

New and Conventional Strategies for Lung Recruitment in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

An Essay Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Intensive care medicine

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Summary

Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) was first described as a clinical syndrome comprising obvious respiratory distress, severe hypoxemia, diffuse infiltrates on chest radiographs, and decreased lung compliance, associated with a variety of underlying medical and surgical conditions. A spectrum of acute lung injury exists in which ARDS represents the most severe end. The American-European Consensus Conference on ARDS attempted to define a milder form of injury, which they labeled acute lung injury (ALI). ARDS was first described in 1967. Until recently, most reported mortality rates exceeded 50%. However, the mortality from ALI and ARDS has decreased as laboratory and clinical studies have provided new evidence to improve therapeutic strategies.

Improved understanding of the pathogenesis of ALI and ARDS has led to important advances in their treatment, particularly in the area of ventilator-associated lung injury. Standard supportive care for ALI and ARDS should now include a protective ventilatory strategy with low tidal volume ventilation. In addition, novel modes of mechanical ventilation are being studied and may augment standard therapy in the future.

Several reports have shown that collapse of the lungs appeared to be directly related to degree of hypoventilation, and

AIM OF THE WORK

Discussing new and conventional strategies for lung recruitment in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and some lights on ARDS and its management

CONTENTS:

- 1) Pathophysiology of ARDS.
- 2) Management of ARDS.
- 3) New and conventional strategies for lung recruitment in ARDS.
- 4) Summary.
- 5) Arabic Summary.
- 6) Reference.

INTRODUCTION

Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and acute lung injury (ALI) were first described in 1967, and are characterized by the abrupt onset of clinically significant hypoxemia (when partial arterial pressure of oxygen [PaO₂]/fractional concentration of oxygen in inspired air [FIO₂] <300, the disorder is termed ALI and when PaO₂/FIO₂<200, the disorder is termed ARDS), with presence of bilateral diffuse pulmonary infiltrates on radiograph (*Wheeler and Gordon, 2007*).

ARDS can occur in the setting of either direct (pneumonia, aspiration, contusion) or indirect (sepsis, trauma, pancreatitis) lung insults, and is associated with intra pulmonary disorder and multi-organ dysfunction syndrome (*Bastarache et al., 2009*).

The last 40 years have shown remarkable increase in the recognition of this syndrome and there is general agreement that the outcome from ARDS remains relatively poor nevertheless, very encouraging prognostic information seems to reflect improved understanding of the pathophysiology and response to therapy of ARDS (*Darryll et al., 2008*).

Management of patients with ALI and ARDS aims to treat the cause, maintain Oxygenation using nontoxic FiO₂ (<0.7), Positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) and mechanical ventilation, protective ventilator strategy by adopting a low tidal volume ≤ 6 high PEEP with ≤ 30 cm H₂O static end-inspiratory airway pressure (plateau pressure) to guard against barotrauma, , support, treat other organ system dysfunction or failure and adequate early nutritional support (*Fishman and William, 2007*).

Although mechanical ventilation provides essential life support it can worsen lung injury, mechanisms include regional alveolar overdistension, repetitive alveolar collapse with shearing (atelectrauma) and oxygen toxicity (*Meade et al., 2008*).

Lung protective ventilation seeks to limit alveolar distension, recruit non-aerated alveoli, and prevent further alveolar collapse (*Sud et al., 2010*).

On the other hand high PEEP may be associated with excessive lung parenchyma stress, strain and negative hemodynamic effect resulting in systemic organ injury (*Imai et al., 2003*).

Therefore, lung recruitment maneuvers have been proposed and used to open up collapsed lung while PEEP counteracts alveolar derecruitment due to low tidal volume ventilation (*Pelosi p et al., 2001*).

المقدمة

متلازمة الضائقة التنفسية الحادة و إصابة الرئة الحادة وصفت لأول مرة عام ١٩٦٧ وتتميز بانخفاض حاد في نسبة الاوكسجين بالدم وعندما تصل النسبة بين الضغط الشرياني الجزئي للأوكسجين و كمية الأوكسجين المتنفسة أقل من ٣٠٠ تظهر إصابة الرئة الحادة و عندما تقل النسبة الى أقل من ٢٠٠ تظهر متلازمة الضائقة التنفسية الحادة .

و قد تزايدت المعرفة بالمرض في الأربعين سنة الأخيرة وبالرغم من أن نتائج المتلازمة مازالت غير مرضية الا أنه يوجد دلالات مشجعة جدا عن فهم طبيعة المرض وأسبابه والاستجابة للعلاج .

وتحدث متلازمة الضائقة التنفسية الحادة نتيجة أسباب مباشرة مثل الألتهابات الرئوية وكدمات الرئة و غير مباشرة مثل الصدمة الصديدية الدموية والتهاب البنكرياس ويكون مصاحباً لها مضاعفات تؤثر على أعضاء الجسم المختلفة.

و يعتمد علاج المرضي بمتلازمة الضائقة التنفسية الحادة والصدمة التنفسية الحادة على المحافظة على نسبة الأوكسجين بالدم باستخدام نسبة غير سامة من الأوكسجين وجهاز التنفس الصناعي و استراتجية حماية الرئة من خلال استخدام حجم كمية المد الهوائي المنخفض وارتفاع ضغط نهاية الزفير الأيجابي من خلال مجرى هوائى ثابت وعلاج الأعضاء المتأثرة والدعم الغذائي للمريض .

و بالرغم من أن جهاز التنفس الصناعي يعطي الدعم لابقاء اولئك المرضي علي قيد الحياة الا انه قد يسئ من حالة الرئة عن طريق زيادة تمدد الشعب الهوائية و أيضا تقلص حجم البعض الاخر من الشعب و أيضا التسمم الناتج عن زيادة الاوكسجين بنسب سامة بالدم .

و تعتمد الطرق الوقائية في استخدام جهاز التنفس الصناعي علي الحد من التمدد الشعبي و أيضا الحد من تقلص حجم الشعب الهوائية.

و من ناحية أخرى يؤدي زيادة ضغط نهاية الزفير الايجابي الي تأثيرات سلبية علي الدورة الدموية بالاضافة الي تأثيرات سلبية علي باقي أعضاء الجسم و من ثم فإن استراتيجيات تجنيد الرئة أثبتت فاعليتها في فتح الرئة المنهارة حيث يعمل ضغط نهاية الزفير اللايجابي علي منع أنهيار الشعب الهوائية الناجم عن استخدام مد الشهيق المنخفض .

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الهدف من الرسالة

دراسة الجديد والتقليدى فى استراتيجيات تجنيد الرئة لعلاج حالات
الاصابة بالضائقة التنفسية
التنفسية الحادة.

محتويات الرسالة

(طبيعة مرض متلازمة الضائقة التنفسية الحادة.
(تشخيص وعلاج الضائقة التنفسية الحادة.
(الجديد والتقليدى فى استراتيجيات تجنيد الرئة لعلاج الضائقة
التنفسية الحادة.

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**دراسة الجديد والتقليدى فى استراتيجيات تجنيد الرئة لعلاج
حالات الضائقة التنفسية الحادة
رسالة**

توطئه للحصول على درجة الماجستير فى الرعاية المركزة
مقدمة من الطيبية
شيماء صبحى عبدالفتاح محمود
بكالوريوس الطب

تحت اشراف
الأستاذ الدكتور /محمد اسماعيل الصعيدى
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كلية الطب جامعة عين شمس

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مدرس التخدير والرعاية المركزة
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دكتور/هناء عبدالله الجندى
مدرس التخدير والرعاية المركزة
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SUMMARY

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ARABIC SUMMARY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AECC	American-European Consensus Conference
ALI	Acute lung injury
AIP	Acute interstitial pneumonia
APRV	Airway pressure release ventilation
APCV	Assisted pressure controlled ventilation
ARDS	Acute respiratory distress syndrome
BAL	Broncho-alveolar lavage
BALF	Broncho-alveolar lavage fluid
BIPAP	Bilevel pressure ventilation
BOOP	Bronchiolitis obliterans with organizing pneumonia
CMV	Conventional mechanical ventilation
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
CO	Cardiac output
COX	Cyclooxygenase enzyme
CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure

Crs	Respiratory system compliance
CT	Computed tomography scan
CVP	Central venous pressure
DAD	Diffuse alveolar damage
DAH	Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage
DIC	disseminated intravascular coagulation
DO₂	Oxygen delivery
DVT	Deep venous thrombosis
ECCO₂R	Extra corporeal CO ₂ removal
ECMO	Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
EGF	Epidermal growth factor
EIT	Electrical impedance tomography
EN	Enteral nutrition
FFAs	Free fatty acids
FIO₂	Fractional concentration of inspired oxygen
GIT	Gastrointestinal tract
HFV	High-frequency ventilation
HFOV	High frequency oscillatory ventilation
Hgb	Hemoglobin concentration
I:E	Inspiratory to Expiratory ratio
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IgE	Immuoglobulin E
IGF	Insulin growth factor
IL-1	Interleukin-1
IL-10	Intrleukin-10
IL-13	Intrleukin-13
IL-4	Intrleukin-4
IL-6	Intrleukin-6
IL-8	Intrleukin-8
IL-β	Interleukin-Beta
INOS	Inducible nitric oxide synthesis
IRV	Inverse ratio ventilation
LIP	Lower inflection point on pressure volume curve
MODS	Multi-organ dysfunction syndrome
NAC	N-acetylcysteine
NO	Nitric Oxide
NIC	Non invasive ventilation
NPPV	Non invasive positive pressure ventilation
OLC	Open lung concept
PaO₂	Partial pressure of oxygen in the arterial blood
PAOP	Pulmonary artery opening pressure
PAP	Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis

PAI-1	Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1
PaCO₂	Partial pressure of carbon dioxide in blood
PCV	Pressure controlled ventilation
PC IRV	Pressure control inverse rotation ventilation
PCIII	type III procollagen
PDGF	Platelet derived growth factor
PE	Pulmonary embolism
PEEP	Positive end expiratory pressure
P_{flex}	Lower inflection point on inflation limb of pressure volume curve
PFCS	Perfluorochemicals
PGEI	Prostaglandin E1
PGI₂	Prostacyclin
PLV	Partial liquid ventilation
Ppl	Plateau pressure
Ppm	Part per million
PP	Prone position
PRVC	Pressure-regulated volume control
PSV	Pressure support ventilation
P-V curve	Pressure-Volume curve
RM_s	Recruitment maneuvers
RR	Respiratory rate
SaO₂	Oxygen saturation in arterial blood
SARS	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
SIMV	Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation
SIRS	Systemic inflammatory response syndrome
SI	Sustained inflation
SP	Spine position
SvO₂	Saturation of mixed venous blood
TGF-β	Transforming growth factor-Beta
TNF-α	Tumor necrosis factor- Alpha
TGI	Tracheal gas insufflation
V/Q	Ventilation to perfusion ratio
VILI	ventilator induced lung injury
VCV	Volume cycled ventilation
VD/VT	Dead space to tidal volume ratio
VILI	Ventilator induced lung injury
VRE	Vancomycin-resistant entericocci
V_T	Tidal volume
ZEPP	Zero end expiratory pressure

