

Extracorporeal CO₂ Removal During Renal Replacement Therapy to Allow Lung-Protective Ventilation in Patients With COVID-19–Associated Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

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Abstract The aim of this retrospective multicenter observational study is to test the feasibility and safety of a combined extracorporeal CO₂ removal (ECCO₂R) plus renal replacement therapy (RRT) system to use an ultraprotective ventilator setting while maintaining (1) an effective support of renal function and (2) values of pH within the physiologic limits in a cohort of coronavirus infectious disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients. Among COVID-19 patients admitted to the intensive care unit of 9 participating hospitals, 27 patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and acute kidney injury (AKI) requiring invasive mechanical ventilation undergoing ECCO₂R-plus-RRT treatment were included in the analysis. The treatment allowed to reduce V_T from 6.0±0.6 mL/kg at baseline to 4.8±0.8, 4.6±1.0, and 4.3±0.3 mL/kg, driving pressure (ΔP) from 19.8±2.5 cm H₂O to 14.8±3.6, 14.38±4.1 and 10.2±1.6 cm H₂O after 24 hours, 48 hours, and at discontinuation of ECCO₂R-plus-RRT (T3), respectively (*p* < 0.001). PaCO₂ and pH remained stable. Plasma creatinine decreased over the study period from 3.30±1.27 to 1.90±1.30 and 1.27±0.90 mg/dL after 24 and 48 hours of treatment, respectively (*p* < 0.01). No

patient-related events associated with the extracorporeal system were reported. These data show that in patients with COVID-19–induced ARDS and AKI, ECCO₂R-plus-RRT is effective in allowing ultraprotective ventilator settings while maintaining an effective support of renal function and values of pH within physiologic limits. *ASAIO Journal* 2023; 69:36–42

Key Words: ECCO₂R, RRT, COVID-19, ultraprotective ventilation

Although most of the patients affected by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection have a favorable outcome, pneumonia and severe hypoxemia can lead to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), which is associated with a high mortality rate.¹

Lung-protective strategies are the mainstay of mechanical ventilation in patients with ARDS, as the use of a tidal volume (V_T) of 6 mL/kg predicted body weight (PBW) and end-inspiratory plateau pressures (P_{PLAT}) <30 cm H₂O improves survival.² However, several studies showed that conventional protective ventilatory settings may not systematically protect the lungs from ventilator-induced lung injury (VILI).^{3–5} Ultraprotective strategies (*i.e.*, V_T as low as 4 mL/kg and P_{PLAT} ≤25 cm H₂O), integrated by extracorporeal CO₂ removal (ECCO₂R) to minimize the risk of severe respiratory acidosis caused by the reduction in minute ventilation, have therefore been proposed to further minimize the risk of VILI.⁶ It has been recently proposed that ECCO₂R could be performed adapting conventional renal replacement platforms to incorporate a membrane lung to allow CO₂ elimination allowing extracorporeal support of both respiratory and renal function.^{7,8} This may be of interest for patients with COVID-19 ARDS because (1) acute kidney injury (AKI) is common among critically ill COVID-19 patients, with ~20% of the patients requiring renal replacement therapy (RRT)⁹; (2) mechanical ventilation is an independent risk factor for mortality in patients with AKI^{10,11}; (3) high dead space and low compliance of the respiratory system often occurring in patients with COVID-19–associated ARDS may limit the efficacy of conventional protective ventilatory settings.^{1,12,13}

The current study set out to examine whether in patients with COVID-19–induced ARDS and AKI, the use of ECCO₂R during RRT allows the use of ultraprotective ventilator settings while maintaining (1) an effective support of renal function and (2) values of pH within the physiologic limits.

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Methods

The study was conducted retrospectively reviewing electronic records of patients enrolled in clinical database collected in the period January 2020–June 2021. Institutional Review Boards of nine Italian hospitals (Policlinico Umberto I [Sapienza Università di Roma]; Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria [Università di Sassari]; Ospedale Papa Giovanni XXIII Bergamo; Ospedale Sant'Eugenio Roma; IRCCS Policlinico di Sant'Orsola [Alma Mater Studiorum, Università di Bologna], Policlinico di Modena [Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia]; AOU San Giovanni di Dio e Ruggi D'Aragona, [University of Salerno]; Ospedali Riuniti Marche Nord Pesaro; Spedali Civili Brescia) approved the study protocol. Consent was obtained according to institutional indications.

Among patients admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) of participating hospitals, patients were enrolled if they met the following inclusion criteria: worsening respiratory symptoms caused by COVID-19; mild or moderate ARDS¹⁴ requiring invasive mechanical ventilation; ΔP (i.e. the difference between end-inspiratory plateau pressure [P_{PLAT}] minus positive end-expiratory pressure [PEEP]) ≥ 15 cm H₂O¹⁵ despite the use of conventional protective ventilatory settings²; AKI requiring continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration. Exclusion criteria were duration of mechanical ventilation < 48 hours, patients eligible for extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) following Extracorporeal Life Support Organization (ELSO) criteria,¹⁶ end-stage renal disease requiring dialysis,

decompensated heart failure or acute coronary syndrome; severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; acute brain injury; and severe liver insufficiency (Child–Pugh scores > 7) or fulminant hepatic failure, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, contraindication for systemic anticoagulation, platelet < 50 g/L, catheter access to femoral vein or jugular vein impossible, pneumothorax, incomplete records for the variables of interest, “do not intubate/do not resuscitate” order.

All patients matching inclusion and exclusion criteria received ECCO₂R during RRT with the OMNI blood purification system (B.Braun Avitum AG, Melsungen, Germany) available for clinical use in all sites. This blood purification system is equipped with a polymethylpentene membrane lung (1.81 m²; Eurosets, Medolla, Italy) connected to a fresh gas flow source (100% oxygen) at a suggested rate of 8 L/min and inserted before the hemofilter (polysulphone 1.6 m²) (Figure 1). Vascular access (internal jugular vein or femoral vein or subclavian veins) was performed using a 14 French double lumen catheter (OMNl cath; B.Braun Avitum AG) inserted with the Seldinger technique. Anticoagulation was ensured by continuous infusion of heparin to maintain values of activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) ratio at 1.5–2.0 of baseline.

Patients were treated with an ultraprotective ventilatory strategy simultaneously with continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration.^{7,17} This strategy was applied with the following protocol: RRT was commenced at a blood flow of 300 mL/min and sweep gas was set at 0 L/min. V_T was reduced to 4 mL/kg

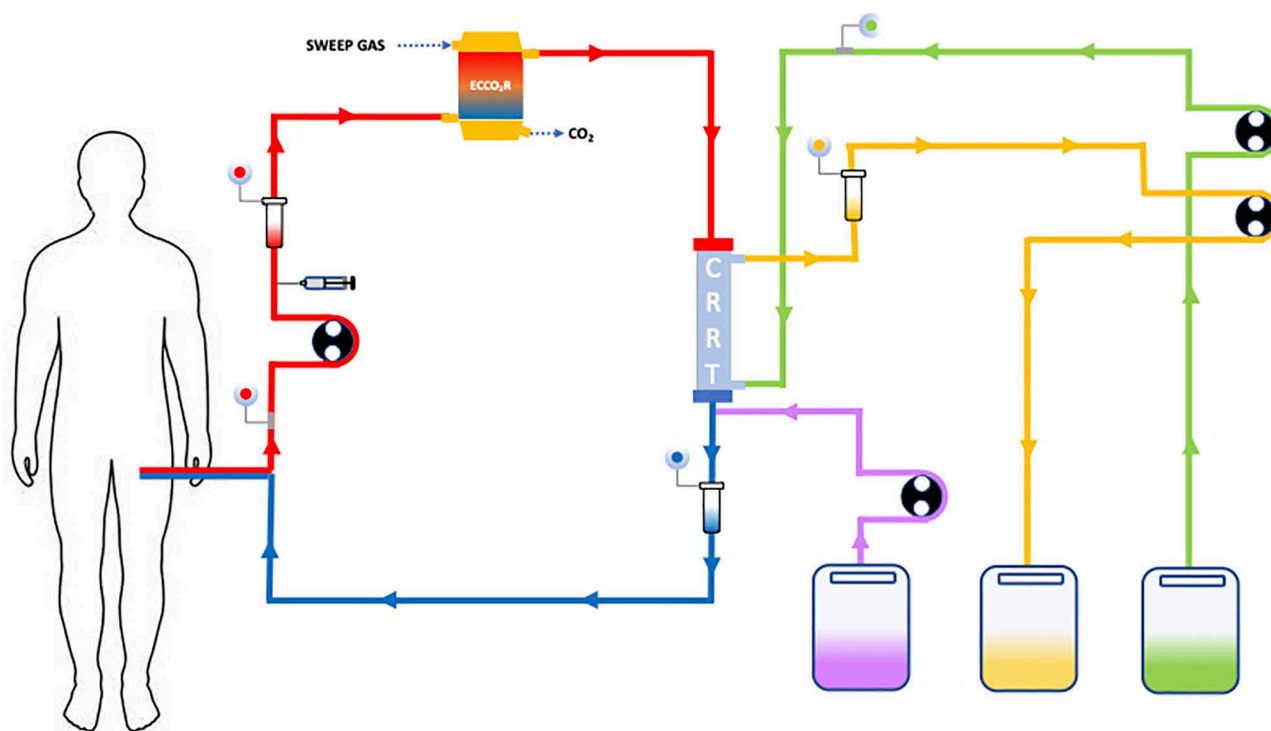


Figure 1. Venovenous extracorporeal removal of carbon dioxide (ECCO₂R) associated with a continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) circuit. The blood flows from the venous vascular access through the ECCO₂R filter where the sweep gas flow removes the CO₂ and immediately thereafter through the CRRT filter. In the continuous hemodialysis mode a counter-current dialysate flow (first narrow from the right) favors the diffusion of small molecules. The continuous hemofiltration mode is based on convection and removes median molecules: the substitution flow (second narrow from the right) replaces the convective flow in postdilution. Continuous hemodiafiltration combines these two CRRT modes. The effluent flows away from the loop (second narrow from the right). The syringe infuses heparin into the circuit. Manholes and pressure valves regulate and control the flow. [full color online](#)

PBW in three steps (from 6.0 to 5.0, from 5.0 to 4.5, and from 4.5 to 4 mL/kg PBW). Once the lowest value of V_T was reached, sweep gas was switched on (10L/min) to obtain PaCO_2 values similar to baseline ($\pm 20\%$). To optimize oxygenation PEEP and FiO_2 were titrated to maintain $\text{SpO}_2 \geq 92\%$. Patients received neuromuscular blocking agents when it was difficult to provide adaptation to controlled ventilation with deep sedation as directed by the attending physician.

Data were analyzed for *feasibility* (achieve and maintain a V_T of 4 mL/kg ideal body weight [IBW] and $P_{\text{PLAT}} \leq 25$ cm H_2O with a PaCO_2 not increasing more than 20% from baseline and a value of arterial pH > 7.30 while providing effective RRT) and *safety* (occurrence of severe adverse events and of mechanical/clinical ECCO₂R-related adverse events [ECCO₂R-AE]) as previously described.⁶

Static compliance of the respiratory system (C_{RS}) was calculated as tidal volume/(P_{PLAT} – total PEEP).¹⁸ Driving pressure (ΔP) was calculated as V_T/C_{RS} .¹⁵ Oxygenation was quantified as the ratio of partial pressure of arterial oxygen to fractional concentration of oxygen in inspired air ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$). Ventilatory ratio (V_R) was calculated as minute ventilation \times PaCO_2 /(predicted minute ventilation \times predicted PaCO_2) and used as a surrogate of dead space.¹⁹

Clinical variables were collected before the start of ECCO₂R-plus-RRT (T0), after 24 (T1), and 48 (T2) hours and at discontinuation of ECCO₂R-plus-RRT (T3). Creatinine concentrations at ICU admission, T0, T1, T3, length of hospital stay, and mortality at 28 days were recorded.

Data, unless otherwise stated, are presented as mean with standard deviation (\pm SD) for continuous variables and as frequencies, proportions, and percentages for categorical variables. Repeated measures for continuous variables were compared with Kruskal–Wallis test (each row represents matched observations); categorical variables were compared by Fisher's exact tests or chi-square test. Longitudinal data were analyzed by jointly considering all four follow-up measurements (i.e., baseline, 24 hours, 48 hours, and at the end of treatment). Multiple imputation was used to account for missing values, using chained equations that fill in missing values in multiple variables iteratively. Data were analyzed using the SPSS statistical software packages (SPSS Statistics for Mac, 22.0; IBM Corp., Armonk, NY). Methods of unsupervised clustering, statistical tests, and regression analyses were implemented utilizing R statistics software.

Results

Twenty-seven patients were treated with the ECCO₂R-plus-RRT. It was initiated 11 ± 9 days after ICU admission and discontinued after 4.3 ± 2.2 days for death in 14 patients and for normalization of renal function in the remaining 13 patients.

Clinical variables before initiating the ECCO₂R-plus-RRT treatment are reported in Table 1. All patients were ventilated in volume-controlled mode and received a propofol and opiate-based analog-sedation regime. Creatine amounted to 3.30 ± 1.27 mg/dL and all patients had a KDIGO (Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcome) class of 3. Modes of RRT implemented were continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration (15 patients), continuous venovenous hemodialysis (6 patients), and continuous venovenous hemofiltration (6 patients). PaO_2 /

Table 1. Baseline Clinical, Renal, and Respiratory Variables Before Initiating ECCO₂R plus RRT

Age (years)	64 (± 11)
Gender, male/female	24/3
SAPS II	34 (± 14)
SOFA at ICU admission	6 (± 3)
SOFA at T0	7 (± 2)
ICU length of stay (days)	28 (± 14)
Mortality at 28 days (%)	63% (17/27)
Hypertension, n (%)	13 (50%)
COPD, n (%)	6 (23%)
Diabetes, n (%)	6 (23%)
Coronary artery disease, n (%)	5 (19%)
Peripheral vascular disease, n (%)	4 (15%)
Pulmonary embolism, n (%)	2 (7.7%)
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	1 (3.9%)
Plasma creatinine (mg/dL)	3.30 ± 1.27
V_T (mL)	454 ± 59
V_T /PBW (mL/kg)	6 ± 0.6
RR (breath/min)	28.6 ± 3.2
Minute ventilation (L/min)	13.0 ± 1.7
PEEP (cm H_2O)	9.3 ± 2.6
P_{PLAT} (cm H_2O)	28.9 ± 2.8
pH	7.30 ± 0.08
PaCO_2 (mmHg)	68.1 ± 11.2
HCO_3^- (mmol/L)	30.5 ± 9.11
BE	5.7 ± 8
$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$	108 ± 29
C_{RS} (mL/cm H_2O)	23.2 ± 2.7
ΔP^{BS} (cm H_2O)	19.8 ± 2.5
Ventilatory ratio	2.9 ± 1.1

Data are mean \pm standard deviation.

ΔP , driving pressure; BE, base excess; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRS, static compliance of the respiratory system; ECCO₂R, extracorporeal CO₂ removal; HCO_3^- , bicarbonate; ICU, intensive care unit; PaCO_2 , arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide; $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$, ratio between arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO_2) and fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO_2); PBW, predictive body weight; PEEP, positive end-expiratory positive pressure; P_{PLAT} , plateau pressure; RR, respiratory rate; RRT, renal replacement therapy; SAPS, Simplified Acute Physiology Score; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; V_T , tidal volume.

FiO_2 , C_{RS} , ΔP , and V_R amounted to 108 ± 29 , 23.2 ± 2.7 mL/cm H_2O , 19.8 ± 2.5 cm H_2O , and 2.9 ± 1.1 , respectively.

Blood flow and sweep gas set on the platform ranged between 186 and 393 mL/min and 9–11 L/min, respectively. Infusion of heparin maintained aPTT ratio at 1.12 ± 0.3 , 1.64 ± 0.9 , 2.02 ± 1.2 , and 2.08 ± 0.5 at T0, T1, T2, and T3, respectively. Renal dose amounted to 32 ± 3.3 , 32 ± 4.4 , 31 ± 4.3 , and 31 ± 4.6 mL/kg/h at T0, T1, T2, and T3, respectively.

Time course of ventilatory variables is reported in Figure 2. Initiation of treatment allowed to reduce V_T from 6.0 ± 0.6 mL/kg to 4.8 ± 0.8 , 4.6 ± 1.0 , and 4.3 ± 0.3 mL/kg; P_{PLAT} from 28.9 ± 2.7 cm H_2O to 24.4 ± 3.9 , 23.9 ± 3.9 , and 21.6 ± 2.8 cm H_2O ; and ΔP from 19.8 ± 2.5 cm H_2O to 14.8 ± 3.6 , 14.38 ± 4.1 , and 10.2 ± 1.6 cm H_2O at baseline, T1, T2, and T3, respectively ($p < 0.001$). Despite a $\sim 30\%$ reduction in minute ventilation and $\sim 10\%$ reduction in respiratory rate ($p < 0.01$), PaCO_2 remained stable whereas pH slightly but significantly ($p < 0.01$) increased (7.30 ± 0.08 at baseline, 7.35 ± 0.07 at T1, 7.37 ± 0.07 at T2, and 7.39 ± 0.08 at T3, $p < 0.05$). No change in systemic oxygenation was observed (Figure 3).

Creatinine at ICU admission amounted to 1.93 ± 0.47 mg/dL and significantly increased to 3.30 ± 1.27 leading to initiation of RRT that resulted in a significant decrease in plasma creatinine over the study period to 1.90 ± 1.30 and 1.27 ± 0.90 mg/dL after 24 and 48 hours of treatment, respectively ($p < 0.01$).

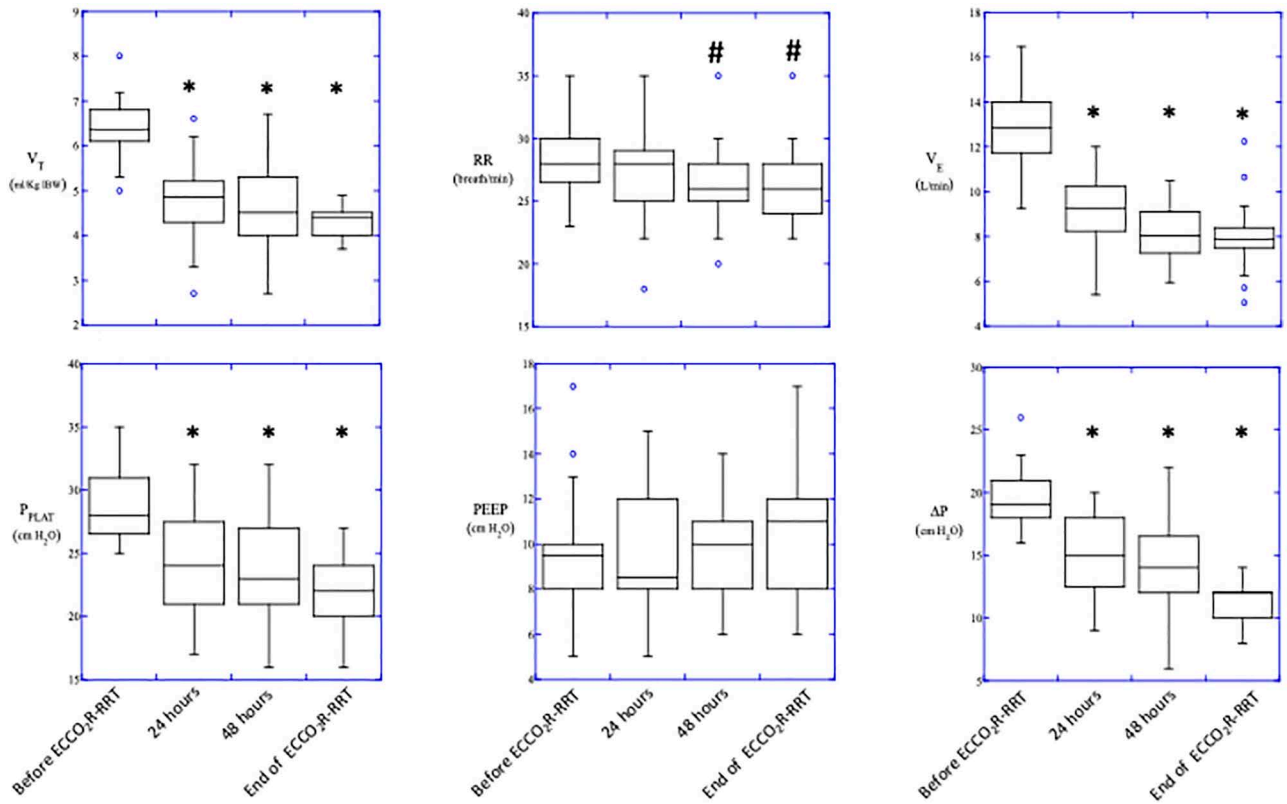


Figure 2. Time course of ventilatory variables. V_T , tidal volume; RR, respiratory rate; V_E , minute ventilation; P_{PLAT} , end-inspiratory plateau pressure; PEEP, positive end-expiratory pressure; ΔP , driving pressure ($\Delta P = P_{PLAT}$ minus PEEP). * $p < 0.001$ vs. baseline, # $p < 0.05$ vs. baseline. [full color online](#)

At the end of study treatment, plasma creatinine amounted to 1.02 ± 0.70 mg/dL (Figure 4).

No patient-related events directly attributable to the combined extracorporeal circuit and no other adverse events associated with the extracorporeal system were reported, except for four episodes of premature circuit clotting which required circuit replacement. The small cohort of patients undergoing ECCO₂R-plus-RRT did not report any major bleeding episode, hemolysis, or infections related to the system.

Discussion

Results of this retrospective observational multicenter study show that in patients with COVID-19-induced ARDS and AKI, ECCO₂R-plus-RRT is effective in allowing ultraproductive ventilator settings while maintaining (1) an effective support of renal function and (2) values of pH within the physiologic limits.

Mechanical ventilation may cause a form of injury that is clinically and morphologically indistinguishable from ARDS.²⁰ A seminal randomized clinical trial demonstrated that limiting

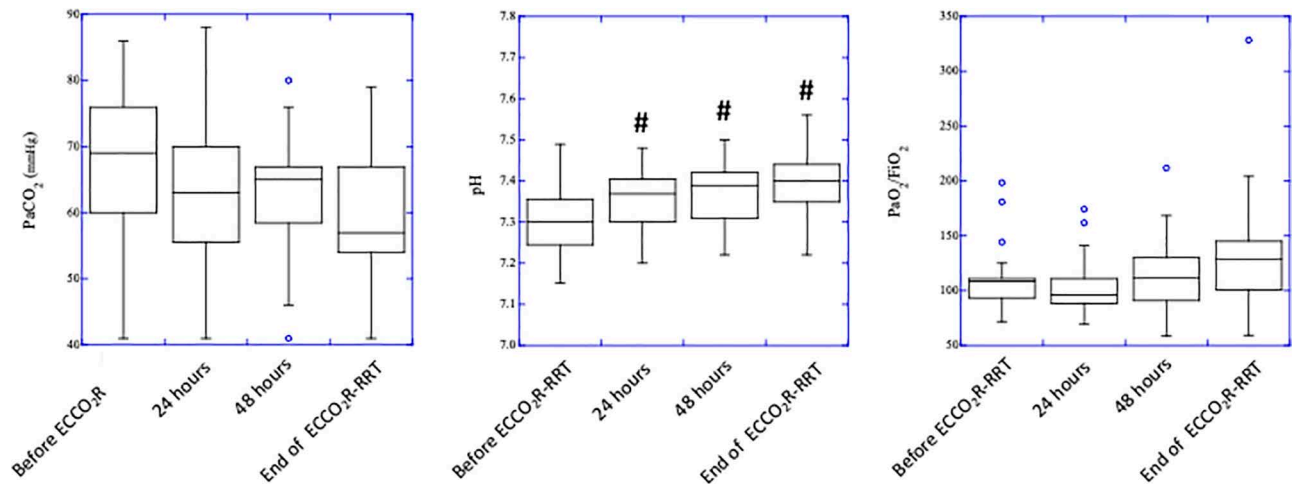


Figure 3. Time course of ventilatory variables. $PaCO_2$, partial pressure of arterial CO₂; PaO_2/FiO_2 , ratio of arterial-to-inspiratory oxygen fraction. * $p < 0.001$ vs. baseline, # $p < 0.05$ vs. baseline. [full color online](#)

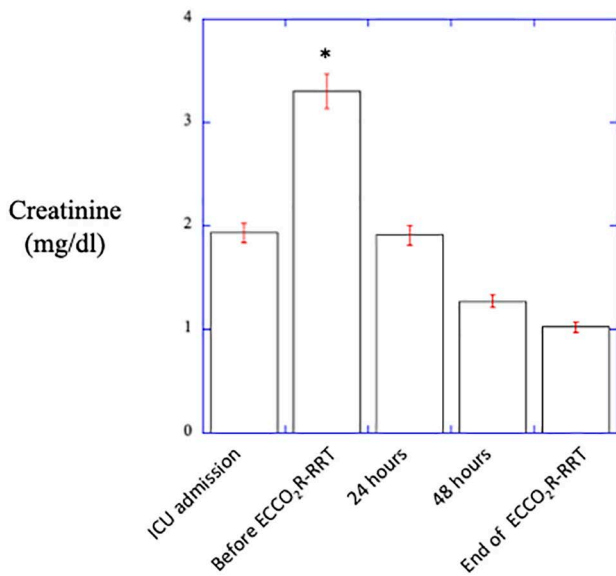


Figure 4. Changes in creatinine on ICU admission and during the study period. ICU, intensive care unit. * $P < 0.001$ vs. baseline, # $P < 0.05$ vs. baseline. [full color online](#)

V_T to 6 mL/kg and P_{PLAT} to ≤ 30 cm H₂O improves survival.² Amato and coworkers showed that these protective ventilatory settings were effective if associated with a decrease in driving pressure ($P_{PLAT} - PEEP$) and that protective ventilator settings are associated to a lower risk of death only for values of $\Delta P < 15$ cm H₂O.¹⁵ Several studies demonstrated that conventional protective ventilatory settings may not be always protective because some patients may still present morphological or physiologic evidence of VILI with V_T of 6 mL/kg PBW and P_{PLAT} lower than 30 cm H₂O.^{5,21,22} Reduction of V_T to 3–4 mL/kg and $P_{PLAT} \leq 25$ cm H₂O has been proposed to further minimize the risk of VILI, but this entails a significant risk of severe respiratory acidosis.²³ ECCO₂R can minimize this risk by clearing CO₂ enabling strategies that are more protective and might improve outcomes by (1) using V_T as low as 3–4 mL/kg and further decreasing P_{PLAT} below 30 cm H₂O (often termed ultraproductive^{5,24}), (2) decreasing respiratory rates, (3) minimizing driving pressures and mechanical power.^{25–27} A recent multicenter, randomized clinical trial conducted by McNamee and coworkers was stopped early for futility because tidal volume reduction facilitated by ECCO₂R did not reduce mortality.²⁸ It should be noted that conventional protective ventilator settings failed to obtain values of $\Delta P < 15$ cm H₂O in ~ 50% of patients included in McNamee, whereas all patients included in the current study had values of $\Delta P > 15$ cm H₂O (19.8 ± 2.5 cm H₂O).

Several single center studies reported the possible allocation of a membrane lung within a conventional RRT circuit to allow simultaneous removal of fluids and metabolites (with the hemofilter) and CO₂ (with the membrane lung).^{7,29–31} Forster and coworkers modified a commercially available RRT device (bm11/14; Edwards-Lifescience, Irvine, CA) with a standard setup and adjustment for continuous venovenous hemodialysis adding downstream to the high-flux polysulfone capillary hemofilter (Polyflux 140H; Gambro, Hechingen, Germany; membrane surface area of 1.4 m²), a small standard hollow-fiber gas exchanger (D902 Liliput 2 ECMO; Sorin Group Milan, Milan, Italy, surface area of 0.67 m²).²⁹ They found that in 10

ventilated critically ill patients with ARDS and AKI undergoing RRT and respiratory replacement therapy, this simple device was feasible and safe and led to a significant CO₂ removal and rapid correction of arterial pH with a positive impact on hemodynamic stability. Concomitant RRT was in no way compromised, and alarm functions of the RRT system ensured safety control for the gas-exchange device.²⁹ Similarly, Allardet-Servent and coworkers modified a commercially available RRT device (PrismaFlex v6.0 monitor, Gambro, Lund, Sweden) set in continuous venovenous hemofiltration mode adding a polymethylpentene heparin-coated hollow fiber membrane oxygenator (MEDOS HILITE 2400 LT; MEDOS Medizintechnik AG, Stolberg, Germany; 0.65 m²) either upstream and downstream of the hemofilter (AN69 membrane, M150; Hospal, Meyzieu, France; 1.5 m²).³⁰ The study enrolled 11 patients and confirmed that combined RRT with ECCO₂R was safe and allowed sustained blood purification together with enhanced lung-protective ventilation during the early phase of ARDS and AKI.³⁰ Blood flow through the membrane lung ($p < 0.001$) and CO₂ removal rate were significantly higher when the membrane oxygenator was placed upstream than when the membrane oxygenator was placed downstream of the hemofilter.³⁰ Both studies did not report adverse events.^{30,31} Consistently with these data, Fanelli and coworkers using a propensity score analysis compared patients with ARDS and AKI treated with conventional protective ventilation and RRT with patients treated with ECCO₂R-plus-RRT (V_T of 7.04 ± 0.5 mL/kg PBW and ΔP of 19.2 ± 2.2 cm H₂O vs. V_T of 4.84 ± 0.4 mL/kg PBW and ΔP of 14.1 ± 2.1 cm H₂O, respectively).⁷ Recovery of renal function was more pronounced, and concentrations of inflammatory and proapoptotic mediators were lower when ultraproductive ventilation was allowed by ECCO₂R-plus-RRT. Moreover, a multicenter pilot study from Schmidt and coworkers reported the use conventional RRT circuit equipped with a membrane lung to allow CO₂ removal without providing RRT.³² A polymethylpentene, hollow-fiber gas-exchanger membrane (surface area 0.32 m²) was added to a conventional RRT platform (Prismaflex [Gambro-Baxter]) to allow low-flow (421 ± 40 mL/min; sweep gas 10 ± 0.3 L/min), stand-alone CO₂-removal treatments. In 20 patients with mild or moderate ARDS, the study showed how this approach allowed to safely reach low V_T (from 6.10 ± 0.30 to 3.98 ± 0.18 mL/kg PBW), P_{PLAT} (from 26.3 ± 3.5 to 22.8 ± 2.6 cm H₂O), and ΔP (from 13.0 ± 4.8 to 7.9 ± 3.2 cm H₂O). However, this occurred with a ~20% increase in PaCO₂ (from 43 ± 8 to 53 ± 9 mmHg).³²

The relatively large number of patients included in the study ($N = 27$) and the multicenter design (nine centers) represent the major strength of this study. Our data confirm that the combined use of ECCO₂R and RRT allows to safely (only four episodes of premature circuit clotting) reach and maintain (for 4.3 ± 2.2 days) a low V_T (from ~6 to ~4 mL/kg PBW), a low P_{PLAT} (from ~30 to ~20 cm H₂O), and reduce ΔP (from ~20 to ~10 cm H₂O) while maintaining constant values of PaCO₂ (from ~70 to ~60 mmHg) and pH (from ~7.30 to ~7.40) at T0 and T3, respectively, and normalizing creatinine values (from ~3.0 mg/dL at the onset of RRT to ~2.0 mg/dL at the end of RRT, respectively). However, there are several important limitations that should be taken into account in interpreting our results. First, we included only patients with COVID-19 ARDS in whom ECCO₂R-plus-RRT was started 11 ± 9 days after ICU admission; this could represent a problem in generalizing to

ARDS from other causes and earlier admission. *Second*, these patients represent the most severe patients since $C_{RS'}$, ΔP , and V_R amounted to 23.2 ± 2.7 mL/cm H₂O, 19.8 ± 2.5 cm H₂O, and 2.9 ± 1.1 . This profound alteration of the respiratory function may explain the value of PaCO₂ observed at study inclusion (~70 mmHg) that is higher than the PaCO₂ values observed in some of the previous studies performed (~50 mmHg).^{6,7,17,28,30,32} *Third*, our sample may have intrinsic heterogeneity since it is a retrospective analysis. *Fourth*, mortality in these patients was quite high; however, this cohort of critically ill COVID-19 patients was burdened with a particularly poor prognosis and met the inclusion criteria in a late phase of the disease. Also still not proven, ECCO₂R could be beneficial to reduce VILI in the early phase of ARDS³ and has been suggested as a tool to maintain a protective level of mechanical ventilation.³³ A combined technique should be indicated in case of severe acute renal failure (KDIGO3); therefore, the right timing of a combined treatment should be clarified, taking into account the possible role on metabolic and fluid balance in promoting a faster compensation of acidosis. Further studies are needed to compare ECCO₂R-plus-RRT vs. ECCO₂R stand alone.

In conclusion, our study shows that combination of ECCO₂R and RRT in patients mechanically ventilated for COVID-19-induced ARDS with AKI and in whom conventional ventilator settings failed to obtain effective protection from VILI ($\Delta P > 15$ cm H₂O) was able to ensure ultraproductive ventilatory setting (V_T of ~4 mL/kg PBW; P_{PLAT} of ~20 cm H₂O; ΔP of ~10 cm H₂O) while maintaining constant values of PaCO₂ and pH and providing effective RRT. Further studies are needed to assess overall benefits of this approach.

||||RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON COVID-19 PATIENTS UNDERGOING CO₂ REMOVAL AND DIALYSIS (RECORD STUDY): Giorgio Aldegheri, Francesco Alessandri^{1b}, Claus Bernd, Cristian Borrazzo, Matteo Brivio, Stefano Busani, Nuno Catorze, Sergio Cattaneo, Antonio Corcione, Lorenzo Dall'Ara, Mario Dauri, Marina Di Luca, Vito Fanelli, Roberto Fumagalli, Giulia Gianni, Giovanni Giordano, Massimo Girardis, Salvatore Grasso, Lorenzo Grazioli, Martina Novelli, Tomás Lamas, Luca Lorini, Alessio Margola, Roberto Palumbo, Ornella Piazza, Mario Piazzolla, Laura Pistidda, Valentina Pistolesi, Mauro Polzoni, Valeria Possick, Francesco Pugliese, Inês Ribeiro, Davide Ricci, V. Marco Ranieri, Filipa Oliveira Enrico Storti, Davide Salaris, Pierpaolo Terragni, Tommaso Tonetti, Robert Ravholt Winding, Michele Tempesta, Rosario Urbino, Andrea Zanoni.

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