

# La pression artérielle invasive

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• physiologie de la PA

• utilisation clinique de la PA

• physiologie de la PA

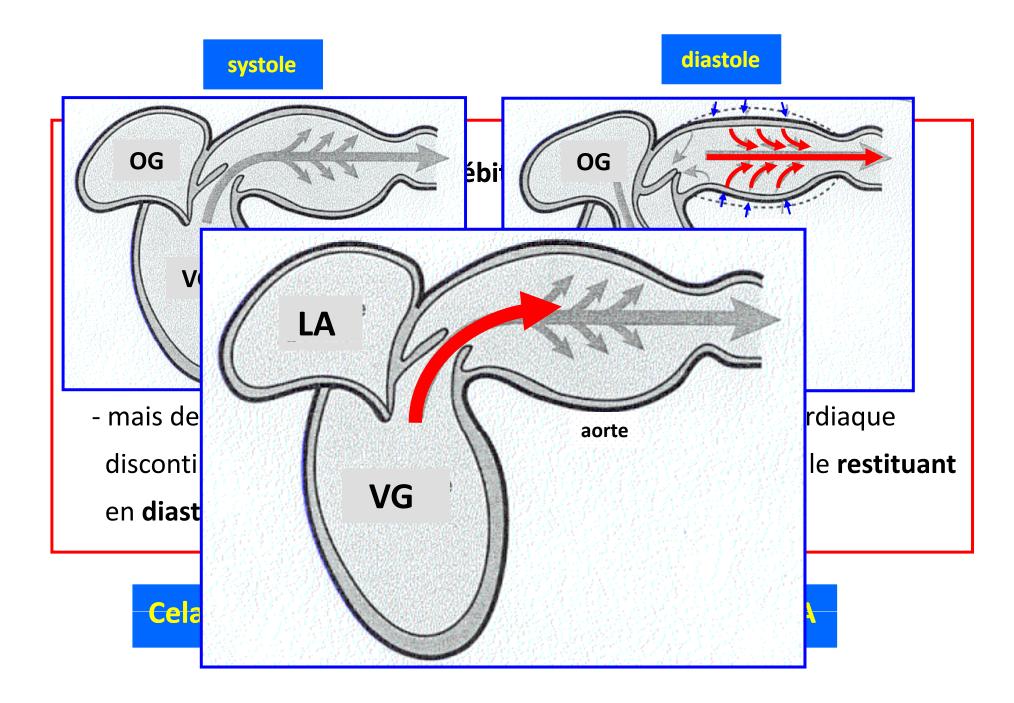
• utilisation clinique de la PA

### La pression artérielle est la résultante complexe :

- de l'éjection ventriculaire
- et des caractéristiques élastiques et résistives de l'arbre artériel

 $PAM = DC \times RVS$ 

 $DC = VES \times FC$ 



# On distingue:

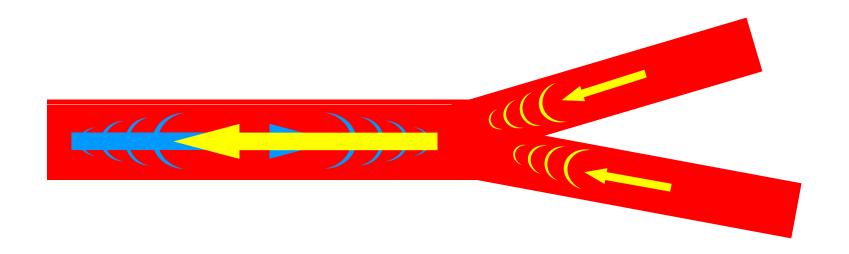
- La Pression centrale aortique
- La pression périphérique

# Déterminants de la pression aortique

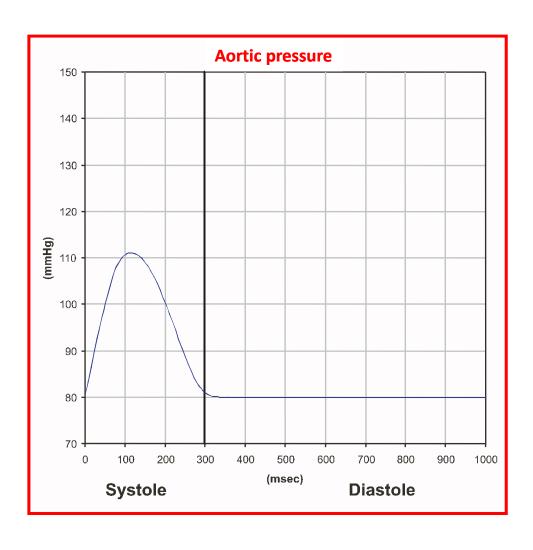
- Volume d'éjection systolique
- Degré de rigidité aortique
- Ondes de réflexion

# Pression aortique: Ondes de réflexion

L'onde de pression artérielle se réfléchit chaque fois qu'elle rencontre des zones de changement d'impédance (points de bifurcation)

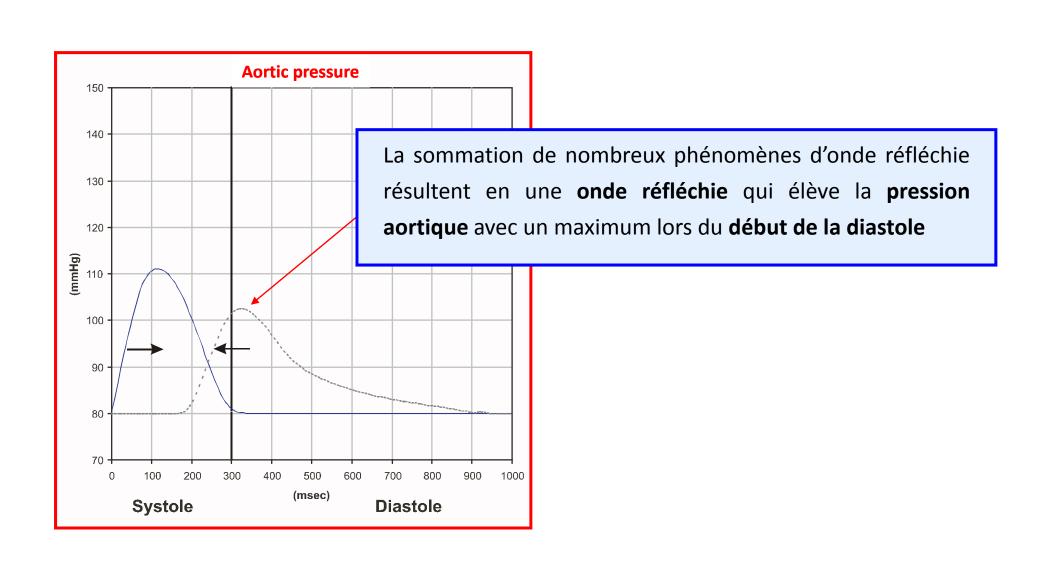


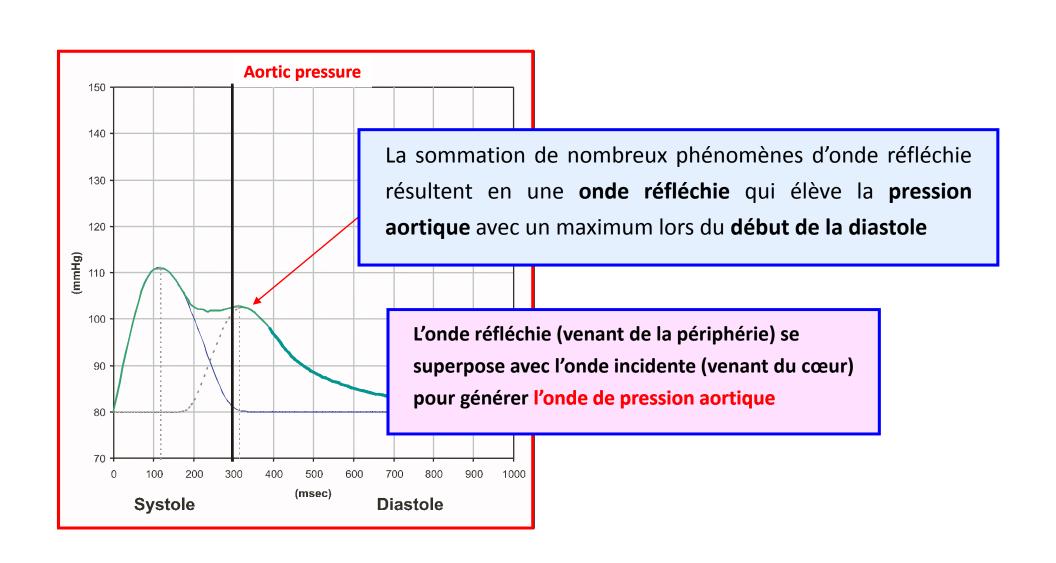
# Pression aortique: Ondes de réflexion

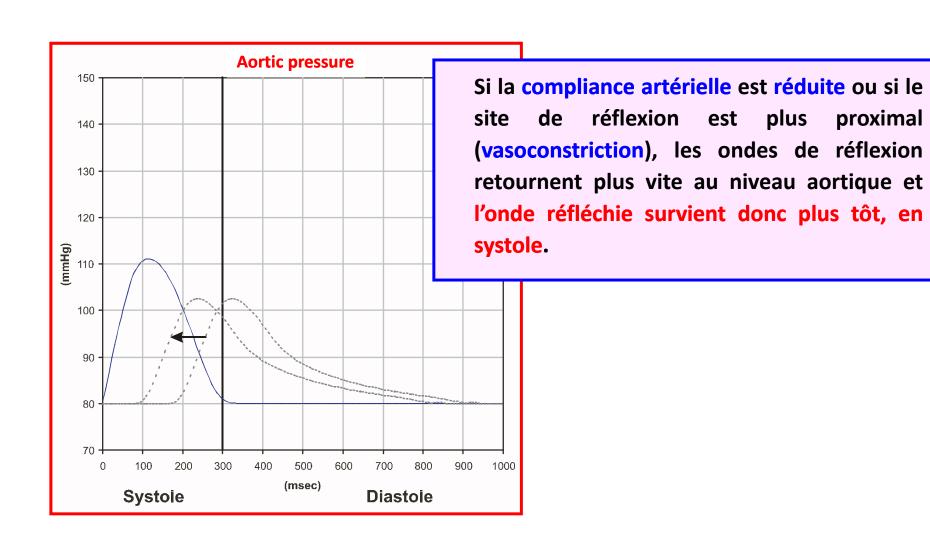


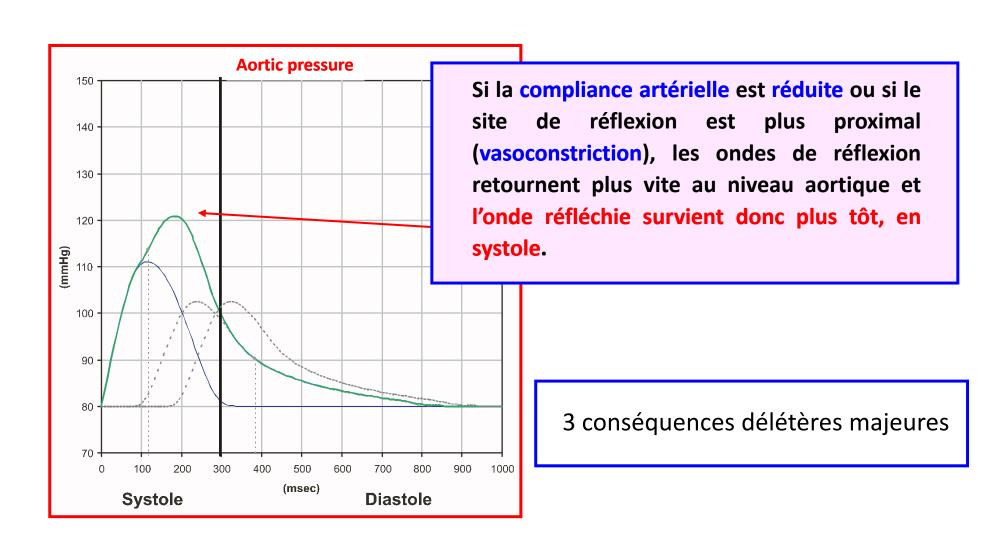
Si l'aorte était un **simple** tube **rigide** 

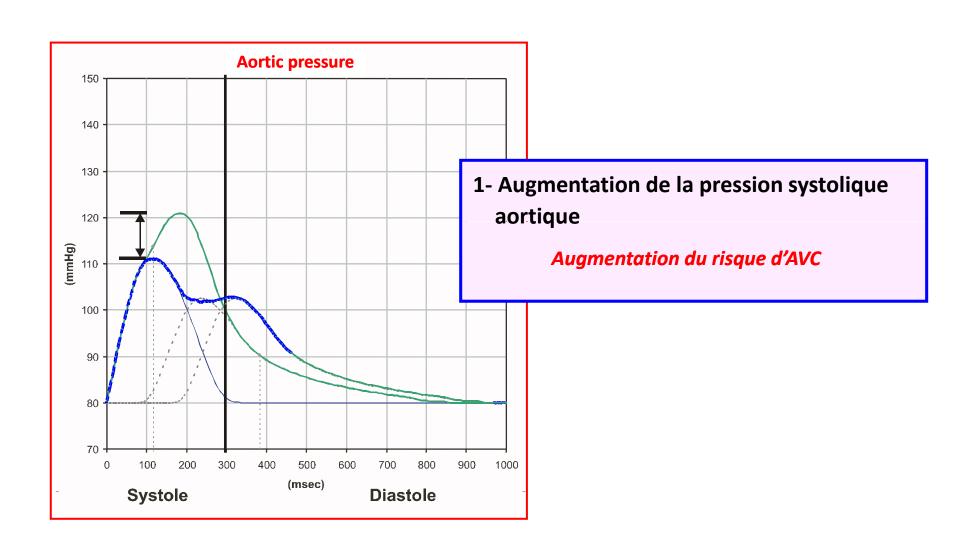
# Pression aortique: Ondes de réflexion

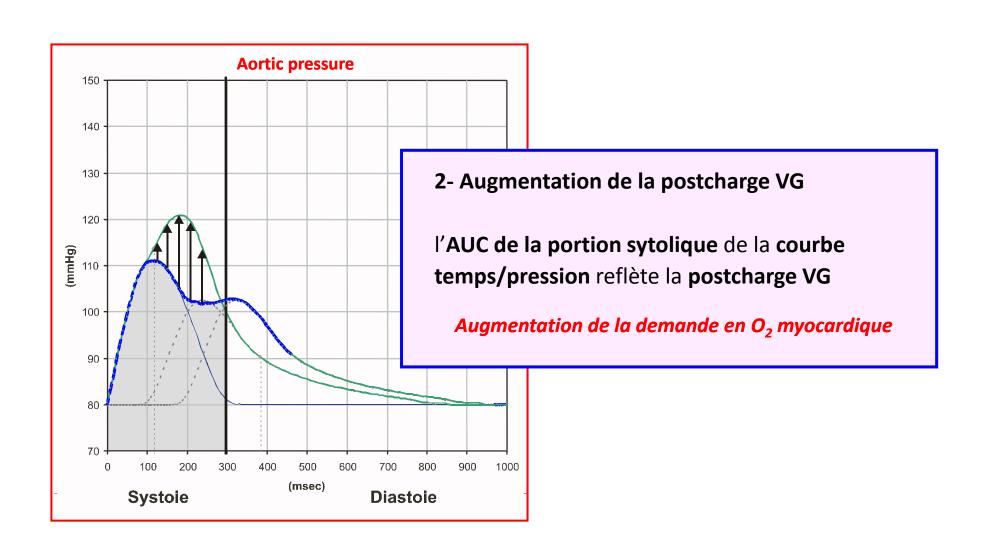


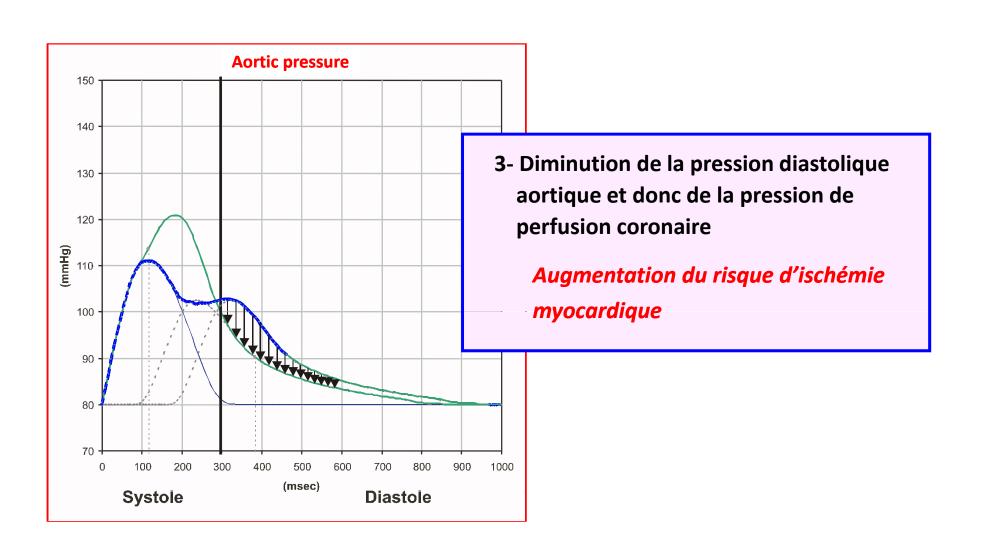


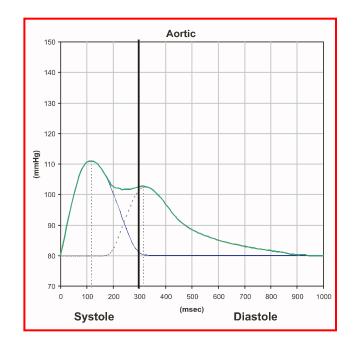


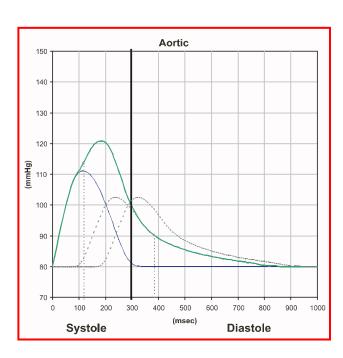




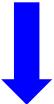




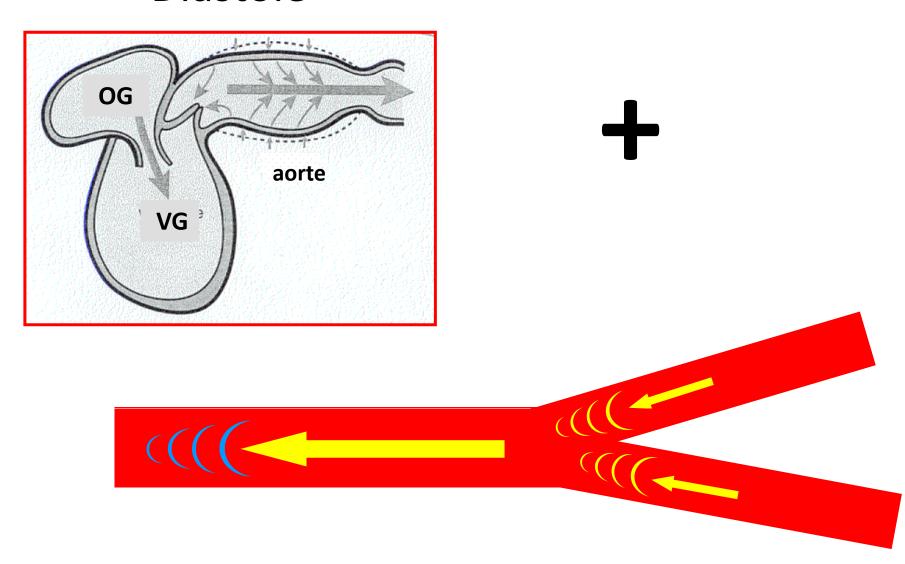


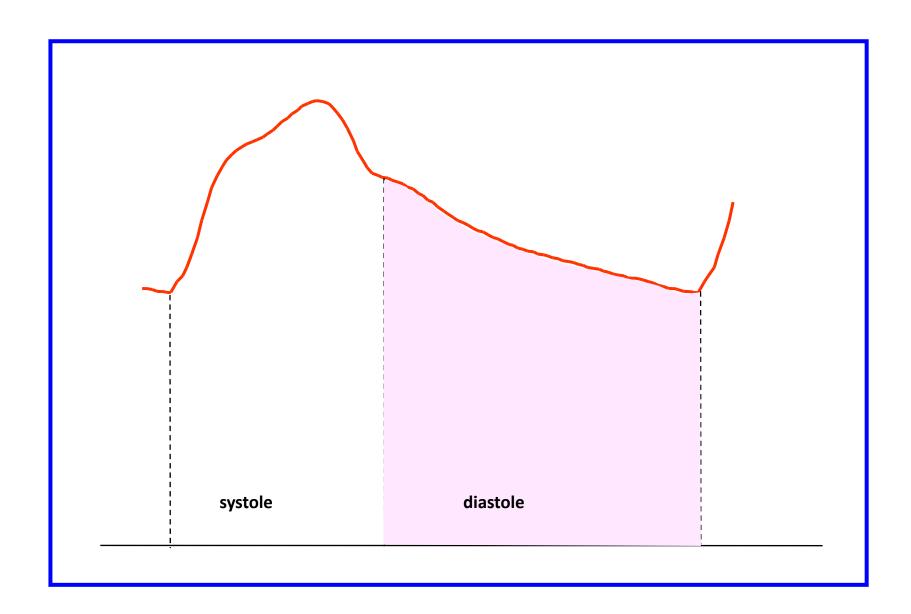


- Petite taille
- HTA
- Age élevé- Vasoconstriction

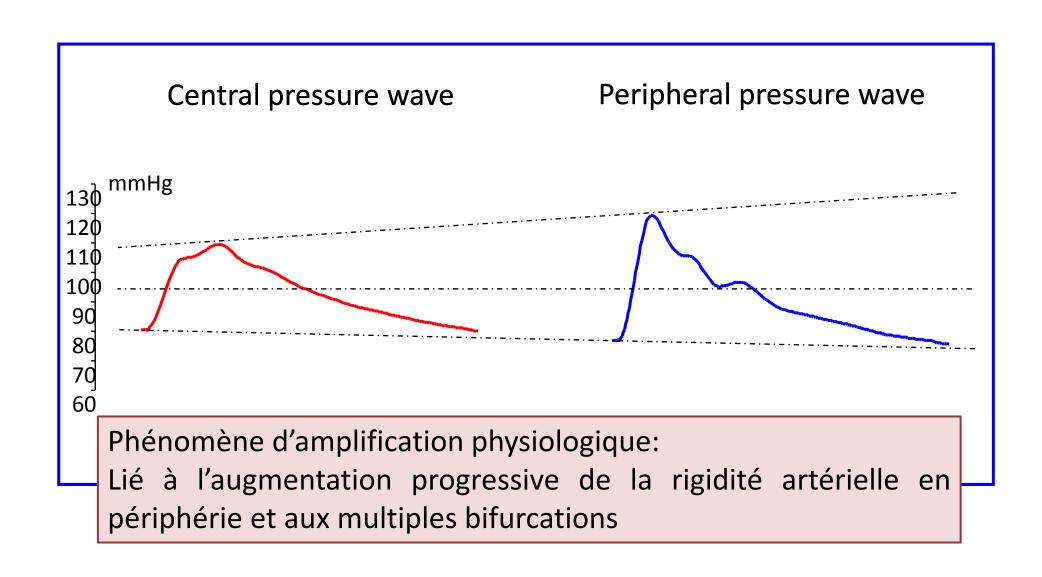


# Diastole





# La relation entre la pression périphérique et la pression aortique



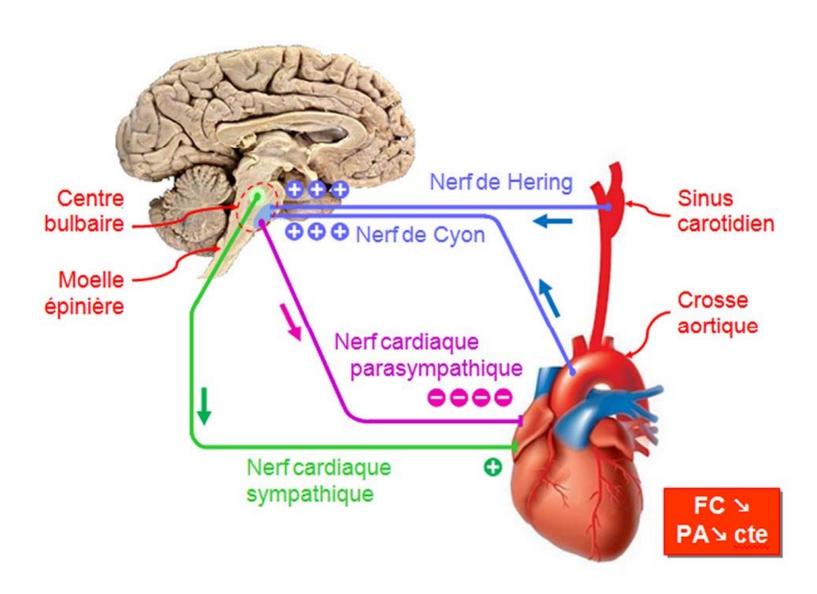
# Donc:

• La PAS périphérique > la PAS aortique

# Mais:

• La PAM périphérique = la PAM aortique

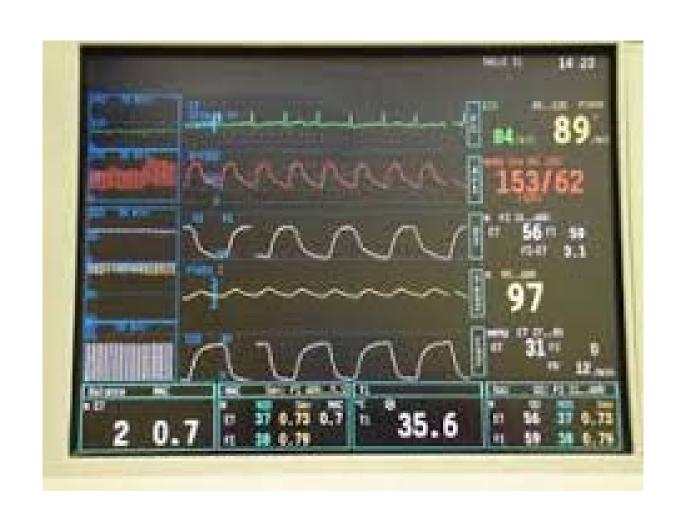
# Régulation de la PA



physiologie de la PA

• utilisation clinique de la PA

# Quelles sont les indications de la PA invasive en réanimation?



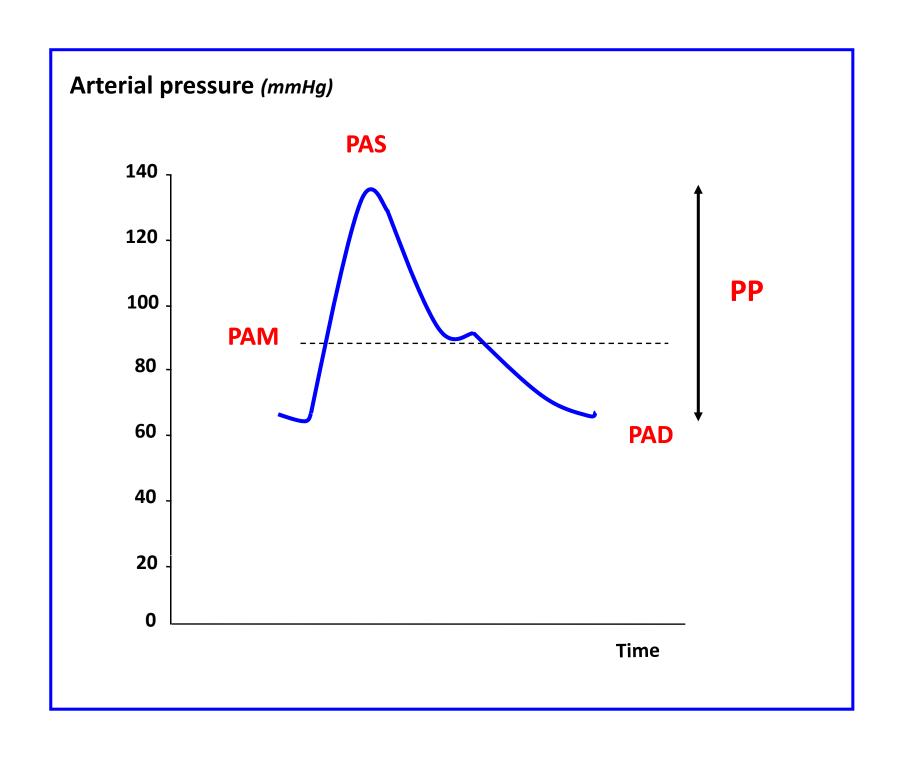
# Quelles sont les indications de la PA invasive en réanimation?

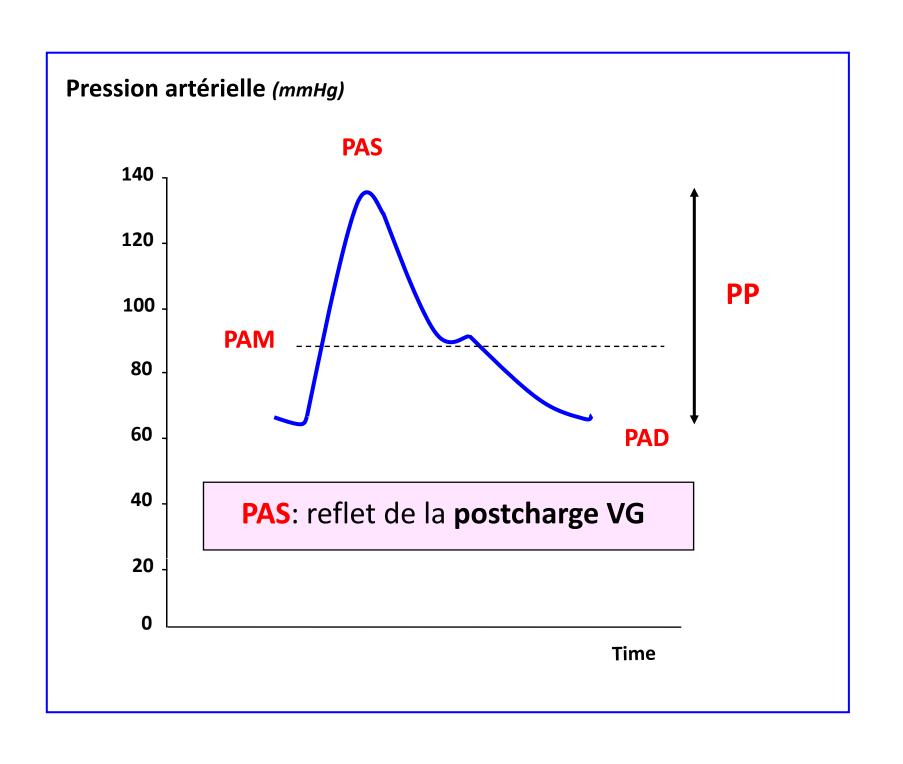
Instabilité hémodynamique

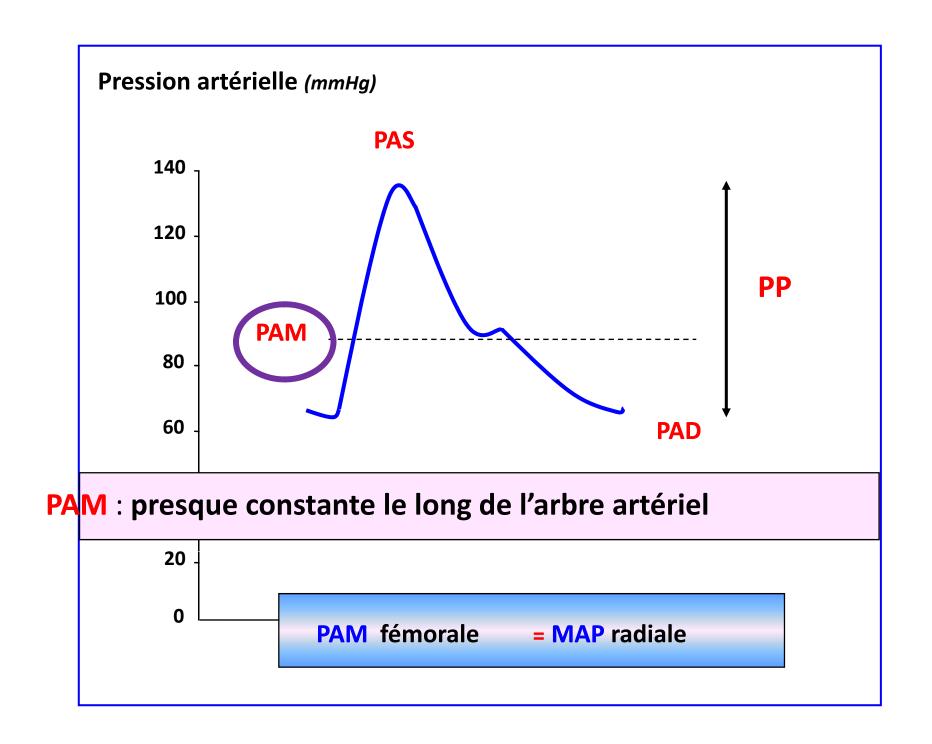
Recours aux vasopresseurs et tonicardiaques

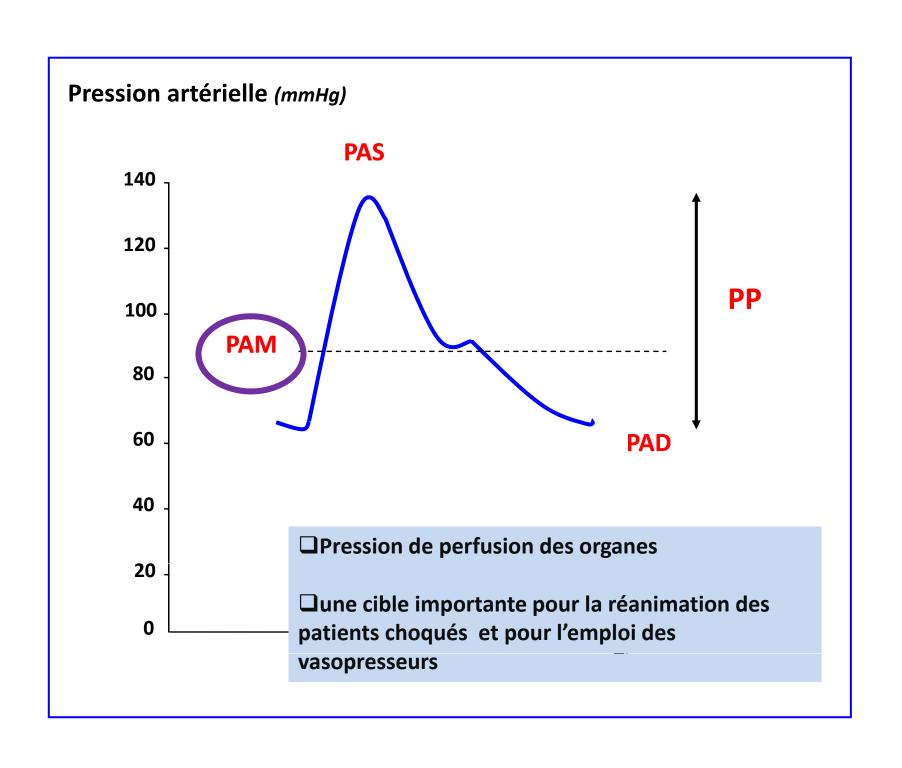
Urgences hypertensive

 Recours aux traitements par anti hypertenseurs

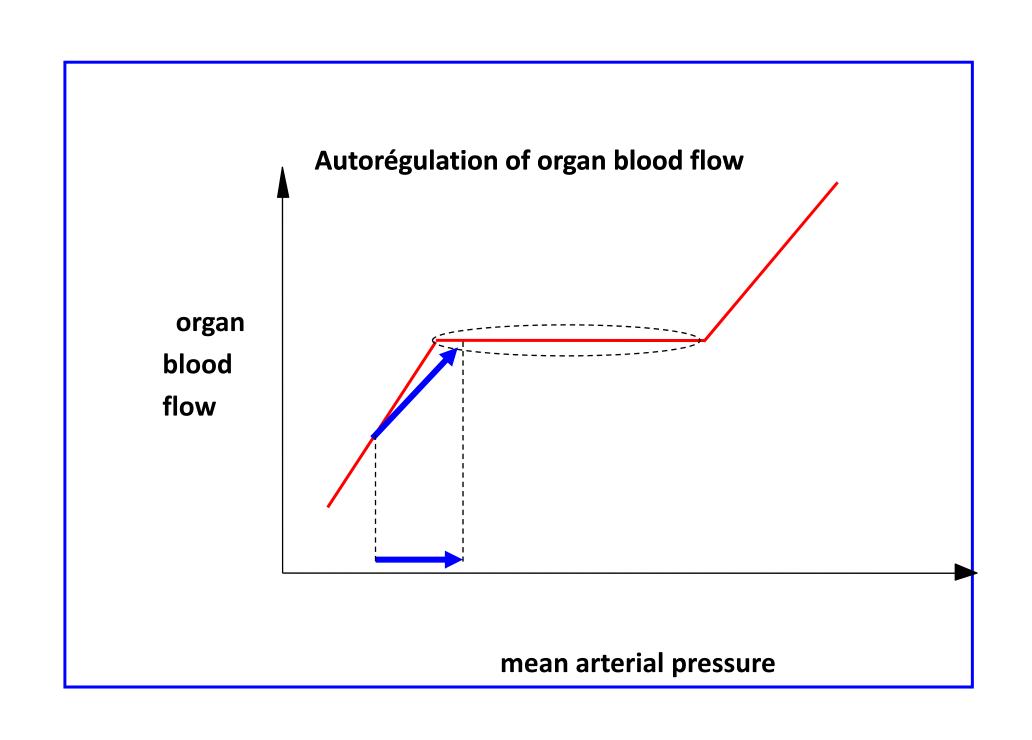


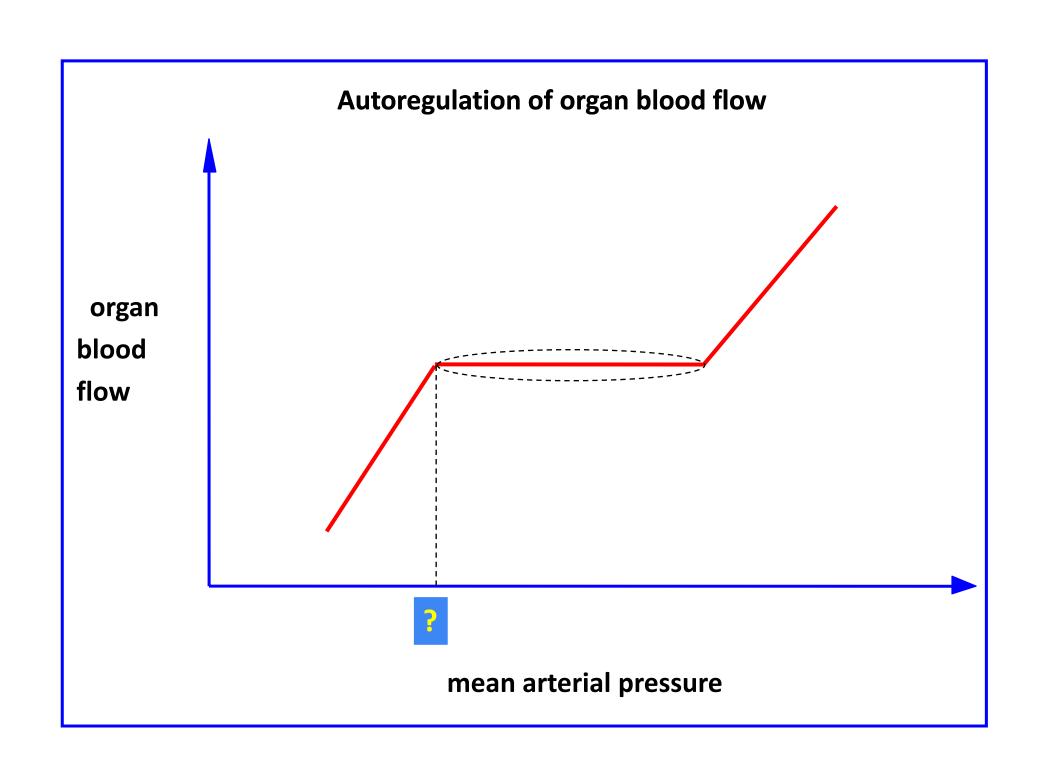






# PAM et choc septique





Intensive Care Med (2005) 31:1066–1071 DOI 10.1007/s00134-005-2688-z

ORIGINAL

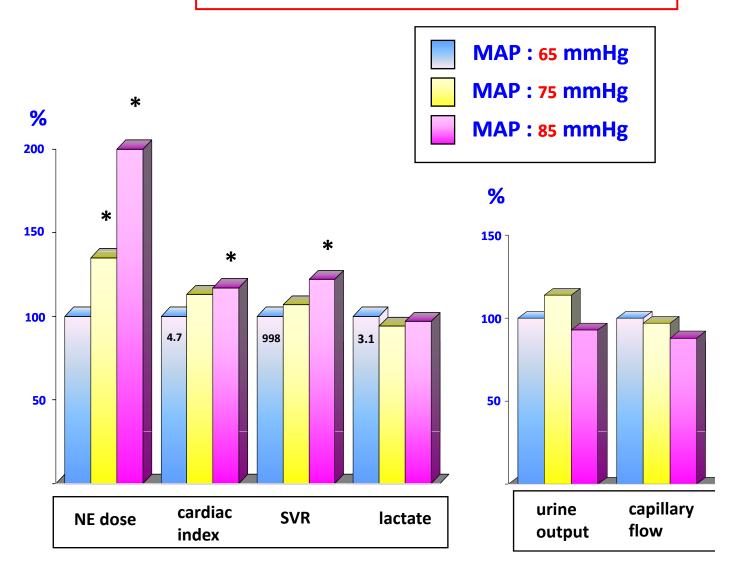
Marjut Varpula Minna Tallgren Katri Saukkonen Liisa-Maria Voipio-Pulkki Ville Pettilä Hemodynamic variables related to outcome in septic shock

- Rétrospective, 111 Pts
- PAM, SvO2, PVC et lactate
- Mortalité à 30 jours (30%)
- la meilleure valeur prédictive de mortalité était : PAM 65 mmHg

#### Effects of perfusion pressure on tissue perfusion in septic shock

David LeDoux, MD; Mark E. Astiz, MD, FCCM; Charles M. Carpati, MD; Eric C. Rackow, MD, FCCM

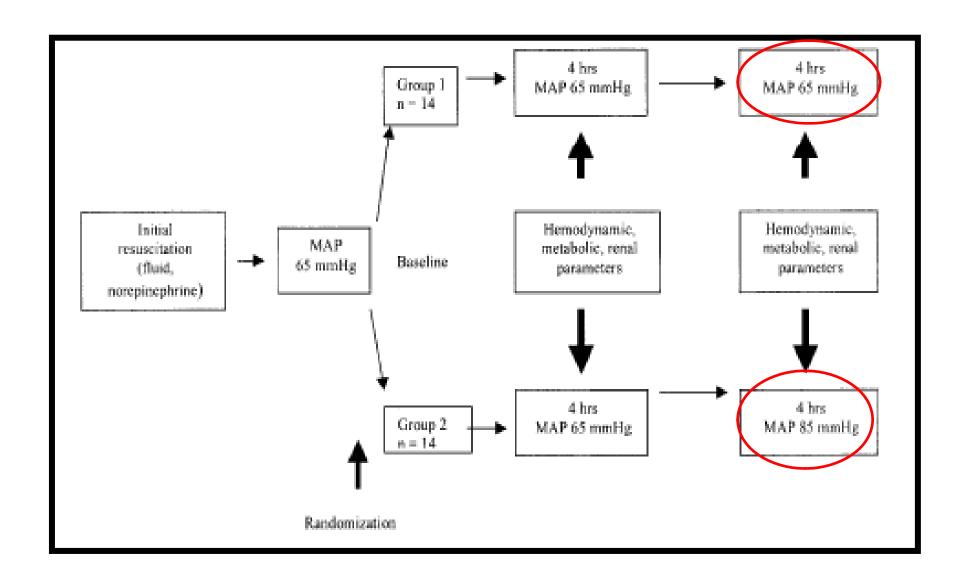
Crit Care Med 2000; 28:2729-2732

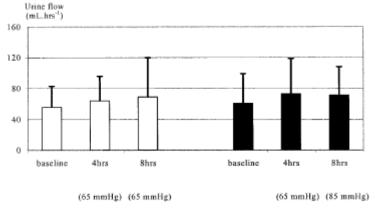


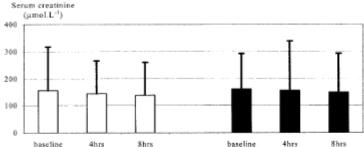
# Increasing mean arterial pressure in patients with septic shock: Effects on oxygen variables and renal function\*

Aurélie Bourgoin, MD; Marc Leone, MD; Anne Delmas, MD; Franck Garnier, MD; Jacques Albanèse, MD; Claude Martin, MD, FCCM

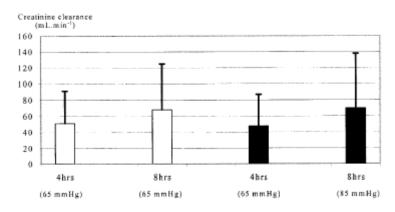
Crit Care Med 2005; 33:780 -786







(65 mmHg) (65 mmHg) (65 mmHg) (85 mmHg)



ncreasing mean arterial pressure from 65 to 85 mm Hg with norepinephrine neither affects metabolic variables nor improves renal function.

#### The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### High versus Low Blood-Pressure Target in Patients with Septic Shock

- **SEPSISPAM**: essai multicentrique, comparatif, prospectif randomisée
- ■776 pts
- comparer 2 stratégies
- critère de jugement principal : mortalité à 28 j

#### The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### High versus Low Blood-Pressure Target in Patients with Septic Shock

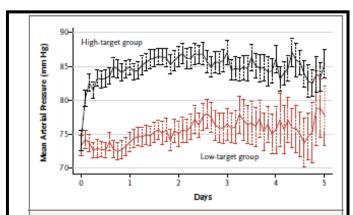


Figure 2. Mean Arterial Pressure during the 5-Day Study Period.

Mean arterial pressures were significantly lower in the low-target group than in the high-target group during the 5 protocol-specified days (P= 0.02 by repeated-measures regression analysis), although the values exceeded the target values of 80 to 85 mm Hg in the high-target group and 65 to 70 mm Hg in the low-target group. The I bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

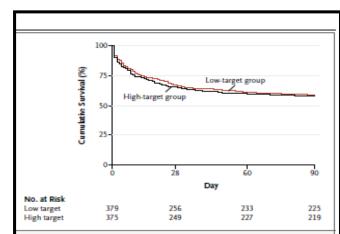


Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier Curves for Cumulative Survival.

Data for the survival analysis, which was performed in the intention-to treat population, were censored at 90 days. There was no significant difference in survival between the high-target group and the low-target group (P=0.57 at 28 days; P=0.74 at 90 days).

## Donc:

 Ces études suggèrent qu'il n'ya pas de bénéfice à attendre d'une augmentation de la PAM> 65 mmHg

## Recommandations



Dellinger et al. Crit Care Med 2008

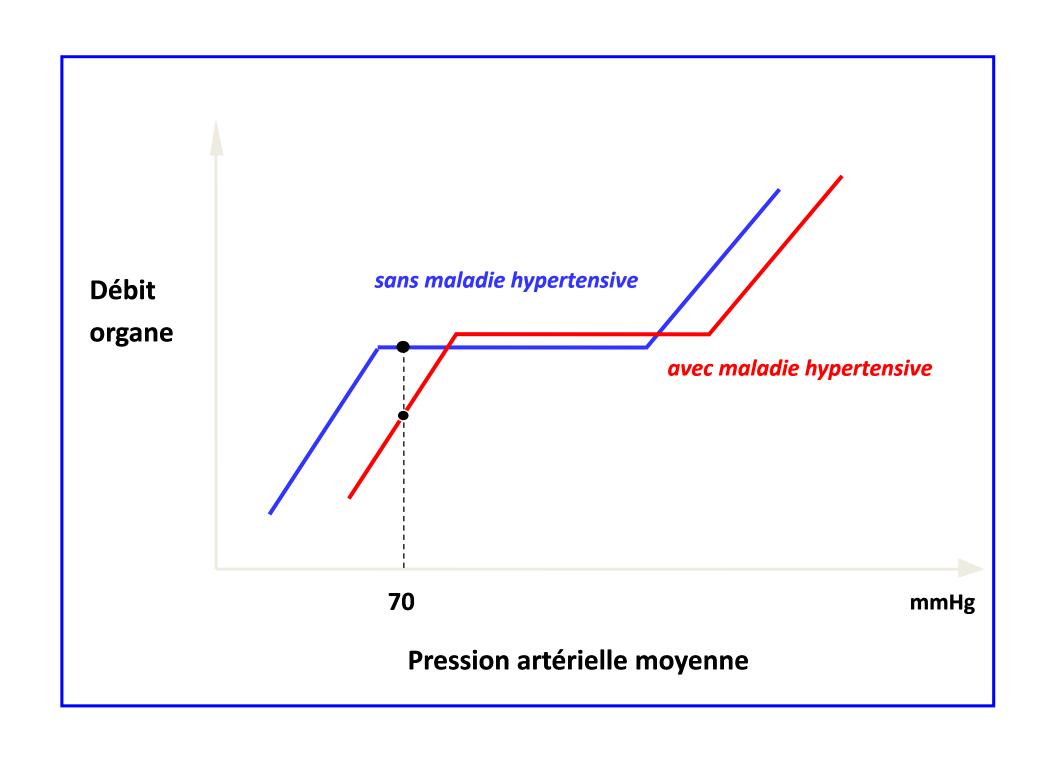
### **Surviving Sepsis Campaign**

International Guidelines for Management of Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock: 2012
Table of Contents

PAM cible: au moins 65 mmHg

# Sauf

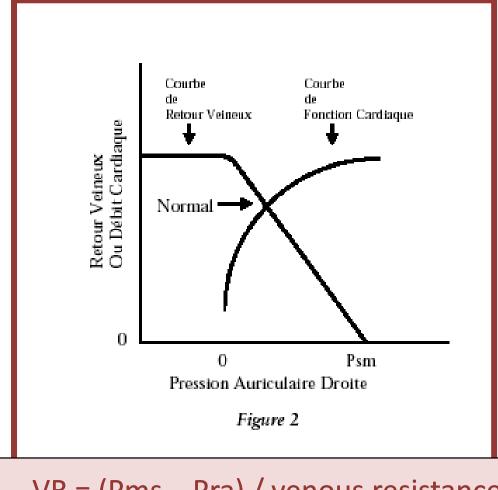
• ATCD d'HTA



ATCD d'HTA

PVC élevée

## Sauf



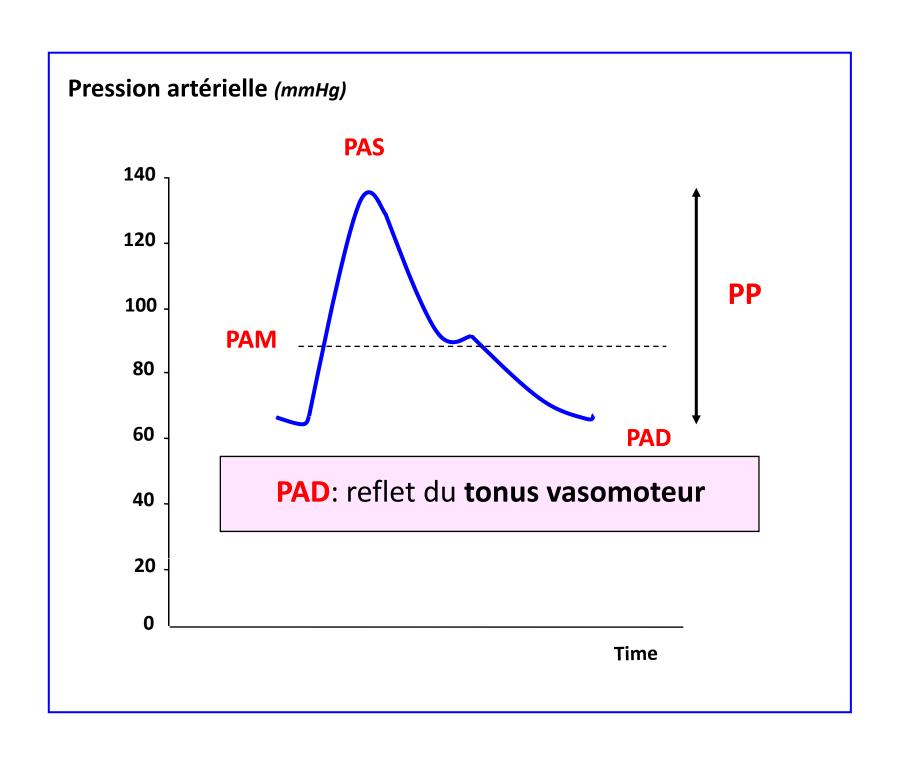
VR = (Pms - Pra) / venous resistance

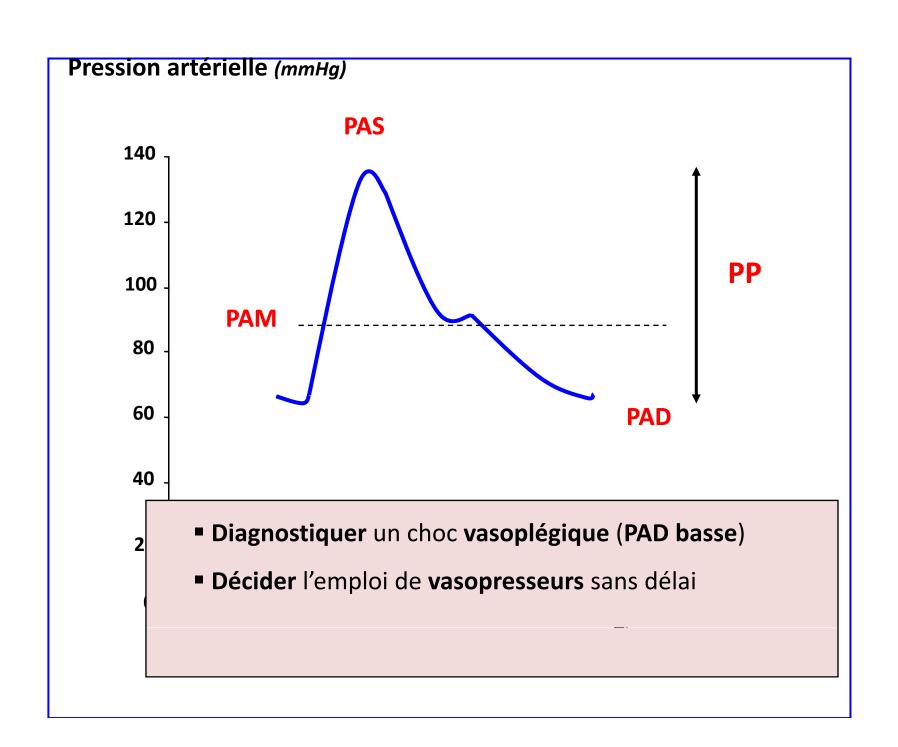
## Sauf

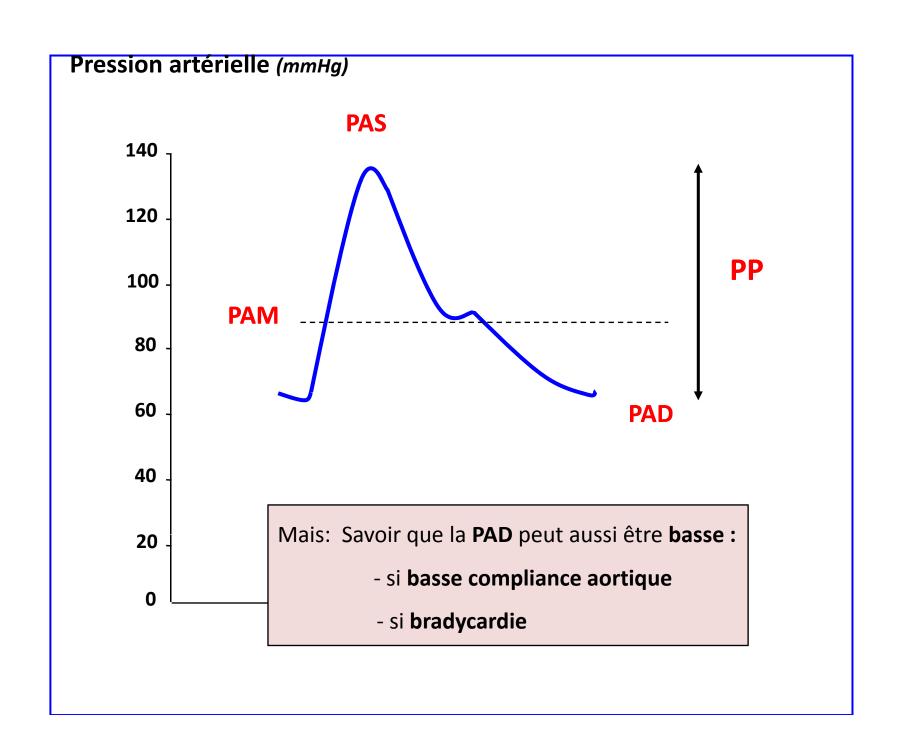
ATCD d'HTA

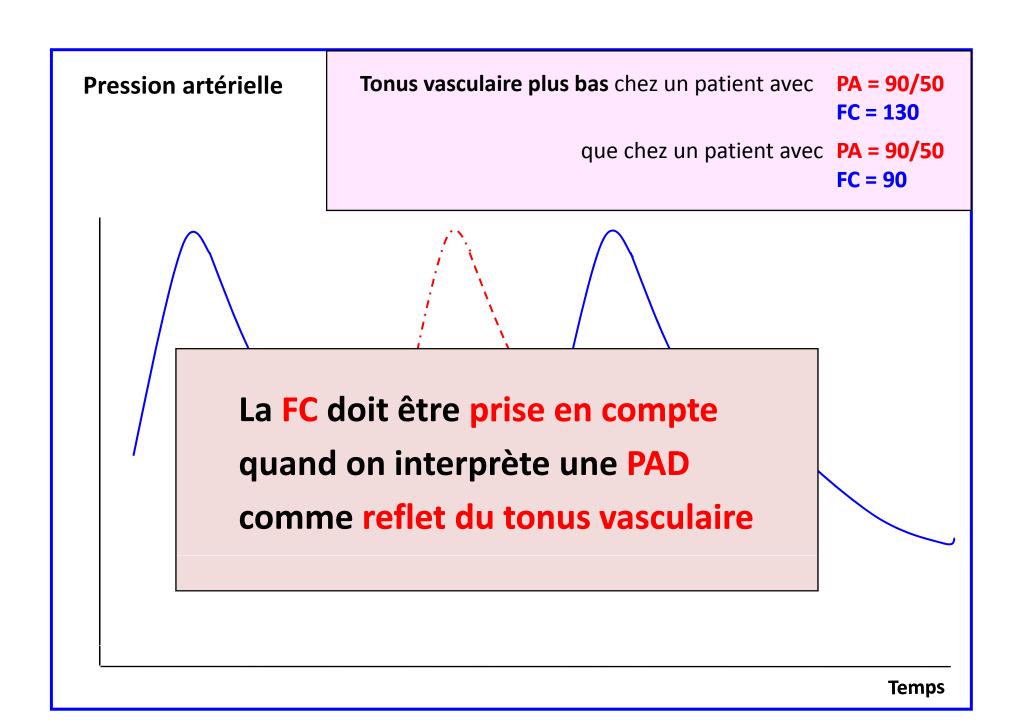
PVC élevée

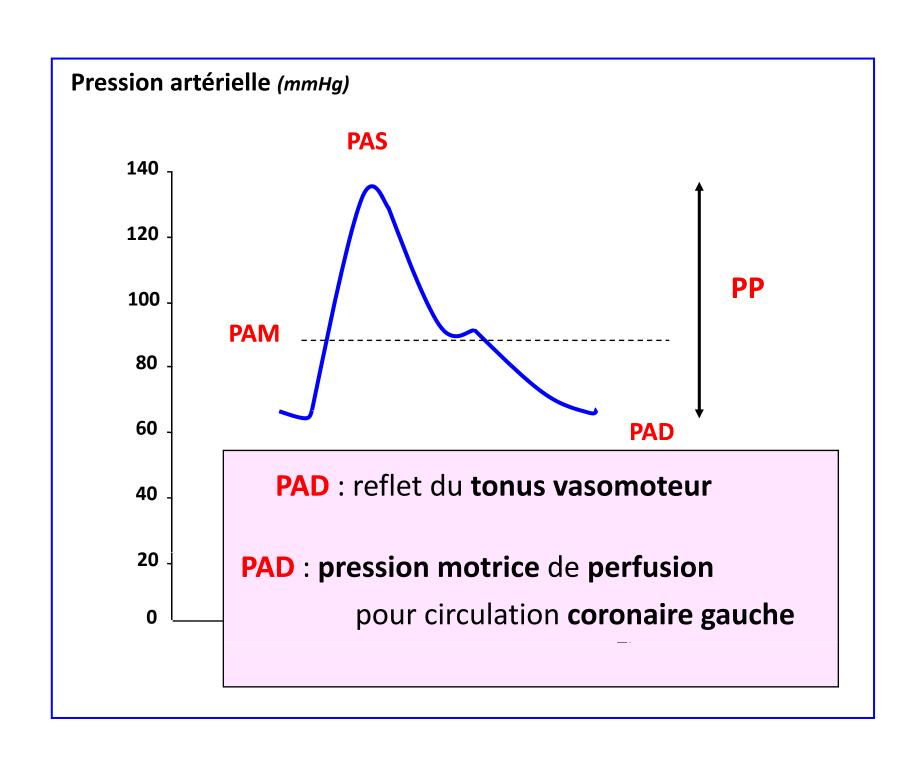
• L'hyperpression abdominale













#### Conférence de Consensus SRLF/SFAR 2005

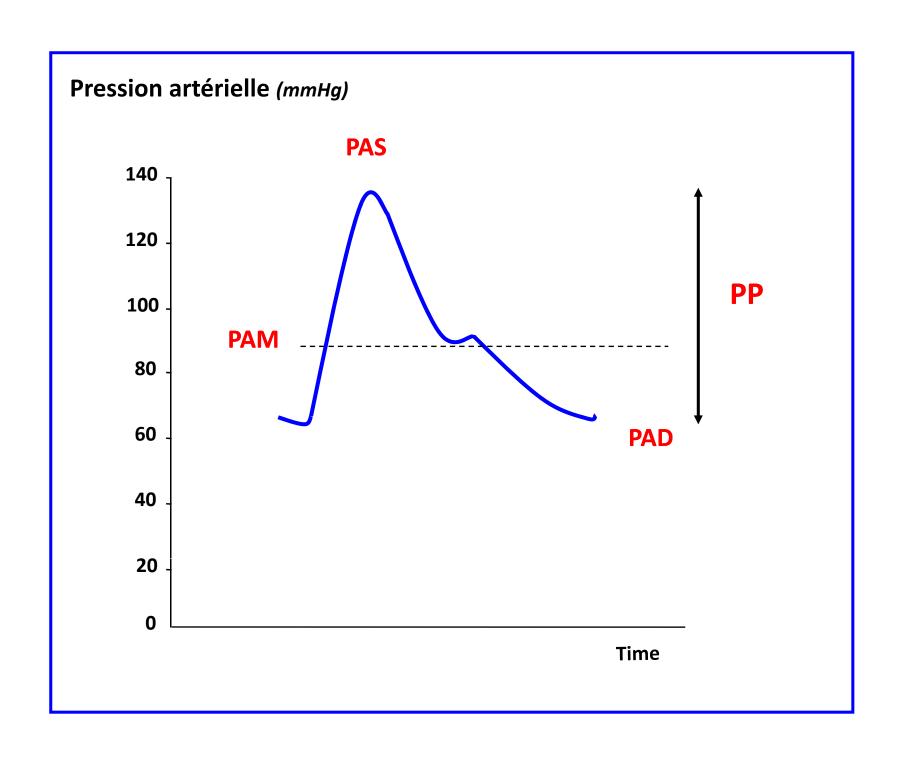


### Question 2:

Quelles sont les modalités de l'expansion volémique (y compris la transfusion)?

#### Diagnostic et monitorage du déficit volémique

A la phase initiale l'urgence est au remplissage vasculaire systématique, l'hypovolémie étant constante. Aucun indice prédictif de la réponse au remplissage n'est nécessaire pour sa mise en oeuvre. L'objectif recommandé est une PAM > 65 mmHg (grade C). Lorsque l'hypotension engage le pronostic vital (par exemple lorsque la PAD est <40 mmHg), le recours aux agents vasopresseurs doit être immédiat quelle que soit la volémie (grade E).



PP aortique = k. VES . rigidité aortique

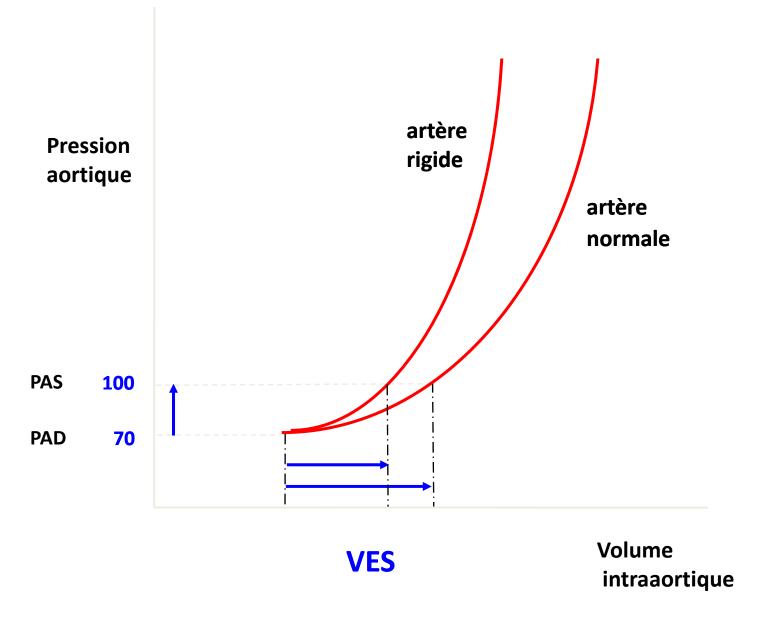
Chemla et al AJP 1998

 Pour une compliance artérielle donnée, la PP varie avec le VES

 Utile pour suivre les variations de débit cardiaque sous traitement

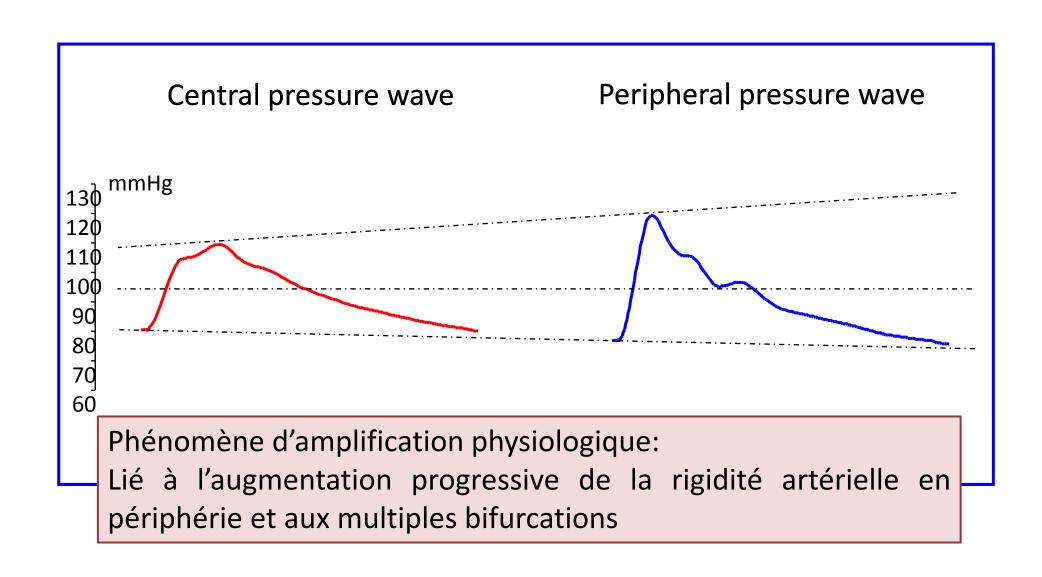
■ La relation entre PP Ao et VES n'est pas linéaire

#### 1. La relation entre PP Ao et VES n'est pas linéaire



La relation entre PP Ao et VES n'est pas linéaire

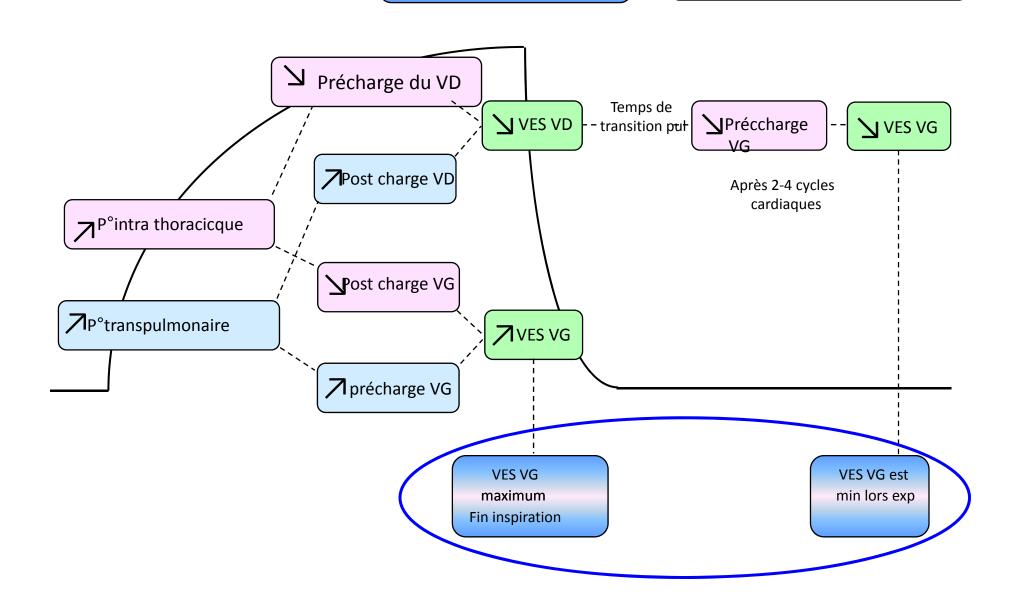
la PP aortique est différente de la PP périphérique

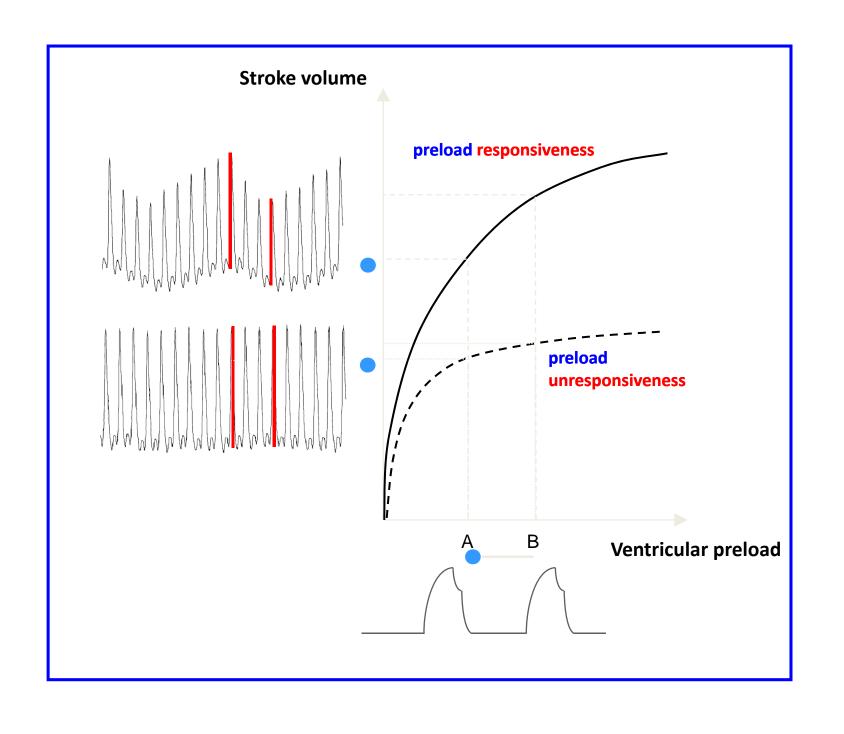


- La relation entre PP Ao et VES n'est pas linéaire
- la PP aortique est différente de la PP périphérique
- Elle reflète le VES

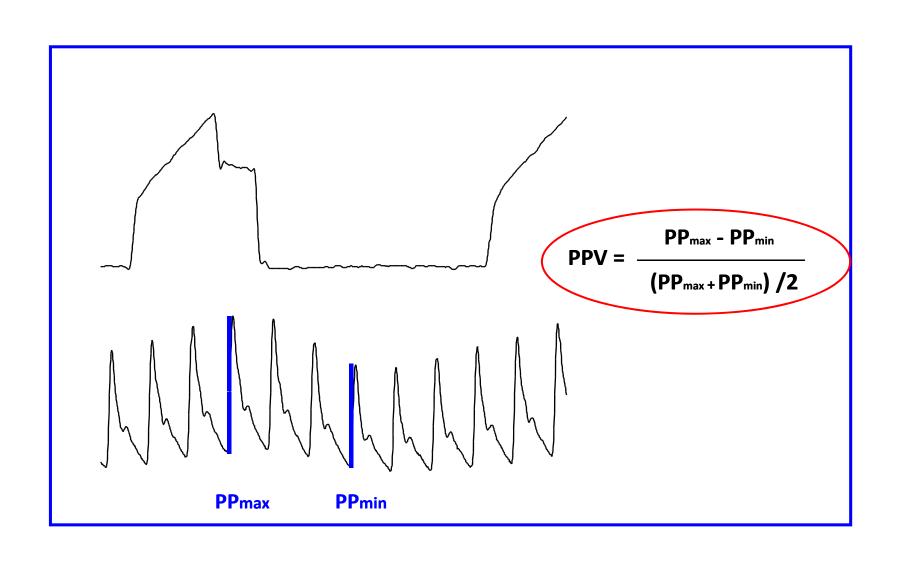
 Variabilité cyclique de cette PP périphérique en fonction de la VM serait un indice dynamique de précharge dépendance Si VD est précharge dépendant

Si VG est précharge dépendant





## Comment la mesurer sur le scope?



#### **Volume responsiveness**

Xavier Monnet and Jean-Louis Teboul

**Current Opinion in Critical Care** 2007, 13:549-553

Table 1 Studies that have investigated the arterial pulse pressure variation (PPV) for predicting volume responsiveness and the respective threshold value for diagnosis

Reference	Year of publication	Clinical setting	PPV threshold value (%)
Michard et al. [22]	2000	Medical ICU patients	13
Vieillard-Baron et al. [20]	2004	Medical ICU patients	12
Kramer et al. [23]	2004	Coronary artery bypass grafting	11
Preisman et al. [19]	2005	Coronary artery bypass grafting	9
Hofer et al. [21]	2005	Coronary artery bypass grafting	13
Feissel et al. [24]	2005	Mix of surgical and medical ICU patients	17
De Backer et al. [25]	2005	Mix of surgical and medical ICU patients	12
Cannesson et al. [9]	2006	Coronary artery bypass grafting	12
Solus-Biguenet et al. [10 <sup>•</sup> ]	2006	Hepatic resection	14
Lafanéchère et al. [17°]	2006	Medical ICU patients	12
Monnet <i>et al.</i> [18 <sup>••</sup> ]	2006	Medical ICU patients	12
Charron et al. [26]	2006	Surgical ICU patients	10
Natalini <i>et al.</i> [27 <sup>•</sup> ]	2006	Mix of surgical and medical ICU patients	15
Feissel et al. [30°]	2007	Medical ICU patients	12
Cannesson et al. [31°]	2007	Coronary artery bypass grafting	\11

#### **Volume responsiveness**

**Table 1 Studies that have** 

respective threshold value

Xavier Monnet and Jean-Louis Teboul

**Current Opinion in Critical Care** 2007, 13:549-553

dPP = 13%

icting volume responsiveness and the

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# Les limites de cet indice

#### Validé seulement:

- en cas de VM avec adaptation parfaite au ventilateur
- avec un Vt > 7 mL/kg
- en l'absence d'arythmie cardiaque
- en cas de **thorax** et **péricarde fermés**
- En absence de compliance trop basse

## Conclusion

- 1- les valeurs **statiques** de **PA** fournissent des informations utiles pour juger de **l'état hémodynamique**
- 2- les variations respiratoires de la **PA** fournissent des informations majeures sur la **réponse au remplissage**
- 3. Monitorage de la PA : place majeure chez les patients de réanimation