This document has been withdrawn and remains available as a reference document only.



### **Malignant Hyperthermia Crisis**

### **AAGBI Safety Guideline**



Successful management of malignant hyperthermia depends upon early diagnosis and treatment; onset can be within minutes of induction or may be insidious. The standard operating procedure below is intended to ease the burden of managing this rare but life threatening emergency.

# Recognition

- Unexplained increase in ETCO2 AND
- Unexplained tachycardia AND
- Unexplained increase in oxygen requirement (Previous uneventful anaesthesia does not rule out MH)
- Temperature changes are a late sign

## **Immediate** management

- **STOP** all trigger agents
- CALL FOR HELP. Allocate specific tasks (action plan in MH kit)
- Install clean breathing system and HYPERVENTILATE with 100% O2 high flow
- Maintain anaesthesia with intravenous agent
- **ABANDON/FINISH** surgery as soon as possible
- Muscle relaxation with non-depolarising neuromuscular blocking drug

## **Monitoring** & treatment

- Give dantrolene
- Initiate active cooling avoiding vasoconstriction
- TREAT:
  - Hyperkalaemia: calcium chloride, glucose/insulin, NaHCO3<sup>-</sup>
  - Arrhythmias: magnesium/amiodarone/metoprolol

**AVOID** calcium channel blockers interaction with dantrolene

- Metabolic acidosis: hyperventilate, NaHCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>
- Myoglobinaemia: forced alkaline diuresis (mannitol/furosemide + NaHCO<sub>3</sub>⁻); may require renal replacement therapy later
- DIC: FFP, cryoprecipitiate, platelets
- Check plasma CK as soon as able

#### **DANTROLENE**

2.5mg/kg immediate iv bolus. Repeat 1mg/kg boluses as required to max 10mg/kg

#### For a 70kg adult

- Initial bolus: 9 vials dantrolene 20mg (each vial mixed with 60ml sterile water)
- Further boluses of 4 vials dantrolene 20mg repeated up to 7 times.

#### **Continuous monitoring**

Core & peripheral temperature ETCO<sub>2</sub> SpO<sub>2</sub>

**ECG** 

Invasive blood pressure

#### **Repeated bloods**

ABG

U&Es (potassium) FBC (haematocrit/platelets)

Coagulation

# Follow-up

- Continue monitoring on ICU, repeat dantrolene as necessary
- Monitor for acute kidney injury and compartment syndrome
- Repeat CK
- Consider alternative diagnoses (sepsis, phaeochromocytoma, thyroid storm, myopathy)
- Counsel patient & family members
- Refer to MH unit (see contact details below)

The UK MH Investigation Unit, Academic Unit of Anaesthesia, Clinical Sciences Building, Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, Leeds LS9 7TF. Direct line: 0113 206 5270. Fax: 0113 206 4140. Emergency Hotline: 07947 609601 (usually available outside office hours). Alternatively, contact Prof P Hopkins, Dr E Watkins or Dr P Gupta through hospital switchboard: 0113 243 3144.

### Your nearest MH kit is stored

This guideline is not a standard of medical care. The ultimate judgement with regard to a particular clinical procedure or treatment plan must be made by the clinician in the light of the clinical data presented and the diagnostic and treatment options available.