# **Environmental question**

## Hypothermia

A 68 year old man is found wandering the streets at 3am. He is confused and his vital signs are:

**GCS 14** 

BP 124/70 mmHg

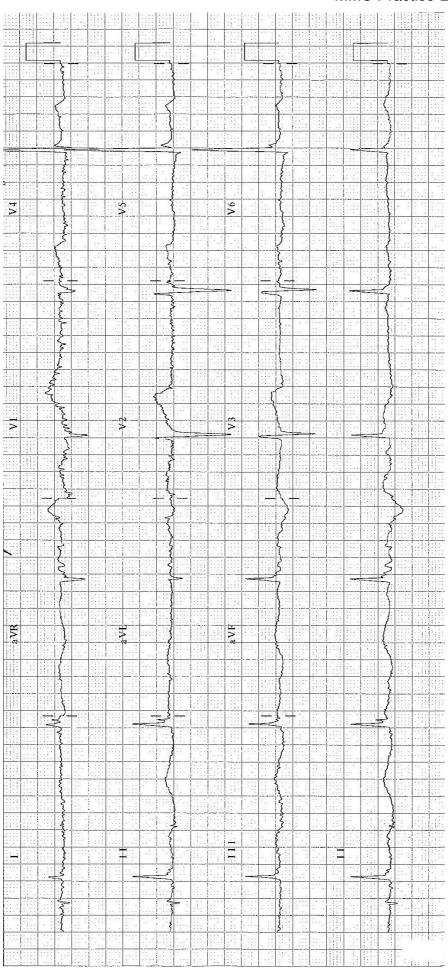
PR 50 regular

**RR 20** 

Temperature 31 degrees Celsius

An ECG is taken below

#### MMC Practice Exam DRAFT



1.	List 4 features on this ECG consistent with hypothermia (4 marks)
2.	List 3 factors associated with a greater chance of survival in hypothermia (3 marks)
3.	List 5 parameters which may identify the non-salvageable patient in hypothermia (5 marks)

4. Complete the table below showing 5 warming strategies in patients with hypothermia and the associated temperature rise / hour (C) - endogenous rewarming has been completed for you as an example (10 marks)

Warming Technique	Temperature rise / hour (C)
Endogenous rewarming	1

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#### Answers

- 1. Accept any of the following:
  - 1. Bradycardia
  - 2. shivering
  - 3. Osborn wave (or J wave)
  - 4. ST changes (most pronounced laterally) non-specific
  - 5. Atrial fibrillation (note AF with slow VR or AF bradycardia is 2 marks)
- 2. Accept any of the following (Dunn 6th edition p.1311)
  - 1. Rapid onset
  - 2. paediatrics
  - 3. accidental hypothermia (i.e. not secondary to underlying insult)
  - 4. drug or alcohol related
- 3. Dunn 6th edition p.1311
  - 1. Serum potassium > 10 mmol/L
  - 2. Core Temperature < 6-7C
  - 3. Core Temperature < 15C and no circulation for > 2 hours
    - 1. venous pH < 6.5
  - 4. Large intracardiac thrombus on echocardiography (or thoracotomy)
  - 5. Failure to obtain venous return during ECMO
  - 6. Severe coagulopathy

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### 4.

Warming Technique	Temperature rise / hour (C)
Endogenous rewarming	1
Warm / humidified air	1-1.5
Forced warm air blanket	1-2
Peritoneal lavage	2-4
Thoracic lavage	3-6
Hot bath	4-10
ECMO / bypass	7-10