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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



Safaa Mahmoud



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات





The Use of Lung Ultrasound in the Diagnosis of Weaning-Induced Pulmonary Oedema in Mechanically Ventilated Patients

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سببنا أنك لا تعلم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا أنك أنت
العليم العظيم

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Abbreviations.....	i
List of Tables.....	iv
List of Figures	vi
Introduction	1
Aim of the Study	3
Review of Literature	4
Patient and Methods	86
Results.....	92
Discussion	134
Summary.....	146
Conclusion	150
References	151
Arabic Summary	—

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
A/C	Assisted control ventilation
ACE	Angiotensin-converting enzyme
AGNB	Aerobic gram negative bacteria
ARDS	Acute respiratory distress syndrome
ATP	Adenosine triphosphate
BAL	Broncho-alveolar lavage
BNP	B-type natriuretic peptide
CFU	Colony forming unit
CLT	Compliance of the lungs and thorax
CNS	Central nervous system
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure
CPIS	Clinical pulmonary infection score
DVT	Deep venous thrombosis
ECMO	Extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation
EELV	End expiratory lung volume
EILV	End inspiratory lung volume
EVLW	Extravascular lung water
GIT	Gastrointestinal tract
H2RA	Histamine 2 receptor antagonist
HAP	Hospital acquired pneumonia
HFOV	High frequency oscillatory ventilation
IE	Inspiratory to expiratory ratio
ICU	Intensive care unit
ITP	Intra thoracic pressure
IVAC	Infection - related ventilator - associated complications
LV	Left ventricle
LVEDP	Left ventricular end-diastolic pressure

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abb.	Full term
MDR	Multidrug resistant
MERS	Middle East respiratory syndrome
MRSA	Methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus
NIV	Noninvasive ventilation
PA	Pulmonary artery
PaCO₂	Carbon dioxide arterial pressure
P_{Alv}	Alveolar pressure
PaO₂	Oxygen arterial pressure
PAOP	Pulmonary artery occlusion pressure
P_{AP}	Pulmonary artery pressure
PCT	Procalcitonin
PCV	Pressure controlled ventilation
P_{Dmax}	Maximal voluntary Trans-diaphragmatic pressure
P_{Dtidal}	Trans-diaphragmatic pressure change during inspiration
PEEP	Positive end expiratory pressure
PLR	Passive leg raising
P_{MCF}	filling pressure
P_{MSF}	Mean systemic filling pressure
P_{PL}	Pleural pressure
P_{PV}	Pulmonary venous pressure
P_{RA}	Right atrial pressure
PSB	Protected specimen brush
PSV	Pressure support ventilation
PTI	Pressure time index
R_{aw}	Airway resistance
RR	Respiratory rate
RV	Right ventricle

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abb.	Full term
RVR	Resistance of venous return
SARS	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
SAT	Spontaneous awakening trials
SBT	Spontaneous breathing trial
ScvO₂	Central venous oxygen saturation
SDD	Selective decontamination of digestive tract
SIMV	Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation
SvO₂	Mixed venous oxygen saturation
TDI	Tissue Doppler imaging
Ti/T_{tot}	Fraction of the ventilator cycle spent in inspiration
Ti	Inspiratory time
TP	Trans pulmonary
TTE	Transthoracic echocardiography
V	Relaxation volume
V_A	Alveolar ventilation
VAC	Ventilator associated conditions
VAE	Ventilator associated events
VAP	Ventilator associated pneumonia
V_{CO2}	Carbon dioxide production
VCV	Volume controlled ventilation
V_D	Dead space ventilation.
VIDD	Ventilator-induced diaphragm dysfunction
VILI	Ventilator induced lung injury
V_{O2}	Oxygen consumption
VT	Tidal volume
WOB	Work of breathing
XDR	Extremely drug resistant

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding age and sex	92
Table (2):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding comorbidities.	95
Table (3):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding BP.....	98
Table (4):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding HR, RR and T.	101
Table (5):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding SaO ₂ , and PH.	104
Table (6):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding Po ₂ and Pco ₂	107
Table (7):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding Hco ₃	110
Table (8):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding WBCs, Plt, INR and hemoglobin level	113
Table (9):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding RBS	116
Table (10):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding Ur and Cr.....	117
Table (11):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding Na and K.....	119
Table (12):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding SGOT and SGPT	121
Table (13):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding CRP	123
Table (14):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding TPP and EF.	125

List of Tables Cont...

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (15):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding E/A ratio.....	127
Table (16):	Comparison between the three studied groups regarding B-lines (lung U/S).....	129
Table (17):	Sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of B-line in predict successful weaning.	131
Table (18):	Sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of B-line in predict WIPO.....	133

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Conceptual relationship between ventilatory muscle demands (left side of balance) and capabilities (right side of balance).....	11
Figure (2):	Schematic representation of the relation between the systemic venous return curve, which remains constant, the left ventricular (LV) function curve which moves with changing intrathoracic pressure (ITP) during breathing	37
Figure (3):	Main mechanisms potentially involved in the development of weaning-induced pulmonary edema.....	52
Figure (4):	Workup to detect the cardiovascular origin of weaning failure: a general approach	56
Figure (5):	Pharmacological treatments	66
Figure (6):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding age and sex	93
Figure (7):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding Comorbidities.....	96
Figure (8):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding BP.....	99
Figure (9):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding HR, RR and temperature	102
Figure (10):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding SaO ₂ , RBS and PH.....	105
Figure (11):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding Po ₂ and Pco ₂	108
Figure (12):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding Hco ₃	111

List of Figures Cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (13):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding WBCs, Plt and INR.	114
Figure (14):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding Hb level.	115
Figure (15):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding RBS	116
Figure (16):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding Ur and Cr.....	118
Figure (17):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding Na and K.....	120
Figure (18):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding SGOT and SGPT.....	122
Figure (19):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding CRP.	123
Figure (20):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding TPP and EF.	126
Figure (21):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding Before SBT and at the end of SBT	128
Figure (22):	Comparison between the three studied group regarding B-lines (lung U/S).	130
Figure (23):	ROC curve to predict the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of B-line in predict the successful weaning.	132
Figure (24):	ROC curve to predict the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of B-line in predict wipo.....	133

Introduction

The development of modern medicine has imposed a new approach both in anesthesiology and in intensive care. Key features of the critically ill patient are severe respiratory, cardiovascular or neurological derangements, often in combination, reflected in abnormal physiological observations. All these changes converge towards the establishment of pulmonary or extra-pulmonary respiratory failure requiring mechanical ventilatory support. In the current conception, mechanical ventilation does not represent a curative method for respiratory pathology, however, it represents a bridge therapy ensuring the rest and preservation of respiratory muscles, improves gas exchange and assists in maintaining a normal pH until the recovery of the patient ⁽¹⁾.

Oxygen delivery impairment and hypoxia were the most important targets in respiratory management for decades. Mechanical ventilation supports gas exchange, maintains acid-base balance, and alleviates the work of breathing associated with an acute pulmonary or systemic injury, without being considered a unimodal treatment for acute respiratory failure ⁽¹⁾. It represents only a small part of a complex life support strategy related to etiological treatment, sedation management,

minimizing complications, avoiding ventilator associated pneumonia and sarcopenia

An important goal in the early phase of mechanical ventilation is adequate sedation with or without muscular blockade, to avoid “fighting with the ventilator”; lung-protective ventilation can be aided by using neuromuscular blockers⁽¹⁾. Patient-ventilator desynchronizes were frequently associated with poor outcomes⁽²⁾.

Prolonged mechanical ventilation injures the respiratory muscles and the diaphragm. Ventilator-induced diaphragm dysfunction (VIDD) is a pathological condition that occurs in critically ill patients secondary to diaphragm inactivity, leading to its rapid atrophy and contractile dysfunction^(1, 3). VIDD occurrence in mechanical ventilated patients represents a challenge for intensivists, due to difficulties related to weaning from the ventilator. After years of research in this field, muscle protective ventilation strategies represents the best choice for maintaining optimal levels of inspiratory muscle effort and preventing patient-ventilator desynchronizes^(1, 3).