

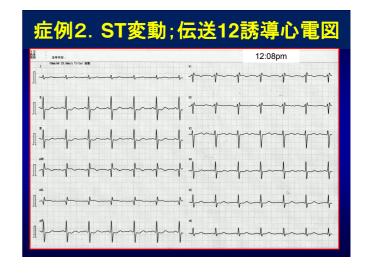
Novel Mobile Telemedicine System for Real-Time Transmission of Out-Of-Hospital ECG Data for ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction

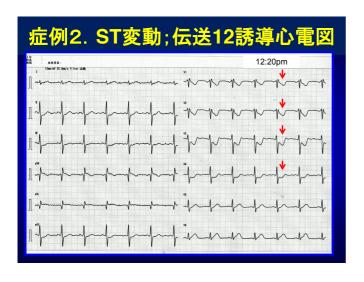
Yoritaka Otsuka,* MD, FACC, Hiroyuki Yokoyama, MD, and Hiroshi Nonogi, MD

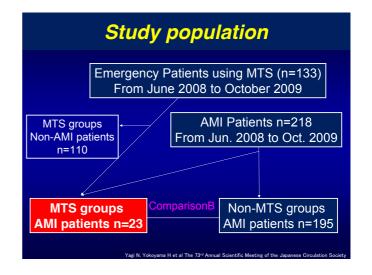
The guidelines recommend routine use of 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and advance notification to the emergency department for patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). However, transmission of out-of-hospital 12-lead ECG to emergency department is not established. We have developed a novel mobile telemedicine system to transmit real-time 12-lead ECG data between moving ambulances and in-hospital physicians in cardiovascular emergency cases. When used, this system immediately identifies patients with STEMI and it is coupled to a centralized system to later the cardiac catheterization teams to prepare for prompt intervention. This report presents the first case with STEMI who was successfully treated using this novel mobile telemedicine system. © 2009 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Key words: acute myocardial infarction; mobile telemedicine; electrocardiogram

症例2. 搬送中にSTが変化した症例 覚知(安静時胸痛) 10:40 12:08 収容依頼(直接院内HOT line に連絡) 心電図·HR·SaO2·BP·救急車内画像伝送開始 12:08 12:10 車内状況;意識清明、起座呼吸なし 心電図診断(ST低下増強) 心電図診断(ST低下増強)→スタッフ召集 12:15 携帯電話で患者・家族にAMIの可能性を説明 12:20 12:30 病院到着 緊急外来で心電図診断(ST低下を認める) 家族・本人への説明、心エコーや検査施行 カテ室へ入室 12:30 D2B time 12:35 12:50 動脈穿刺 13:17







早期公開(2014年1月27日)

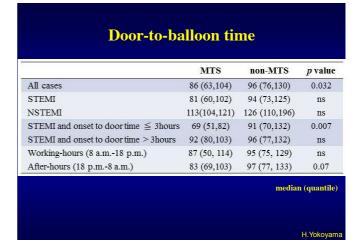
Use of a Mobile Telemedicine System during the Transport of Emergency Myocardial Infarction Patients Would Be an Effective Technology in the Pre-hospital Medical Setting

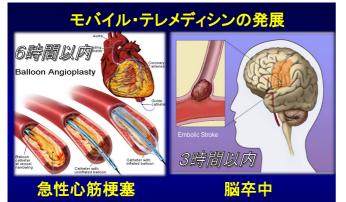
Hiroyuki Yokoyama^{1,2}, Nobuhito Yagi², Yoritaka Otsuka², Jun-ichi Kotani², Masaharu Ishihara², Satoshi Yasuda², Kazuhiro Sase³, Hisao Ogawa², and Hiroshi Nonogi²

Background: The Guidelines recommends to minimize door-to-balloon time for the patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI). We developed mobile telemedicine system, which by using mobile communications with cellular phones, makes it possible to continuously transmit biological information, including 12-lead ECGs from an ambulance while the patient is being transported to the destination hospital in real time. Purpose; We evaluated whether the using the mobile telemedicine system during the transport of acute myocardial infarction patients shorten of the interval between arrival at the hospital and balloon inflation to achieve reperfusion (door-to-balloon inter). Two hundred eighteen consecutive AMI patients were divided into two groups, 23 patients who had been brought to the hospital in an ambulance equipped with the mobile telemedicine system and 195 patients who had been brought to the hospital in an ambulance equipped with the mobile telemedicine system and 195 patients who had been brought to the thought the set of the mobile telemedicine system system. Results. Comparison between the furnity without the use of the mobile telemedicine system systems. Results. Comparison between for fraction, Killip dass §2, the rate of performance of emergency CAG, the culprit lesion and the prevalence of multi-vessel disease. There were no significant differences between the two groups in rate of performance of primary PCI, initial angiography findings, or degree of coronary blood flow after PCI. In the outcome, there was no difference in pask Creatine Kriase and isozyme MB level and in-hospital mortality between both groups. However, Door-to-balloon time was 86 minutes (median times) in MTS group and significantly shorter than 96 minutes in non-MTS group (PC-0.05). Conclusions; We developed a mobile telemedicine system and showed that mobile telemedicine system and showed that mobile telemedicine system and showed that

	MTS (n = 23)	non-MTS (n = 195)	p value
Age (years)	67 ± 9	68 ± 12	ns
Male, n (%)	18 (78)	144 (74)	ns
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	11 (48)	94 (48)	ns
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	17 (74)	116 (59)	ns
Hypertension, n (%)	14 (61)	130 (67)	ns
Obesity, n (%)	8 (35)	50 (26)	ns
Smoking, n (%)	6 (26)	69 (35)	ns
Previous MI, n (%)	3 (13)	28 (14)	ns
Killip class, n (%)			
Killip class 1	21(9)	153 (22)	ns
Killip class 2	0 (0)	18 (22)	
Killip class 3	1 (9)	7 (22)	
Killip class 4	1 (9)	17 (22)	
STEMI, n (%)	21 (91)	172 (88)	ns
Onset to Door time ≤ 3 hour, n (%)	12 (52)	108 (55)	ns
After-hours (18 p.m8 a.m.), n (%)	14 (61)	96 (49)	ns
LVEF(%)	45 ± 8	44 ± 11	ns

Coronary characteristic and outcomes MTS (n = 23) non-MTS (n = 195) p value 184 (94) LAD LCX RCA LMT 11 (48) 33 (17) 64 (33) 13 (7) 7 (4) No. of diseased vessels, n(%) 10 (43) 7 (30) 6 (26) 60 (31) Primary PCL n(%) 23 (100) 174 (89) Pre TIMI grade, n(%) 8(5) 21(91) 160(92) 1525 (846, 3645) 2243 (1131, 3866) 202(88, 368) 241(119, 431) CPK (IU/I) CK-MB (IU/I Death, n (%) 1 (4)





救急医療;心筋梗塞·脳卒中·外傷 遠隔医療;病診病病連携、在宅医療·介護

まとめ

- 標準的インターネット技術を用いて、生体情報をリアルタイムで伝送するテムモバイル・ テレメディシンにより循環器救急患者の搬送中に情報を収集することにより、迅速な診断と治療を行うことが可能となった。
- 心筋梗塞の早期診断・搬送、病院前救護体制支援を含め、全国でのモバイル・テレメディシン・システム運用の有効性が示唆。

