

# I disturbi cognitivi acuti nel paziente critico

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# DELIRIUM

## 1. **Definizione**

2. Epidemiologia
3. Prognosi
4. Fisiopatologia
5. Fattori di rischio
6. Diagnosi
7. Prevenzione
  - a. Analgesia
  - b. Sedazione
8. Terapia


# DELIRIUM – DSM 5 – definizione

**A.** Disturbo dell'**attenzione** (ridotta capacità a dirigere, focalizzare, sostenere e spostare l'attenzione) e consapevolezza (ridotto orientamento del sè nell'ambiente).

DSM-5	DSM-IV	Comments
A. A disturbance in attention (i.e., reduced ability to direct, focus, sustain, and shift attention) and awareness (reduced orientation to the environment).	A. Disturbance of consciousness (i.e., reduced clarity of awareness of the environment) with reduced ability to focus, sustain or shift attention.	The cardinal criterion for DSM-5 and DSM-IV includes both inattention and reduced awareness of the environment. Although attention and awareness are important components of normal consciousness, <u>they do not fully represent it.</u> The suggestion that orientation to the environment indicates awareness is new to DSM-5.

**D.** I deficit di cui ai criteri A e C non sono spiegabili sulla base di un preesistente (stazionario o in evoluzione) disturbo neurocognitivo e non si verificano in un contesto di grave riduzione dei livelli di vigilanza (coma)

**E.** Vi è evidenza per storia clinica, esame obiettivo o risultati di laboratorio che il delirium è una **diretta conseguenza di un problema clinico**, intossicazione o sospensione di farmaci, esposizione a tossine o è dovuto a molteplici eziologie.



# DELIRIUM - sottotipi

- Delirium da **intossicazione di sostanze** (alcool, oppioidi, ipnotici, amfetamina)
- Delirium da **astinenza di sostanze** (alcool, oppioidi, sedativi, ipnotici, ansiolitici)
- Delirium **indotto da farmaci** (i sintomi nei criteri A e C si presentano come effetto collaterale di un farmaco prescritto)
- Delirium dovuto ad altra **condizione medica** (evidenza in anamnesi, esame obiettivo, esami di laboratorio che il disturbo è conseguenza di una condizione medica sottostante)
- Delirium da **eziologia multipla** (evidenza in anamnesi, esame obiettivo, esami di laboratorio che il disturbo ha più di una causa medica, oppure una condizione medica e un'intossicazione da sostanza o un effetto collaterale di un farmaco)



# DELIRIUM - forme

## **FORMA IPERATTIVA**

paziente vigile, irrequieto, agitato, iperattivo, violento, rispondente agli stimoli, che prova a rimuovere i cateteri, morde, con emotività labile.

## **FORMA IPOATTIVA**

paziente torpido, con ridotta attività psicomotoria, affettività piatta, apatico, letargico e poco responsivo.

## **FORMA MISTA**

paziente con normale livello di attività psicomotoria o alternanza rapida di forme durante il giorno o durante l'episodio



# DELIRIUM – ICD 10 – definizione

- A.** Alterazione della **coscienza** e dell'attenzione (con ridotta capacità di dirigere, concentrare, mantenere e spostare l'attenzione)
- B.** Disturbo globale delle funzioni cognitive - compromissione della rievocazione immediata e della memoria recente, con relativo risparmio della memoria remota - disorientamento nel tempo nello spazio, nella persona
- C.** Presenza di disturbi psicomotori
- D.** Disturbo del sonno e del ritmo sonno-veglia
- E.** Esordio rapido e fluttuazioni dei sintomi nel corso della giornata
- F.** Evidenza nell'anamnesi, esame obiettivo, indagini di laboratorio e strumentali di una sottostante malattia cerebrale o sistemica che si può ritenere responsabile delle manifestazioni cliniche descritte nei criteri A-D

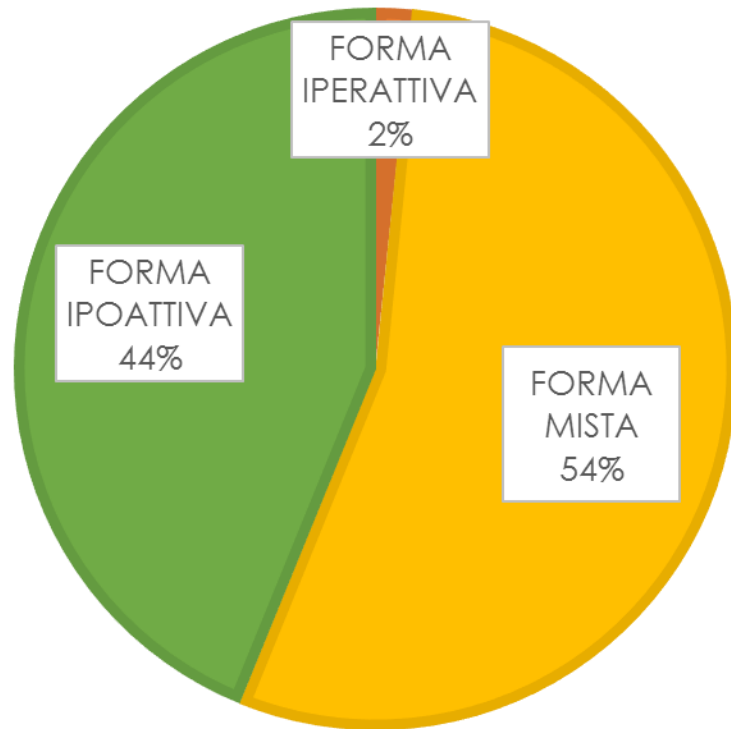


# DELIRIUM – epidemiologia

- **30% – 60 %** dei pazienti ricoverati in ambiente medico
- **41 %** dei pazienti con frattura di femore
- **20 – 60 %** dei pazienti in terapia intensiva
- **26<sup>1</sup> – 36<sup>2</sup> %** dei pazienti sottoposti a cardiocirurgia
- **22<sup>3</sup> – 26<sup>4</sup> %** dei pazienti con patologia cardiaca acuta (UTI/UTIC)
- **5,7<sup>5</sup> – 28<sup>6</sup> %** dei pazienti con IMA

1. Detroyer E. et al, *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2008; 56(12): 2278-84
2. Schneider F. et al, *Gen Hosp Psychiatry* 2002; 24(1): 28-34
3. Sato K. et al, *Eur Heart J Acute Cardiovasc Care* 2015
4. Mc Pherson JA. et al, *Crit Care Med.* 2013 Feb;41(2):405-13
5. Uguz F. et al, *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care* 2010; 46(2): 135-142
6. Kagoshima, M. M. et al, *J Cardiol* 2000; 36(4): 251-62

# DELIRIUM – epidemiologia



Delirium Subtypes in the CVICU Patients with Delirium \*

Delirium Subtype	Cardiology (N = 28)	Cardiac Surgical (N = 25)
Hypoactive	93% (26)	88% (22)
Hyperactive	4% (1)	4% (1)
Mixed	4% (1)	8% (2)





# DELIRIUM – epidemiologia

Delirium remains unrecognized and misdiagnosed in 66% to 84% of patients.

*“ Delirium remains unrecognized because of its short onset, fluctuating course, and manifestations similar to those of depression and dementia. In addition, many health care providers do not understand the progression of delirium and do not recognize the outcomes of its complications ”*

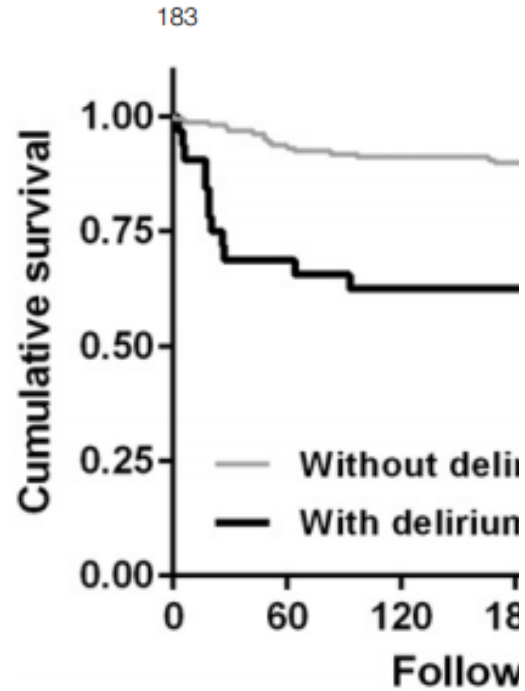
*Chang YL et al, Am J Crit Care 2008;17(6):567-75.*

Features	Delirium	Dementia	Depression
<i>Onset</i>	Acute (hours to days)	Insidious (months to years)	Acute or Insidious (wks to months)
<i>Course</i>	Fluctuating	Progressive	May be chronic
<i>Duration</i>	Hours to weeks	Months to years	Months to years
<i>Consciousness</i>	Altered	Usually clear	Clear
<i>Attention</i>	Impaired	Normal except in severe dementia	May be decreased
<i>Psychomotor changes</i>	Increased or decreased	Often normal	May be slowed in severe cases
<i>Reversibility</i>	Usually	Irreversible	Usually

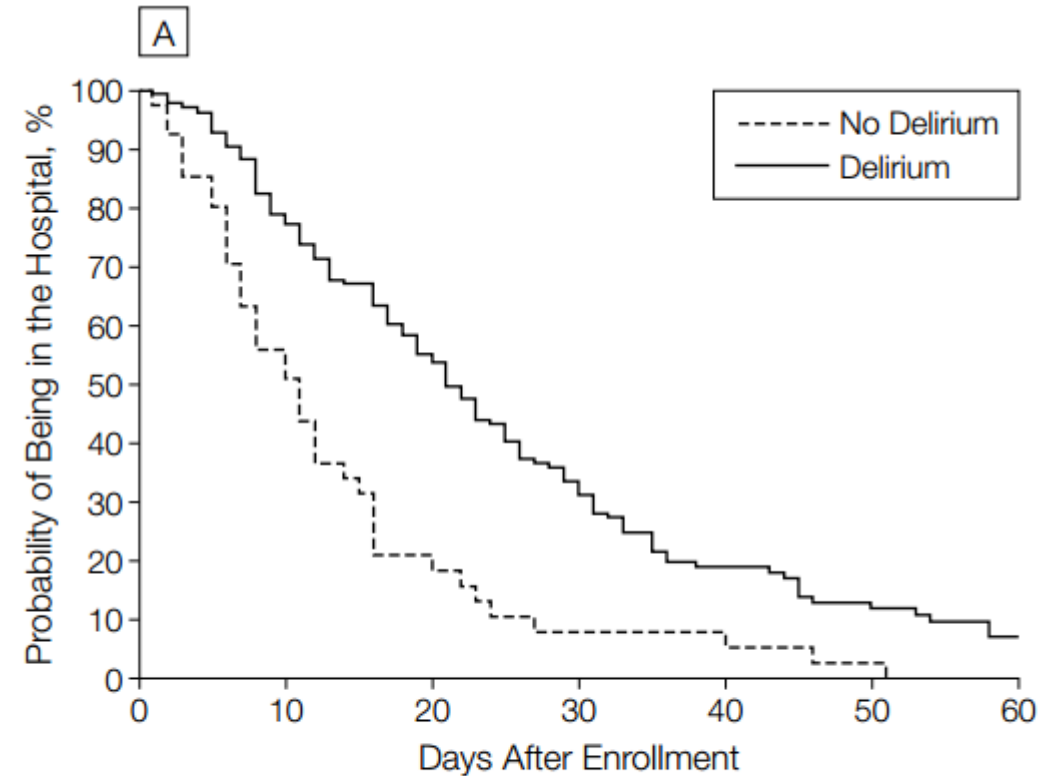
# DELIRIUM – prognosi

↑ MORTALITA' A 12 MESI  
↑ GIORNI DI RICOVERO IN ICU

	No Delirium	Delirium	Adjusted P Value
<b>6-Month Mortality</b>			
No.	41	183	
Rate, No. (%)	6 (15)		
Adjusted HR (95% CI)*	Referer		
<b>Median (IQR), d</b>			
No.	41		
Median (IQR), d	11 (7-1)		
Adjusted HR (95% CI)*	Referer		

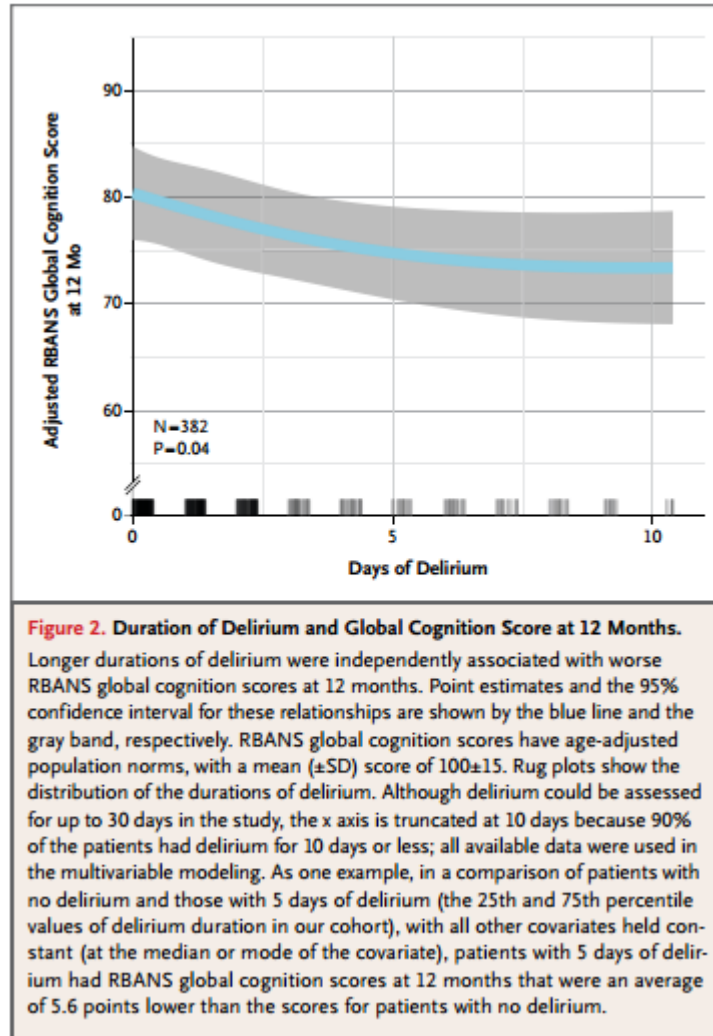


Cumulative survival at 12 months acute cardiac diseases according to during hospitalization.



No. at Risk							
No Delirium	41	23	8	3	3	1	0
Delirium	183	137	82	43	20	13	4

# DELIRIUM – prognosi



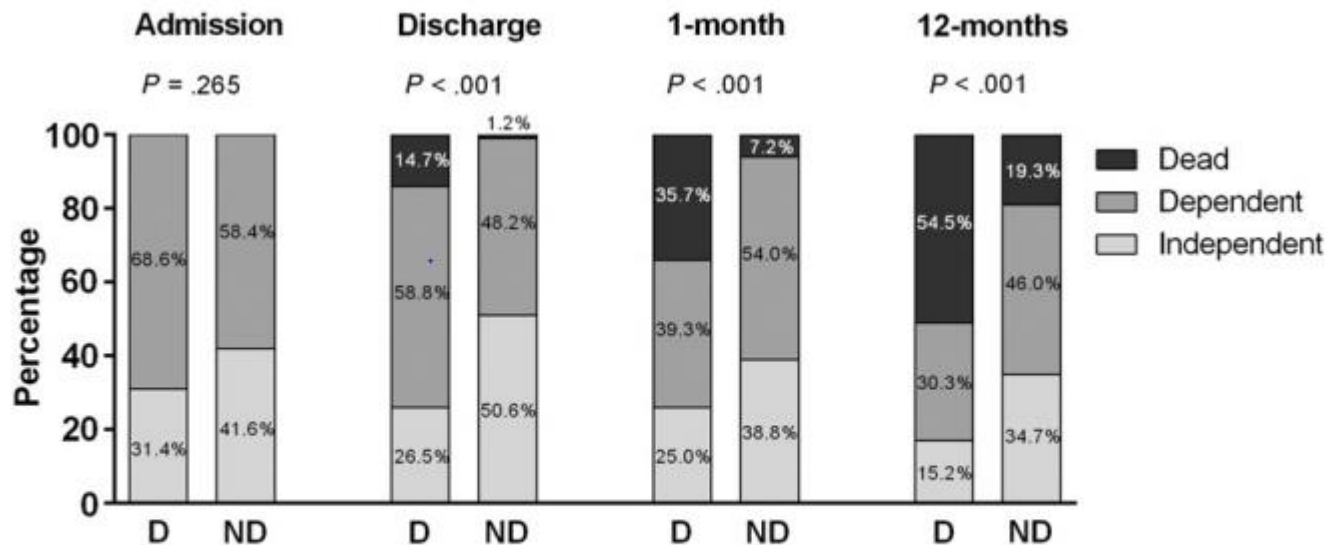
## COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT DEFICIT DELLA MEMORIA E DELLE FUNZIONI ESECUTIVE

Outcome		Delirium	No Delirium	<i>p</i> Value
Memory problems	Yes	6 (31.6%)	19 (22.6%)	0.393
	No	13 (68.4%)	65 (77.4%)	
Concentration problems	Yes	7 (36.8%)	17 (20.2%)	0.139
	No	12 (63.3%)	67 (79.8%)	
Confusion	Yes	2 (10.5%)	9 (10.7%)	1.000
	No	17 (89.5%)	75 (89.3%)	
Sleep disturbance	Yes	9 (47.4%)	20 (23.8%)	0.039
	No	10 (52.6%)	64 (76.2%)	
Dependency in ADL	Yes	13 (68.4%)	62 (74.7%)	0.576
	No	6 (31.6%)	21 (25.3%)	
Dependency in mobility	Yes	4 (21.1%)	14 (17.1%)	0.741
	No	15 (78.9%)	68 (82.9%)	
Emotional problems	Yes	7 (36.8%)	29 (34.9%)	1.000
	No	12 (63.2%)	54 (65.1%)	

ADL = activities of daily living.

# DELIRIUM – prognosi

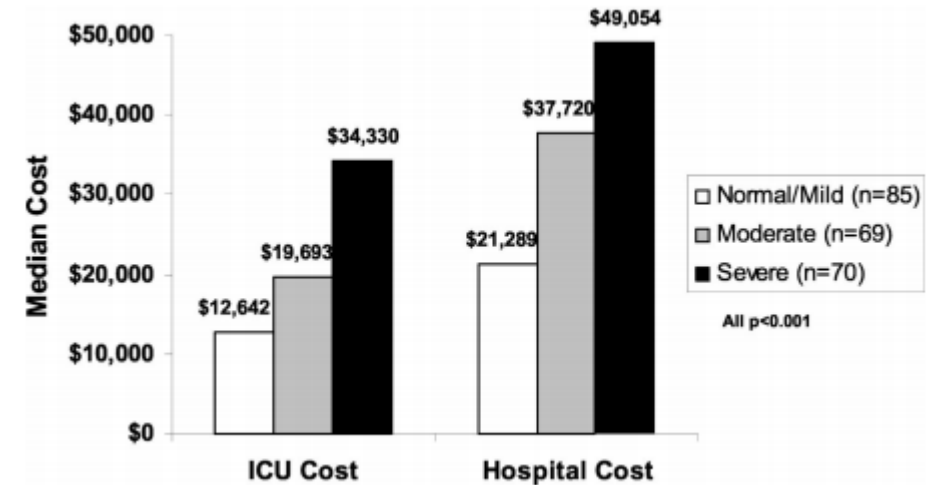
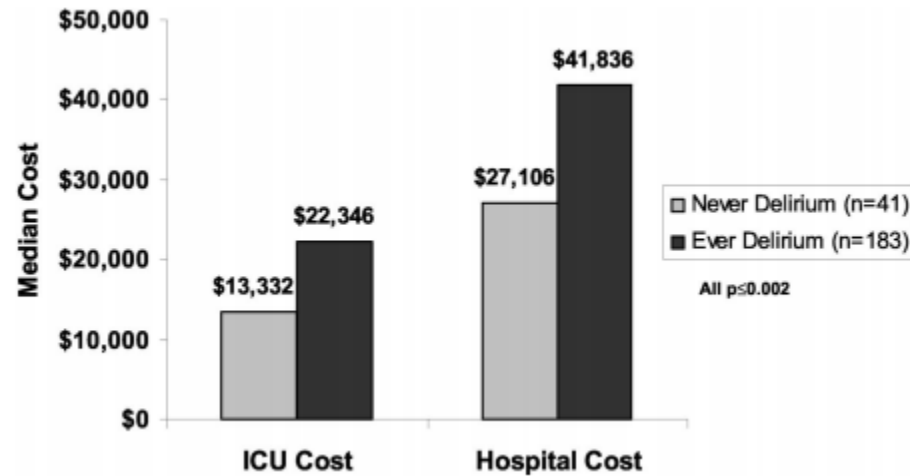
## STATO FUNZIONALE



Distribution of functional status in older patients hospitalized for an acute cardiac disease, according to the presence (D) or absence (ND) of delirium during hospitalization. Bars show the proportion of deaths and dependent patients in both groups on admission, at discharge, 1 month, and 12 months.

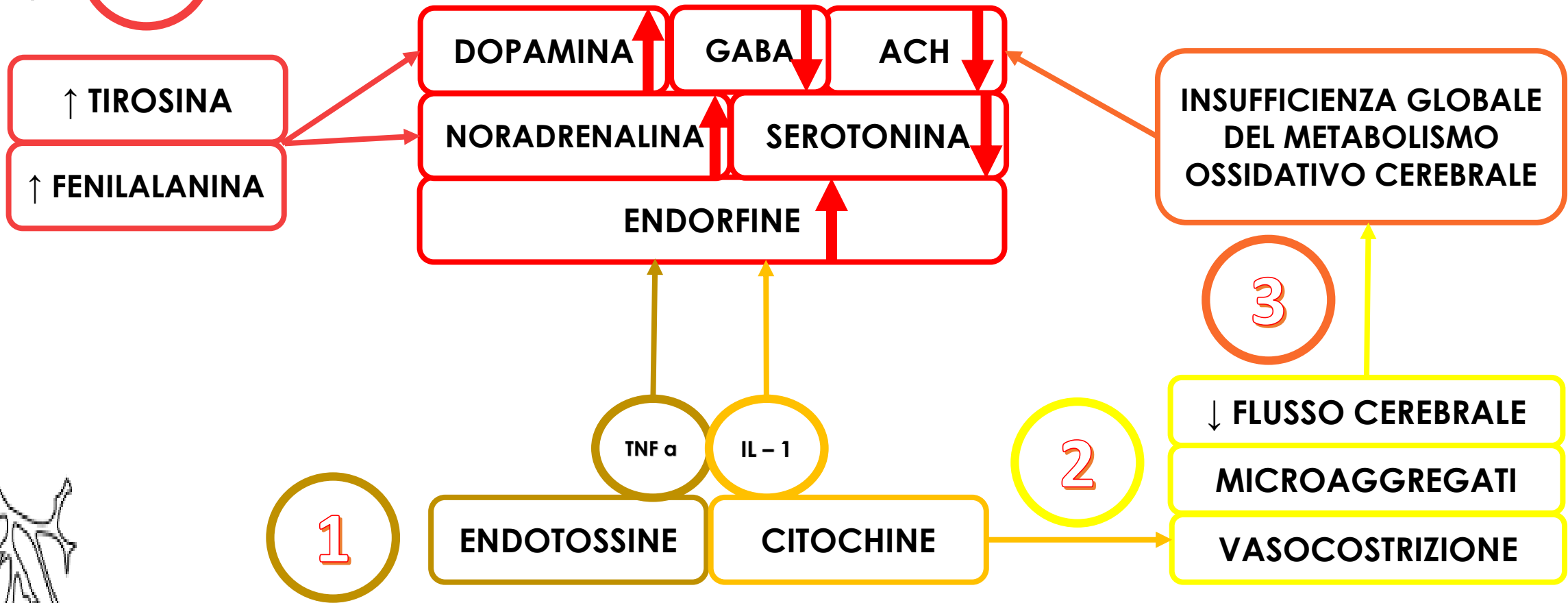
# DELIRIUM – prognosi

↑ **COSTI**



# DELIRIUM – fisiopatologia

4



# DELIRIUM – fattori di rischio

- i. Four baseline risk factors are positively and significantly associated with the development of delirium in the ICU: preexisting dementia, history of hypertension and/or alcoholism, and a high severity of illness at admission (B).
- ii. Coma is an independent risk factor for the development of delirium in ICU patients (B).
- iii. Conflicting data surround the relationship between opioid use and the development of delirium in adult ICU patients (B).
- iv. Benzodiazepine use may be a risk factor for the development of delirium in adult ICU patients (B).

Host factors	Acute illness	Iatrogenic or environmental
Age	Low cardiac output	Metabolic disturbances*
Baseline comorbidities/ vascular disease	Hypoxaemia*	Anticholinergic medications*
Baseline cognitive impairment	Global severity of illness score	Sedative and analgesic medications (specifically benzodiazepines)* Mechanical restraints*
Genetic predisposition (?)	Metabolic disturbances	Sleep disturbances* CPB time*

\* Potentially modifiable risk factors.

# DELIRIUM – fattori di rischio

Table 2. Sociodemographic and Clinical Characteristics in Patients With and Without Delirium

	Patients with delirium (n = 12)	Patients without delirium (n = 200)	p value
<u>Age, mean ± standard deviation (SD), years</u>	71.08 ± 7.56	61.20 ± 12.15	.006 <sup>a</sup>
Gender, n (%)			
Male	7 (58.3)	160 (80.0)	.136 <sup>b</sup>
Educational level, n (%)			.410 <sup>c</sup>
Illiterate	1 (8.3)	3 (1.5)	
Primary school	9 (75.0)	165 (82.5)	
Secondary school	1 (8.3)	16 (8.0)	
University	1 (8.3)	16 (8.0)	
Employment status, n (%)			
Unemployed	11 (91.7)	135 (67.5)	.110 <sup>b</sup>
History of major depression, n (%)	1 (8.3)	5 (2.5)	.298 <sup>b</sup>
History of alcohol use disorder, n (%)	0 (0)	4 (2.0)	1.000 <sup>b</sup>
History of medical disease, n (%)	8 (66.7)	111 (55.5)	.557 <sup>b</sup>
History of myocardial infarction, n (%)	3 (25.0)	50 (25.0)	1.000
History of coronary by-pass surgery, n (%)	3 (25.0)	8 (4.0)	.018 <sup>b</sup>
Thrombolytic medication, n (%)	3 (25.0)	54 (27.0)	1.000 <sup>b</sup>
Localization of the cardiac infarct, n (%)			.542 <sup>b</sup>
Anterior	3 (25.0)	75 (37.5)	
Non-anterior	9 (75.0)	125 (62.5)	
<u>Cardiac arrest experience during the infarction, n (%)</u>	3 (25.0)	5 (2.5)	.007 <sup>b</sup>
Morphine medication, n (%)	6 (50.0)	91 (45.5)	.773 <sup>d</sup>
Laboratory tests at the admission, level of serum, mean ± SD			
Total cholesterol, mg/dL:	159.50 ± 35.70	170.14 ± 45.93	.519 <sup>a</sup>
Low-density lipoprotein, mg/dL	100.15 ± 29.29	110.98 ± 40.20	.426 <sup>a</sup>
High-density lipoprotein, mg/dL	37.93 ± 9.23	34.84 ± 9.92	.362 <sup>a</sup>
Triglyceride, mg/dL	82.44 ± 44.59	120.02 ± 76.11	.111 <sup>d</sup>
MB-isoform of creatinine kinase, ng/mL	49.26 ± 55.97	67.76 ± 109.04	.842 <sup>d</sup>
Troponin-I, ng/mL	23.39 ± 31.77	37.55 ± 57.78	.876 <sup>d</sup>
Aspartate aminotransferase, IU/L	229.72 ± 540.22	77.88 ± 109.14	.184 <sup>d</sup>
Alanine aminotransferase, IU/L	119.45 ± 275.28	39.40 ± 50.51	.175 <sup>d</sup>
Sodium, mEq/L	135.38 ± 8.34	137.44 ± 5.32	.915 <sup>d</sup>
<u>Potassium, mEq/L</u>	4.65 ± 0.61	4.26 ± 0.59	.036 <sup>a</sup>
Calcium, mg/dL	9.33 ± 0.46	9.20 ± 0.58	.527 <sup>d</sup>



# DELIRIUM – diagnosi

## 1. MISURO IL LIVELLO DI COSCIENZA (meno di UN MINUTO) Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale (RASS)

Punteggio	Definizione	Descrizione
+4	COMBATTIVO	Chiaramente combattivo, violento, imminente pericolo per sé o per lo staff
+3	MOLTO AGITATO	Aggressivo, rischio evidente di rimozione invasività
+2	AGITATO	Frequenti movimenti a finalistici, disadattamento alla ventilazione meccanica
+1	IRREQUIETO	Ansioso ma senza movimenti aggressivi o vigorosi
0	SVEGLIO E TRANQUILLO	Comprende i periodi di sonno fisiologico
-1	SOPOROSO	Non completamente sveglio, apre gli occhi allo stimolo verbale, mantiene il contatto visivo > 10 secondi
-2	LIEVEMENTE SEDATO	Brevi risvegli allo stimolo verbale, contatto visivo < 10 secondi
-3	MODERATAMENTE SEDATO	Movimenti o apertura degli occhi allo stimolo verbale (ma senza contatto visivo)

OSSERVAZIONE

STIMOLO  
VERBALE

STIMOLO  
TATTILE

Se RASS  $\geq$  -3 → somministra CAM-ICU (il paziente ha delirium oppure no?)

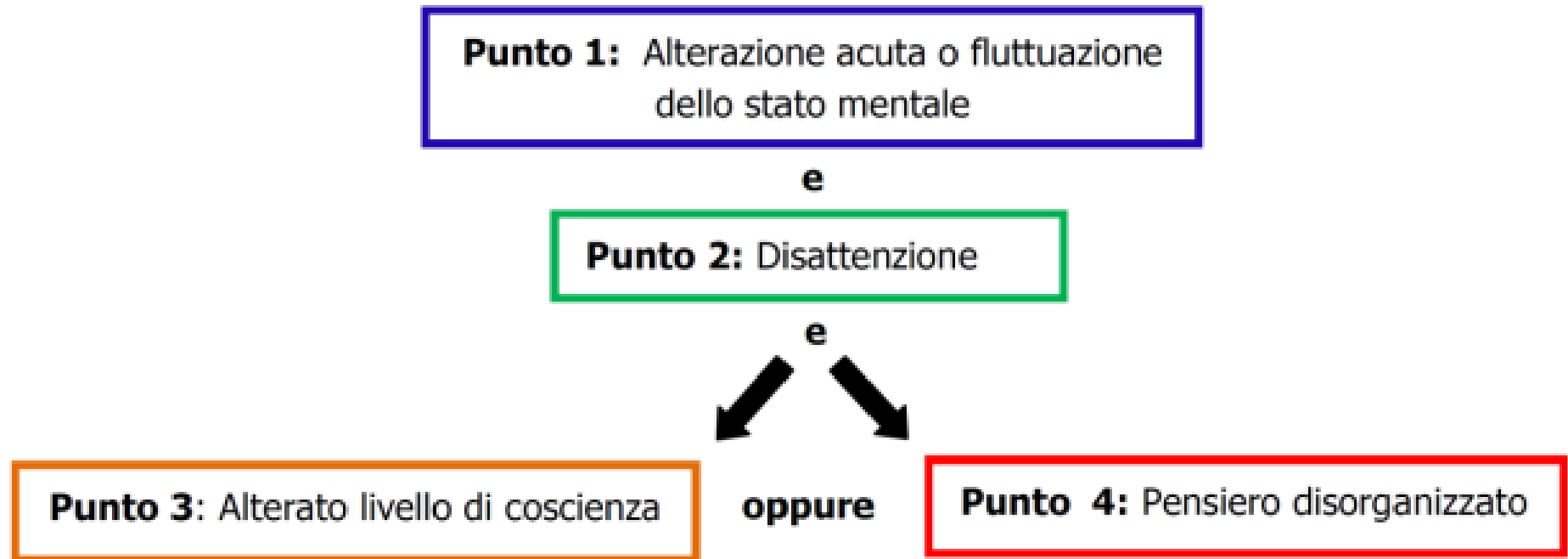
Se RASS  $\leq$  -4 → RIVALUTA più tardi (paziente attualmente incosciente)

AGITAZIONE

COSCIENZA

# DELIRIUM – diagnosi

## 2. ANALIZZO IL CONTENUTO DELLA COSCIENZA (60 – 90 sec) **Confusion Assessment Method (CAM – ICU)**



# Confusion Assessment Method (CAM-ICU) - DIAGRAMMA DI FLUSSO

## 1. Alterazione acuta o fluttuazione dello Stato Mentale

Il paziente si presenta in modo diverso dal suo stato mentale di base? OPPURE  
Il paziente ha presentato fluttuazioni dello stato mentale nelle ultime 24h?

NO

CAM-ICU negativo  
NO DELIRIUM

SI

## 2. Disattenzione

*"Mi stringa la mano quando sente la lettera A".*

Leggere la seguente lista di lettere: **S A V E A H A A R T**

**ERRORE:** non stringe quando pronuncia "A" o stringe sulle altre lettere.

Se impossibile eseguire Test delle Lettere → Test delle Immagini

0-2  
errori

CAM-ICU negativo  
NO DELIRIUM

> 2 ERRORI

## 3. Alterato livello di coscienza

Valutazione RASS attuale

RASS  
≠ 0

CAM-ICU positivo  
DELIRIUM presente

RASS = 0

## 4. Pensiero Disorganizzato

1. Un sasso galleggia nell'acqua?
2. Ci sono pesci nel mare?
3. Un chilo pesa più di due chili?
4. Si può usare il martello per piantare un chiodo?

**Ordine semplice:** *"Mi mostri queste dita"* (mostrare 2 dita)

*"Ora faccia lo stesso con l'altra mano"* (senza mostrarle)

Se il paziente non riesce a muovere entrambe le braccia dire: *"Aggiunga un altro dito"*

> 1 errore

0-1 errori

CAM-ICU negativo  
NO DELIRIUM



# DELIRIUM

1. Definizione
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  - a. Analgesia
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# DELIRIUM – prevenzione primaria

Gli studi dimostrano che l'educazione dello staff medico e infermieristico porta alla diminuzione nella durata e nella severità del delirium nei pazienti ricoverati

## Intervention

The program on the intervention ward consisted of four parts:

1. A 2-day course for staff on geriatric medicine focusing on assessment, prevention, and treatment of delirium
2. Education concerning caregiver-patient interaction focusing on patients with dementia and delirium
3. Reorganization from a task-allocation care system to a patient-allocation system with individualized care
4. Guidance for nursing staff once a month

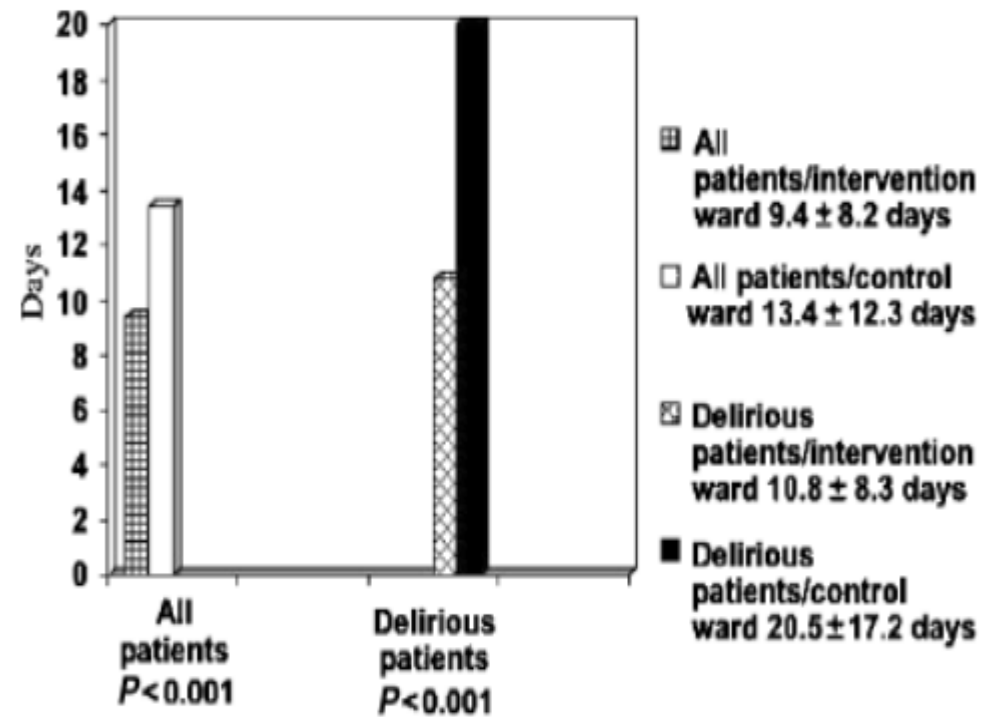


Figure 2. The mean length of hospital stay  $\pm$  standard deviation for all patients on the intervention ward and all patients on the control ward and between the delirious patients on the intervention ward and the delirious patients on the control ward.

# DELIRIUM – prevenzione primaria

## Iatrogenic or environmental

Metabolic disturbances\*

Anticholinergic medications\*

Sedative and analgesic medications (specifically benzodiazepines)\*

Mechanical restraints\*

Sleep disturbances\*  
CPB time\*

TABLE 1. RISK FACTORS FOR DELIRIUM AND INTERVENTION PROTOCOLS.

TARGETED RISK FACTOR AND ELIGIBLE PATIENTS	STANDARDIZED INTERVENTION PROTOCOLS	TARGETED OUTCOME FOR REASSESSMENT
<p>Cognitive impairment*</p> <p>All patients, protocol once daily; patients with base-line MMSE score of &lt;20 or orientation score of &lt;8, protocol three times daily</p>	<p>Orientation protocol: board with names of care-team members and day's schedule; communication to reorient to surroundings</p> <p>Therapeutic-activities protocol: <u>cognitively stimulating activities three times daily</u> (e.g., discussion of current events, structured reminiscence, or word games)</p>	Change in orientation score
<p>Sleep deprivation</p> <p>All patients; need for protocol assessed once daily</p>	<p>Nonpharmacologic sleep protocol: at bedtime, warm drink (milk or herbal tea), relaxation tapes or music, and back massage</p> <p>Sleep-enhancement protocol: <u>unit-wide noise-reduction strategies</u> (e.g., silent pill crushers, vibrating beepers, and quiet hallways) and schedule adjustments to allow sleep (e.g., <u>rescheduling of medications and procedures</u>)</p>	Change in rate of use of sedative drug for sleep†
<p>Immobility</p> <p>All patients; ambulation whenever possible, and range-of-motion exercises when patients chronically non-ambulatory, bed or wheelchair bound, immobilized (e.g., because of an extremity fracture or deep venous thrombosis), or when prescribed bed rest</p>	<p>Early-mobilization protocol: ambulation or active range-of-motion exercises three times daily; <u>minimal use of immobilizing equipment</u> (e.g., bladder catheters or physical restraints)</p>	Change in Activities of Daily Living score
<p>Visual impairment</p> <p>Patients with &lt;20/70 visual acuity on binocular near-vision testing</p>	<p>Vision protocol: <u>visual aids</u> (e.g., glasses or magnifying lenses) and adaptive equipment (e.g., large illuminated telephone keypads, large-print books, and fluorescent tape on call bell), with daily reinforcement of their use</p>	Early correction of vision, ≤48 hr after admission
<p>Hearing impairment</p> <p>Patients hearing ≤6 of 12 whispers on Whisper Test</p>	<p>Hearing protocol: portable amplifying devices, earwax disimpaction, and special communication techniques, with daily reinforcement of these adaptations</p>	Change in Whisper Test score
<p>Dehydration</p> <p>Patients with ratio of blood urea nitrogen to creatinine ≥18, screened for protocol by geriatric nurse-specialist</p>	<p>Dehydration protocol: early recognition of dehydration and volume repletion (i.e., encouragement of oral intake of fluids)</p>	Change in ratio of blood urea nitrogen to creatinine

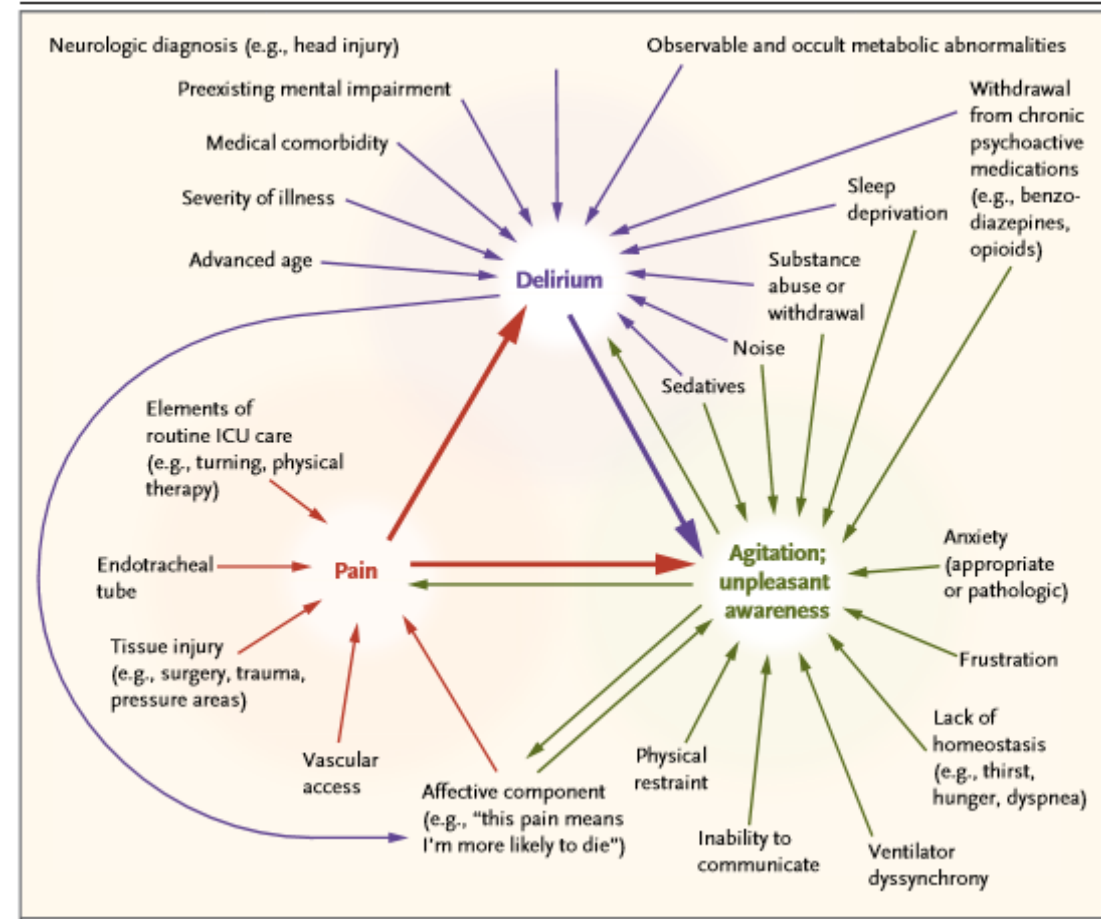
\*The orientation score consisted of results on the first 10 items on the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE).

†Sedative drugs included standard hypnotic agents, benzodiazepines, and antihistamines, used as needed for sleep.

# DOLORE, AGITAZIONE E DELIRIUM

## The «ICU triad»

«In critically ill patients, pain and anxiety contribute to an already prominent sympathetic stress response that includes increased endogenous catecholamine activity, increased oxygen consumption, tachycardia, hypercoagulability, hypermetabolism, and immunosuppression»




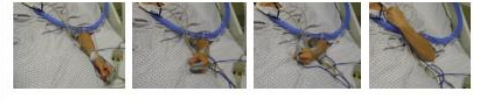
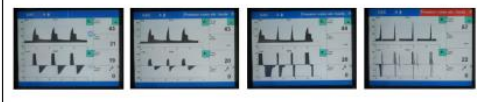
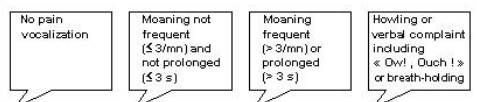


# DOLORE

## b. Pain assessment

- i. We recommend that pain be routinely monitored in all adult ICU patients (+1B).
- ii. The Behavioral Pain Scale (BPS) and the Critical-Care Pain Observation Tool (CPOT) are the most valid and reliable behavioral pain scales for monitoring pain in medical, postoperative, or trauma (except for brain injury) adult ICU patients who are unable to self-report and in whom motor function is intact and behaviors are observable. Using these scales in other ICU patient populations and translating them into foreign languages other than French or English require further validation testing (B).

### Behavioral Pain Scale (BPS) Training Poster

	BPS (intubated patients)					BPS-NI (non-intubated patients)			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
①	<b>Facial expression</b>  Relaxed    Partially tightened = brow lowering    Fully tightened = eyelid closing    Grimacing = folded cheek				=	<b>Facial expression</b>  Relaxed    Partially tightened = brow lowering    Fully tightened = eyelid closing    Grimacing = folded cheek			
②	<b>Movements of upper limbs</b>  No movement    Partially bent    Very bent with finger flexion    Retracted, opposition to care At rest: check the tonus by mobilisation of the limb				=	<b>Movements of upper limbs</b>  No movement    Partially bent    Very bent with finger flexion    Retracted, opposition to care At rest: check the tonus by mobilisation of the limb			
③	<b>Compliance with ventilation</b>  Tolerating ventilation    Coughing but tolerating ventilation most of the time    Fighting ventilator but ventilation possible sometimes    Unable to control ventilation				≠	<b>Vocalisation</b>  No pain vocalization    Moaning not frequent (< 3/min) and not prolonged (< 3 s)    Moaning frequent (> 3/min) or prolonged (> 3 s)    Howling or verbal complaint including < Dwi! , Duch ! > or breath-holding			

①+②+③ = Total BPS value

from 3 (no) to 12 (maximum) pain behavior rated using the BPS



# ANALGESIA

Metodi non farmacologici:

- Riposizionamento del paziente
- Supporto lombare
- Stabilizzazione delle ferite
- Rimozione degli stimoli nocivi o irritanti
- Applicazione di caldo o freddo

Nonopiates (Route)	Onset	Elimination Half-Life	Dosing	Side Effects and Other Information
Ketamine (IV)	30–40 sec	2–3 hr	Loading dose 0.1–0.5 mg/kg IV followed by 0.05–0.4 mg/kg/hr	Attenuates the development of acute tolerance to opioids. May cause hallucinations and other psychological disturbances.
Acetaminophen (PO) Acetaminophen (PR)	30–60 min variable	2–4 hr	325–1000mg every 4–6 hr; max dose ≤ 4 g/day)	May be contraindicated in patients with significant hepatic dysfunction.
Acetaminophen (IV)	5–10 min	2 hr	650 mg IV every 4 hrs – 1000 mg IV every 6 hr; max dose ≤ 4 g/day	
Ketorolac <sup>a</sup> (IM/IV)	10 min	2.4–8.6 hr	30 mg IM/IV, then 15–30 mg IM/IV every 6 hr up to 5 days; max dose = 120 mg/day × 5 days	Avoid nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in following conditions: renal dysfunction; gastrointestinal bleeding; platelet abnormality; concomitant angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor therapy, congestive heart failure, cirrhosis, asthma. Contraindicated for the treatment of perioperative pain in coronary artery bypass graft surgery.
Ibuprofen (IV)	N/A	2.2–2.4 hr	400–800 mg IV every 6 hr infused over > 30 mins; max dose = 3.2 g/day	Avoid nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in following conditions: renal dysfunction; gastrointestinal bleeding; platelet abnormality; concomitant angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor therapy, congestive heart failure, cirrhosis, asthma. Contraindicated for the treatment of perioperative pain in coronary artery bypass graft surgery.
Ibuprofen (PO)	25 min	1.8–2.5 hr	400 mg PO every 4 hrs; max dose = 2.4 g/day	
Gabapentin (PO)	N/A	5–7 hr	Starting dose = 100 mg PO three times daily; maintenance dose = 900–3600 mg/day in 3 divided doses	Side effects: (common) sedation, confusion, dizziness, ataxia. Adjust dosing in renal failure pts. Abrupt discontinuation associated with drug withdrawal syndrome, seizures.
Carbamazepine immediate release (PO)	4–5 hr	25–65 hrs initially, then 12–17 hr	Starting dose = 50–100 mg PO bid; maintenance dose = 100–200 mg every 4–6 hr; max dose = 1200 mg/day	Side effects: (common) nystagmus, dizziness, diplopia, lightheadedness, lethargy; (rare) aplastic anemia, and agranulocytosis; Stevens–Johnson syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis with HLA-B1502 gene. Multiple drug interactions due to hepatic enzyme induction.

# ANALGESIA

**Table 3** Properties of opioids commonly used in ICU

Opioid	Clearance ml kg <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup>	Metabolism	Accumulation in renal failure
--------	----------------------------------------------------	------------	----------------------------------

Opiates	Equi-Analgesic Dose (mg)		Onset (IV)	Elimination Half-Life	Active Metabolites	Intermittent Dosing	IV Infusion Rates	Side Effects and Other Information
	IV	PO						
Fentanyl	0.1	N/A	1–2 min	2–4 hr	None	0.35–0.5 µg/kg IV q0.5–1 hr	0.7–10 µg/kg/hr	Less hypotension than with morphine. Accumulation with hepatic impairment.
Hydromorphone	1.5	7.5	5–15 min	2–3 hr	None	0.2–0.6 mg IV q1–2 hr <sup>a</sup>	0.5–3 mg/hr	Therapeutic option in patients tolerant to morphine/fentanyl. Accumulation with hepatic/renal impairment.
Morphine	10	30	5–10 min	3–4 hr	6- and 3-glucuronide metabolite	2–4 mg IV q1–2 hr <sup>a</sup>	2–30 mg/hr	Accumulation with hepatic/renal impairment. Histamine release.
Methadone	N/A <sup>c</sup>	N/A <sup>c</sup>	1–3 d	15–60 hr	N-demethylated derivative	IV/PO: 10–40 mg q6–12 hr IV: 2.5–10 mg q8–12 hr	Not recommended	May be used to slow the development of tolerance where there is an escalation of opioid dosing requirements. Unpredictable pharmacokinetics; unpredictable pharmacodynamics in opiate naïve patients. Monitor QTc. <sup>d</sup>
Remifentanyl	N/A	N/A	1–3 min	3–10 min	None	N/A	Loading dose: 1.5 µg/kg IV Maintenance dose: 0.5–15 µg/kg/hr IV	No accumulation in hepatic/renal failure. Use IBW if body weight >130% IBW.

**Effetti avversi:** depressione respiratoria (spesso esacerbata dalla somministrazione di sedativi). Ipotensione dovuta al decremento del tono simpatico e alla vasodilatazione derivata dal rilascio di istamina. Altri: ipomotilità gastrointestinale, prurito, flushing, ritenzione urinaria e delirium.

delayed when given  
commonly with  
midazolam as both  
metabolized by same  
enzyme  
Broken down by non-specific  
esterases. Elimination  
half-life of 3–10 min  
independent of duration of  
infusion

# SEDAZIONE

1. STABILIRE UN OBIETTIVO (RASS)
2. MANTENERE LA MINIMA DOSE EFFICACE
3. INTERROMPERE QUOTIDIANAMENTE LA SEDAZIONE E L'ANALGESIA

Points	Classification	Description
+4	Combative	Overtly combative or violent; immediate danger to staff
+3	Very agitated	Pulls on or removes tube(s) or catheter(s) or has aggressive behaviour towards staff
+2	Agitated	Frequent non-purposeful movement or patient-ventilator dyssynchrony
+1	Restless	Anxious or apprehensive but movements not aggressive or vigorous
0	Alert and calm	
-1	Drowsy	Not fully alert, but has sustained (>10 s) awakening, with eye contact, to voice
-2	Light sedation	Briefly (<10 s) awakens with eye contact to voice
-3	Moderate sedation	Any movement (but no eye contact) to voice
-4	Deep sedation	No response to voice, but any movement to physical stimulation
-5	Unrousable	No response to voice or physical stimulation

*Una sedazione troppo profonda può limitare l'abilità del clinico di interpretare l'esame obiettivo. Può risultare quindi difficile distinguere cambiamenti nello stato cognitivo che sono dovuti all'effetto sedativo del farmaco da quelli che sono dovuti a un danno cerebrale.*

# SEDAZIONE

1. STABILIRE UN OBIETTIVO (RASS)
2. MANTENERE LA MINIMA DOSE EFFICACE
3. INTERROMPERE QUOTIDIANAMENTE LA SEDAZIONE E L'ANALGESIA

iv. We recommend that sedative medications be titrated to maintain a light rather than a deep level of sedation in adult ICU patients, unless clinically contraindicated (+1B).

Outcome	Sedation Group		<i>p</i> <sup>a</sup>
	Ramsay 1-2 n = 65	Ramsay 3-4 n = 64	
ICU mortality, n (%)	9 (14)	9 (14)	>.99
Hospital mortality, n (%)	12 (18)	11 (17) <sup>c</sup>	.65
Days of mechanical ventilation <sup>b</sup>			
Mean days	2.9 ± 5.0	5.5 ± 10.8	.02
Ventilator-free days			
Days 1-7	6.6	5.7	.02
Days 1-28	27.6	26.6	.03
ICU length of stay <sup>d</sup>	4.0 (1-129)	5.5 (2-99)	.03
ICU-free Days			
Days 1-7	4	1	.03
Days 1-28	24	22	.03

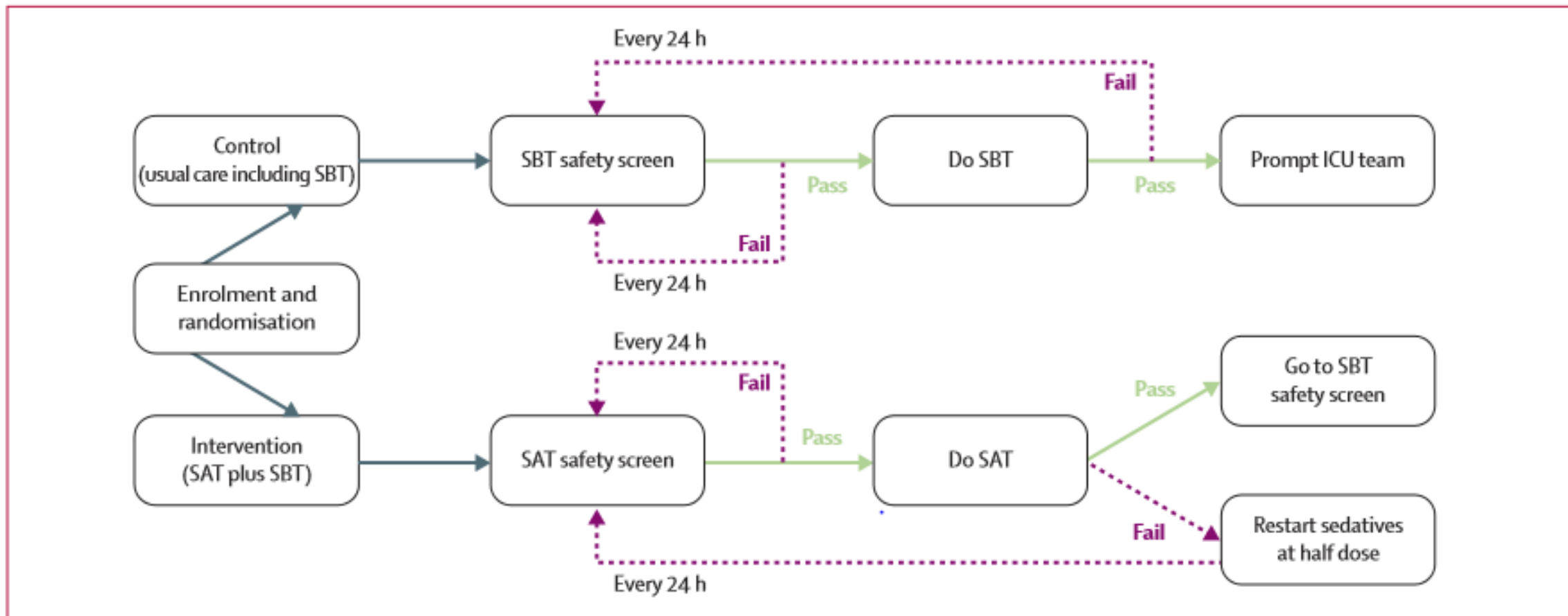
Outcome	4 Wks After ICU Discharge		<i>p</i>
	Ramsay 1-2 n = 52	Ramsay 3-4 n = 50	
PTSD score, <sup>b</sup> ranks	46 ± 29	56 ± 29	.07

## CONCLUSION

A strategy of light sedation reduces ICU stay and ventilator days without negatively affecting subsequent patient mental health or patient safety.

# SEDAZIONE

1. STABILIRE UN OBIETTIVO (RASS)
2. MANTENERE LA MINIMA DOSE EFFICACE
3. INTERROMPERE QUOTIDIANAMENTE LA SEDAZIONE E L'ANALGESIA

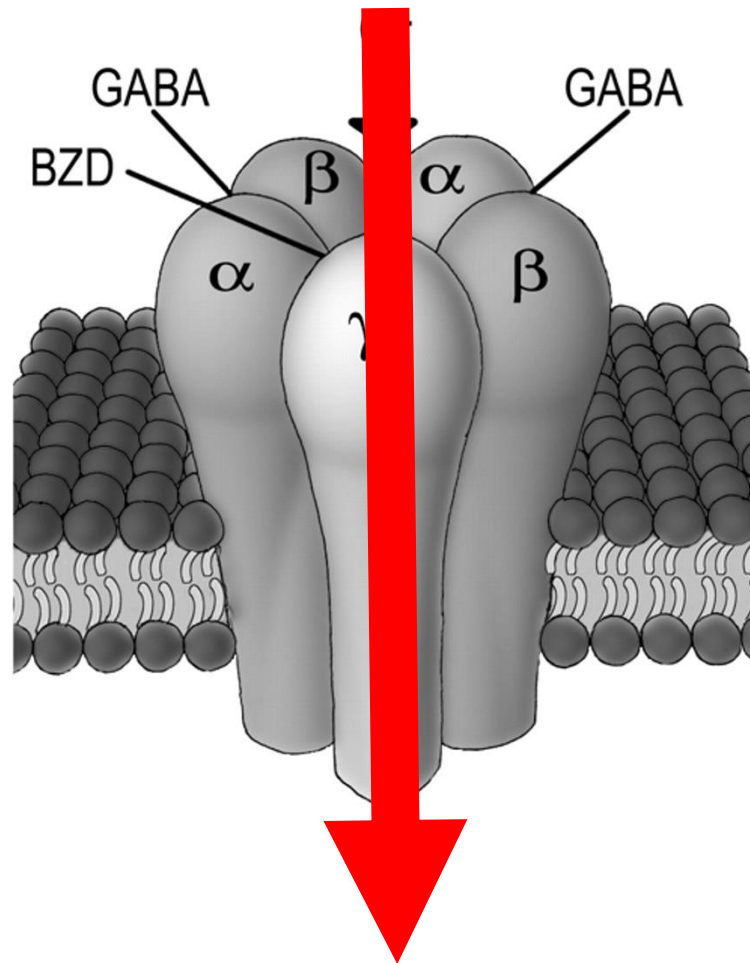


# SEDAZIONE

## Benzodiazepine



- Agiscono sul recettore neuronale GABA<sub>A</sub>



# SEDAZIONE

## Benzodiazepine



- Assorbimento: diazepam/midazolam > lorazepam/alprazolam > oxazepam
- Distribuzione: l'elevato legame con le proteine plasmatiche e la loro liposolubilità consentono diffusione veloce nei tessuti ad alta perfusione e lenta nei tessuti muscolare ed adiposo
- Metabolismo: epatico CYP450 (CY2C19 e CY3A4) che le converte in metaboliti escreti con le urine

	FARMACI	USO
EMIVITA BREVE (< 8 ore)	Triazolam Midazolam	Premedicazione Insonnia
EMIVITA INTERMEDIA (8 – 24 ore)	Lorazepam Alprazolam	Insonnia terminale Ansia
EMIVITA PROLUNGATA (>24 ore)	Diazepam	Spasticità Epilessia

- Controindicazioni: glaucoma acuto, psicosi, epatopatia grave, alcolismo, assunzione contemporanea di inibitori del CYP450

# SEDAZIONE

## Benzodiazepine



- **TOLLERANZA:** l'assunzione delle bzd prolungata nel tempo è associata a una progressiva perdita della loro efficacia (+ per gli effetti sedativo-ipnotici, - per quelli ansiolitici)
- **DIPENDENZA:** comparsa di sintomi da astinenza in seguito alla brusca sospensione del farmaco (ansia, turbe del sonno, irritabilità, tremori e convulsioni, aumento del ritmo cardiaco e respiratorio, ipertensione, ipertermia, fotofobia).
- **INTERAZIONI:** azione sinergica con alcool, barbiturici, analgesici oppiacei, neurolettici e antidepressivi



# SEDAZIONE

## Midazolam



- Imidazobenzodiazepina
- Altamente liposolubile
- Breve durata d'azione dovuta ad un rapido metabolismo. Emivita 2 – 3 ore.
- Effetto sedativo-ipnotico, ansiolitico, anticonvulsivante e miorilassante.
- Conferisce amnesia anterograda di breve

Indicazioni	Adulti < 60 anni	Adulti ≥ 60 anni / debilitati o con malattie croniche
Sedazione conscia	<i>e.v.</i> Dose iniziale: 2-2,5 mg Dosi aggiuntive: 1 mg Dose totale: 3,5-7,5 mg	<i>e.v.</i> Dose iniziale: 0,5-1 mg Dosi aggiuntive: 0,5-1 mg Dose totale: <3,5 mg
Premedicazione	<i>e.v.</i>	<i>e.v.</i>

### *Pazienti critici*

L'emivita di eliminazione del midazolam è prolungata fino a 6 volte nei pazienti critici.

- Concentrazione massima in 30 minuti, **rettale** (concentrazione massima in 30 minuti, biodisponibilità 50%), **endovenosa**, (legame alle proteine plasmatiche 96-98%.)
- Metabolismo: idrossilato dall'isoenzima del citocromo **P4503A4** ed il maggior metabolita urinario plasmatico è l'alfa-idrossimidazolam, farmacologicamente attivo, ma contribuisce soltanto in minima parte agli effetti

		0,025-0,05 mg/kg
Induzione dell'anestesia	<i>e.v.</i> 0,15-0,2 mg/kg (0,3-0,35 senza premedicazione)	<i>e.v.</i> 0,05-0,15 mg/kg (0,15-0,3 senza premedicazione)
Sedazione in terapia intensiva	<i>e.v.</i> Dose di carico: 0,03-0,3 mg/kg con incrementi di 1-2,5 mg Dose di mantenimento: 0,03-0,2 mg/kg/h	

# SEDAZIONE

## Flumazenil

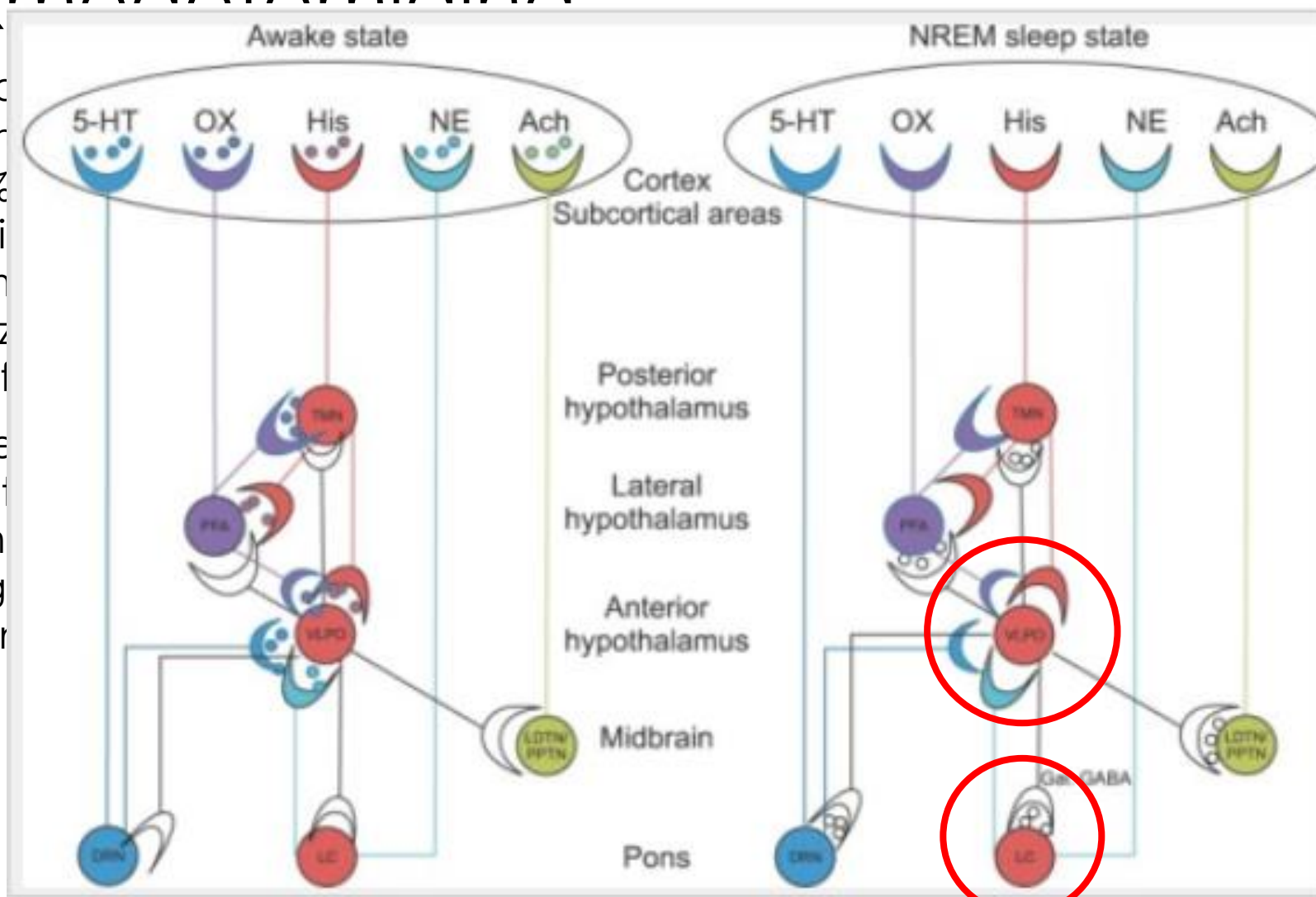


- Imidazobenzodiazepina
- Antagonista competitivo a livello del sito di legame per le benzodiazepine ma non attiva il canale
- Ha bassa biodisponibilità ~ 16% (solo somministrazione ev)
- Ha metabolismo epatico ed escrezione urinaria
- Emivita : 60 minuti
- Reazioni avverse: vomito, agitazione psicomotoria (crisi di panico). Se somministrato a soggetti dipendenti causa un'immediata sindrome da astinenza
- Dosaggio: la dose iniziale raccomandata è di 0,3 mg somministrati ev. Se non si ottiene il livello di coscienza richiesto entro 60 secondi, si può iniettare una dose ulteriore di 0,1 mg, ripetendola a intervalli di 60 secondi fino a una dose totale di 2 mg o fino al risveglio del paziente.

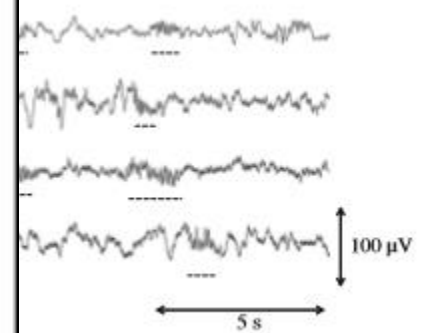
# SEDAZIONE

## Dexmedetomidina

- S-enc...
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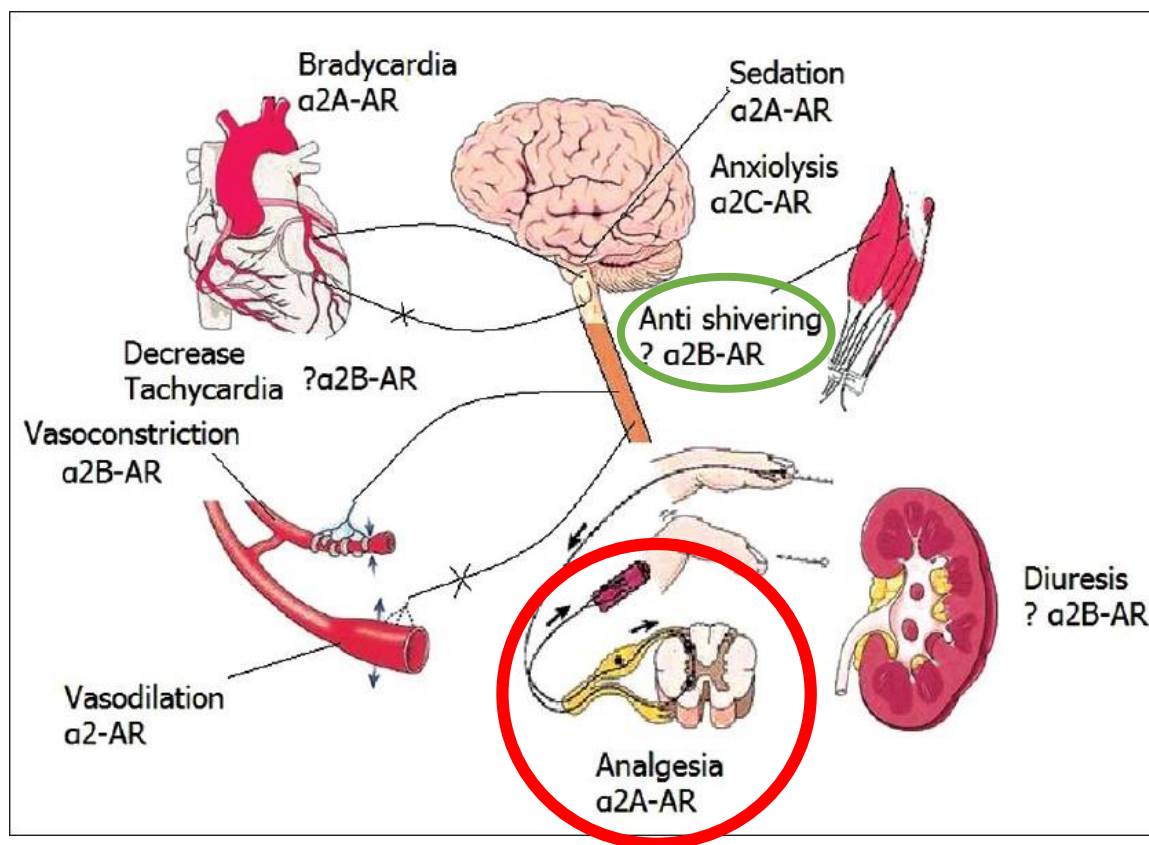


# SEDAZIONE

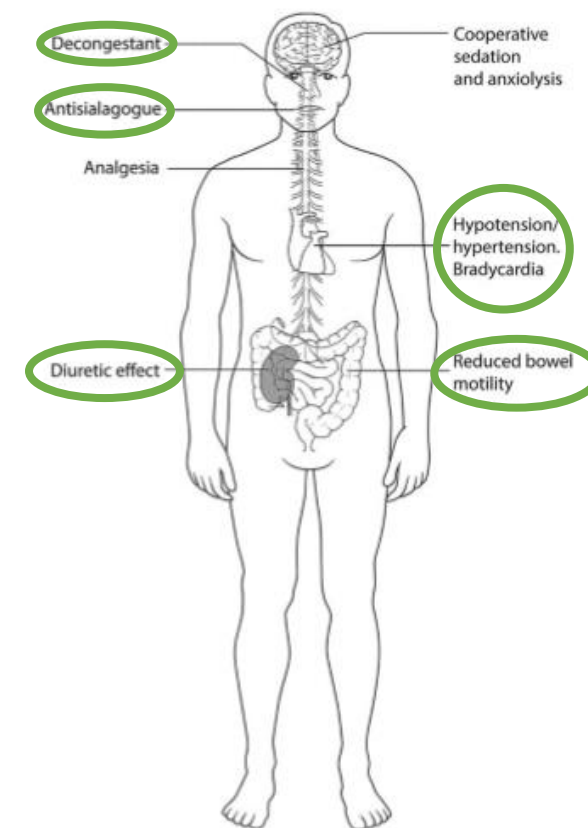
## Dexmedetomidina



- Ha effetti sedativi, **analgesici** e sistemici



- Ha effetti sedativi, analgesici e **sistemici**



# SEDAZIONE

## Dexmedetomidina



Infusione a **0.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{h}$**  e poi aggiustata in un range compreso tra **0,2 – 1,4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{h}$**  (quando usato come sedativo non necessita di bolo)

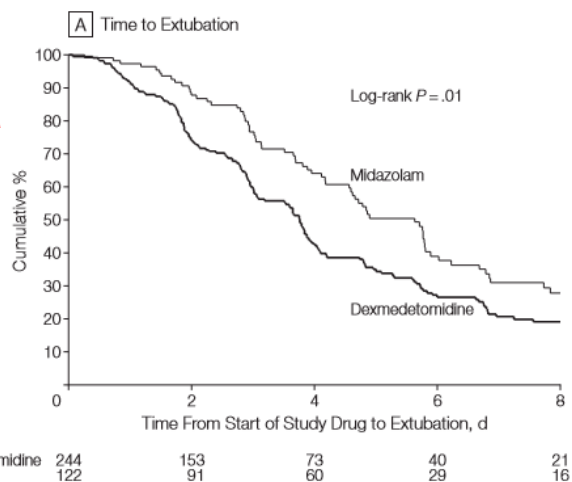
**INDICAZIONI:** è indicato in quei pazienti che hanno bisogno di un livello di sedazione compreso tra 0 e - 3 RASS.

**CONTROINDICAZIONI:** ipotensione non controllata, BAV di II o III grado, «condizioni cerebrovascolari acute»

# SEDAZIONE

## Dexmedetomidina

**SEDCOM TRIAL**



	Adjusted Mean Estimate (95% CI)		P Value <sup>a</sup>
	Dexmedetomidine (n = 249)	Preferred Usual Care (n = 251)	
<b>Dexmedetomidine vs midazolam (MIDEX)</b>			
Total VAS score <sup>b</sup>	49.7 (45.5 to 53.8)	30.0 (25.9 to 34.1)	<.001
Can the patient communicate pain?	46.3 (41.7 to 50.9)	24.2 (19.7 to 28.8)	<.001
How arousable is the patient?	58.2 (53.7 to 62.6)	40.7 (36.3 to 45.1)	<.001
How cooperative is the patient?	44.8 (40.3 to 49.2)	25.1 (20.8 to 29.5)	<.001
<b>Dexmedetomidine vs propofol (PRODEX)</b>			
Total VAS score <sup>b</sup>	51.3 (46.9 to 55.7)	40.1 (35.7 to 44.6)	<.001
Can the patient communicate pain?	49.3 (44.5 to 54.2)	35.4 (30.5 to 40.4)	<.001
How arousable is the patient?	59.1 (54.7 to 63.4)	47.8 (43.4 to 52.3)	<.001
How cooperative is the patient?	47.2 (42.3 to 52.2)	38.0 (33.0 to 43.0)	<.001

**MIDEX TRIAL**

**PRODEX TRIAL**

Outcome <sup>a</sup>	No. (%)		P Value
	Dexmedetomidine (n = 244)	Midazolam (n = 122)	
Cardiovascular			
Bradycardia	103 (42.2)	23 (18.9)	<.001
Bradycardia with intervention	12 (4.9)	1 (0.8)	.07
Tachycardia	62 (25.4)	54 (44.3)	<.001
Tachycardia with intervention	24 (9.8)	12 (9.8)	>.99
Hypotension	137 (56.1)	68 (55.7)	>.99
Hypotension with intervention	69 (28.3)	33 (27)	.90
Hypertension	106 (43.4)	54 (44.3)	.91
Hypertension with intervention	46 (18.9)	36 (29.5)	.02
Metabolic (hyperglycemia)	138 (56.6)	52 (42.6)	.02
Infections	25 (10.2)	24 (19.7)	.02
30-d mortality <sup>b</sup>	55 (22.5)	31 (25.4)	.60

«... the study treatment was discontinued due to lack of efficacy more frequently in dexmedetomidine patients in both trials. With the current maximum dose, lack of efficacy can be expected in approximately 1 in every 8 to 10 patients.»

<sup>a</sup>See "Outcome Measures and Safety End Points" for definitions and details of variables.

<sup>b</sup>Indicates mortality rate for 30 days after ICU admission.

# SEDAZIONE

## Dexmedetomidina



Cost driver	Dexmedetomidine	Midazolam	Incremental cost
Treatment (i.e. drug)	£245	£54	£192
Treatment administration	£10	£14	-£4
First-line rescue strategy	£3	£3	£0
MV (bed days)	£14,701	£16,969	-£2,269
ICU off MV (bed days)	£2,525	£2,671	-£146
Hospital ward (bed days)	£2,907	£2,825	£83
Adverse events	£2	£1	£1
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>£20,393</b>	<b>£22,536</b>	<b>-£2,143</b>

# SEDAZIONE

Agent	Onset After IV Loading Dose	Elimination Half-Life	Active Metabolites	Loading Dose (IV)	Maintenance Dosing (IV)	Adverse Effects
Midazolam	2–5 min	3–11 hr	Yes <sup>a</sup>	0.01–0.05 mg/kg over several minutes	0.02–0.1 mg/kg/hr	Respiratory depression, hypotension
Lorazepam	15–20 min	8–15 hr	None	0.02–0.04 mg/kg ( $\leq 2$ mg)	0.02–0.06 mg/kg q2–6 hr prn or 0.01–0.1 mg/kg/hr ( $\leq 10$ mg/hr)	Respiratory depression, hypotension; propylene glycol-related acidosis, nephrotoxicity
Diazepam	2–5 min	20–120 hr	Yes <sup>a</sup>	5–10 mg	0.03–0.1 mg/kg q0.5–6 hr prn	Respiratory depression, hypotension, phlebitis <sup>e</sup>
Propofol	1–2 min	Short-term use = 3–12 hr Long-term use = $50 \pm 18.6$ hr	None	5 $\mu$ g/kg/min over 5 min <sup>b</sup>	5–50 $\mu$ g/kg/min	Pain on injection <sup>f</sup> , hypotension, respiratory depression, hypertriglyceridemia, pancreatitis, allergic reactions, propofol-related infusion syndrome; deep sedation with propofol is associated with significantly longer emergence times than with light sedation
Dexmedetomidine	5–10 min	1.8–3.1 hr	None	1 $\mu$ g/kg over 10 min <sup>c</sup>	0.2–0.7 $\mu$ g/kg/hr <sup>d</sup>	Bradycardia, hypotension; hypertension with loading dose; loss of airway reflexes





# DELIRIUM – prevenzione primaria

## EVITARE LE BENZODIAZEPINE

Risulta sempre più evidente che il trattamento con benzodiazepine è associato ad outcome sfavorevoli, inclusa la disfunzione cognitiva, una maggiore durata della ventilazione meccanica e del ricovero in terapia intensiva.

### c. Choice of sedative

- i. We suggest that sedation strategies using nonbenzodiazepine sedatives (either propofol or dexmedetomidine) may be preferred over sedation with benzodiazepines (either midazolam or lorazepam) to improve clinical outcomes in mechanically ventilated adult ICU patients (+2B).



# DELIRIUM – prevenzione

**A**wakening and

**B**reathing

**C**oordination

**D**elirium Monitoring

**E**arly mobilization / **E**xercise



# DELIRIUM

1. Definizione
2. Epidemiologia
3. Prognosi
4. Fisiopatologia
5. Fattori di rischio
6. Diagnosi
7. Prevenzione
  - a. Analgesia
  - b. Sedazione
- 8. Terapia**

# DELIRIUM – terapia

**Iatrogenic or  
environmental**

Metabolic disturbances\*

Anticholinergic  
medications\*

Sedative and analgesic  
medications (specifically  
benzodiazepines)\*  
Mechanical restraints\*

Sleep disturbances\*  
CPB time\*

E' importante riconoscere che il delirium può essere la manifestazione di un problema acuto che richiede attenzione immediata (ipossia, ipercapnia, ipoglicemia e altri disturbi metabolici)

# DELIRIUM – terapia

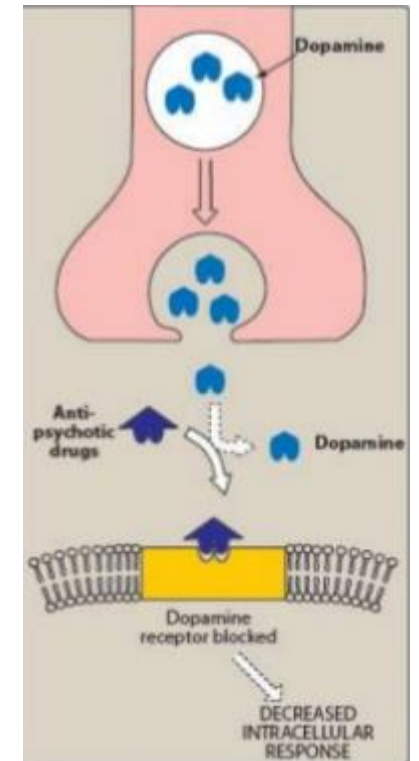
## Aloperidolo




### e. Delirium treatment

- i. There is no published evidence that treatment with haloperidol reduces the duration of delirium in adult ICU patients (No Evidence).
- ii. Atypical antipsychotics may reduce the duration of delirium in adult ICU patients (C).

- Antipsicotico tipico – butirrofenone
- Antagonista del recettore D2 per la dopamina
- Combatte la sintomatologia positiva (allucinazioni, pensieri non strutturati) e produce un effetto sedativo variabile. Non sopprime il drive respiratorio.
- **Dosaggio:** 2–5 mg ogni 6–12 ore, massima dose 20 mg/die. Questo range è adeguato per il raggiungimento del blocco del 60% dei recettori, evitando la loro saturazione.





# DELIRIUM – terapia

## Aloperidolo

*Attualmente l'alooperidolo rappresenta il farmaco di scelta per il trattamento del delirium nonostante il suo uso si basi su dati limitati ricavati da case series e case reports in assenza di trial randomizzati*

**Table 4. Medication used by healthcare professionals to treat delirium in the intensive care unit**

Drug	No.	%
Antipsychotics	634	70
Haloperidol	603	66
Atypical antipsychotics	34	4
Sedatives	160	18
Benzodiazepines	145	16
Propofol	15	2

A vertical ECG waveform is positioned on the left side of the slide, running from top to bottom. It consists of a regular rhythm of QRS complexes on a grid background.

# DELIRIUM – terapia

## Antipsicotici tipici – effetti collaterali

- **Sindromi extrapiramidali acute:** irrequietezza, distonie acute, parkinsonismo
- **(Discinesie tardive)**
- **Sindrome maligna da neurolettici:** ipertermia, segni extrapiramidali, alterato stato di coscienza, acidosi metabolica, iperkaliemia, disfunzioni del sistema autonomo, aritmie, dispnea, diaforesi, incontinenza
- ↑ **QTc** –il più temibile effetto collaterale è la **torsione di punta**

# DELIRIUM – terapia

## Antipsicotici atipici



- Quetiapina, olanzapina, aripiprazolo, risperidone.
- Rispetto ai «tipici» hanno una minore azione sul recettore D2, maggiore affinità per il recettore serotoninico di tipo 2 con conseguente maggiore azione sulla corteccia prefrontale rispetto allo striato.
- Facilitano la liberazione di glutammato nelle aree corticali con effetto anche sui sintomi negativi e su quelli cognitivi (in assenza degli effetti avversi extrapiramidali)




A vertical ECG strip on a red grid background, showing a regular rhythm with a rate of approximately 75 bpm. The QRS complexes are narrow, and the ST segment is slightly elevated. The T waves are upright and of moderate amplitude.

# DELIRIUM – terapia

## Antipsicotici atipici – effetti collaterali

- **Reazioni extra-piramidali** meno frequenti e severe di quelle causate dai composti *tipici*
- **(Incremento ponderale)**
- **(Alterazioni del metabolismo lipidico e glucidico)**
- **↑ QTc** –il più temibile effetto collaterale è la **torsione di punta**

iv. We do not suggest using antipsychotics in patients at significant risk for torsades de pointes (i.e., patients with baseline prolongation of QTc interval, patients receiving concomitant medications known to prolong the QTc interval, or patients with a history of this arrhythmia) (–2C).



# DELIRIUM – terapia

## Benzodiazepine e Dexmedetomidina

- v. We suggest that in adult ICU patients with delirium unrelated to alcohol or benzodiazepine withdrawal, continuous IV infusions of dexmedetomidine rather than benzodiazepine infusions be administered for sedation to reduce the duration of delirium in these patients (+2B).



# DELIRIUM – contenzione fisica

- La contenzione fisica può essere usata con l'intenzione di prevenire la rimozione di tubi endotracheali, cateteri o drenaggi e per consentire la somministrazione dei trattamenti essenziali.
- Può essere usata da sola o con il supporto di farmaci.
- Anche se non esistono trial randomizzati, ci sono sempre più evidenze che confermano i suoi effetti dannosi:
  - ❑ Danno locale di cute e nervi periferici<sup>1</sup>
  - ❑ Rischio di delirium<sup>2</sup>
  - ❑ Disturbo post – traumatico da stress<sup>3</sup>
  - ❑ Aumento dello stato di agitazione<sup>4</sup>

1. Evans D et al, J Adv Nurse 2003;41(3):274-82.  
2. Inouye SK et al, Arch Intern Med 2007; 167(13):1406-13  
3. Jones C et al, Crit Care Med 2001; 29(3):573-80  
4. Curry K et al, Am J Crit Care 2008; 17(1):45-51



# DELIRIUM – contenzione fisica

## Linee guida

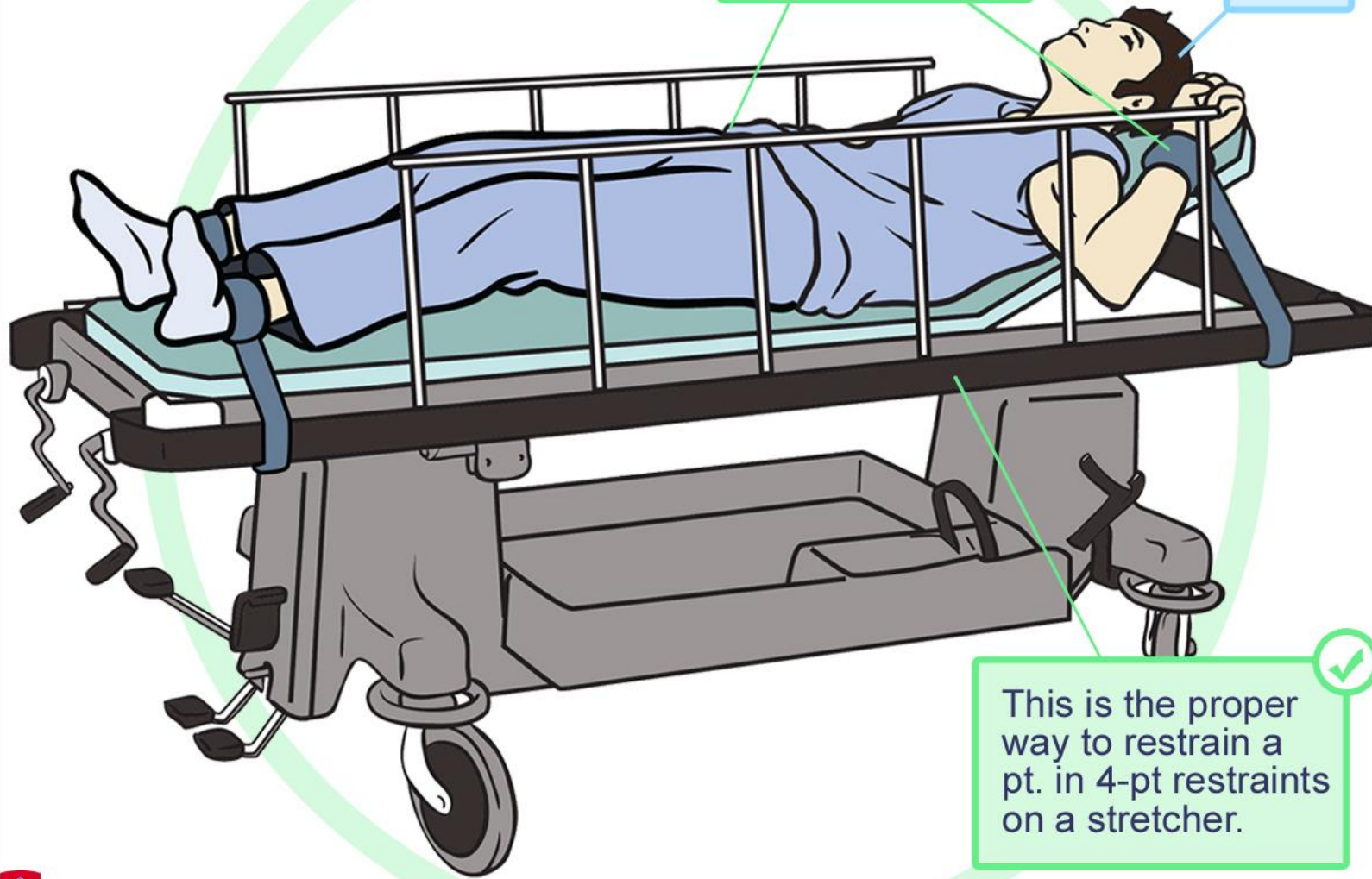
1. Strive to create the least restrictive but safest environment for patients in regard to restraint use. This is in keeping with the goals of maintaining the dignity and comfort of our patients while providing excellence in medical care.
2. Restraining therapies should be used only in clinically appropriate situations and not as a routine component of therapy ...
3. Patients must always be evaluated to determine whether treatment of an existing problem would obviate the need for restraint use ...
4. The choice of restraining therapy should be the least invasive option capable of optimizing patient safety, comfort, and dignity.
5. The rationale for restraint use **must be documented in the medical record**. Orders for restraining therapy should be limited in duration to a 24-hr period ... The potential to discontinue or reduce restraining therapy should be considered at least **every 8 hours**.
6. Patients should be **monitored for the development of complications** from restraining therapies at least **every 4 hours**, more frequently if the patient is agitated or if otherwise clinically indicated ...
7. Patients and their significant others should receive ongoing education ...
8. Analgesics, sedatives, and neuroleptics used for the treatment of pain, anxiety, or psychiatric disturbance of the ICU patient **should be used as agents to mitigate the need for restraining therapies** and not overused as a method of chemical restraint.
9. Patients who receive neuromuscular blocking agents must have adequate sedation, amnesia, and analgesia ...



Supine pt. in 4-point restraints on stretcher

One arm up  
one arm down. ✓

Head raised  
30°



This is the proper way to restrain a pt. in 4-pt restraints on a stretcher. ✓



# CONCLUSIONI

- I disturbi cognitivi acuti complicano fino al 40% dei ricoveri in UTIC e spesso sono sottodiagnosticati
- La conoscenza dei metodi di prevenzione, diagnosi e terapia del delirium deve fare parte del bagaglio del cardiologo, tanto più se lavora in UTIC
- La valutazione quotidiana del paziente in terapia intensiva deve comprendere l'assessment del dolore e dello stato di coscienza tramite l'uso di scale validate
- La sedazione del paziente agitato migliora la sua prognosi solo quando
  - a. Ci poniamo degli obiettivi
  - b. Scegliamo il farmaco più corretto per lui
  - c. Evitiamo la sedazione eccessiva
  - d. Applichiamo una strategia di sedation holiday

# DALLA TEORIA ALLA PRATICA

**DEXDOR PUO' ESSERE DILUITO IN GLUCOSATA AL 5%, RINGER, MANNITOLO E SOLUZIONE FISIOLOGICA AL FINE DI RAGGIUNERE LA CONCENTRAZIONE RICHIESTA DI 4 mcg/ml o 8 mcg/ml**

Nel caso in cui la concentrazione richiesta è 4 microgrammi/ml

Volume di Dexdor 100 microgrammi/ml concentrato per soluzione per infusione	Volume di diluente	Volume totale di infusione
2 ml	48 ml	50 ml
4 ml	96 ml	100 ml
10 ml	240 ml	250 ml
20 ml	480 ml	500 ml

Nel caso in cui la concentrazione richiesta è 8 microgrammi/ml

Volume di Dexdor 100 microgrammi/ml concentrato per soluzione per infusione	Volume di diluente	Volume totale di infusione
4 ml	46 ml	50 ml
8 ml	92 ml	100 ml
20 ml	230 ml	250 ml
40 ml	460 ml	500 ml

Infusione a **0.7 µg/kg/h** e poi aggiustata in un range compreso tra **0,2 – 1,4 µg/kg/h**  
(quando usato come sedativo **non** necessita di bolo)

# DALLA TEORIA ALLA PRATICA

vodafone IT 20:30 48%

**Sedazione in Terapia Intensiva**  
*dexdor*  
 Calcolate la velocità di infusione desiderata

**Peso paziente (Kg)**

85 90 95 100

4 mcg/ml

**Dosaggio mcg/Kg/h** 0.6

**Velocità di infusione** 13.6 ml/h

CE

mcg/Kg/h	50 Kg	60 Kg	70 Kg	80 Kg	90 Kg	100 Kg
0,2	2,6 ml/h	3,0 ml/h	3,6 ml/h	4,0 ml/h	4,6 ml/h	5,0 ml/h
0,4	5,0 ml/h	6,0 ml/h	7,0 ml/h	8,0 ml/h	9,0 ml/h	10,0 ml/h
0,6	7,6 ml/h	9,0 ml/h	10,6 ml/h	12,0 ml/h	13,6 ml/h	15,0 ml/h
0,8	10,0 ml/h	12,0 ml/h	14,0 ml/h	16,0 ml/h	18,0 ml/h	20,0 ml/h
1,0	12,6 ml/h	15,0 ml/h	17,6 ml/h	20,0 ml/h	22,6 ml/h	25,0 ml/h
1,2	15,0 ml/h	18,0 ml/h	21,0 ml/h	24,0 ml/h	27,0 ml/h	30,0 ml/h
1,4	17,6 ml/h	21,0 ml/h	24,6 ml/h	28,0 ml/h	31,6 ml/h	35,0 ml/h

mcg/Kg/h	50 Kg	60 Kg	70 Kg	80 Kg	90 Kg	100 Kg
0,2	1,3 ml/h	1,5 ml/h	1,8 ml/h	2,0 ml/h	2,3 ml/h	2,5 ml/h
0,4	2,5 ml/h	3,0 ml/h	3,5 ml/h	4,0 ml/h	4,5 ml/h	5,0 ml/h
0,6	3,8 ml/h	4,5 ml/h	5,4 ml/h	6,0 ml/h	6,8 ml/h	7,5 ml/h
0,8	5,0 ml/h	6,0 ml/h	7,0 ml/h	8,0 ml/h	9,0 ml/h	10,0 ml/h
1,0	6,3 ml/h	7,5 ml/h	8,8 ml/h	10,0 ml/h	11,3 ml/h	12,5 ml/h
1,2	7,5 ml/h	9,0 ml/h	10,5 ml/h	12,0 ml/h	13,5 ml/h	15,0 ml/h
1,4	8,8 ml/h	10,5 ml/h	12,3 ml/h	14,0 ml/h	15,8 ml/h	17,5 ml/h





# PER SAPERNE DI PIU'

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- Acute cognitive disorders: recognition and management of delirium in the cardiovascular intensive care unit, *The ESC Textbook of Intensive and Acute Cardiovascular Care* (2 ed.)
- Reade MC et al, Sedation and delirium in the intensive care unit, *N Engl J Med* 2014;370(5):444-54

“For both the staff who administer intensive therapy and the patient who receives it, there are unique psychological hazards, the management of which depends largely on mutual understanding and support.”

*Bowden P, Eur J Intensive Care Med 1975; 1(2):85-91*

