

NIV, casco, maschera e alti flussi: come scegliere

G. Foti

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ASST Monza e Brianza

Conflict of Interest

- **Dimar**
- Carefusion, Drager, ThermoFisher, GE

Pts. Population

- COPD
- ACPE
- ARDS

Modality & Interfaces

➤ **PEEP +PSV (NIV)**

- Face mask
- Helmet

➤ **CPAP**

- Face Mask
- Helmet

➤ **High Flow Nasal Cannula (HFNC)**

Official ERS/ATS clinical practice guidelines: noninvasive ventilation for acute respiratory failure

Clinical indication [#]	Certainty of evidence [¶]	Recommendation
Prevention of hypercapnia in COPD exacerbation	⊕⊕	Conditional recommendation against
Hypercapnia with COPD exacerbation	⊕⊕⊕⊕	Strong recommendation for
Cardiogenic pulmonary oedema	⊕⊕⊕	Strong recommendation for
Acute asthma exacerbation		No recommendation made
Immunocompromised	⊕⊕⊕	Conditional recommendation for
<i>De novo</i> respiratory failure		No recommendation made
Post-operative patients	⊕⊕⊕	Conditional recommendation for
Palliative care	⊕⊕⊕	Conditional recommendation for
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Weaning in hypercapnic patients	⊕⊕⊕	Conditional recommendation for

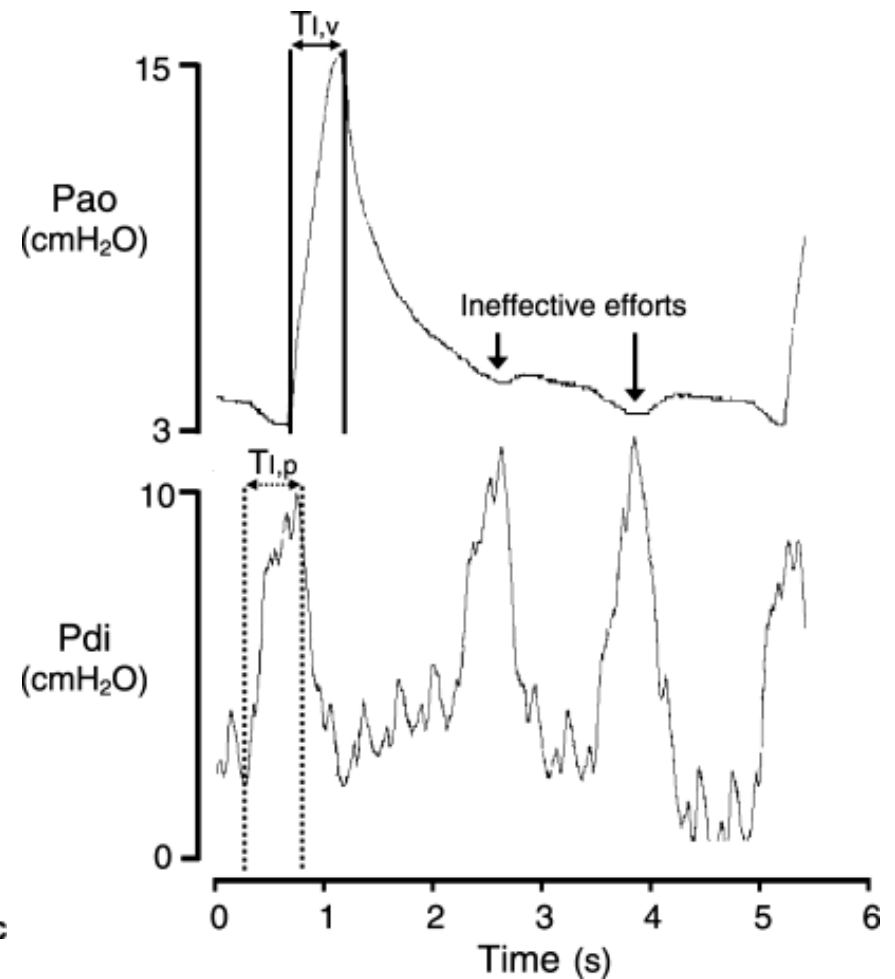
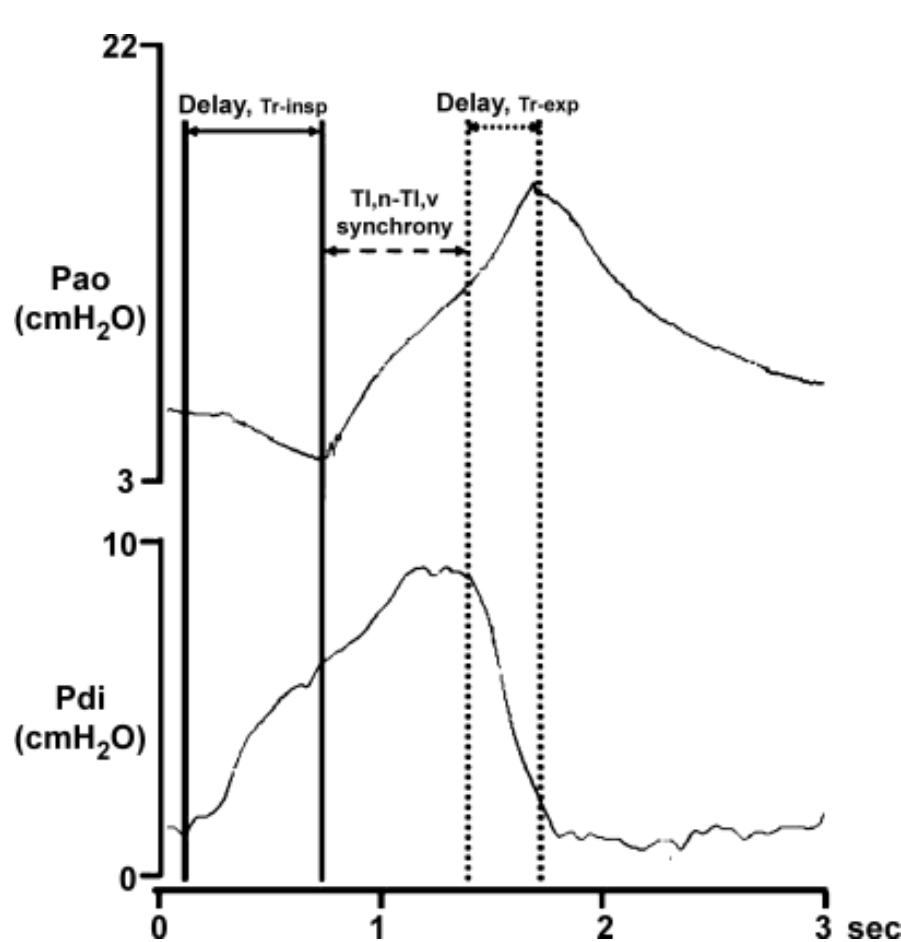
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1° scelta COPD : Mask PSV +PEEP

- Questa è la tecnica che ha salvato le vite dei BPCO riacutizzati
- ..esistono altre possibilità ?

Non-invasive ventilation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients: helmet versus facial mask

Paolo Navalesi¹ – , Roberta Costa², Piero Ceriana¹, Annalisa Carlucci¹, George Prinianakis³, Massimo Antonelli², Giorgio Conti² and Stefano Nava¹



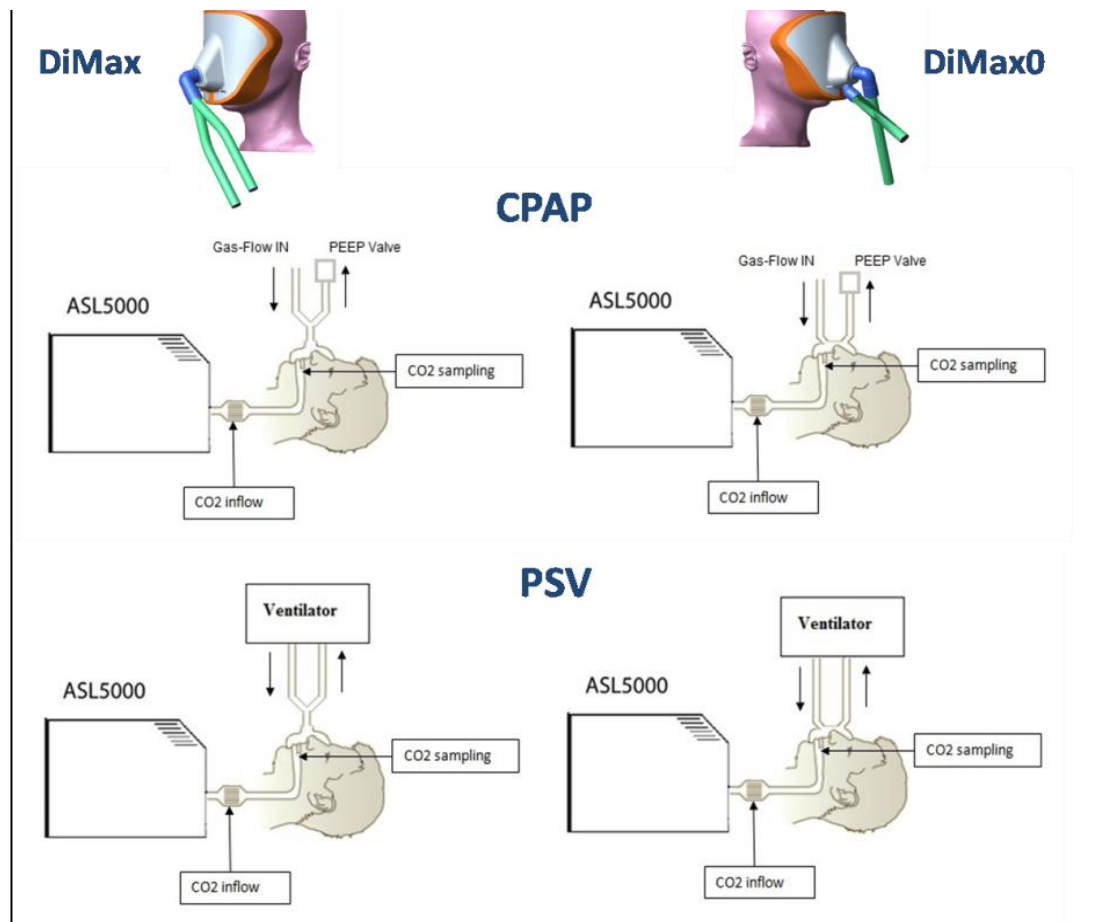
Francesco Mojoli
Giorgio A. Iotti
Ilaria Currò
Marco Pozzi
Gabriele Via
Aaron Venti
Antonio Braschi

An optimized set-up for helmet noninvasive ventilation improves pressure support delivery and patient–ventilator interaction

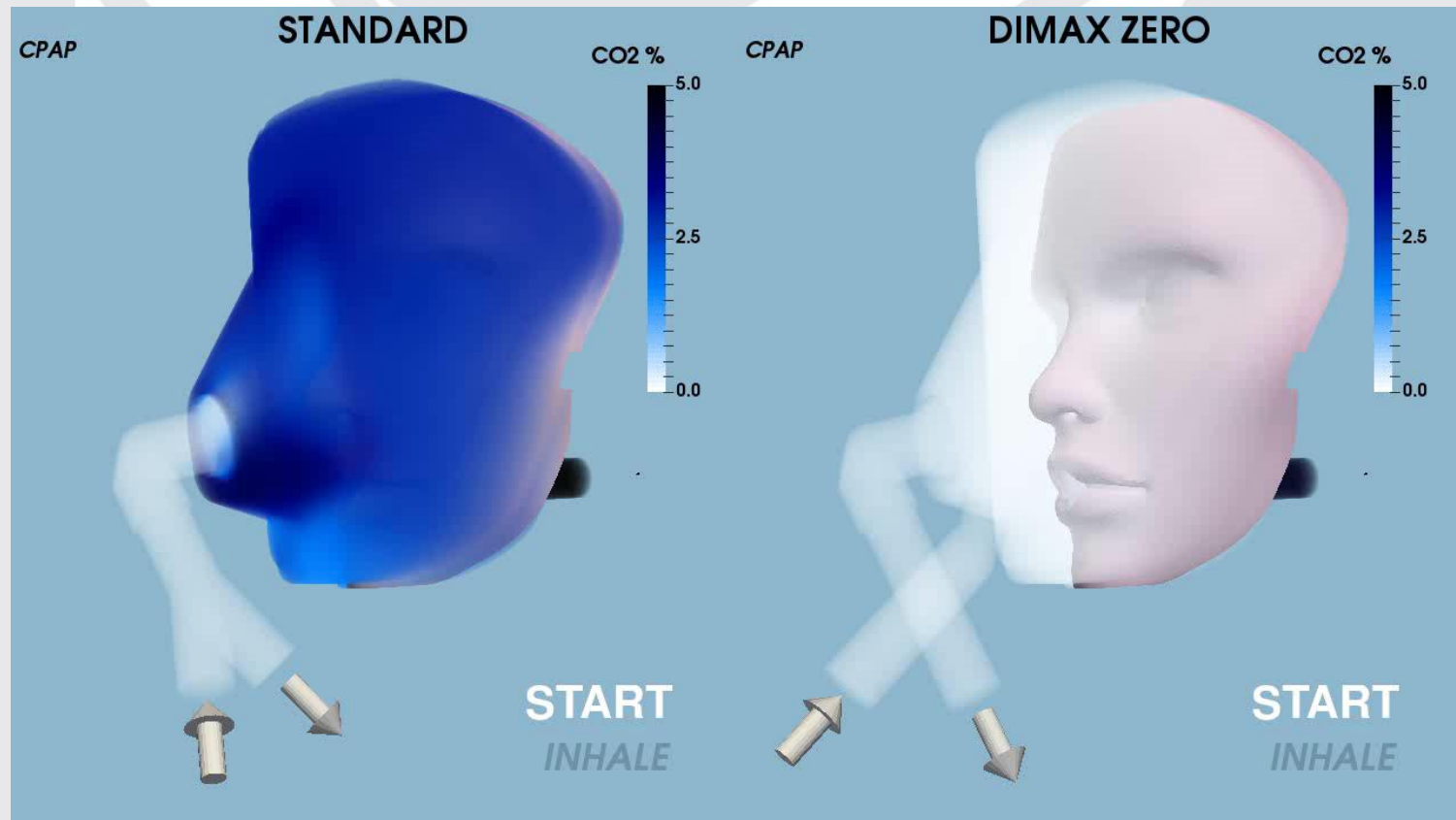
	Conventional set-up	Optimized set-up	<i>p</i>
Pressurization rate (%)	30.8 ± 6.9	51.0 ± 3.5	<0.002
Depressurization rate (%)	34.2 ± 4.6	48.2 ± 3.3	<0.0001
Total helmet MV (l/min)	24.6 ± 6.9	27.7 ± 7.0	<0.02
Leaks (%)	5.4 ± 4.1	2.6 ± 1.3	ns
Inspiratory delay (ms)	461 ± 181	243 ± 109	<0.005
Unassisted efforts (%)	20.3 ± 12.4	3.5 ± 5.4	<0.0001
Autotriggering (%)	4.1 ± 5.4	2.2 ± 2.7	ns

Effect of Face Mask Design and Flow-by on Rebreathing During Noninvasive Ventilation

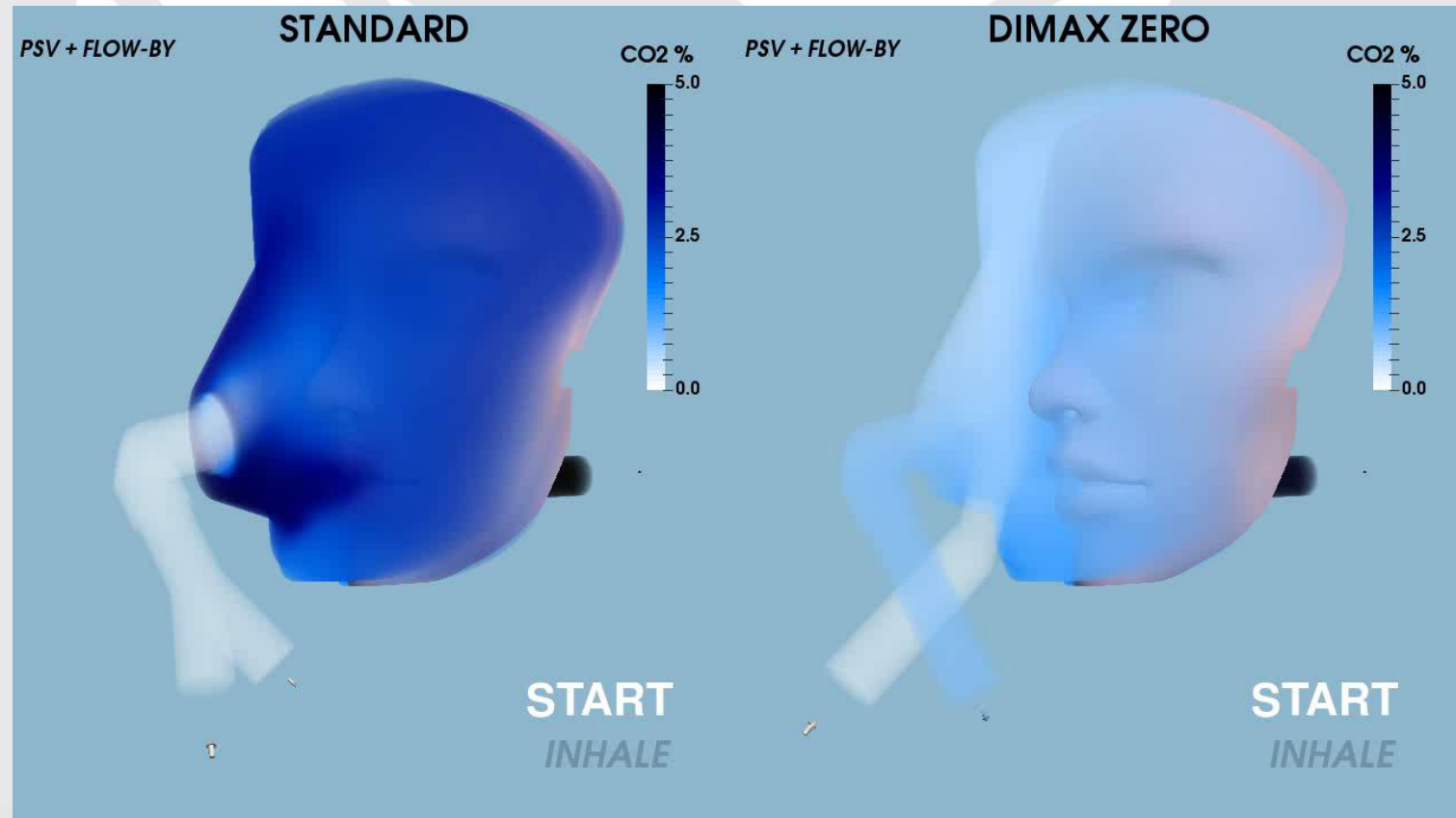
Davide Signori, Giacomo Bellani, Serena Calcinati, Alice Grassi, Nicolò Patroniti, and Giuseppe Foti



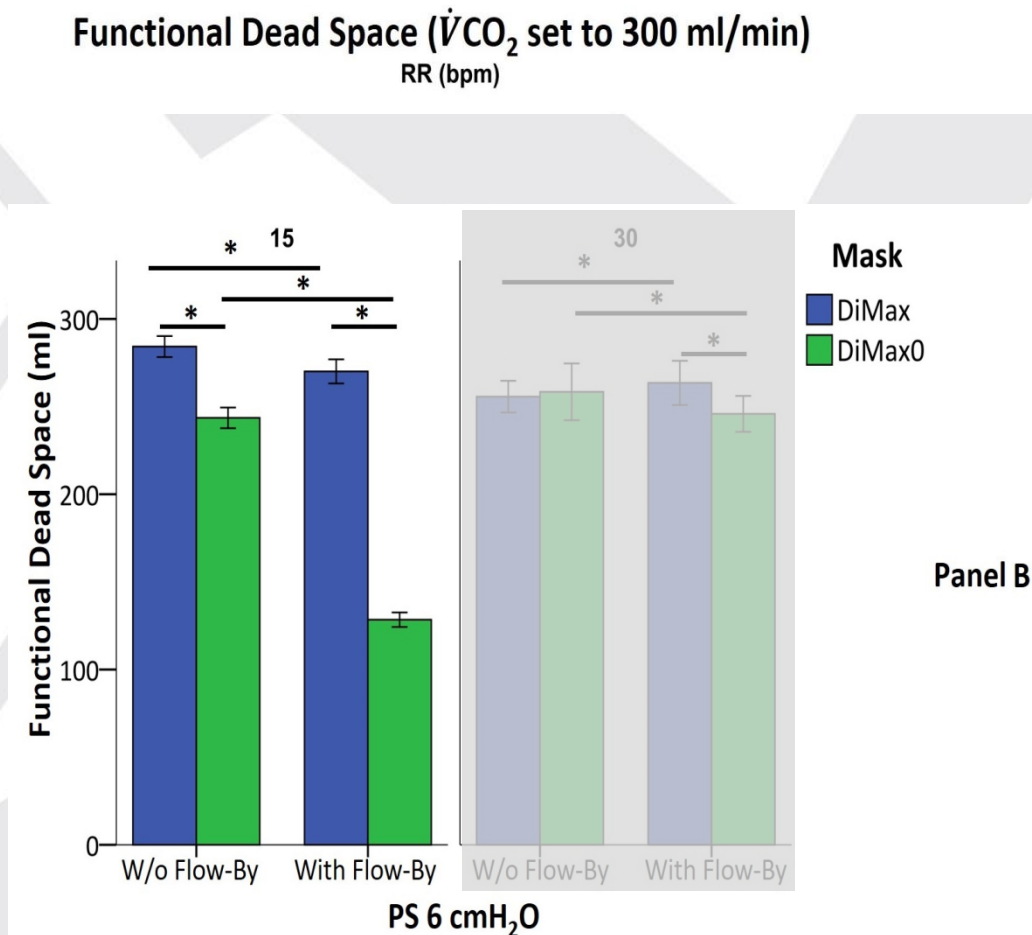
Effect of Face Mask design on CO2 rebreathing during CPAP



Effect of Face Mask design on CO2 rebreathing during mask PSV + Flow by



Effect of Face Mask design and bias flow on CO₂ rebreathing during mask PSV



Nasal High-Flow oxygen therapy (Optiflow™)




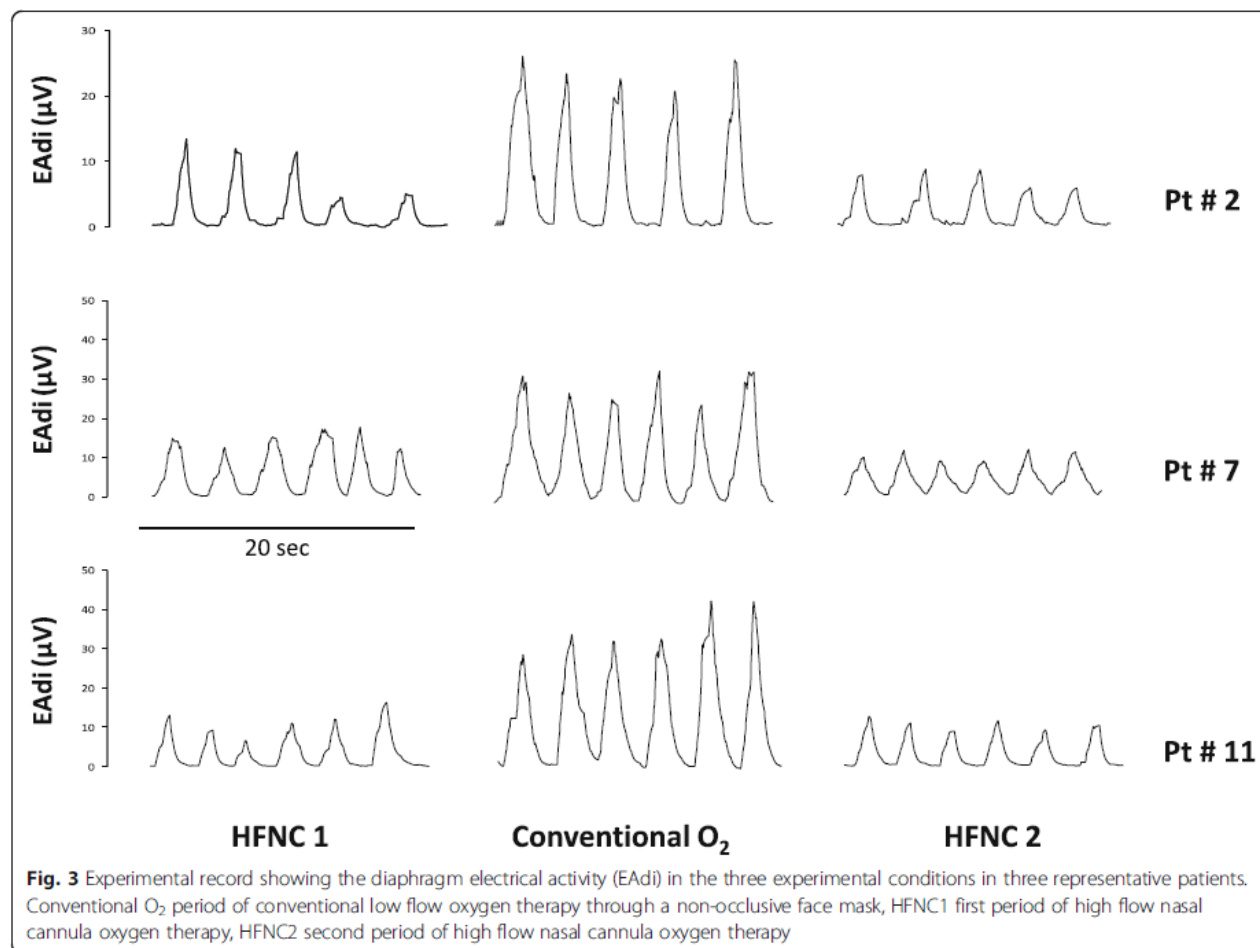
- High flows of inspired gas up to 60 L/min
- Full humidification (37 ° C, 100 RH, 44 mg H₂O/L)





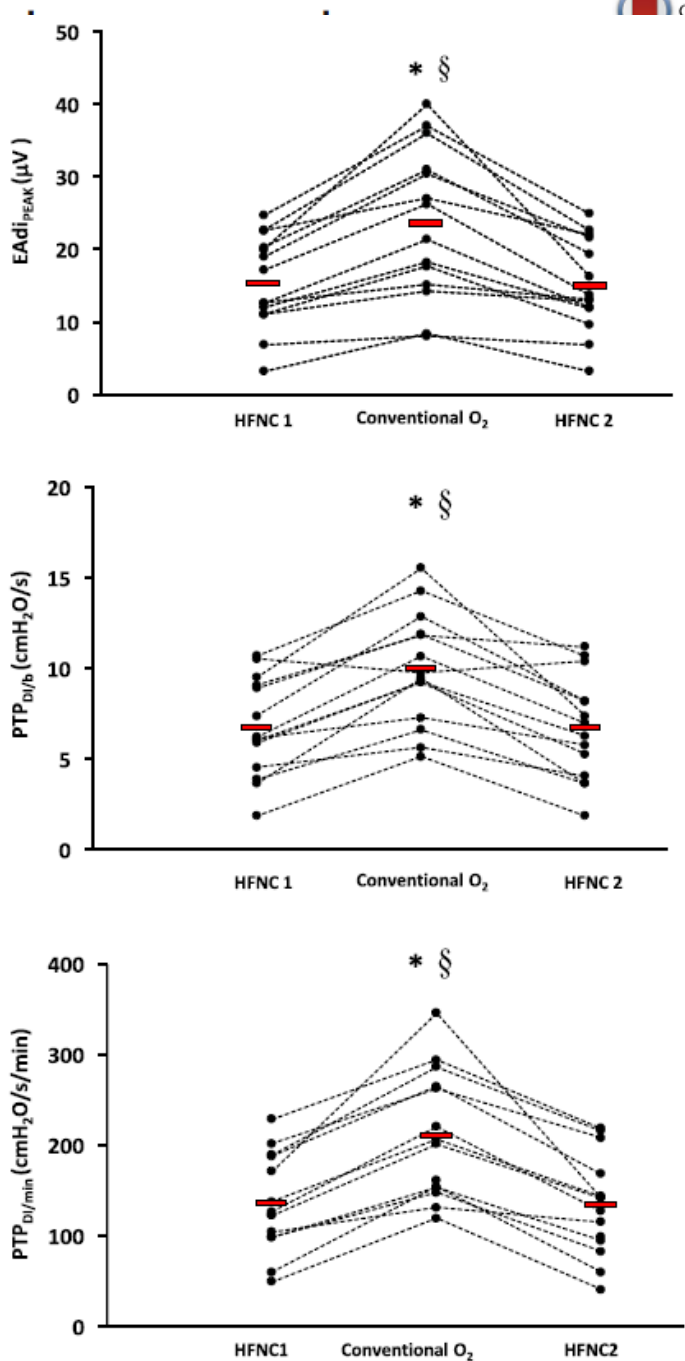
High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy decreases postextubation neuroventilatory drive and work of breathing in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Rosa Di mussi¹, Savino Spadaro², Tania Stripoli¹, Carlo Alberto Volta², Paolo Trerotoli³, Paola Pierucci⁴, Francesco Staffieri⁵, Francesco Bruno¹, Luigi Camporota⁶ and Salvatore Grasso^{1*} 



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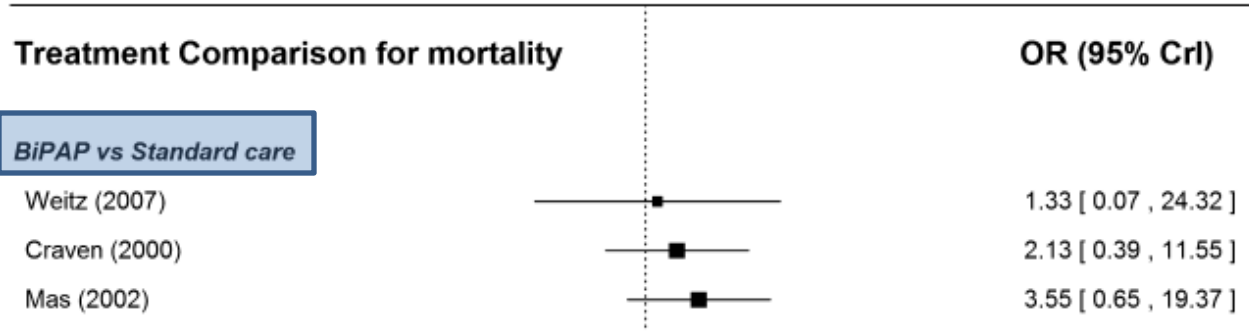
Giuseppe Foti
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Is helmet CPAP first line pre-hospital treatment of presumed severe acute pulmonary edema?

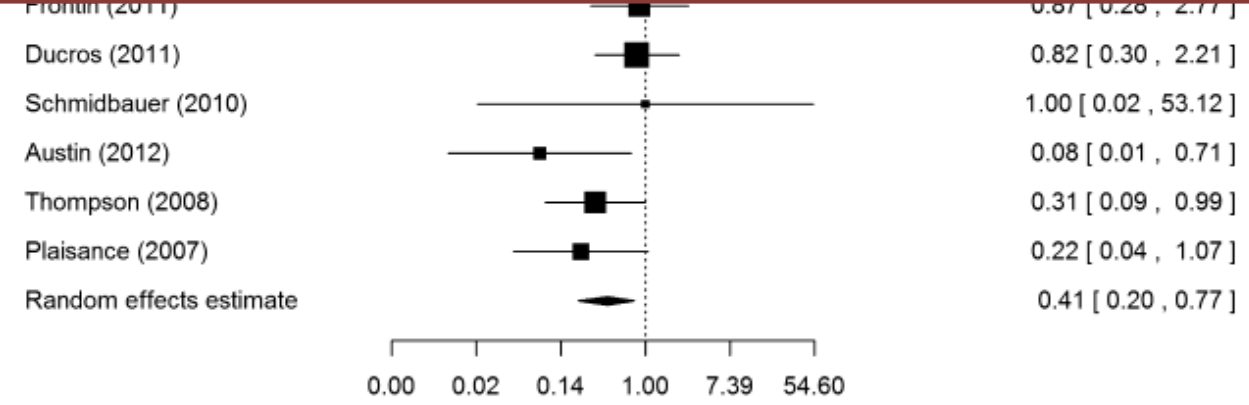


Prehospital Noninvasive Ventilation for Acute Respiratory Failure: Systematic Review, Network Meta-analysis, and Individual Patient Data Meta-analysis

Steve Goodacre, PhD, John W. Stevens, PhD, Abdullah Pandor, MSc, Edith Poku, MBChB, Shijie Ren, PhD, Anna Cantrell, MA, Vincent Bounes, PhD, Arantxa Mas, MD, Didier Payen, PhD, David Petrie, MD, Markus Soeren Roessler, PhD, Gunther Weitz, MD, Laurent Ducros, MD, and Patrick Plaisance, PhD



CPAP better than PSV in emergency treatment of ACPE



High-Flow Nasal Cannula Versus Conventional Oxygen Therapy in Emergency Department Patients With Cardiogenic Pulmonary Edema: A Randomized Controlled Trial

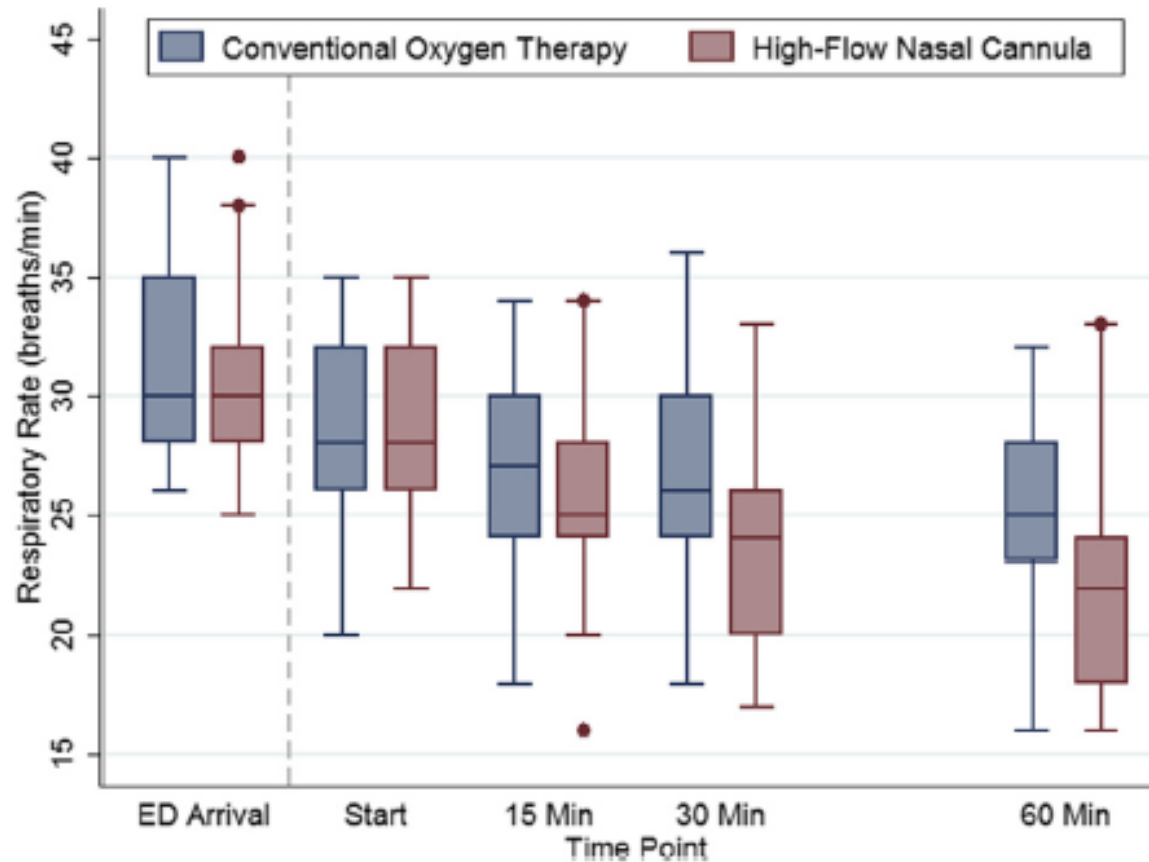


Figure 3. Respiratory rate at each point.

**CPAP should be utilized
as
FIRST-LINE
INTERVENTION
in the out/in hospital
treatment of Severe Acute
Pulmonary Edema**

NIV in ARDS pts?



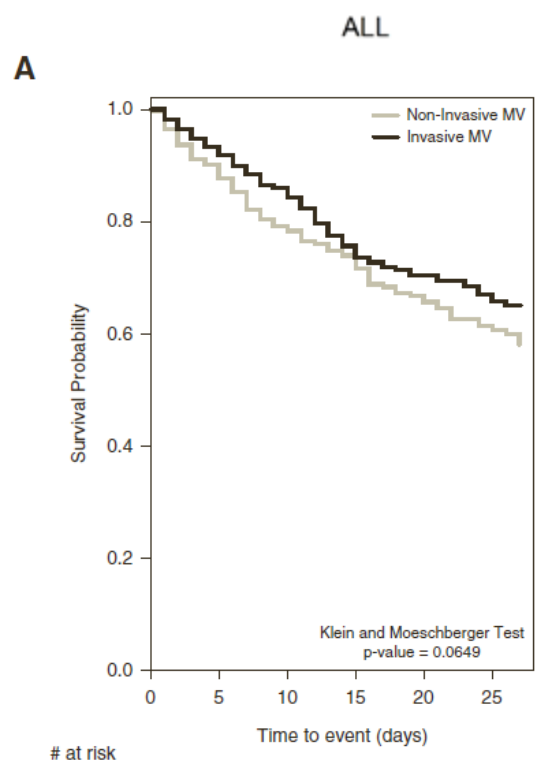
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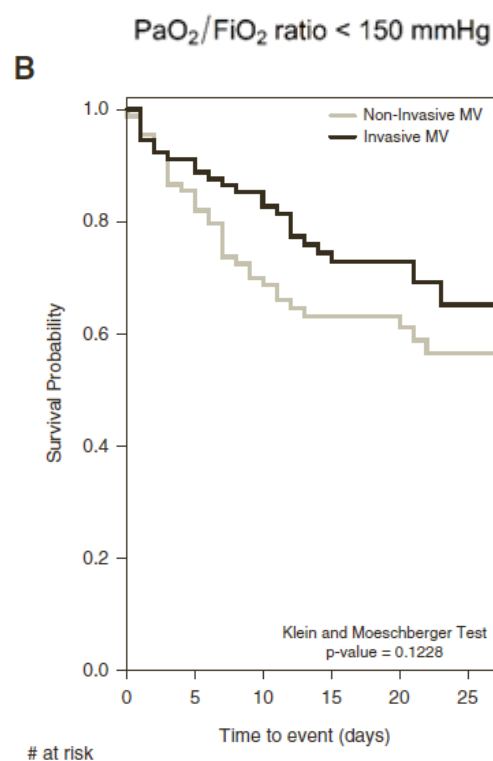
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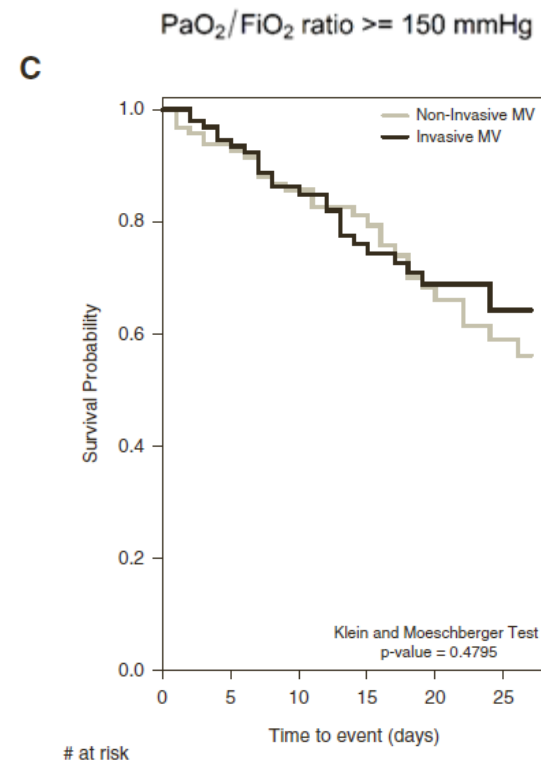
Large observational study to **UN**derstand the **G**lobal impact of **S**evere **A**cute respiratory **F**ailure (**LUNG-SAFE**): **NIV** in **ARDS**



Non-Invasive	348	299	219	162	121	87
Invasive	347	306	248	190	150	119



Non-Invasive	90	73	55	39	30	21
Invasive	91	78	66	48	41	31



Non-Invasive	97	86	64	47	31	23
Invasive	96	83	63	47	36	27

PSV > 90% pts



SILI

Self Induced Lung Injury

Physiologic Effects of Noninvasive Ventilation during Acute Lung Injury

Erwan L'Her, Nicolas Deye, François Lellouche, Solenne Taille, Alexandre Demoule, Amanda Fraticelli, Jordi Mancebo, and Laurent Brochard

Réanimation Médicale–Unité INSERM U492, Hôpital Henri Mondor, Creteil Cedex, France

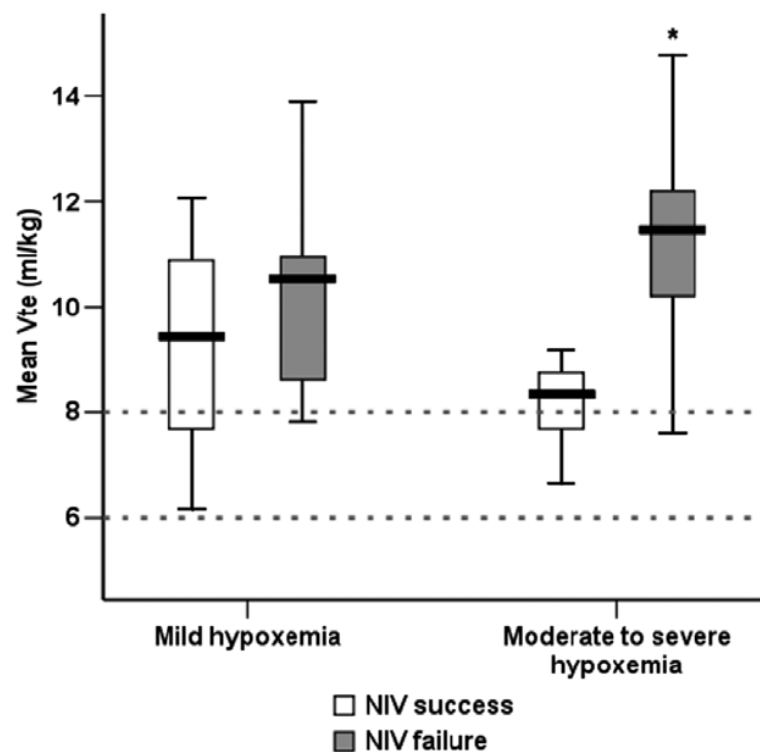
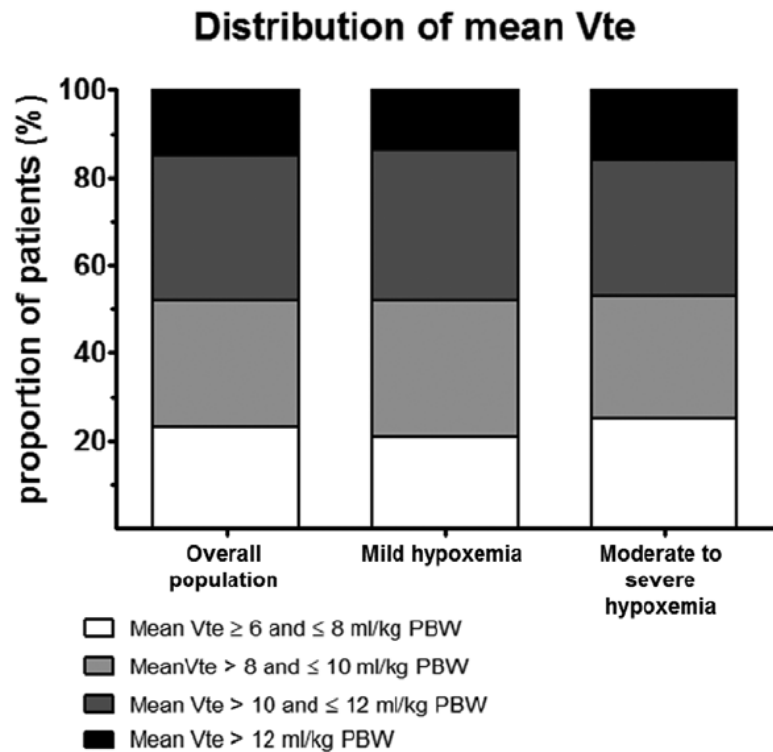
TABLE 2. RESPIRATORY PATTERN AND HEMODYNAMIC PARAMETERS DURING THE FIVE STUDY PERIODS

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Leaks, %	25 ± 13	39 ± 18 [†]	36 ± 18	37 ± 22 [†]	24 ± 15
MAP, mm Hg	77 ± 13	79 ± 16 [†]	77 ± 16	75 ± 16	84 ± 17 [†]
HR, beats/min	100 ± 13	100 ± 9	95 ± 14	96 ± 16	99 ± 14

Is it good boost the Tidal Volume ?

Failure of Noninvasive Ventilation for De Novo Acute Hypoxemic Respiratory Failure: Role of Tidal Volume*

Guillaume Carteaux, MD^{1,2,3}; Teresa Millán-Guilarte, MD⁴; Nicolas De Prost, MD, PhD^{1,2,3};
Keyvan Razazi, MD^{1,2,3}; Shariq Abid, MD, PhD⁵; Arnaud W. Thille, MD, PhD⁵;
Frédérique Schortgen, MD, PhD^{1,3}; Laurent Brochard, MD^{3,6,7}; Christian Brun-Buisson, MD^{1,2,8};
Armand Mekontso Dessap, MD, PhD^{1,2,3}



Higher TV during NIV – PSV is associated to worst outcome

What about Helmet CPAP ARDS pts?

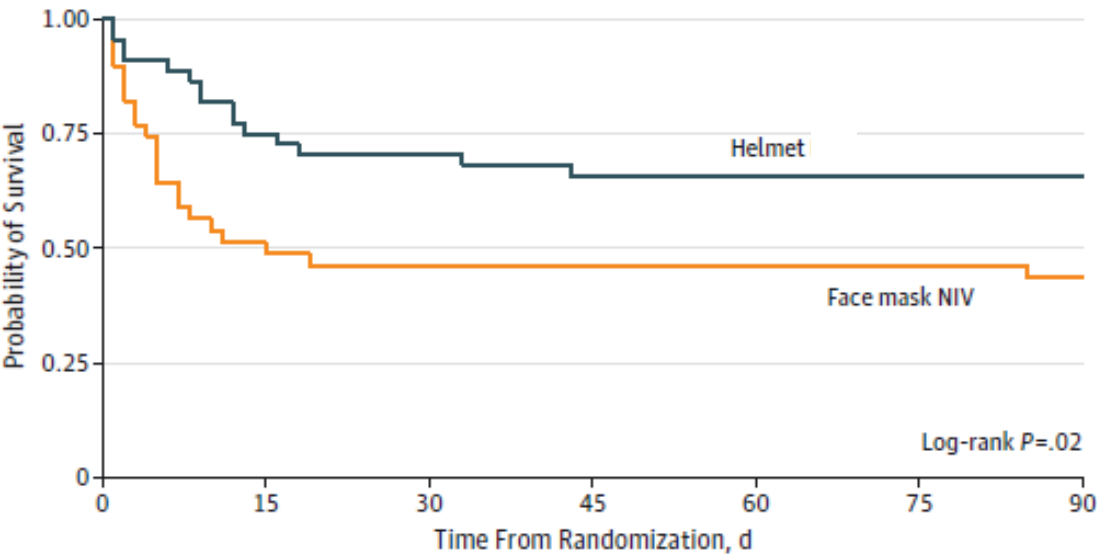


Effect of Noninvasive Ventilation Delivered by Helmet vs Face Mask on the Rate of Endotracheal Intubation in Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

A Randomized Clinical Trial

Bhakti K. Patel, MD; Krysta S. Wolfe, MD; Anne S. Pohlman, MSN; Jesse B. Hall, MD; John P. Kress, MD

Figure 2. Probability of Survival From Randomization to Day 90



Helmet CPAP versus Oxygen Therapy in Hypoxemic Acute Respiratory Failure: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Yuwen Luo^{1*}, Yan Luo^{1*}, Yun Li^{1*}, Luqian Zhou^{2*}, Zhe Zhu¹, Yitai Chen¹, Yuxia Huang¹, and Xin Chen¹

¹Department of Respiratory Medicine, Zhujiang Hospital, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou;

²The State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Disease, Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Disease, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China.

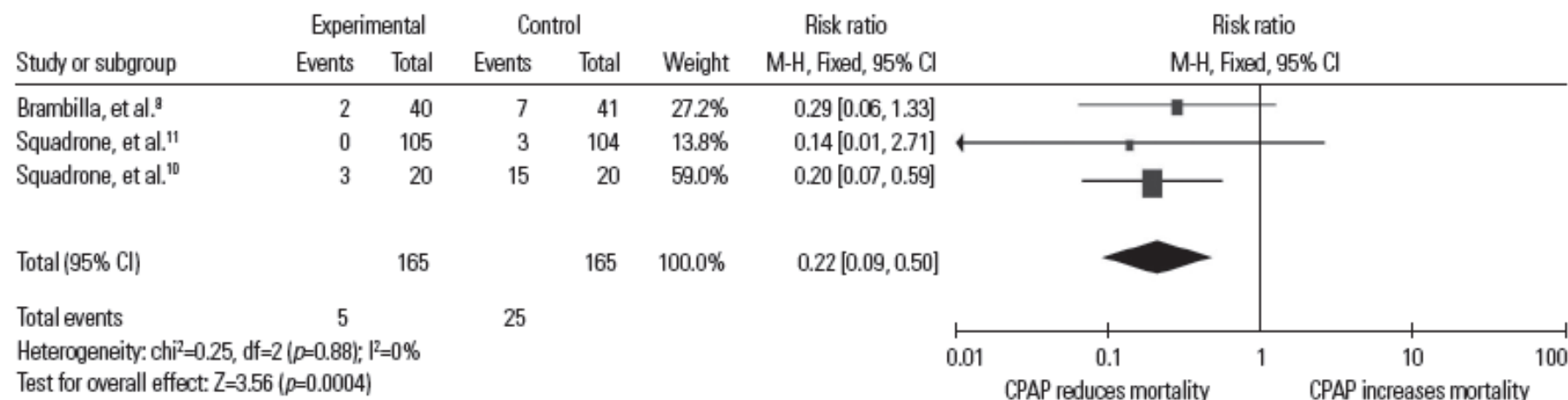
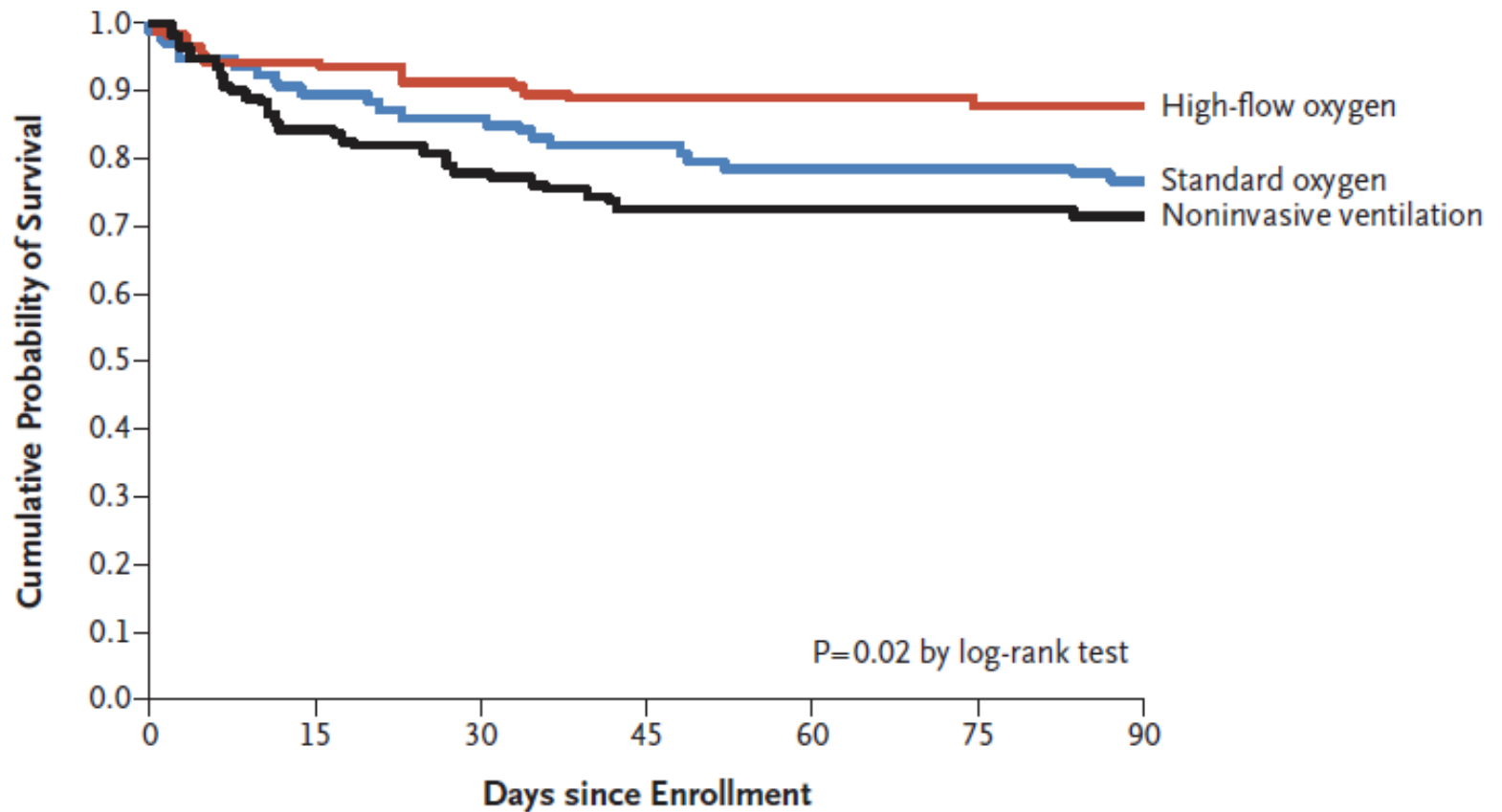


Fig 6. Forest plot: effect of helmet CPAP on in-hospital mortality in patients with hARF. CI, confidence interval; CPAP, continuous positive airway pressure; hARF, hypoxemic acute respiratory failure.

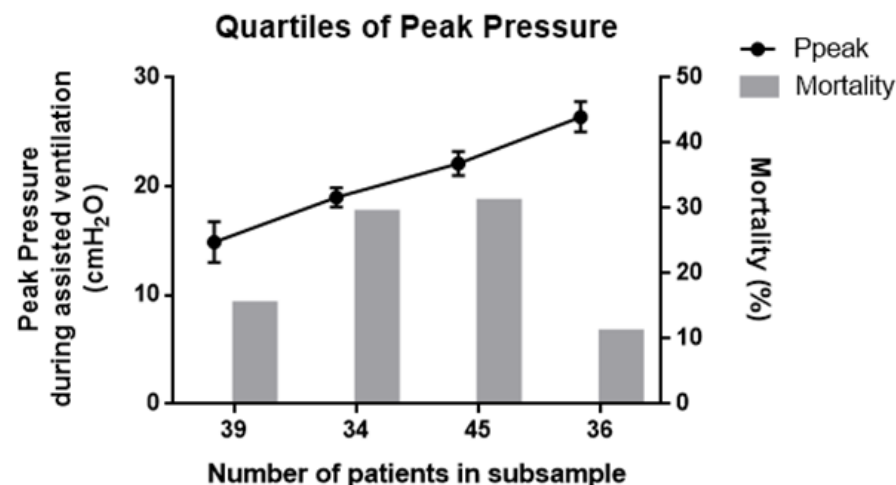
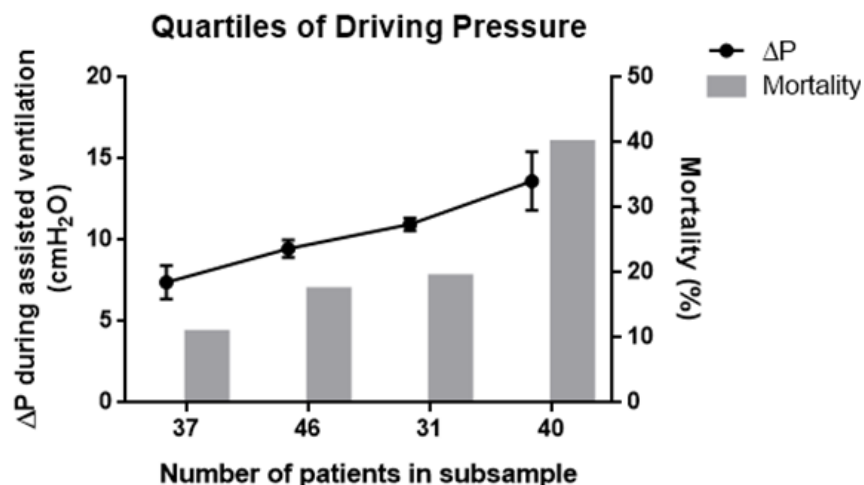
High-Flow Oxygen through Nasal Cannula in Acute Hypoxemic Respiratory Failure



NIV in ARDS: cosa faccio

- NO PSV
- CPAP and HFNC \Rightarrow OK
 - CPAP in PEEP Responders
 - HFNC in PEEP non Responders
 - HFNC between Helmet CPAP cycles
- **Be Aware of High TV** during spontaneous breathing
 - Persistent Low PaCO₂ is not a good sign

Association with outcome



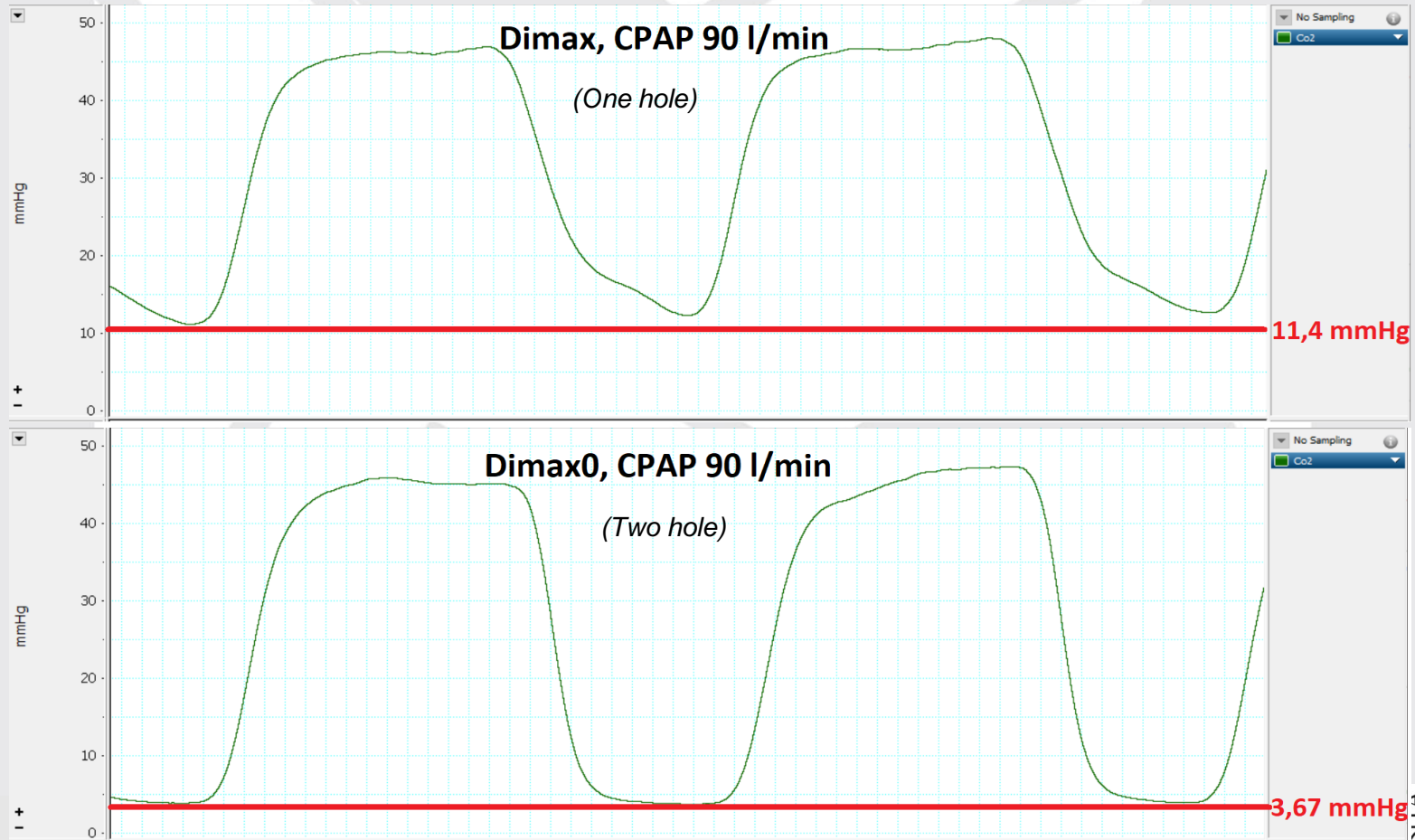
	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P-Value
MODEL 1 (includes Driving Pressure)		
Age (years)	1.05 (1.04, 1.07)	0.004
SOFA Score	1.2 (1.13, 1.27)	0.007
PEEP during PSV (cmH ₂ O)	0.84 (0.77, 0.92)	0.028
ΔP during PSV (cmH ₂ O)	1.34 (1.25, 1.44)	0.001
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ during PSV	1.00 (1.00, 1.01)	0.666
pH during PSV	1.12 (0.35, 1.88)	0.884

Bellani G, Grassi A, Sosio S, Gatti S, Kavanagh BP, Pesenti A, Foti G.

Driving Pressure is associated with Outcome during Assisted Ventilation in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Anesthesiology, in press

Effect of Face Mask design on CO₂ rebreathing during CPAP: Healthy Volunteers

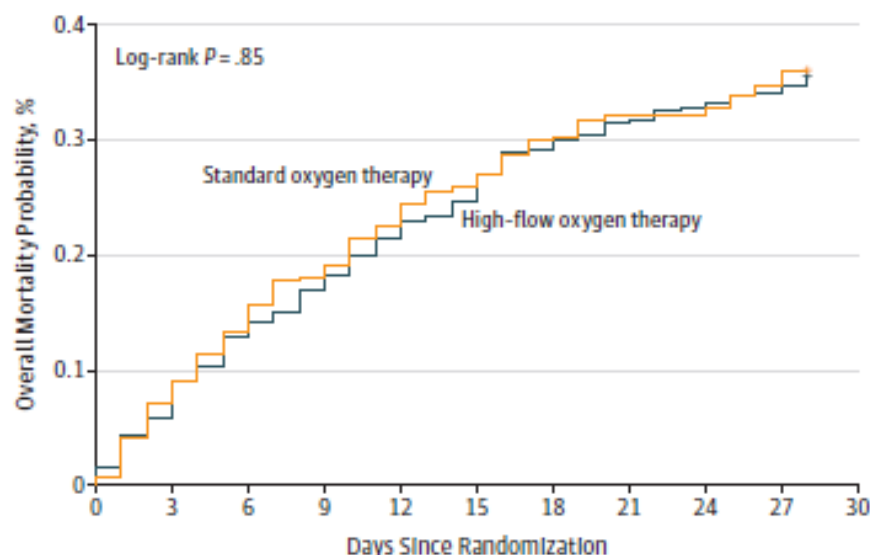
End Inspiratory CO₂ (mmHg)



Effect of High-Flow Nasal Oxygen vs Standard Oxygen on 28-Day Mortality in Immunocompromised Patients With Acute Respiratory Failure

The HIGH Randomized Clinical Trial

Figure 2. Probability of Day-28 Mortality in Immunocompromised Patients With Acute Respiratory Failure Receiving High-Flow Oxygen Therapy or Standard Oxygen Therapy



No. at risk

High-flow oxygen therapy	388	365	338	322	305	292	275	266	261	256	0
Standard oxygen therapy	388	360	336	318	301	287	272	263	263	253	0

Median survival was not reached in either group.

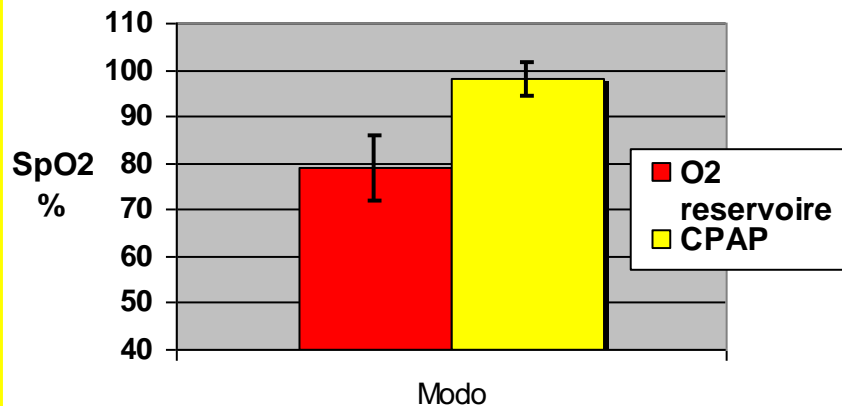
Nasal High-Flow oxygen therapy: potential advantages

hospitals and clinics

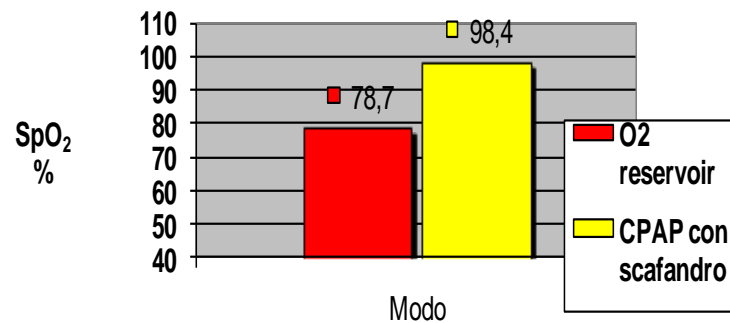
- 1) Accurate FiO_2 delivery**
 - 2) Washout of nasopharyngeal dead space**
 - 3) Provision of a small degree of positive airway
pressure**
 - 4) Improved comfort and compliance**
-

Giuseppe Foti
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Is helmet CPAP first line pre-hospital treatment of presumed severe acute pulmonary edema?

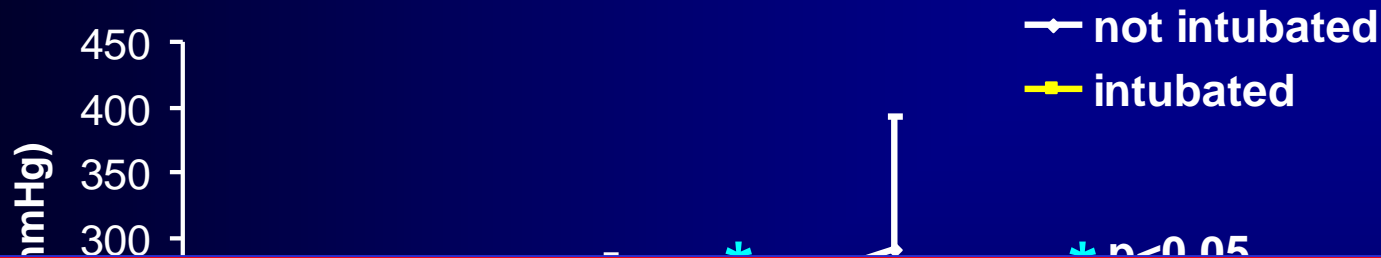


Con Farmaci



Senza Farmaci

HelmetCPAP in ARDS: when to STOP



WARNING !!

DELAYED INTUBATION

in pts with $P/F < 100$ and PEEP 10

reservoir
mask

3 hours

last step

The use of helmets to deliver non-invasive
continuous positive airway pressure
in hypoxemic acute respiratory failure

G. BELLANI^{1,2}, N. PATRONITI^{1,2}, M. GRECO^{1,2}, G. FOTI², A. PESENTI^{1,2}

MINERVA ANESTESIOLOGIA 2008;74

Effect of Noninvasive Ventilation Delivered by Helmet vs Face Mask on the Rate of Endotracheal Intubation in Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome A Randomized Clinical Trial

Bhakti K. Patel, MD; Krysta S. Wolfe, MD; Anne S. Pohlman, MSN; Jesse B. Hall, MD; John P. Kress, MD



Video demonstration of how a helmet interface for noninvasive ventilation is assembled and applied to the patient and description of initial ventilator settings.

Rotating Interfaces:

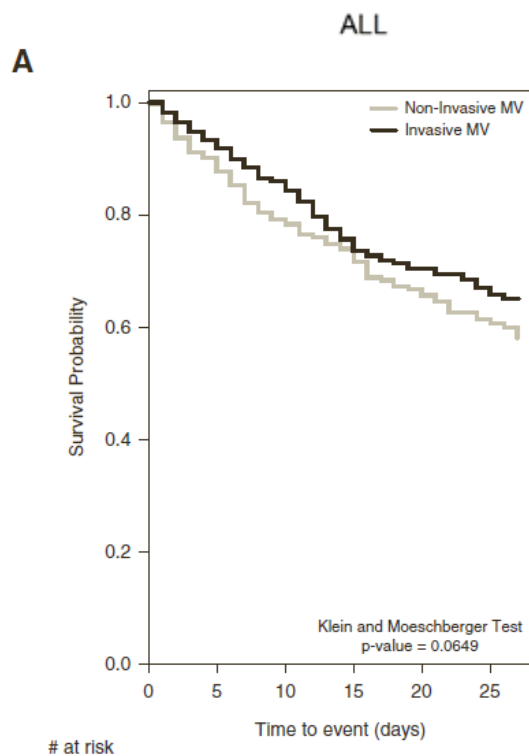
HELMET PSV



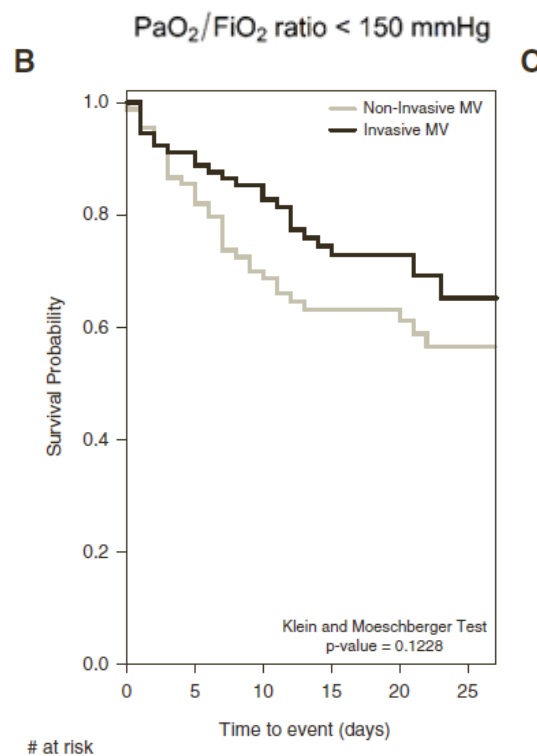


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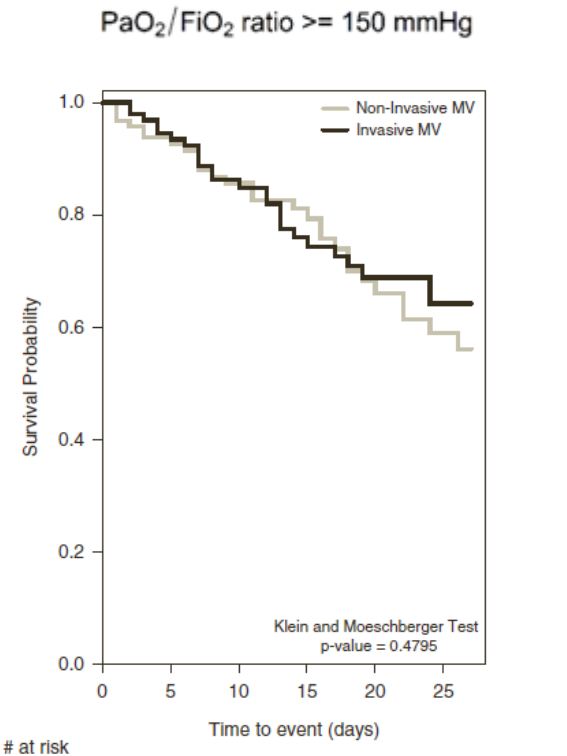
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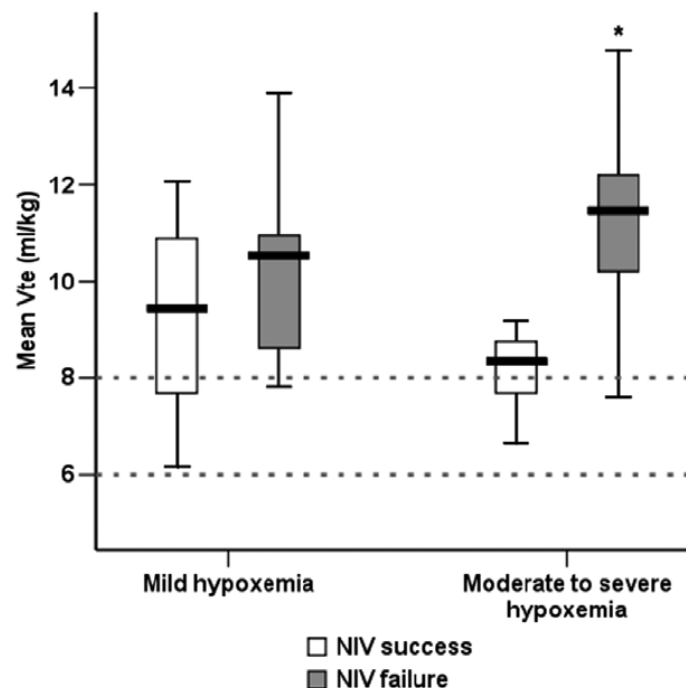
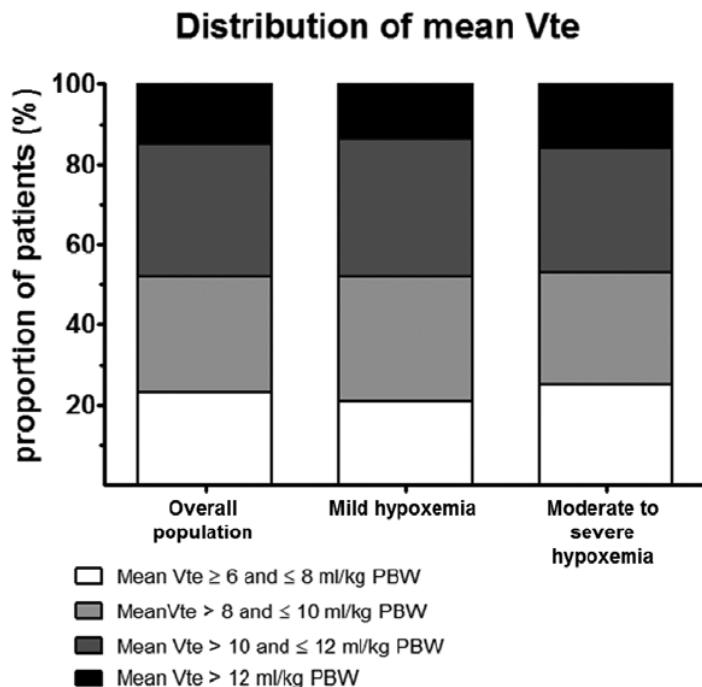
The dark side of spontaneous breathing

Risk of high V_t

High inspiratory pressure



The danger of PSV in ARDS



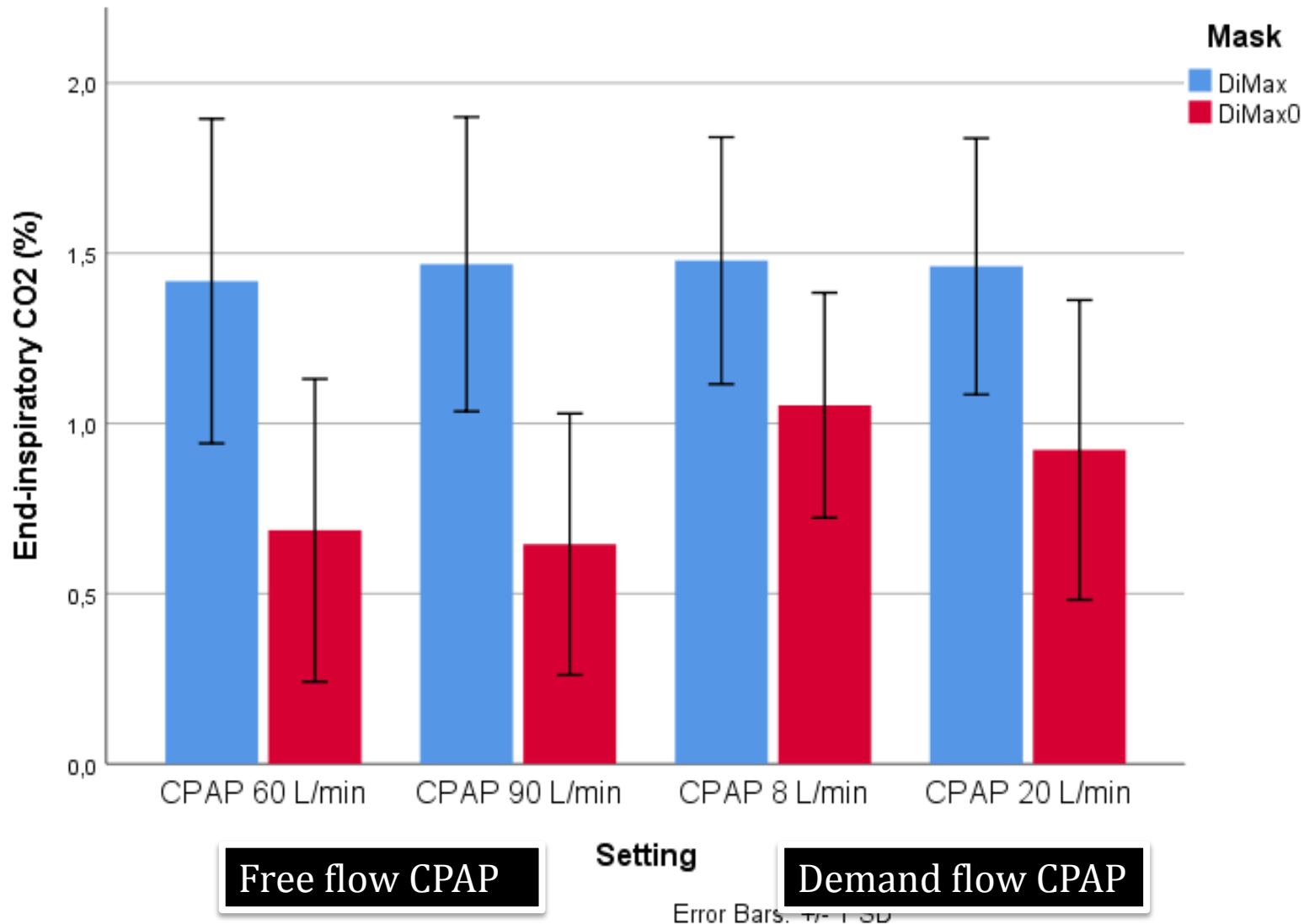
Failure of Noninvasive Ventilation for De Novo Acute Hypoxemic Respiratory Failure: Role of Tidal Volume*

Critical Care Medicine

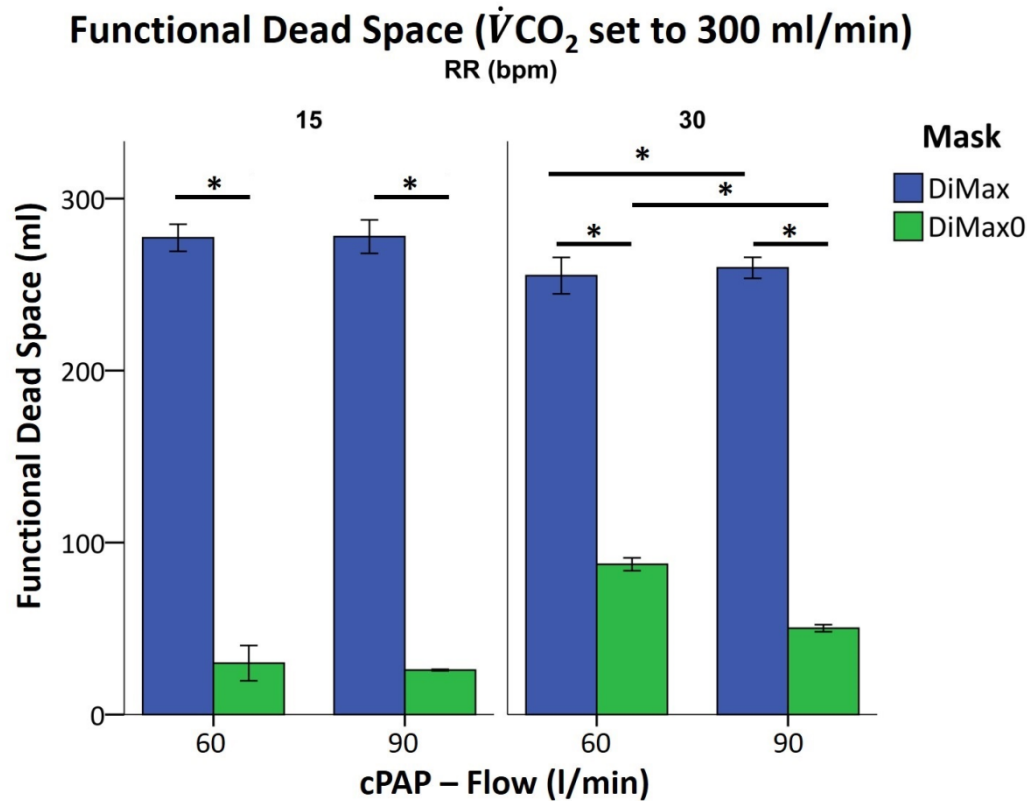
February 2016 • Volume 44 • Number 2

Effect of Face Mask design on CO₂ rebreathing during CPAP: Healthy Volunteers

Preliminary data



Effect of Face Mask design and CPAP flow on CO₂ rebreathing during non-invasive ventilation



Panel A