

ResQPOD[®] ITD Key Study Summary

The ResQPOD, or an earlier version of the impedance threshold device (ITD), has been the subject of over 40 published animal and clinical studies. In 2011, *The Lancet* published the first clinical trial demonstrating improved long-term survival following cardiac arrest with device technology. In this study, when the ResQPOD was used in combination with active compression decompression cardiopulmonary resuscitation (ACD-CPR), **patients had a 53% improvement in survival to hospital discharge with favorable neurologic outcome, and this survival benefit persisted to one year.**(41) An ITD carries a Class II recommendation as a CPR adjunct in the 2010 American Heart Association (AHA) guidelines.(34)

HUMAN CLINICAL TRIALS

The ResQPOD ITD has been evaluated in 18 clinical trials during both

- ◆ Conventional, standard manual CPR: 16,17,19,25,26,29, 30,31,32,33,35,39,42
- ◆ ACD-CPR: 4,13,14,18,26,41

These studies have shown that the ResQPOD:

- Improves hemodynamics:
 - ◆ Increased ETCO₂ (4,39)
 - ◆ Systolic BP during cardiac arrest improved 20 - 97% (4,17)
 - ◆ Mean coronary perfusion pressure improved 70% (4)
- Improves short- and/or long-term survival from prehospital cardiac arrest:
 - ◆ Survival to ED admission improved 50 - 71% (19,39)
 - ◆ Survival to 24 hrs in all patients improved 45 - 68% (13,14)
 - ◆ ROSC rates improved 31 - 80% (4,25)
 - ◆ Survival to hospital discharge improved 30 - 98% (25,30,42)
 - ◆ Survival to hospital discharge with favorable neurologic outcome improved 53 - 120% (30,31,35,41,42)
 - ◆ Survival to one year with favorable neurologic outcome improved 49% (41)
 - ◆ Meta-analysis showed more than doubling of favorable neurologic outcome (26)
- Improves short- and/or long-term survival from in-hospital cardiac arrest:
 - ◆ Survival to hospital discharge rates improved 60 - 65% with adoption of AHA guidelines (including an ITD) (32,33)
- Provides benefit in non-V-fib cardiac arrest rhythms:
 - ◆ In PEA patients, survival to 24 hrs more than doubled (16) and survival to hospital discharge improved >100% (32)
 - ◆ Survival in patients presenting in asystole tripled (19)
- Works effectively on a variety of airway adjuncts (3,18,36 [manikin])
- Is clinically and cost-effective (42)

ANIMAL STUDIES

The ResQPOD ITD has been evaluated in 23 animal studies during both

- ◆ Conventional, standard manual CPR: 2,3,5,7,8,12,15,22, 23,24,25,27
- ◆ ACD-CPR: 1,3,6,7,9,10,11,12,20,21,24,28,37,38,40

These studies have shown that the ResQPOD:

- Improves hemodynamics and vital organ blood flow:
 - ◆ Increased cardiac output (22), coronary perfusion pressure (1,5,9,10,15,20,21,22,24,25) and blood flow to the heart (2,5,7[doubles],10)
 - ◆ Increased cerebral perfusion pressure (20,22,23,24,25) and blood flow to the brain (1,2[≥50%],5,9,10,20,22,23, 24,25,27)
 - ◆ Raised aortic blood pressure (1,8,9,10,11,15,24)
 - ◆ Lowered intracranial pressure during the chest wall recoil phase of CPR (23,25)
 - ◆ Increased ETCO₂ (8,22)
- Enhances negative intrathoracic pressure with an LMA (3,12)
- Improves survival (1,8,21,28) and neurologically-intact survival (8,20)
- Improves hemodynamics and survival when used in combination with sodium nitroprusside (37,38,40)
- Improves cerebral metabolism (11) and hemodynamics (9,11) during hypothermic cardiac arrest, and induces cerebral hypothermia more rapidly after ROSC (21)
- Increases the likelihood of successful defibrillation (1) or the total energy required for successful defibrillation (21,23,28)
- Circulates drugs more effectively (9)
- Improves hemodynamics in a pediatric model of cardiac arrest (10,23,25)
- Optimizes and complements current AHA CPR recommendations (22,27)

Finally, the best outcomes following cardiac arrest will be achieved combining a continuum of care and therapies, not a single drug or device. ACSI supports the approach taken by the Take Heart America™ Demonstration Project, which promotes a full spectrum of optimal therapies, including public recognition, widespread CPR training, performance of high-quality CPR with an ITD, and definitive, specialized care at Level One Cardiac Arrest Centers (42) offering state-of-the-art post-resuscitation care to optimize neurologic recovery (e.g. therapeutic hypothermia). Go to www.takeheartamerica.org for more information.

IMPEDANCE THRESHOLD DEVICE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. **Lurie KG** et al. Improving ACD-CPR with an inspiratory impedance valve. *Circulation* 1995;91(6):1629-1632.
2. **Lurie KG** et al. Optimizing standard CPR with an inspiratory impedance threshold valve. *Chest* 1998;113(4):1084-1090.
3. **Lurie KG** et al. Potential role of the vocal cords during CPR. *Circulation* 1998;98(17):I-478.
4. **Plaisance P** et al. Inspiratory impedance during ACD-CPR: a randomized evaluation in patients in cardiac arrest. *Circulation* 2000;101(9):989-994.
5. **Lurie KG** et al. Improving standard CPR with an inspiratory impedance threshold valve in a porcine model of cardiac arrest. *Anesth Analg* 2001;93(3):649-655.
6. **Voelckel WG** et al. The effects of PEEP during ACD-CPR with the inspiratory threshold valve. *Anesth Analg* 2001;92(4):967-974.
7. **Langhelle A** et al. Inspiratory impedance threshold valve during CPR. *Resuscitation* 2002;52:39-48.
8. **Lurie KG** et al. Use of an inspiratory impedance valve improves neurologically intact survival in a porcine model of ventricular fibrillation. *Circulation* 2002;105(1):124-129.
9. **Raedler C** et al. Vasopressor response in a porcine model of hypothermic cardiac arrest is improved with ACD-CPR using the inspiratory impedance threshold valve. *Anesth Analg* 2002;95(6):1496-1502.
10. **Voelckel WG** et al. Effects of ACD-CPR with the inspiratory threshold valve in a young porcine model of cardiac arrest. *Pediatr Res* 2002;51(4):523-527.
11. **Bahlmann L** et al. Brain metabolism during CPR assessed with microdialysis. *Resuscitation* 2003;59(2):255-260.
12. **Lurie KG** et al. Evaluation of a prototypic inspiratory impedance threshold valve designed to enhance the efficiency of CPR. *Respir Care* 2003;48(1):52-57.
13. **Wolcke BB** et al. Comparison of standard CPR versus the combination of ACD-CPR and an inspiratory impedance threshold device for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. *Circulation* 2003;108(18):2201-2205.
14. **Plaisance P** et al. Evaluation of an impedance threshold device in patients receiving ACD-CPR for out of hospital cardiac arrest. *Resuscitation* 2004;61:265-271.
15. **Yannopoulos D** et al. Reducing ventilation frequency combined with an inspiratory impedance device improves CPR efficiency in a swine model of cardiac arrest. *Resuscitation* 2004 ;61:75-82.
16. **Aufderheide TP** et al. Clinical evaluation of an inspiratory impedance threshold device during standard CPR in patients with out of hospital cardiac arrest. *Crit Care Med* 2005;33:734-740.
17. **Pirralo RG** et al. Effect of an inspiratory impedance threshold device on hemodynamics during conventional manual CPR. *Resuscitation* 2005;66:13-20.
18. **Plaisance P** et al. Use of an inspiratory ITD on a facemask and ET tube to reduce intrathoracic pressures during the decompression phase of ACD-CPR. *Crit Care Med* 2005;33(5):990-994.
19. **Thayne R** et al. Use of an ITD improves short-term outcomes following out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. *Resuscitation* 2005;67(1):103-108.
20. **Metzger AK** et al. Effect of an ITD and a novel ACD-CPR device on cerebral perfusion pressures and 24-hour neurological survival in a porcine model of cardiac arrest. *Circulation* 2006;114(18):II-554.
21. **Srinivasan V** et al. Rapid induction of cerebral hypothermia is enhanced with active compression decompression plus inspiratory ITD CPR in a porcine model of cardiac arrest. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006;47(4):835-841.
22. **Yannopoulos D** et al. Clinical and hemodynamic comparison of 15:2 and 30:2 compression-to-ventilation ratios for CPR. *Crit Care Med* 2006;34(5):1444-1449.
23. **Alexander C** et al. Dual mechanism of blood flow augmentation to the brain using an ITD in a pediatric model of cardiac arrest. *Circulation* 2007;116(16):II-433.
24. **Yannopoulos D** et al. Lower extremity counterpulsation during the decompression phase of CPR improves hemodynamics and provides continuous forward carotid blood flow. *Circulation* 2007;116(16):II-485.
25. **Aufderheide TP** et al. From laboratory science to six emergency medical services systems: new understanding of the physiology of CPR increases survival rates after cardiac arrest. *Crit Care Med* 2008;36:S397-S404.
26. **Cabrini L** et al. Impact of ITDs on CPR: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled studies. *Crit Care Med* 2008;36(5):1625-1632.
27. **Lurie KG** et al. Comparison of a 10-breaths-per-minute versus a 2-breaths-per-minute strategy during CPR in a porcine model of cardiac arrest. *Respir Care* 2008;52(7):862-870.
28. **Matsuura T** et al. An ITD combined with an automated ACD-CPR device (LUCAS) improves the chances for survival in pigs in cardiac arrest. *Circulation* 2008;118:S1449-1450.
29. **Aufderheide TP** et al. Ventilation rate and use of the ITD are correlated with hemodynamics during CPR in humans. *Circulation* 2009;120:S-669.
30. **Aufderheide TP** et al. Implementing the 2005 AHA guidelines improves outcomes after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. *Heart Rhythm* 2010;9(10):1357-1364.
31. **Hinchey PR** et al. Improved out-of-hospital cardiac arrest survival after the sequential implementation of the 2005 AHA guidelines for compressions, ventilations and induced hypothermia: the Wake County experience. *Ann Emerg Med* 2010;56(4):358-361.
32. **Thigpen K** et al. Implementing the 2005 AHA guidelines, including use of an ITD, improves hospital discharge rates after in-hospital cardiac arrest. *Respir Care* 2010;55(8):1014-1019.
33. **Thigpen K** et al. Implementation of the 2005 AHA guidelines improves in-hospital cardiac arrest survival rates in a community hospital: a 5-year case series. *Circulation* 2010;122:A48.
34. **2010 American Heart Association guidelines for CPR and ECC science.** *Circulation* 2010;122:S722.
35. **Dailey M** et al. Implementation of the AHA guidelines with a systems-based approach improves survival to hospital discharge following cardiac arrest. *Circulation* 2010;122:A51.
36. **Genzwuerker HV** et al. Influence of an impedance threshold valve on ventilation with supraglottic airway device during CPR in a manikin. *Resuscitation* 2010;81:1010-1013.
37. **Yannopoulos D** et al. Effects of epinephrine and sodium nitroprusside on left ventricular wall thickness and cavity size and carotid blood flow during CPR. *Circulation* 2010;122:A72.
38. **Yannopoulos D** et al. Sodium nitroprusside CPR improves vital organ perfusion and resuscitation outcomes in a porcine model of ischemia induced PEA. *Circulation* 2010;122:A163.
39. **Saussey J** et al. Optimization of CPR with an ITD, automated compression CPR and post-resuscitation in-the-field hypothermia improves short-term outcomes following cardiac arrest. *Circulation* 2010;122:A256.
40. **Yannopoulos D** et al. Sodium nitroprusside enhanced CPR improves survival with good neurologic function in a porcine model of prolonged cardiac arrest. *Crit Care Med* 2011;39(6):in press.
41. **Aufderheide T** et al. Standard CPR versus ACD-CPR with augmentation of negative intrathoracic pressure for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: a randomised trial. *Lancet* 2011;377(9762):301-311.
42. **Lick CJ** et al. Take Heart America™: a comprehensive, community-wide, systems-based approach to the treatment of cardiac arrest. *Crit Care Med* 2011;39(1):26-33.

The generally cleared indication for the ResQPOD is for a temporary increase in blood circulation during emergency care, hospital, clinic and home use. Studies are on-going in the United States to evaluate the long-term benefit of the ResQPOD for indications related to patients suffering from cardiac arrest. The studies listed here are not intended to imply specific outcome-based claims not yet cleared by the US FDA.

ADVANCED CIRCULATORY SYSTEMS, INC.
www.advancedcirculatory.com
1-877-737-7763

Perfusion on Demand



May 2011; 49-0341-000, 07