





Dysfonction myocardique du sepsis

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PRESENTATION CLINIQUE

Dysfonction VG systolique



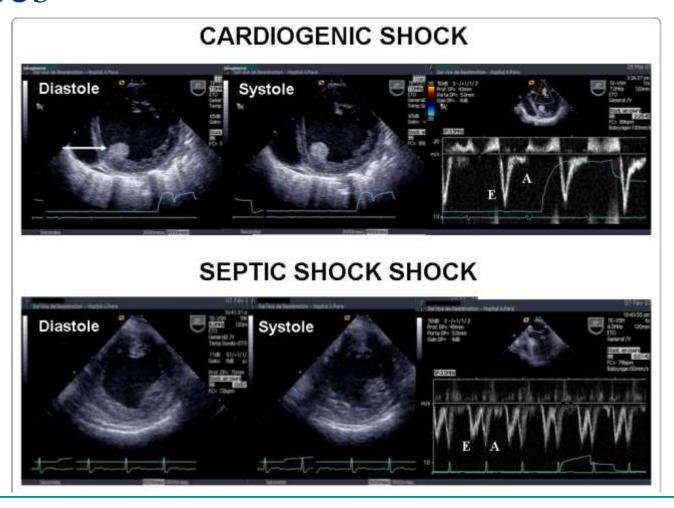


Dysfonction VG systolique

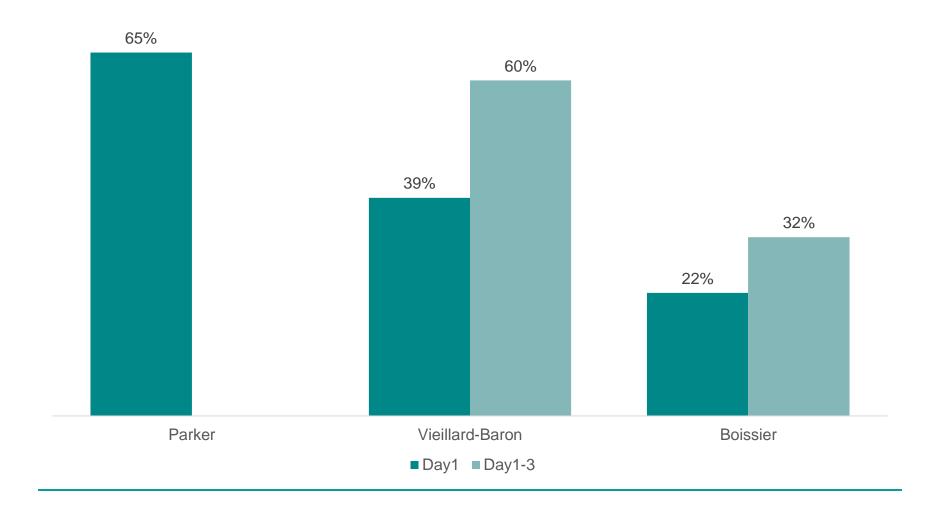




Pressions de remplissage typiquement basses



Incidence de la dysfonction systolique



Multiples altérations hémodynamiques

DEPRESSED INTRINSIC MYOCARDIAL PERFORMANCE (100%)

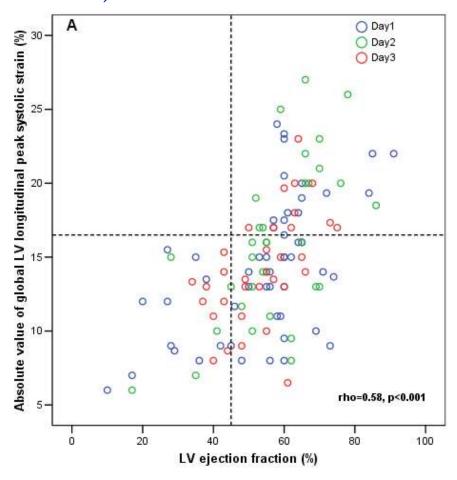
- May induce cardiac dysfunction very early
- May be unmasked according to preload and afterload conditions
- · May lead to cardiac failure
- Is reversible

LV SYSTOLIC DYSFUNCTION LV DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION (up to 60% at day 3) (50%)Is afterload sensitive LV compliance impairment Does not increase LV with slight LV dilatation filling pressure LV relaxation impairment Is usually corrected by May modify the tolerance small dose of to fluids debutamine BY SYSTOLIC DYSFUNCTION (30% - 50%)Can be isolated or associated with ALI/ARDS Is dependent on respiratory settings Decreases venous return

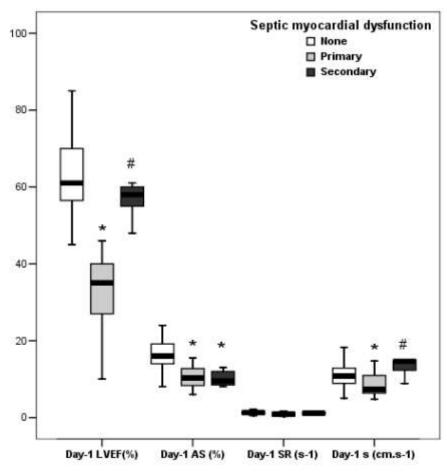
L'écho est l'outil le plus adapté pour l'évaluation détaillée :

- Fonction globale
- Systole vs. Diastole
- VG vs. VD
- Influence de l'hypovolémie
- Influence de la vasoplégie
- Classification pronostique
- Optimisation thérapeutique ?

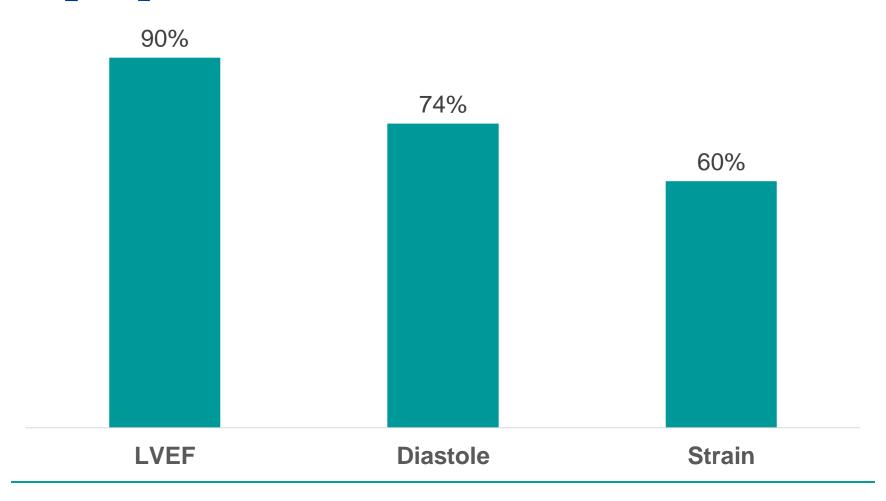
Dépression myocardique intrinsèque chez la majorité des malades



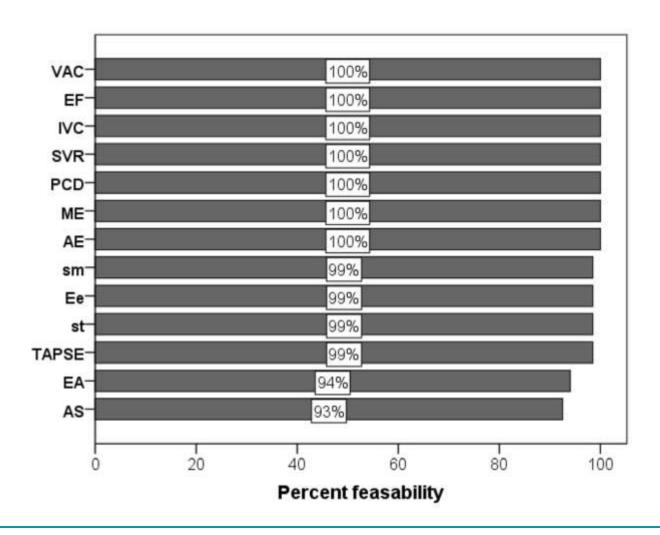
Le strain pour la détection précoce de la dysfonction systolique



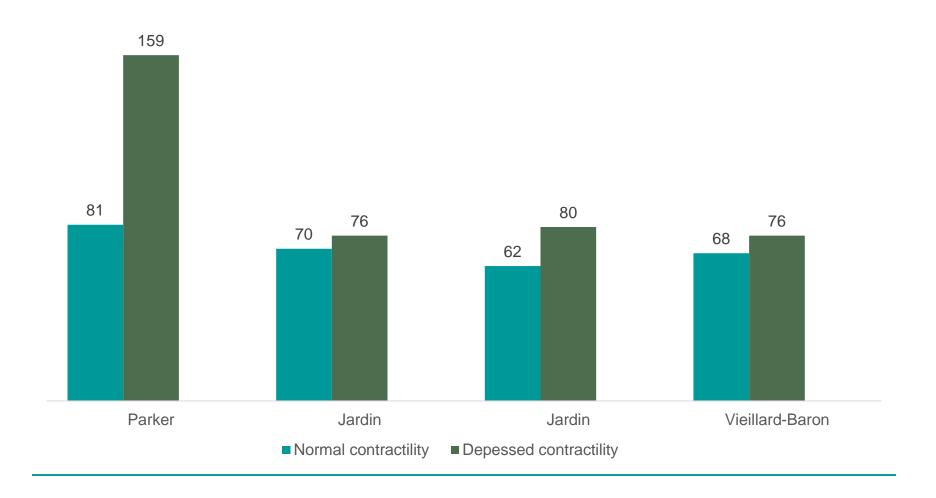
Faisabilité de l'echo au cours du choc septique



Faisabilité au cours du sepsis



Dilatation modérée du VG



PHYSIOPATHOLOGIE ROLE DES CONDITIONS DE CHARGE

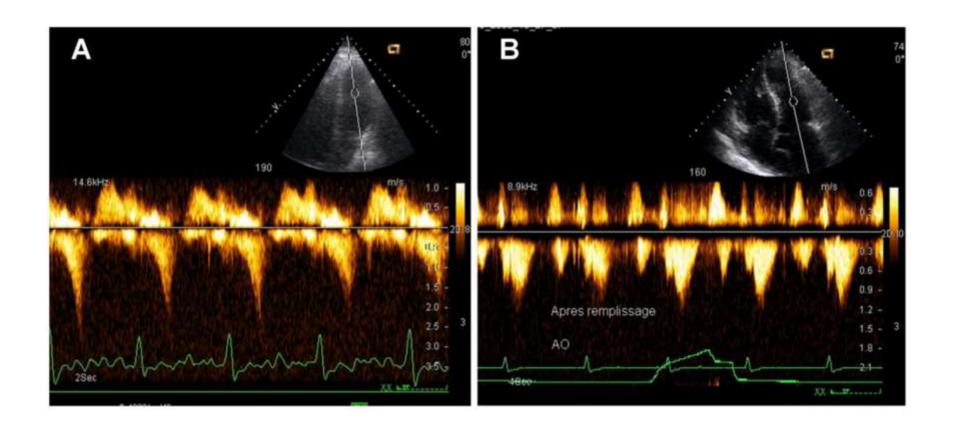
Hypovolémie: pseudohypertrophie et exclusion systolique



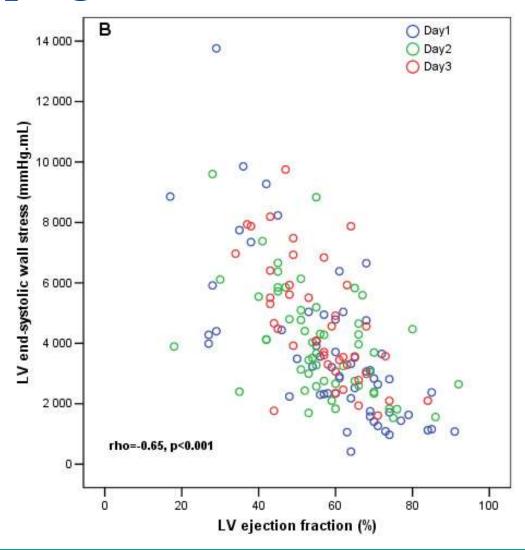


Hypovolémie:

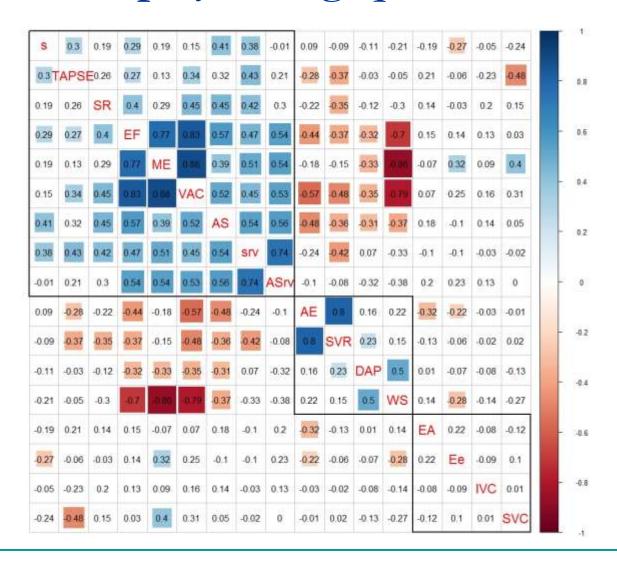
obstruction intraventriculaire



Vasoplégie



Cohérence physiologique



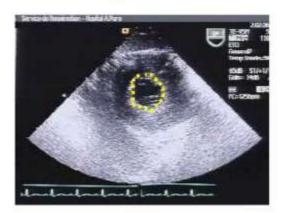
Manipulation de la postcharge

Diastole

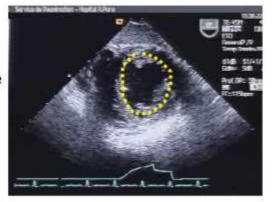
Systole





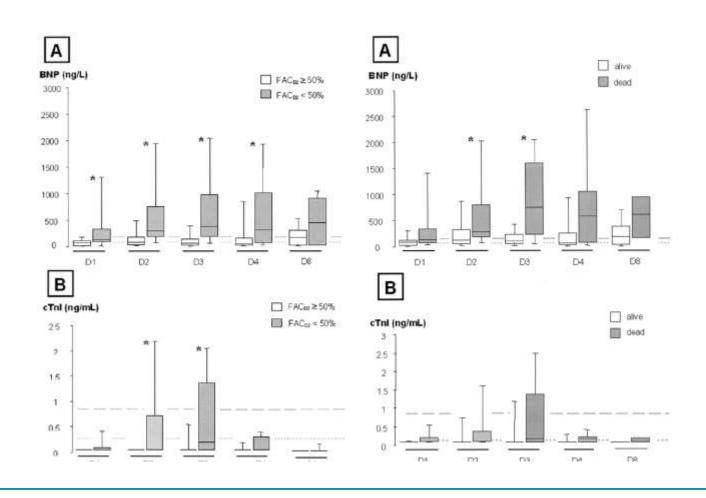


Norepinephrine LVEF 40%



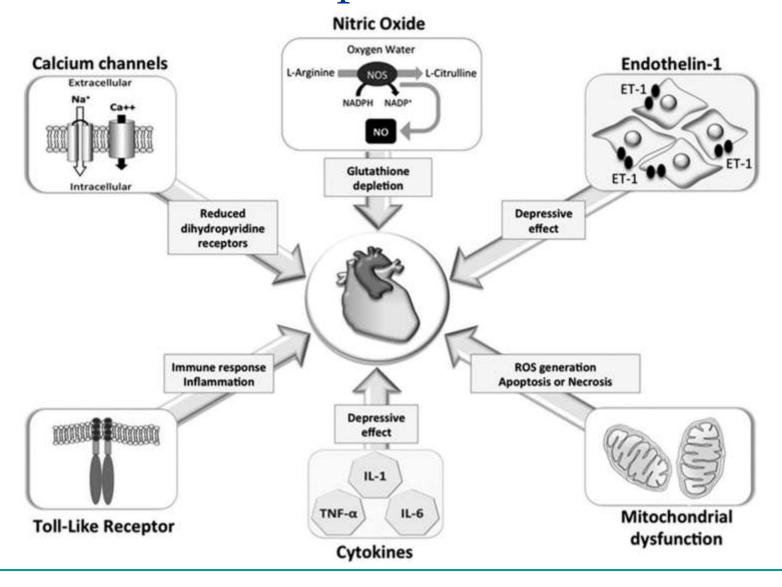


Place des biomarqueurs?

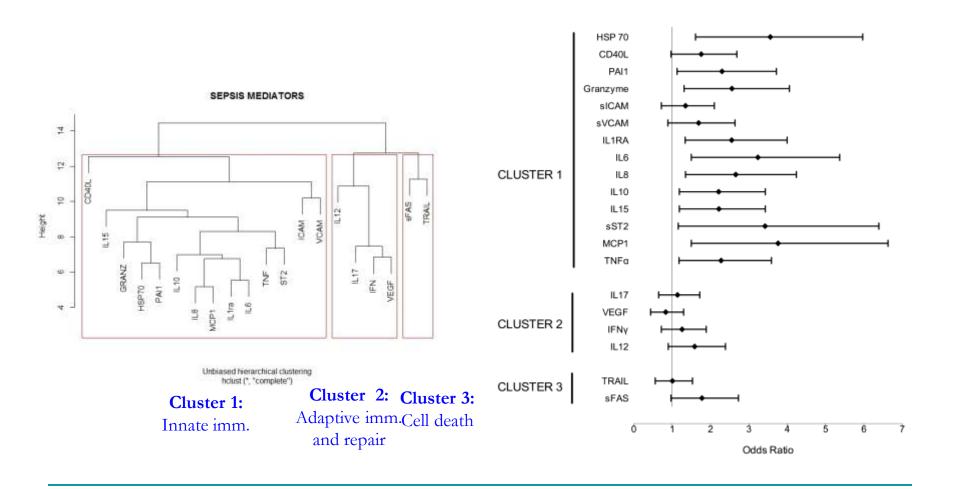


BIOPATHOLOGIE

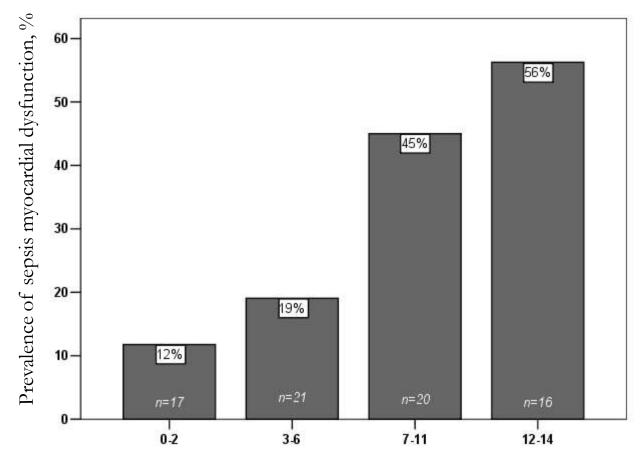
Mécanismes complexes



Médiateurs de la DMS



Synergie



Number of sepsis mediators from the first cluster with increased plasma concentration (above the median value of fluorescence intensity)

IMPLICATIONS CLINIQUES

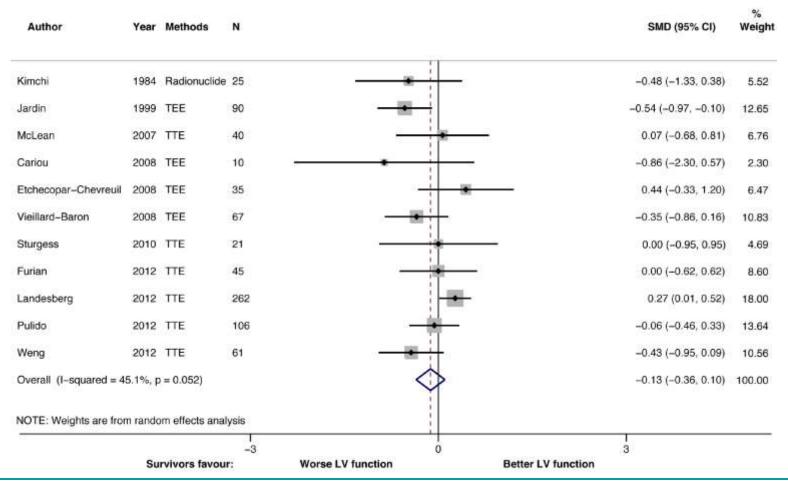
Implications cliniques complexes

Relation complexe à la mortalité

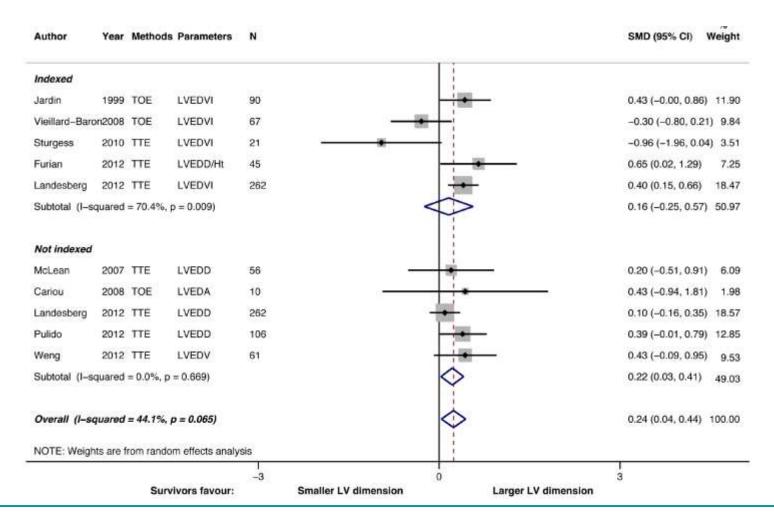
 Rôle controversé des inotropes et des vasopresseurs

 Utilité discutable de l'optimisation du débit cardiaque

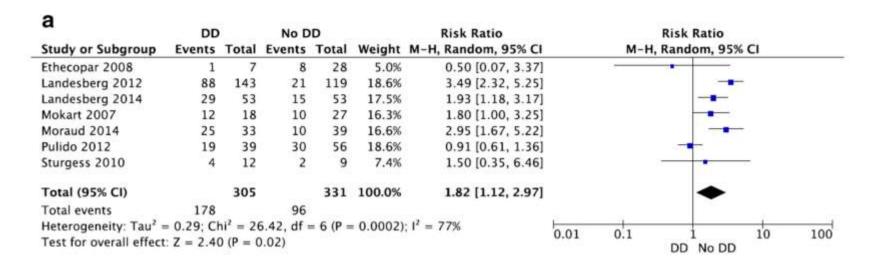
Pronostic de la dysfonction VG systolique

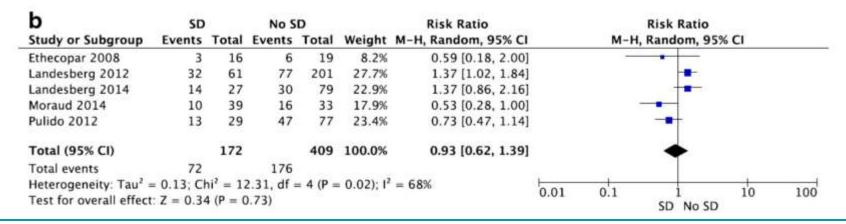


Pronostic de la dilatation VG



DMS et mortalité





Optimisation du débit cardiaque chez des patients non sélectionnés

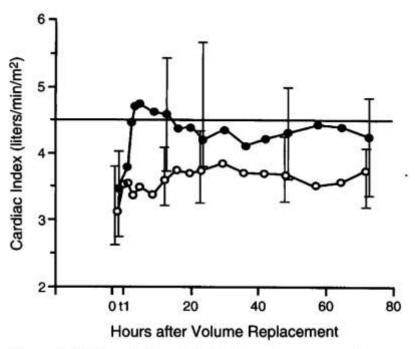


Figure 1. Median Cardiac Index in the Treatment and Control Groups.

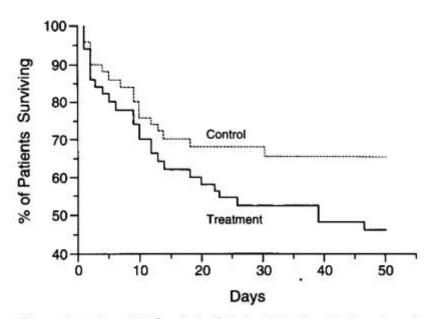
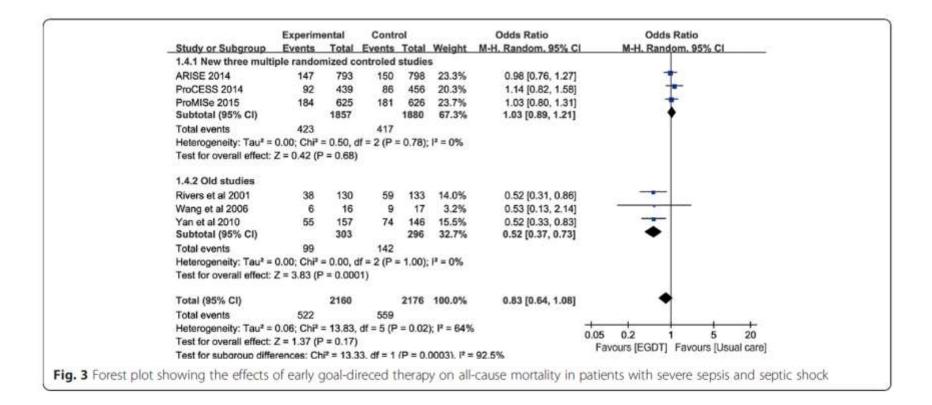


Figure 4. In-Hospital Survival of Patients in the Treatment and Control Groups.

EGDT



Inotropes chez des patients non selectionnés

Dobutamine

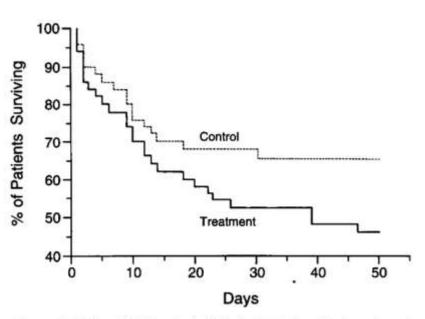


Figure 4. In-Hospital Survival of Patients in the Treatment and Control Groups.

Levosimendan

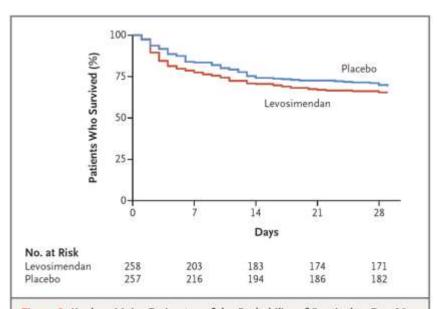
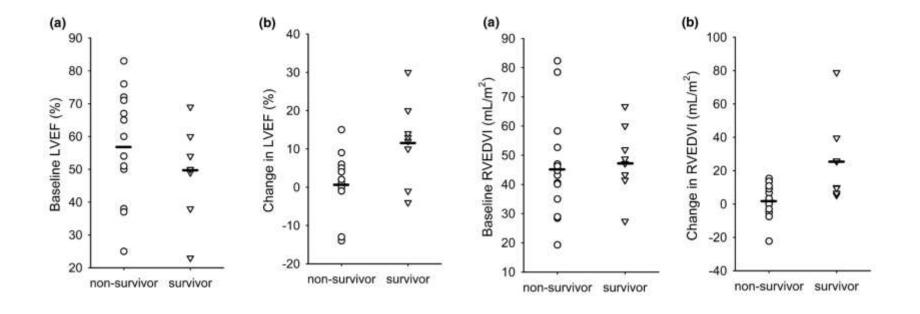


Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier Estimates of the Probability of Survival to Day 28. The adjusted hazard ratio for death in the levosimendan group, as compared with the placebo group, was 1.24 (95% CI, 0.91 to 1.67; P=0.17).

Dobutamine stress test



Conclusions

Mécanismes multiples, complexes et intriqués

 Depression de la contractilité intrinsèque chez une majorité de patients, mais la vasoplégie influence les paramètres de fonction systolique

- Un phénotypage cardiaque détaillé est necessaire pour la stratégie thérapeutique
- Place majeure de l'échocardiographie