

POSTER PRESENTATION
Open Access

New device to support patients with acute respiratory distress: high flow, nebulization and oxygen therapy with automated FiO₂ titration

F Lellouche^{1*}, E L'Her², P-A Bouchard³, M Delorme⁴, T Elfaramawy⁵, B Gosselin⁵

From ESICM LIVES 2015

Berlin, Germany. 3-7 October 2015

Introduction

Hyperoxia induced hypercapnia has been described more than 60 years ago [1] and first recommendations to avoid hyperoxia in COPD patients were provided more than 50 years ago [2]. Alarm bell was recently raised [3] after the demonstration that high oxygen flows could increase mortality in patients with respiratory distress [4].

Objectives

To develop a device continuously adjusting FiO₂ with high flows of air/oxygen based on the FreeO₂ system that titrates oxygen flow delivered to patients with the aim to maintain a constant oxygenation [5].

Methods

The FreeO₂ system was modified to allow a mixture of oxygen and air administration with a constant gas flow. The proportion of oxygen is based on an advanced closed loop to maintain a constant SpO₂. We compare this new prototype with Optiflow set with minimal FiO₂ (35%). Both devices are set at 30L/min, and we plan to recruit 10 healthy subjects'. The experimental conditions are the following: healthy subjects will initially breath room air (5 minutes), followed by 5 minutes of induced hypoxemia (nitrogen administration), and return to initial conditions (breathing room air for 5 minutes). We record SpO₂, respiratory rate, heart rate and FiO₂ delivered.

Results

We will present results of this comparison in 10 healthy subjects. Initial data demonstrate the feasibility to deliver variable oxygen flows administered with air at high flows

(from 20 to 60L/min). In this study, the flow is maintained constant at 30L/min. During nitrogen administration to the healthy subjects, with the new prototype controlling oxygen/air administration, the oxygen increases (leading to a FiO₂ increase) to maintain constant the SpO₂ level (set at 94% in this study), and the air flow decreases to maintain constant the total flow (30L/min). After cessation of nitrogen, the oxygen flow (and FiO₂) are automatically reduced (Figure). In the first included subjects, with Optiflow, hyperoxia is present during the first and third condition (breathing room air) and hypoxemia occur during nitrogen administration.

Conclusions

This new device may help to optimize oxygenation avoiding hypoxemia and hyperoxia during high flow oxygen therapy.

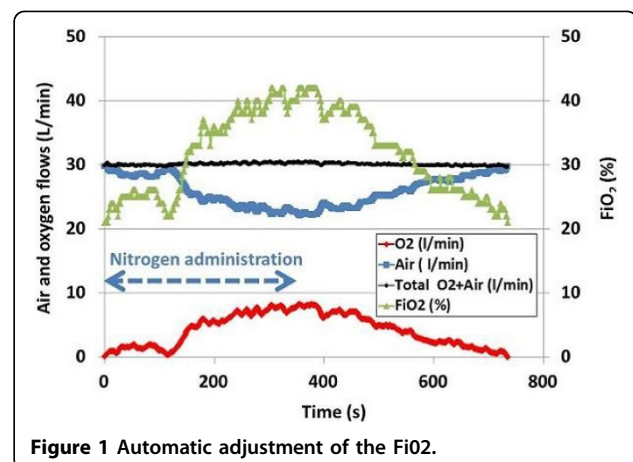


Figure 1 Automatic adjustment of the FiO₂.

¹Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et de Pneumologie de Québec, Lac-Beauport, Canada

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Grant Acknowledgement

Fond de recherche en Santé du Québec, Canadian Foundation for Innovation

Authors' details

¹Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et de Pneumologie de Québec, Lac-Beauport, Canada. ²CHRU Brest, Brest, France. ³Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et de Pneumologie de Québec, Québec, Canada. ⁴CHU Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France. ⁵Université Laval, Département de Génie Électrique et Informatique, Québec, Canada.

Published: 1 October 2015

References

1. Davies CE, Mackinnon J: Neurological effects of oxygen in chronic cor pulmonale. *Lancet* 1949.
2. Campbell EJ: A method of controlled oxygen administration which reduces the risk of carbon-dioxide retention. *Lancet* 1960.
3. Beasley R, *et al*: High-concentration oxygen therapy in COPD. *Lancet* 2011.
4. Austin MA, *et al*: Effect of high flow oxygen on mortality in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients in prehospital setting: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* 2010.
5. Lellouche F, L'her E: Automated oxygen flow titration to maintain constant oxygenation. *Respir Care* 2012.

doi:10.1186/2197-425X-3-S1-A276

Cite this article as: Lellouche *et al*: New device to support patients with acute respiratory distress: high flow, nebulization and oxygen therapy with automated FiO2 titration. *Intensive Care Medicine Experimental* 2015 **3**(Suppl 1):A276.

Submit your manuscript to a SpringerOpen[®] journal and benefit from:

- Convenient online submission
- Rigorous peer review
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Open access: articles freely available online
- High visibility within the field
- Retaining the copyright to your article

Submit your next manuscript at ► springeropen.com
