

The road to successful weaning



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Intensive Care St Anna, Geldrop

- Level 1 general IC
- 12 bed combicare IC/CC
- 5 beds for mechanical ventilation
- In 2008 885 ventilation days



Introduction

- Weaning from mechanical ventilation in St Anna
- Aim and objective of this study
- Hypothesis
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusion and discussion
- Role of the Ventilation Practitioner

Weaning from mechanical ventilation in St Anna

- At time of study - anesthesiologist in charge of mechanical ventilation & weaning
- Weaning protocol
- NVIC guidelines version 3. 2007 [2]
 - Sufficient gas exchange $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ (mmHg, $>26,7$ kPa)
 - $\text{PEEP} \leq 5$ cm H₂O
 - $f/Vt \leq 105$ (rapid shallow breathing index)
 - Cough reflex present
 - No vasopressors (dopamine ≤ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$)
 - No sedation (intermittent doses are allowed)

Interesting observation



- Total fluid balance was not routinely taken into account - only when weaning failed.

Aim & Objective

- Compare the relevance of these 3 factors when weaning:
 - $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ ratio (P/F ratio)
 - Rapid shallow breathing index (RSBI)
 - Total fluid balance (TFB)

Total fluid balance ??



Hypothesis

■ 3 factors:

- Total fluid balance (TFB)
- Rapid shallow breathing index (RSBI)
- PaO₂/ FiO₂ ratio (P/F ratio)

can all be used to predict a successful weaning outcome

Relevant studies

- Epstein CD, Peerless, 2006 [3]
- Amoateng – Adjepong, 2005 [4]
- Randolph AG, Forbes PW, 2005 [5]
- A Yang KL, Tobin MJ, 1991 [7]
- Bruce P, Kreiger, 1997 [8]

Methods

- Retrospective study
- June 2008 – March 2009
- Permission from hospital ethics committee
- Information collected from
 - Database TISS Mediscore
 - Medical & nursing records
 - ICIP (Philips Medical)
- SPSS

Definitions used for the purpose of this study

- Weaning
- Successful extubation
- 3 time points of weaning

Definition of weaning

- **Weaning** is the transition from total dependency on mechanical ventilation to spontaneous breathing.

Definition of successful extubation

- **Successful extubation** : 48 hours after extubation the patient is breathing spontaneously without the need for mechanical ventilation.

3 time points of weaning

- 1) Volume controlled or Pressure controlled ventilation → Pressure support ventilation.
- 2) Further reduction in pressure support ventilation.
- 3) Release from mechanical ventilation and successful extubation.

Collected information

- PaO₂/ FiO₂ ratio
- Rapid shallow breathing index
- Total fluid balance
- PEEP
- Age
- Outcome

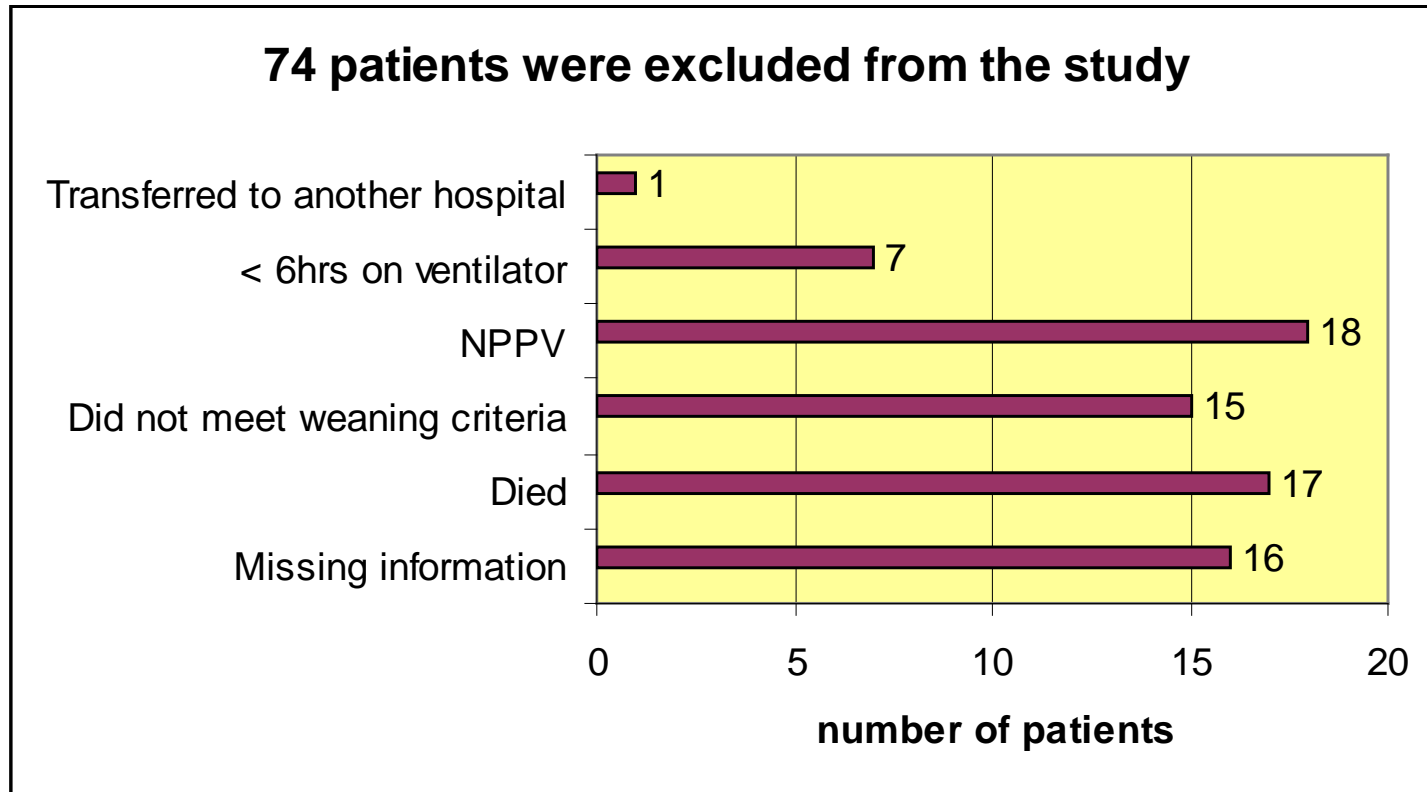
Rapid shallow breathing index



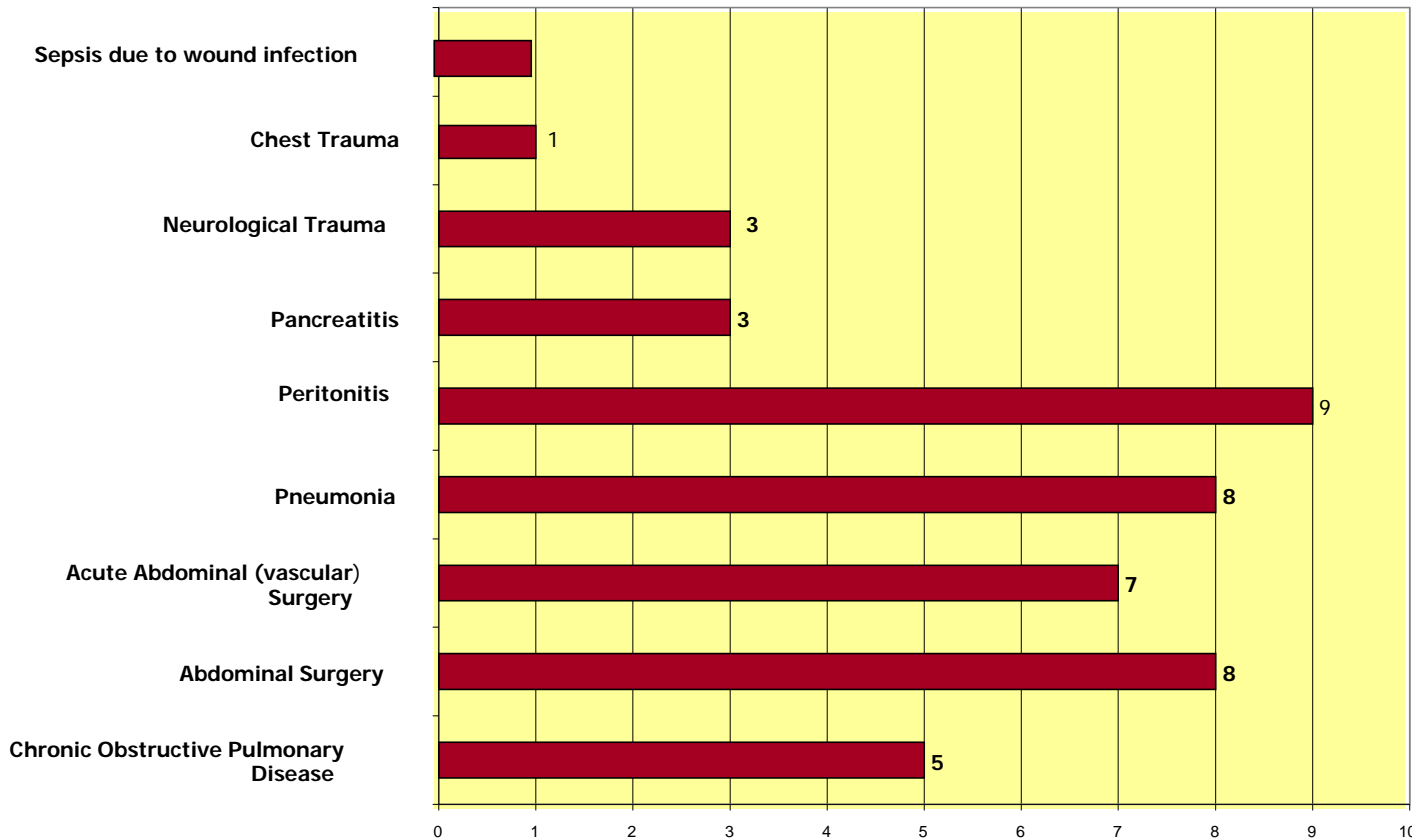
Results

- 119 patients ventilated
- 74 patients excluded
- 45 patients included
- Ages 17 – 94 years (mean 66,44 std deviation 16,33)
- PEEP constant factor (5cm H₂O)

Reason for exclusion



45 patients included

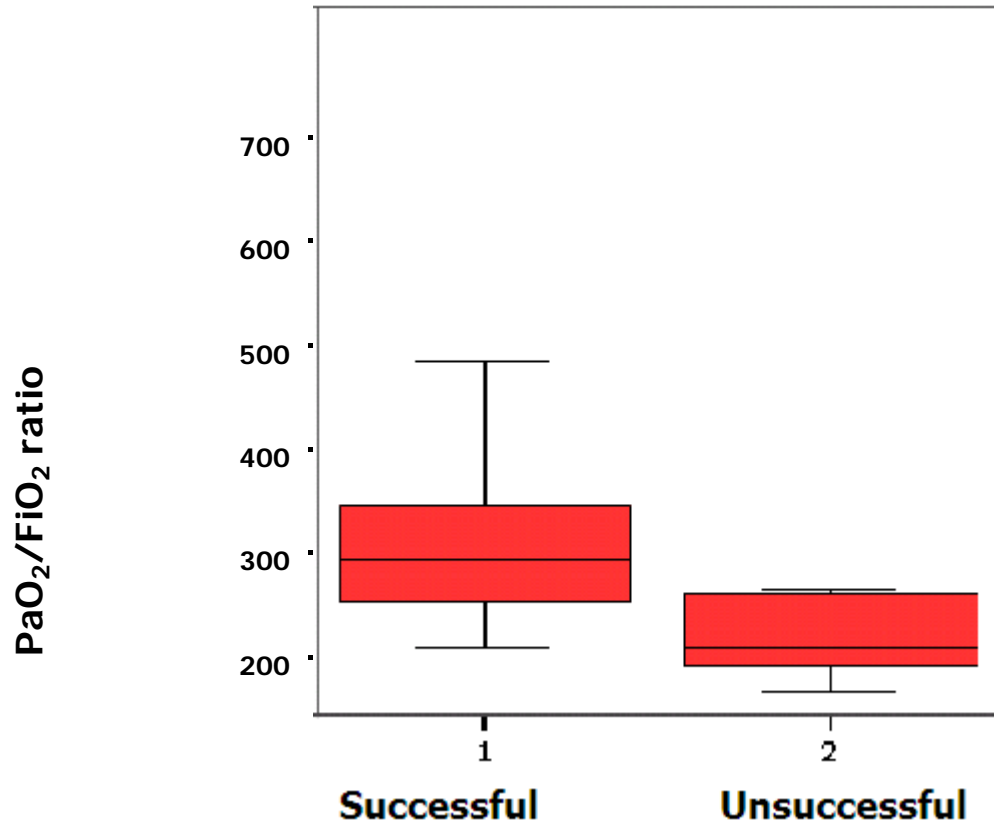


The most significant results

Total fluid balance (ml)

Time point 1	yes/no	Time point 2	yes/no	Time point 3	yes/no
7995	y	8980	y	11620	y
33100	n	24935	y	27920	y
1200	y	1540	y	1610	y
3175	y	3900	y	3900	y
6855	n	10525	y	8755	y
16275	y	9490	y	4230	y
2475	y	2505	y	1280	y
3500	y	4600	y	3255	y
2580	y	3870	y	3810	y
13195	y	14600	y	16135	y
7960	y	1760	y	-3120	y
11965	n	9220	y	680	y
245	n	3730	y	7104	y
-260	n	720	y	1390	n
6220	n	1511	y	-389	y
6038	y	7393	y	-2815	y
6499	y	12974	n	8439	y
-366	y	567	n	4029	y

PaO₂/ FiO₂ ratio



p value = 0,031

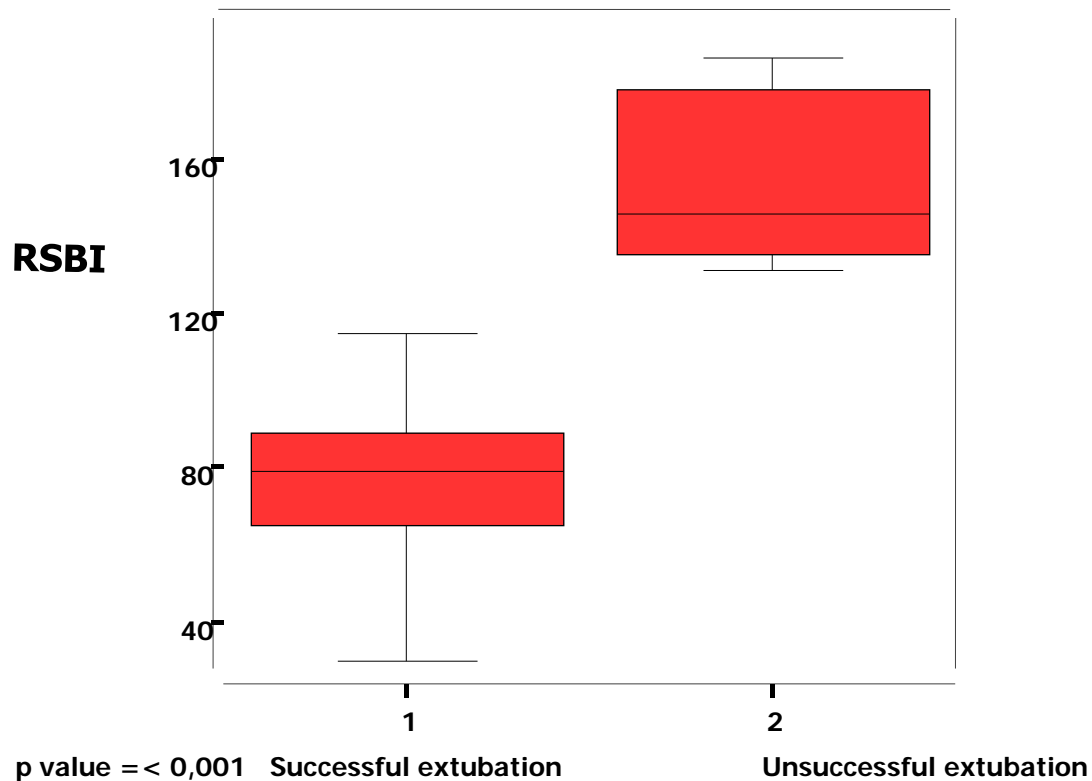
PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio at time point of transition from controlled to supported ventilation

Rapid shallow breathing index

	Successful	Unsuccessful
Controlled ventilation to supported ventilation (1)	Not recorded *	Not recorded *
Reduction of supported ventilation (2)	Not recorded *	Not recorded *
Extubation (p value= <0.001) (3)	75,25 ± 21,62 (n=28)	155,20 ± 25,2 (n=5)

RSBI not measured at time points 1 & 2 – considered unethical

Rapid shallow breathing index



RSBI at time point of extubation

Conclusion

- Total fluid balance in this study did not predict successful weaning (p value = 0,31)
- PaO₂/ FiO₂ ratio >250mmHg significant at time point 1 (p value = 0,031)
 - controlled ventilation → pressure support
- RSBI ≤105 significant at time point 3 (p value =0,001)
 - successful extubation

Reflection

Retrospective study

Prospective study

Small study group
n=45

Interesting results

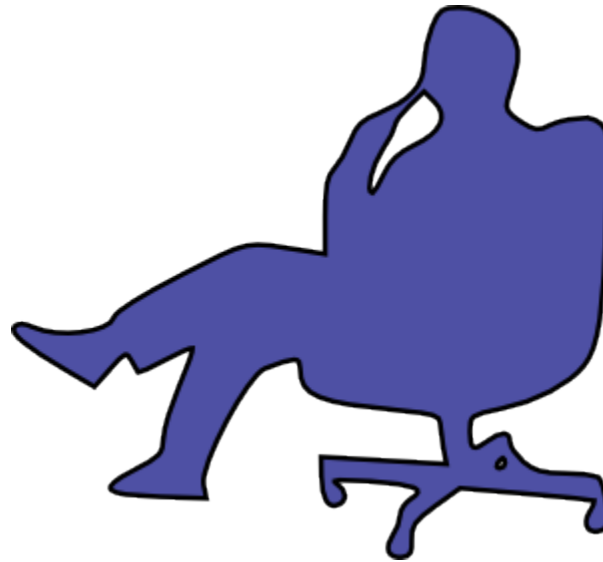
Missing information

Future studies

Use of RSBI via
servo i ?

The next step

P/F ratio & TFB



St. Anna Zorggroep

Role of Ventilation Practitioner

- identifies problems, thinks in possibilities,
initiates change & guides

- Works together with the team & intensivists to improve quality of care
- Teaching, bedside coaching on & off the IC
-training programme for students
- Ventilation group
- Project to improve care of patients with tracheostomie
- Brings new ideas to the IC
- Uses network





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