Malignant Hyperthermia

Joel Jackson
jackson12@otterbein.edu

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Malignant Hyperthermia
Joel Jackson, BSN, RN, CCRN
Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio

Introduction
Malignant Hyperthermia (MH)
• Pathophysiological processes
• Pathophysiology
• Signs & Symptoms
• Risk Factors and Genetics
• References

Pathophysiological Processes

Signs & Symptoms

Pathogenesis: Excitation-Contraction Coupling

Risk Factors and Genetics

Nursing Implications

Conclusion

MH is relatively rare, though potentially fatal genetic condition that requires prompt, effective treatment to reduce mortality. This complexity requires pre-operative identification, thorough history and physical, a team-based treatment approach, and effective communication. Anesthesia providers are integral team members who must be prepared with knowledge about MH and need to be comfortable with the mixing of dantrolene in a crisis.

MH Resources
Malignant Hyperthermia
Association of the United States
24/7 Emergency Hyperthermia Hotline
1(800)MH- HYPER (644-9737)
https://www.mhaus.org

Significance of Pathophysiology

Although MH has a relatively low incidence, the MH crisis patient is at a heightened risk for death and all clinicians - especially anesthesia providers - in the perioperative environment must be familiar with the signs, symptoms, and protocols for treatment to reduce mortality.