





# Le réentrainement à l'effort avec ventilation à haut débit nasal est-il plus efficace ?

Guillaume PRIEUR, MKDE, PhD

Contre





### Liens d'intérêts

- Health Impact
- GHAHR
- Actukine
- FullPhysio
- Air Liquide
- ASTEN
- ASDIA
- EPIONE
- SOS oxygène

Aucun conflit d'intérêt en relation avec la présentation







# Le haut débit nasal à l'effort....

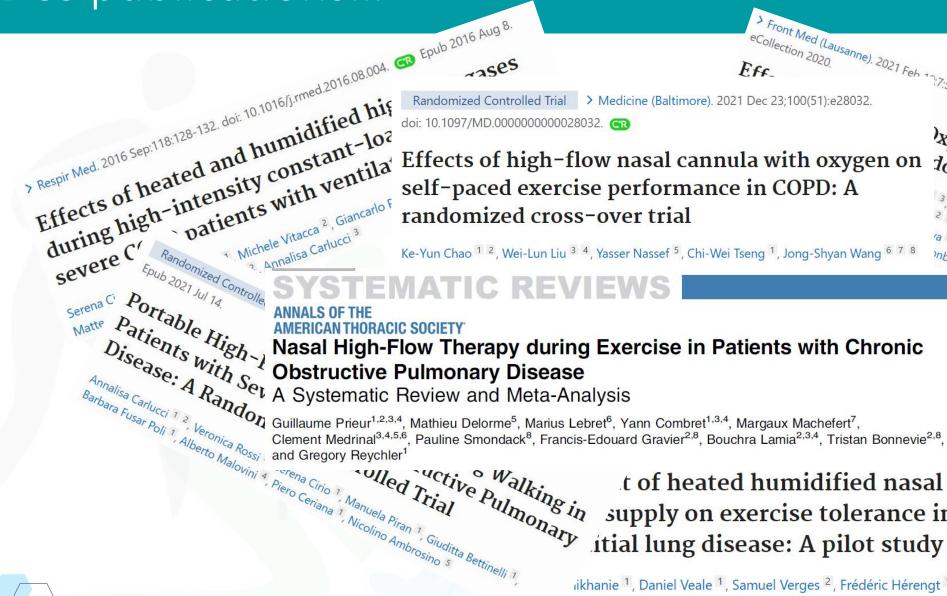








# Des publications...



> Front Med (Lausanne). 2021 Feb 17:7:595450. doi: 10.3389/fmed.2020.595450. Oxygen on Exercise Performance 3. Laura Mayer 1 2 3 Simon R Schneider 1 2 3 2 3 4 Ulan U Sheraliev 2 3 4 A 2 3 4 Shoira D Aidaralieva 2 3 4 Inbaev 2 3 4 Silvia Ulrich 1 2 3

Epub 2021 Jun 29.

t of heated humidified nasal high flow supply on exercise tolerance in patients with itial lung disease: A pilot study



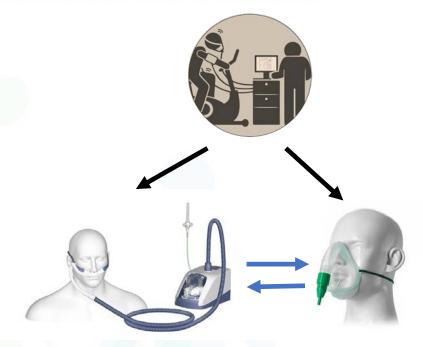




respiratory MEDICINE

Effects of heated and humidified high flow gases during high-intensity constant-load exercise on severe COPD patients with ventilatory limitation

Serena Cirio <sup>a</sup>, Manuela Piran <sup>a</sup>, Michele Vitacca <sup>b</sup>, Giancarlo Piaggi <sup>a</sup>, Piero Ceriana <sup>a</sup>, Matteo Prazzoli <sup>a</sup>, Mara Paneroni <sup>b</sup>, Annalisa Carlucci <sup>a, \*</sup>



12 patients BPCO stable
VEMS 35 %
Débit 58,5 L/min
Iso FiO<sub>2</sub> (41 ± 36%)



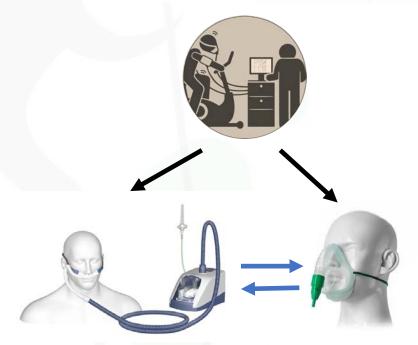




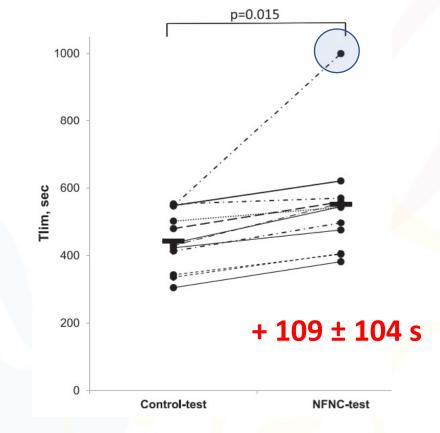
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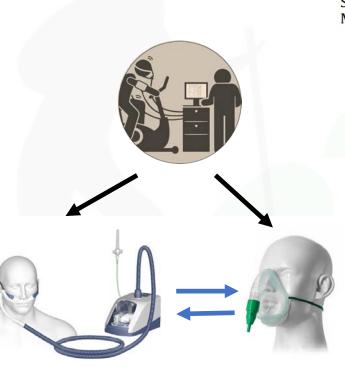




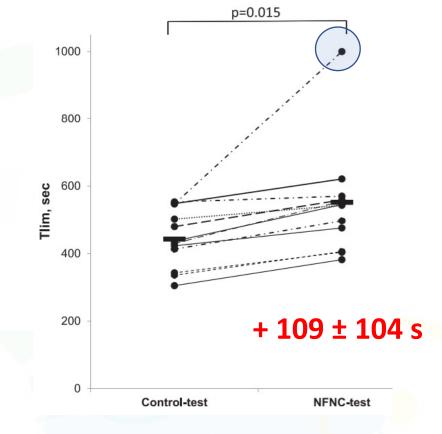
#### respiratory MEDICINE

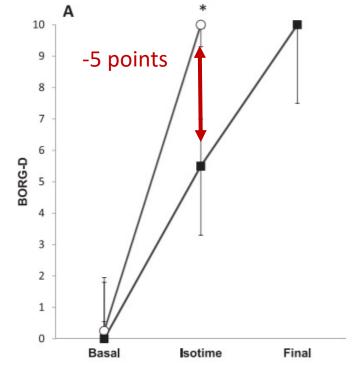
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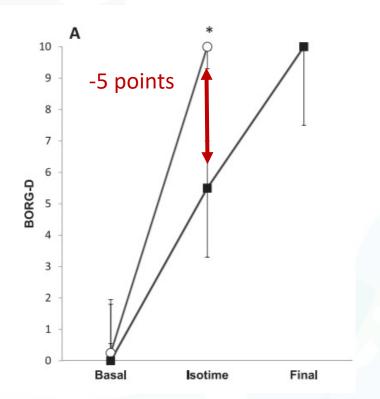


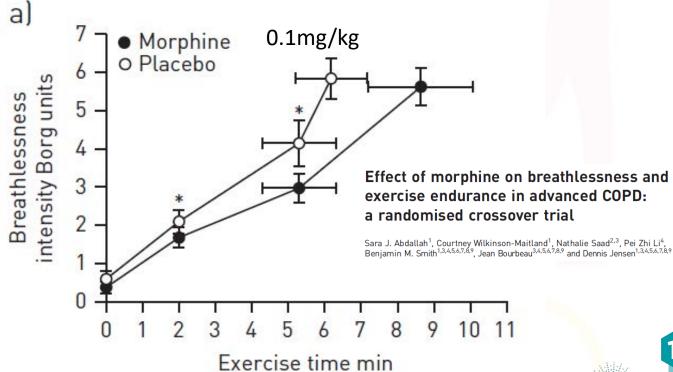


#### respiratory MEDICINE

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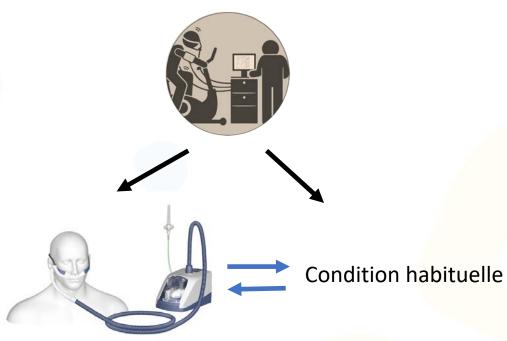


Respirology

Nasal high flow does not improve exercise tolerance in COPD patients recovering from acute exacerbation: A randomized crossover study

GUILLAUME PRIEUR, 1,2,3,4 © CLEMENT MEDRINAL, 2,3,4 YANN COMBRET, 1,5 ELISE DUPUIS LOZERON,6 TRISTAN BONNEVIE, 2,7 © FRANCIS-EDOUARD GRAVIER, 2,7 JEAN QUIEFFIN, 3,4 BOUCHRA LAMIA, 2,3,4

JEAN-CHRISTIAN BOREL 8,9 © AND GREGORY REYCHLER 1,10



19 patients BPCO post-exacerbation VEMS 28 %
Débit 60 L/min  $SpO_2 > 90 \%$ 





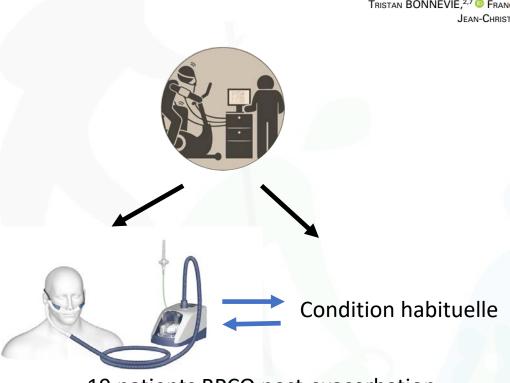




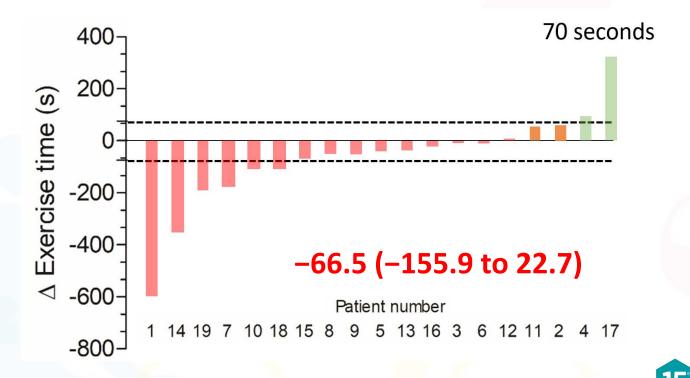
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19 patients BPCO post-exacerbation **VEMS 28 %** Débit 60 L/min  $SpO_2 > 90 \%$ 



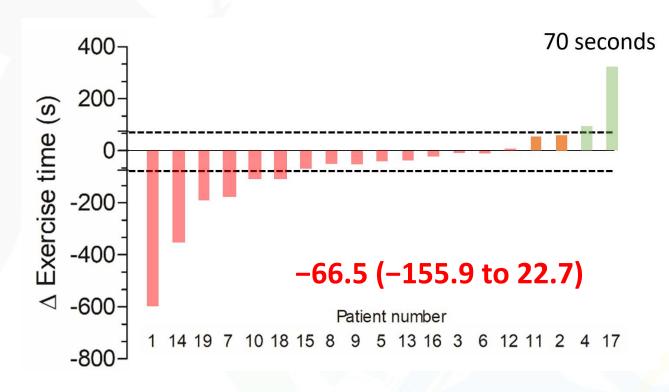


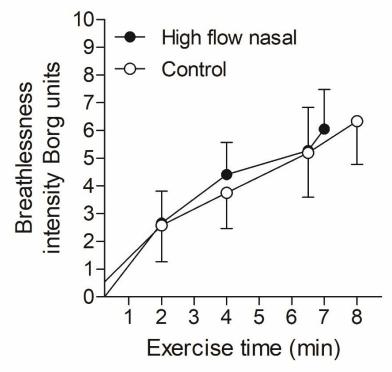




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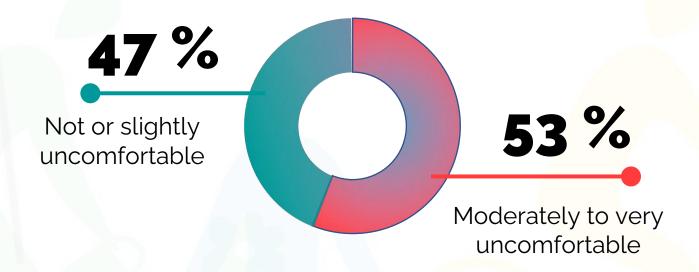


#### Respirology

Nasal high flow does not improve exercise tolerance in COPD patients recovering from acute exacerbation: A randomized crossover study

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JEAN-CHRISTIAN BOREL 8,9 © AND GREGORY REYCHLER 1,10









			S	Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Std. Mean Difference	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
	on (room air or conventi			,	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11,
Prieur 2020	-0.23	0.16	17.6%	-0.23 [-0.54, 0.08]	
Kelly 2018	0.02	0.1	27.2%	0.02 [-0.18, 0.22]	
Sanguanwong 2020	0.09	0.19	14.2%	0.09 [-0.28, 0.46]	<del>-   •</del>
Bitos 2020	0.18	0.08	31.1%	0.18 [0.02, 0.34]	<del></del>
Chen 2021	0.4813	0.2456	9.9%	0.48 [-0.00, 0.96]	<u> </u>
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.08 [-0.09, 0.25]	
1.12.2 Venturi-Mask					
Rossi 2018	0.5127	0.199	31.1%	0.51 [0.12, 0.90]	
Dell'Era 2019	0.56	0.18	38.0%	0.56 [0.21, 0.91]	
Cirio 2016	0.83	0.2	30.8%	0.83 [0.44, 1.22]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.63 [0.41, 0.85]	
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 1.50, df = 2	(P = 0.47)	$'$ ); $I^2 = 0\%$		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 5.66 (P < 0.00001)				
				-	
					-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1
					Favours Control Favours Nasal High Flow





			S	td. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Std. Mean Difference	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
1.12.1 Usual condition	on (room air or convent	ional oxy	/gen)		
Prieur 2020	-0.23	0.16	17.6%	-0.23 [-0.54, 0.08]	<del></del>
Kelly 2018	0.02	0.1	27.2%	0.02 [-0.18, 0.22]	$3L O_2 (FiO_2 0.23)$
Sanguanwong 2020	0.09	0.19	14.2%	0.09 [-0.28, 0.46]	
Bitos 2020	0.18	0.08	31.1%	0.18 [0.02, 0.34]	$VS 60L/min + FiO_2 0.4$
Chen 2021	0.4813	0.2456	9.9%	0.48 [-0.00, 0.96]	•
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.08 [-0.09, 0.25]	
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Cirio 2016	0.83	0.2		0.83 [0.44, 1.22]	
Subtotal (95% CI)	0.00 0110 4.50 15 0	(D 0 1 =	100.0%	0.63 [0.41, 0.85]	
•	0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 1.50, df = 2	(P = 0.47)	'); I <sup>2</sup> = 0%		
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					Favours Control Favours Nasal High Flow







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Study or Subgroup	Std. Mean Difference	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
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Prieur 2020	-0.23	0.16	17.6%	-0.23 [-0.54, 0.08]	<del></del>
Kelly 2018	0.02	0.1	27.2%	0.02 [-0.18, 0.22]	
Sanguanwong 2020	0.09	0.19	14.2%	0.09 [-0.28, 0.46]	<del>-   •</del>
Bitos 2020	0.18	0.08	31.1%	0.18 [0.02, 0.34]	GOLD1
Chen 2021	0.4813	0.2456	9.9%	0.48 [-0.00, 0.96]	( -
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.08 [-0.09, 0.25]	Temps d'end <mark>u</mark> ran
Heterogeneity: Tau² = Test for overall effect: 2	0.02; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 8.29, df = 4 ( Z = 0.92 (P = 0.36)	(P = 0.08)	); I <sup>2</sup> = 52%		868 s VS 1130 s
Test for overall effect:		(P = 0.08	); I <sup>2</sup> = 52%		000 S V S 1130 S
Test for overall effect: 7	Z = 0.92 (P = 0.36)	•	,		
Test for overall effect:		0.199 0.18	); I <sup>2</sup> = 52% 31.1% 38.0%	0.51 [0.12, 0.90]	
Test for overall effect: 2  1.12.2 Venturi-Mask  Rossi 2018	Z = 0.92 (P = 0.36) 0.5127	0.199	31.1%		
Test for overall effect: 2 1.12.2 Venturi-Mask Rossi 2018 Dell'Era 2019	Z = 0.92 (P = 0.36) 0.5127 0.56	0.199 0.18	31.1% 38.0%	0.51 [0.12, 0.90] 0.56 [0.21, 0.91]	000 S V S 1130 S
Test for overall effect: 2  1.12.2 Venturi-Mask  Rossi 2018  Dell'Era 2019  Cirio 2016  Subtotal (95% CI)	Z = 0.92 (P = 0.36) 0.5127 0.56	0.199 0.18 0.2	31.1% 38.0% 30.8% <b>100.0%</b>	0.51 [0.12, 0.90] 0.56 [0.21, 0.91] 0.83 [0.44, 1.22]	
Test for overall effect: 2  1.12.2 Venturi-Mask  Rossi 2018  Dell'Era 2019  Cirio 2016  Subtotal (95% CI)  Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	Z = 0.92 (P = 0.36) 0.5127 0.56 0.83	0.199 0.18 0.2	31.1% 38.0% 30.8% <b>100.0%</b>	0.51 [0.12, 0.90] 0.56 [0.21, 0.91] 0.83 [0.44, 1.22]	
Test for overall effect: 2  1.12.2 Venturi-Mask  Rossi 2018  Dell'Era 2019  Cirio 2016  Subtotal (95% CI)  Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	Z = 0.92 (P = 0.36)  0.5127  0.56  0.83  0.00; Chi² = 1.50, df = 2 (	0.199 0.18 0.2	31.1% 38.0% 30.8% <b>100.0%</b>	0.51 [0.12, 0.90] 0.56 [0.21, 0.91] 0.83 [0.44, 1.22]	







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Study or Subgroup	Std. Mean Difference	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI	
1.12.1 Usual condition	on (room air or conventi	onal oxy	rgen)			00104
Prieur 2020	-0.23	0.16	17.6%	-0.23 [-0.54, 0.08]	<del></del>	GOLD1
Kelly 2018	0.02	0.1	27.2%	0.02 [-0.18, 0.22]	— <del> -</del> Т	emps d'endurance
Sanguanwong 2020	0.09	0.19	14.2%	0.09 [-0.28, 0.46]	<del></del>	868 s VS 1130 s
Bitos 2020	0.18	0.08	31.1%	0.18 [0.02, 0.34]		
Chen 2021	0.4813	0.2456	9.9%	0.48 [-0.00, 0.96]	<del>- (-</del>	_
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.08 [-0.09, 0.25]		GOLD4
1.12.2 Venturi-Mask						
Rossi 2018	0.5127	0.199	31.1%	0.51 [0.12, 0.90]		-
Dell'Era 2019	0.56	0.18	38.0%	0.56 [0.21, 0.91]		-
Cirio 2016	0.83	0.2	30.8%	0.83 [0.44, 1.22]		<del></del>
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.63 [0.41, 0.85]		
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 1.50, df = 2	(P = 0.47)	'); I <sup>2</sup> = 0%			
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				_	-1 -0.5 0 0.5	<del>-  </del>
					Favours Control Favours Nasal I	High Flow



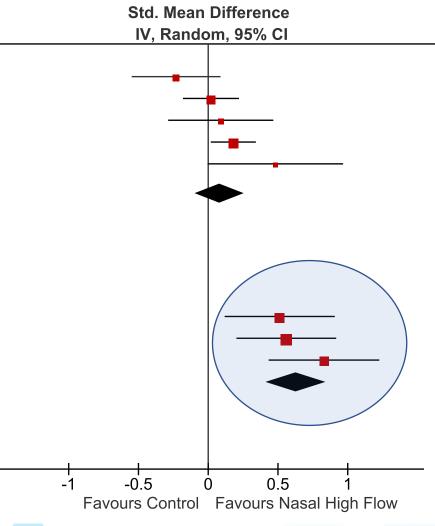


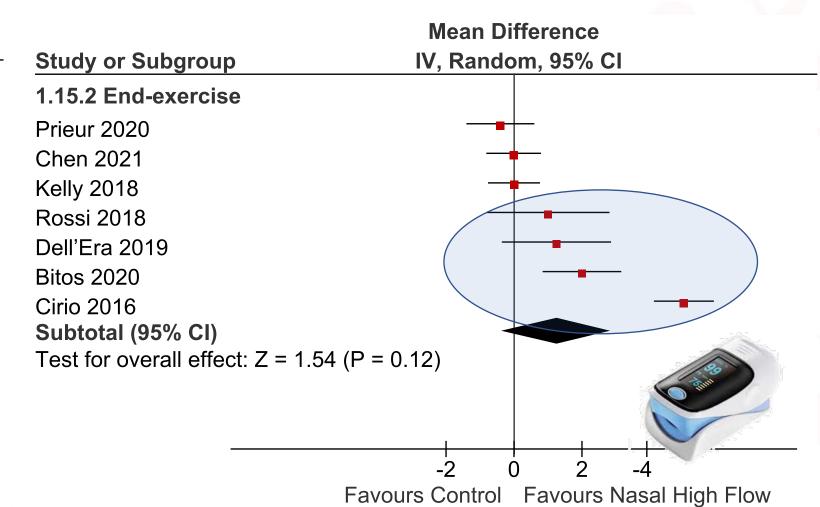


				•	Std. Mean Difference	Std. Mean Difference		
	Study or Subgroup	Std. Mean Difference	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI		
1.12.1 Usual condition (room air or conventional oxygen)								
	Prieur 2020	-0.23	0.16	17.6%	-0.23 [-0.54, 0.08]	<del></del>		
	Kelly 2018	0.02	0.1	27.2%	0.02 [-0.18, 0.22]	<del>-</del>		
	Sanguanwong 2020	0.09	0.19	14.2%	0.09 [-0.28, 0.46]			
	Bitos 2020	0.18	0.08	31.1%	0.18 [0.02, 0.34]	<del></del>		
	Chen 2021	0.4813	0.2456	9.9%	0.48 [-0.00, 0.96]	•		
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	Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.63 [0.41, 0.85]			
	Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 1.50, df = 2 (	P = 0.47	$I'$ ); $I^2 = 0\%$				
	Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 5.66 (P < 0.00001)						
					-	-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1		
						Favours Control Favours Nasal High Flow		
						9		















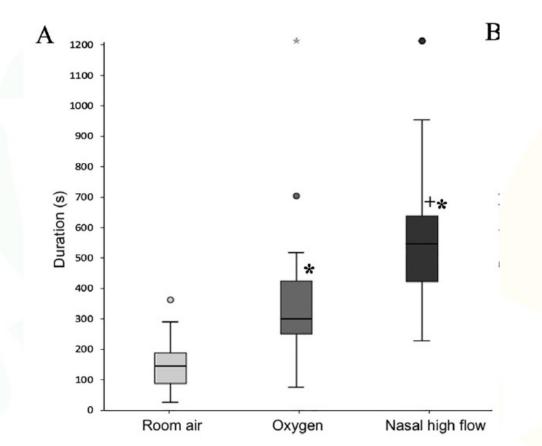
# Merci Frédéric!

Original Research

The effect of heated humidified nasal high flow oxygen supply on exercise tolerance in patients with interstitial lung disease: A pilot study

Yara Al Chikhanie a,b, Daniel Veale a,b, Samuel Verges b,1,\*, Frédéric Hérengt a,b,1

b HP2 Laboratory, INSERM U1042, Grenoble Alps University, Grenoble, France









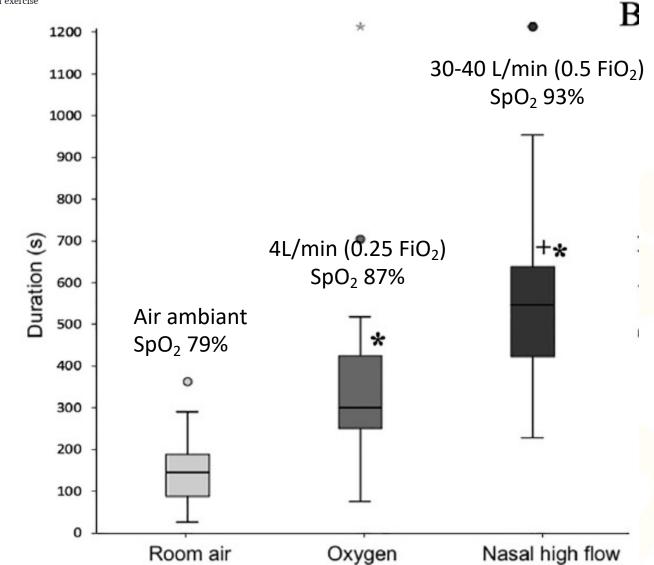
<sup>\*</sup> Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation Centre Dieulefit Santé, Dieulefit, Rhône-Alpes, Prance

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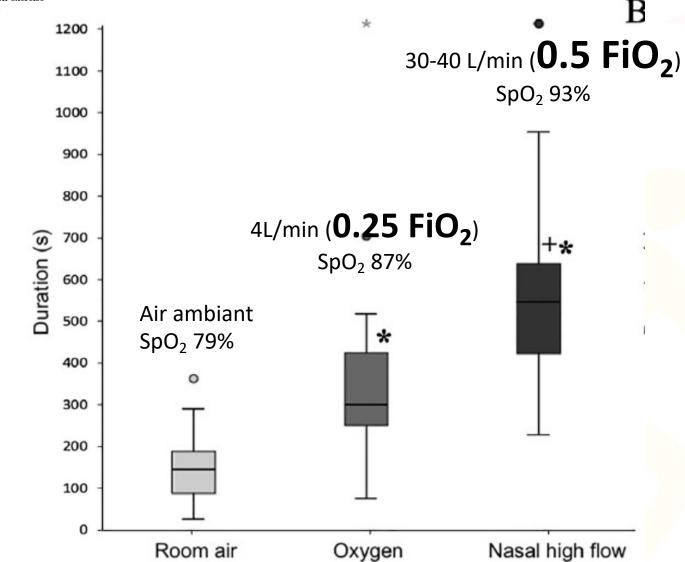
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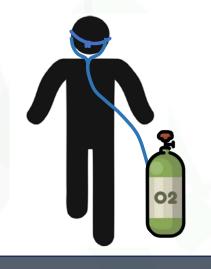


<sup>\*</sup> Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation Centre Dieulefit Santé, Dieulefit, Rhône-Alpes, France

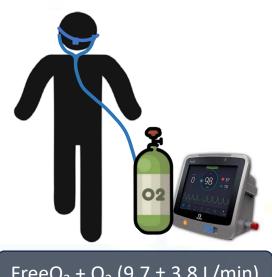
Automated O<sub>2</sub> Titration Alone or With High-Flow Nasal Cannula During Walking Exercise in Chronic Lung Diseases

Felix-Antoine Vézina, Pierre-Alexandre Bouchard, Émilie Breton-Gagnon, Geneviève Dion, Damien Viglino, Pascalin Roy, Lara Bilodeau, Steeve Provencher, Marie-Hélène Denault, Didier Saey, François Lellouche, and François Maltais

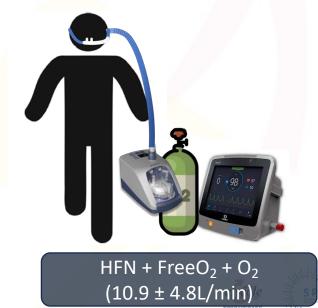
#### 30 patients IRCO **Endurance Shuttle walk test**



Oxygène  $(2.3 \pm 0.6 \text{ L/min})$ 



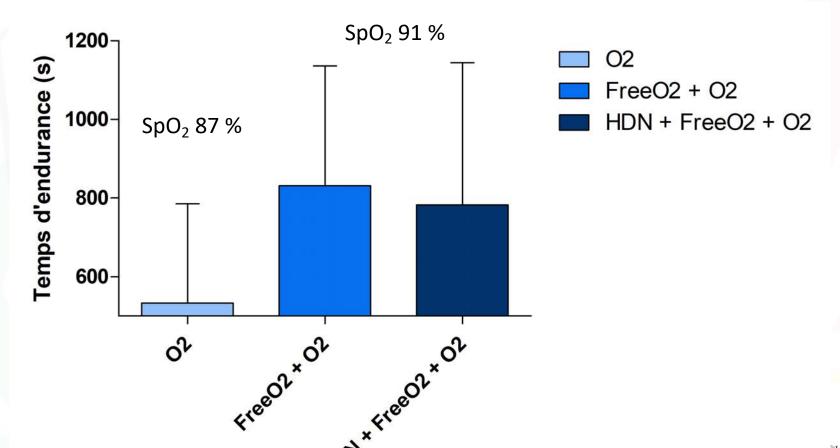
FreeO<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> (9.7  $\pm$  3.8 L/min)





Automated O<sub>2</sub> Titration Alone or With High-Flow Nasal Cannula During Walking Exercise in Chronic Lung Diseases

Felix-Antoine Vézina, Pierre-Alexandre Bouchard, Émilie Breton-Gagnon, Geneviève Dion, Damien Viglino, Pascalin Roy, Lara Bilodeau, Steeve Provencher, Marie-Hélène Denault, Didier Saey, François Lellouche, and François Maltais







### En résumé



patients reported better comfort with HFNO. Patients on LTOT showed a significantly lower improvement in 6MWT between control test and HFNO test than patients without the LTOT (7.01  $\pm$  21.9 vs. 33.1  $\pm$  33.3, respectively).

Carlucci, Respiration 2021







#### En résumé



patients reported better comfort with HFNO. Patients on LTOT showed a significantly lower improvement in 6MWT between control test and HFNO test than patients without the LTOT (7.01  $\pm$  21.9 vs. 33.1  $\pm$  33.3, respectively).

Carlucci, Respiration 2021

Pour augmenter l'endurance des patients, pas besoin de s'encombrer, tournez le manomètre!







#### En résumé



patients reported better comfort with HFNO. Patients on LTOT showed a significantly lower improvement in 6MWT between control test and HFNO test than patients without the LTOT ( $7.01 \pm 21.9$  vs.  $33.1 \pm 33.3$ , respectively).

Carlucci, Respiration 2021

Pour augmenter l'endurance des patients, pas besoin de s'encombrer, tournez le manomètre!

L'intérêt du haut débit nasal à l'effort peut se discuter pour des patients ayant des besoins très élevés en oxygène à l'effort (humidification de l'O<sub>2</sub>)



