Assessment of the outcome of mechanically ventilated patients admitted to Respiratory ICU in Abbasia Chest Hospital

Thesis
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List of Contents

Title ***Page***

Introduction.....Error! Bookmark not defined.

Review .....Error! Bookmark not defined.

Aim of the work.....**55**Error! Bookmark not defined.

Material and Methods .....**56.**

Results **60**

Discussion.....**84**

Summary and Conclusions **96**

Recommendations.....**100**

References.....**102**

Arabic summery

List of tables

table No.	*Title*	*Page*

Table (1): Stratification of patients with COPD exacerbated for antibiotic treatment and potential microorganisms involved in each group……21

Table (2): Considerations for assessing readiness to wean…….42

Table (3) Characteristics of studied patients …….60

Table (4): special habits of studied patients……..61

Table (5): Comorbidities of studied patients……62

Table (6) :The mean value of vital data before intubation, and before extubation……63

Table (7) : The mean value of arterial blood gases before intubation, before extubation&30 minutes after extubation……64

Table (8) : The mean values of variable laboratory tests on the first day of admission and day 7……..65

Table (9) : The mean values of mechanical ventilation duration & length of stay in the respiratory ICU among studied patients……66

Table (10): The number and percentage of complications of mechanical ventilation among the studied patients……66

Table (11): The number of patients subjected to tracheostomy……67

Table (12): The percentage of mortality among studied patients……68

Table (13): Multiple logistic regression for prediction of mortality from selected risk factors…….69

Table (14) :Correlation between MV Duration and initial ABGs……70

Table (15) : Correlation between MV Duration and initial vital data……..71

Table (16) : Relation of survival to age…….72

Table (17) : Relation of survival to sex……73

Table (18) : Relation of survival to smoking habit…74

Table (19) : Relation of survival to presence of co morbidities……74

Table (20) : Relation of survival to blood investigations on admission…….75

Table (21) : Relation of survival to blood investigations on day 7……..76

Table (22) : Relation of survival to arterial blood gases before intubation……77

Table (23) : Relation of survival to vital data before intubation……78

Table (24) : Relation of survival to arterial blood gases before extubation…….79

Table (25) : Relation of survival to arterial blood gases 30 minutes after extubation……80

Table (26) : Relation of survival to vital data 30 minutes after extubation……81

Table (27) : Relation of survival to Complications of Mechanical ventilation……82

Table (28) : Relation of survival to tracheostomy…..82

Table (29) : Relation of survival to mechanical ventilation duration……83

Table (30) : Relation of survival to length of stay….83

Table (31) : Relationship between co morbidities and length of stay in ICU…….85

List of figurs

Figure NO Title P

Figure (1): Algorithm for the management of an exacerbation of COPD at home……15

Figure (2): A schematic representation of the T-shaped circuit for weaning……..46

Figure (3): Characteristics of ICU patients requiring mechanical ventilation ……..……..60

Figure (4): Special habits of studied patients……...61

Figure (5): Comorbidity pattern of studded group….62

Figure (6) : MV complications……..63

Figure (7) : Percentage of tracheostomied patients..68

Figure (8): Mortality of mechanically ventilated patients....69

Figure (9): Correlation of systolic blood pressure and MV duration….71

Figure (10) : Correlation of diastolic blood pressure and MV duration..72

Figure (11) : Relation of mortality to age…….73

Figure (12) : Survival in relation to MV duration and to length of stay (LOS) in respiratory ICU…… 84

list of Abbreviations

A/CV	Assist-control ventilation
ARDS	adult respiratory distress syndrome
BUN	Blood urea nitrogen.
CMV	Control mode ventilation
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CPAP	Continuous Positive Airways Pressure
CT	Computerized tomography
CVS	Cerebrovascular stroke
DBP	diastolic blood pressure
ETS	environmental tobacco smoke
F	Frequency
FEV1	Forced expiratory volume in first second
FVC	Forced vital capacity
HGB	Hemoglobin
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HS	Highly significant
HTN	Hypertensive
ICU	intensive care unite

K	Potassium
LOS	length of stay
MIP	mean inspiratory pressure
MRSA	Methicillin-Resistant Staph aurous
MSOF	multi-system organ failure
MV	Mechanical ventilation
Na	Sodium
NIV	Noninvasive mechanical ventilation
NS	Non-significant
p	level of significance
PCV	Pressure control ventilation
PEEP	Positive end expiratory pressure
PSV	Pressure support ventilation
r	correlation coefficient
RR	respiratory rate
RSBI	rapid shallow breathing index
S	Significant
SBP	systolic blood pressure
SBT	spontaneous breathing trial
SD	Standard deviation
SIMV	Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation

SIRS	systemic inflammatory response syndrome
T. Protein	Total protein
TLC	Total leucocytic count
VALI	ventilator associated lung injury
VAP	ventilator associated pneumonia
VC	vital capacity
VT	tidal volume
WOB	work of breathing

Introduction

By 2020 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) will be the third leading cause of death worldwide. This increased mortality is driven by the expanding epidemic of smoking and changing demographics in most countries **(GOLD, 2008.)**

Hospitalization because of acute exacerbation is an important part of the care of patients with COPD, whether these patients need mechanical ventilation or not **(Gunnar et al., 2006).**

The mortality rate of COPD patients who need invasive mechanical ventilation is ranging from 6% -24% **(Rasmussen et al., 2011).**

Outcome of these patients with COPD who need invasive mechanical ventilation is altered by several factors such as severity of underlying lung disease, severity of acute illness, advanced age, and development of ventilator