

CLINICAL "SNIPPETS"

Neurological injury after extracorporeal membrane oxygenation use to aid pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

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Objectives: Retrospective cohort study to identify risk factors for acute neurologic injury in children undergoing Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) to aid CPR (E-CPR).

Conclusions: Children with cardiac disease, less severe metabolic acidosis before ECMO, and an uncomplicated ECMO course have decreased odds of sustaining neurologic injury. Providing effective CPR and inclusion of brain protective therapies on ECMO should be considered in the future to improve neurologic outcomes for patients undergoing E-CPR.