

DIE HERSTELLUNG DER TRANSPORTFÄHIGKEIT MITTELS PUMPENLOSER EXTRAKORPORALER LUNGENUNTERSTÜTZUNG (PECLA)

GIETL M, PHILIPP A, RENG M, ZIMMERMANN M, KAISER M, SCHMID FX, BIRNBAUM DE
KARDIOTECHNIK 2002;2002:11-24

CE1-14

Objective

Demonstrate feasibility of pumpless interventional Lung Assist for critical care transport.

Study Design

Observational clinical trial (1 group).

Study Population

6 patients with severe respiratory failure.

Methods

Patients received interventional Lung Assist at remote facility and were transported by ambulance (2 pts.) or helicopter (4 pts.) to a major trauma center.

Results

Patients mean age was 37 years. iLA was used for 7.7 days. Long-term survival after treatment in trauma center in 4 patients (complete recovery). 1 patient died after treatment with iLA. 1 patient with multiple injury died while still on the system.

Commentary

This paper shows feasibility of MEDEVAC with iLA in all cases safe critical care transfers from a remote facility to a trauma center could be achieved. This type of critical care transfer usually is a high-risk situation for patients with severe respiratory failure.

