Urgences hyperbares: Evidence Based Medicine?

ICHF, 09 novembre 2019



David LUIS Service de Médecine Intensive et Réanimation



Pas de conflit d'intérêts

Thème: urgences hyperbares

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Intoxication CO Embolie gazeuse

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Il n'y a rien?



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Received: 2019.04.19 Accepted: 2019.06.26 Published: 2019.10.13 Effect of Hyperbaric Oxygen on Neurologic Sequelae and All-Cause Mortality in Patients with Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Authors' Contribution:
Study Design A
Data Collection B
Statistical Analysis C
Data Interpretation D
Manuscript Preparation E
Literature Search F
Funds Collection G

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Source of support: Departmental sources

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Table 1. Baseline characteristics of included studies.

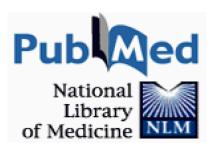
Study	Publica- tion year	Country	Sample size	Mean age (years)	Percentage Male (%)	CO poisoning time	Intervention	Control	Follow- up	Study quality
Raphael [29]	1989	France	173/170	35.4	48.7% (167/176)	<12 hours	HBO 1 (2.0 ATA, 2 hours)+NBO (4 hours)	NBO (6 hours)	1.0 month	4
Raphael [29]	1989	France	141/145	37.4	43.0% (123/163)	<12 hours	HBO 2 (2.0 ATA, 2 hours) + NBO (4 hours)	HBO 1 (2.0 ATA, 2 hours) + NBO (4 hours)	1.0 month	4
Thom [30]	1995	US	33/32	37.0	52.3% (34/31)	<6 hours	HBO (2.8 ATA, 30 minutes, then 2.0 ATA, 90 minutes)	NBO	4.0 weeks	2
Ducasse [31]	1995	France	13/13	NA	NA	<12 hours	HBO (2.5 ATA, 2 hours) + NBO (100% O ₂ , 4 hours +50%O ₂ , 6 hours)	NBO (100% O ₂ , 6 hours +50% O ₂ , 6 hours)	21 days	4
Mathieu [32]	1996	France	299/276	NA	NA	<12 hours	HBO (2.5 ATA, 90 minutes)	NBO (12 hours)	1.0 month	2
Schein- kestel [33]	1999	Austra- lia	104/87	36.3	81.7% (156/35)	Not limited	HBO (2.8 ATA, 60 minutes)	NBO (100 minutes)	1.0 month	4
Weaver [34]	2002	US	76/76	35.5	71.1% (108/44)	<24 hours	HBO 1 (3.0 ATA, 1 hours and 2.0 ATA, 1 hours) + HBO 2 (2.0 ATA, 2 hours)	NBO	6.0 weeks	5
Annane [35]	2011	France	93/86	33.0	41.3% (74/105)	<12 hours	HBO 1 (2.0 ATA, 2 hours) + NBO (4 h)	NBO (6 hours)	1.0 month	3
Annane [35]	2011	France	105/101	37.5	43.2% (89/117)	<12 hours	HBO 2 (2.0 ATA, 2 hours) + NBO (4 h)	HBO 1 (2.0 ATA, 2 hours) +NBO (4 hours)	1.0 month	2

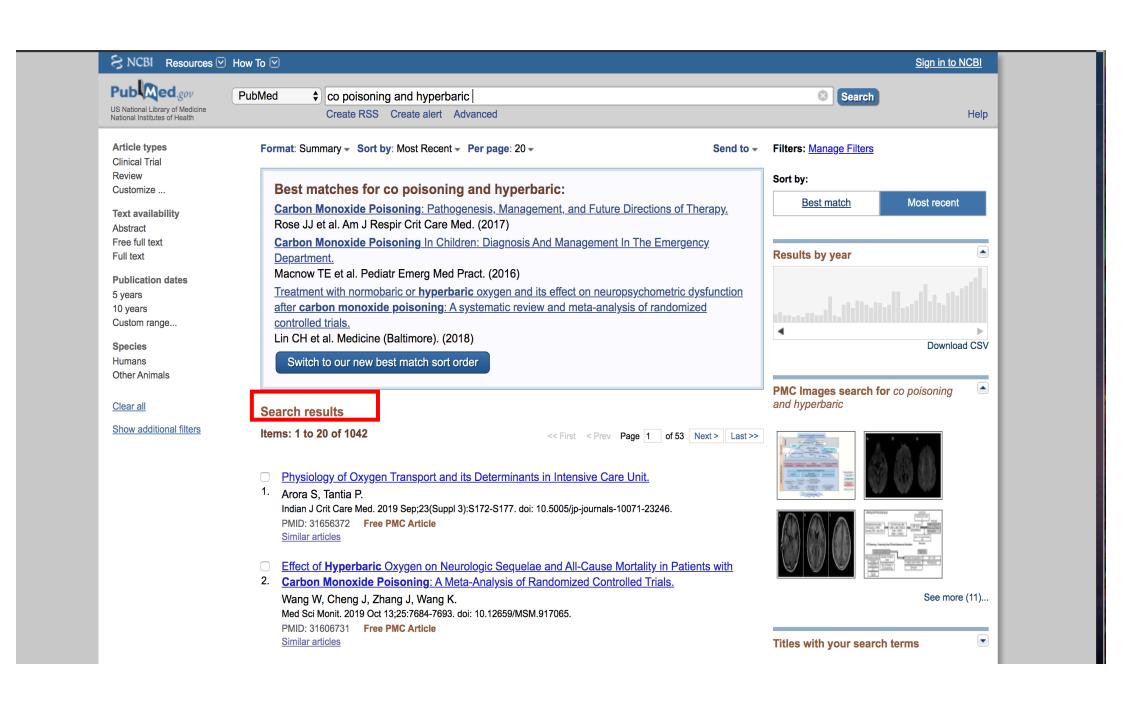
ATA – atmosphere absolute; HBO – hyperbaric oxygen; NBO – normobaric oxygen.

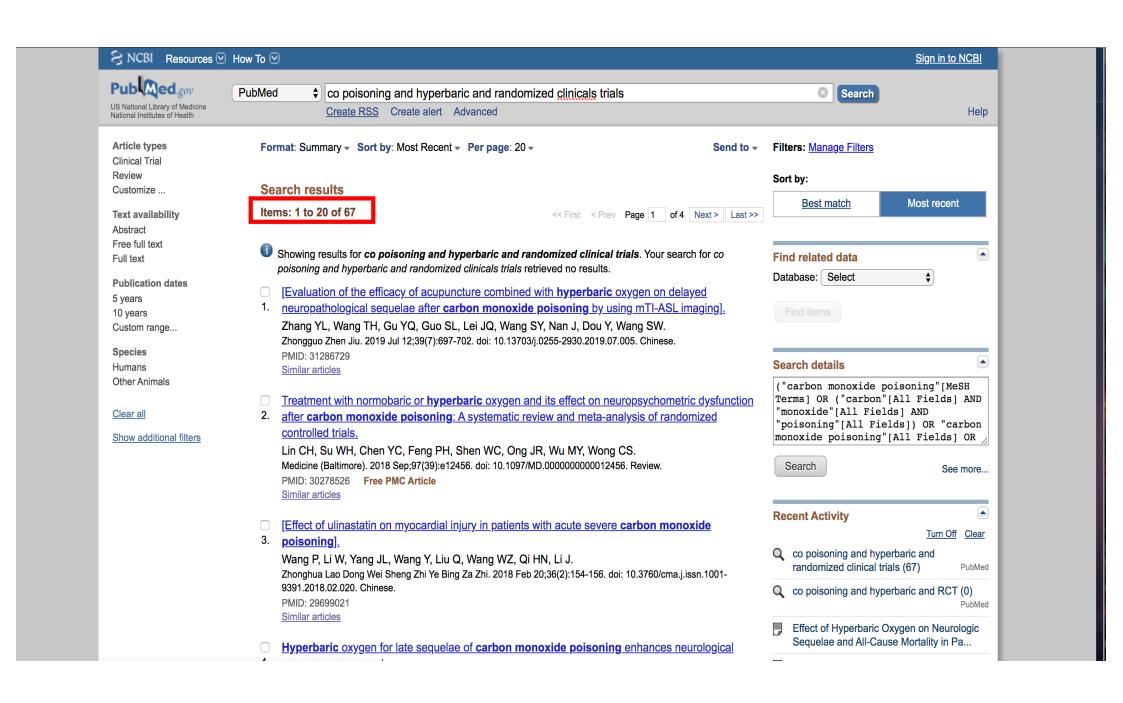
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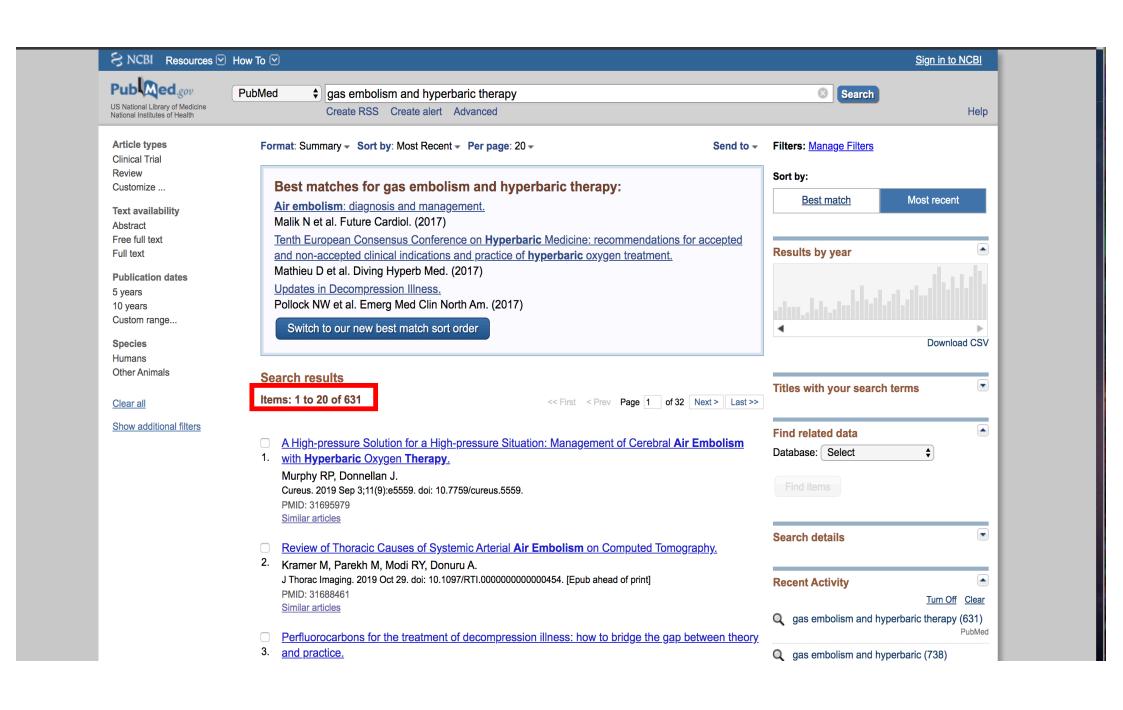
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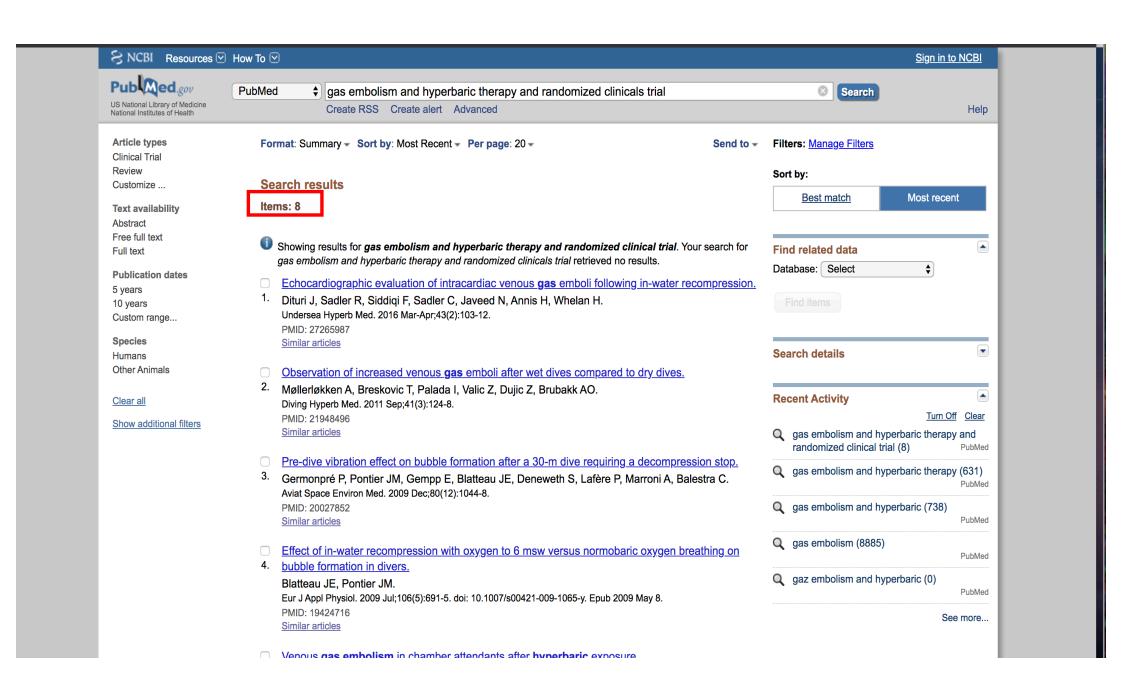
Ressources







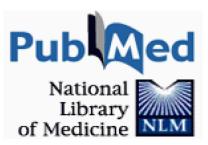




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Ressources







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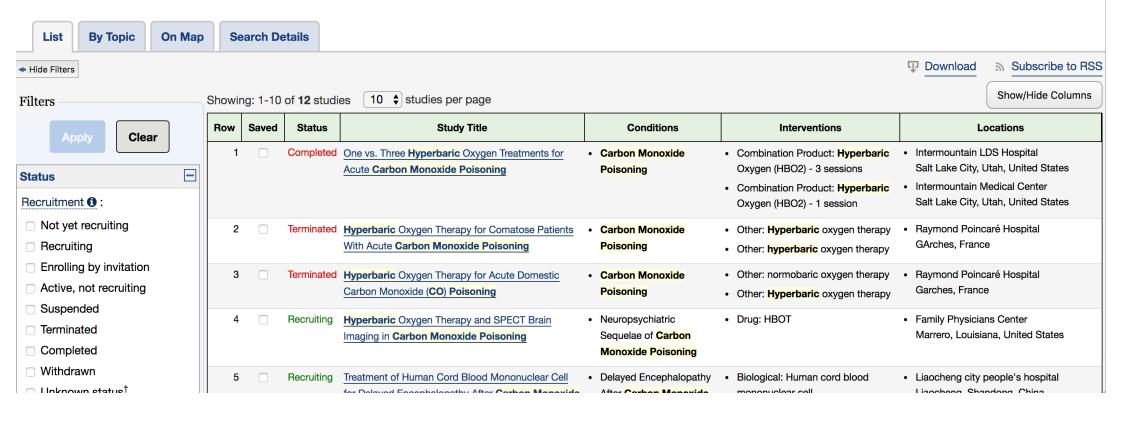
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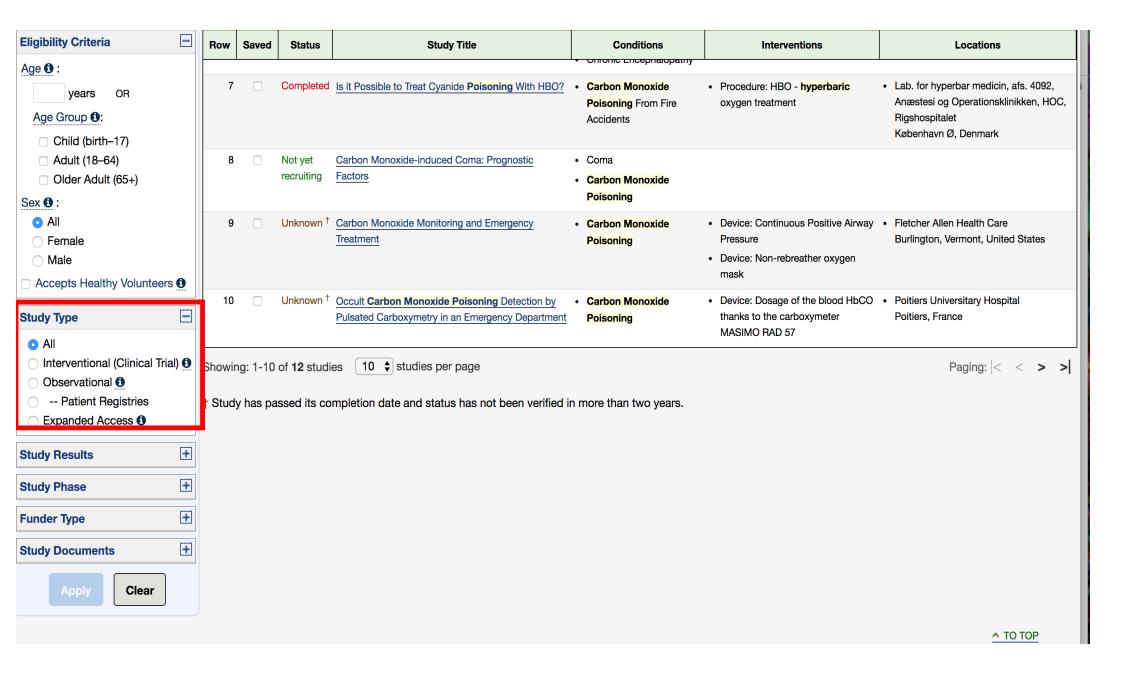
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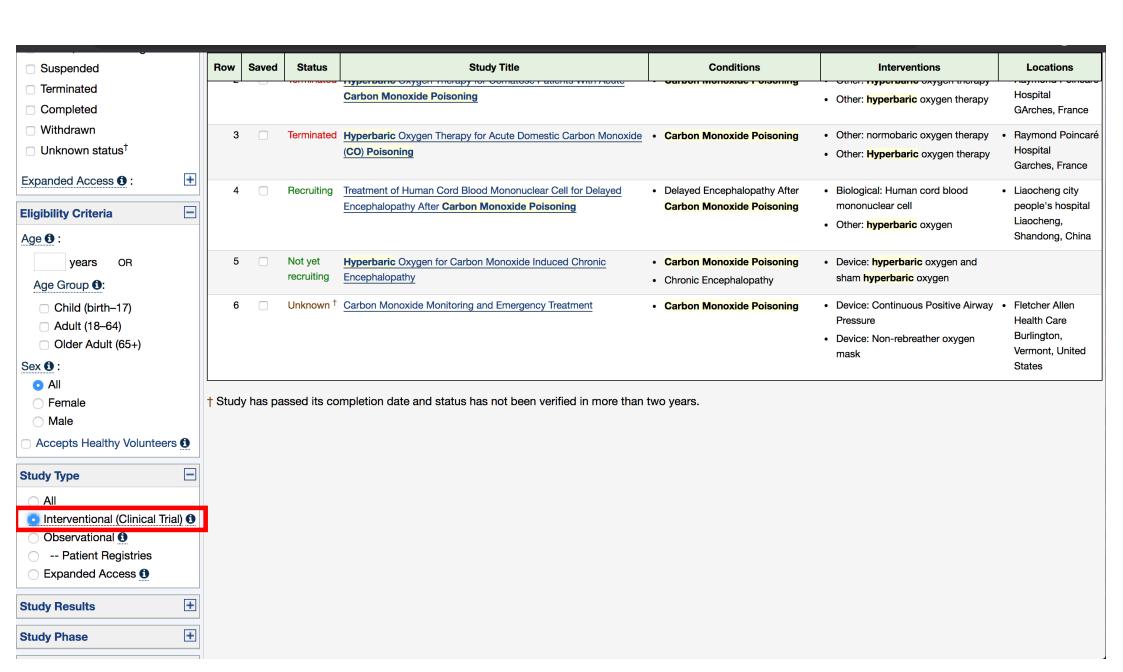
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12 Studies found for: hyperbaric | CO Poisoning

Also searched for Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. See Search Details

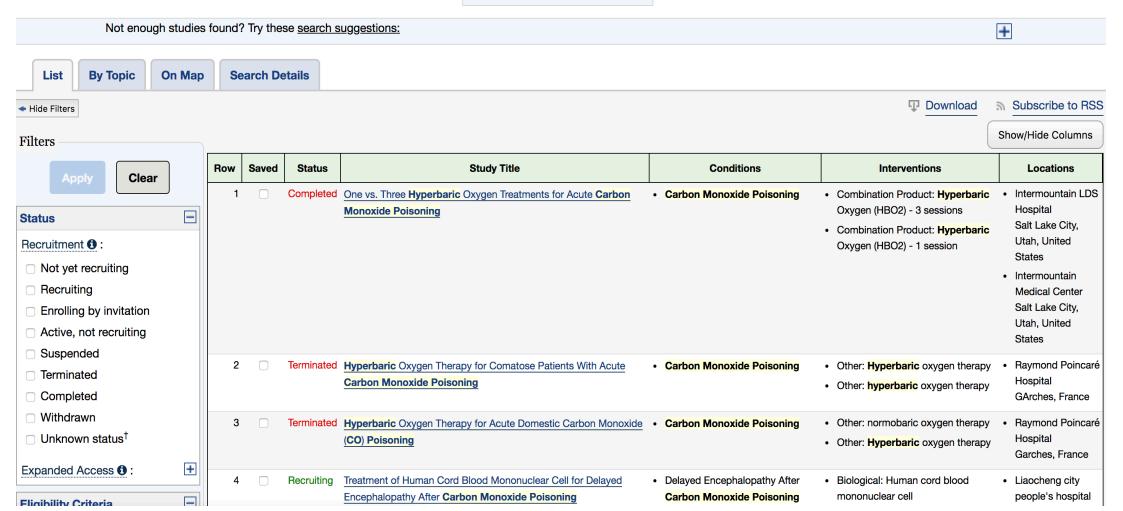






6 Studies found for: hyperbaric | Interventional Studies | CO Poisoning

Also searched for Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. See Search Details



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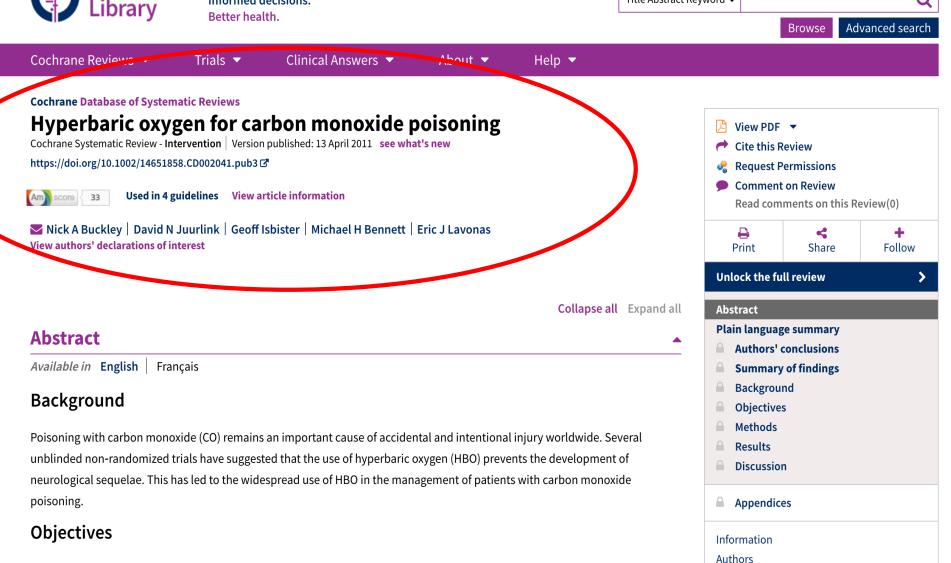
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neurologic sequelae at one month, while four others did not. One of these is an incomplete publication (an abstract of an interim analysis). Although pooled random effects meta-analysis does not suggest a significant benefit from HBOT (OR for neurological deficits 0.78, 95%CI 0.54 to 1.12), significant methodologic and statistical heterogeneity was apparent among the trials, and this result should be interpreted cautiously. Moreover, design or analysis flaws were evident in all trials. Importantly, the conclusions of one positive trial may have been influenced by failure to adjust for multiple hypothesis testing, while interpretation of the other positive trial is hampered by a high risk of bias introduced during the analysis including an apparent change in the primary outcome. Both were also stopped early 'for benefit', which is likely to have inflated the observed effect. In contrast three negative trials had low power to detect a benefit of HBO due to exclusion of severely poisoned patients in two and very poor follow-up in the other. One trial that was said to be finished around eight years ago has not reported the final analysis in any forum.

Authors' conclusions

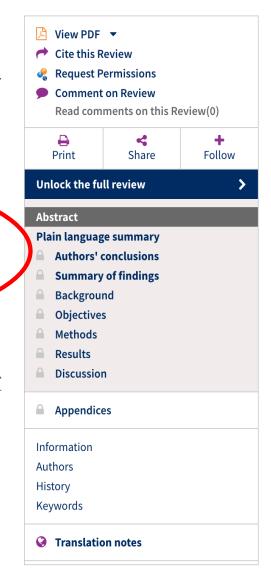
Existing randomised trials do not establish whether the administration of HBO to patients with carbon monoxide poisoning reduces the incidence of adverse neurologic outcomes. Additional research is needed to better define the role, if any, of HBO in the treatment of patients with carbon monoxide poisoning. This research question is ideally suited to a multi-center randomised controlled trial.

Plain language summary

Available in English Français தமிழ்

There is insufficient evidence to support the use of hyperbaric oxygen for treatment of patients with carbon monoxide poisoning

Many people are poisoned by carbon monoxide gas each year, either intentionally (e.g. in suicide attempts) or by accident. Carbon monoxide interferes with oxygen transport in the body, and can also directly damage a variety of organs including the brain. The usual treatment involves removing the affected person from the source of the gas, general supportive care, and administering oxygen which hastens the elimination of carbon monoxide from the body. High pressure oxygen (hyperbaric oxygen) is only available at a few hospitals, and it is sometimes used to speed this process even further. However, the review of published trials found conflicting, potentially biased, and generally weak evidence regarding the usefulness of byperbaric oxygen.



Les limites

Puissance

Volume de patients et de centres.....

Original Article

Outcome and prognostic factors of patients treated in the intensive care unit for carbon monoxide poisoning



Wei-Chih Liao a,b,c,1, Wen-Chien Cheng a,b,1, Biing-Ru Wu a,b, Wei-Chun Chen a,b,d, Chih-Yu Chen a,b, Chia-Hung Chen a,d,*, Chih-Yen Tu a,b,c,**, Te-Chun Hsia a,b,d

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Treatment of acute carbon monoxide poisoning with induced hypothermia

Clinical and Experimental Emergency Medicine

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Department of Emergency Medicine, ¹Ajou University Hospital, ²Ajou University School of Medicine, Suwon, Korea

Objective The effect of induced hypothermia on severe acute carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning remains to be addressed further. We investigated the effect of induced hypothermia on severe acute CO poisoning.

Methods Retrospective chart review was conducted for patients who diagnosed as severe acute CO poisoning in emergency department and underwent induced hypothermia from May 2013 to May 2014. Hospital courses with critical medication and major laboratory results were investigated through the chart review.

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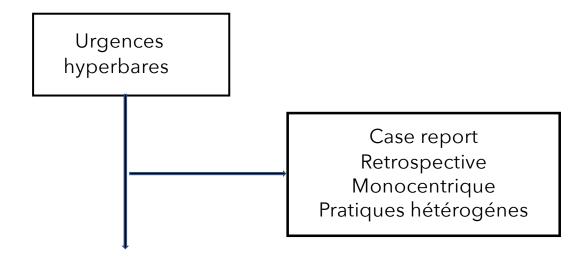
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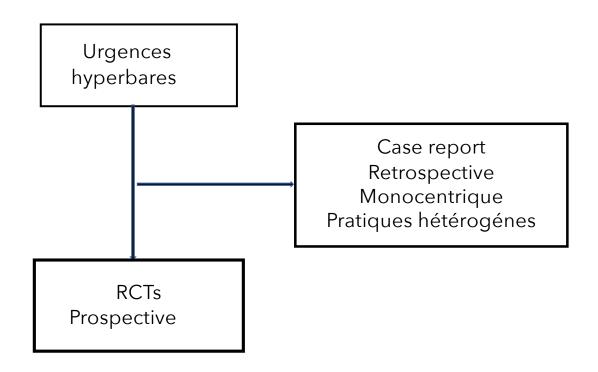
Inscription *clinicaltrial.gov*

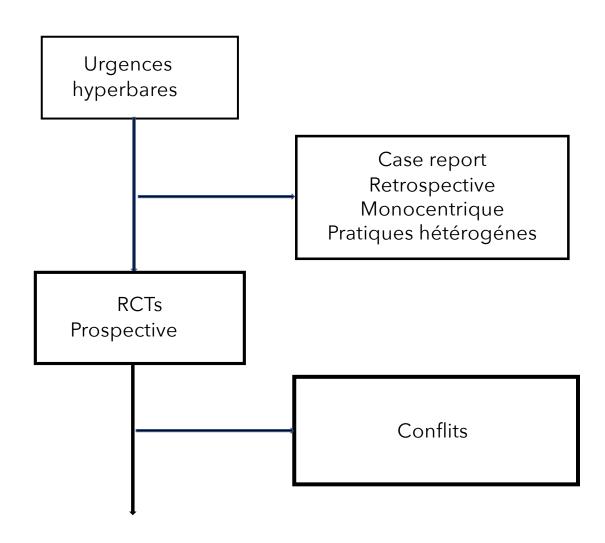
Pourtant bénéfique:

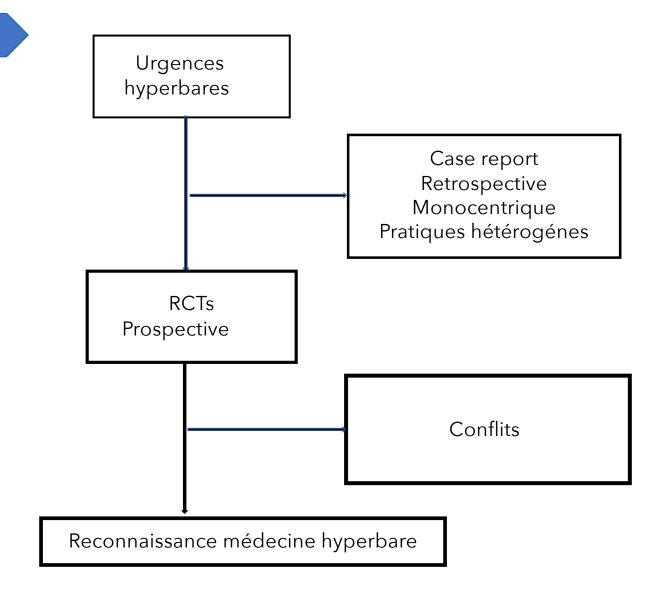
- du point de vue médical (SIGAPS,...)
- du point de vue médico administratif (€)

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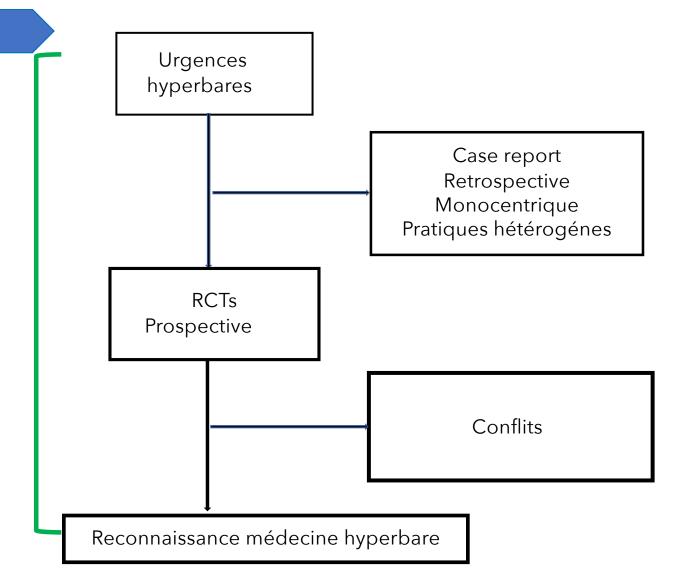








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