

The Marathon of Life: From Near-Death by Avalanche to Ultra-Trail Run



To the Editor

We congratulate Roll et al. on their excellent study pertaining to a long-term outcome after extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) treatment [1]. There are several reports on the neurologic and mental outcome after hypothermic cardiac arrest [2]. However, few data about the physical performance of survivors are available. It is well known that extracorporeal life support (ECLS) in severe accidental hypothermia is a complex procedure requiring all resources available in an intensive care unit (ICU) [3].

We reported the case of 25-year-old woman buried in an avalanche (February 2015), who experienced the longest reported hypothermic ventricular fibrillation (405 min) with a favourable outcome. The patient required veno-arterial (V-A) ECMO support for 4 days [4]. Because it's been 3 years since the patient left hospital we wish to summarise her achievements.

In 2016 she completed postgraduate studies and continued to work as a web-based geoportals designer. Importantly, she returned to her previous passion, continuing to explore caves.

Eight (8) months after the accident she completed her first 5 kilometre street run. After 18 months she ran a 10 kilometre, difficult cross-country run. The full list of her runs representing physical performance seems really impressive (Figure 1): up to April 2018 she had completed eight cross-country and mountain runs (from 10 to 34 kilometres), four half-marathons and one marathon run (with a time of 4:27:20), and 100 kilometre mountain ultra-trail event. She not only returned to a normal way of life but achieved objectives hardly attainable for the average person.

2015		
02.2015	AVALANCHE	cardiac arrest 6h 45 min Tc 16.9°C / ECMO 91 h
10.2015	5 km	pace 5:14 min/km
2016		
03.2016	10 km	
07.2016	10 km	+145 / -186 m
08.2016	10 km	
09.2016	10 km	
09.2016	21 km	
10.2016	13 km	+160 / -160 m
10.2016	21 km	
12.2016	11.6 km	+1060 / -1063 m
2017		
04.2017	20 km	+820 / -970 m
07.2017	10 km	+145 / -186 m
08.2017	10 km	
09.2017	34 km	+1720 / -1530 m
10.2017	14 km	+966 / -966 m
10.2017	21 km	
2018		
03.2018	11.6 km	+1060 / -1063 m
03.2018	21 km	
04.2018	42 km	marathon 4:27:20
05.2018	100 km	+4000 / -4000 m 27:53:00

Figure 1 The history of patient's runs.

Consent for Publication

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of their individual details in this manuscript. The consent form is held by the authors and is available for review by the Editor-in-Chief.

Competing Interests

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