

# THE ROLE OF ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ARDS

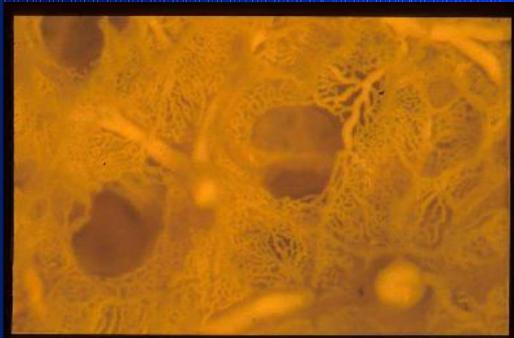
**FOCUS ON RV FUNCTION**

**Antoine Vieillard-Baron, Boulogne, France**

# ARDS MAY DEGRADE RV FUNCTION BY INCREASING AFTERLOAD

- By causing damage to the pulmonary circulation

- By inducing pulmonary vascular remodeling



W Zapol

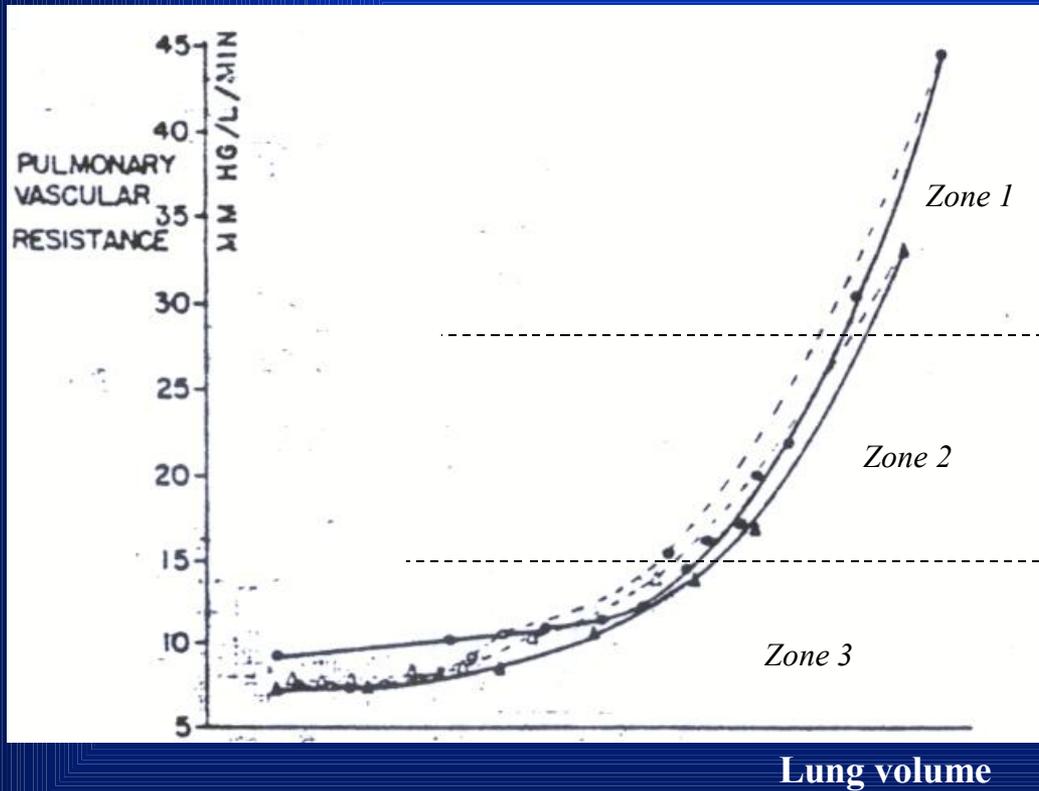
Table 1.–Factors contributing to pulmonary hypertension in acute respiratory distress syndrome

Functional	Mediator-induced vasoconstriction Hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction
Structural	Vascular compression by oedema fluid or fibrosis Vascular wall remodelling Thromboembolism Reduced lung volume

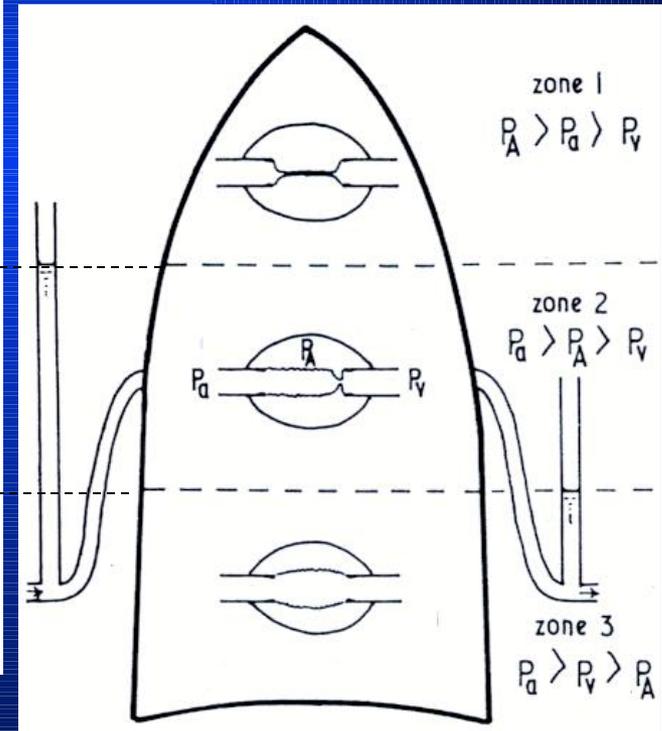
Moloney Eur Respir J 2003

# MECHANICAL VENTILATION MAY ALSO DEGRADE RV FUNCTION

Whittenberger JAP 1960



West JAP 1964



# CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH EFFECTS: ACP

LV long axis view

LV short axis view

No ACP



ACP



RV diastolic overload

RV systolic overload

# ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY PERMITS RESPIRATORY SUPPORT TO BE ADAPTED TO RV FUNCTION

**Towards a “right ventricular protective  
approach”**

	“historical” ARDS (n = 33)	“recent” ARDS (n = 37)
TV (ml/kg)	13 ± 2	9 ± 2*
EIP (cm H <sub>2</sub> O)	39 ± 4	25 ± 4*
EEP (cm H <sub>2</sub> O)	10 ± 4	6 ± 4*
PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mm Hg)	36 ± 6	51 ± 10*

Jardin ICM 1999

Monitoring

Incidence of Acute Cor Pulmonale

61%  
Jardin CCM 1985

25%  
Vieillard-Baron CCM 2001

Mortality  
64%

Mortality  
32%

|

ADAPT PLATEAU PRESSURE

# Predictors of ACP

23 ARDS 1985

Jardin CCM 1985

75 ARDS 1996-2001

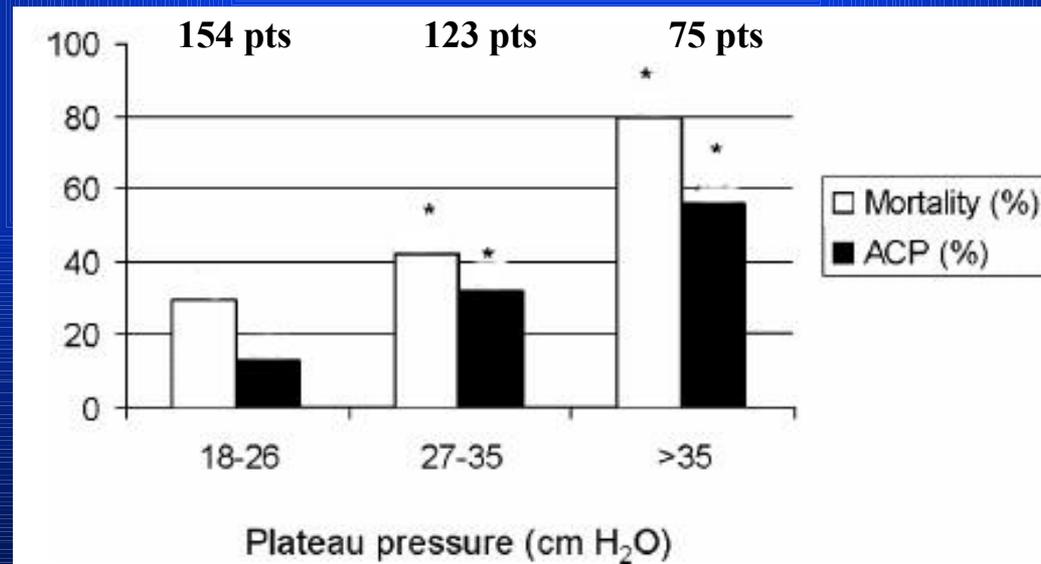
Vieillard-Baron CCM 2001

	No ACP (65)	ACP (33)	univariate	multivariate
Age	52 ± 17	48 ± 16	NS	
IGS II	54 ± 17	51 ± 13	NS	
PaO <sub>2</sub> /FIO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	131 ± 53	104 ± 31	0.005	NS
PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	45 ± 10	45 ± 13	NS	
TV (ml/kg)	9.3 ± 2.3	10.7 ± 2.8	0.1	NS
Crs (ml/cm H <sub>2</sub> O)	38 ± 8	31 ± 7	0.0000	NS
<b>Plateau (cm H<sub>2</sub>O)</b>	<b>25 ± 7</b>	<b>37 ± 12</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.04</b>
PEEP(cm H <sub>2</sub> O)	6 ± 4	10 ± 4	0.0000	NS

## 1980-2006 352 ARDS with ECHO

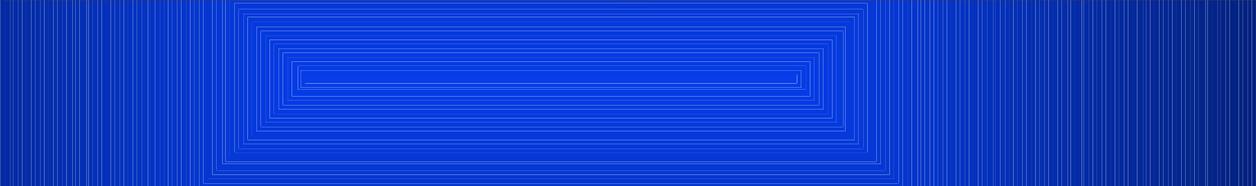
**1980-1992**  
156 ARDS  
No limitation in PP

**1993-2006**  
196 ARDS  
Low stretch strategy



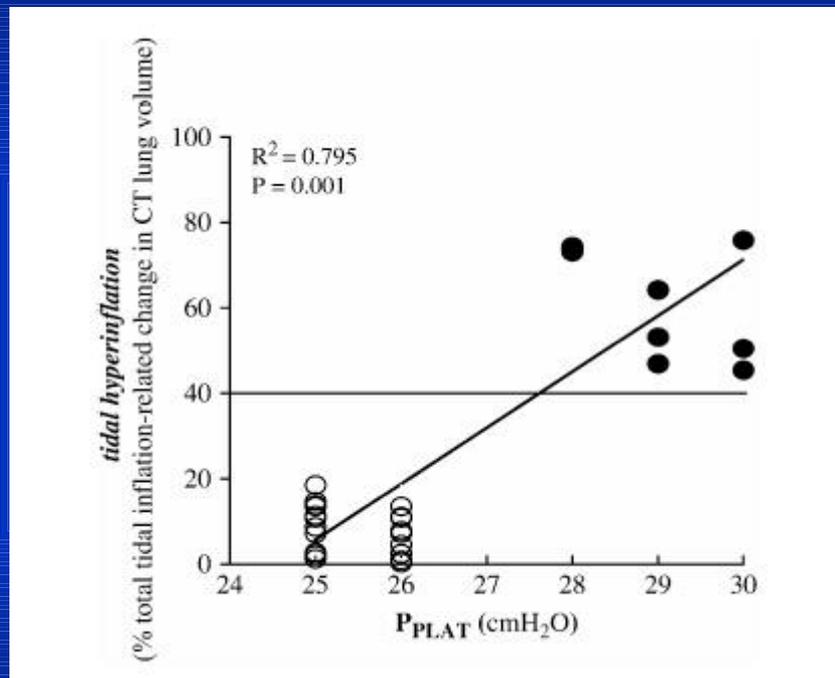
**400 x 25**  
**PEEP 5**  
**PP 33**

**SAP 92 mmHg**



**350 x 25**  
**PEEP 5**  
**PP 26**

**SAP 123 mmHg**

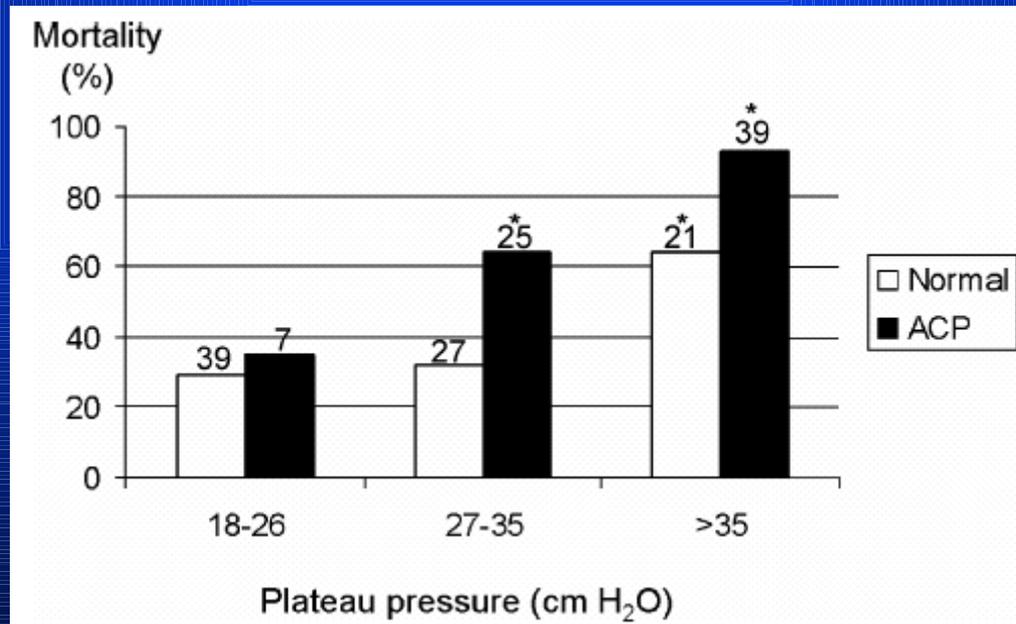


Terragni et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2007

## 1980-2006 352 ARDS with ECHO

**1980-1992**  
156 ARDS  
No limitation in PP

**1993-2006**  
196 ARDS  
Low stretch strategy



Parameters

Odds ratio

PP, PEEP

**Monchi**  
AJRCCM 1998  
1992-1995

Pra > Ppao

5.1 [1.5-17.1]

PP 31 [27-38]

**Squara**  
ICM 1998  
1985-1987

RVSW/LVSW  
(%)

[10-35]

High PP

**Richard C**  
SRLF 2004  
1999-2001

Pra > Ppao

2.11 [1.10-4.03]

?

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**Vieillard-Baron**  
CCM 2001  
1996-2001

ACP ECHO

NS

PP < 27  
PEEP 7 ± 3  
Prone position

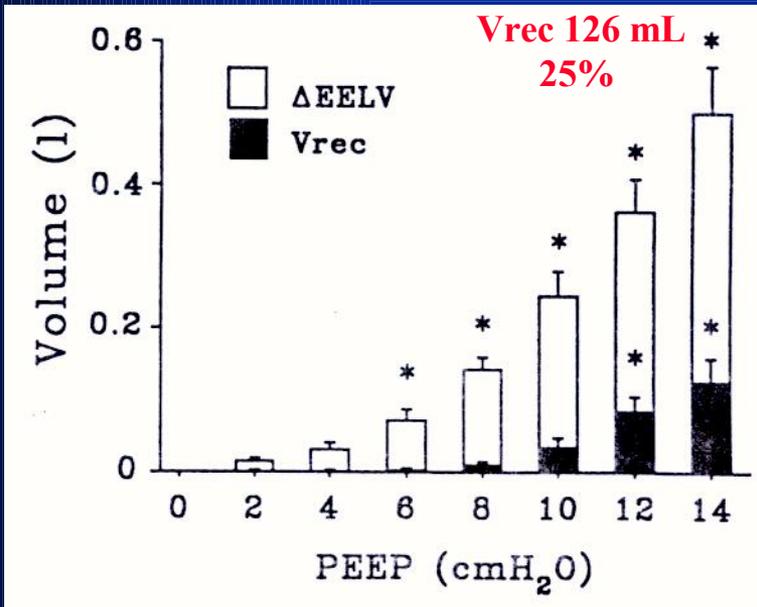
**128 ARDS between 1998 and 2006**  
**PEEP 6 +/- 1 cmH<sub>2</sub>O [5-9]**

C <sub>rs</sub> ml/cmH <sub>2</sub> O	n	TV ml/kg	Pplateau cmH <sub>2</sub> O	P/F <sub>3</sub> mmHg	PaCO <sub>2</sub> mmHg	PP n (%)
< 20	10	5.1±0.3	29±1	99±49	59±11	6 (60)
20-25	26	6.2±0.5	27±3	104±48	49±11	14 (54)
26-30	28	7.7±0.7	26±2	134±68	47±10	7 (25)
31-35	16	8.2±0.6	23±3	145±58	45±7	3 (19)
36-40	30	8.3±0.4	22±3	164±75	46±9	4 (13)
> 40	18	8.6±0.4	20±2	161±76	40±7	2 (11)

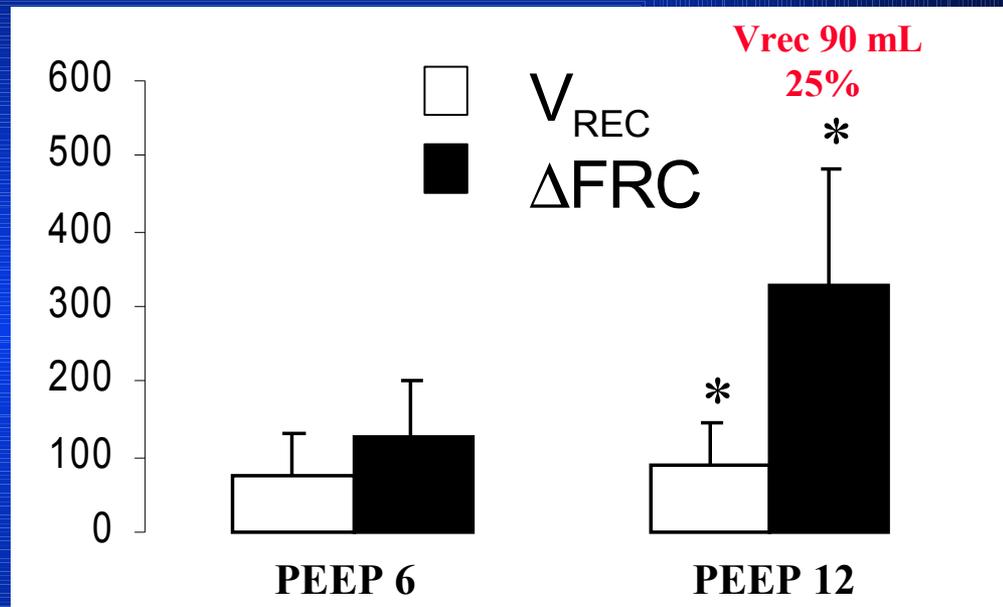


II

LIMIT PEEP

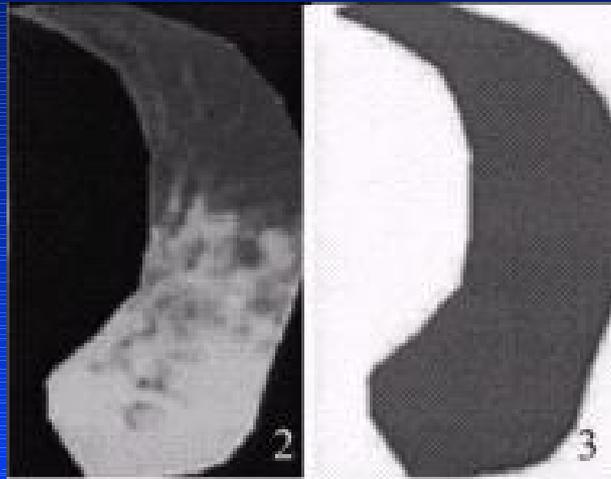


Valta JCC 1993

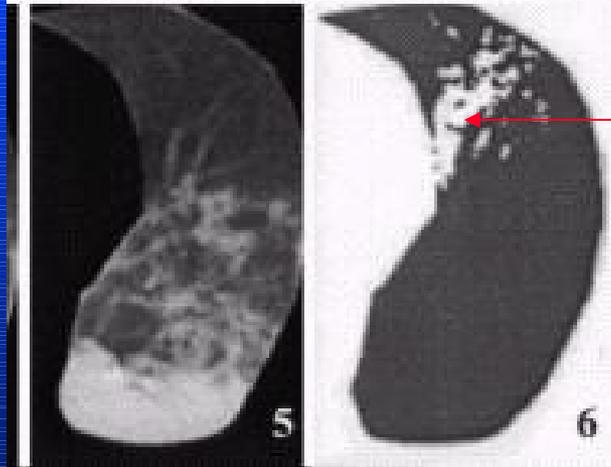


Vieillard-Baron ICM 2003

**ZEEP**

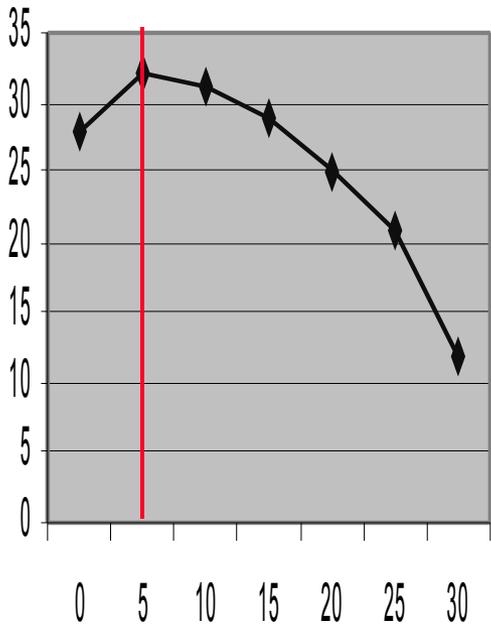


**PEEP 15**



Rouby CCM 2004

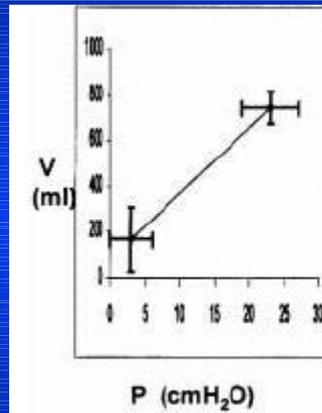
Crs ( ml/cm H<sub>2</sub>O)



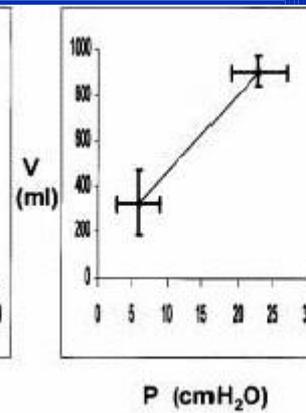
PEEP

Jardin N Engl J Med 1981

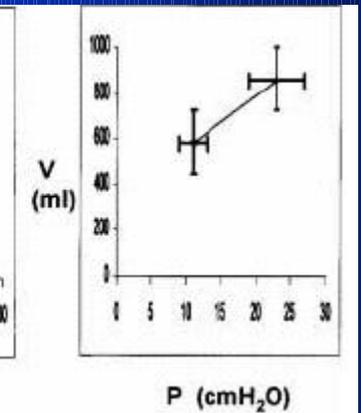
ZEEP



PEEP 6 ± 2



PEEP 11 ± 4

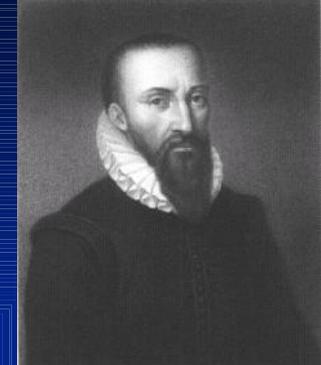


Vieillard-Baron AJRCCM 2002



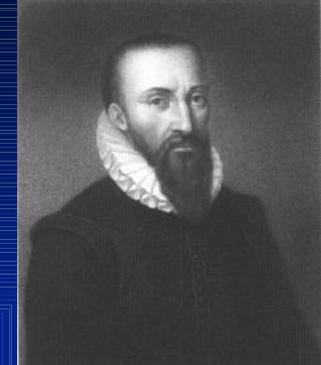
- **Prospective and preliminary study**

- 2 French centers (AP-HM)
- 11 patients with severe ARDS
- P/F 88 [60-110]



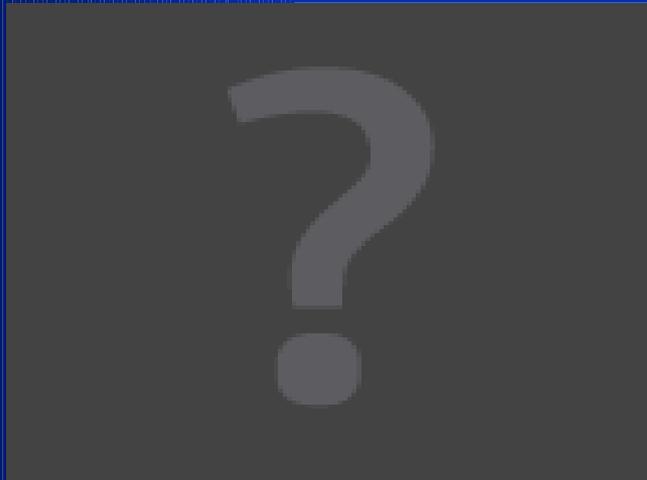
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	MODE A	MODE B
PEEP (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	6 [5-7]	12 [11-12]*
TV (ml)	548 [468-605]	336 [260-360]*
PP (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	24 [22-27]	24 [22-27]
RR (/min)	15 [15-20]	26 [25-30]*
P/F	88 [60-110]	103 [74-138]*
PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	52 [43-68]	71 [60-94]



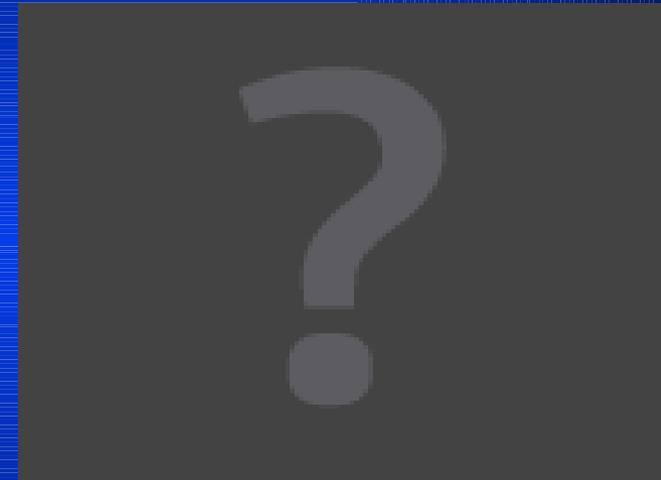
	MODE A	MODE B
HR	107 [80-114]	112 [93-118]*
BD (mmol/l)	0 [-5.4 to 1]	-3.7 [-6.45 to -0.3]*
EDA RV/LV	0.6 [0.6-0.8]	0.9 [0.6-1.1]*
LVEIs	1.10 [1.02-1.25]	1.19 [1.07-1.54]*
RVSI (ml/m <sup>2</sup> )	23 [21-36]	18 [11-21]*

**PEEP 7 PP 27**



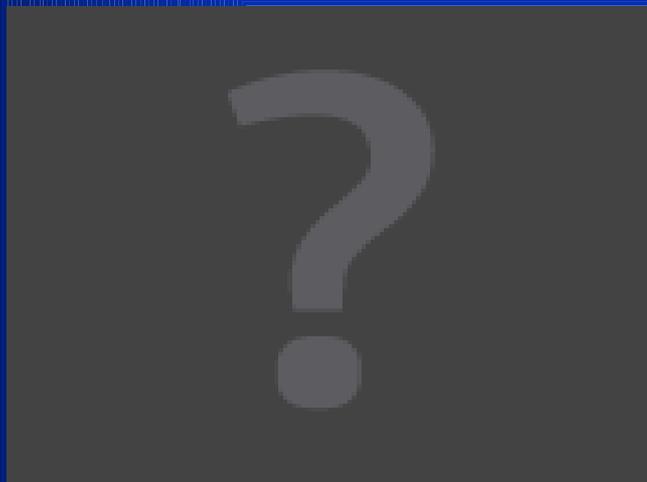
**SI<sub>RV</sub> 23 ml/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**SAP 135 mmHg**  
**HR 100/mn**

**PEEP 14 PP 27**

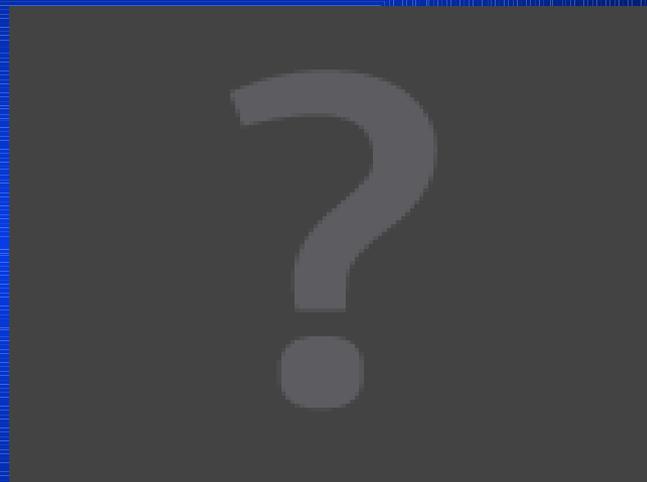


**SI<sub>RV</sub> 12 ml/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**SAP 115 mmHg**  
**HR 121/mn**

**PEEP 6 PP 28**



**PEEP 12 PP 28**

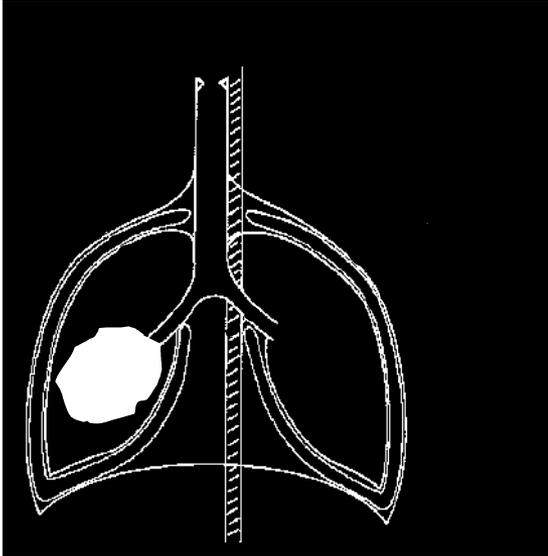


IV

EFFECT OF PaCO<sub>2</sub> ON RV  
FUNCTION

# THE CONCEPT OF “BABY LUNG”

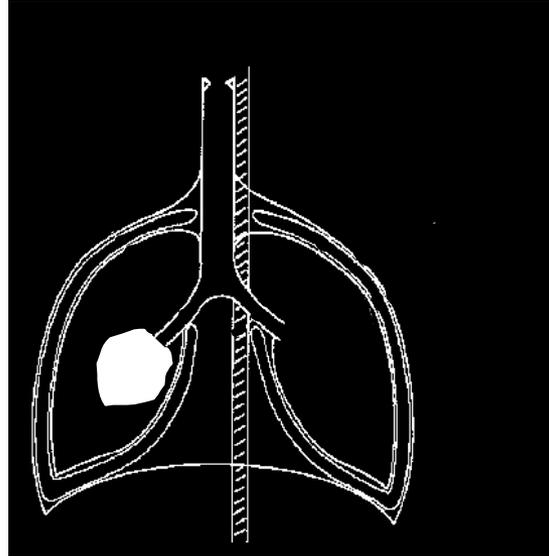
( predicted body weight : 75 kg)



**Crs 35ml/cmH<sub>2</sub>O**

Pplat 28 cm H<sub>2</sub>O  
PEEP 15 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

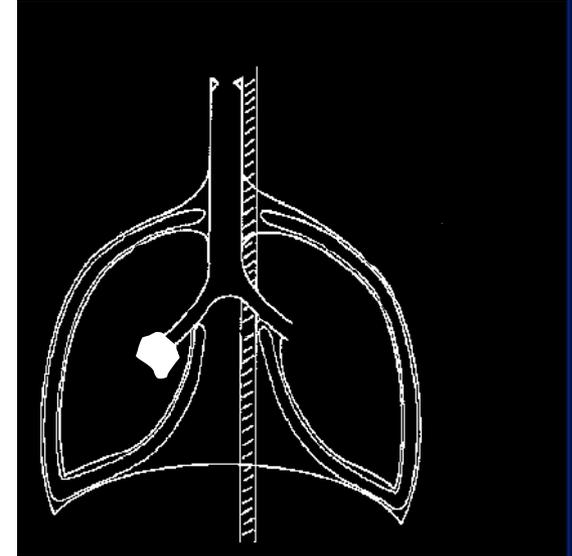
***TV : 6 ml/kg***



**Crs 25ml/cmH<sub>2</sub>O**

Pplat 28 cm H<sub>2</sub>O  
PEEP 15 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

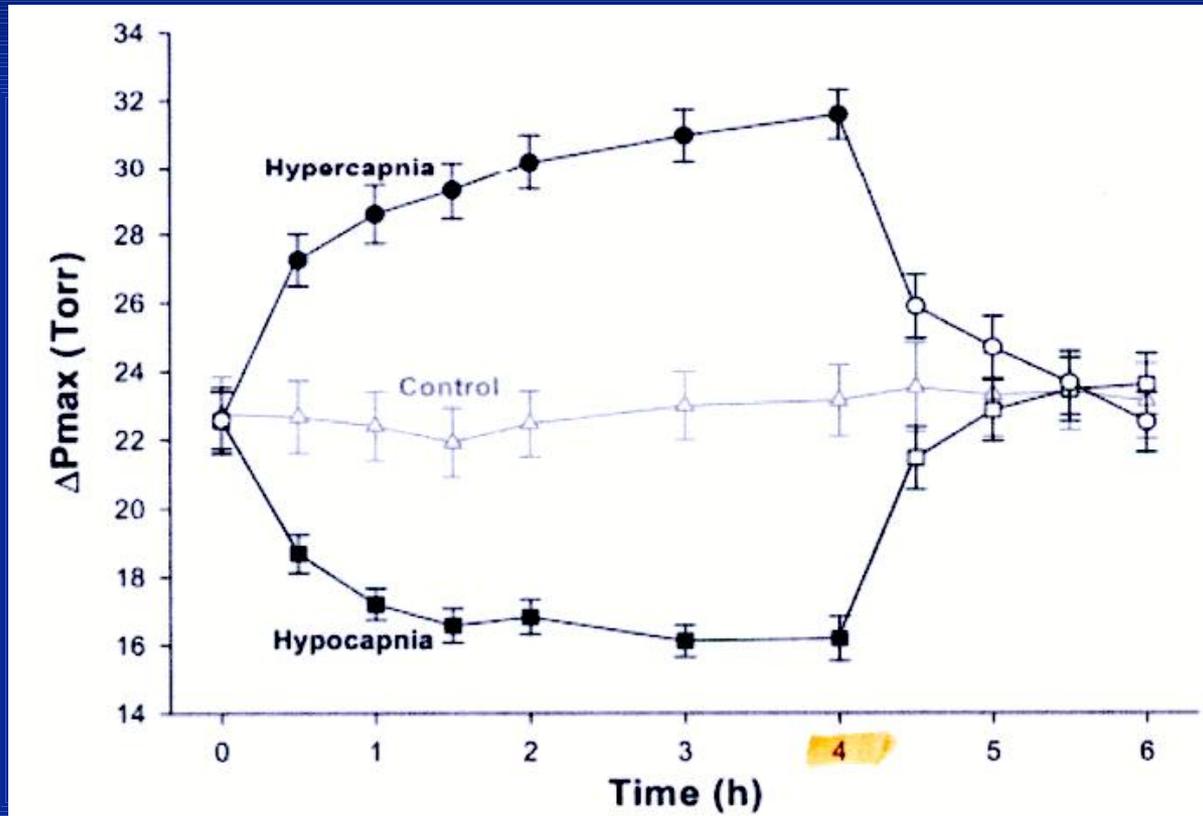
***TV : 4 ml/kg***



**Crs 15ml/cmH<sub>2</sub>O**

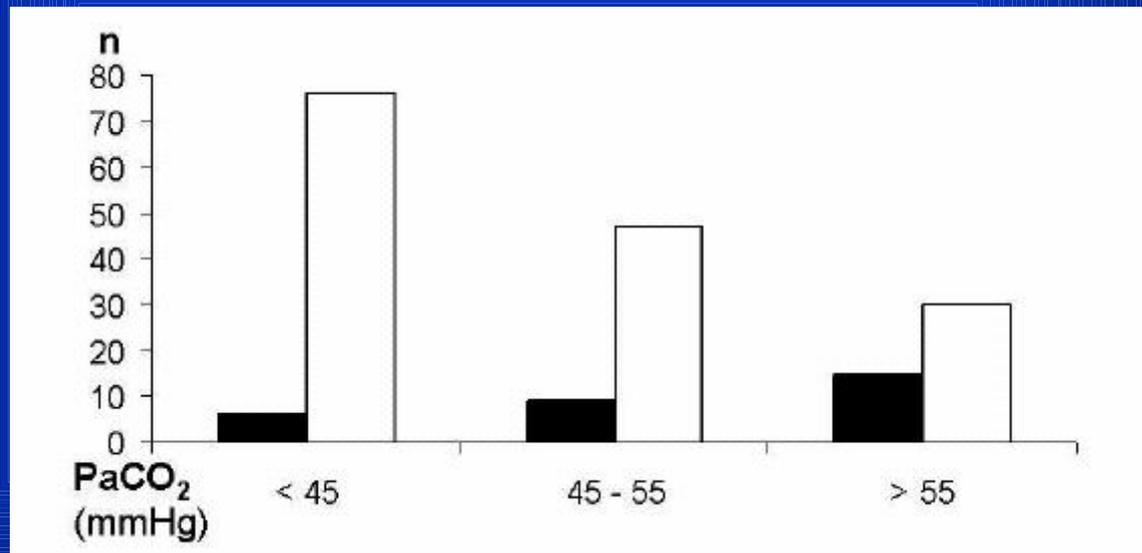
Pplat 28 cm H<sub>2</sub>O  
PEEP 15 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

***TV : 2.6 ml/kg !!!!!***



Balanos J Appl Physiol 2003

ICM 2007



# SO, HYPERCAPNIA SHOULD BE LIMITED

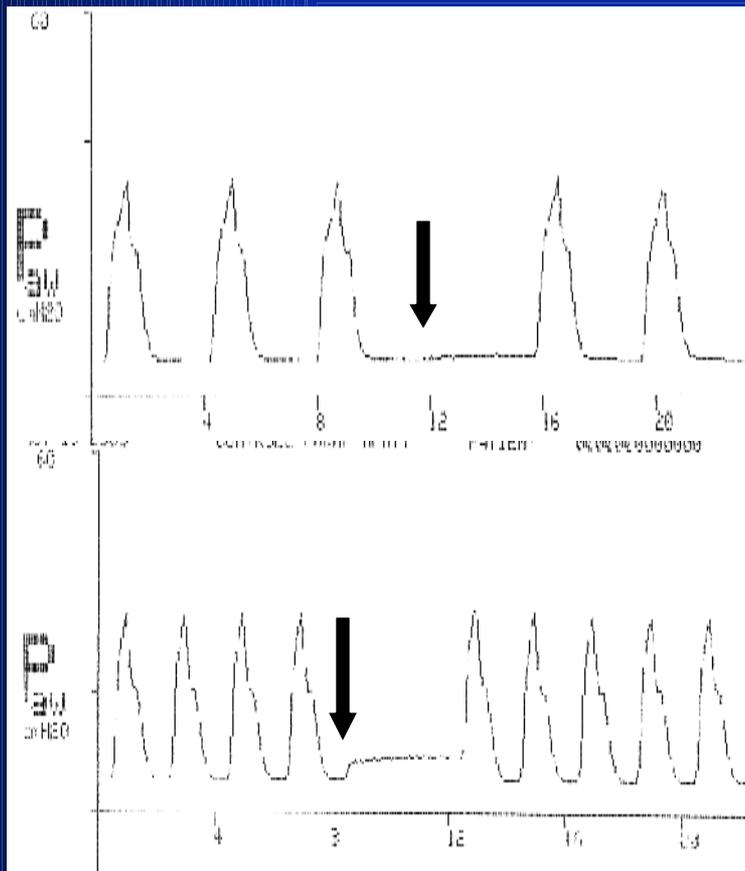


Table 4. Comparison between Doppler hemodynamic measurements obtained with a respiratory rate (RR) of 15 breaths/min (RR 15) and a respiratory rate of 30 breaths/min (RR 30)

	RR 15	RR 30
ICT, msec	46 ± 18	60 ± 18 <sup>a</sup>
FP, msec	234 ± 36	230 ± 35 <sup>b</sup>
V <sub>MAX</sub> , m/sec	0.88 ± 0.20	0.79 ± 0.17 <sup>a</sup>
PA <sub>VTI</sub> , cm	12.9 ± 2.3	11.6 ± 2.6 <sup>a</sup>
IVC diam, mm	18 ± 5	21 ± 5 <sup>a</sup>
HR, beats/min	115 ± 11	115 ± 11
SI, cm <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>	29 ± 5	26 ± 5 <sup>a</sup>
CI, L/min/m <sup>2</sup>	3.3 ± 0.7	2.9 ± 0.6 <sup>a</sup>

ICT, isovolumic contraction time; FP, flow period; V<sub>MAX</sub>, peak velocity; PA<sub>VTI</sub>, pulmonary artery velocity-time integral; IVC diam, inferior vena caval diameter; HR, heart rate; SI, stroke index; CI, cardiac index.

<sup>a</sup>*p* < .05; <sup>b</sup>NS, not significant. Values are mean ± SD.

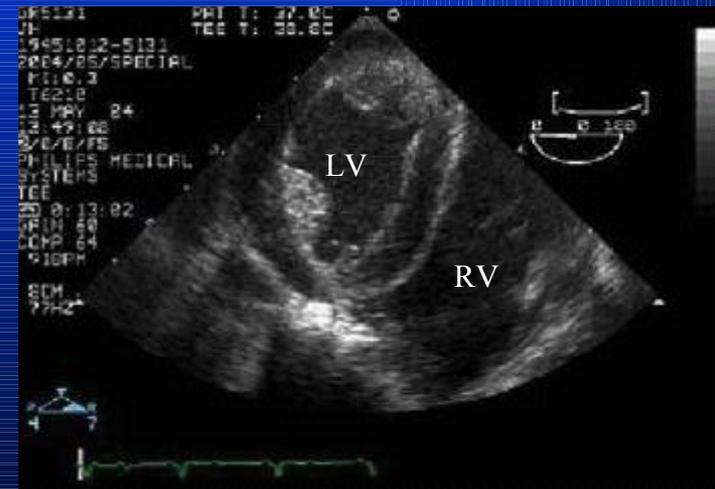
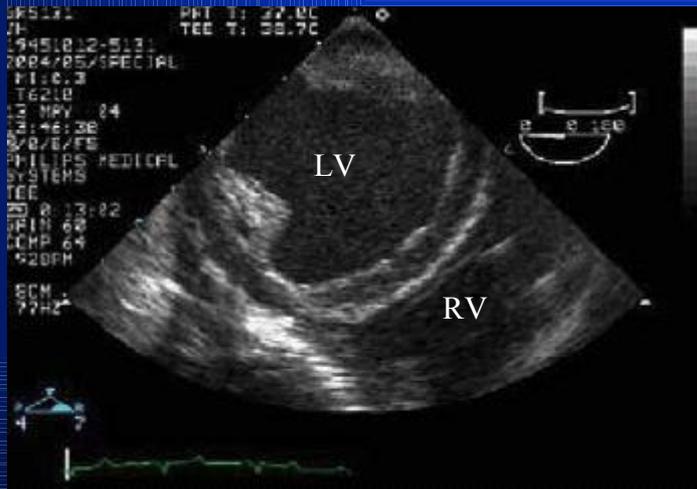
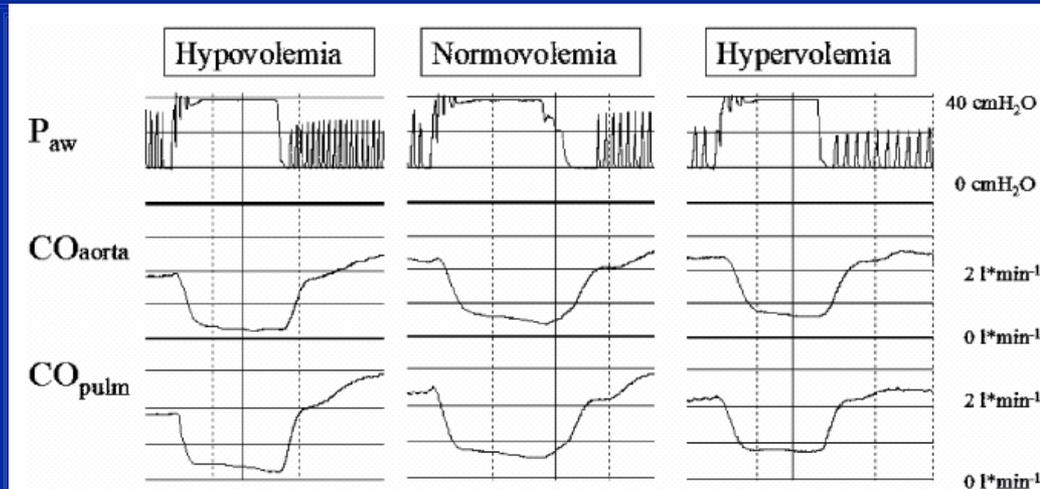
III

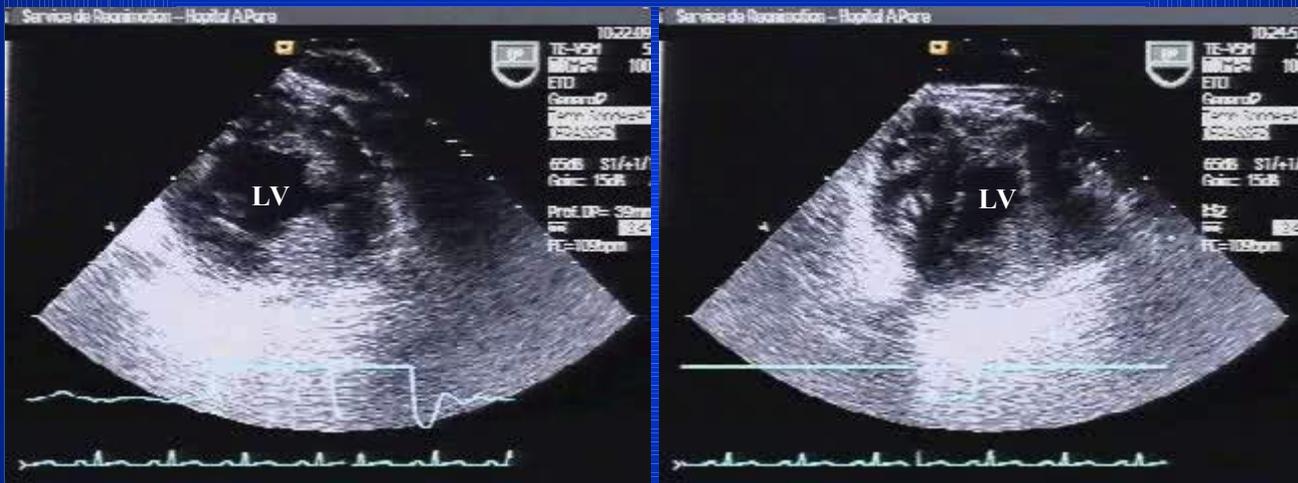
OBSERVE DELETERIOUS  
EFFECTS OF RECRUITMENT  
MANEUVERS

Jonas Nielsen  
Manja Nilsson  
Filip Fredén  
Jan Hultman  
Ulrica Alström  
Jesper Kjærgaard  
Göran Hedenstierna  
Anders Larsson

# Central hemodynamics during lung recruitment maneuvers at hypovolemia, normovolemia and hypervolemia. A study by echocardiography and continuous pulmonary artery flow measurements in lung-injured pigs

ICM 2006





A

B

V

## HOW TO DO?

1- To improve oxygenation

2- To protect the right ventricle

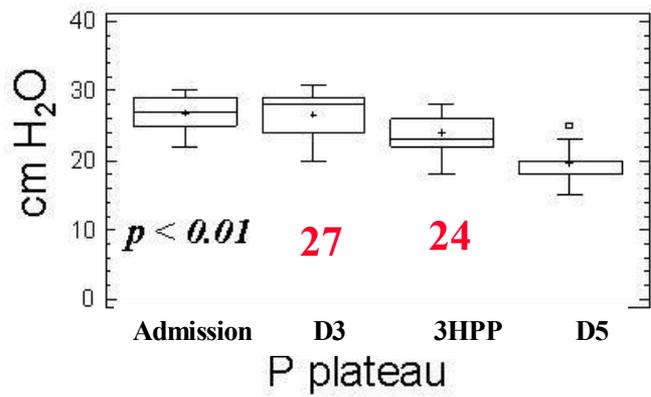
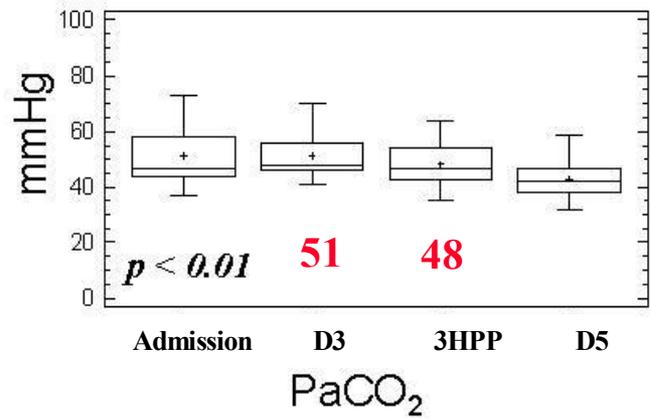
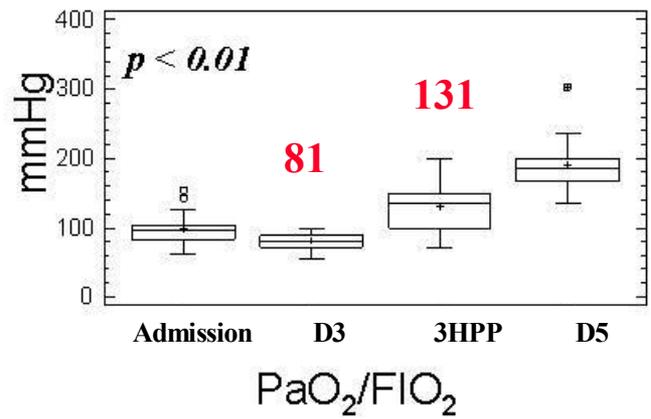
- by limiting PP
- by limiting PEEP
- by limiting hypercapnia

# LOW STRETCH STRATEGY 1994-2006

Crit Care Med 2003

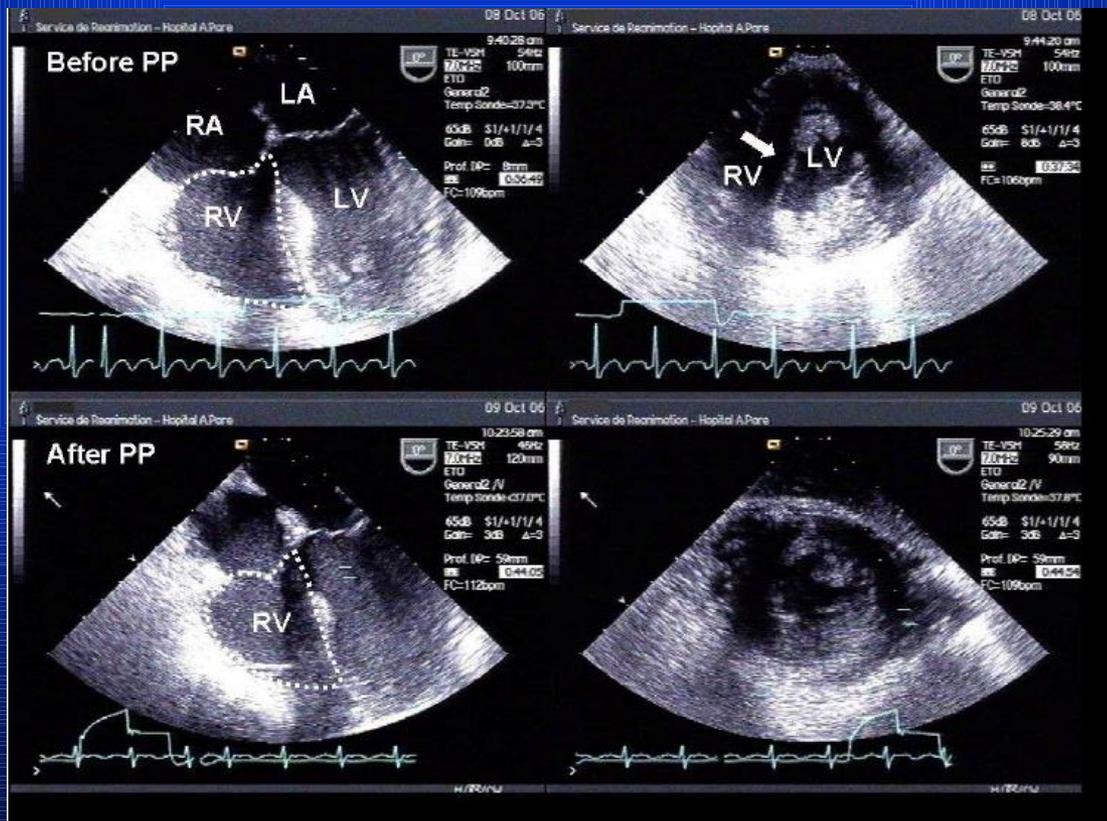
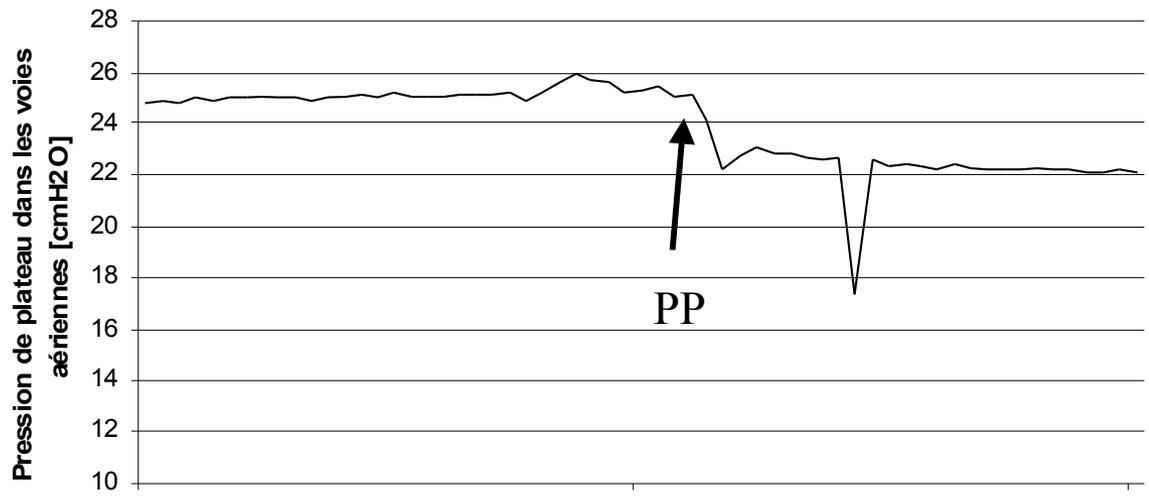
## 219 patients with ARDS

- 55 years old
- SAPS II 55, predicted mortality rate 50%
- Crs 33 ml/cmH<sub>2</sub>O
- **Echo at Day 1, 2, 3**
- Adapt plateau pressure to RV function
- Limit PEEP between 5 to 7 cmH<sub>2</sub>O in all patients
- Prone position in severely hypoxemic patients or in patients with ACP
  - » (30% of patients)
- **Hospital mortality rate 31%**



	Before PP	After 18h PP	p value
<i>Group 1 (n=21)</i>			
Plateau pressure (cm H <sub>2</sub> O)	27±3	25±3	0.000
PaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	74±18	115±40	0.000
PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	54±8	50±9	0.005

	Before PP	After 18 h of PP	p value
<i>Group 1 (n=21)</i>			
SAP (mmHg)	115±12	117±14	ns
HR (beats/min)	107±15	100±13	0.019
CI (L/min/m <sup>2</sup> )	2.9±0.8	3.4±0.8	0.013
RVEDA/LVEDA	0.91±0.22*	0.61±0.21	0.000
Eccentricity	1.5±0.2*	1.1±0.1	0.000
LVEDV (ml/ m <sup>2</sup> )	45±13*	64±21	0.000
LVEF (%)	58±11	60±9	ns





THANK YOU