

réanimation 2023

PARIS 14-16 JUIN

Palais des Congrès de Paris
Porte Maillot



Prise en charge du cérébrolésé

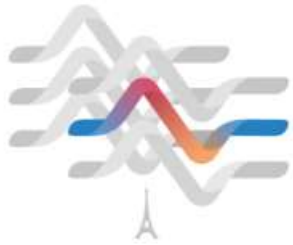
Quand peut débuter la prise en charge kinésithérapique ?

Adéla Foudhaïli

Kinésithérapeute

Hôpital Lariboisière, Paris





réanimation 2023

PARIS 14-16 JUIN

Palais des Congrès de Paris
Porte Maillot



Adéla FOUDHAILI, Paris

Je n'ai pas de lien d'intérêt potentiel à déclarer

Les axes de prise en charge kinésithérapique



Motrice



Respiratoire



Déglutition

La kinésithérapie motrice : quand peut-on débiter ?

Quand peut débiter
la kinésithérapie
motrice ?



La kinésithérapie motrice : quand peut-on débiter ?

Quand peut débiter
la kinésithérapie
motrice ?

Qu'est-ce qui
nous limite ?

Sécurité









La kinésithérapie motrice : quand peut-on débiter ?

Les contre-indications absolues

Quand peut débiter la kinésithérapie motrice ?

Qu'est-ce qui nous limite ?

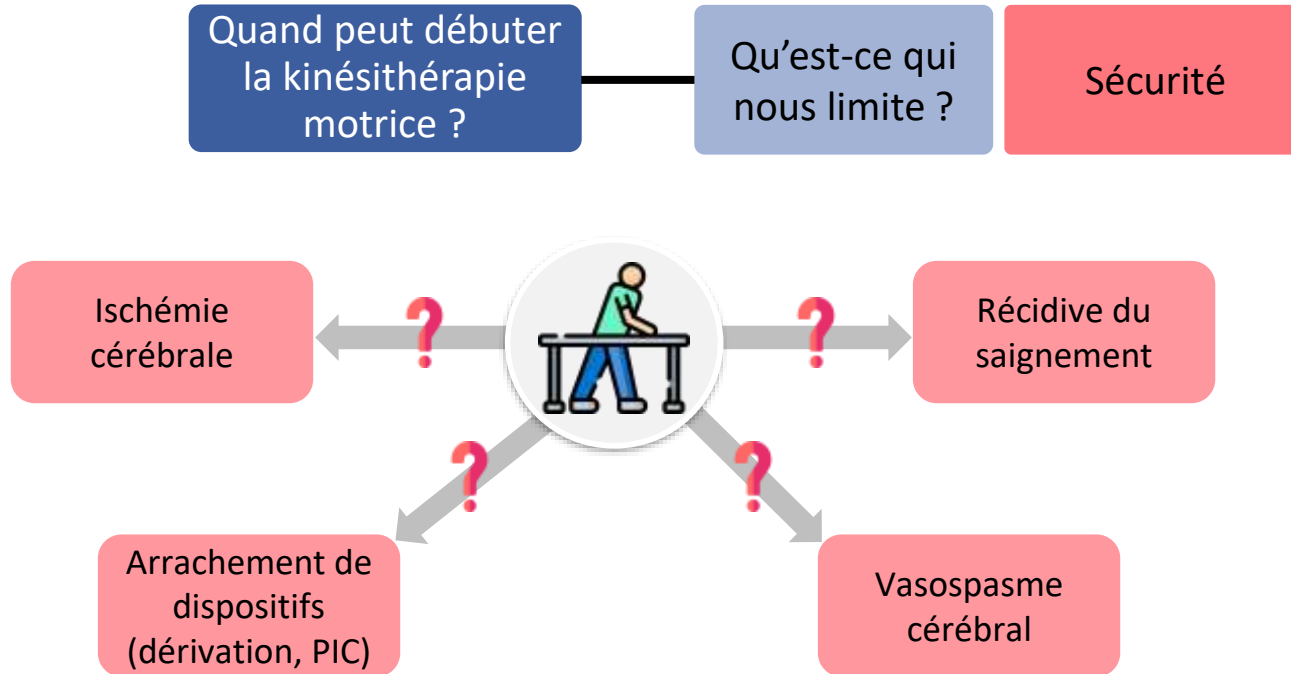
Sécurité

	Mobilisation au lit	Mobilisation hors du lit
Crises d'épilepsie non contrôlées		
Prise en charge active de l'HTIC avec PIC hors des objectifs		
Patient très agité ou combatif (RASS > 2)		



La kinésithérapie motrice : quand peut-on débiter ?

Les craintes



La kinésithérapie motrice : quand peut-on débiter ?

Autres éléments à prendre en compte

Quand peut débiter
la kinésithérapie
motrice ?



Avec quels
moyens ?



À quelle
fréquence ?



À quelle
intensité ?



AVC ischémique :



La littérature : Alitement à plat strict versus 30°

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Cluster-Randomized, Crossover Trial of Head Positioning in Acute Stroke

C.S. Anderson, H. Arima, P. Lavados, L. Billot, M.L. Hackett, V.V. Olavarria, P. Muñoz Venturelli, A. Brunser, B. Peng, L. Cui, L. Song, K. Rogers, S. Middleton, J.Y. Lim, D. Forshaw, C.E. Lightbody, M. Woodward, O. Pontes-Neto, H.A. De Silva, R.-T. Lin, T.-H. Lee, J.D. Pandian, G.E. Mead, T. Robinson, and C. Watkins, for the HeadPoST Investigators and Coordinators^a

- AVC ischémiques et hémorragiques
- 11093 patients randomisés
- À plat strict ou assis 30 degrés pendant les 1^{ères} 24 heures
- Indépendance fonctionnelle à 3 mois : pas de différence significative
- Événements indésirables graves : pas de différence significative

La position à plat strict durant les 24 premières heures n'apporte pas de bénéfices.

La littérature :

Mobilisation passive au lit

Ischémie
cérébrale



neurocritical care society Neurocrit Care (2013) 18:33–38
DOI 10.1007/s12028-012-9799-5

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effect of Early Physiotherapy on Intracranial Pressure and Cerebral Perfusion Pressure

Christian Roth · Hubertus Stitz · Anas Kalhout · Jens Kleffmann · Wolfgang Deinsberger · Andreas Ferbert

- HSA, TC, AVC
- Étude obs. avant/après, 84 patients
- Mobilisation passive (\approx >J4)
- Evolution PPC, PA rapportées à la PIC : pas de différence significative
- Événements indésirables : aucun

La mobilisation passive précoce (J4) n'est pas délétère.

La littérature :

Mobilisation active au lit

Ischémie
cérébrale



ORIGINAL WORK

Physiological Responses to In-Bed Cycle Ergometry Treatment in Intensive Care Unit Patients with External Ventricular Drainage

Elizabeth K. Zink^{1,5*}, Sowmya Kumble², Meghan Beier³, Pravin George³, Robert D. Stevens^{4,5}
and Mona N. Bahouth⁵

- (HSA, AVC) + DVE
- Étude obs. avant/après, 27 patients
- Cyclo-ergomètre (précoce)
- Evolution PIC, PA, PPC : pas de différence significative
- Événements indésirables : aucun

Le cyclo-ergomètre actif au lit n'est pas délétère.

La littérature : Mobilisation active hors-du-lit



Outcome After Mobilization Within 24 Hours of Acute Stroke A Randomized Controlled Trial

Antje Sundseth, MD; Bente Thommessen, PhD; Ole Morten Rønning, PhD

- AVC ischémiques et hémorragiques
- Essai contrôlé randomisé, 56 patients
- Mobilisation hors du lit < H24
- Tendance (NS) : augmentation mortalité et dépendance

La mobilisation hors-du-lit très précoce n'est pas recommandée.



La littérature : Mobilisation hors-du-lit avec DVE

Arrachement
dispositifs
(dérivation, PIC) ?

Journal of Neuroscience Nursing

An Integrative Review: Early Mobilization of Patients With External Ventriculostomy Drains in the Neurological Intensive Care Unit

Megan T. Moyer, Janice L. Hinkle, James D. Mendez

- Revue systématique intégrative
- 12 études, 412 patients avec DVE
- Algorithme de mobilisation
- 1 délogement de DVE sur le total de sessions de mobilisation

La mobilisation hors-du-lit protocolisée avec DVE est sûre.

La littérature :

Mobilisation du patient avec HSA

Vasospasme
cérébral ?

Effect of early mobilization and rehabilitation on complications in aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage

Tanja Karic, MD,^{1,2} Cecilie Røe, MD, PhD,^{1,4} Tonje Haug Nordenmark, PhD,¹
Frank Becker, MD, PhD,^{3,4} Wilhelm Sorteberg, MD, PhD,² and Angelika Sorteberg, MD, PhD^{2,4}

- Algorithme progressif de mobilisation (3 premiers jours : élévation tête du lit)
- Moins de vasospasme symptomatique
- Pas d'augmentation des événements indésirables

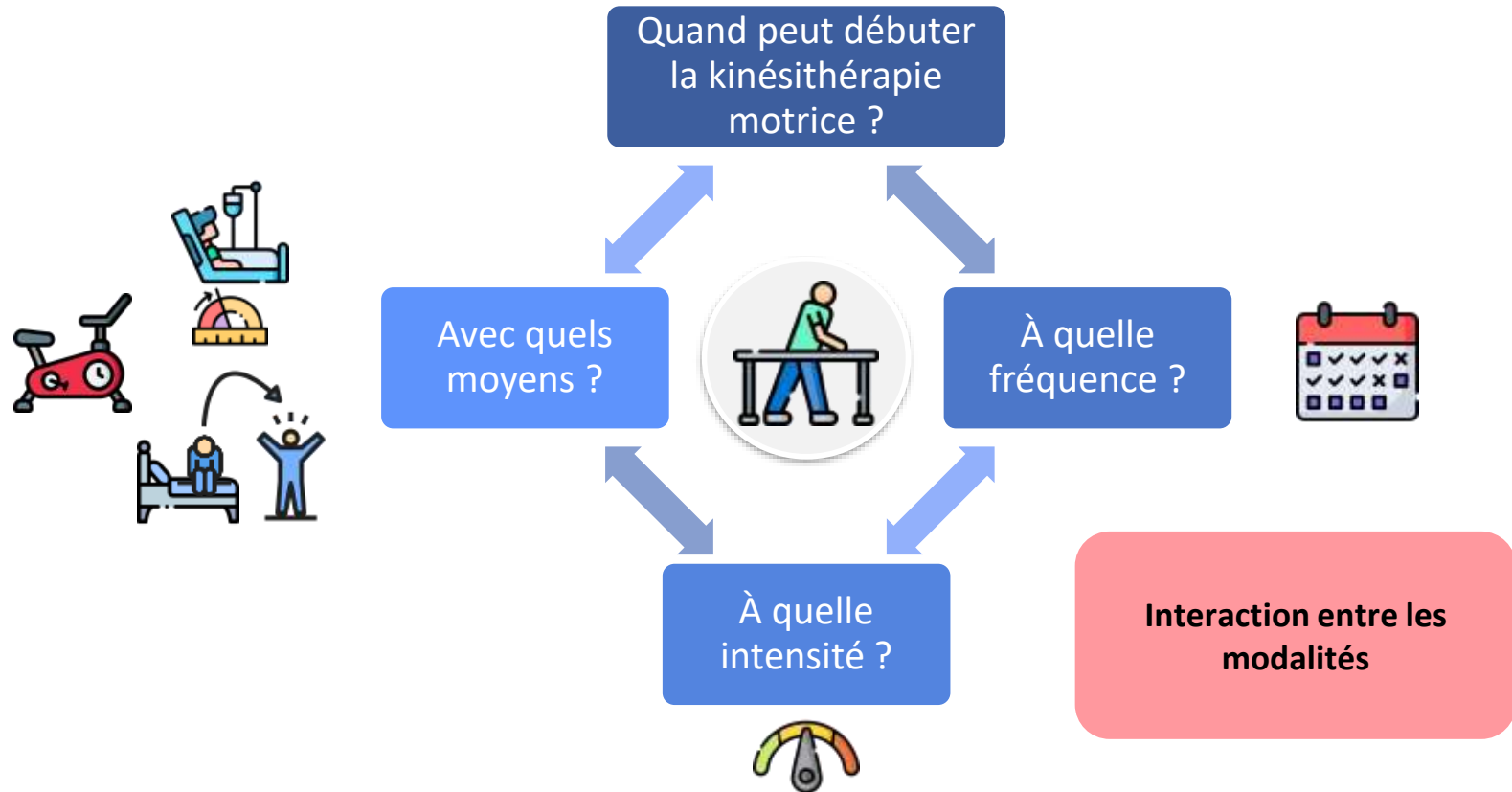
CEREBROVASCULAR DYNAMICS WITH HEAD-OF-BED ELEVATION IN PATIENTS WITH MILD OR MODERATE VASOSPASM AFTER ANEURYSMAL SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE

By Patricia A. Blissitt, RN, PhD, CCRN, CNRN, CCM, APRN, BC, Pamela H. Mitchell, RN, PhD, CCRN, David W. Newell, MD, Susan L. Woods, RN, PhD, and Basia Belza, RN, PhD. From the Neuroscience Intensive Care Unit, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC (PAB), Biobehavioral Nursing and Health Systems, University of Washington School of Nursing, Seattle, Wash (PHM, SLW, BB), and Seattle Neuroscience Institute at Swedish Medical Center, Seattle, Wash (DWN).

- Élévation tête du lit
- Patients avec vasospasme léger à modéré
- Pas d'aggravation du vasospasme
- Pas de détérioration neurologique

La mobilisation précoce progressive des patients HSA ne semble pas délétère.

La kinésithérapie motrice



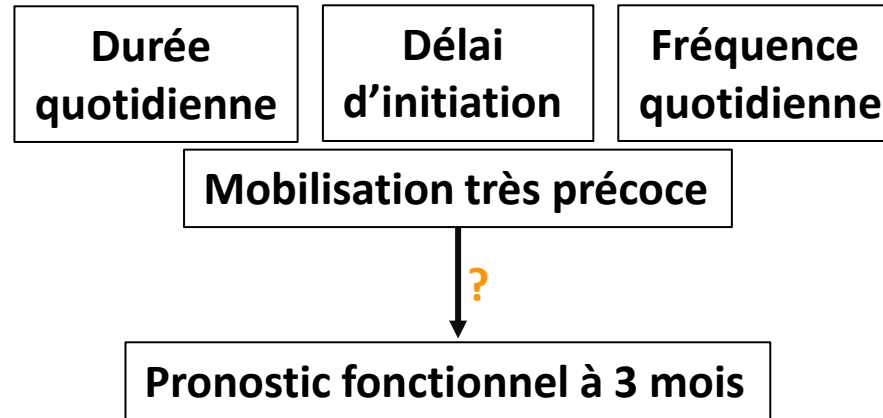
L'expérience d'AVERT

THE LANCET

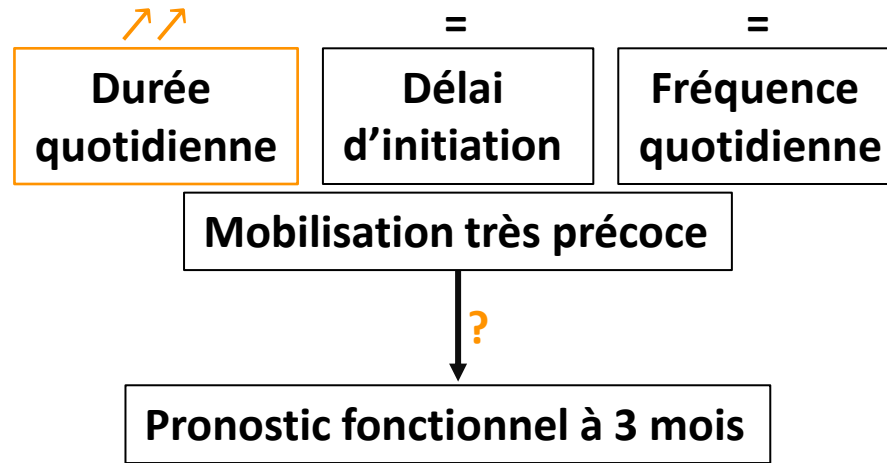
Efficacy and safety of very early mobilisation within 24 h of stroke onset (AVERT): a randomised controlled trial

- ECR multicentrique
- 2104 patients avec AVC
- Mobilisation hors du lit très précoce (<H24)
- **Probabilité d'indépendance fonctionnelle à 3 mois réduite**

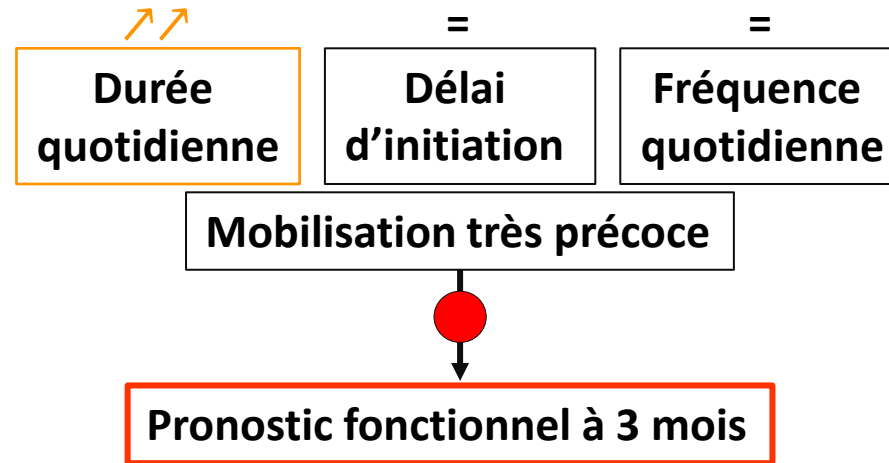
Prespecified dose-response analysis for A Very Early Rehabilitation Trial (AVERT)



Prespecified dose-response analysis for A Very Early Rehabilitation Trial (AVERT)

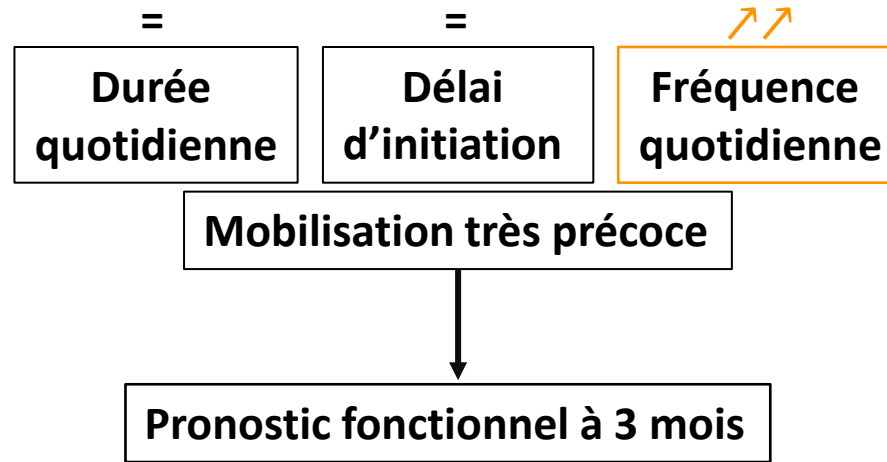


Prespecified dose-response analysis for A Very Early Rehabilitation Trial (AVERT)

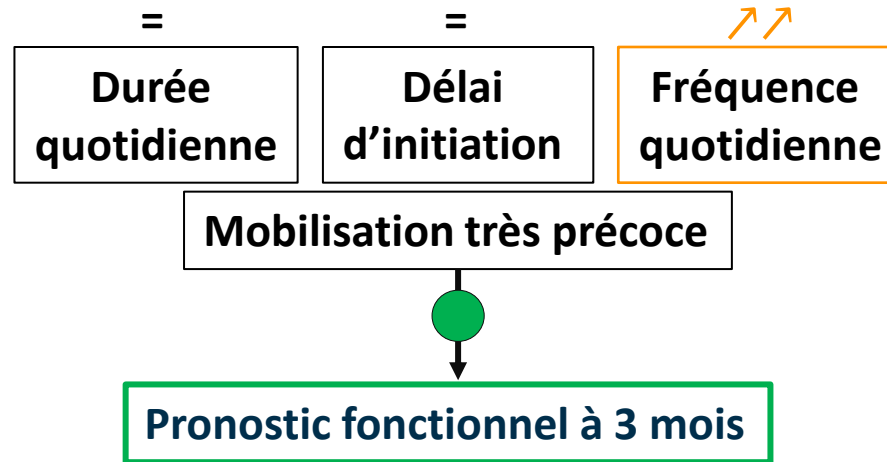


1 séance longue journalière : délétère pour le patient.

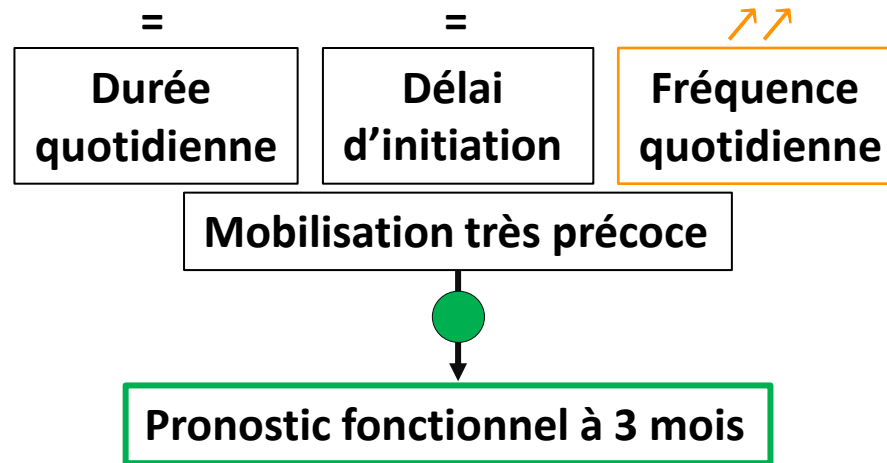
Prespecified dose-response analysis for A Very Early Rehabilitation Trial (AVERT)



Prespecified dose-response analysis for A Very Early Rehabilitation Trial (AVERT)



Prespecified dose-response analysis for A Very Early Rehabilitation Trial (AVERT)



Plusieurs séances courtes : bénéfiques pour le patient.

Early Mobilization in the Neuro-ICU: How Far Can We Go?

Brian F. Olkowski¹ · Syed Omar Shah²

REVIEW

 **Recent evidence on early mobilization in critical-ill patients**

Kristina Fuest and Stefan J. Schaller

REVIEW

 **Rehabilitating the neurological patient in the ICU: what is important?**

Sabrina Hernandez^{a,b}, Katherine Kittely^c and Carol L. Hodgson^{a,c}

REVIEW



Early mobilization in neurocritical care patients

Monisha A. Kumar^{a,b,c}, Francisco G. Romero^a, and Kiruba Dharaneeswaran^a

Review Article

Effectiveness, Safety, and Barriers to Early Mobilization in the Intensive Care Unit





Gopala Krishna Alaparathi ¹, Aishwarya Gatty ², Stephen Rajan Samuel ²,
and Sampath Kumar Amaravadi ^{2,3}

Table 2 Recommendations and considerations for early mobilization in the NICU

Diagnosis	Time to initiation	Intensity	Level of evidence*	Consideration	Solution
Acute ischemic stroke	24 h after symptom onset	No benefit to increased intensity during 24–48 h after symptom onset	2	HOB elevation within 24 h of symptom onset Maintain arterial hypertension	HeadPoST/CHORUS to determine outcomes of head of bed elevation Close BP monitoring before, during and after mobilization. Consider mobilization if patient stable and not actively titrating parenteral vasopressors or antihypertensives
Aneurysmal Subarachnoid hemorrhage	24–48 h after aneurysm treatment	After aneurysm treatment, HOB elevation within 24–48 h and mobilization out of bed after 48 h	3	EVD Asymptomatic vasospasm Single ICP spike	Ensure EVD securely placed and ICP levels consistently below 20 mmHg If stable neurologic exam, should not preclude mobilization ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion) should not preclude mobilization

Table 2 Recommendations and considerations for early mobilization in the NICU

Diagnosis	Time to initiation	Intensity	Level of evidence*	Consideration	Solution
Spontaneous Intracerebral hemorrhage	24 h after stable ICH volume	Unknown	3	BP fluctuations Single ICP spike	Ensure proper control of BP with oral or continuous medications prior to mobilization ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion, etc.) should not preclude mobilization
Spinal cord injury	24 h after spine stabilization	Unknown	5	Orthostatic hypotension	Close BP monitoring before, during and after mobilization. Consider mobilization if patient stable and not actively titrating vasopressors
Traumatic brain injury	24 h of stable hemorrhage volume	Unknown	5	Single ICP spike	ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion, etc.) should not preclude mobilization

Table 2 Recommendations and considerations for early mobilization in the NICU

Diagnosis	Time to initiation	Intensity	Level of evidence*	Consideration	Solution
Acute ischemic stroke	24 h after symptom onset	No benefit to increased intensity during 24–48 h after symptom onset	2	HOB elevation within 24 h of symptom onset Maintain arterial hypertension	HeadPoST/CHORUS to determine outcomes of head of bed elevation Close BP monitoring before, during and after mobilization. Consider mobilization if patient stable and not actively titrating parenteral vasopressors or antihypertensives
Aneurysmal Subarachnoid hemorrhage	24–48 h after aneurysm treatment	After aneurysm treatment, HOB elevation within 24–48 h and mobilization out of bed after 48 h	3	EVD Asymptomatic vasospasm Single ICP spike	Ensure EVD securely placed and ICP levels consistently below 20 mmHg If stable neurologic exam, should not preclude mobilization ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion) should not preclude mobilization

Table 2 Recommendations and considerations for early mobilization in the NICU

Diagnosis	Time to initiation	Intensity	Level of evidence*	Consideration	Solution
Spontaneous Intracerebral hemorrhage	24 h after stable ICH volume	Unknown	3	BP fluctuations	Ensure proper control of BP with oral or continuous medications prior to mobilization
				Single ICP spike	ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion, etc.) should not preclude mobilization
Spinal cord injury	24 h after spine stabilization	Unknown	5	Orthostatic hypotension	Close BP monitoring before, during and after mobilization. Consider mobilization if patient stable and not actively titrating vasopressors
Traumatic brain injury	24 h of stable hemorrhage volume	Unknown	5	Single ICP spike	ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion, etc.) should not preclude mobilization

Table 2 Recommendations and considerations for early mobilization in the NICU

Diagnosis	Time to initiation	Intensity	Level of evidence*	Consideration	Solution
Acute ischemic stroke	24 h after symptom onset	No benefit to increased intensity during 24–48 h after symptom onset	2	HOB elevation within 24 h of symptom onset Maintain arterial hypertension	HeadPoST/CHORUS to determine outcomes of head of bed elevation Close BP monitoring before, during and after mobilization. Consider mobilization if patient stable and not actively titrating parenteral vasopressors or antihypertensives
Aneurysmal Subarachnoid hemorrhage	24–48 h after aneurysm treatment	After aneurysm treatment, HOB elevation within 24–48 h and mobilization out of bed after 48 h	3	EVD Asymptomatic vasospasm Single ICP spike	Ensure EVD securely placed and ICP levels consistently below 20 mmHg If stable neurologic exam, should not preclude mobilization ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion) should not preclude mobilization

Table 2 Recommendations and considerations for early mobilization in the NICU

Diagnosis	Time to initiation	Intensity	Level of evidence*	Consideration	Solution
Spontaneous Intracerebral hemorrhage	24 h after stable ICH volume	Unknown	3	BP fluctuations Single ICP spike	Ensure proper control of BP with oral or continuous medications prior to mobilization ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion, etc.) should not preclude mobilization
Spinal cord injury	24 h after spine stabilization	Unknown	5	Orthostatic hypotension	Close BP monitoring before, during and after mobilization. Consider mobilization if patient stable and not actively titrating vasopressors
Traumatic brain injury	24 h of stable hemorrhage volume	Unknown	5	Single ICP spike	ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion, etc.) should not preclude mobilization

Table 2 Recommendations and considerations for early mobilization in the NICU

Diagnosis	Time to initiation	Intensity	Level of evidence*	Consideration	Solution												
Acute ischemic stroke	24 h after symptom onset	No benefit to increased intensity during 24–48 h after symptom onset	2	HOB elevation	HeadPoST/CHORUS to determine												
					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Example of Evidence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Level 1</td> <td>Meta-analysis of Homogenous RCTs Randomized Control Trial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 2</td> <td>Meta-analysis of Level 2 or Heterogenous Level 1 Evidence Prospective Comparative Study</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 3</td> <td>Review of Level 3 Evidence Case-control Study Retrospective Cohort Study</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 4</td> <td>Uncontrolled Cohort Studies Case Series</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 5</td> <td>Expert Opinion Case Report Personal Observation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Example of Evidence	Level 1	Meta-analysis of Homogenous RCTs Randomized Control Trial	Level 2	Meta-analysis of Level 2 or Heterogenous Level 1 Evidence Prospective Comparative Study	Level 3	Review of Level 3 Evidence Case-control Study Retrospective Cohort Study	Level 4	Uncontrolled Cohort Studies Case Series	Level 5	Expert Opinion Case Report Personal Observation
Level	Example of Evidence																
Level 1	Meta-analysis of Homogenous RCTs Randomized Control Trial																
Level 2	Meta-analysis of Level 2 or Heterogenous Level 1 Evidence Prospective Comparative Study																
Level 3	Review of Level 3 Evidence Case-control Study Retrospective Cohort Study																
Level 4	Uncontrolled Cohort Studies Case Series																
Level 5	Expert Opinion Case Report Personal Observation																
Aneurysmal Subarachnoid hemorrhage	24–48 h after aneurysm treatment	After aneurysm treatment, HOB elevation within 24–48 h and mobilization out of bed after 48 h	3	EV Asy v Single ICP spike	ICP spike related to an acceptable reason (i.e., during bowel movement, needle insertion) should not preclude mobilization												

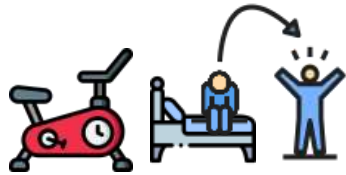


Table 2 Recommendations and considerations for early mobilization in the NICU

Diagnosis	Time to initiation	Intensity	Level of evidence*	Consideration	Solution
Spontaneous Intracerebral hemorrhage	24 h after stable ICH volume	Unknown	3	BP	
Spinal cord injury	24 h after spine stabilization	Unknown	5	Spinal ortho	
Traumatic brain injury	24 h of stable hemorrhage volume	Unknown	5	Spinal ortho	

Level	Example of Evidence
Level 1	Meta-analysis of Homogenous RCTs Randomized Control Trial
Level 2	Meta-analysis of Level 2 or Heterogenous Level 1 Evidence Prospective Comparative Study
Level 3	Review of Level 3 Evidence Case-control Study Retrospective Cohort Study
Level 4	Uncontrolled Cohort Studies Case Series
Level 5	Expert Opinion Case Report Personal Observation

La kinésithérapie motrice



Progressivité
Protocoliser

Avec quels
moyens ?

Quand peut débuter
la kinésithérapie
motrice ?

Attendre 24h

À quelle
fréquence ?



À quelle
intensité ?

Plusieurs séances
courtes chaque
jour ?



Merci de votre attention

Contact : adela.foudhaili@aphp.fr

