Original Articles

Heat exhaustion in the emergency department should not be confused with other forms of heat related illness

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HEAT EXHAUSTION IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT: SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH OTHER FORMS OF HEAT RELATED ILLNESS


Key words: emergency medicine, heat exhaustion, humidity

ABSTRACT

Objective: Heat Exhaustion is a common heat related illness presentation seen in Emergency departments in hot and humid areas around the world. Despite being a well-established diagnosis, current literature shows inconsistent understanding of this disorder. In this study we aim to review the different clinical aspects of heat exhaustion.

Methods: In this retrospective study conducted in the emergency department at Hamad General Hospital, Doha-Qatar between May 2013 and September 2014, we reviewed the records of all patients diagnosed with heat exhaustion on discharge.

Results: Three hundred seventy-eight patients were included. Most of them presented in days where the highest ambient temperature (above 40° C) was associated with a relative humidity up to 60%. All patients had a smooth clinical course with no complications before discharge.

Conclusions: Heat Exhaustion is mostly a benign disorder, which should not be considered to overlap with other forms of heat related illnesses. Mild cases can be managed outside emergency departments.

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Article history / info:
Category: Original article
Received: Oct. 25, 2017
Revised: Dec. 13, 2017
Accepted: Feb. 21, 2017

Conflict of interest statement:
There is no conflict of interest to declare

Dissemination of results:
This work was not presented in any format before.

Authors’ contribution:
BK, MS, MS, NJ and TH have all made substantial contributions to the article’s conception and design, acquisition of data, and analysis and interpretation of data. Each of the aforementioned authors has played an integral role in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, and each of the aforementioned authors has given final approval of the version to be published.
INTRODUCTION

Heat exhaustion is a form of heat related illness. Other forms range from mild conditions such as prickly heat to a potentially fatal condition namely heat stroke. Heat exhaustion falls into the moderate category among clinical spectrum of heat related illness, and is usually self-limited [1]. Heat exhaustion seems to be the most common type of heat related illness [2-4]. It affects millions of patients around the world every year, especially in areas with hot and humid climate [2;5]. Many emergency departments around the world deal with heat exhaustion frequently [4;6] which contributes to crowding at such facilities. Certain regions experience heat waves that result in a large number of cases [7] with a significant clinical burden. Early recognition along with preventive measures, can help in reducing the morbidity associated with heat exhaustion [2], this mandates a better understanding of why heat exhaustion develops. Despite all of that, heat exhaustion is not well studied in general, and most of the available data are retrospective reviews or poorly structured studies [5]. Furthermore, most of the available literature on heat related illness mainly focuses on heat stroke. Authors look into heat exhaustion in different ways. Some authors describe heat exhaustion as an early stage of, or a warning for impending heat stroke [2;8]. Other authors put both heat exhaustion and heat stroke at the same category [9], or suggest some overlap between the two disorders. Heat exhaustion is mostly ill-defined in literature, with absent diagnostic criteria, and inconsistent recommendations of management [10]. This ambiguity invited some authors to call for stop using terms such as heat exhaustion, heat cramps, heat fatigue, and heat syncopy, even to revise the traditional classification of heat related illnesses [11]. In the Middle East, high grades of both ambient temperature and relative humidity are recorded during summer time. However, literature review did not reveal much about heat exhaustion at this part of the world. This study is the first to review the clinical and epidemiological aspects of heat exhaustion in this region. By exploring the different clinical aspects of heat exhaustion, including clinical presentation, response to management and outcome, we aim to shed some light on this specific illness, looking for a better understanding and a better patient’s care.

METHODS

We studied the records of all heat related illness patients presented to the Emergency Department (ED) at Hamad General Hospital between May 2013 and September 2014. Inclusion criteria included all patients who were discharge with a diagnosis of heat exhaustion. Patients less than 18 year old were excluded. Ethical approval was obtained from the Medical Research Centre at Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC). Waiver of informed consent for patients’ data was requested and obtained. Patients’ files were reviewed; collected data included demographic data, pre-hospital management, vital signs, clinical presentation, ED initial assessment, laboratory studies (CBC, electrolytes, renal function test, and liver function test), medications, management plan, and time intervals. Weather data were obtained from the records of Qatar Meteorology Department and Civil Aviation Authority. Data were entered onto spreadsheet, checked for accuracy and reviewed prior to analyses by study investigators using Microsoft Excel®. Data analysed in correlation to demographic and clinical findings.

RESULTS

A total of 378 patients with heat exhaustion were included. All patients were involved in outdoor physical activities in hot and humid environment (55% workers, 36% sports and athletes, and 9% other activities). All were male patients. Mean age was 33 years and ranged from 18-58. Most of the patients presented during August and September, (53 patients in May, 33 patients in June, 71 patients in July, 116 patients in August, and 105 patients in September) (Table 1). One hundred ten (29%) patients presented in days when the relative humidity was > 60 %, and 198 (52%) patients when the highest ambient temperature was > 40°C (Graph 1). On arrival to the Emergency Department, none of the patients found to have a body temperature of 40°C or above. Body temperature ranged from 36.2°C to 39.1°C. The initial systolic blood pressure (SBP) was < 100 mmHg in 13 patients, between 100 mmHg and 110 mmHg in 312 patients, and above 110 mmHg in the rest (Table 2). More than half of the patients, 204 (54%), presented with musculoskeletal symptoms (muscular pain and cramps), 43 (11%) patients with vomiting, and 98 (26%) patients with dizziness (Table 3). In the initial assessment which was done by emergency physicians, 303 (80%) patients were considered to have heat exhaustion, while the rest 75 (20%) patients were suspected to have other diagnosis including: transient ischemic attack, coronary artery syndrome, post icteric status, arrhythmias and intracranial bleeding. Three hundred forty seven 347 (92%) patients received intravenous fluids (normal saline), in 261 (69%) of them, the amount of fluid was > 1 litre. Intravenous paracetamol was prescribed for 76 (20%) patients, 21 (27%) of them were found to have renal impairment later on. 64 (17%) patients received parenteral non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), 13 (20%) of them were found to have renal impairment. 96 (25%) patients had a white blood cell (WBC) count above 11 x 109 cells.L⁻¹, and 91 (24%) patients had a haematocrit < 45%. 32 (8%) patients developed hyponatremia with a range from 125 to 134 mm.L⁻¹, the rest were within normal. Serum creatinine was mildly elevated in 64 (17%) patients. 60 (16%) of the patients stayed > 4 hours in the hospital for
that the severity of most of heat exhaustion cases are mild to moderate, and can be easily treated in the emergency department with excellent outcome [5]. In our study, none of our patients found to have a body temperature > 39.1°C, and in all cases body temperature ranged between 36.2°C and 39.1°C. Patients with heat stroke may present to the emergency department with a core temperature < 40°C, but they will still show manifestations of central nervous system dysfunction, which was not the case in any of our patients. Furthermore, the systolic blood pressure was found to be low or at the lower side in most of our patients, which indicates that they have lost significant amount of their body fluids. That is supported by the findings from previous studies, which showed that in hot-humid climate, the amount of sweat can reach up to three litres per hour [21-22]. Patients with heat exhaustion present with a variety of nonspecific signs and symptoms, including fatigue, headache, profuse sweating, nausea, vomiting, tachycardia, muscular cramps, syncope, dehydration, and rarely signs of circulatory collapse in severe cases. Body temperature can be elevated but not > 40°C [18]. All of our patients were found to have at least three clinical findings from the mentioned list. This suggest that heat exhaustion should be anticipated in patients present with at least two of the signs and symptoms mentioned earlier, especially when the hot weather is associated with humidity > 60%. Patients present with a single manifestation (for example muscular cramp), may not be considered to have heat exhaustion. Most of our patients had musculoskeletal symptoms (muscular cramps, pain, etc.) and other general symptoms as well. Such symptoms make it difficult (if not impossible) to continue physical activities in the same environment, and require moving to another area and/or seeking medical care. As expected, some patients were found to have hyponatremia. Other patients found to have elevated renal parameters, mostly due to dehydration. Both findings support the above discussion. The general nature of the clinical presentation in heat exhaustion, and the absence of diagnostic test, both can be misleading to the treating physician if not associated with a clear suggestive history. The vast majority of our patients presented with a constellation of signs and symptoms which are mostly general and none specific. This type of presentation can be a real challenge to the emergency physician who finds himself dealing with an impaired patient with a poor history. This could be the reason behind having 75 (20%) patients initially diagnosed with other conditions rather that heat exhaustion, but ultimately reached to the correct diagnosis after repeated assessment. Treatment of heat exhaustion consists mainly of moving the patient to rest indoor or under a shaded area, and replacement of fluids [2;23]. Once stabilized, the patient can be discharged safely with instructions on prevention [18]. Antipyretics have no role in the treatment of heat exhaustion [18]. In mild cases, the management can be carried out with rest and oral rehydration without the need to transport the patient to the ED. For more symptomatic patients, the management in ED includes isotonic saline as the preferred type of intravenous fluid. Hypertonic saline should be considered in symptomatic hyponatremia.

Table 2: Initial systolic blood pressure in patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood pressure at presentation</th>
<th>Number of patients</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 100 mm Hg</td>
<td>13 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 TO 110 mm Hg</td>
<td>312 (82%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 110 mm Hg</td>
<td>53 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>378 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Distribution of main presenting symptoms in patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main presenting symptom</th>
<th>Number of patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal symptoms</td>
<td>204 (54%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>98 (26%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>43 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>378 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hypotonic saline has no role in the initial management of heat exhaustion and even can be harmful [2]. Most of our patients received intravenous fluids (normal saline) in the emergency department. In 31% of the cases the amount of saline administered was < one litre, which indicates mild conditions and rapid response to treatment. Patients with heat exhaustion are expected to improve and show signs of recovery, after two to three hours of starting the management, this counts from the time the patient is removed from the affecting environment [2]. That was the case in the majority of our patients. None of the patients required escalation of the management towards active cooling or other treatment modalities, as they all responded very well to the treatment with rest and fluids. None of our patients progressed to heat stroke. The above supports what some author’s clearly stated that there is no role for active cooling in the management of heat exhaustion [18;24]. That is in contrary to other opinions stated that there is no role for active cooling in the management to heat stroke. The above supports what some author’s clearly stated that there is no role for active cooling in the management of heat exhaustion [18;24]. That is in contrary to other opinions which suggest that heat exhaustion may develop into heat stroke [1;25]. This study is limited by the unavailability of some clinical data due to the retrospective design. In conclusion, heat exhaustion is a well distinguished type of heat related illness, which does not overlap with heat stroke. In the absent of neurological manifestations and core temperature above 40, patient presents with two or more heat related signs and symptoms should be considered to have heat exhaustion. High index of suspicion is required when a hot weather is associated with relative humidity > 60%.

REFERENCES