



Beyond crystalloids:

Advanced fluid therapy for the poisoned patient

April 24, 2018

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What is Pet Poison Helpline?

- Veterinary & human expertise
 - 20 DVMs, 50 CVTs
 - DABVT, DABT
 - DACVECC
 DACVIM

 - 7 PharmDs Case fee of \$59 includes
 - Unlimited consultation
 - Fax or email of case report
- 24/7 animal poison control center Educational center
 - Free webinars (archived)
 - Tox tools
 - Wheel of Vomit
 Pot of Poisons (toxic plants)
 - Textbook
 - iPhone app
 - Newsletters for vet professionals
 - Free resources for clinics

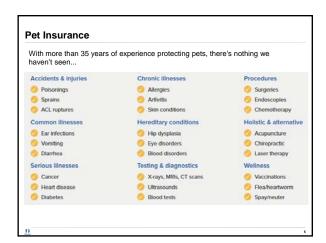
 - Videos
 Electronic material
 - Clings Email us for info!





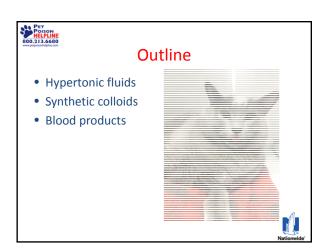


Nationwide® & PET POISON HELPLINE® working together > Shared mission in highlighting the importance of preparing for accidents and poisonings in small animals > Addressing the cost of veterinary care Nationwide® covers the \$59 Pet Poison Helpline® fee when an insured pet is brought in to your hospital for care > Enabling best medicine Pet owners with Nationwide® spend twice as much on their pets than those without pet insurance











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Hypertonic fluids in toxicology

- Treatment of cerebral edema
 - Bromethalin
 - Chronic hypernatremia corrected too quickly
 - Acute hyponatremia
 - Secondary causes
 - Prolonged seizures
 - Hepatic failure
 - Cardiac arrest
- Acute renal failure
- Fluid resuscitation







Cerebral edema

- Excessive fluid accumulation within the brain
 - Intracellular
 - Extracellular
 - CSF
 - Blood
- Edema in brain vs other tissues
 - Vital organ
 - Enclosed space
 - Limited regeneration





Intracranial pressure

- Pressure inside the skull
 - Tissue
 - Fluids
- Normal 5-12mmHg
- Intracranial hypertension > 20mmHg (humans)
- Cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP) maintains blood flow
- CPP = MAP-ICP





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Clinical signs of cerebral edema

- Decreased level of consciousness
 - Obtunded (depressed)
 - Stuperous (semicomatose)
 - Comatose
- Muscle tremors
- Seizures
- Brainstem reflexes
 - Pupil size and responsiveness
 - Eye position, nystagmus, oculovestibular
- Changes to respiration
- Motor responses
- Abnormal body postures
- Cushing Response







Diagnosis

- History/toxin exposure
- Physical exam findings
- Imaging: MRI/CT
- EEG
- Invasive/direct monitoring







Treatment

- Prevention of secondary brain injury
 - Oxygen
 - Ventilation (CO₂ between 30-35mmHg)
 - BP (MAP > 60mmHg, SAP > 90 < 180 mmHg)
 - Address clinical signs
- Head/upper body elevation
- Prevent jugular compression
- Reduce cerebral edema





Mannitol

- Sugar alcohol, osmotic diuretic
- Not biologically active
- Dosage 0.5-1.5 g/kg IV over 5-20 min
- Seems like a large volume
 - -30kg, 1g/kg of 200mg/ml = 150 ml
- Administered through a filter
- Discontinue fluids during and 20 min after therapy





Mannitol

- Immediate effect
 - Within minutes
 - Volume expansion
 - Reduced blood viscosity
 - Increased blood flow and oxygen delivery
- Delayed effect
 - 15-30 min post-administration
 - Osmotic effect
 - Persists for several hours





Mannitol

Side effects:

- Free water loss/hypovolemia/dehydration
- Hypernatremia
- Fluid overload/heart failure
- Accumulation in the brain parenchyma





Hypertonic saline

- Saline solution with higher than physiologic concentration of NaCl
 - 3%-7% common (up to 23.4%)
- Osmotic movement of free water
- Dose 3-5 ml/kg over 5-10 min
 - Not to exceed 1 ml/kg/min
- Shown to be as effective as mannitol
- Good for hypotension and hypovolemia





Hypertonic saline

- Improves cerebral blood flow
 - Improves rheology/viscosity
 - Reduces endothelial swelling
- Decreases excitatory neurotransmitter activity
- Improves myocardial function
- Immunomodulatory
 - Neuts, lymphs and cytokines





Hypertonic saline

Side effects:

- Hypernatremia
- Interstitial volume depletion/dehydration
- Fluid overload/heart failure
- Vasodilation
- Renal failure (people)



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Acute renal failure: mannitol

- Freely filtered by glomerulus
 - Not reabsorbed in renal tubule
- Osmotic diuresis
- Increased tubular flow rate
- Decreased serum urea
 - Reduced tubular reabsorption
 - Increased urea clearance



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Acute renal failure: mannitol

- Decreased renal vascular resistance
- Reduces cellular swelling
- Decreased RBC aggregation/improved rheology
- Free radical scavenger



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Acute renal failure: mannitol

- Tubular swelling and obstruction
- May increase urine production
 - Anuria/oliguria to polyuria
 - Fluid balance
- Prognosis with response (?)







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Fluid resuscitation: hypertonic saline

- Small volume resuscitation 3-5 ml/kg
 - Osmotic shift of fluid
 - Increased ECF by 3-5X volume infused
- Redistributes within 30 min short lived effect
- Combine with colloids (1:2 ratio)
- Follow up with crystalloids



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Fluid resuscitation: hypertonic saline

- Improves cardiac output
 - Volume
 - Positive inotropy
 - Vasodilation
 - Reduced endothelial swelling)
- Good for cerebral edema!









Synthetic colloids

- Crystalloid fluids containing larger molecules
 - Remain in vessels longer
 - Improve oncotic pressure
 - Draw fluid into the vessel
- Characterized by molecular weight, branching, substitutions, C2:C6 ratio = affects half life
- Hetastarch
- Vetstarch (tetrastarch)





Synthetic colloid uses

- Shock-volume resuscitation
- Hypoalbuminemia
- Increased vascular permeability
- Dose
 - 3-5 ml/kg bolus over 5-15 min, repeat up to 20 ml/kg
 - CRI 20 ml/kg/day
- Clinical effect
 - Large increase in blood volume
 - Maintains up to 4 hours





Synthetic colloids: controversy

- Coagulopathy
 - Decreased platelet function
 - Hemodilution
 - Effect on coag proteins
- Fluid overload
- Acute kidney injury?
- Increased mortality?







pRBC transfusion

Toxin indications

- Anticoagulant rodenticides
- Bone marrow toxicity
 - Estrogen
 - Chemotherapeutics







pRBC transfusion

- metHgb causes
 - Acetaminophen
 - Chlorates (fireworks, matches)
 - Local anesthetics
 - Methionine
 - Mothballs
 - Onions/garlic
 - Phosphides

- Heinz body anemia
 - Acetaminophen
 - Onions/garlic
 - Zinc toxicity
 - Local anesthetics
 - Methionine
 - Mothballs
 - Propylene glycol
 - Pine oil



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pRBC transfusion

Patient factors

- Pale gums, prolonged CRT
- Tachycardia
- Hypotension
- Tachypnea
- Weakness/lethargy
- Collapse
- On-going hemorrhage
- > 20% blood loss

Blood work factors

- Anemia <20% (Hgb 7)
- Elevated lactate
- Metabolic acidosis





Canine blood types

- > 12 DEA blood groups
- Similar to people (Rh), either + or -
- DEA 1, 3, 4, 7 can be typed
- Universal donor DEA 1 negative

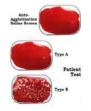






Feline blood types

- Type A
- Type B
- Type AB
- Mik



• No universal donor due to naturally occurring alloantibodies





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Pretransfusion testing

- PCV, CBC +/- path review
- Blood typing
- Crossmatch
 - Cats
 - Antibodies to other antigens (mik, dal, WBC)
 - Previous transfusions > 3 days
 - Major crossmatch
 - Minor crossmatch



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pRBC administration calculations

- Formula 1: mL = 90 mL × BW (kg) × [(desired PCV Patient PCV)/PCV of donor blood]
- Formula 2: mL = 1.5 mL × % PCV rise × BW (kg)
- 10-20 ml/kg



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pRBC administration

- Bolus if needed
- Typically < 4 hours
 - Start at slow rate
 - Increase if vitals remain normal
- Give through a filter
- Does not need to be warmed
- Drip vs fluid pump vs syringe pump
- Recheck PCV 1-2 hours after transfusion



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Plasma transfusion

Toxic indications

- Anticoagulants
 - Long acting anticoagulants
 - Warfarin
 - Novel anticoagulants
- Pit viper toxicity
- Liver failure from: xylitol, sago palm, NSAIDs acetaminophen, mushrooms, blue-green algae
- Heparin overdose





Plasma transfusion

- Blood work factors
- Prolonged PT/PTT
 - Prolonged ACT
 - Hypocoagulable TEG
- Patient factors
 - Evidence of hemorrhage







Plasma transfusion types

Fresh frozen plasma

- Provides: plasma, albumin, clotting factors and alpha-macroglobulins
- <1 year frozen at -20°C or below, separated within 8 hrs
- Dose 10-20 ml/kg dogs, 6-12 mg/kg cats
- Dose for albumin: 45 ml/kg increases albumin by 1 g/dl





Plasma transfusion types

Frozen plasma

- Provides: plasma, albumin, stable coagulation factors
- Separated > 6-8 hours from whole blood
- Storage: 1-5 years frozen at -20C
- Great for warfarin or long acting anticoagulant rodenticide toxicity





Whole blood

- Red blood cells and plasma
- Platelets if < 8 hours
- Good for:
 - LAAC blood loss
 - Anemia with coagulopathy/DIC
 - Lack of blood bank
- Risk for volume overload
- Higher risk for reaction



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Transfusion reactions

- Fever
- Vomiting
- Uticaria, pruritis, hives facial swelling
- Hemolysis
- Volume overload (TACO)
- Tachycardia or bradycardia, hypotension
- Anaphylaxis
- Infection
- Immune suppression
- Thrombocytopenia
- Transfusion associated lung injury (TRALI)
- Hypocalcemia (citrate toxicity)





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Transfusion reactions

- Close monitoring
- Close monitor
- Start slow
- Pre-treatment (?)
- Check blood product
- Consider cross match
- Treatment
 - Slower rate
 - Diphenhydramine (?)
 - Steroids
 - Antiemetic
 - Stop transfusion
 - Epinephrine













PPH is hiring!

- Veterinary technician openings
 - work from the comfort of your home!
- Hire from 20 states
 - Daytime and evening shifts available
 - FT & PT weekend positions
 - We offer competitive pay and benefits!
- Summer seasonal positions now available for DVM/CVT students (not available for remote employment)
- Questions? Need more info? Visit our careers page at petpoisonhelpline.com/veterinarians/jobopportunities or email careers@safetycall.com.





2018 CE Schedule

Free, RACE-Approved Webinars

FEBRUARY 13, 2018 - Renee Schmid, DVM

APRIL 24, 2018 - Katherine Peterson, DVM, DACVECC

JUNE 5, 2018 - Susan Holland, DVM

SEPTEMBER 25, 2018 - Ahna Brutlag, DVM, MS, DABT, DABVT

NOVEMBER 6, 2018 - Heather Handley, DVM







Thank you for attending!

CE credit FAQs

- 1. When will I get my CE certificate? We'll email it to you by the end of the day tomorrow.
- 2. I attended the webinar but wasn't the person who logged in. Can I still get interactive CE credit? Yes. Send your name and email address to info@petpoisonhelpline.com by Ipm central time on April 25.2018 (strict deadline).

 3. Can I watch the recorded webinar online for CE credit? Yes. You can receive non-interactive CE credit. Go to the "For Vets" page on our website, www.petpoisonhelpline.com for more info.

Comments? Questions? Email us! info@petpoisonhelpline.com

