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Introduction:

PEEP selection during mechanical ventilation (MV) for patients with acute lung injury (ALI) and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) remains a challenge for clinicians. Clinicians often rely on experience and intuition in setting MV, resulting in a more variable treatment and outcome. We hypotheses that, monitoring patient-specific respiratory system elastance (Ers) during PEEP change may provide an insight to patient's condition.

Methods:

13 patients with ALI/ARDS underwent a step-wise PEEP increase (5cmH2O) recruitment manoeuvre (RM) until peak airway pressure reaches 45cmH2O. Airway pressure and flow profile were recorded using a pneumotachometer. The change of patient's respiratory system elastance (Ers=1/Compliance) and end of expiratory lung volume (EELV) during RM were estimated and studied. The trials were approved by New Zealand South Island Pagional Ethics Committee

South Island Regional Ethics Commitee.

Results:

Median [IQR] Ers over all patients was 34.0cmH2O/l [26.1-51.0], reflecting the heterogeneity of the patients and their response to PEEP. This outcome supports the idea that MV/ PEEP should be individualised. During RM, patients' Ers decreased with PEEP increase until a specific minimum and increase at higher PEEP. The decreased of Ers suggest alveolar recruitment whereas increase of Ers at higher PEEP shows potential over-inflation. An example is shown in Figure (a). A clear inflection/ minimum Ers can be found in (a), indicating a potential method to optimise PEEP selection for a particular patient. Figure (b) shows the change of patient's EELV with PEEP

increase. As PEEP increases, the potentially recruitable collapsed lung decreases.

Conclusions:

The change of patient-specific Ers and EELV during minimally invasive PEEP titration provides an insight to the patient's lung condition, thus could potentially be used as a method to individualise MV treatment and in particular, PEEP selection.

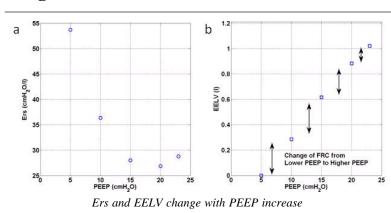


Image 1 :