

# 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.

<h3>1</h3> <h4>Recognition</h4>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unexplained increase in ETCO<sub>2</sub> <b>AND</b></li><li>• Unexplained tachycardia <b>AND</b></li><li>• Unexplained increase in oxygen requirement (Previous uneventful anaesthesia does <b>not</b> rule out MH)</li><li>• Temperature changes are a late sign</li></ul>		
<h3>2</h3> <h4>Immediate management</h4>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>STOP</b> all trigger agents</li><li>• <b>CALL FOR HELP</b>. Allocate specific tasks (action plan in MH kit)</li><li>• Install clean breathing system and <b>HYPERVENTILATE</b> with <b>100% O<sub>2</sub> high flow</b></li><li>• Maintain anaesthesia with intravenous agent</li><li>• <b>ABANDON/FINISH</b> surgery as soon as possible</li><li>• Muscle relaxation with non-depolarising neuromuscular blocking drug</li></ul>		
<h3>3</h3> <h4>Monitoring &amp; treatment</h4>	<table border="0"><tr><td data-bbox="432 831 1007 1682"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give <b>dantrolene</b></li><li>• Initiate active <b>cooling</b> avoiding vasoconstriction</li><li>• <b>TREAT:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Hyperkalaemia:</b> calcium chloride, glucose/insulin, NaHCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></li><li>• <b>Arrhythmias:</b> magnesium/amiodarone/metoprolol <b>AVOID</b> calcium channel blockers - interaction with dantrolene</li><li>• <b>Metabolic acidosis:</b> hyperventilate, NaHCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></li><li>• <b>Myoglobinaemia:</b> forced alkaline diuresis (mannitol/furosemide + NaHCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>); may require renal replacement therapy later</li><li>• <b>DIC:</b> FFP, cryoprecipitate, platelets</li></ul></li><li>• Check plasma CK as soon as able</li></ul></td><td data-bbox="1007 831 1514 1682"><p><b>DANTROLENE</b> 2.5mg/kg immediate iv bolus. Repeat 1mg/kg boluses as required to max 10mg/kg</p><p><b>For a 70kg adult</b></p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial bolus: 9 vials dantrolene</b> 20mg (each vial mixed with 60ml sterile water)</li><li>• Further boluses of 4 vials dantrolene 20mg repeated up to 7 times.</li></ul><p><b>Continuous monitoring</b> Core &amp; peripheral temperature ETCO<sub>2</sub> SpO<sub>2</sub> ECG Invasive blood pressure CVP</p><p><b>Repeated bloods</b> ABG U&amp;Es (potassium) FBC (haematocrit/platelets) Coagulation</p></td></tr></table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give <b>dantrolene</b></li><li>• Initiate active <b>cooling</b> avoiding vasoconstriction</li><li>• <b>TREAT:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Hyperkalaemia:</b> calcium chloride, glucose/insulin, NaHCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></li><li>• <b>Arrhythmias:</b> magnesium/amiodarone/metoprolol <b>AVOID</b> calcium channel blockers - interaction with dantrolene</li><li>• <b>Metabolic acidosis:</b> hyperventilate, NaHCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></li><li>• <b>Myoglobinaemia:</b> forced alkaline diuresis (mannitol/furosemide + NaHCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>); may require renal replacement therapy later</li><li>• <b>DIC:</b> FFP, cryoprecipitate, platelets</li></ul></li><li>• Check plasma CK as soon as able</li></ul>	<p><b>DANTROLENE</b> 2.5mg/kg immediate iv bolus. Repeat 1mg/kg boluses as required to max 10mg/kg</p> <p><b>For a 70kg adult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial bolus: 9 vials dantrolene</b> 20mg (each vial mixed with 60ml sterile water)</li><li>• Further boluses of 4 vials dantrolene 20mg repeated up to 7 times.</li></ul> <p><b>Continuous monitoring</b> Core &amp; peripheral temperature ETCO<sub>2</sub> SpO<sub>2</sub> ECG Invasive blood pressure CVP</p> <p><b>Repeated bloods</b> ABG U&amp;Es (potassium) FBC (haematocrit/platelets) Coagulation</p>
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<h3>4</h3> <h4>Follow-up</h4>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue monitoring on ICU, repeat dantrolene as necessary</li><li>• Monitor for acute kidney injury and compartment syndrome</li><li>• Repeat CK</li><li>• Consider alternative diagnoses (sepsis, pheochromocytoma, thyroid storm, myopathy)</li><li>• Counsel patient &amp; family members</li><li>• Refer to MH unit (see contact details below)</li></ul>		

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.