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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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 EVLW ($R = 0.750, n = 25, P < 0.001$) and the PVPI ($R = 0.881, n = 25, P < 0.01$).

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 EVLW. (UMIN Clinical Trials Registry: ID UMIN000002803.)

**P180**

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 neutrophil infiltration at 96 hours. TNNiA, 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 matrikines. Histologic assessment of injury revealed increased alveolar tissue fraction up to and including 96 hours post injury. Myofibroblasts were present in α-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: Testing strategies to hasten recovery in ALI.

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.

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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:
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 (52.9%) in the higher PEEP group and 409 (35.2%) in the lower PEEP group (adjusted relative risk, 0.86; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.81 to 1.00; P = 0.25) and 1.37 (95% CI, 0.98 to 1.92, P = 0.065), respectively. Patients with ARDS were more likely to achieve unassisted breathing earlier (hazard ratio, 1.16 (95% CI, 1.03 to 1.30, P = 0.01); whereas the hazard ratio for time to unassisted breathing was 0.79 (95% CI, 0.62 to 0.99, P = 0.04) in patients without ARDS at baseline. Rates of pneumothorax and the use of neuromuscular blockers, vasopressors and corticosteroids were similar.

Conclusions

Higher levels of PEEP are likely to improve survival for patients with ARDS, but not for patients with less severe acute lung injury.

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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, 0 cmH2O Paw for 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 107 cfu/ml Pseudomonas aeruginosa was inoculated through the tracheotomy tube and PEEP was increased to 3 cmH2O and ventilated for 30 minutes before randomization. Then rats were randomized into four groups: G1, SI was performed as 40 cmH2O, O PEEP and 0 cmH2O Paw, four times in an hour (15-minute intervals), G2, SI was performed as 20 cmH2O PEEP and 0 cmH2O Paw for 40 seconds, four times in an hour (15-minute intervals), G3, SIGH was performed four times in 1 hour (15-minute intervals) as 40 cmH2O PEEP, 3 cmH2O Paw for 60 seconds, G4, control group that was ventilated with PEEP 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 (G1 & G2) and 60 minutes after randomization (G3 & G4).

Results

Positive blood cultures were found in 126 out of 32 rats (39.3%), with 37 (91.4%) in G1, 30 (75%) in G2, 34 (85%) in G3, and 15 (37.5%) in G4. The difference in positive blood cultures was significant (P = 0.01). An increased probability of culture positivity was found in the groups with higher PEEP when compared to the control group (G4), 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 Paw, (SI-Special Instruments, Nördlingen, Germany) and the flow rate Q (F + G GmbH, Hechingen Germany) were continuously recorded at 200 Hz. The pressure curve shows high nonlinearity being a suspect of recruitment effects during inspiration and a relaxation process during the end inspiratory pause. Based on the obtained data, the parameters of the linear viscoelastic model [3] are calculated by a LSE fitting process. As the parameter C1 represents a static constant compliance of the lung, this model is not capable of reproducing the nonlinear effects during inspiration. To improve on this, the constant compliance C1 is replaced by a nonlinear pressure-dependent compliance describing recruitment and dilation 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 R, R, C, 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.

Figure 1 (abstract P184).