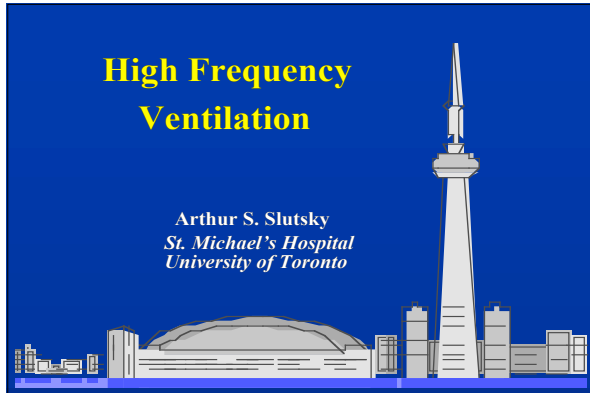


# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)



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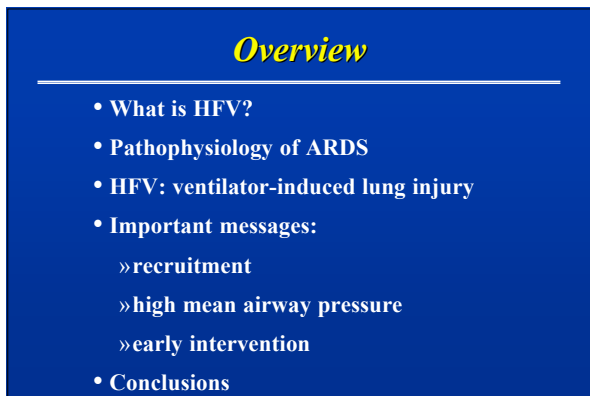
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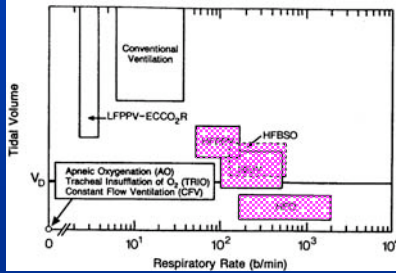
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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)

## What is High Frequency Ventilation?



Slutsky AS *Amer Rev Respir Dis* 1988; 138:175-183

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## High Frequency Positive Pressure Ventilation (HFPPV)

- Sjostrand and colleagues (1967)
  - » physiological tool
- Characteristics
  - »  $60 < f < 120$  /min
  - »  $V_t > V_d$
  - » Passive exhalation
- Clinical uses
  - » bronchoscopy, ARDS

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## High Frequency Jet Ventilation (HFJV)

- Compressed gas via small-bore catheter
- Characteristics
  - »  $60 < f < 400$  /min
  - »  $V_t > V_d$
  - » gas entrainment
  - » Passive exhalation
- Clinical uses
  - » ARDS, B/P Fistula, routine ventilation

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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)

## High Frequency Oscillations (HFO)

- Lunkenheimer (1972)
- Characteristics:
  - » active inspiration and exhalation
  - »  $120 < f < 1200$  /min
  - »  $V_t < V_d$
  - » bias flow
- Clinical uses
  - » Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Acute Lung Injury (ALI)

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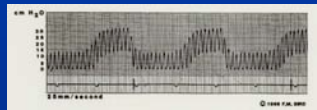
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## FDA Approved High Frequency Ventilators for Adults

SensorMedics 3100B



Volume Diffuse Respirator (VDR)



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## High Frequency Ventilation: Potential Benefits

Effects due to high frequencies

- » at low frequencies, distribution of ventilation determined by regional parenchymal properties (compliances)
- » at high frequencies, distribution of ventilation depends on airway properties (inertance)
- Decreased lung movement
  - » surgical procedures
  - » decreased lung injury

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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)

## High Frequency Ventilation: Potential Benefits

- Effects due to small tidal volumes:
  - » decreased intrathoracic pressures
    - decreased intracranial pressures
    - improved hemodynamics
    - decreased VILI

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## Detrimental Effects of HFV

- $V_A \sim V_t f^2$ : flows are much higher than CMV
  - » humidification of gases
  - » necrotizing tracheobronchitis
  - » auto-PEEP, especially in patients with airways obstruction
- Lack of familiarity with HFV
- Monitoring of patients
  - » physical exam

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**HFV – how does  
it work?**

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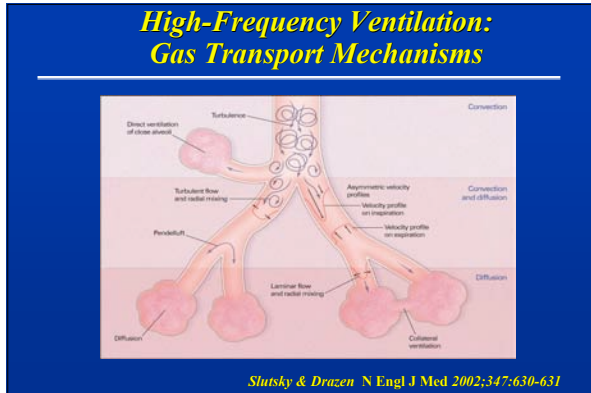
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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)



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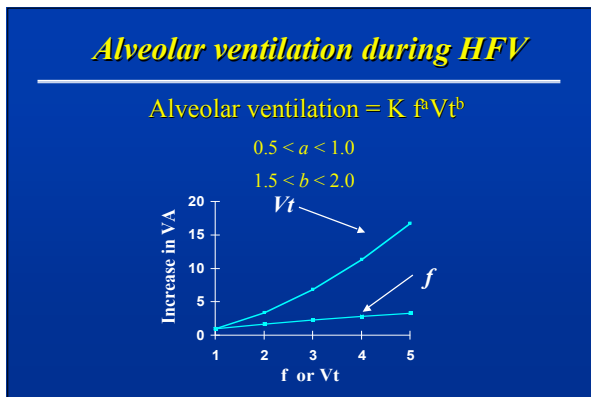
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- High Frequency Ventilation: Strategies**
- Ventilation
  - Oxygenation
  - Lung injury

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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)

## HFV Strategies: Ventilation

- $V_t$  depends on a number of factors (HFPPV, HFJV)
  - »  $V_t \downarrow$  as  $f \uparrow$
  - »  $V_t$  dependent on ET tube diameter, compliance
- Strategies different during HFV compared to CMV
  - »  $V_A \sim V_t f$ ;
- If  $\text{PaCO}_2$  is  $\uparrow$  :
  - » ensure patent ET tube
  - $\uparrow$  driving pressure;  $\uparrow$  Inspiratory time
  - » depending on ventilator and settings:  $\downarrow f$  or  $\uparrow f$
  - » Deflate ETT cuff

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## HFV Strategies: Oxygenation

- Basic concepts similar to CMV
  - » use  $F_{\text{I}}\text{O}_2$  the same way as during CMV
  - »  $\text{PaO}_2 \uparrow$  with lung recruitment
- *The Challenge*: recruit lung volume as much as possible without affecting hemodynamics
  - » CMV:  $\uparrow$  lung volume - PEEP,  $\uparrow T_p$ ,  $\uparrow V_t$  (or pressure),  $\uparrow f$ 
    - ( $P_{\text{aw}}$  measured but not directly manipulated)
  - » HFV:  $\uparrow$  lung volume -  $\uparrow P_{\text{aw}}$ , driving pressure,  $\uparrow \text{I:E}$

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VILI and High  
Frequency Ventilation

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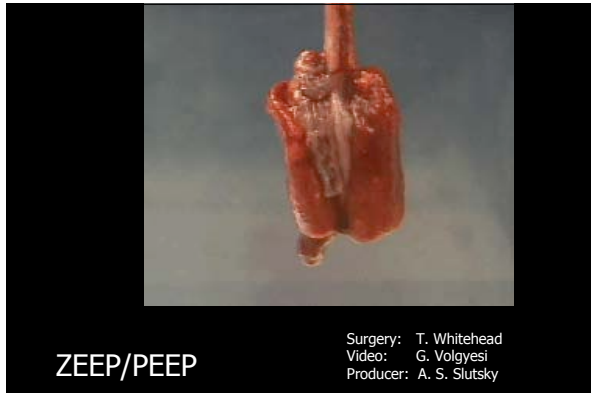
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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)




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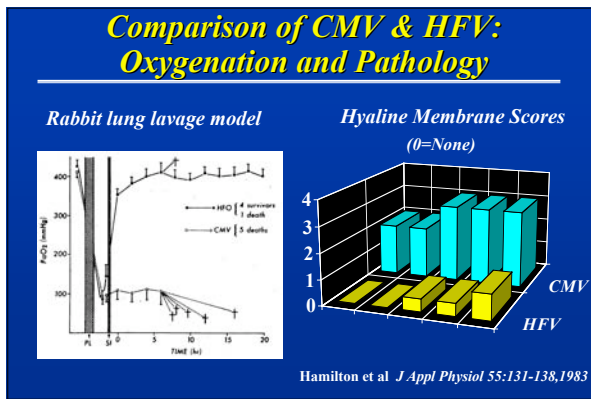
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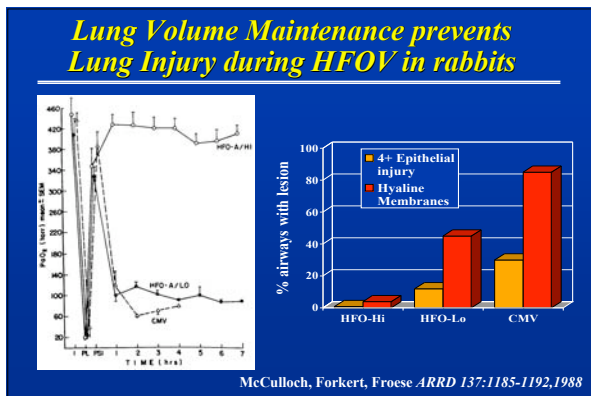
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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)

**Effects of PEEP on Hyaline Membrane Formation in a rabbit model of neonatal RDS**

- Purpose:** To examine whether using PEEP above the inflection point reduces lung injury
- Methods:** lavaged rabbits
  - » ventilated with CMV
  - » peak Paw, mean Paw,  $FIO_2=1.0$  was constant in both groups

Sandhar et al *Intens Care Med* 14:538-546,1988

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**Effect of PEEP on Hyaline Membranes in Rabbits**

Sandhar et al *Intens Care Med* 14:538-546,1988

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**Ventilatory Strategy during HFV**

Decreased Lung Volumes  
- effects on surfactant  
- recruitment/de-recruitment

Injury-free zone

Increased Volume (lung stretch)  
- gross barotrauma  
- diffuse alveolar damage

Epithelial Injury      Biotrauma      Pulmonary edema

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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)

Timing of HFV  
Intervention is  
Critical

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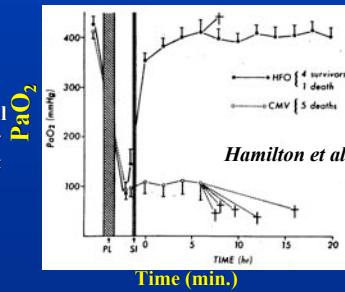
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## Timing of HFO and a Recruitment Maneuver may be Important for HFO Success

- Saline Lavaged Rabbits
- 4 hours of conventional ventilation followed by HFO with and without Sustained Inflation (30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O for 10 sec)



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Clinical Studies

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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)

## HFV for ARDS: A Pilot Study

- **Purpose:** To evaluate safety & effectiveness of HFOV using a recruitment protocol in patients with ARDS
- **Methods:** Prospective study in 17 pts with severe ARDS (LIS:  $3.81 \pm 0.23$ ; P/F:  $68.6 \pm 21.6$ ; PEEP:  $18.2 \pm 6.9$ )
  - lung recruitment strategy: increases in  $P_{aw}$  to achieve  $PaO_2 \geq 60$  with  $FiO_2 \leq 0.6$
- **Results:** 13 pts - improved OI; no significant hemodynamic consequences; survival=47%
- **Conclusions:** HFOV safe & effective in adults with severe ARDS; recruitment helpful; need RCT comparing HFV vs CV

Fort P, et al. *Crit Care Med* 1997;25:937-47

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## HFV for ARDS: A Pilot Study

### Early Intervention May Be Important

8/17 Survived	HFO started mean of 2.5 days after CMV
9/17 Died	HFO started mean of 7.2 days after CMV

Fort P, et al. *Crit Care Med* 1997;25:937-47

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## Multicenter Oscillatory ARDS RCT

Derdak et al *AJRCM* 166:801-808,2002

- Comparison of HFOV and a Pressure Control Ventilation approach in severe ARDS (>16 yrs old) in 10 University based centers
- Open lung strategies in both arms
- Limited pressures and permissive hypercapnia in both arms

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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)

## High Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation in ARDS Derdak et al AJRCCM 2002;166:801

	CV(PCV)	HFO
VT ml/kg ABW	6-10	-----
RR	35/min	5 (3-8) Hz
PEEP cmH <sub>2</sub> O	10-18	-----
mPaw cmH <sub>2</sub> O	-----	CV+5 (max 45)
Delta P cmH <sub>2</sub> O	-----	CW vibration
% Inspir time	33-66%	33%

HFO used cuff leak to improve ventilation  
HFO to CV when mPaw < 24cm H<sub>2</sub>O, FIO<sub>2</sub> < 0.5

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## Multi-center Oscillator ARDS Trial (MOATII)

	HFOV	CMV
N	75	73
Age	48	51
P/F	114	111
APACHE II	22	22
ARDS Trigger		
Sepsis	47%	47%
Pulm	19%	16%
Trauma	21%	18%
Other	13%	19%

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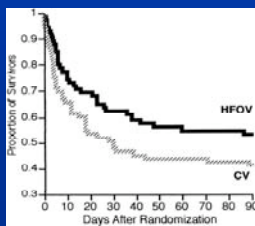
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## Results

Derdak et al AJRCCM 166:801-808,2002

- No significant differences in:
  - » hemodynamics, oxygenation failure, ventilation failure, barotrauma, mucus plugging




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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)

Can the same decrease in injury be obtained using CMV and an appropriate lung protection strategy?

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## Comparison of lung protection strategies using conventional and HFO ventilation

- **Hypothesis:**
  - » HFV would afford better protection against VILI than lung protection approaches using conventional ventilation
- **Key Issue:**
  - » how to chose optimum conventional ventilatory strategies
- **Rationale for study design:**
  - » use strategies that have been shown to be effective in other studies

Imai, Nakagawa, Ito, Kawano, Slutsky, Miyasaka

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## Comparison of lung protection strategies using conventional and HFO ventilation

- **Methods:**
  - » rabbit lung lavage model
  - » 4 groups: CONTROL: PEEP 5 cmH<sub>2</sub>O; Vt 12 ml/kg; MAP 15  
*Protective strategies:*
    - (1) PEEP > Pinf; Vt=5-6 ml/kg (AMATO-like )
    - (2) PEEP 10 cmH<sub>2</sub>O; Vt 5-6 ml/kg; MAP 15 (NIH-like)
    - (3) HFV MAP 15 cmH<sub>2</sub>O; f 15 Hz
  - » all groups ventilated for 4 hours
- **Results:** group 1: severe hypotension; pneumothoraces; therefore, not studied further

Imai, Nakagawa, Ito, Kawano, Slutsky, Miyasaka JAP 2001;91:1836-1844

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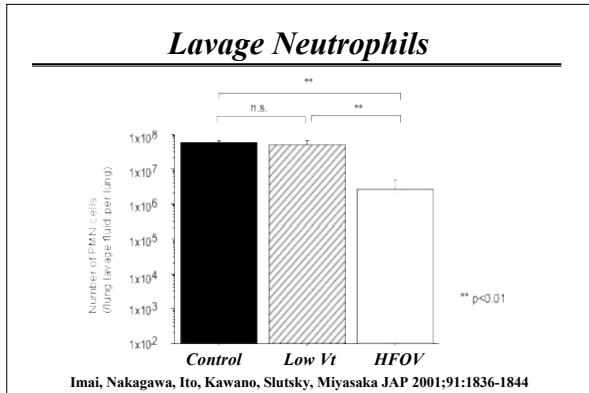
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# High Frequency Ventilation (HFV-1.PPT)




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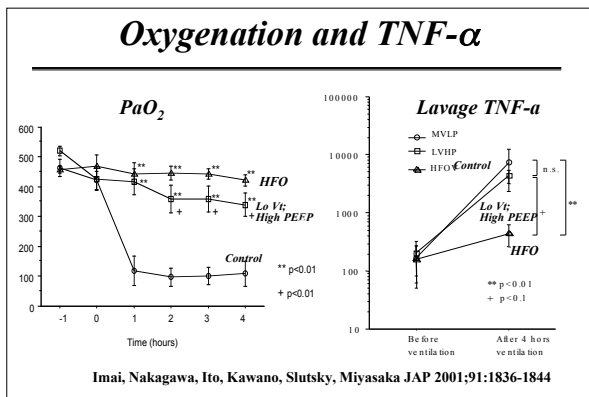
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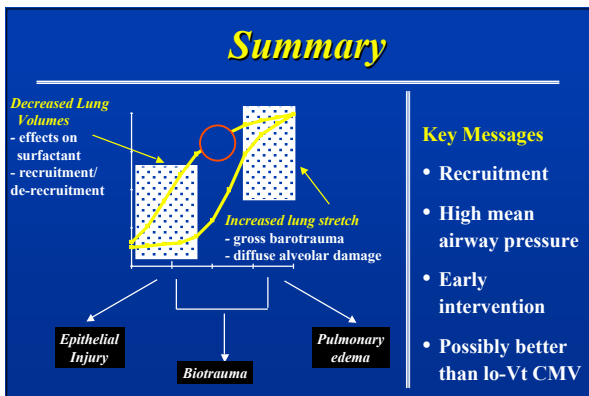
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