



A Diagnostic Dilemma: Multi-System Collapse in Peripartum Cardiac Arrest

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Background:

- Peripartum cardiac arrest complicates 1 in 12,000 deliveries
- Pregnancy-related changes can persist up to 8 weeks postpartum

- Multi-organ failure risk extends well beyond delivery
- Some cases remain without definitive diagnosis

Common Causes of Cardiac Arrest in US:

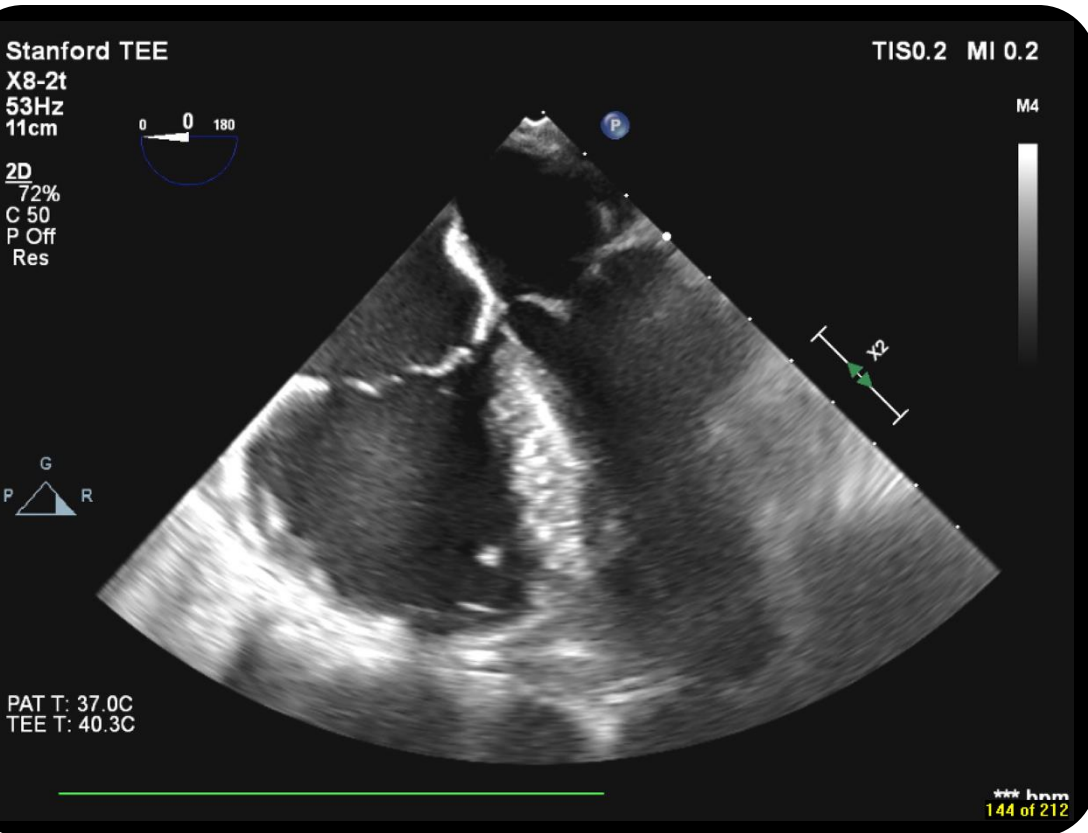
- Hemorrhage
- Heart failure
- Amniotic fluid embolism
- Sepsis



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Clinical Course



- 🫀 **Patient Profile:** 37-year-old G1P1 with gestational hypertension
- 🫀 **Presentation:** New-onset pre-eclampsia 6 days postpartum
- 🫀 **Treatment:** IV magnesium and oral antihypertensives

Deterioration: 30 hours after readmission

- 🫀 Acute hypoxemia and progressive dyspnea
- 🫀 Fulminant disseminated intravascular coagulation (unknown source)
- 🫀 PEA arrest during intubation despite escalating oxygen therapy

🫀 **Intervention:** ECPR with VA-ECMO within 25 minutes of arrest

🫀 **Findings:** Severe RV dilation with dysfunction; normal LV function but underfilled

🫀 **Outcome:** Developed cerebral edema and hypoxic brain injury; care withdrawn after 5 days



Teaching Points



Rapid Deterioration Risk: Pre-eclampsia patients can worsen quickly despite appropriate therapy



Clinical Vigilance: Consider atypical presentations of common obstetric emergencies



Rescue Strategies: ECPR serves as potential rescue in maternal cardiac arrest



Diagnostic Challenges: Case lacked definitive diagnosis despite close inpatient monitoring

Research Needs:



Further investigation into delayed postpartum cardiovascular collapse



Development of better predictive tools for high-risk patient identification