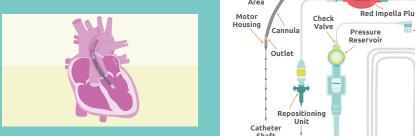
# Impella® Left CP & 5.5 with SmartAssist®



Contributing Pediatric Centers: Morgan Stanley Children's Hospital



Johnson&Johnson

# Device Components

# Impella® Left 5.5 Pump Red Impella Plug Plug

### Automated Impella Controller (AIC)

**Soft Buttons** Display and close menu options.

Spring loaded door housing

the purge cassette.



the controller. Displays pump

settings on screen.

# Device Settings

### **CP Flow Rates**

P-Lev

P-0

P-1

P-2

P-3

P-4

P-5

P-6

P-7

P-8

for patient support.

## 5.5 Flow Rates

el	Mean Flow Rate (L/min)	P-Level	Mean Flow Ra (L/min
	0.0	P-0	0.0
	0.0 - 0.9	P-1	0.0
	1.1 - 2.1	P-2	0 - 1.9
	1.6 - 2.3	P-3	1.1 – 2
	2.0 - 2.5	P-4	1.9 - 3
	2.3 – 2.7	P-5	2.8 - 3
	2.5 - 2.9	P-6	3.4 – 4
	2.9 – 3.3	P-7	3.9 – 4
	3.1 – 3.4	P-8	4.3 – 4
	22 27	D 0	E 0 E

Select the lowest P-level recommended (P-2 or higher) that will enable you to achieve the flow rate necessary

# Purge Management

Purge Fluid: Consists of D5W with 25 to 50IU/mL of heparin or D5W with 25 to 50 mEg/1L of sodium bicarbonate.

Purge Flow (2-30mL/hr): Regulated by the device. it represents the rate at which purge fluid is infused into the motor and delivered to the patient.

Purge Pressure (300-1100mmHg): Regulated by the device the amount of pressure needed to push purge fluid through the pump motor.

#### Changing the Purge Fluid & Cassette:

· Change per

institutional

auidelines.







A Purge



& FLUID BAG

· Follow step-by-step instructions in the Purge Menu.

### TROUBLE SHOOTING

ے Air Detected

AIC monitors for air in system. If detected, AIC signals an alert to disconnect luer and starts automatically de-airing the

purge system.

increase purge

fluid dextrose

concentration

If it continues.

replace purge

cassette.

Pressure Pressure (<300 mmHg) (>1100mmHg) Inspect purge system for leaks. If none

Inspect purge system and catheter for kinks. If none, decrease purge fluid dextrose concentration to 5%. If it continues, replace purge cassette. If the problem persists. contact AbioMed rep and consider TPA

administration.

### Adequate Perfusion

sedation, hypoxemia

Support hemodynamics Support hemodynamics Assess for other causes: Follow ACLS/PALS stroke, hypoglycemia.

Impella

functioning

Unresponsive Patient

protocol Reduce P-level during CPR

Inadequate Perfusion

## Assess Pump Function

Impella NOT

functioning

CONTROLLER

**FAILURE** 

Assess for other causes, but not limited to: sepsis, stroke. and bleeding

AIC ON, **IMPELLA** STOPPED

- Confirm all Evaluate active alarms connections
- Assess patient volume status
- Confirm all connections secure • Review the AIC screen for device placement and

consider STAT echo

- Consider acute device thrombosis
- Refer to device failure algorithm

secure • Refer to

device failure algorithm Switch to

backup controller

# Suction

"Suction" Alarm

# Pump Placement & Assessment

# Device Failure

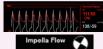
# **Device Malposition**

# Hemolysis

Reduce P-level by 1 or 2

Assess Volume Status Order Echo to confirm position and RV function

> Suction can result in: Hemolysis OR Low Flow





#### **Diastolic Suction**

 Normal systolic pressure

- Negative diastolic pressure (recovers by end of diastole)
- · Low diastolic flow
- \*Usually volume-related





#### Continuous Suction

- Low systolic pressure
- Negative diastolic pressure
- · Low systolic and diastolic flows
- Uncoupled Ao and LV waveforms
- \*Usually position-related

#### Drive Catheter Diameter 9 Fr 9 Fr Overall Largest Pump 14 Fr 21 Fr Diameter Cannula Length 11.6 cm 9.6 cm Cannula Length+Motor 13.5 cm 11.4 cm Left Ventricle Length 8.5 cm 6.0 cm Aorta Length 7 cm 6.4 cm

#### Confirming Placement with Echocardiogram:

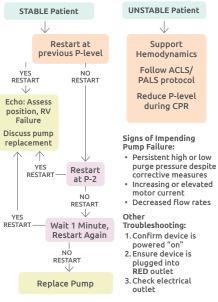
- Confirm position with transthoracic echo in the parasternal long axis window
- Correct position: catheter angled anteriorly toward the LV apex and away from the heart wall.
- Inlet position below the aortic valve: **CP** = 3.5 cm **5.5** = 5 cm

#### AIC Placement Screen Waveforms



- Aortic (red): Fiber-optic sensor location relative to the aortic valve.
- Ventricular (white): Calculated waveform useful in managing the Impella.
- Motor current (green): Measures the energy intake of the motor relative to the aortic valve. Pulsatile currents, indicative of the cardiac cycle, confirm correct placement.

## "Impella Stopped" Alarm



STABLE Patient UNSTABLE Patient Support Hemodynamics Follow ACLS/PALS protocol Reduce P-level during CPR Assess Placement Signal Aortic Pressure Ventricular Pressure Motor Current Waveform: Motor Current Waveform: **FLATTENED** DECREASED PULSATILITY Notace the P-Level to F-2 until imaging in available.
Reposition with imaging. L. Boduca Páresi lo F2 2. When ready in reposition, press the MCNU soft key 101/42 Alarm: "Impella Position Alarm: "Impella Position in Aorta" in Ventricle" Reduce to P-2

Obtain ECHO to assess postion Reposition per protocol'

\*If catheter is completely out of the ventricle, do not attempt to reposition without quidance. Lab values and clinical exam consistent with Hemolysis. Controller Cause Action Indicator/Alarms Inlet prox. - Echo & "Suction" to intra-Reposition ventricular decreased flows - See "Suction" structure Position alarms - Reduce P-level with decreased - Fcho & flows. "Impella Reposition Flow Reduced' - See "Suction" "Placement Signal Malposition &/or "Device Low" Malposition" - Placement "Suction" Signal Low decreased flows No controller indicators Higher "Impella Flow - Reduce P-level than needed Reduced"\* - See "Suction" P-level "Suction" decreased flows - Reduce P-level Position alarms - Assess vol. "Impella Flow status Inadequate Reduced" - Echo Preload - See "Suction" "Suction" &/or "Device decreased flows

(in AUTO mode only)

\* "Impella Flow Reduced" alarm is specific to Impella CPSA

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Malposition'