Higher versus lower positive end-expiratory pressure in acute lung injury and acute respiratory distress syndrome: systematic review and individual patient data meta-analysis

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Citation

Published Version
doi:10.1186/cc8414

Citable link
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the elastase level and the PVPI showed a strong and significant correlation

Results

Fourteen patients were enrolled in the study. In six of these patients, the EVLWi and PVPI were measured simultaneously. At baseline, the elastase level and the PVPI showed a strong and significant correlation (R = 1.000, n = 6, P < 0.05). All of the plot data of the six patients showed strong correlations of the elastase level with the EVLWi (R = 0.750, n = 25, P < 0.01) and the PVPI (R = 0.811, n = 25, P < 0.01).

Conclusions

The plasma neutrophil elastase level and the PVPI measured by PiCCO were strongly correlated in patients with pneumonia. This suggests that a rise in the blood level of elastase may elevate the PVPI, resulting in an increased EVLWi. (UMIN Clinical Trials Registry: ID UMIN000002803.)

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Evaluating the fibroproliferative response to ventilator-induced lung injury

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Introduction

Acute lung injury (ALI), and its more severe subset acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), are a major cause of mortality in the ICU [1]. Mechanical ventilation, a supportive therapy necessary to sustain life in many cases, may contribute to and worsen ALI, termed ventilator-induced lung injury (VILI). Fibroproliferation is an early response to lung injury [2]. Indeed, dysregulated repair resulting in pulmonary fibrosis may be at the heart of ventilator dependence in ARDS. Characterising the role of excessive lung stretch in contributing to aberrant repair mechanisms would assist in developing strategies to hasten recovery from ARDS.

Methods

Male Sprague–Dawley rats were anaesthetized, orotracheally intubated and subjected to injurious ventilation until a defined worsening of compliance was noted. The rats were then recovered and extubated. The level of ongoing injury/repair was characterised at time periods of 6, 24 and 48 hours and at 4, 7 and 14 days. Systemic oxygenation, lung compliance, wet/dry ratio, BAL total protein, cytokines and cell count and histological analysis was carried out at each time point.

Results

The results demonstrated a time-course-dependent improvement in compliance and oxygenation, together with clearance of neutrophilic infiltration at 96 hours. TNFa, and IL-1β, IL-6 and IL-10 were significantly elevated in BAL fluid early post injury. Although total lung collagen remained similar at all time points, evidence of an early fibroproliferative response was present in the form of transforming growth factor-β activation and pro-collagen I and III peptide mRNA levels. Matrix metalloproteinase 3 and 9 zymography demonstrated increased levels of these matrixkine. Histological assessment of injury revealed increased alveolar tissue fraction up to and including 96 hours post injury. Myofibroblasts were present in a smooth muscle actin stained sections in significantly increased numbers post injury.

Conclusions

This rat model of repair of VILI demonstrates some of the mechanisms by which excessive lung stretch can contribute to fibroproliferation in ARDS and will serve to improve our knowledge of aberrant lung tissue remodelling as well as provide a useful paradigm for testing strategies to hasten recovery in ALI.

References


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Effects of severe hemorrhage on pulmonary mechanics in ventilated pigs with ARDS

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Introduction

The effects of hemorrhagic shock on respiratory system mechanics have rarely been investigated and published data are controversial. Pulmonary compliance depends in part on intrapulmonary blood and interstitial fluid volume. When compliance is severely reduced, small changes in these compartments may have important effects. The present analysis explored the effect of hemorrhagic shock on respiratory system mechanics and oxygenation parameters in a model of pigs with ARDS.

Methods

We evaluated the dynamic respiratory system compliance (Crs = VT / (inspiratory airways pressure – PEEP)) of 14 domestic pigs. Animals were mechanically ventilated: tidal volume (VT) set at 10 ml/kg; respiratory rate at 15 bpm; PEEP at 0 cmH2O. Animals were separated into a control group (n = 9) and an ARDS group (n = 5). ARDS was induced by lung lavage with NaCl 0.9%. During hemorrhage 40% of the total blood volume was removed. The blood was then infused during the re-transfusion phase.

Results

In the control group, Crs (ml/cmH2O) did not change during hemorrhage or re-transfusion (Figure 1). In the ARDS group, Crs decreased with lung lavage (31.2 ± 5.7 (baseline) to 16.4 ± 3.0, *P <0.01). After hemorrhage Crs increased (21.5 ± 2.9; **P <0.001 compared with lavage) and then decreased again after re-transfusion (18.7 ± 2.7, ***P <0.05). In the same group PaO2/FiO2 (mmHg) decreased after ARDS (469 ± 50 (baseline) to 105 ± 38, **P <0.001), increased during hemorrhage (218 ± 105; P <0.05) and did not change after re-transfusion (207 ± 125, P = 0.82). The shunt fraction (%) decreased during hemorrhage in the ARDS group (26.2 ± 14.9 (lavage) to 6.4 ± 6.6, P <0.05) but did not change significantly after re-transfusion (13.9 ± 17.0, P = 0.3).

Conclusions

Acute reduction of blood volume is associated with an increase of respiratory system compliance and oxygenation parameters. Reduction of intrapulmonary blood and interstitial fluid volume or thoracic cage compliance could be responsible for this effect.
were analyzed using uniform outcome definitions. We tested prespecified effect modifiers using multivariable hierarchical regression, adjusting for important prognostic factors and clustering effects.

Results Overall, there were 374 hospital deaths (32.9%) in the higher PEEP group and 409 (35.2%) in the lower PEEP group (adjusted relative risk, 0.86; 95% confidence interval, 0.81 to 1.00). PaO₂ was decreased in groups G1, G2, and G3, but only in G3 was statistically significant compared to baseline values. The WW/DW ratio was found higher in G3 when compared with G1 and G2, but this difference was not significant. The amount of positive blood culture was higher in G3 at early study periods.

Conclusions SIGH as a recruitment maneuver causes a high probability of bacterial translocation from the lung to the bloodstream.

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Effect of different recruitment maneuvers on bacterial translocation
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Introduction Experimental and clinical studies have shown beneficial effects of recruitment maneuvers (RMs) (sustained inflation (SI) or SIGH) on ventilatory and gas exchange parameters. In this study we investigated the effect of different RMs on bacterial translocation from lung to blood.

Methods Thirty-two rats were anesthetized, after tracheotomy was performed ventilation was started with 10 cmH₂O PEEP and 0 PaO₂, 60 breaths/minute, I/E: 1/2 on pressure-controlled ventilation (PCV) mode. After cannulation of the carotid artery was performed, a baseline blood gas sample was taken. Subsequently 0.5 ml of 10⁶ cfu/ml Pseudomonas aeruginosa was inoculated through the tracheotomy tube and PaO₂ was increased to 3 cmH₂O and ventilated for 30 minutes before randomization. Then rats were randomized into four groups. G1, SI was performed as 10 cmH₂O PEEP, and 0 PaO₂ for 40 seconds, four times in an hour (15-minute intervals), G2, SI was performed as 20 cmH₂O PEEP and 0 PaO₂, for 40 seconds, four times in an hour (15-minute intervals), G3, SIHGH was performed four times in 1 hour (15-minute intervals) as 40 cmH₂O PEEP for 60 seconds, G4, control group that was ventilated with P₁ 10 cmH₂O PEEP 3 cmH₂O during the study period. Multiplication of pressure and pressure performing time for each study group were equal. Blood cultures were taken at baseline, 15 minutes after randomization and 1 hour after each RM for the first hour, and last blood culture was taken after 60 minutes from the fourth RM. Then rats were sacrificed with intra-arterial sodium thiopental, and the lungs were extirpated; the left lung was taken for measurement of the wet weight/dry weight ratio (WW/DW).

Results Multiplication of pressure and pressure performing time for each study group were equal. Blood cultures were taken at baseline, 15 minutes after randomization and 1 hour after each RM for the first hour, and last blood culture was taken after 60 minutes from the fourth RM. Then rats were sacrificed with intra-arterial sodium thiopental, and the lungs were extirpated; the left lung was taken for measurement of the wet weight/dry weight ratio (WW/DW).

Results There were no differences in baseline pH, PaO₂, PaCO₂, MAP, HR among groups. But PaO₂ were decreased in groups G1, G2, and G3, but only in G3 was statistically significant compared to baseline values. The WW/DW ratio was found higher in G3 when compared with G1 and G2, but this difference was not significant. The amount of positive blood culture was higher in G3 at early study periods.

Conclusions SIGH as a recruitment maneuver causes a high probability of bacterial translocation from the lung to the bloodstream.

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Nonlinear recruitment model with viscoelastic component fit respiratory mechanics in ARDS
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Introduction Alveolar recruitment/de-recruitment (R/D) seems to play an important role in the development of VILI [1]. Many clinicians base their determination of PEEP settings during mechanical ventilation of ARDS/ALI patients on an estimate of alveolar recruitability [2]. This project aims to establish an online tool that provides estimates of R/D in patients at the bedside.

Methods In volume-controlled ventilated piglets as ARDS models, the airway pressure Pₐ, the inspiratory airway pressure P₁ and the end-inspiratory pause. Based on the obtained data, the parameters of the linear viscoelastic model [3] are calculated by a LSE fitting process. Since the nonlinear model has far more variable parameters to fit nonlinear behavior, the constant compliance C₁ is replaced by a nonlinear pressure-dependent compliance describing recruitment and dilatation as proposed by Hickling [1].

Results Since the nonlinear model has far more variable parameters to be optimized in the fitting process than the linear model, an approach via fitting the linear model first is helpful. Therefore, the estimated parameters of the linear model fit can be used as starting values for fitting the nonlinear model where the focus can be put on the recruitment phenomena. With the new nonlinear model, using the estimated values of C₁, Rₓ, Cₓ, from the linear model (Figure 1 left), it is now possible to reproduce the nonlinear characteristics (Figure 1 right).

Conclusions Using this new model it is possible to fit nonlinear behavior due to alveolar recruitment separately from viscoelastic effects with minimized error.