

Effect of hyperdynamic LVEF on ICU outcomes

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Abstract

Objective To study the effect of hyperdynamic left ventricular function on ICU outcomes.

Keywords: Intensive Care Unit, Hyperdynamic

1. Background

In a recent meta-analysis review by Huang et al. (2013) [1] the authors attempted to answer the question whether ventricular depression or dilation is associated with lower mortality rates. A total of 62 studies were reviewed and 14 included in the analysis. The meta-analysis failed to find any evidence to support the view that the survivors from severe sepsis or septic shock had lower ejection fractions. This study aims to further explore this research question using the MIMIC-II clinical database from the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center in Boston, MA [2].

2. Materials and Methods

We conducted a retrospective cohort study using the Multiparameter Intelligent Monitoring in Intensive Care II (MIMIC II) database. MIMIC II is a large open-access database, which includes data from electronic medical records of patients admitted to the ICUs at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center since 2001. The creation and use of the MIMIC database was approved by the institutional review boards of both Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (IRB protocol 2001-P-001699/3).

All adult patient records who underwent an echocardiograph in the database were screened for purposes of inclusion. Patients were excluded if their left-ventricular function was suppressed. The cohort characteristics used in this

study is shown in Figure 1. The study outcome was 28-day mortality among the entire patient cohort.

All statistical analysis was performed using R. Baseline comparisons were performed using Fisher tests for categorical variables with results reported as numbers and percentages. Continuously normally distributed variables were compared using *t*-tests and reported as median, while non-normally distributed data were compared using Mann-Whitney tests and reported as medians and interquartile range (IQR).

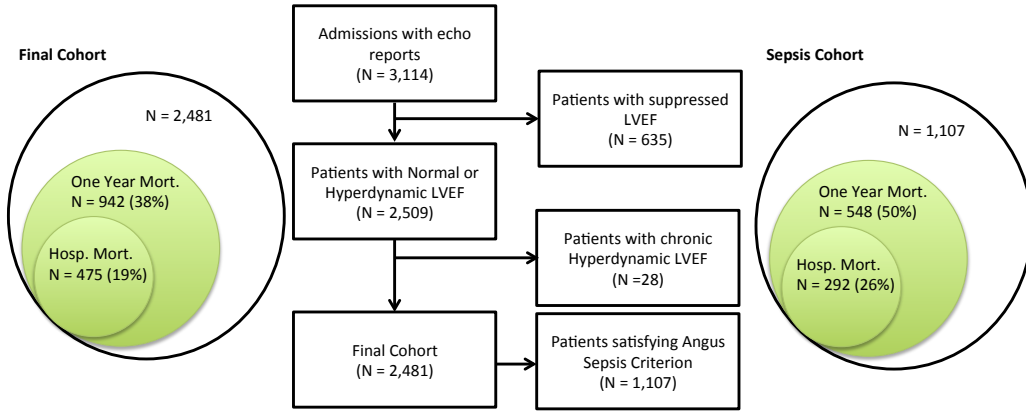


Figure 1: Patient record selection. Using the MIMIC II database we identified 2,481 patients that had a echo report.

3. Results

Table ?? highlights the results of the univariate analysis for all patients with hyperdynamic EF. Table ?? highlights the results of the univariate analysis for all patients with acute hyperdynamic EF. Significant values ($P < 0.05$) are shown in bold. Hyperdynamic patients are more likely to be female, be admitted to MICU, SICU and ventilated. Hyperdynamic patients also have higher risk of mortality, SOFA and SAPSI scores and stay longer in ICU. Table ?? looks at potential confounders for the cohort: hyperdynamic patients are more likely to have congestive heart failure, hypertension and cancer.

Table ?? highlights the results of the univariate analysis for all septic patients. Significant values ($P < 0.05$) are shown in bold. Hyperdynamic septic patients have a higher 28-day and ICU/hospital mortality are more

43 likely to be administered more fluids. The confounder analysis in Table ??
44 is inconclusive.

45 **References**

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	NLVEF (N=2237)	HDLVEF (N=244)
	N (%) or median (IQR)	
Age	65.78 (25.32)	68.54 (23.48)
Gender (Male)	1110 (49.62)	101 (41.39)*
Care Unit		
CCU	351 (14.15)	33 (1.33)
CSRU	175 (7.05)	25 (1.01)
MICU	1170 (47.16)	119 (4.80)
SICU	541 (21.81)	67 (2.70)
Labs		
Max wbc	13.60 (8.80)	15.30 (9.35)*
Wbc	11.05 (6.60)	11.80 (7.65)*
Max lactate	2.20 (2.30)	2.60 (2.92)*
Lactate	1.70 (1.25)	1.90 (1.36)*
Max createnine	1.10 (1.10)	1.20 (1.20)
Createnine	1.00 (0.90)	1.00 (0.92)
Co-morbidities		
Diabetes	567 (25.35)	67 (27.46)
Alcohol abuse	123 (5.50)	12 (4.92)
Arrhythmias	640 (28.61)	64 (26.23)
Valvular disease	294 (13.14)	37 (15.16)
Hypertension	771 (34.47)	108 (44.26)*
Renal failure	231 (10.33)	22 (9.02)
Chronic pulmonary	516 (23.07)	55 (22.54)
Liver disease	159 (7.11)	26 (10.66)
Cancer	93 (4.16)	15 (6.15)
Psychosis	79 (3.53)	9 (3.69)
Depression	116 (5.19)	14 (5.74)
CHF	739 (33.04)	101 (41.39)*
Treatments		
RRT	319 (14.26)	45 (18.44)
Vasopressor	995 (44.48)	135 (55.33)*
Ventilated	1365 (61.02)	173 (70.90)*
Fluids in 3-days (ml)	7675.80 (8998.60)	9088.46 (10902.17)*
Echo time (days)	0.98 (2.15)	1.06 (2.95)

Table 1: Characteristics of normal versus all HPEF patients

	NLVEF (N=2237)	HDLVEF (N=244)
	N (%)	N (%)
Dobutamine	27 (2.15)	5 (3.33)
Dopamine	129 (10.30)	17 (11.33)
Epinephrine	8 (0.64)	5 (3.33)*
Vasopressin	42 (3.35)	6 (4.00)
Levophed	220 (17.56)	34 (22.67)
Milrinone	7 (0.56)	4 (2.67)*
Neosynephrine	187 (14.92)	26 (17.33)

Table 2: Characteristics of vasopressors treatment upto 24 hours before echocardiogram

	Odds-ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	P-value
Age	0.9992 (0.9933,1.0049)	0.7910
Gender (Male)	0.9672 (0.7810,1.1974)	0.7596
Elixhauser Score	1.0728 (1.0542,1.0919)	< 0.01 *
SAPS-I	1.0737 (1.0509,1.0973)	< 0.01 *
Vasopressor	1.8616 (1.4831,2.3408)	< 0.01 *
HPEF	1.4743 (1.0642,2.0240)	0.0178 *

Table 3: Multivariate model predicting 28-day mortality for all patients

	Non-Septic (N=1374)	Septic (N=1107)
	N (%)	N (%)
NLVEF	1254 (91.27)	983 (88.80)*
HDLVEF	120 (8.73)	124 (11.20)*
Acute HDLVEF	24 (1.75)	45 (4.07)*

Table 4: Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction Characteristics for septic patients

	Hazard ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	P-value
Age	1.0068 (0.9905,0.9960)	<0.01*
Gender (Male)	0.9948 (0.9180,1.1007)	0.9111
Elixhauser Score	1.0282 (0.9646,0.9806)	<0.01*
SAPS-I	1.0153 (0.9756,0.9944)	<0.01*
Vasopressor	1.0300 (0.8796,1.0716)	0.5571
HPEF	1.0363 (0.8216,1.1334)	0.6643

Table 5: Multivariate Cox Hazard model predicting one-year mortality for all 28-day survivors