

Pourquoi doit-on optimiser le remplissage au bloc opératoire ?

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... Parce que c'est mieux !!!

- Pour corriger hypoTA, hypovolémie, oligurie, signes cli d'hypoperfusion : *optimisation "basique"*
- VES, perfusion tissulaire : *optimisation "hémodynamique"*
- ↓ **morbidity, mortality postop**

Pourquoi doit-on remplir ?

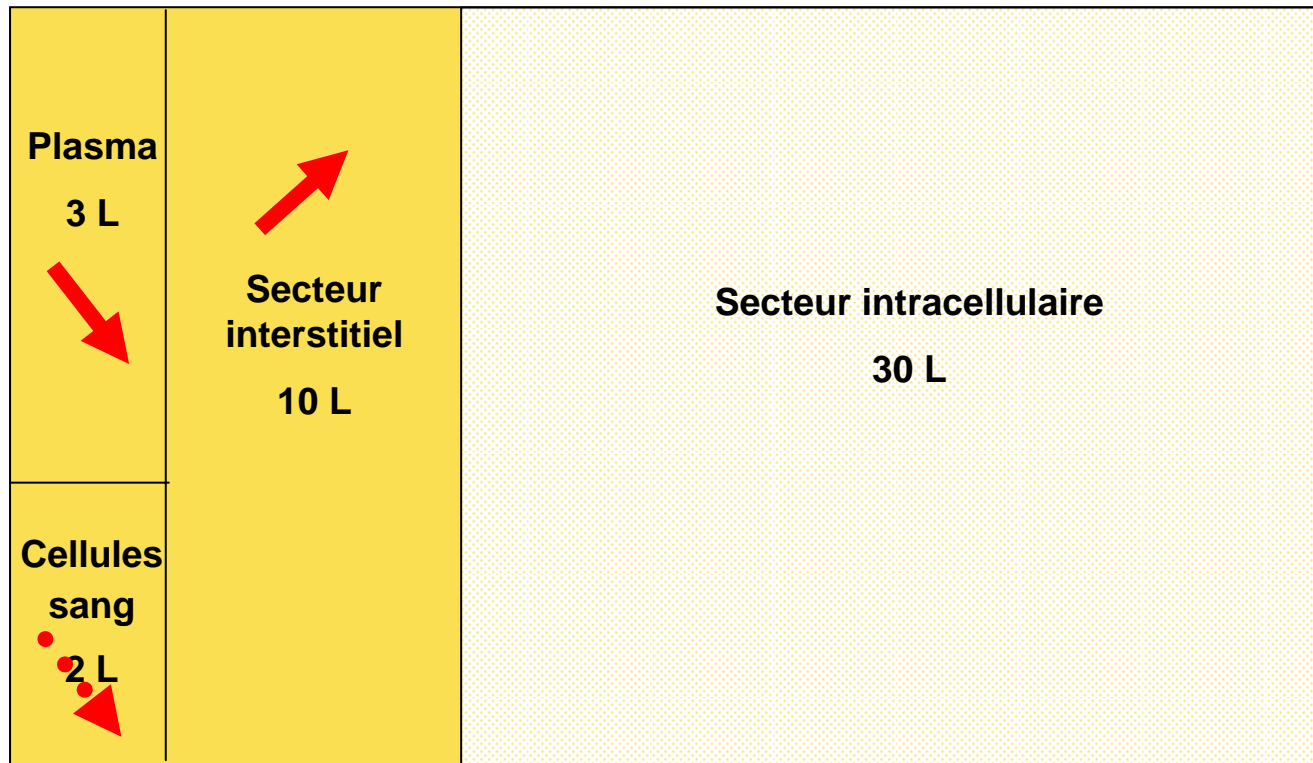
- Pathologie aiguë préop (urgence)
- Jeûne préopératoire
- "Préparation colique"
- Effets CV de l'anesthésie
- Saignement
- Pertes insensibles
- Inflammation (agression tissulaire directe, hypoperfusion, ischémie-reperfusion, sepsis, CEC) → "3^{ème} secteur"

Pourquoi on fait pas "optimalement" ?

- Causes multiples et variables
- Estimation difficile
- "3^{ème} secteur" vs hypoperfusion

Répartition liquidiennes dans l'organisme

Adulte 75 kg



Volume deficit

alterations
blood flow

redistribution
of flow
+
inflammation

hypoperfusion

Volume overload

cardiac dysfunction

interstitial space
[↑ capillary
permeability]

tissue edema
↓ oxygen tension

**organ
dysfunction**

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graph TD; A[Volume deficit] --> C((organ dysfunction)); B[Volume overload] --> C;
```

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Apports liquidiens perioperatoires

Vieille controverse : "sec" vs "large"

- Coller (1944), Moore (1959) : "Restricted fluid regimen". Réponse endocrinienne = rétention d'eau et de sodium
- Shires (1961) : remplir (cristalloïdes). Baisse volume extracellulaire, troisième secteur

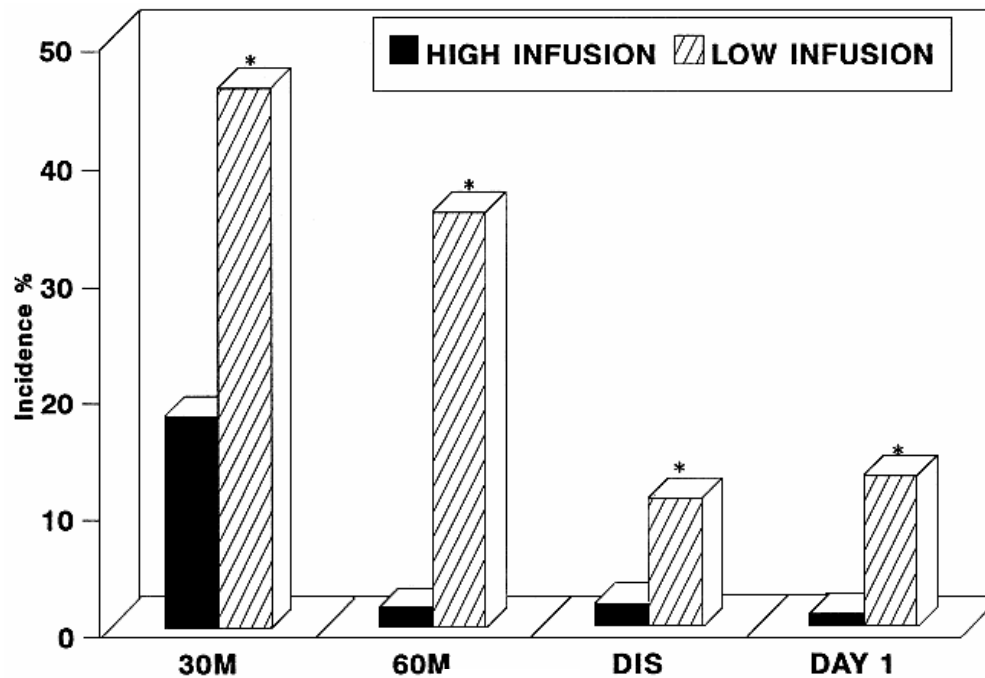
Quid en chirurgie "mineure" ?

Etude	Patients	Résultats
Yogendran, 1995	Ambulatoire Sérum Salé 2 vs 20 mL/kg préop	↓ soif, vertiges ↓ somnolence
Elhakim, 1998	Curetage utérin Ringer lactate 1 L (vs 0)	↓ NVPO
Ali, 2003	Laparoscopie Hartmann 2 vs 15 mL/kg préop	↓ NVPO
Maharaj, 2005	Laparoscopie gynéco Ringer lactate 2 ml/kg/h de jeûne vs 3 ml/kg	↓ NVPO ↓ douleur PO

"A prospective randomized double-blinded study of the effects of intravenous fluid therapy on adverse outcomes on outpatient surgery

Yogendran et al., Anesth Analg 1995

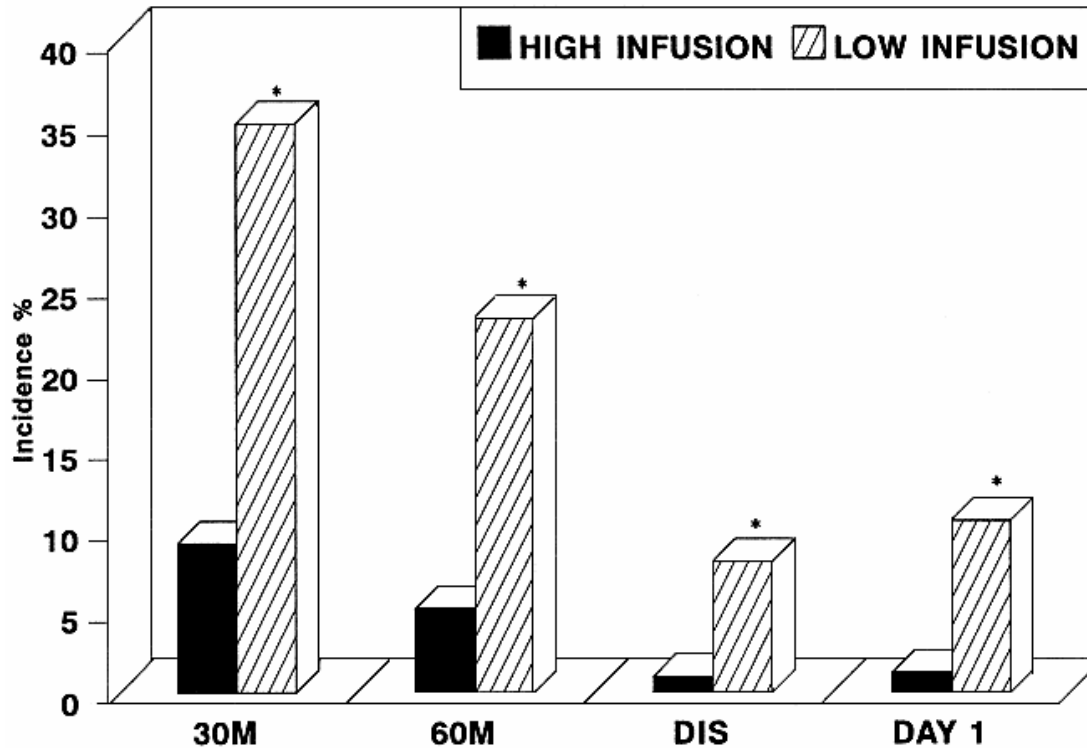
SOIF



"A prospective randomized double-blinded study of the effects of intravenous fluid therapy on adverse outcomes on outpatient surgery

Yogendran et al., Anesth Analg 1995

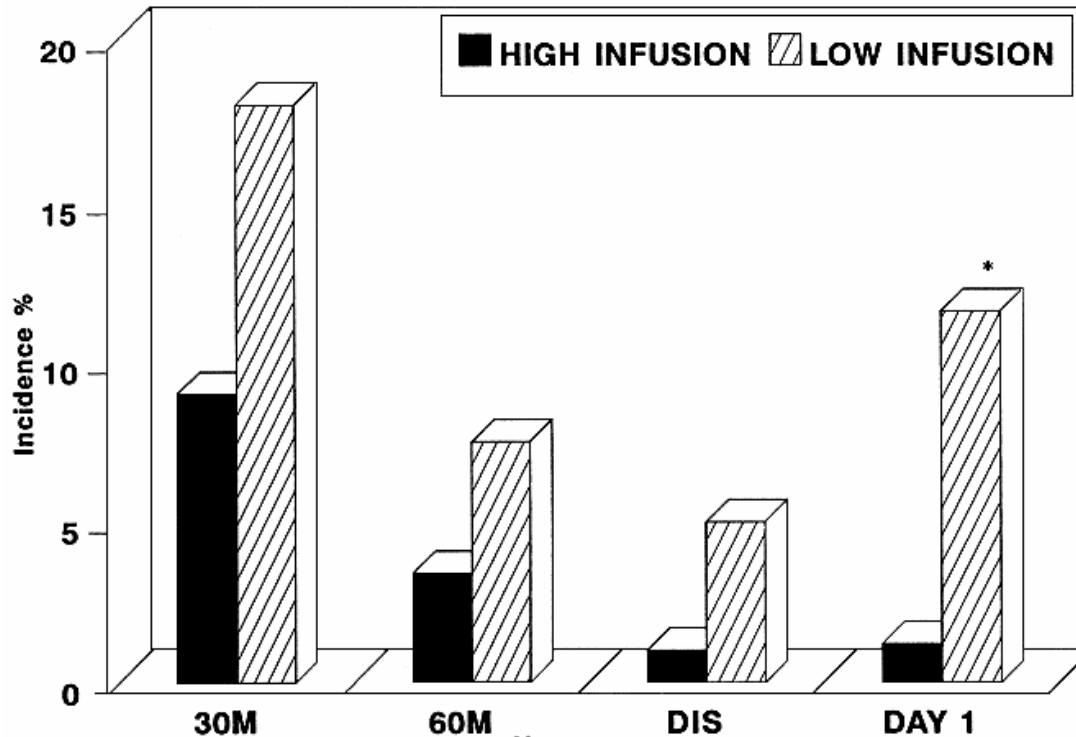
SOMNOLENCE



"A prospective randomized double-blinded study of the effects of intravenous fluid therapy on adverse outcomes on outpatient surgery

Yogendran et al., Anesth Analg 1995

NAUSEES



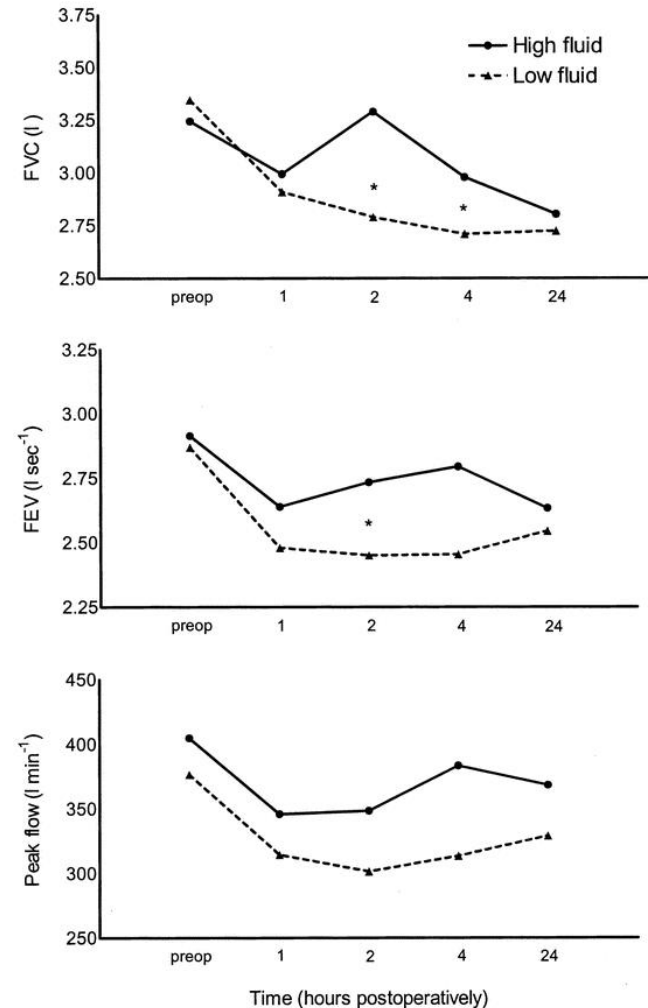
Conclusion 1

- intervention mineure
- patients ASA 1-2
 - apports hydro-electrolytiques "larges"

Et en chirurgie "intermédiaire" ??

"Liberal vs restrictive fluid administration to improve recovery after laparoscopic cholecystectomy"

- 48 ASA 1-2
- 15 vs 40 ml/kg
- "Liberal" fait mieux
 - NVPO, soif, fatigue ...
 - réponse hormonale au stress
 - fonction respi
 - capacité effort
 - aptitude sortie



Holte K et al., Ann Surg 2004

Conclusion 1

- chirurgie mineure **et intermédiaire**
- patients ASA 1-2
 - apports hydro-electrolytiques "larges"

Volume deficit

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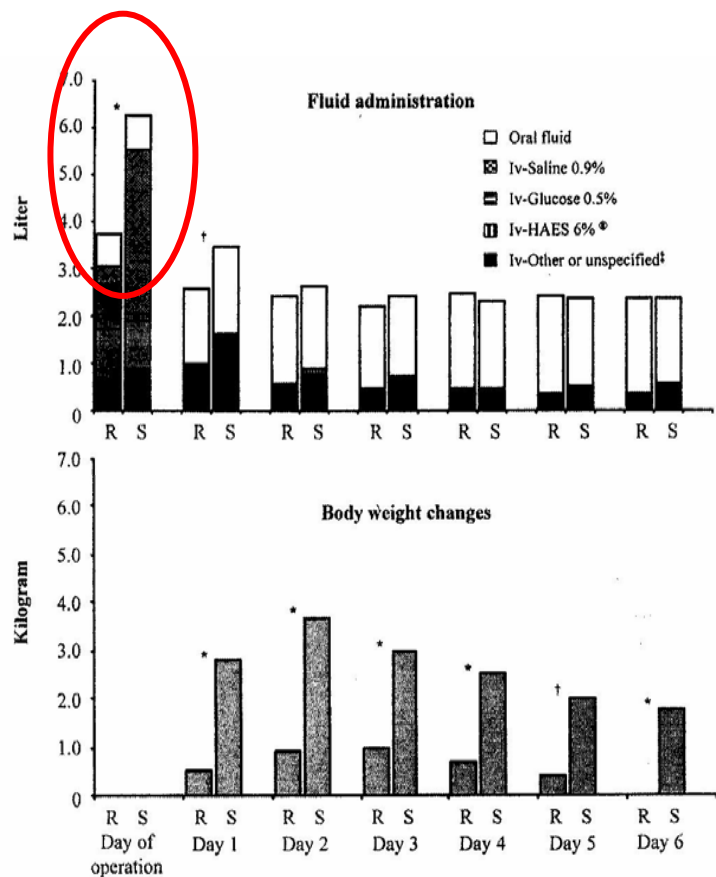
"Effects of intravenous fluid restriction on postoperative complications: comparison of two perioperative regimens"

Brandstrup et al., Ann Surg 2003

- 172 patients (# ASA 1-2), résection colique
- Etude prospective, randomisée, multicentrique
- "Restriction" (but : maintien du poids préop) vs apport intraveineux "standard"

"Effects of intravenous fluid restriction on postoperative complications: comparison of two perioperative regimens"

Brandstrup et al., Ann Surg 2003



Apports iv et variations du poids

R: groupe "sec"

S: groupe "standard"

"Effects of intravenous fluid restriction on postoperative complications: comparison of two perioperative regimens"

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- 172 patients (# ASA 1-2), résection colique
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- **Resultats**
 - ↓ complications postop (33 % vs 51 %; $p = 0,013$)
 - ↓ complications cardiopulmonaires
 - ↓ complications du site opératoire
 - Décès: 0 vs 4,7 % ($p = 0,12$)

Effects of intraoperative fluid management on outcome after abdominal surgery

Nisanevich V et al. Anesthesiology 2005

152 pts, ASA I-III, chir abdo, RL 12 vs 4 ml/kg/h

Complications	Protoc "libéral" (n=75)	Protoc "restreint" (n=77)
Infection paroi	11	7
Pneumo		
Cardiova		
Total (cc)		
Total (p		*

Sans oublier

- 1 L i.v. pour préparation colique
- hypotension perop (→ RV) : 20 vs 1 pt)

Conclusion 1

- chirurgie mineure et intermédiaire
- patients ASA 1-2
 - apports hydro-electrolytiques "larges"

Conclusion 2

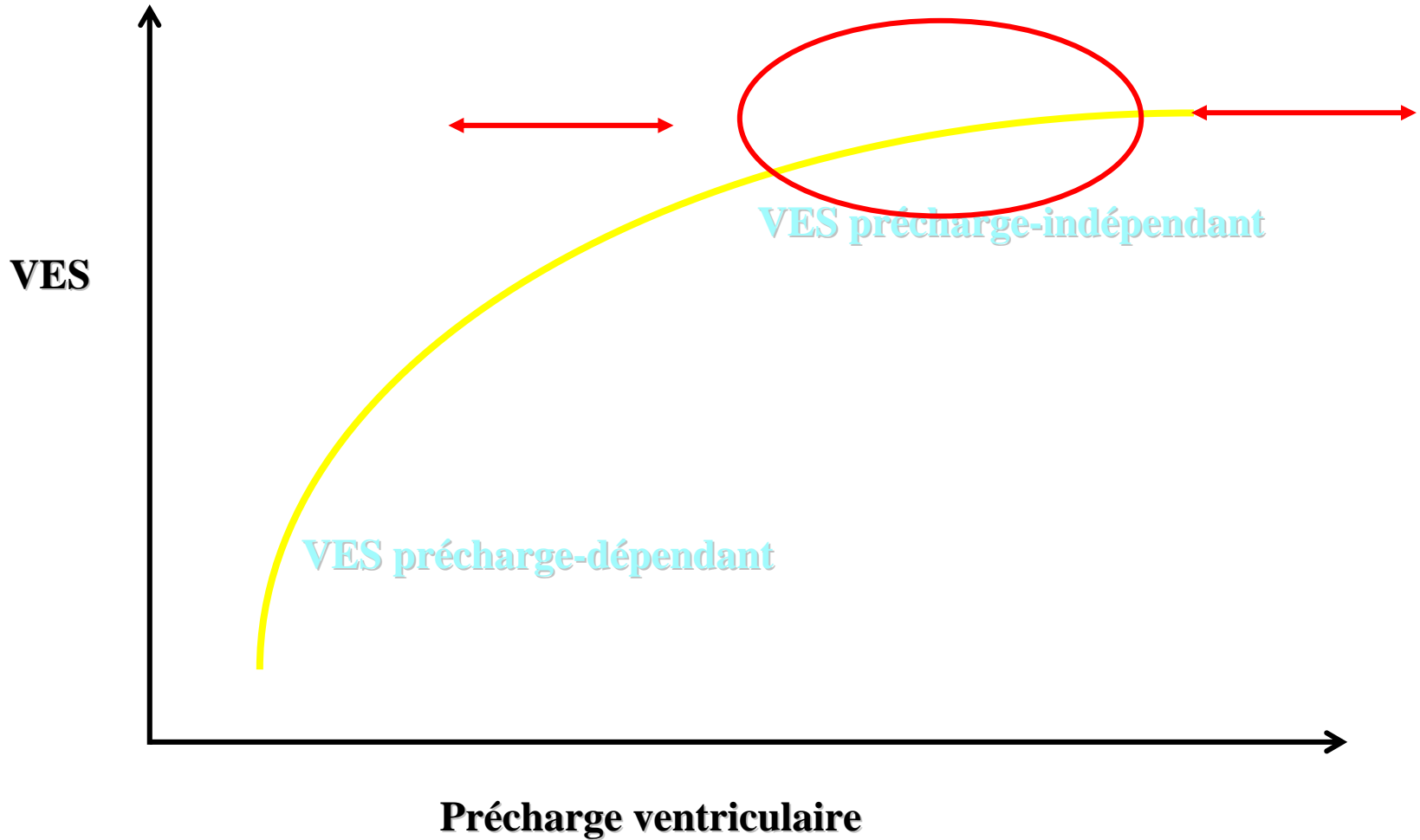
- chirurgie "majeure"
- patients ASA 1-3
 - apports hydro-electrolytiques "contrôlés"

... et le remplissage vasculaire ??

"Goal-directed intraoperative *fluid administration*"

Etude	Patients	Résultats
Mythen, 1995	Chir cardiaque	
Sinclair, 1997	Fract col fémur	
Venn, 2002	Fract col fémur	
Conway, 2002	Chir digestive	
Gan, 2002	Chir "lourde"	
Wakeling, 2005	Chir intest "majeure"	

Optimisation du remplissage vasculaire



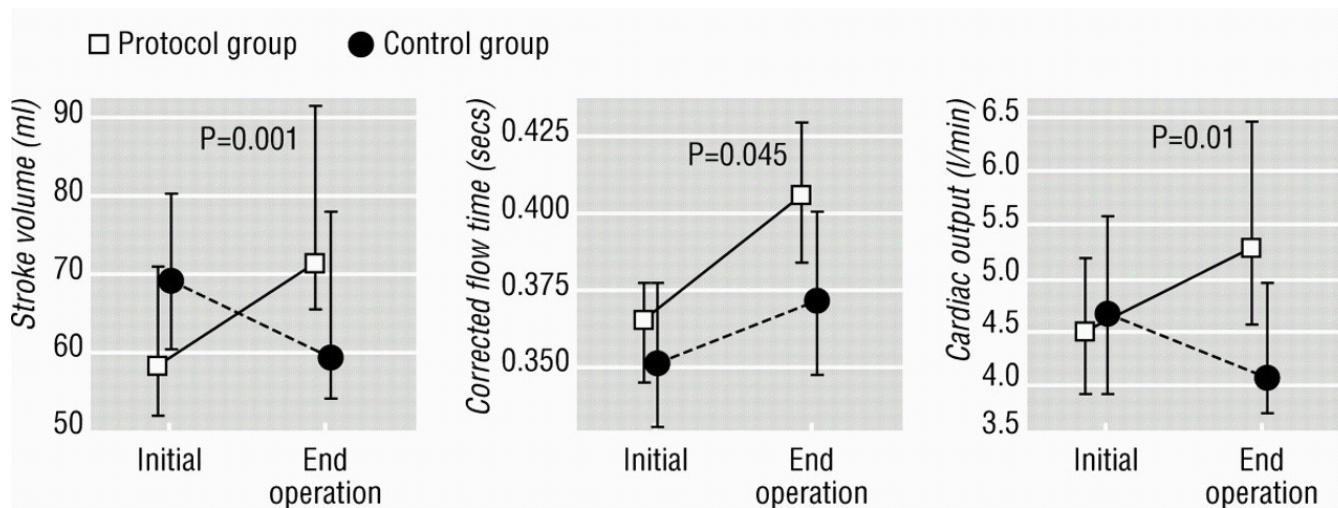
"Goal-directed intraoperative *fluid administration*"

Etude	Patients	Résultats
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Sinclair, 1997	Fract col fémur	↓ durée hospi
Venn, 2002	Fract col fémur	↓ durée hospi théo
Conway, 2002	Chir digestive	↓ hospi USI
Gan, 2002	Chir "lourde"	↓ durée hospi
Wakeling, 2005	Chir intest "majeure"	↓ durée hospi

"Intraoperative intravascular volume optimisation and length of hospital stay after repair of proximal femoral fracture: a randomised controlled trial"

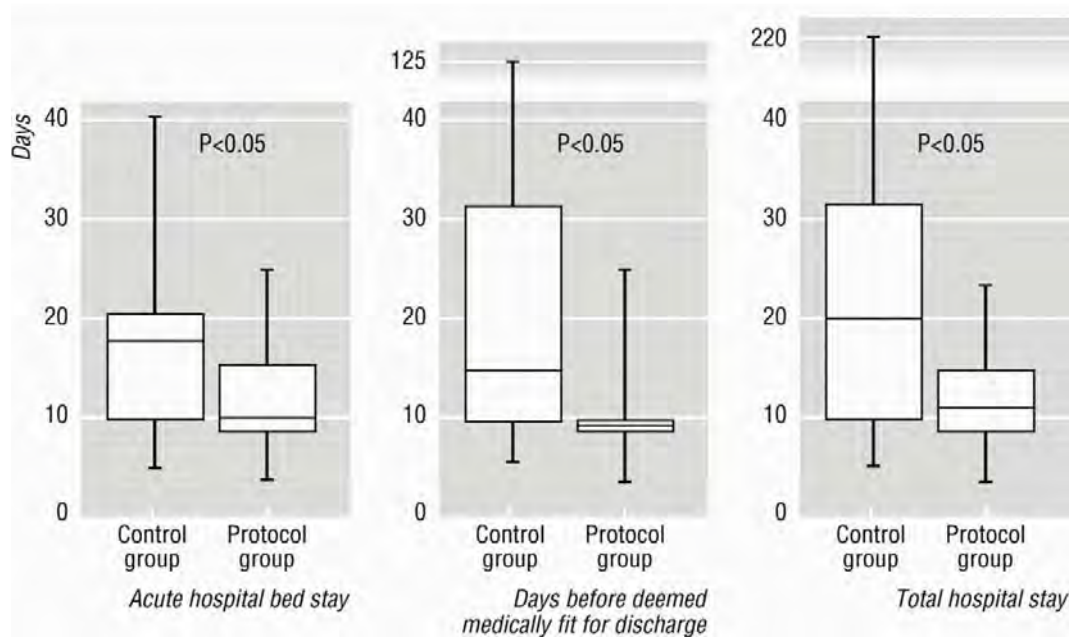
Sinclair S et al., BMJ 1997

- **40 patients**
- **RV : maximalisation du débit cardiaque (Doppler oesophagien) perop vs "conventionnel"**
- **RV effectif : 22 mL/min vs 15 mL/min**



"Intraoperative intravascular volume optimisation and length of hospital stay after repair of proximal femoral fracture: a randomised controlled trial"

Sinclair S et al., BMJ 1997



"Goal-directed intraoperative fluid administration reduces length of hospital stay after major surgery"

Gan TJ et al., Anesthesiology 2002

*100 pts, ASA 1-3, chir "majeure" programmée
DO vs contrôle*

Table 3. Hemodynamic and Doppler-derived Variables at Baseline and at End of Surgery for Both Protocol and Control Groups

	Control		Protocol	
	Baseline	End of Surgery	Baseline	End of Surgery
Heart rate (beats/min)	74 ± 16	77 ± 13	75 ± 15	76 ± 14
Mean arterial pressure (mmHg)	81 ± 19	87 ± 17	82 ± 17	90 ± 19
Stroke volume (ml)	70 ± 17	67 ± 17	67 ± 24	76 ± 19*
Cardiac Output (l/min)	5.2 ± 1.7	5.1 ± 1.4	5.0 ± 1.7	5.8 ± 1.6*
Corrected flow time (s)	0.38 ± 0.04	0.37 ± 0.04	0.38 ± 0.04	0.40 ± 0.03*

* $P < 0.05$ comparing changes at end of surgery and baseline between the two groups.

Baseline = following induction of anesthesia and satisfactory placement of the esophageal Doppler probe as defined in the methods; End of Surgery = before reversal of neuromuscular blocking effects and emergence of anesthesia.

"Goal-directed intraoperative fluid administration reduces length of hospital stay after major surgery"

Gan TJ et al., Anesthesiology 2002

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Table 4. Incidence of Postoperative Complications

	Protocol Group (n = 50)	Control Group (n = 50)
Acute renal dysfunction (urine output <500 ml)	2 (4)	4 (8)
Respiratory support for > 24 h	1 (2)	3 (6)
Cardiovascular (hypotension, pulmonary edema, arrhythmia)	1 (2)	2 (4)
Chest infection (clinical diagnosis)	2 (4)	2 (4)
Severe PONV requiring rescue antiemetic	7 (14)	18 (36)*
Coagulopathy	4 (8)	4 (8)
Wound infection	4 (8)	5 (10)

Reprise alimentation solide plus précoce (- 1 j)

↓ durée hospit (- 2 j)

Conclusion 1

- chirurgie mineure et intermédiaire
- patients ASA 1-2
 - apports hydro-electrolytiques "larges"

Conclusion 2

- chirurgie "majeure"
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et → remplissage vasculaire pour "maximalisation" du débit cardiaque

Colloïdes ou cristalloïdes ?

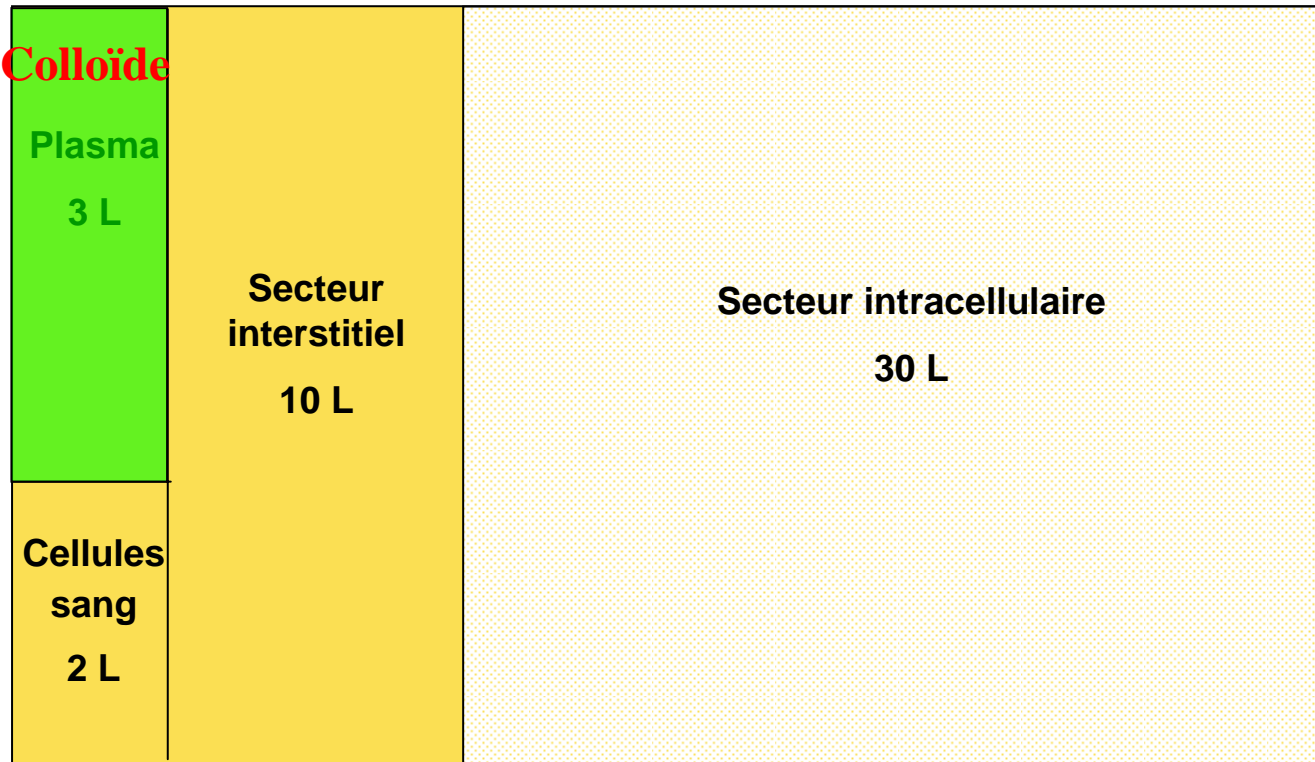
Volumes de distribution des solutions de remplissage

Adulte 75 kg

Cristalloïde		Secteur intracellulaire 30 L
Plasma 3 L	Secteur interstitiel 10 L	
Cellules sang 2 L		

Volumes de distribution des solutions de remplissage

Adulte 75 kg



"Intraoperative colloid administration reduces postop nausea and vomiting and improves postop outcomes compared with crystalloid administration"

Moretti EW *et al.*, *Anesth Analg* 2003

- 90 pts chir "lourde non cardiaque"
- obje

Attention : 1,5 L vs 6 L !!

Table 4. Relative Risks of Developing Postoperative Complications with the Use of Intraoperative Colloid Compared with Crystalloid (HS-NS and HS-BS Versus LR)

Variable	Relative risk (95% CI)	P value
Nausea	0.26 (0.10–0.69)	0.007
Emesis	0.3 (0.12–0.75)	0.01
Rescue antiemetics	0.26 (0.10–0.66)	0.005
Dependent edema	0.51 (0.20–1.30)	0.16
Orbital edema and double vision	0.34 (0.13–0.90)	0.03
Pain severity	0.1 (0.02–0.50)	0.005
Nausea severity	0.28 (0.12–0.65)	0.003

CI = confidence interval; HS = hetastarch; NS = normal saline; BS = balanced salt; LR = lactated Ringer's solution.

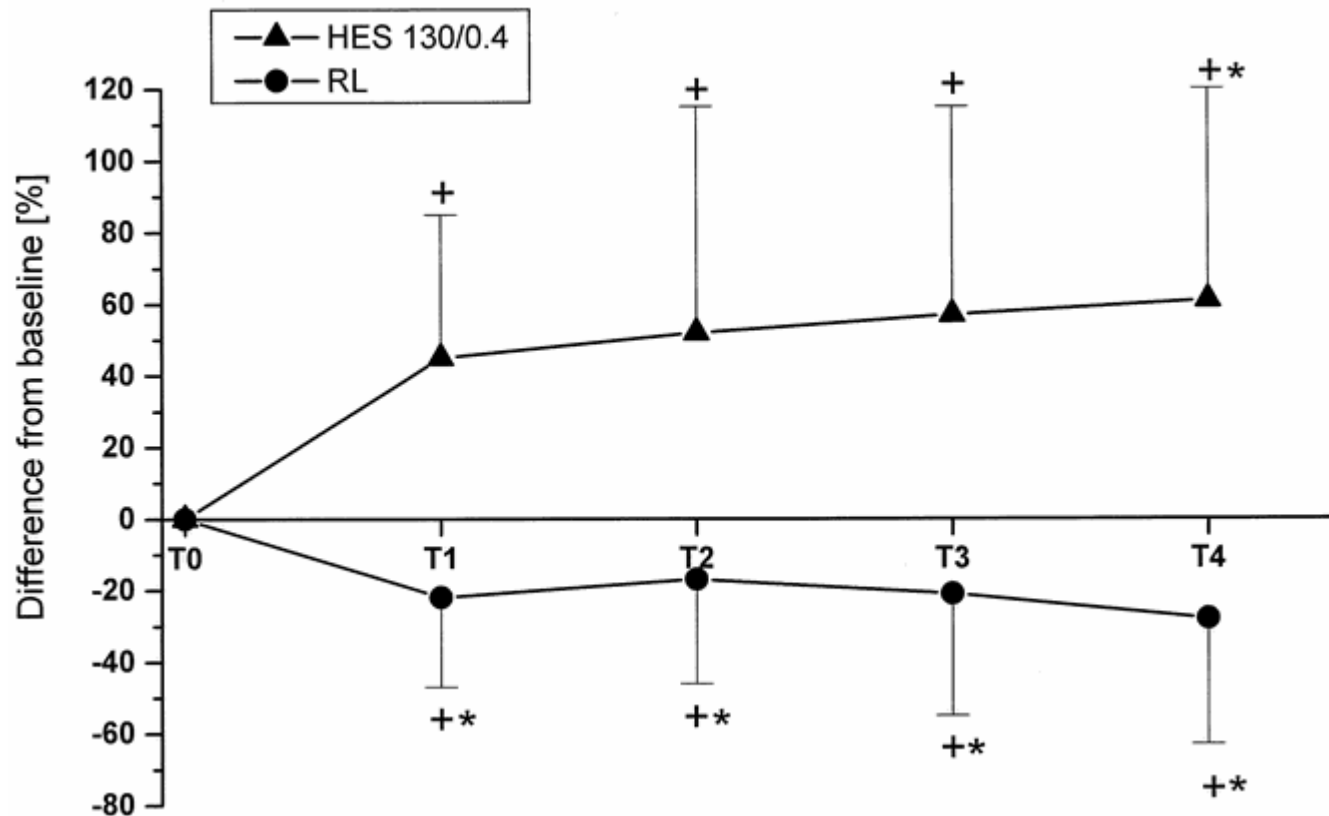
"Colloids vs crystalloids and tissue oxygen tension in patients undergoing major abdominal surgery"

Lang K et al., Anesth Analg 2001

- Chirurgie abdominale (n=42)
- HEA 130/0,4 vs Ringer Lactate (objectif = PVC)
- PtiO₂ (muscle deltoïde) jusqu'à J₁
- Indices hémodynamiques et oxygénation systémique : NS

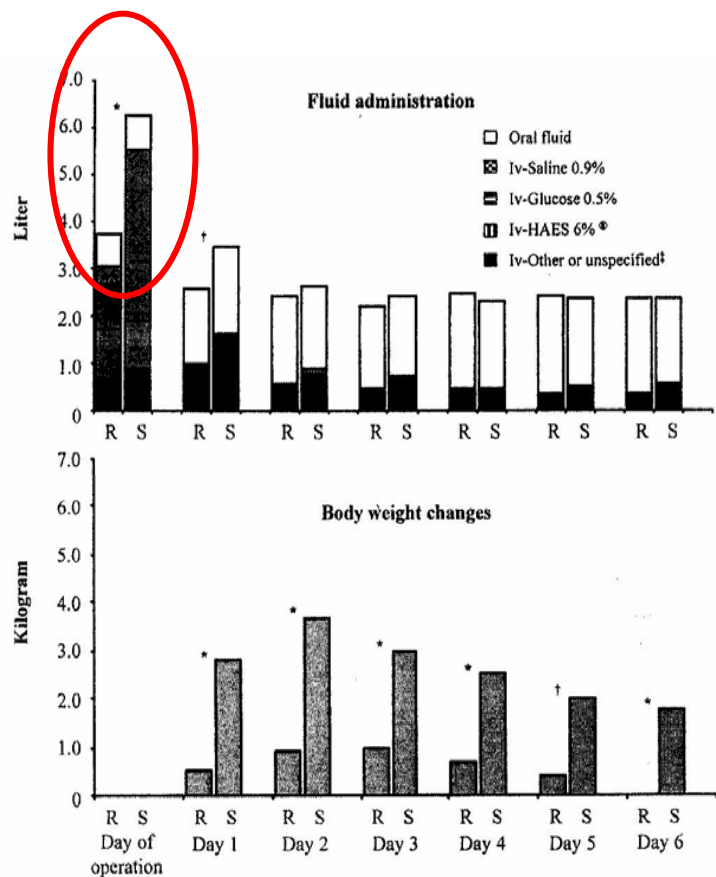
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Attention : 3 L vs 12 L !!



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COMPROMIS Perfusion / Oedème :

Colloïdes vs cristalloïdes

- Restauration de la perfusion et oxygénation tissulaire : colloïdes > cristalloïdes (plus vite ++)
- Oedème pulmonaire, syndrome hypertension abdominale, hypoxie tissulaire: plus souvent avec cristalloïdes
- Inflammation, adhésion et activation endothéliale, perméabilité capillaire : diminuées avec colloïdes (HEA)

Pourquoi faut-il optimiser le remplissage ?

- Le remplissage influence la morbidité postopératoire
- Le monitoring habituel n'est probablement pas suffisant
- = meilleur compromis perfusion tissulaire / œdème interstitiel
 - chirurgie mineure et intermédiaire, patients ASA 1-2
 - apports hydro-electrolytiques "larges"
 - chirurgie (abdo) "majeure", patients ASA 1-3
 - stop aux "formules larges"
 - apports hydro-electrolytiques "contrôlés"
 - remplissage vasculaire pour "maximalisation" du débit cardiaque avec un colloïde
- Avenir ?
 - Autres chirurgies
 - RV avec du non-invasif
 - Période postopératoire

