

# Continuous Monitoring of Ischemic Biomarkers Augments Diagnosis of Peripheral Compartment Syndrome in a Porcine Model

Current guidelines for the diagnosis of peripheral compartment syndrome (PCS) are lacking in timely and accurate diagnosis and intervention

Utilizing multiple biomarkers can improve accuracy in detecting PCS thus preventing limb morbidities and unnecessary fasciotomies

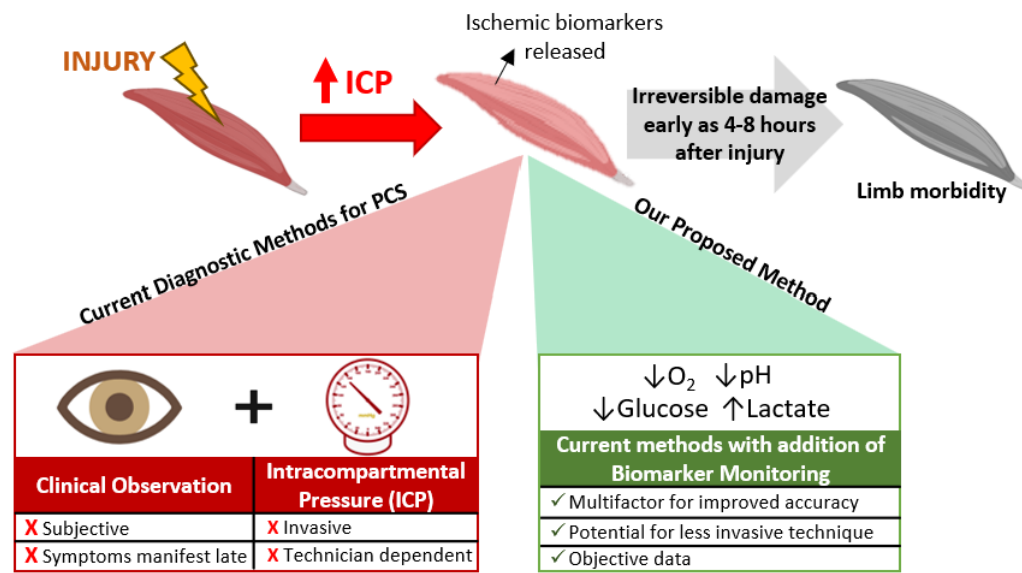


Figure 1: Acute ischemia secondary to PCS causes derangement of certain biomarkers which can be measured to improve diagnostic accuracy

## Observed trends in biomarkers are consistent with PCS-associated ischemia

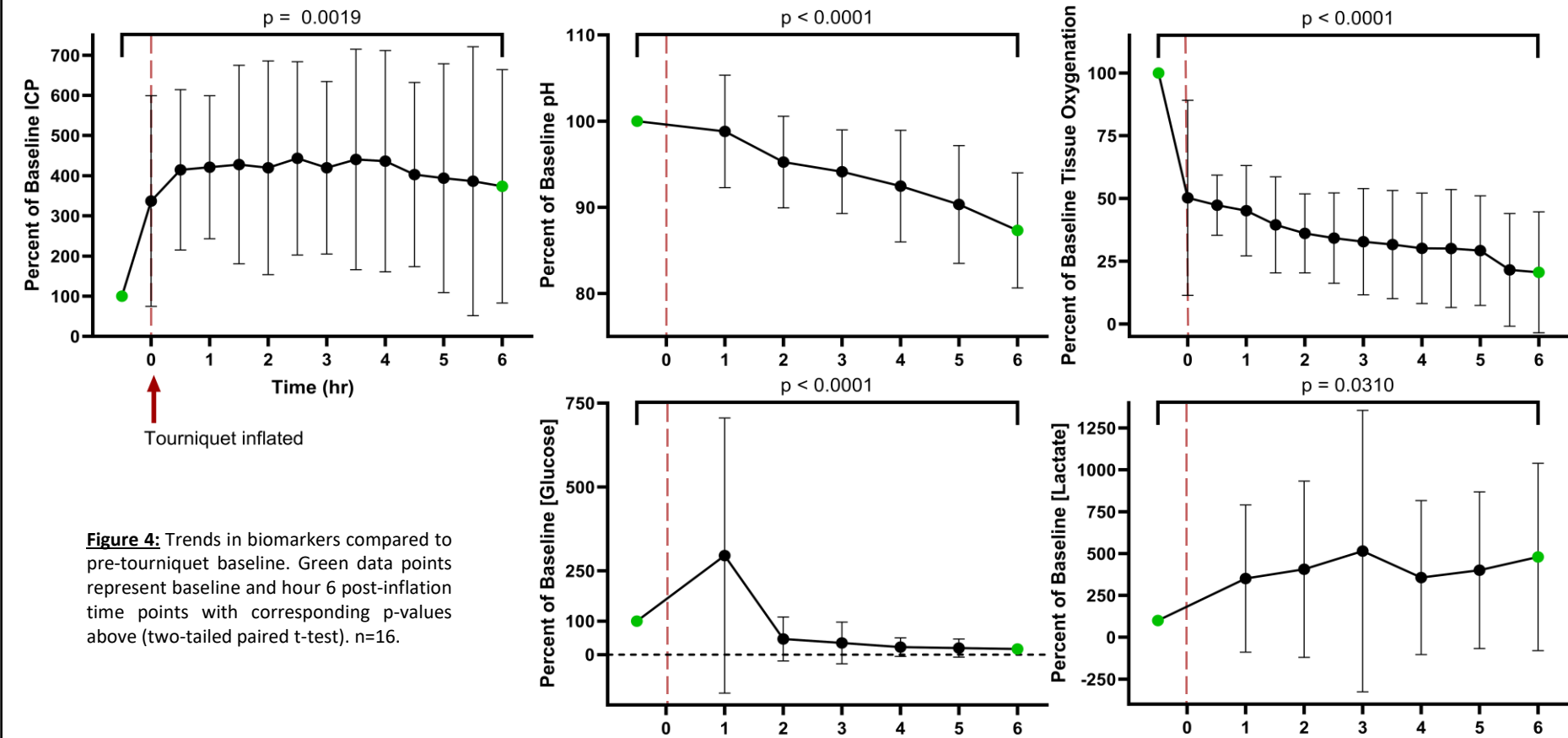
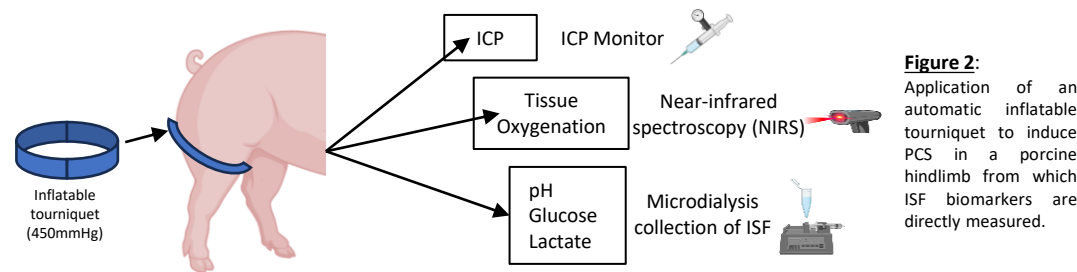


Figure 4: Trends in biomarkers compared to pre-tourniquet baseline. Green data points represent baseline and hour 6 post-inflation time points with corresponding p-values above (two-tailed paired t-test). n=16.

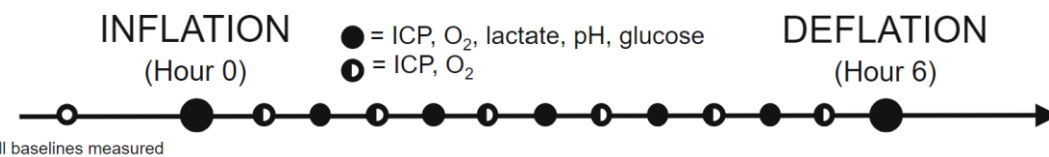
## Inducing PCS in the porcine hindlimb via inflatable tourniquet to collect biomarkers



## Biomarkers could be used in adjunct to ICP for improved diagnostic certainty

- ✓ ↑ ICP leads to expected ischemic trends
  - ↓ O<sub>2</sub>
  - ↓ pH
  - ↓ Glucose
  - ↑ Lactate
- ✓ Wide variability in normalized data due to fluctuations in ICP within each 6-hour experiment

## PCS is induced and biomarkers are collected at intervals over 6 hours



## Study limitation provides opportunity for future studies to assess timing of biomarker trends

- Timing between ↑ ICP and the other measured ischemic biomarkers could not be determined as model causes immediate ↑ ICP above diagnostic threshold.

✓ The use of additional diagnostic markers for detection of PCS in an animal model is viable and warrants further exploration into its potential for future clinical practice.