

# Séméiologie des interactions patient/ventilateur

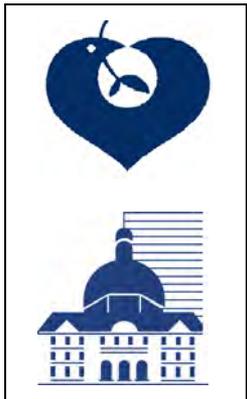
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***SSR respiratoire et neurorespiratoire***

*Service de Pneumologie et Réanimation*

*Groupe Hospitalier Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris*



# SOMNOVNI Groupe du GAV

Prs, Pepin, Janssens, Rodenstein  
Drs Rouault, Rabec, Perrin, Langevin, Léger,  
Gonzalez-Bermejo



THORAX

Thorax 2010 et revue des maladies respiratoires 2013 >>>  
[www.spf.org](http://www.spf.org) pages du GAV

Review series

## Non-invasive ventilation during sleep: time to define new tools in the systematic evaluation of the technique

Mark W Elliott

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**ABSTRACT**  
Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) has been remarkably effective in the management of chronic respiratory failure, despite initially rudimentary equipment and limited understanding of what was actually happening, minute by minute when ventilation was applied. Modern ventilators, controlled by complex algorithms, and with integrated monitoring allow for sophisticated customisation of ventilatory support to an individual. However, if problems with ventilation are not recognised, and their significance understood, they cannot be fixed. Experience of monitoring during sleep from patients predominantly with sleep apnoea can be transferred and extended to patients receiving NIV. This article, the first in a series, explores the rationale for NIV and how its

through the ventilator itself or external stand-alone devices. Despite this, monitoring during NIV remains rudimentary. In a patient who is doing well and tolerating NIV, this is usually adequate. However, when the patient tolerates NIV poorly or does not derive symptomatic benefit, more sophisticated monitoring is required, if a problem cannot be identified it cannot be fixed. This is the first article in a series, which explores these issues in greater detail.

### WHAT NEEDS TO BE FIXED BY NIV?

To understand how assisted ventilation helps patients, an understanding of the pathophysiology of ventilatory failure and the way in which venti-

Review series

## Nocturnal monitoring of home non-invasive ventilation: the contribution of simple tools such as pulse oximetry, capnography, built-in ventilator software and autonomic markers of sleep fragmentation

Jean-Paul Janssens,<sup>1</sup> Jean-Christian Borel,<sup>2,3</sup> Jean-Louis Pépin,<sup>2</sup> on behalf of the SomnoNIV Group

<sup>1</sup>Division of Pulmonary Diseases, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland  
<sup>2</sup>Pôle Respiration et Physiologie et Laboratoire HEP, INSERM UMR 0017, Université Joseph Fourier, Grenoble, France  
<sup>3</sup>Association médico-technique AGIR à don, Meylan, France

**ABSTRACT**  
Complex respiratory events, which may have a detrimental effect on both quality of sleep and control of nocturnal hypoventilation, occur during sleep in patients treated with non-invasive ventilation (NIV). Among these events are patient-ventilator asynchrony, increases in upper airway resistance (with or without increased respiratory drive) and leaks. Detection of these events is important in order to select the most

diverse tension (P<sub>EEP</sub>). The latest generation of home ventilators<sup>1</sup> are often equipped with sophisticated built-in software capable of recording a wide range of parameters over several months, and thus offering information to the clinician on items such as compliance and leaks, among many other respiratory parameters.

This review describes the contributions, limits and caveats of non-invasive assessment of NIV

Review series

## Ventilator modes and settings during non-invasive ventilation: effects on respiratory events and implications for their identification

Claudio Rabec,<sup>1</sup> Daniel Rodenstein,<sup>2</sup> Patrick Leger,<sup>3</sup> Sylvie Rouault,<sup>4</sup> Christophe Perrin,<sup>5</sup> Jésus Gonzalez-Bermejo,<sup>6</sup> on behalf of the SomnoNIV group

### ABSTRACT

Compared with invasive ventilation, non-invasive ventilation (NIV) has two unique characteristics: the non-hermetic nature of the system and the fact that the ventilator-lung assembly cannot be considered as a single-compartment model because of the presence of variable resistance represented by the upper airway. When NIV is initiated, the ventilator settings are determined empirically based on a clinical evaluation and diurnal blood gas variations. However, NIV is

generally applied at night, nocturnal monitoring seems the best way to assess its effects. Although nocturnal monitoring of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) has been codified in the treatment of patients with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome,<sup>6</sup> this is not the case with NIV.<sup>7,8</sup> Nocturnal monitoring of NIV is far more difficult and unforeseen problems arise for many reasons: (1) sleep can induce profound ventilatory changes, in particular in patients with respiratory insuffi-

Review series

## Proposal for a systematic analysis of polygraphy or polysomnography for identifying and scoring abnormal events occurring during non-invasive ventilation

J Gonzalez-Bermejo,<sup>1</sup> C Perrin,<sup>2</sup> J P Janssens,<sup>3</sup> J L Pépin,<sup>4</sup> G Mroue,<sup>5</sup> P Léger,<sup>6</sup> B Langevin,<sup>7</sup> S Rouault,<sup>8</sup> C Rabec,<sup>9</sup> D Rodenstein,<sup>10</sup> on behalf of the SomnoNIV Group

<sup>1</sup>Service de Pneumologie et Réanimation Respiratoire, Hôpital de la Pitié-Salpêtrière, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, ER10 UPMC, France  
<sup>2</sup>Service de Pneumologie, Centre Hospitalier de Cannes, Cannes, France  
<sup>3</sup>Pulmonary Division, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland

### ABSTRACT

Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) is recognised as an effective treatment for chronic hypercapnic respiratory failure. Monitoring NIV during sleep may be preferable to daytime assessment. This paper reports the findings of an international consensus group which systematically analysed nocturnal polygraphic or polysomnographic tracings recorded with either volume-cycled or pressure-cycled ventilators. A systematic description of nocturnal

polysomnography (PSC) or ventilatory polygraphy (PG) during NIV in some patients. However, appropriate analysis of PG or PSC recordings must take into account the type of ventilator used (volume- or pressure-cycled), ventilator settings (ventilatory mode, triggers) and choice of interface (nasal or full face mask)<sup>1,2</sup> (see paper by Rabec *et al*<sup>13</sup> in this series). Recent observations have shown that standard definitions for nocturnal respiratory

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Service de Pneumologie, Centre Hospitalier Lyon Sud, Lyon, France



Review series

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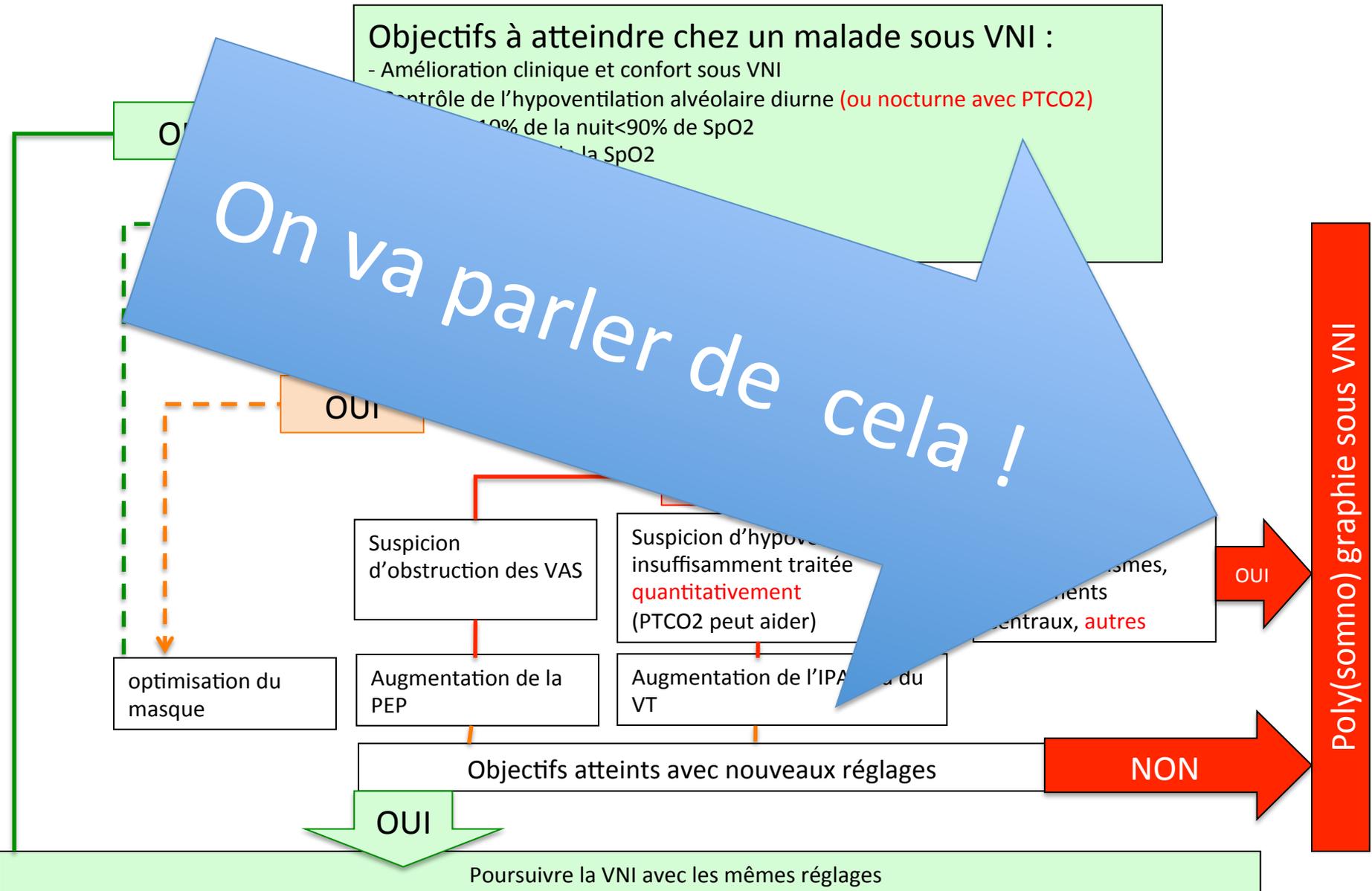
<sup>1</sup>Service de Pneumologie et Réanimation Respiratoire, Hôpital de la Pitié-Salpêtrière, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, ER10 UPMC, France  
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# Logigramme de surveillance de la VNI

Objectifs à atteindre chez un malade sous VNI :

- Amélioration clinique et confort sous VNI
- Contrôle de l'hypoventilation alvéolaire diurne (ou nocturne avec PTCO2)
- SpO2 > 90% de la nuit < 90% de SpO2
- Contrôle de la SpO2

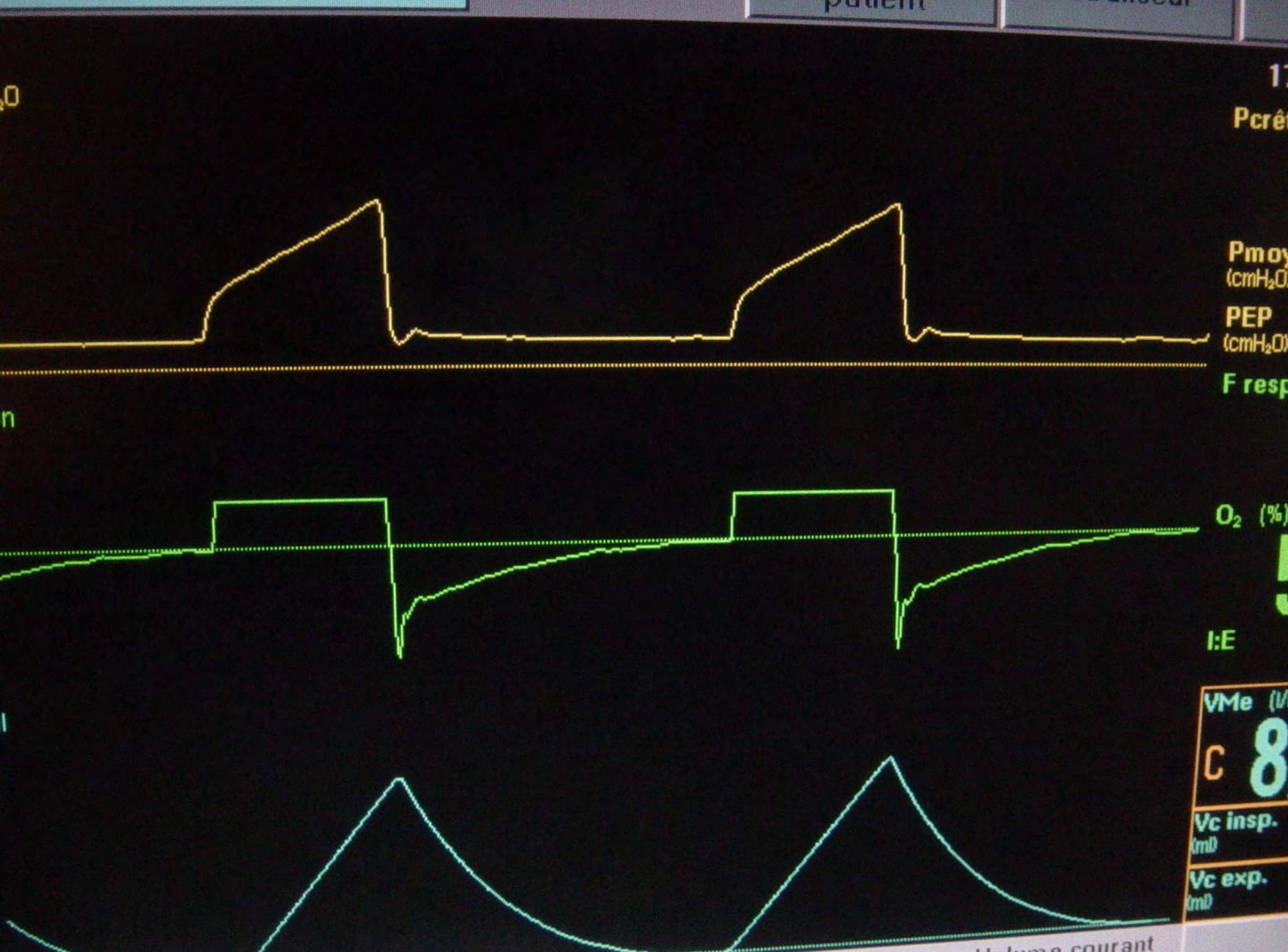
On va parler de cela !



# PLAN

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1. Pourquoi connaître les courbes de ventilation ?
2. Révision : Les courbes en ventilation spontanée
3. Les courbes sous ventilation mécanique
  1. En mode barométrique (pression)
  2. En mode volumétrique (volume)
  3. En cas d'évènements respiratoires
    1. Fuites
    2. Obstructions
    3. asynchronisme



11  
Pcrê

Pmoy  
(cmH<sub>2</sub>O)

PEP  
(cmH<sub>2</sub>O)

F resp

O<sub>2</sub> (%)

I:E

VMe (l)

C 8

Vc insp.  
(ml)

Vc exp.  
(ml)

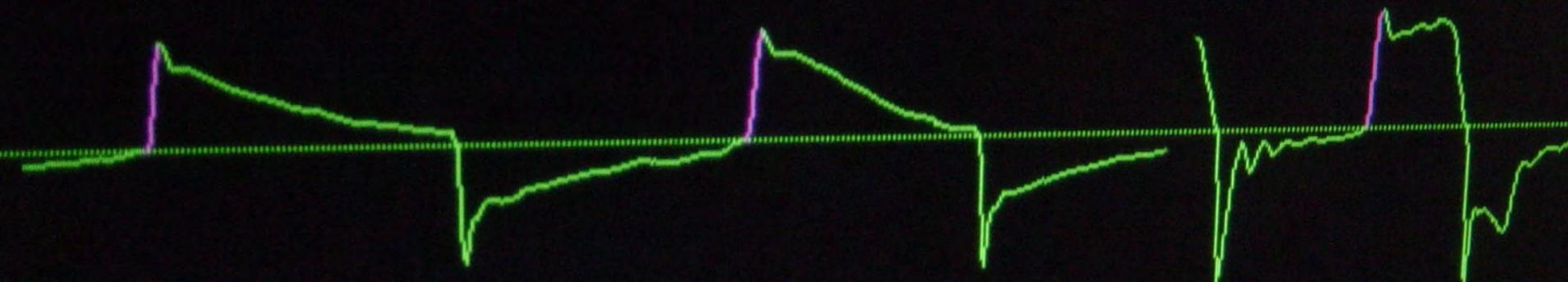
Volume courant

# Ventilation d'apnée

40 cmH<sub>2</sub>O



80 l/min



-80  
700 ml



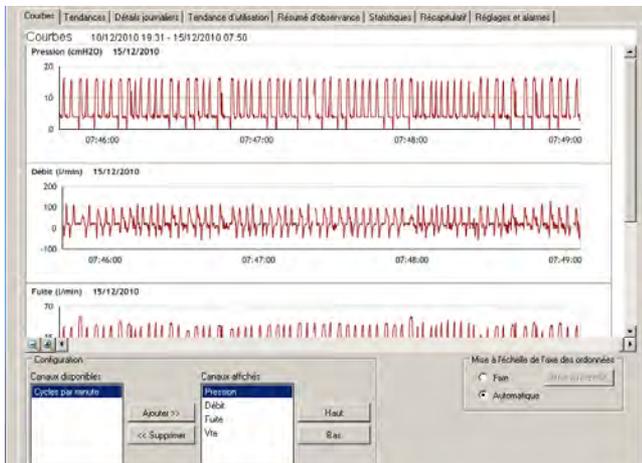
Les logiciels des ventilateurs sont de plus en plus perfectionnés  
Avec des courbes! (voir Atelier Dr Rabec)

## RESScan® (Resmed) 2002

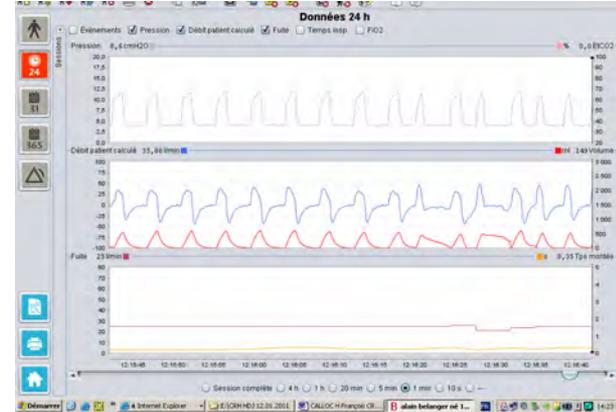


Rabec et coll. ERJ 2009,

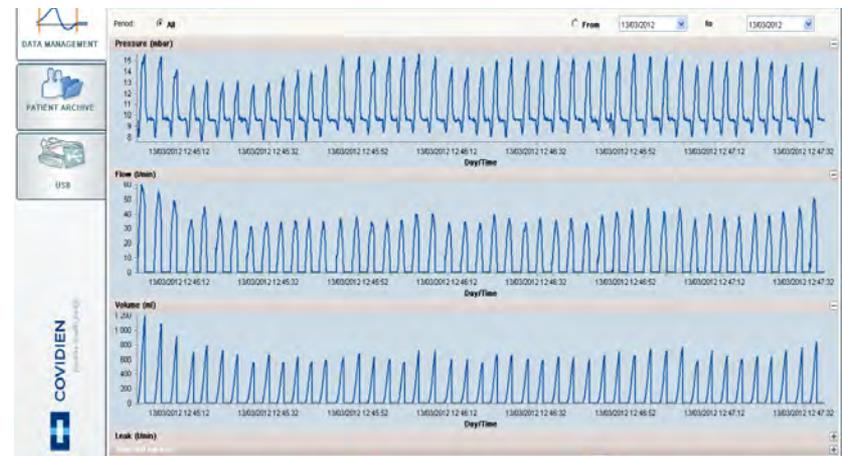
## DirectView® (Respironics) 2009



## ViVo50® (Breas) 2007

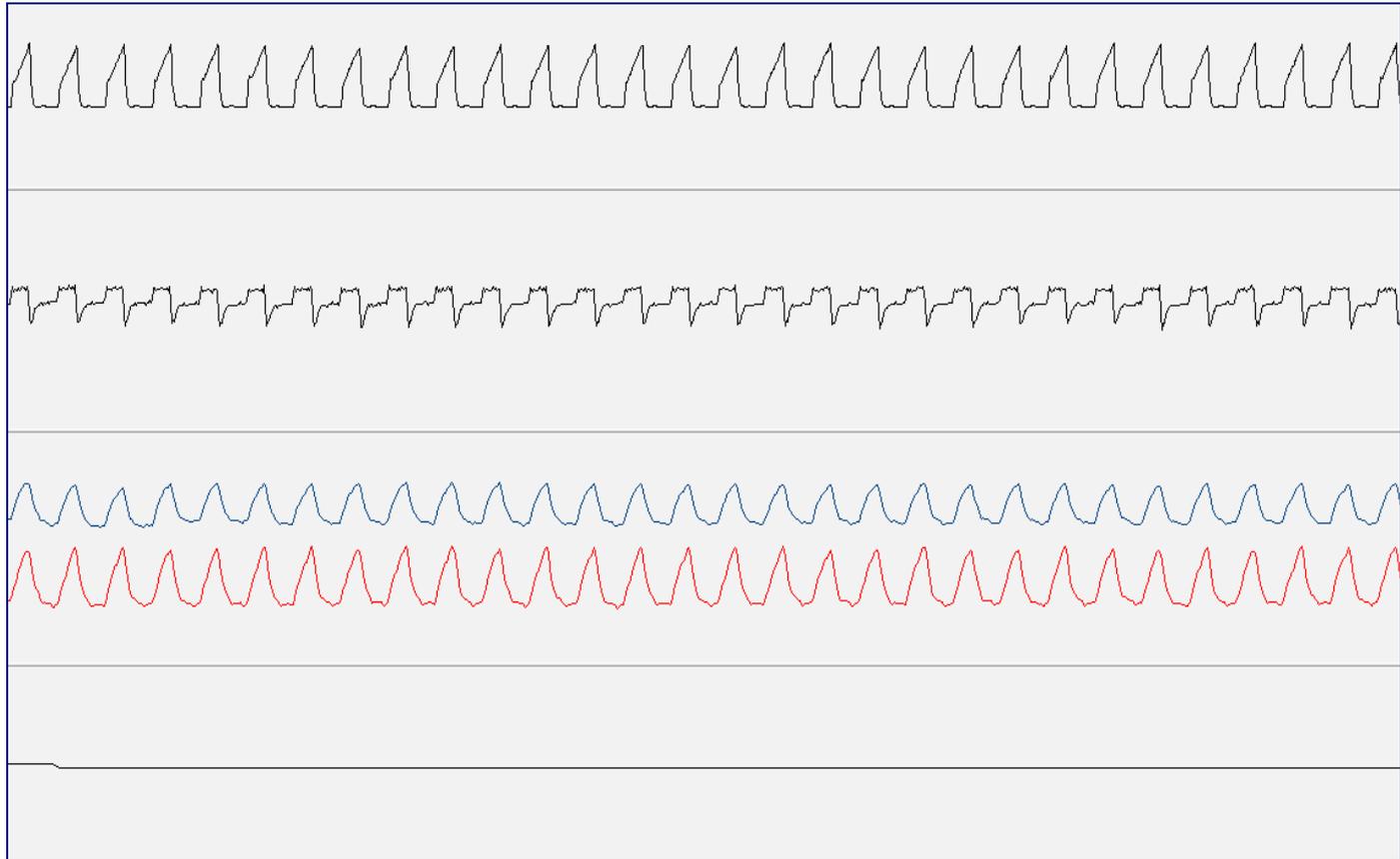


## RIS (Covidien) 2011

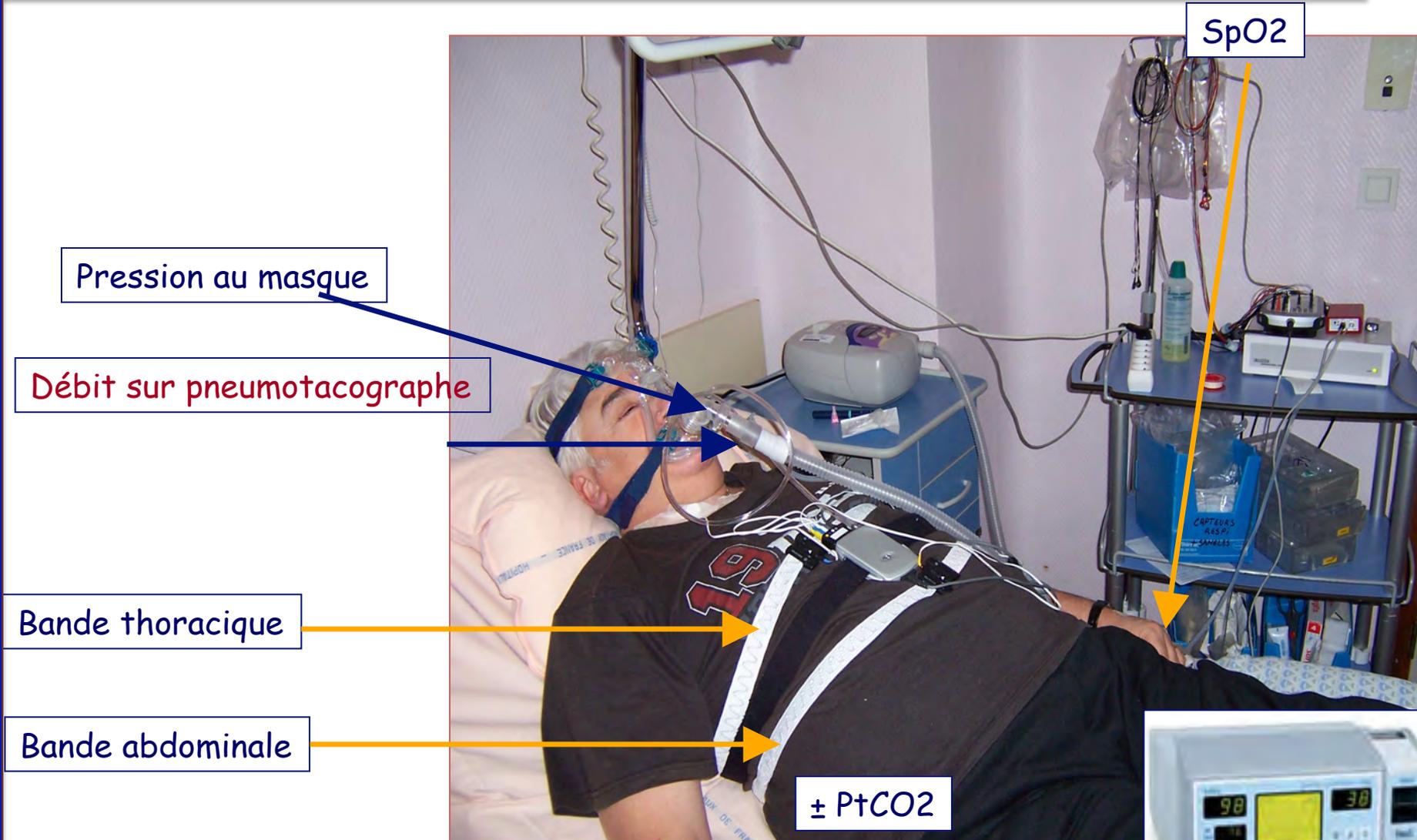


la polygraphie (et donc les tracés sous ventilation mécanique) reste le Gold standard à apprendre (Voir Atelier Dr Perrin)

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# ATTENTION aux signaux minimaux dans la polygraphie PRESSION ET DEBIT avec 2 capteurs différents



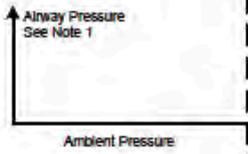
# PLAN

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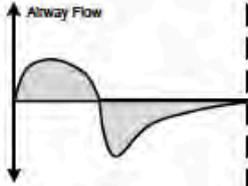
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# Physiologie de la mécanique ventilatoire

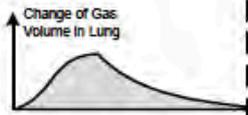
Pression  
bouche



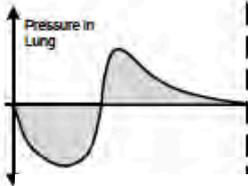
Débit



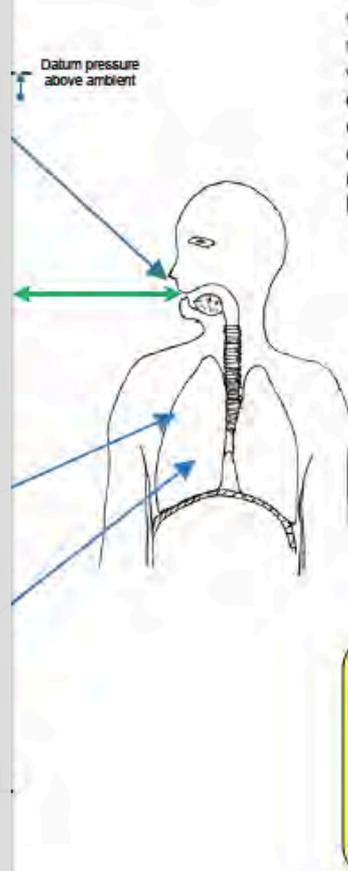
Volume



Pression  
Pulmonaire



VS



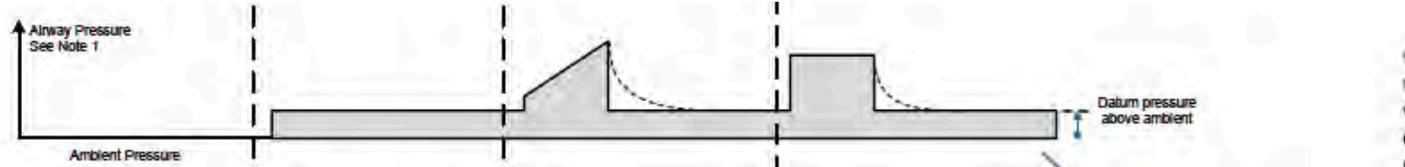
# PLAN

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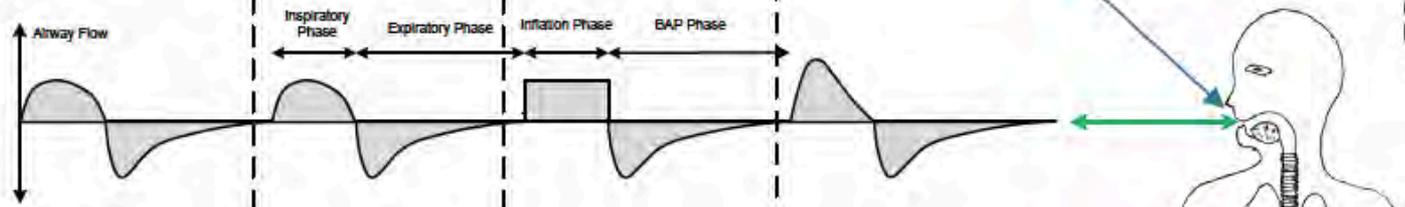
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# Courbes sous ventilation mécanique

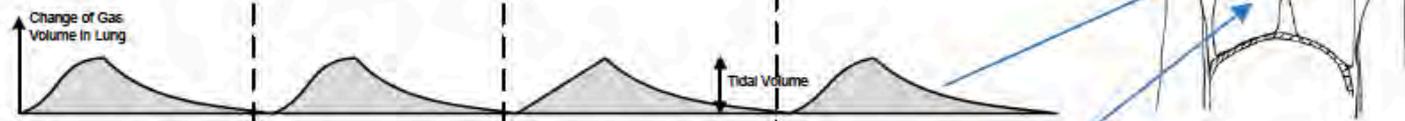
Pression  
bouche



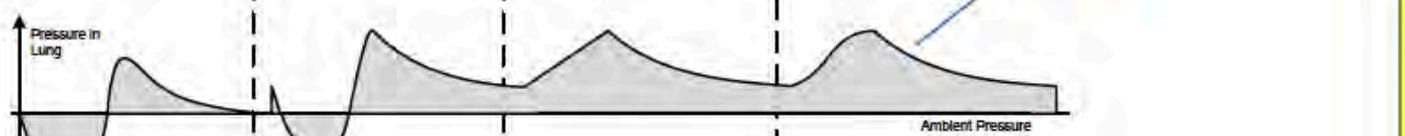
Débit



Volume



Pression  
Pulmonaire



VS

PPC

Ventil  
VOL

Ventil  
PRES

# Vocabulaire de base du cycle ventilatoire

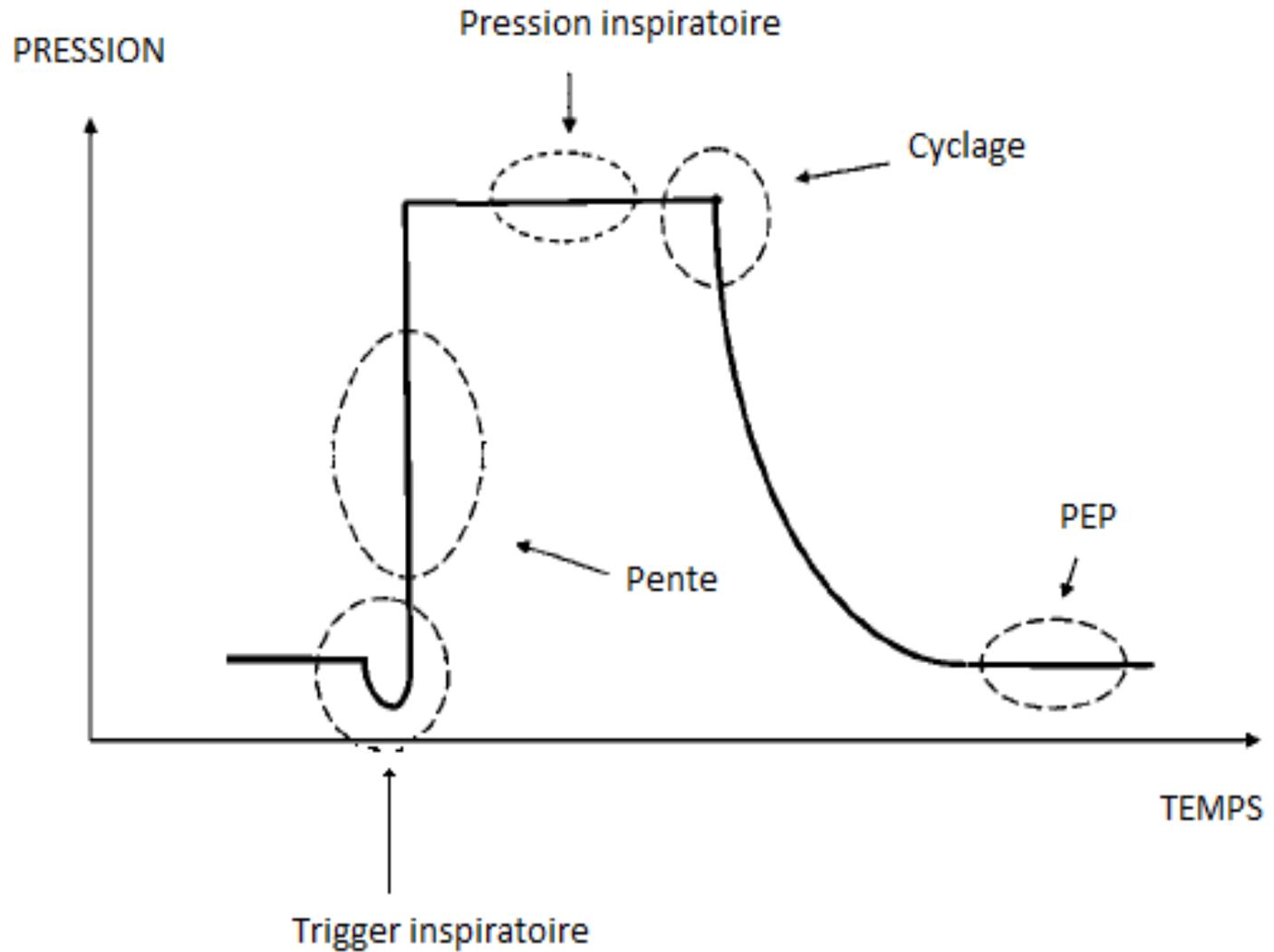
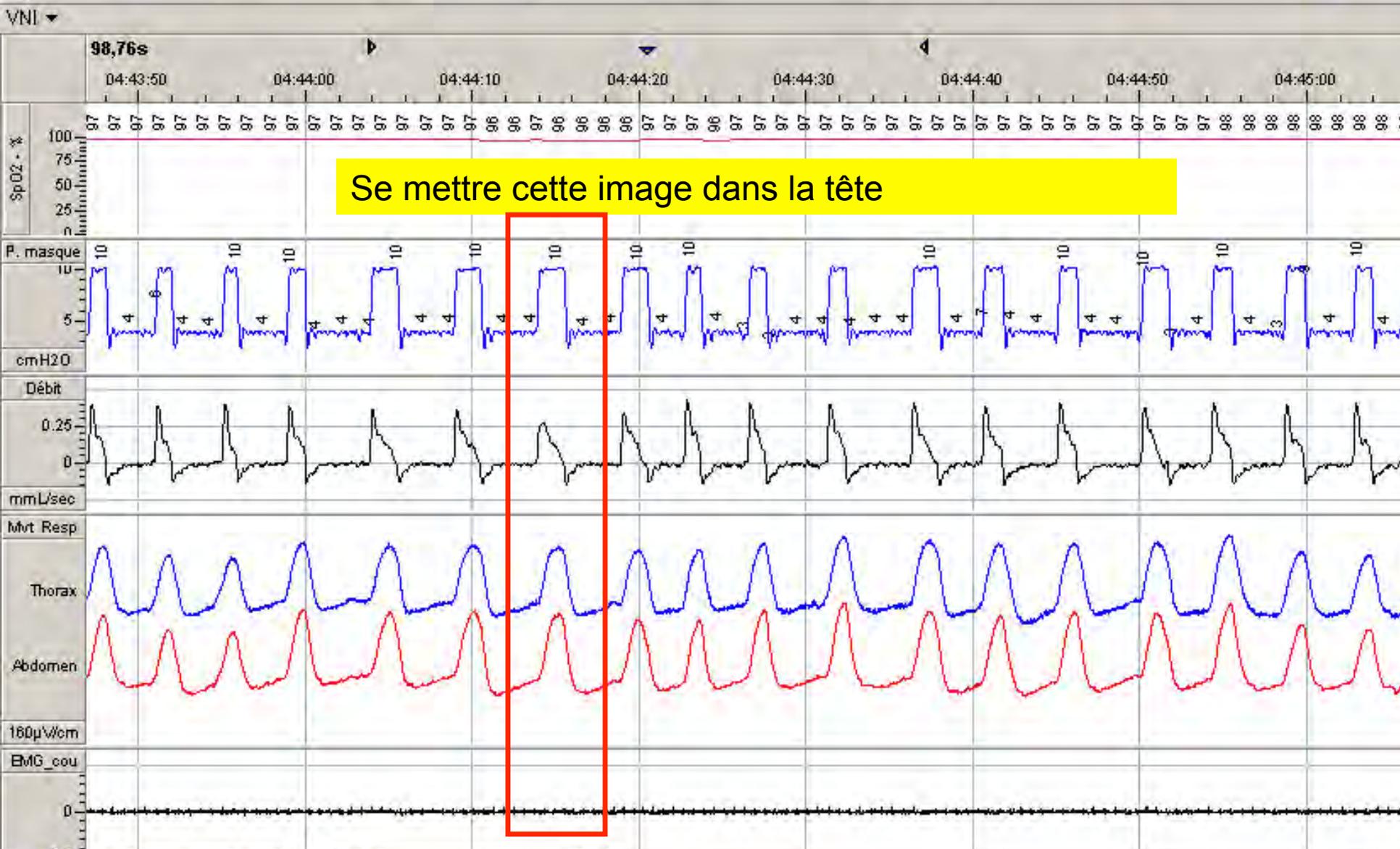
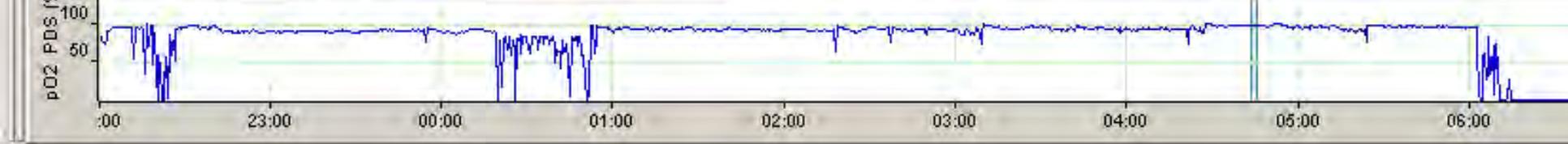


Figure 1



# PLAN

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# 1ere étape de lecture : quel réglage?

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Etape 1 : la séméiologie des tracés dépend du type et du mode de fonctionnement du ventilateur >>> avant la lecture avoir les renseignements sur les réglages du ventilateur et surtout si le ventilateur est en VOLUME ou en PRESSION

si vous n'avez pas l'information vous pouvez le retrouver sur le tracé

TRUC 1 :

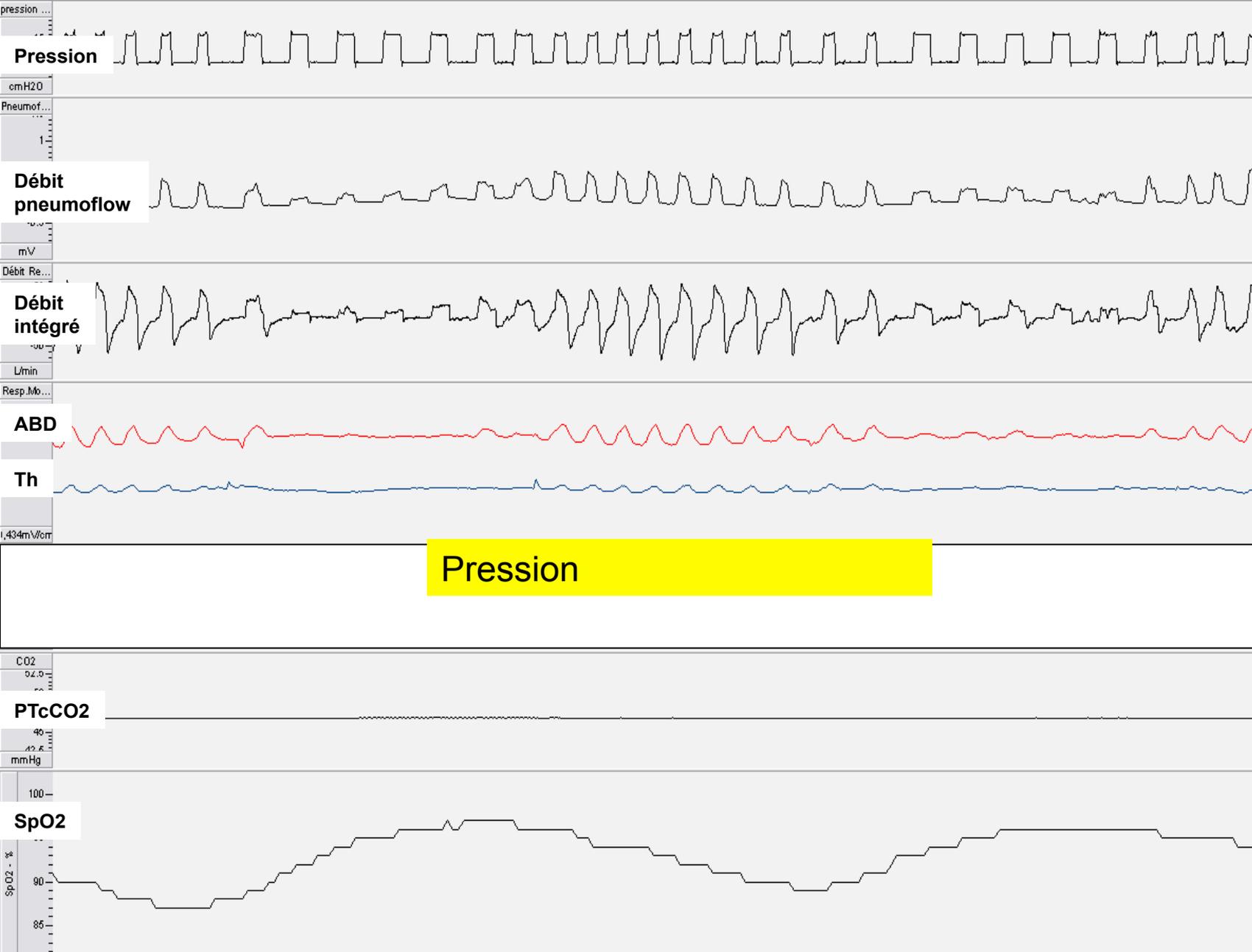
Vous cherchez le signal qui ne varie pas....ou qui varie le moins

Si c'est le signal de pression, c'est un réglage en PRESSION

Si c'est le signal de débit, c'est un réglage en DEBIT (ou volume)

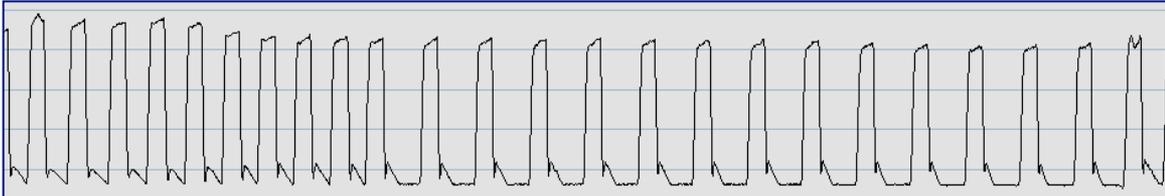
TRUC 2 :

Vous cherchez le signal qui l'aspect le plus carré

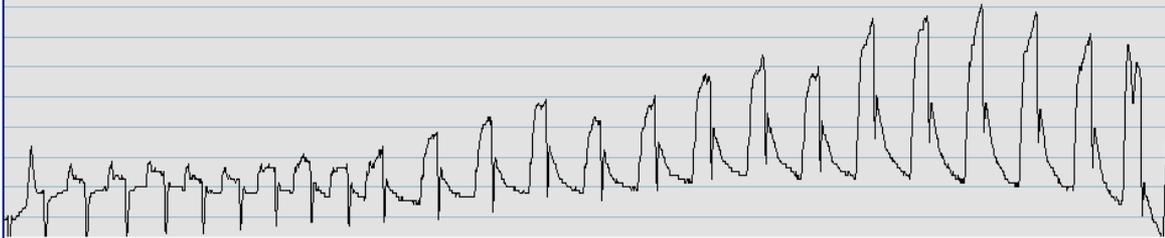




Pression



Débit



Thorax



Abdomen



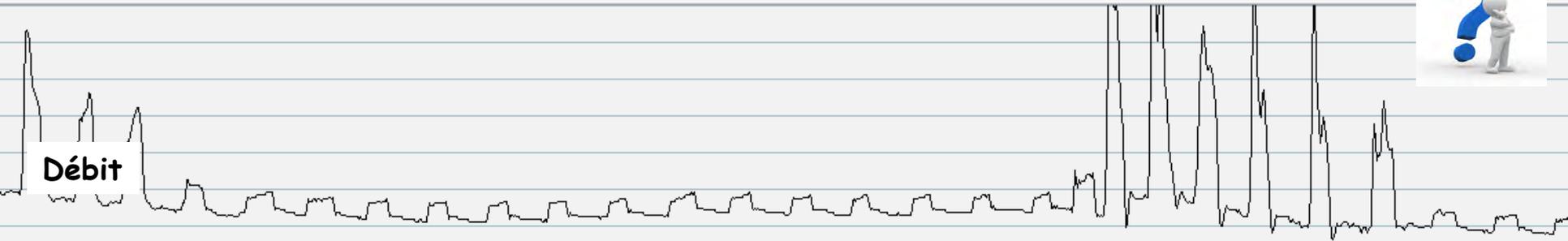
SpO2



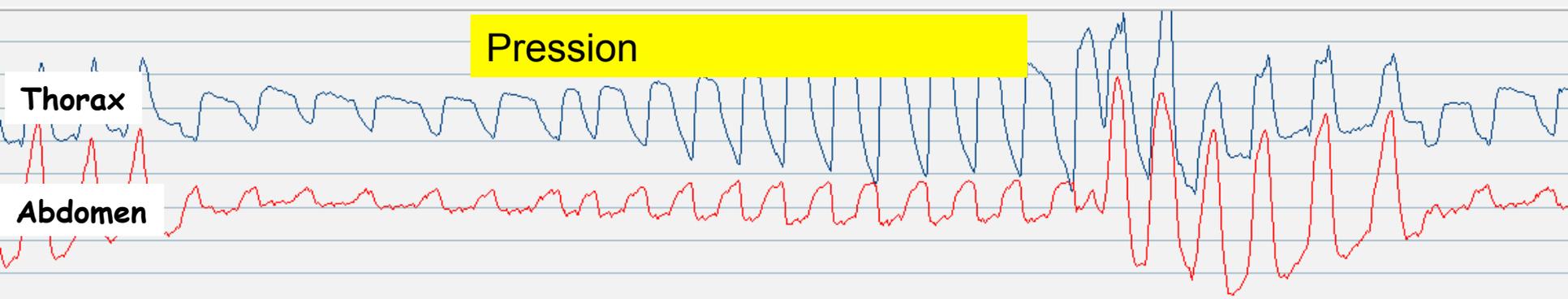
Pression



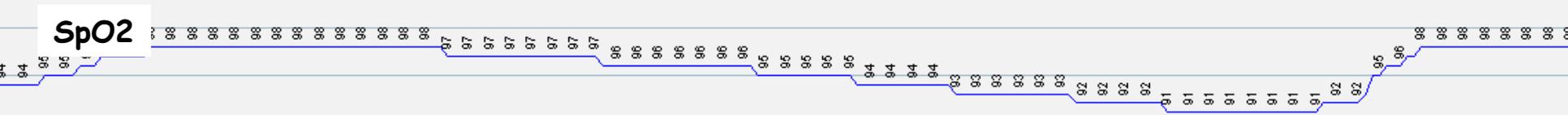
Débit



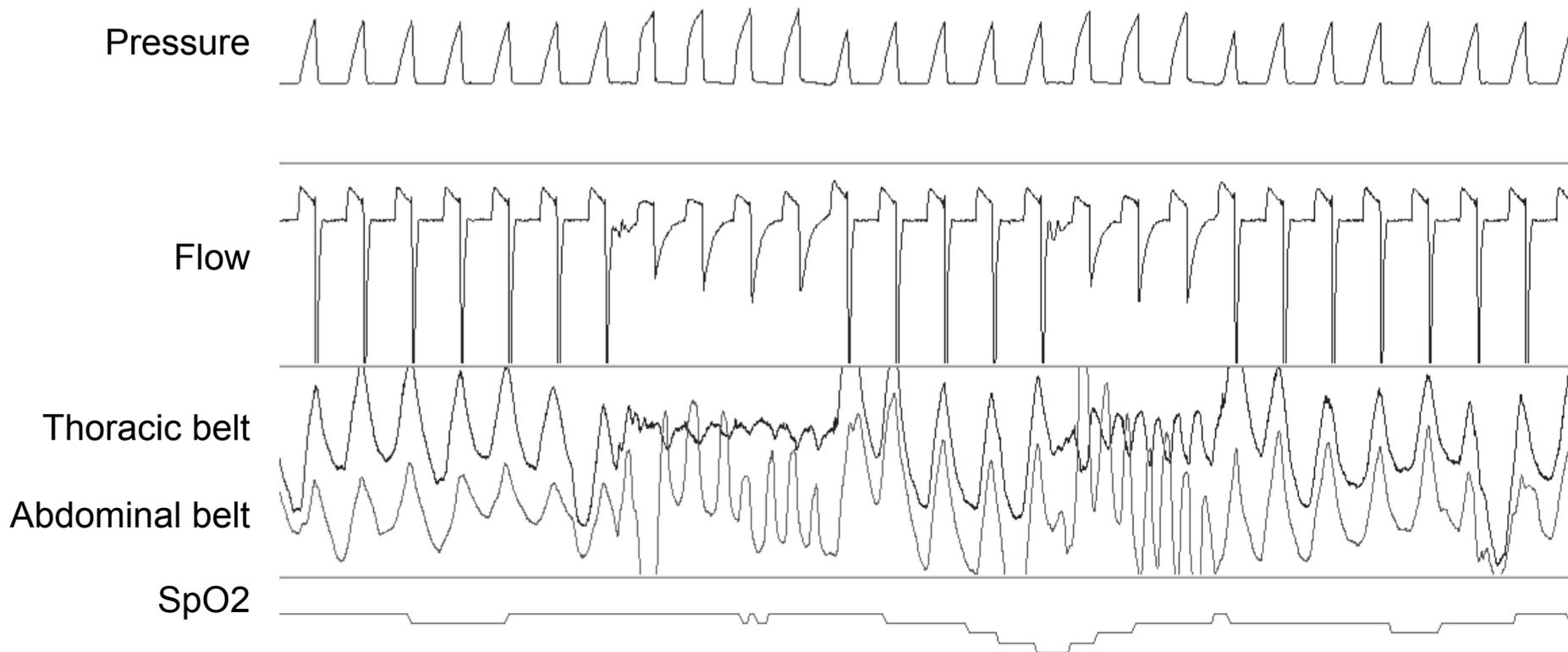
Pression

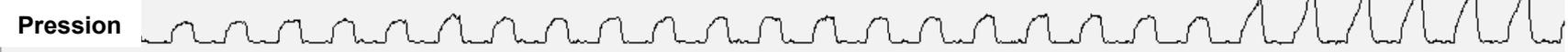


SpO2

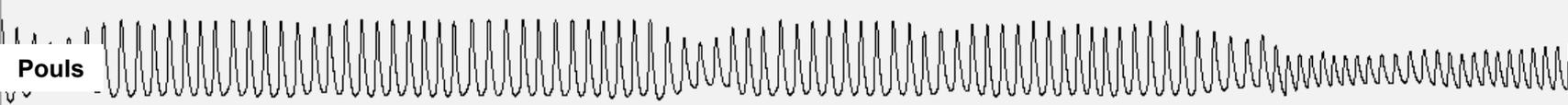


Volume (= débit)





**Volume (= débit)**





**Pression**



**Volume (= débit)**

**Débit**



**Th**



**ABD**



**SpO2 95%**





# 2ème étape de lecture : Où est l'événement respiratoire?

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Etape 2 : Un événement respiratoire est une baisse de la ventilation qui a entraîné une rupture de l'état clinique du malade (réveil, désaturation, augmentation PTCO<sub>2</sub>...)

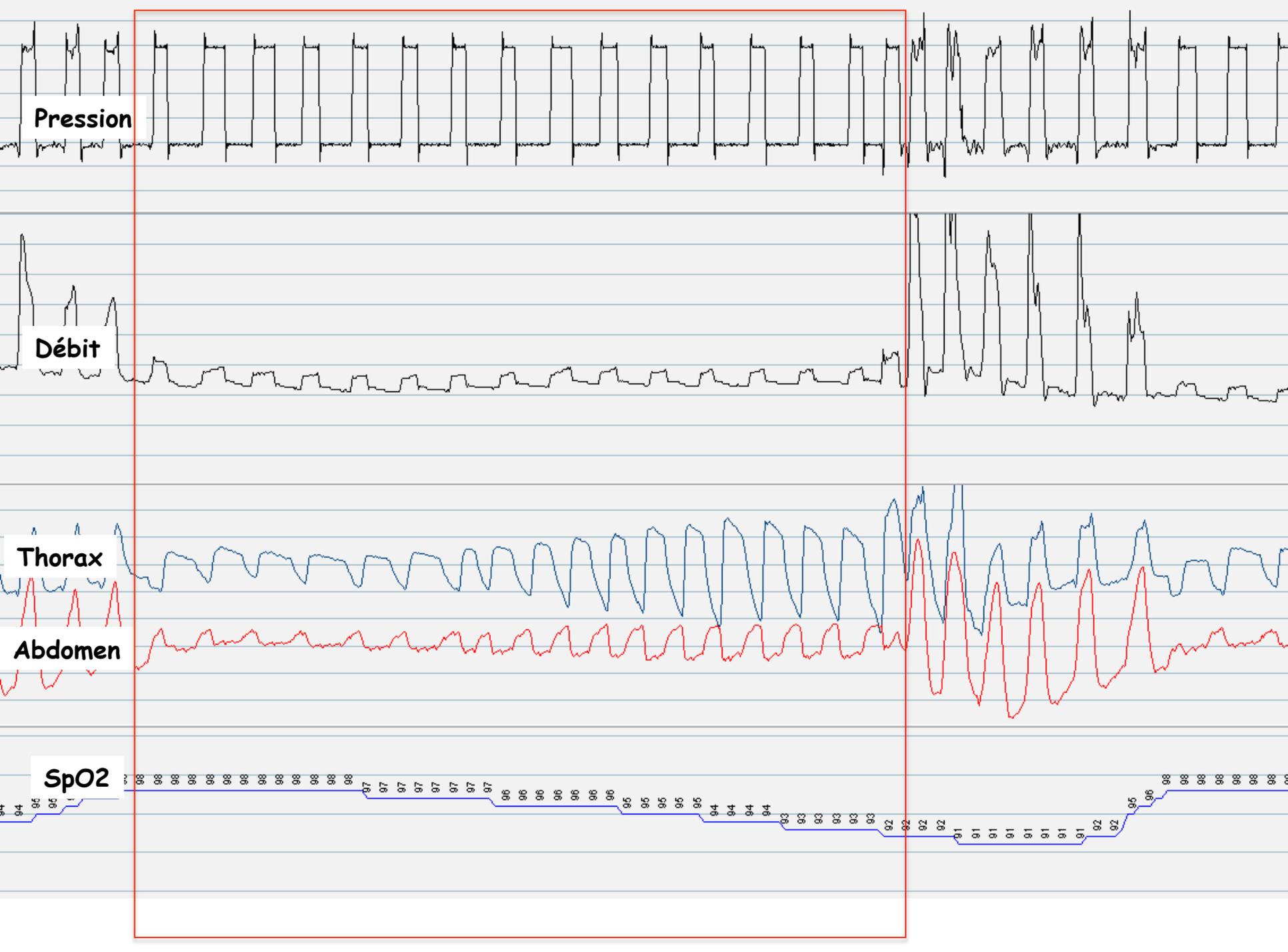
Il faut toujours chercher l'événement respiratoire avant de l'analyser

TRUC 1 :

Vous cherchez le moment où les sangles bougent moins, mal, peu, pas qui a entraîné la rupture clinique

TRUC 2 :

Attention, selon le signal clinique l'événement sera immédiatement avant (EEG), quelques secondes avant (SpO<sub>2</sub>) quelques minutes avant (PTCO<sub>2</sub>)



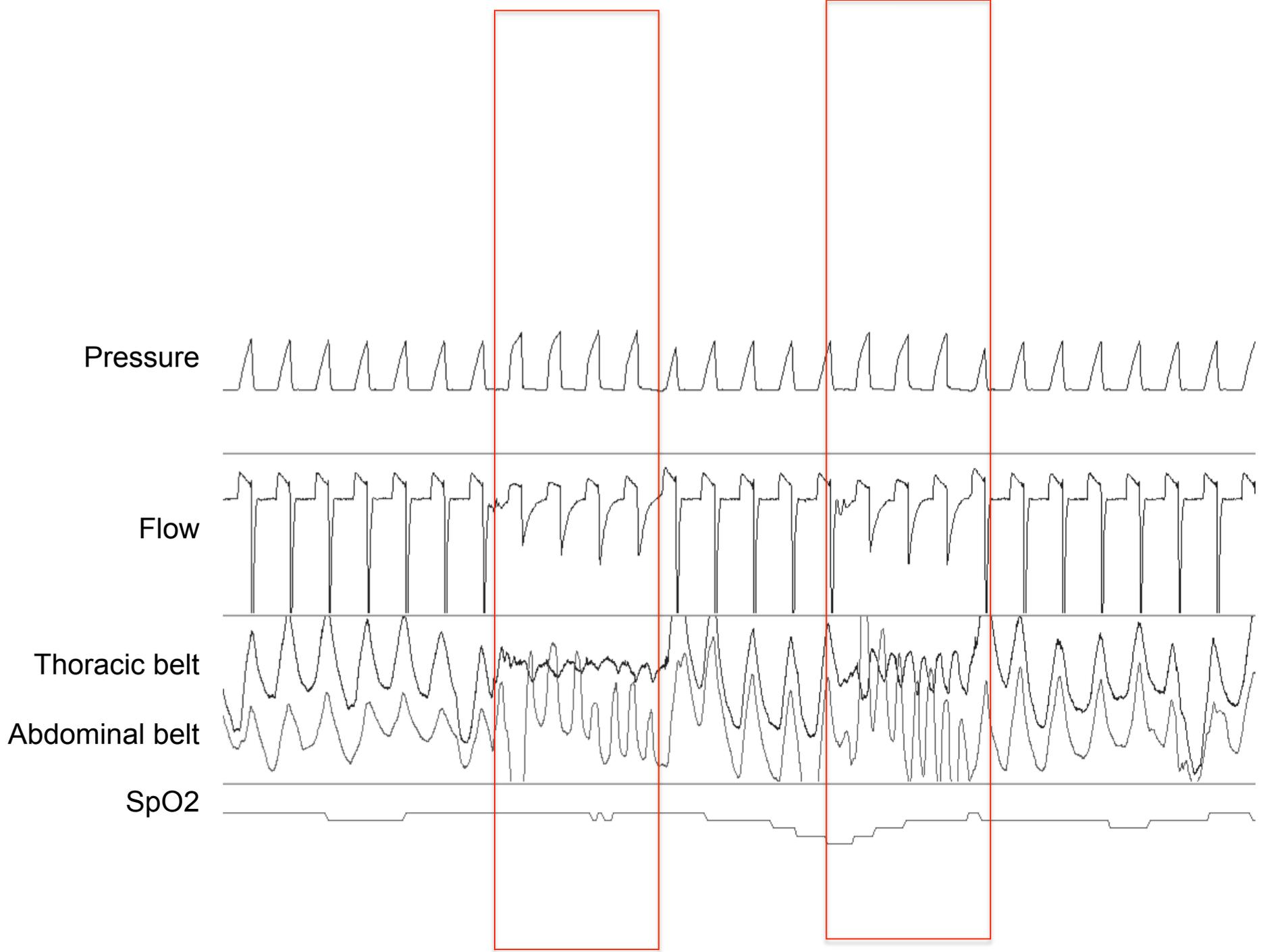
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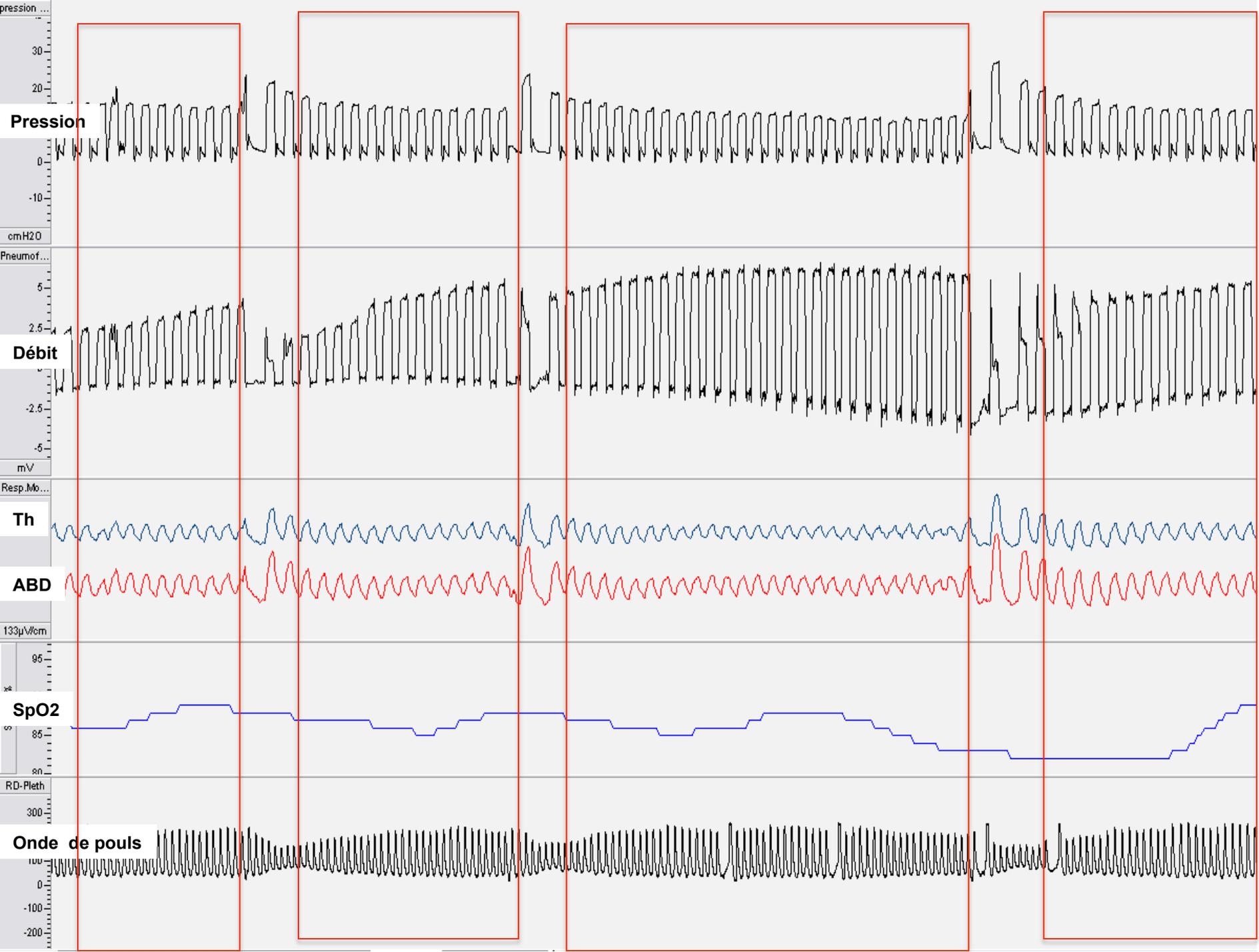
Débit

Thorax

Abdomen

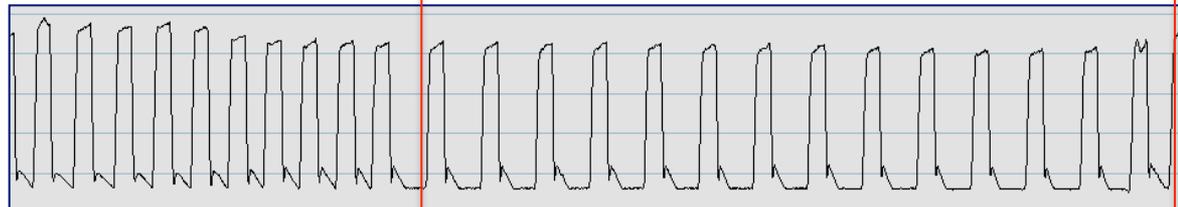
SpO2



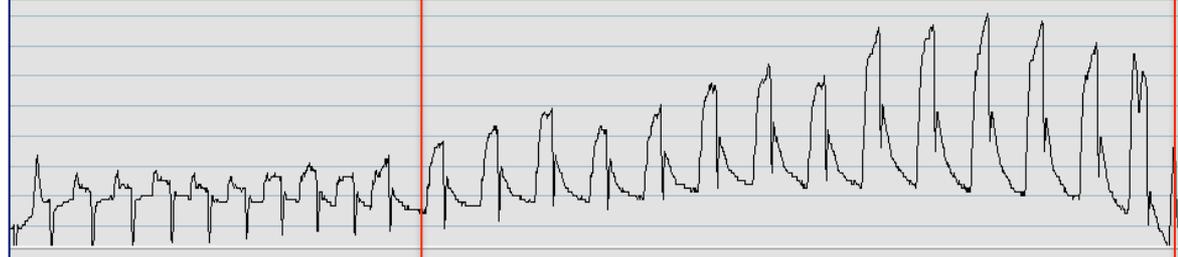




**Pression**



**Débit**



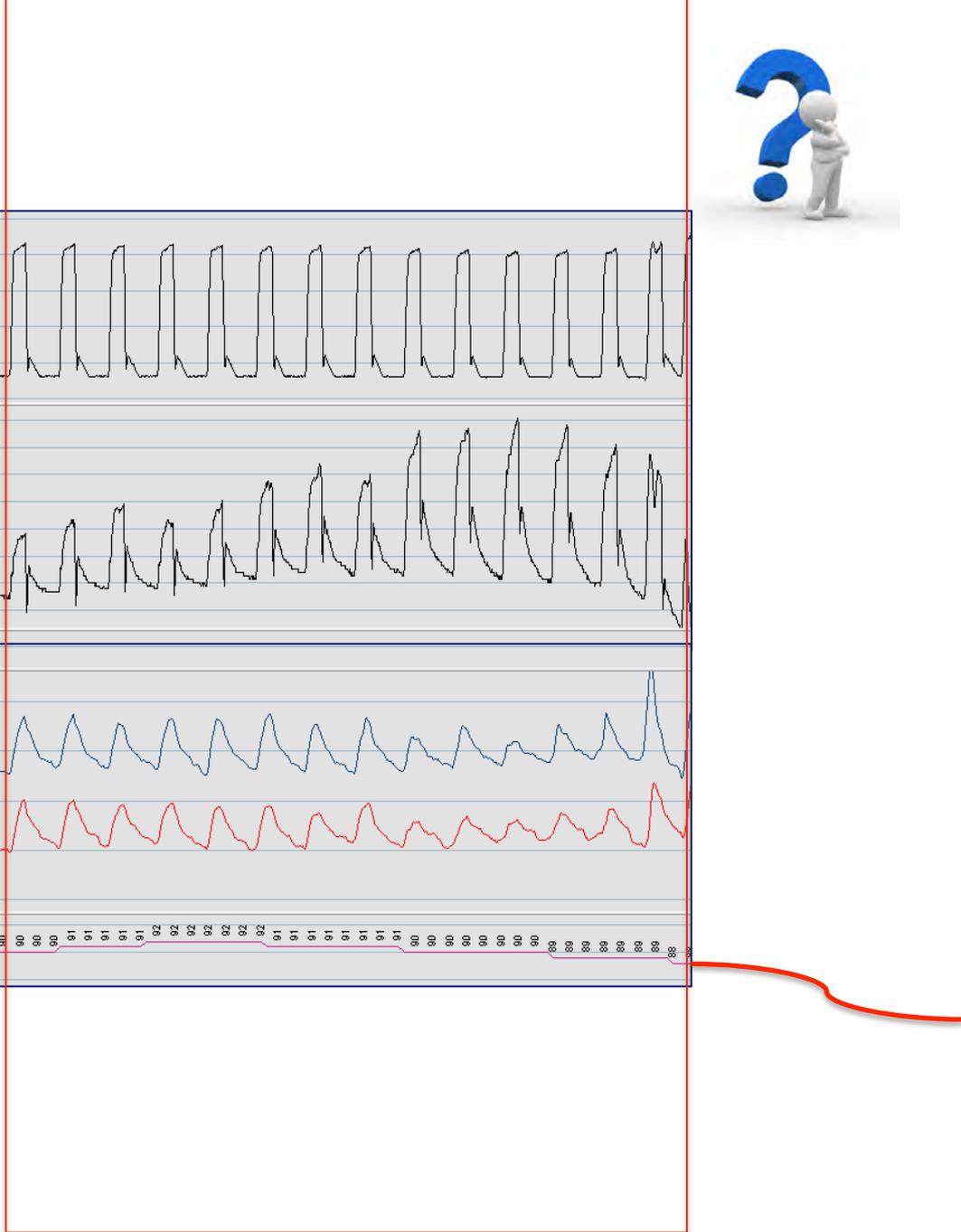
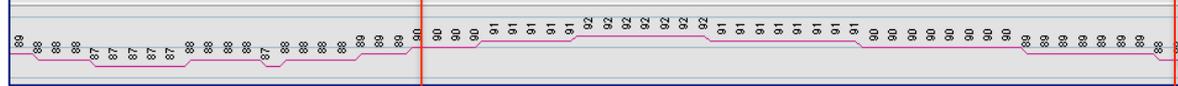
**Thorax**

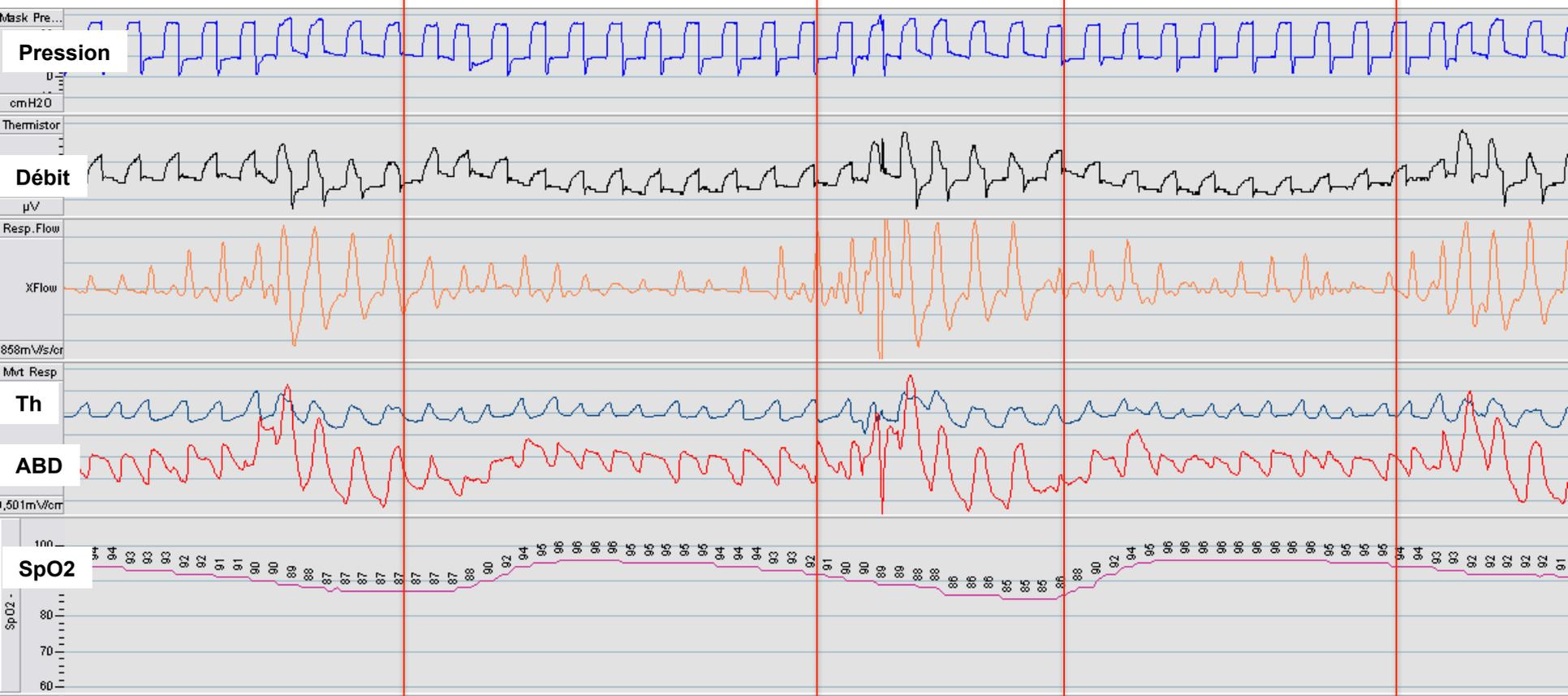


**Abdomen**



**SpO2**





# 3<sup>ème</sup> étape de lecture

## Avoir un plan de lecture

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Dans l'ordre rechercher

**1)Fuites ?**

**2)Obstruction des VA ?**

**3)Avec diminution de la commande ou  
maintien de la commande?**

**4)Asynchronisme?**

**5)Problèmes technique?**

# 3<sup>ème</sup> étape de lecture

## Avoir un plan de lecture

---



Dans l'ordre rechercher

**1)Fuites ?**

2)Obstruction des VA ?

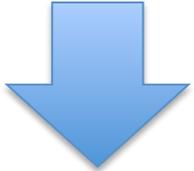
3)Avec diminution de la commande ou  
maintien de la commande?

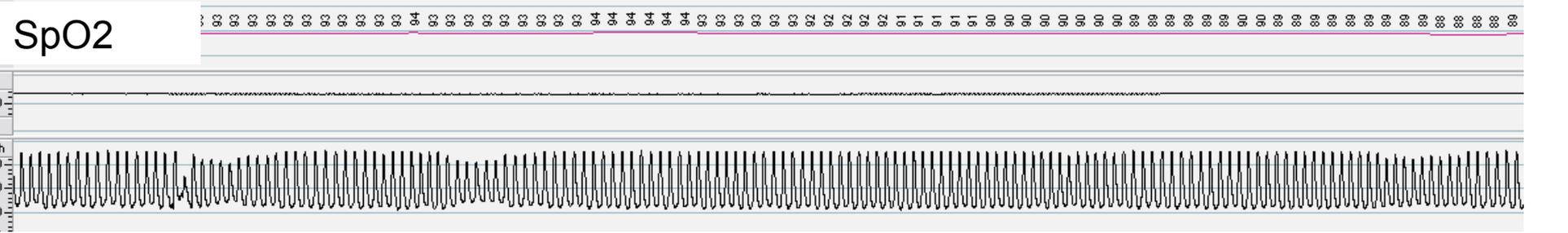
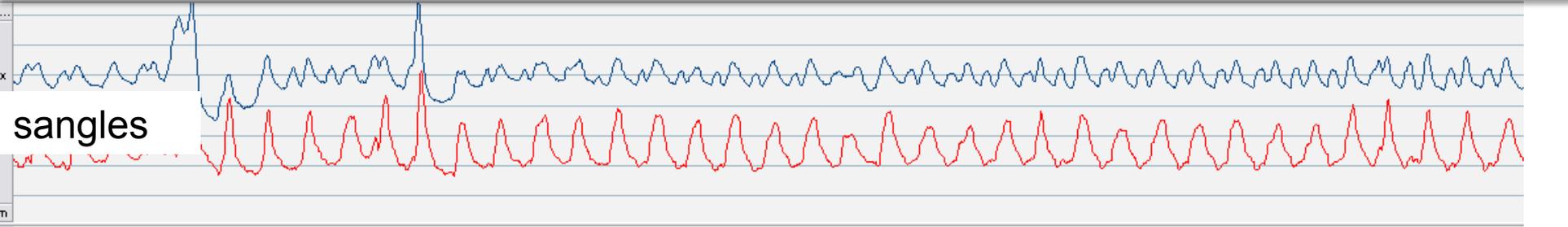
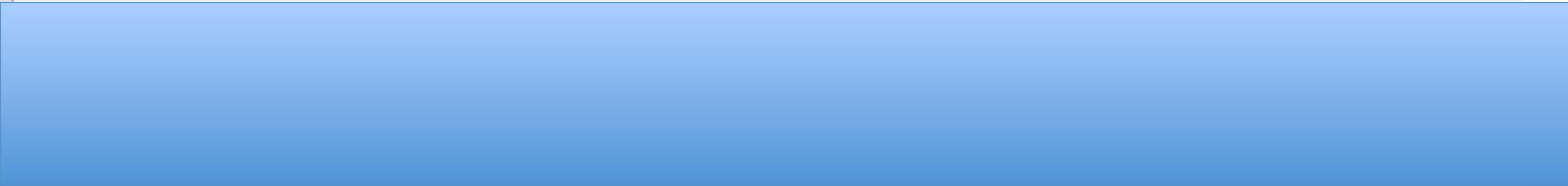
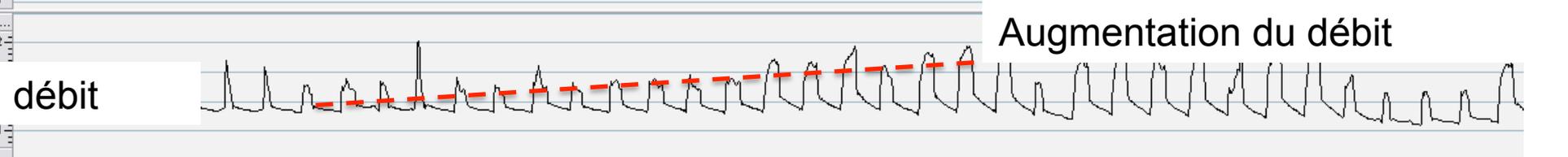
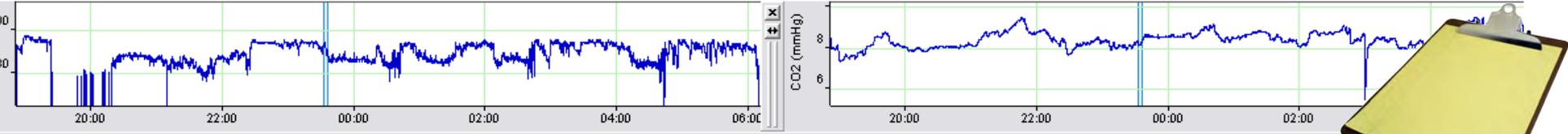
4)Asynchronisme?

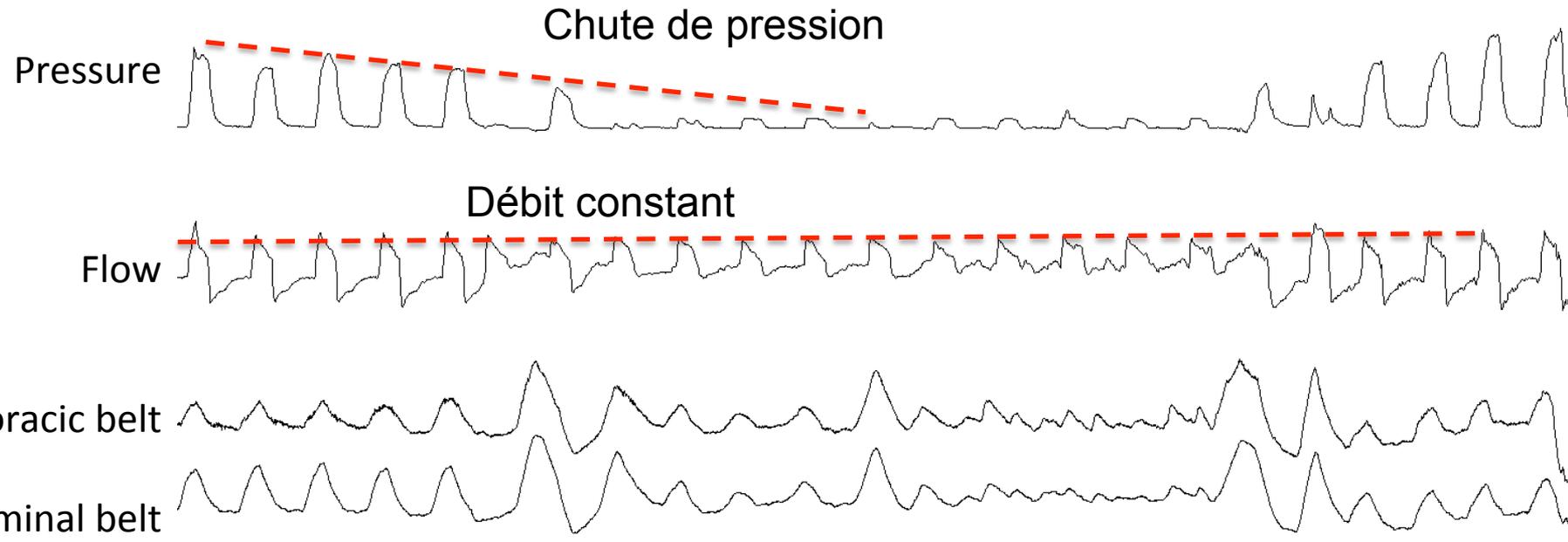
5)Problèmes technique?



# FUITES NON INTENTIONNELLES

	Pression	Volume (ou débit)
<b>VENTILATEUR BAROMETRIQUE</b>	Stable (sauf si fuite massive)	
<b>VENTILATEUR VOLUMETRIQUE</b>		Stable (sauf si fuite massive)





# 3<sup>ème</sup> étape de lecture

## Avoir un plan de lecture

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Dans l'ordre rechercher

1) Fuites ?

**2) Obstruction des VA ?**

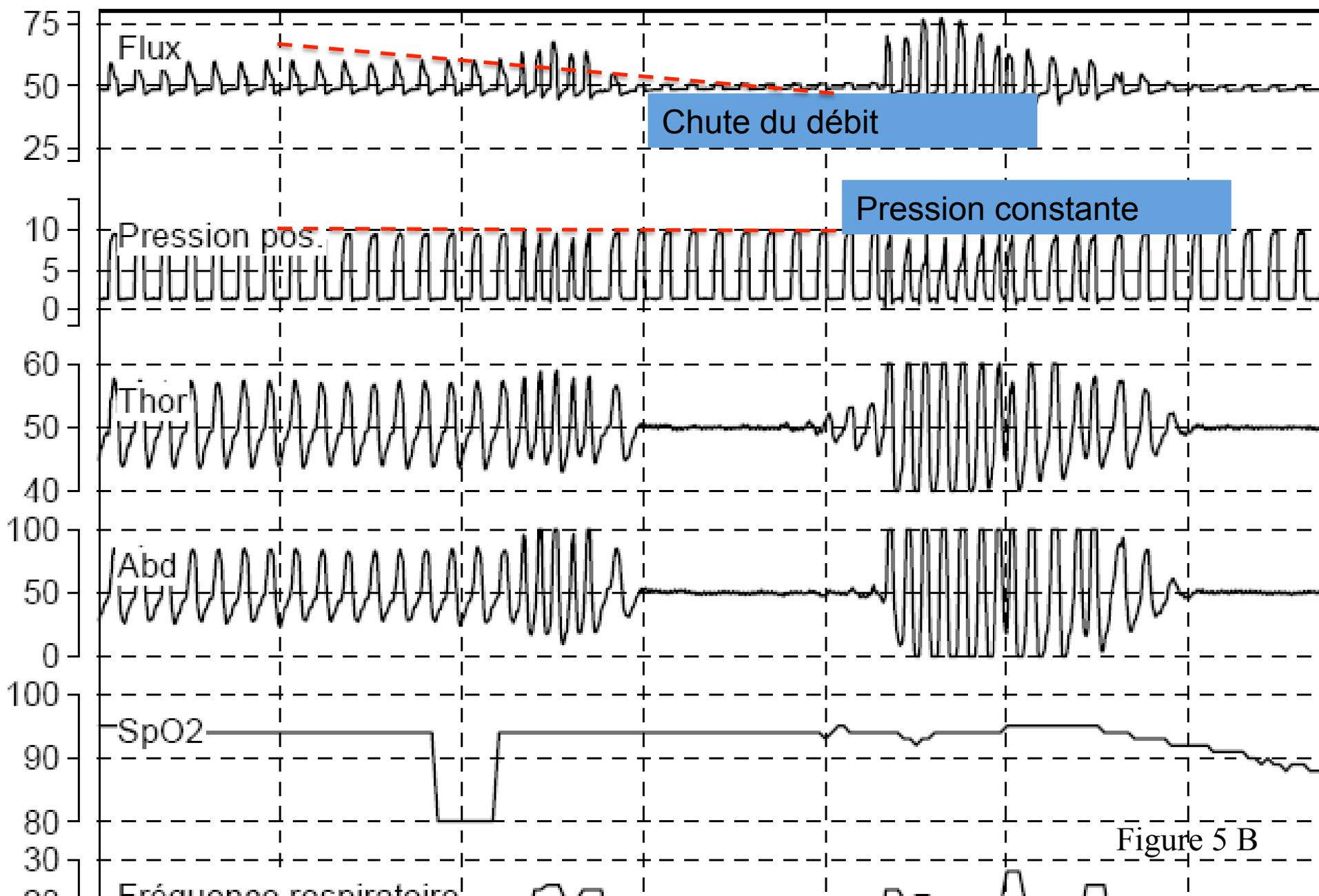
3) Avec diminution de la commande ou maintien de la commande?

4) Asynchronisme?

5) Problèmes technique?

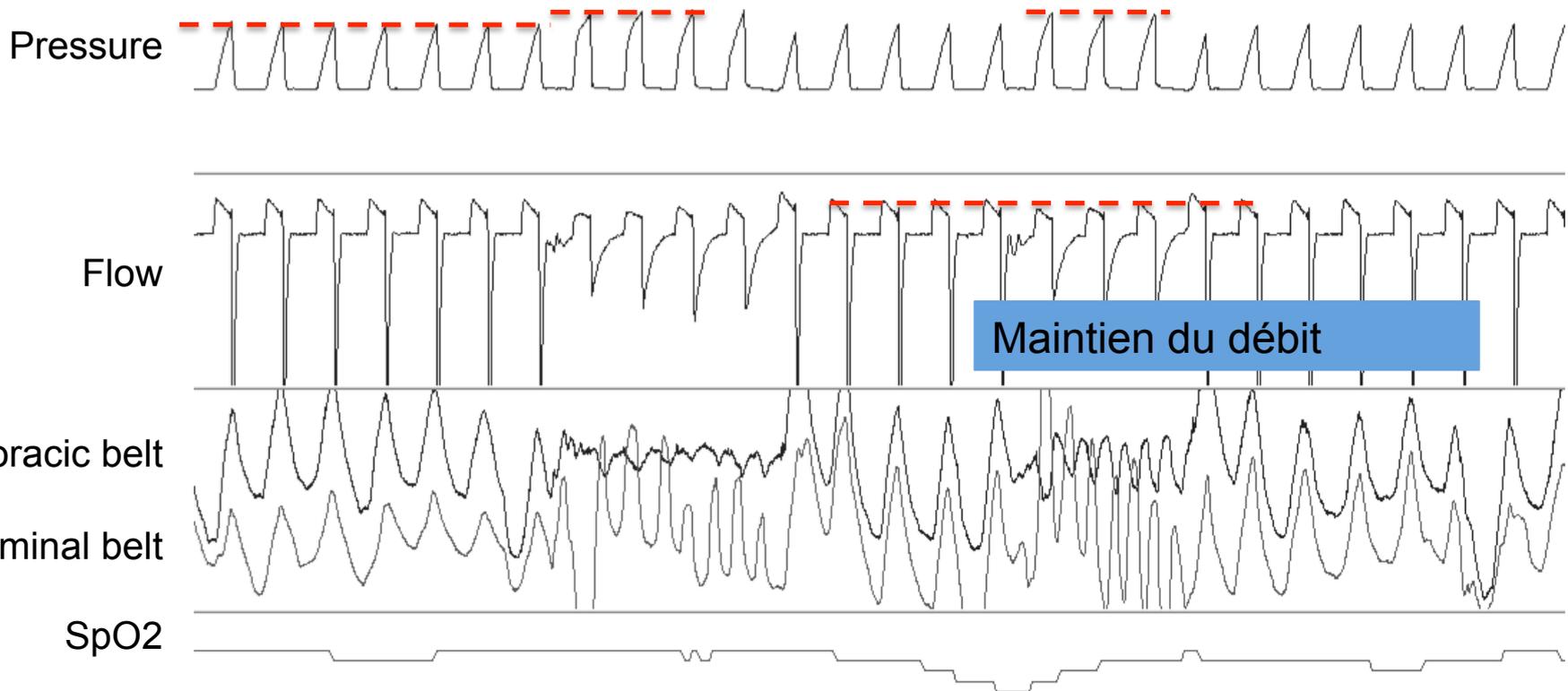


	<b>OBSTACLE</b>	
	<b>Pression</b>	<b>VTi/débit</b>
<b>VENTILATEUR BAROMETRIQUE</b>	<i>constante</i>	
<b>VENTILATEUR VOLUMETRIQUE</b>		<i>Constant</i>





Augmentation de la pression



# 3<sup>ème</sup> étape de lecture

## Avoir un plan de lecture

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Dans l'ordre rechercher

1) Fuites ?

**2) Obstruction des VA ?**

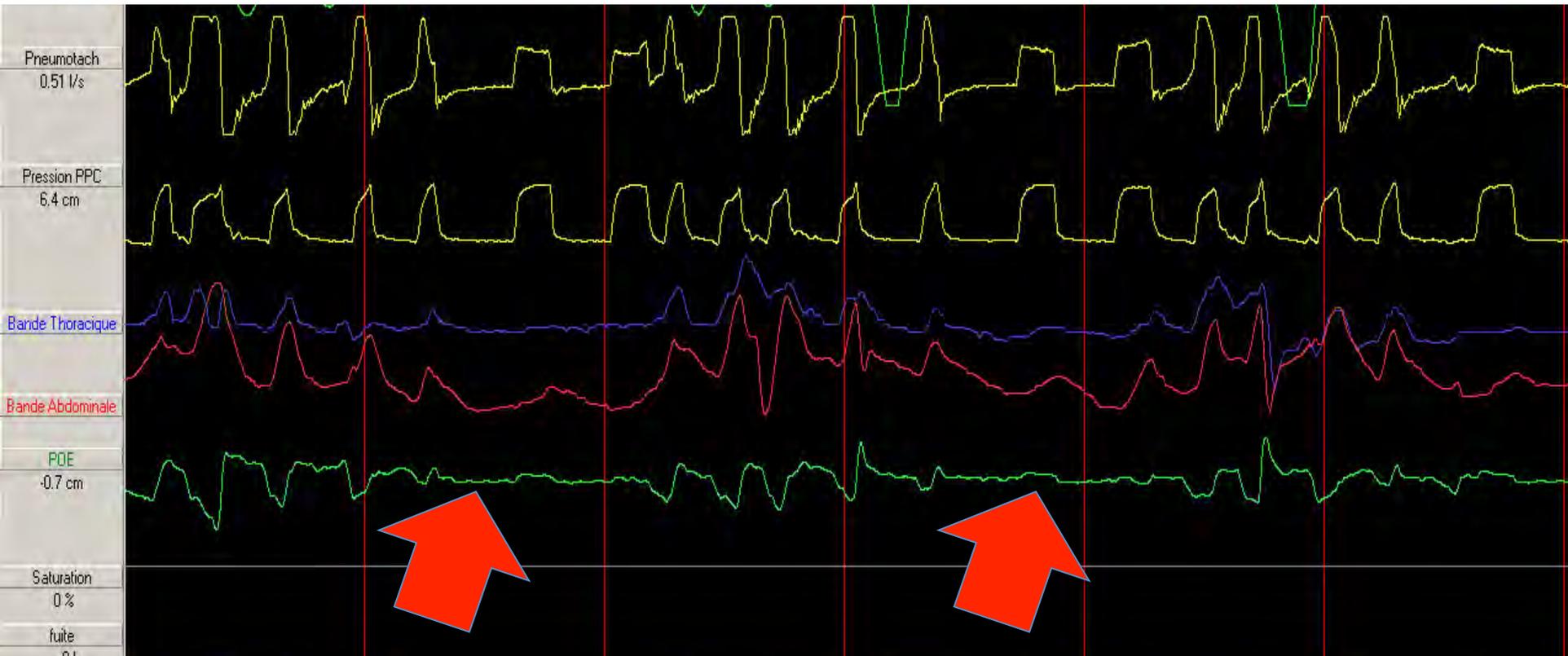
**3) Avec diminution de la commande ou maintien de la commande?**

4) Asynchronisme?

5) Problèmes technique?

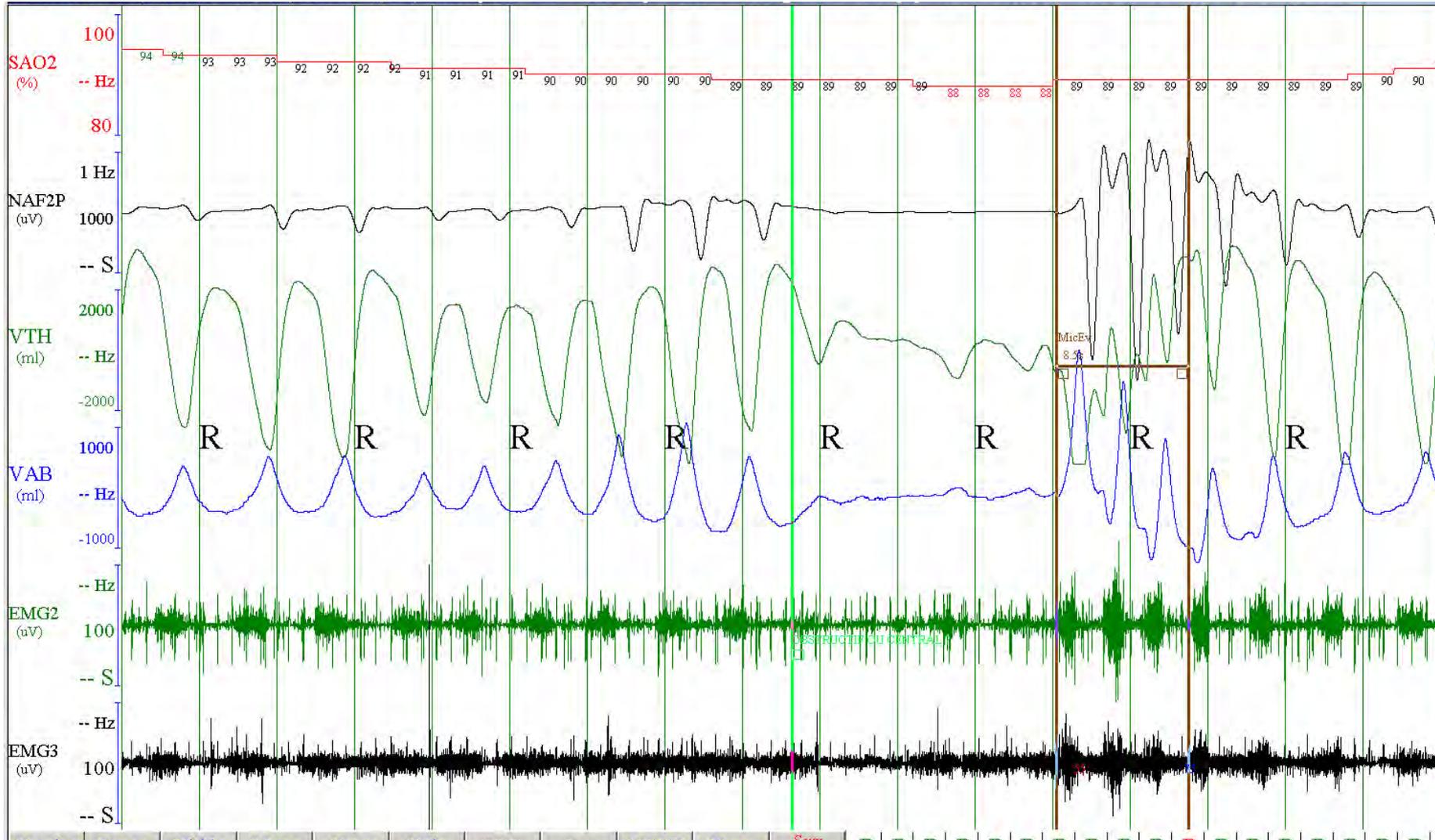
# Pour suivre la commande : le gold standard

## La pression oesophagienne



# Pour suivre la commande :

## Signes indirects : les sangles ou l'EMG



# 3<sup>ème</sup> étape de lecture

## Avoir un plan de lecture

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Dans l'ordre rechercher

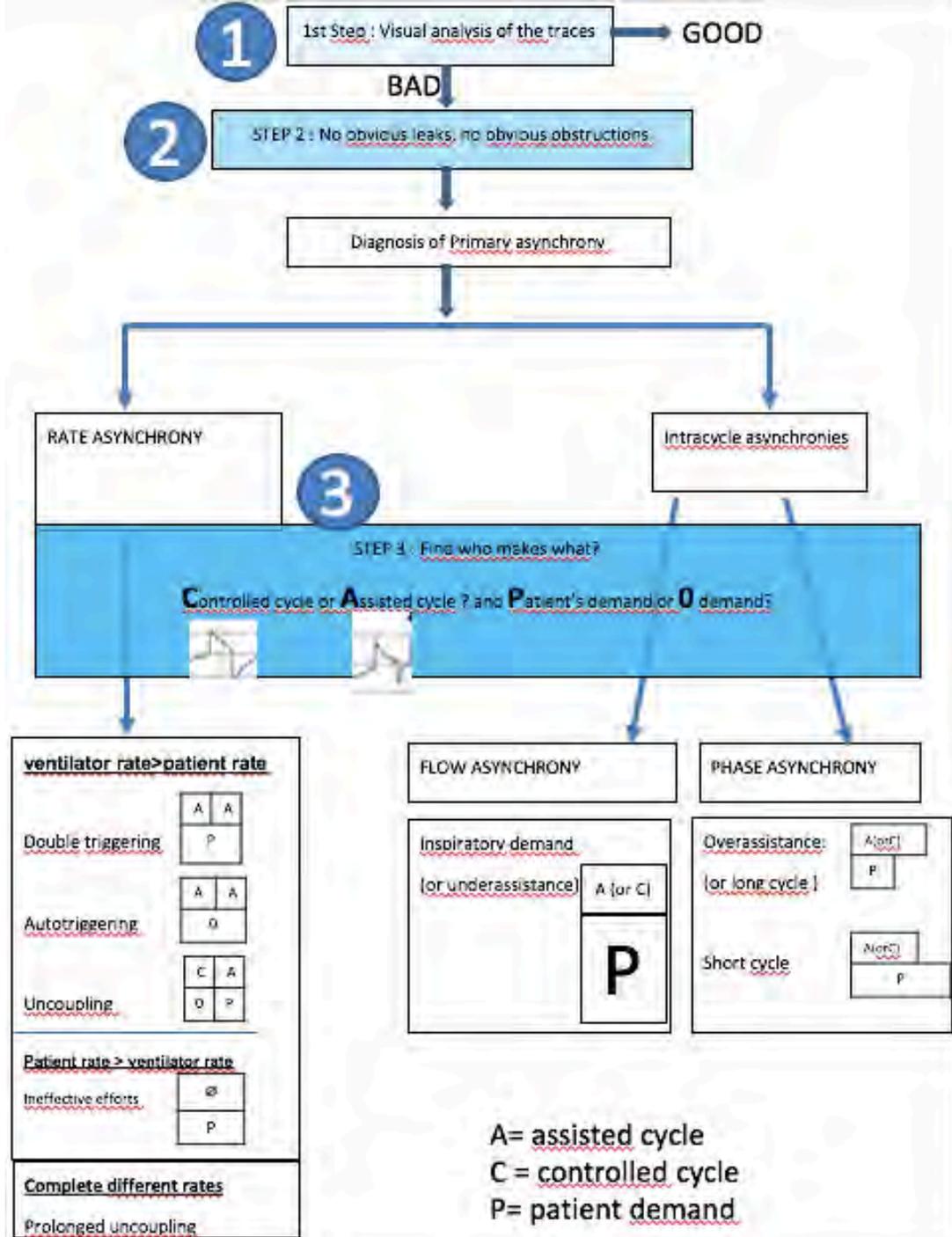
1) Fuites ?

2) Obstruction des VA ?

3) Avec diminution de la commande ou  
maintien de la commande?

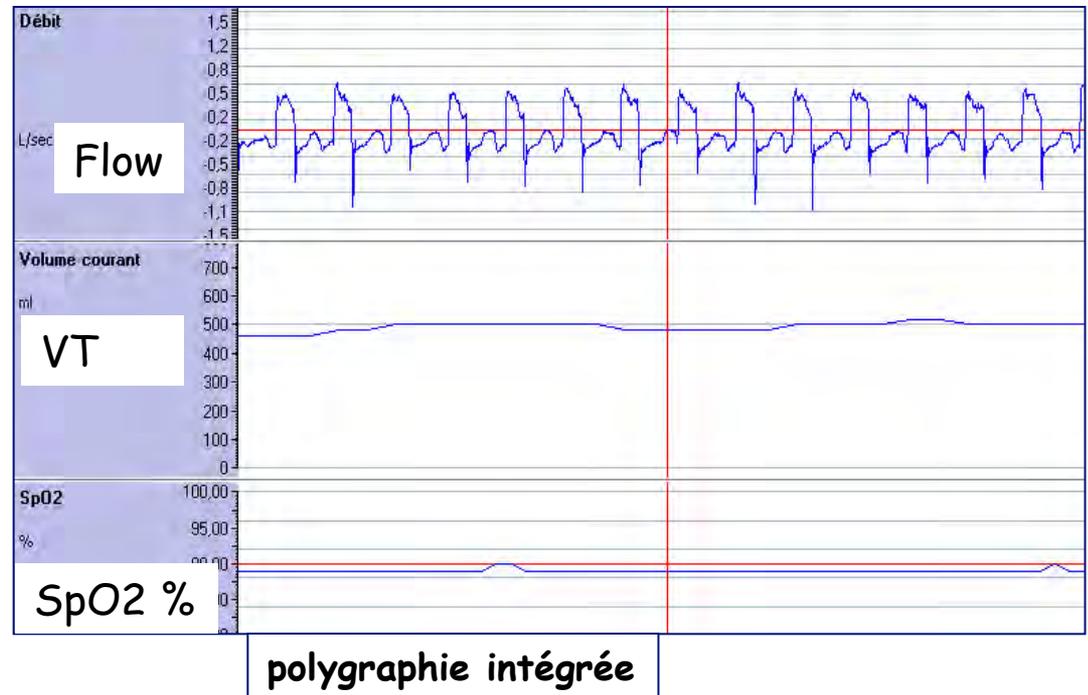
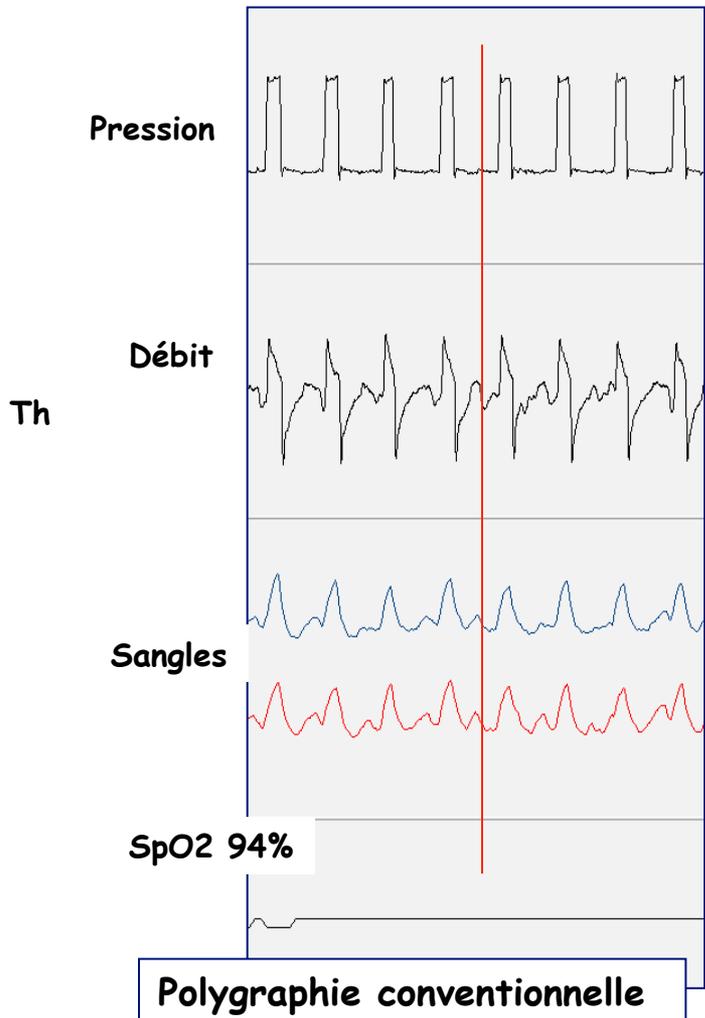
**4) Asynchronisme?**

5) Problèmes technique?



# 1) Effort non récompensé

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# Logigramme de surveillance de la VNI

**Objectifs à atteindre chez un malade sous VNI :**

- Amélioration clinique et confort sous VNI
- Contrôle de l'hypoventilation alvéolaire diurne (ou nocturne avec PTCO2)
- Moins de 10% de la nuit < 90% de SpO2
- Pas d'oscillations de la SpO2
- Observance > 4h
- Pas de fragmentation de l'utilisation

OUI

NON

**La suite maintenant !**

OUI

Détection de fuite sur les logiciels de ventilateurs ?

NON

Suspicion d'obstruction des VAS

Suspicion d'hypoventilation insuffisamment traitée **quantitativement** (PTCO2 peut aider)

Suspicion d'asynchronismes, évènements centraux, **autres**

OUI

Optimisation du masque

Augmentation de la PEP

Augmentation de l'IPAP ou du VT

OUI

Objectifs atteints avec nouveaux réglages

NON

Poursuivre la VNI avec les mêmes réglages

Poly(somno)graphie sous VNI