advance directive, the presence of emergency sheet regarding advance-care planning)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contraindications to full anticoagulation (e.g. active bleeding, severe trauma or haemothorax after CPR)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation; ECPR, extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation; HIT, eparin-induced thrombocytopenia.

circulatory support, to reverse the stress of shock and thereby to present the patient with a valuable option, allowing him or her to be a vastly improved surgical candidate.

In the presence of postacute MI ventricular septal defect, attending personnel usually aim at surgical delay to allow partial myocardial healing and fibrotic tissue formation, conditions that aid in achieving a successful outcome. In this setting, however, vasoactive and inotropic circulatory support, even with mechanical circulatory assistance, e.g. an IABP, as is currently recommended by guidelines, may not be sufficient to prevent further circulatory deterioration, forcing the procedure to be done earlier than what would be optimal. ECLS, which provides full cardiorespiratory support during this time period, might protect the patient’s circulation while allowing time from infarction to the surgical correction, improving surgical outcomes. Experience in this area is still anecdotal, but the usefulness of ECLS in these circumstances, i.e. providing temporary support both preoperatively and postoperatively, to counteract RV/LV dysfunction refractory to pharmacological and IABP treatment, has significant appeal. Despite the attractiveness of applying ECLS in this manner, without further evidence, its efficacy and value in such a scenario must still be considered investigative.

Another scenario where ECLS might be anticipated to provide lifesaving support occurs when, preoperatively, a patient suffers acute circulatory collapse due to a surgically remediable diagnosis. In these conditions, despite the indication for surgery, highly compromised preoperative cardiopulmonary function with remarkably impaired peripheral perfusion accompanied by extreme acidosis and profound shock almost certainly jeopardizes the outcomes of even the most conventional open-heart procedures. In these cases, temporary cardiopulmonary resuscitation (specifically aimed at reversing oxygen debt with optimization of end-organ perfusion and gas exchange) may allow for significant improvement in the patient’s condition, markedly decreasing the risk of the ensuing operation.

Preoperative ECLS already represents a well-recognized strategy in patients waiting for a heart transplant who present with acute, decompensated heart failure or VAD implant (bridge-to).
failure and cardiogenic shock, as either a bridge to a transplant or as a bridge to mechanical support bridging to a transplant. In either situation, these patients have acceptable outcomes and represent the paradigm for ECLS as a bridge to definitive therapy. As one can easily recognize, and although it is not the topic of this paper, ECLS for acute, reversible, medical causes of cardiogenic shock is simply a parallel path afforded to patients as a result of this technological advancement in patient care.

19.3 Prophylactic Extracorporeal Life Support

The preventive use of ECLS after cardiac surgery is gaining increasing attention in several aspects of surgical or interventional procedures. Indeed, as reviewed in this document, the use of prophylactic temporary support may find a place either preoperatively or perioperatively. These situations may address procedures in high-risk patients, either for general conditions or severely impaired cardiac contractility or in anticipation of a high-risk perioperative or periprocedural course.

The presence of severe, chronic preoperative cardiac or respiratory compromise prior to surgery is a well-known risk factor for a complicated or unfavorable outcome. The use of prophylactic IABP in high-risk patients in cardiac surgery has been shown to enhance the postoperative patient course. However, in the presence of highly compromised conditions known to predispose the patient to a complicated perioperative course due to further cardiac or systemic jeopardy, a full and temporary cardiopulmonary support system might be useful to overcome and ‘protect’ the first crucial postoperative hours, thereby limiting further deterioration of metabolic imbalance and hemodynamic dysfunction, ultimately resulting in enhanced patient recovery and in the avoidance or limitation of complications.

In patients with severe RV or biventricular dysfunction undergoing emergency operations, a temporary PC-ECLS timely applied, avoiding an implant in emergency or unfavorable conditions (severe acidosis, refractory cardiogenic shock, renal-liver dysfunction and so forth), may represent a favorable conditions (severe acidosis, refractory cardiogenic shock, renal-liver dysfunction and so forth), may represent a favorable outcome. ECLS for acute, reversible, medical causes of cardiogenic shock is simply a parallel path afforded to patients as a result of this technological advancement in patient care.

Recommendation for Prophylactic ECLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The planned implantation of ECLS may be considered in patients with severe preoperative uni-or biventricular dysfunction to assist resuscitation and/or myocardial recovery.</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Class of recommendation; Level of evidence.

19.4 Veno-venous Extracorporeal Life Support

Respiratory complications following cardiac surgery are a major cause of postoperative morbidity and mortality. In the general population, acute lung injury is associated with a mortality rate approaching 40%. In the cardiac surgery population, the mortality rate has been reported as high as 80% in the most severe cases. The management of acute lung injury focuses on lung protective ventilation, following the demonstration of superior outcomes in the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Network trial. However, in severe stages of pulmonary dysfunction, these protective settings can fail to maintain adequate oxygenation. This situation has promoted the exploration of alternative rescue therapies, such as V-V ECLS. The Conventional ventilation versus ECLS for Severe Adult Respiratory Failure Trial (CESAR) trial substantiated the role of V-V ECLS in the treatment of severe and refractory ARDS with a higher 6-month survival in those treated with V-V ECLS compared with those managed conventionally. However, the available literature on PC patients remains scarce. The incidence of V-V ECLS for severe PC acute lung injury has been reported to be between 0.5% and 1.5%, with survival to hospital discharge between 12% and 64%.

As mentioned in Table 3, several configurations may be considered in PC patients to establish V-V ECLS in the presence of isolated respiratory dysfunction: Intraoperatively, a right atrium-to-PA or a right atrium-to-left atrium connection may be applied, whereas the more conventional double cannulation or single cannulation with a double-lumen cannula may be implemented in this situation.

19.5 Post-heart Transplant Extracorporeal Life Support (Graft Failure)

Primary graft dysfunction (PGD) is a life-threatening complication after an HTx. Its incidence varies between 3% and 30%, and PGD accounts for 40–50% of the early deaths seen after an HTx. Severe PGD is classified as the need for MCS (other than an IABP) to maintain adequate end-organ perfusion. ECLS has been favored historically due to ease of implantation and the ability to provide oxygenation. However, ECLS is associated with a variety of significant complications already described in this paper, but most notably in this scenario, undependable ventricular unloading and the problem of intracardiac blood stasis with clot formation. Alternatives, including temporary LVAD support, have more recently been considered, theoretically providing better LV unloading, using direct ventricular cannulation and capable of providing support for a longer period to allow cardiac recovery.

Survival to hospital discharge in patients who require ECLS support following HTx has been reported to be between 50% and 81% with acceptable long-term outcomes. Patients supported with ECLS following HTx have better short- and long-term outcomes with a lower risk of chronic ventilator support than those treated with mechanical ventilation alone.
rate of complications compared to patients supported with a VAD.\textsuperscript{244} Moreover, in those who survive to hospital discharge, patients treated with ECLS have the same 1-year conditional survival as patients who do not have PGD.\textsuperscript{243} Furthermore, patients requiring ECLS following HTx have lower mortality compared with patients who require ECLS support for all other aetiologies.\textsuperscript{245} Although ECLS does provide adequate circulatory support, it has limitations related to LV unloading, durability and associated thromboembolic and vascular complications. In the face of a lack of myocardial recovery, more aggressive strategies may be required to salvage these patients, such as biventricular support, including a durable VAD or a total artificial heart.\textsuperscript{175}

19.6 Extracorporeal Life Support After a Left Ventricular Assist Device

Acute RV failure is a well-recognized, although rare, cause of morbidity and mortality following elective cardiac surgery (0.04–0.1\%). However, it is a common complication following LVAD implantation with an incidence of 9–25\% and a mortality rate varying between 19\% and 83\%.\textsuperscript{246} Conventional management includes aggressive diuresis, inotropic support, pulmonary vasodilators and phosphodiesterase inhibitors. However, 10–15\% of patients with severe RV failure refractory to conventional management require some form of MCS.\textsuperscript{247} As described in Section 19.4, ECLS can be tailored to provide isolated RV support with (Oxy-RVAD) or without an oxygenator, e.g. by cannulating the femoral vein and the PA with a Dacron graft tunnelled under the right subcostal margin, allowing for chest closure.\textsuperscript{248,249} Gratefully, the use of ECLS as an Oxy-RVAD or simply with the RVAD mode following LVAD implantation is associated with a 30-day and 6-month survival of 86\% and 60\%, respectively, comparable to survival of patients who undergo LVAD placement and do not develop RV failure.\textsuperscript{248}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations for the Use of ECLS in PC Patients With VV ECLS, Post-HTx or VAD Implant</th>
<th>Class\textsuperscript{a}</th>
<th>Level\textsuperscript{b}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VV ECLS may be considered to support patients with severe refractory PC ALL</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECLS should be considered as the preferred treatment option for severe PGD following an HTx</td>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECLS may be considered an RVAD with an oxygenator to rescue patients with severe refractory RV failure following LVAD placement</td>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a}Class of recommendation; \textsuperscript{b}Level of evidence.

ALL, acute lung injury; HTx, heart transplant; LVAD, left ventricular assist device; PC, post-cardiotomy; PGD, primary graft dysfunction; RV, right ventricular; RVAD, right ventricular assist device; VAD, ventricular assist device; VV ECLS, veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

20. Limitations

This manuscript was conceived from the results of a broad literature search. However, due to the intrinsically limited evidence on the topic, several small case series, case reports or papers published more than 10 years ago have been included to provide a more extensive overview and provide relevant information. In particular, several important issues, like new approaches and trends, or information about several peculiar aspects (see LV unloading), had to be partially included because we could not find appropriate interpretation and discussion (such as the gender-specific differences) due to the limited consistency of the available literature.

21. Conclusions

PC-ECLS represents a valuable and undisputedly precious tool in a cardiac surgery setting. Despite the enhanced technology of ECLS-related systems and increased experience, several aspects still deserve further investigation and improvement. Configuration and timing of implant are particular aspects that have received attention and have changed in recent years. Due to its aggressive use and other specific factors associated with ECLS, complications are frequent and sometimes life-threatening. The complex PC patient characteristics in the setting of ECLS are certainly responsible for unsatisfactory results; unfortunately, effective potential alternatives to what otherwise will be inevitable patient death are, at the moment, non-existent. The limited knowledge about body/organ and ECLS interaction and more extensive clinical/preclinical research represent high priority targets for additional studies. The patient-tailored approach, a reduced anticoagulation regimen or safer alternatives to heparin are all factors currently under assessment and will hopefully provide adjunctive advances to a nonetheless powerful, yet currently imperfect, ally in the PCS setting.

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and regulations relating to drugs and medical devices at the time of prescription.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the contribution of Massimiliano Crespi, who drew the anatomical illustrations present throughout the manuscript. In addition, they truly value the contributions of the peer reviewers whose valuable comments assisted them in achieving this goal. This article was produced by and is under the sole responsibility of the EACTS, the ELSO, the STS and the AATS.

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