

DE LEVENSKWALITEIT VAN DE IC VERPLEEGKUNDIGE

Ontwerp II : I

P.FERDINANDE - B.OOSTERLYNCK

06-01-2010

- De enquête bevraagt de individuele Intensive care verpleegkundige (hierna genoemd ICVPK). Er wordt verondersteld dat we beschikken over een bestand met de e-mailadressen van alle Belgische ICVPK. De vraag stelt zich of iedereen beschikt over een email adres in de beroepsgroep .
- Om een representatief staal te bekomen is de target een response-rate van 60 %. Daartoe zou de enquête na aankondiging voor een periode van 4-5 weken beantwoordbaar zijn met om de week een reminder naar de niet responders. Er wordt gekozen om via de directie nursing de IC hoofdverpleegkundige(n) te contacteren . De artsen-intensivisten worden ingelicht dat de enquête plaatsheeft .
- Gezien het persoonlijke en confidentieel karakter dienen de gegevens en de resultaten met de nodige discretie te worden behandeld. *Explicit te vermelden in aankondigings brief/mail*
- Om de reminders te kunnen sturen naar niet-responders en de responders niet onnodig lastig te vallen met overbodige emails, moet een persoonlijk emailadres gebonden antwoordsysteem geïnstalleerd worden. Overleg met UNIVWEB.
- Gezien de uitgebreidheid van de enquête moet de nodige zorg besteed worden aan de lay-out met indicatie van het ingevulde of resterende deel van de enquête. Om de gebruiksvriendelijkheid te vergroten moet het invullen van de enquête in meerdere stadia mogelijk zijn. Aangeven hoeveel tijd (nog) vereist is en de voortgang van de vragenlijst aanduiden bv in %. De invulduur van de enquête komt op 15 minuten .

Inhoud van de enquête :

A. Algemene gegevens :

Hier komen sociale demografische gegevens, beroepsopleiding, tijdsbesteding op ICU, beroepservaring, algemene gegevens over de ICU afdeling (aantal bedden, aantal ICverpleegkundigen , werkbelasting, wachtdiensten), aantal vakantiedagen, bijscholingsmogelijkheden en nettosalaris aan bod. Totaal 16 items.

B. Statements :

Aan de hand van een 15-tal statements wordt gepeild naar work-life balans aspecten volgens stramien :

Helemaal niet akkoord	
Eerder niet akkoord	
Neutraal of geen mening	
Eerder akkoord	
Helemaal akkoord	

C. Gevalideerde vragenlijsten (i.s.m. departement Psychologie/psychiatrie KUL) :

- | | | |
|--|---------|------------|
| ➤ GENERAL HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE - | SF 12 | 12 ITEMS |
| ➤ SYMPTOM CHECKLIST OF DEPRESSION SUBSCALE | CES D | 20 ITEMS |
| ➤ BURN OUT QUESTIONNAIRE - | MASLACH | 22 ITEMS |
| ➤ ALCOHOL/SUBSTANCE ABUSE QUESTIONNAIRE
QUESTIONNAIRES ZIJN IN NL EN FR BESCHIKBAAR (P.REPER BESCHIKT OVER DE VERTALINGEN) | AUDIT | 10+1 ITEMS |

D. Top 3-stressors (keuze tussen 16 items)

E. Beïnvloeden burnout en depressie de therapeutische houding ? Casusvoorstel .

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A. Algemene gegevens

1. Leeftijd : jaar

2. Geslacht

M	
V	

3. Sociale demografie

	Gehuwd/samenwonend
	Alleenstaand
	Gescheiden
	Weduwnaar/weduwe

Aantal kinderen inwonend :

Partner verpleegkundige ?

	Ja
	Neen

Indien NEEN : ander beroep(vrije tekst)

4. Statuut

	ambtenaar
	bediende

	Full-time
	Part-time = %

Indien U part-time werkt is dit uw enige beroepsactiviteit ?

Ja	
Neen	

5. Opleiding : -Basisopleiding

	A1-Bachelor
	A2-graduaat

-Bijkomende opleiding :

	BANABA Master opleiding
	Bijzondere beroepstitel in de intensieve zorg en spoedgevallenenzorg
	Wondzorg
	Andere : specificeer ... (vrije tekst)

6. Aantal jaren actief als Intensive Care verpleegkundige : jaar
Aantal jaar gediplomeerd als verpleegkundige : jaar

7. Tijdsbesteding op ICU (%) tijdens een normale werkweek .Indien U roteert tussen bv. OK en IC geef dan aan hoeveel % van uw werktijd u per jaar aan IC besteedt.

	Werk nu alleen op ICU
% ICU activiteit	Werk nu op IC roterend en op andere dienst (spoedgevallen,mobiele equipe ,...)
	...
	...

8. Type ICU waar u werkt (1 keuze mogelijk)

	medisch
	chirurgisch
	gemengd medisch-chirurgisch
	pediatrie
	neurologie-neurochirurgie
	cardiologie
	andere : specificeer

Type ziekenhuis (Definities !!!!)

	Openbaar ziekenhuis
	Prive ziekenhuis
	Universitair ziekenhuis

Rang:

	Hoofdverpleegkundige/Adjuncthoofdverpleegkundige
	Verpleegkundige
	Hulpverpleegkundige

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Aantal ICU bedden op de ICU waar U werkt : bedden

10. Aantal IC verpleegkundigen per shift :

Morgen shift (vroege)	aantal
Namiddagshift (late)	aantal
Nachtshift	aantal

NB:quid 2 shift systeem ?

11. Maximaal /Minimaal aantal patiënten PER IC verpleegkundige :

Stel dat tijdens de nachtshift iedere verpleegkundige 4 patienten moet opvolgen dan vult U in bij maximaal :4 , zijn dat tijdens de dagdienst 2 patienten dan vult u bij minimaal aantal patiënten : 2 . Rond af tot 0,5 patienten .

	Maximaal aantal patiënten per verpleegkundige
	Minimaal aantal patiënten per verpleegkundige

12. ICU werkbelasting tijdens huidige dagdienst

Aantal ICU patiënten /ICU verpleegkundige bedden/ICU staflid
Duur normale dagshift uren

13. Is bijscholingstijd ingecalculeerd in de diensturen ?

ja	aantal dagen/jaar	...
	is dit voldoende?	ja
		neen

Neen

14. Nettomaandsalaris

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bedrag invullen :.....€
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15.Extralegale voordelen (kruis aan)

GSM via ziekenhuis	
Hospitalizatieverzekering	
Groepsverzekering	
Maaltijdcheques	
Leasingwagen	

Andere..	
...	

16. Bent U op vakliteratuur ivm Intensive care verpleegkunde geabonneerd ?

Ja	
neen	

17. Is U aangesloten bij een beroepsvereniging van IC verpleegkundigen ?

Ja	
neen	

B. Statements over work-life balans

Bij volgende beweringen heeft U keuze tussen vijf antwoordmogelijkheden. Duidt deze aan die het dichtst bij Uw mening aanleunt.

Helemaal niet akkoord	
Eerder niet akkoord	
Neutraal of geen mening	
Eerder akkoord	
Helemaal akkoord	

1. Ik zou terug voor de job intensive care verpleegkundige kiezen	
2. Ik vind voldoening in mijn job als intensive care verpleegkundige	
3. Ik werk als intensive care verpleegkundige	
a. uit vrijwillige keuze	
b. op vraag van de directie nursing	
c. als springplank naar een andere afdeling	
d. omdat ik nood had aan mutatie	
4. Ik blijf intensive care verpleegkundige tot het einde van mijn carrière	
5. Ik voel me erkend in mijn job als intensive care verpleegkundige door	
a. De ziekenhuisdirectie	
b. Collega's niet intensive care verpleegkundigen	
c. Collega's intensive care verpleegkundigen	
d. ICU Patiënten	
6. Ik heb voldoende tijd om bij te scholen	
7. Ik ben op de hoogte van de laatste evoluties in mijn vakgebied als intensive care verpleegkundige	
8. Ik heb voldoende tijd (gehad) voor mijn familie	
9. Ik heb een waardevol	
a. sociaal leven/netwerk	
b. professioneel netwerk	
10. Ik vind mijn salaris in proportie tot mijn engagement	
11. Intensive Care verpleegkunde is voldoende bekend bij het publiek	
12. De inhoud van mijn job is goed bekend bij	
a. mijn familie	
b. mijn partner	
c. mijn kinderen (zo van toepassing)	
13. Ik ben sinds het begin van mijn carrière als intensive care verpleegkundige	
a. meer sarcastisch geworden	
b. meer afstandelijk geworden	
c. minder empathisch geworden	
14. Indien mogelijk zou ik voor minder werkelast verkiezen om een betere kwaliteit van patiëntenzorg te kunnen afleveren .	
15. Ik heb gekozen voor de job als intensive care verpleegkundige omwille van :	
a.de techniciteit	
b.het sterke teamaspect van het werk	
c.....	

C. General health questionnaire

cfr SF 12 (12 items)

De volgende vragen gaan over uw algemene gezondheidstoestand en daaronder verstaan we zowel uw lichamelijke als geestelijke gezondheid .

Wilt u bij de volgende vragen telkens het antwoord aankruisen, wat het meest op u van toepassing is ?

1. Hoe zou U over het algemeen genomen uw gezondheid beschrijven ?

- Uitstekend
- Heel goed
- Goed
- Redelijk
- Slecht

2. Heeft u tijdens de afgelopen 4 weken , als gevolg van uw lichamelijke gezondheid , minder uitgevoerd in uw werk of andere dagelijkse bezigheden dan u had gewild ?

- Ja
- Nee

3. Bent u tijdens de afgelopen 4 weken , als gevolg van uw lichamelijke gezondheid , beperkt geweest in de soorten werk of activiteiten die u kon ondernemen ?

- Ja
- Nee

4. Heeft u tijdens de afgelopen 4 weken minder uitgevoerd dan u had gewild in uw werk of uw andere dagelijkse bezigheden als gevolg van emotionele problemen , bijvoorbeeld depressieve of angstige gevoelens ?

- Ja
- Nee

5. Heeft u tijdens de afgelopen 4 weken uw werk of uw andere andere bezigheden minder zorgvuldig dan gewoonlijk uitgevoerd als gevolg van emotionele problemen , zoals depressieve of angstige gevoelens ?

- Ja
- Nee

6. Hoeveel hinder van pijn heeft u tijdens de afgelopen 4 weken gehad bij normale werkzaamheden , zowel huishoudelijke taken als werk buiten de deur ?

- Helemaal geen
- Een beetje
- Matig
- Vrij veel
- Heel veel

7. In hoeverre bent u nu door uw gezondheid beperkt in gematigde activiteiten zoals een tafel verplaatsen , stofzuigen ,fietsen of boodschappen dragen ? Is dat behoorlijk , een beetje of helemaal niet ?

- Behoorlijk
- Een beetje
- Helemaal niet

8. In hoeverre bent u nu door uw gezondheid beperkt in gematigde activiteiten als u een aantal trappen moet oplopen ? Is dat behoorlijk , een beetje of helemaal niet .

- Behoorlijk
- Een beetje
- Helemaal niet

9. Hoe vaak in de afgelopen 4 weken voelde u zich kalm en op uw gemak ?

- De hele tijd

- Meestal
- Vrij vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit

10. Hoe vaak in de afgelopen 4 weken had u veel energie ?

- De hele tijd
- Meestal
- Vrij Vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit

11. Hoe vaak in de afgelopen 4 weken voelde u zich somber en ontmoedigd ?

- De hele tijd
- Meestal
- Vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit

12. Hoe vaak in de afgelopen 4 weken had u hinder van uw lichamelijke gezondheid of emotionele problemen bij uw sociale activiteiten (zoals bezoek aan vrienden of familie) ?

- De hele tijd
- Meestal
- Vrij vaak
- Soms
- Af en toe
- Nooit

**De volgende vragenlijst omschrijft uw gevoelens en gedragingen tijdens de voorgaande week
cfr CES D (20 items)**

Omcirkel achter elke uitspraak het cijfer dat het beste uw gevoel of gedrag van de afgelopen week weergeeft.

Tijdens de afgelopen week	Zelden of nooit (< 1 dag)	Soms of weinig (1-2dagen)	Regelmatig (3-4 dagen)	Meestal of altijd (5-7 dagen)
1. Stoorde ik met aan dingen die me gewoonlijk niet storen	0	1	2	3
2. Had ik geen zin in eten, was mijn eetlust slecht	0	1	2	3
3. Bleef ik maar in de put zitten, zelfs als familie of vrienden probeerden me er uit te halen	0	1	2	3
4. Voelde ik me even veel waard als ieder ander	0	1	2	3
5. Had ik moeite mijn gedachten bij mijn bezigheden te houden	0	1	2	3
6. Voelde ik me gedepimeerd	0	1	2	3
7. Had ik het gevoel dat alles wat ik deed me moeite kostte	0	1	2	3
8. Had ik goede hoop voor de toekomst	0	1	2	3

9. Vond ik mijn leven een mislukking	0	1	2	3
10. Voelde ik me bang	0	1	2	3
11. Sliep ik onrustig	0	1	2	3
12. Was ik gelukkig	0	1	2	3
13. Praatte ik minder dan gewoonlijk	0	1	2	3
14. Voelde ik me eenzaam	0	1	2	3
15. Waren de mensen onaardig	0	1	2	3
16. Had ik plezier in het leven	0	1	2	3
17. Had ik huilbuien	0	1	2	3
18. Was ik treurig	0	1	2	3
19. Had ik het gevoel dat mensen me niet aardig vonden	0	1	2	3
20. Kon ik maar niet op gang komen.	0	1	2	3

**De volgende vragenlijst beschrijft uw perceptie van uw job en van uw naaste medewerkers
Burn out scale**
cfr MASLACH (22 items)

De doelstelling van volgende vragenlijst is te beschrijven hoe personen in gezondheidszorg hun job en hun meest nabije medewerkers percipieren.

De vragenlijst bevat 22 stellingen over beroepsgebonden gevoelens. Lees iedere stelling zorgvuldig en beslis of u ooit dit gevoel gehad hebt over uw job. Indien u dit gevoel nooit gehad hebt, schrijft u "0" (nul) voor de stelling. Indien u dit gevoel ooit eens gehad hebt dan duidt u aan hoe frequent dit voorkwam en schrijft u een getal neer (van 1 tot 6) dat het beschrijft hoe frequent dit voorkwam. Hierna vindt u een voorbeeld.

HOE VAAK voel ik me neerslachtig bij mijn werk

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Nooit	een paar keer per jaar of minder	éénmaal per maand of minder	een paar keer per maand	één keer per week	een paar keer per week	iedere dag

-Indien u zich nooit neerslachtig voelt tijdens uw werk vult u "0" (nul) in onder de hoofding HOE VAAK. Indien u zich zeer zeldzaam neerslachtig voelt bij uw werk (een paar keer per jaar of minder) vult u "1" in. Voelt u zich redelijk dikwijls neerslachtig (een paar keer per week maar niet dagelijks) vult u "5" in.

HOE VAAK

0-6 Stellingen

1. Ik voel me emotioneel uitgeput door mijn werk
2. Ik voel me uitgeput op het einde van de werkdag
3. Ik voel me moe bij het ontwaken en bij het vooruitzicht van een nieuwe werkdag
4. Ik kan gemakkelijk begrijpen hoe mijn patiënten zich voelen rond bepaalde zaken
5. Ik heb het gevoel dat ik sommige patiënten behandel als onpersoonlijke voorwerpen
6. Gans de dag met mensen werken is voor mij echt een inspanning
7. Ik ga op een erg efficiënte wijze om met de problemen van mijn patiënten
8. Ik voel me uitgeblust door mijn werk.
9. Ik heb het gevoel dat ik een positieve invloed heb op het leven van andere mensen door mijn werk
10. Ik ben harder geworden tegen mensen sinds ik dit werk doe

11. Ik ben bezorgd dat mijn werk mij emotioneel harder heeft maakt
12. Ik voel me vol van energie
13. Ik ben gefrustreerd door mijn job
14. Ik heb het gevoel dat ik teveel inspanning lever voor mijn job
15. Ik ben niet echt bezorgd om wat er met sommige patiënten gebeurt
16. Direct patiëntencontact veroorzaakt te veel stress voor mezelf
17. Ik kan gemakkelijk een ontspannen sfeer scheppen met mijn patiënten
18. Ik voel mij erg enthousiast na direct patiëntencontact
19. Ik heb veel waardevolle zaken gerealiseerd in mijn job
20. Ik voel mij alsof ik aan het einde van mijn Latijn ben
21. Op mijn werk ga ik zeer rustig om met emotionele problemen
22. Ik heb het gevoel dat patiënten mij sommige van hun problemen verwijten

**Volgende lijst vragen handelt over abusus en gebruik van psychoactieve middelen
cfr AUDIT en home made (10+1 item)**

1. Hoe vaak drinkt u alcoholhoudende drank ?
 - Nooit
 - Minder dan maandelijks
 - Maandelijks
 - Wekelijks
 - Dagelijks of bijna dagelijks
2. Hoeveel glazen alcohol drinkt u op een typische dag wanneer u drinkt ?
 - geen
 - 1 of 2
 - 3 of 4
 - 5 of 6
 - 7 of 9
 - 10 of meer
3. Hoe vaak drinkt u 6 of meer glazen per gelegenheid
 - Nooit
 - Minder dan maandelijks
 - Maandelijks
 - Wekelijks
 - Dagelijks of bijna dagelijks
4. Hoe vaak heeft u in het afgelopen jaar opgemerkt dat u niet in staat was het drinken te stoppen nadat u was begonnen met drinken ?
 - Nooit
 - Minder dan maandelijks
 - Maandelijks
 - Wekelijks
 - Dagelijks of bijna dagelijks
5. Hoe vaak heeft u vanwege drankgebruik in het afgelopen jaar nagelaten om te doen wat normaal van u verwacht werd.
 - a. Nooit
 - b. Minder dan maandelijks
 - c. Maandelijks
 - d. Wekelijks
 - e. Dagelijks of bijna dagelijks
6. Hoe vaak heeft u gedurende het laatste jaar de behoefte gehad om 's ochtends uw eerste alcoholhoudende drank te gebruiken om weer op gang te kunnen komen na een sessie met overmatig drankgebruik ?
 - a. Nooit
 - b. Minder dan maandelijks
 - c. Maandelijks

- d. Wekelijks
e. Dagelijks of bijna dagelijks
7. Hoe vaak heeft u gedurende de laatste jaren zich schuldig gevoeld of zelfverwijt gehad over uw drankgebruik ?
 a. Nooit
b. Minder dan maandelijks
c. Maandelijks
d. Wekelijks
e. Dagelijks of bijna dagelijks
8. Hoe vaak kon u zich in het afgelopen jaar gebeurtenissen van de dag daarvoor niet meer herinneren vanwege uw drankgebruik ?
 a. Nooit
b. Minder dan maandelijks
c. Maandelijks
d. Wekelijks
e. Dagelijks of bijna dagelijks
9. Heeft u uzelf of iemand anders wel eens verwond als gevolg van uw drankgebruik ?
 a. Nooit
b. Minder dan maandelijks
c. Maandelijks
d. Wekelijks
e. Dagelijks of bijna dagelijks
10. Heeft een familielid, vriend of een dokter of een hulpverlener in de gezondheidszorg zijn bezorgdheid geuit over uw drankgebruik en u gesuggereerd uw drankgebruik te minderen ?
 a. Nooit
b. Minder dan maandelijks
c. Maandelijks
d. Wekelijks
e. Dagelijks of bijna dagelijks

De volgende vraag gaat over het gebruik van psychoactieve middelen. Zet een kruisje in het vakje dat voor U van toepassing is.

Hebt u de volgende middelen ooit gebruikt ?	Ooit in uw leven	In de laatste 12 maanden ?
Opiaten		
Stimulantia		
Slaap- en kalmeermedicatie		
Hallucinogenen		
Vluchttige snuifmiddelen		
Cannabis		

Volgende beweringen peilen naar de kwaliteit van uw slaapgewoontes
(uit de Beck Depression Inventory)

0. Ik slaap even goed als anders.
1. Ik slaap niet zo goed als vroeger.
2. Ik word 's morgens één tot twee uur eerder wakker dan gewoonlijk en kan moeilijk weer in slaap komen.
3. Ik word uren eerder wakker dan vroeger en kan dan niet meer in slaap komen

D. Mijn voornaamste stressoren

Hier kunt u uw voornaamste stressoren graderen

	Niet stresserend	Enigszins stresserend	Matig stresserend	Erg stresserend	Heel erg stresserend
Door de werkdruk is het onmogelijkheid om alles accuraat en correct af te werken op dienst					
Het frekwente bedtentekort en de toewijzing van bedden					
Vrees om fouten te maken bij het uitvoeren van therapie, technische akten, ...					
Confrontatie met familie					
Onmogelijkheid om topkwaliteit in zorg te garanderen					
Administratieve overlast					
Effect van werkbelasting op persoonlijk/familiaal leven					
Vrees om verkeerde beslissingen te nemen					
Niet comfortabel met beslissingen rond het levens einde					
Andere :					
Samenwerking met collega's intensive care verpleegkundigen					
Samenwerking met collega's niet - intensive care verpleegkundigen					
Samenwerking met (adjunct)- hoofdverpleegkundigen					
Contact met kader en directie					
Kwaliteitstekort bij intensive care verpleegkundige					
De zinloosheid van behandelingen bij sommige patiënten					
Samenwerking met artsen					

E. Wat zou U beslissen in volgende situatie ? .(Lees zorgvuldig de tekst)

Mevrouw JB 69jaar oud , gehuwd , ontwikkelde drie weken geleden een massief ischemisch herseninfarct van de linker hersenhemisfeer met een volledige rechtszijdige verlamming . De neuroloog vermoedt dat de mevrouw zeer waarschijnlijk ook afatisch (ernstige spraakstoornis) zal zijn . Na drie weken intensive care verzorging en maximale inzet van middelen blijft mevrouw in coma (voert geen bevelen uit) , opent reflexmatig de ogen , vertoont reflexmatige kauwbewegingen en ademt zelf via een tracheotomiecanule . Vandaag ontwikkelt mevrouw een ernstige pneumonie met ademnood en onvoldoende zuurstofopname in het bloed . De familie echtgenoot en twee dochters zijn op de hoogte van de ernst van de situatie .

De arts intensivist van dienst beslist de paciente opnieuw te beademen , supplementair zuurstof toe te dienen en na het nemen van een bronchusaspiraat voor cultuur worden antibiotica gestart . In feite wordt dus een full behandeling ingesteld zonder beperking .

Maak een keuze tussen één van de twee antwoorden .Dus 1 antwoord aanstippen !

U vindt dit een correcte aanpak die strookt met uw overtuiging	
U vindt dit GEEN correcte aanpak waarmee U dus niet akkoord gaat	

Enquête HAP - VAP

Nbre de lits de l'unité :

Nbre de patients dans l'unité :

Nbre de patients ventilés actuellement :

Nbre de patients ayant été ventilés > 24h :

Nbre de patients ayant été traités pour une HAP/VAP (traitements terminés) :

FICHE INDIVIDUELLE (par patient actuellement ventilé)

Type de patient : Médical

Chirurgical : entrée prévue
entrée imprévue

Trauma

Date d'entrée hôpital :

Date d'entrée USI :

Age :

Sexe :

Antécédents :	Fumeur	BPCO	Asthme
	Corticothérapie	Cancer solide actif	Cancer hématologique
	Immunosuppression	Diabète	

Motif de la ventilation :

- Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique
- Insuffisance respiratoire hypercapnique
- Problème neuro-central
- Problème neuro-périphérique
- Trauma
- Insuffisance circulatoire
- Postopératoire
- Autre

Date de l'intubation (dernière) :

Intubation : Nbre intubations durant cette hospitalisation

VNI préalable : Oui Non

Intubation : Orale Nasale

Pression du ballonnet : < 20 cm H₂O

Entre 20 et 3

> 30 cm H₂O

Non mesurée

Non-modular data services

Ballonnet : PVC
Poly...

Polyurethane Circuit board

Aspiration : Circuit ouvert
Circuit fermé

Circuit fermé
Sous-système

Sous-glottique

Trachéotomie : Oui Non
 Si oui : Date :

Position : Dorsale, à plat
 Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
 Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
 Ventrale intermittente

Sédation : Patient éveillé, collaborant
 Patient endormi, réveillable
 Patient agité devant être sédaté
 Patient non collaborant, non sédaté
 Patient sédaté, aréactif
 Patient curarisé

Humidification des gaz : HME
 Humidificateur actif chauffant
 Injection LP itérative

Soins de bouche : Eau
 Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
 Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
 Chlorhexidine 2 %
 Isobétadine buccale
 Autre
 Fréquence : 1x/j
 2x/j
 3x/j
 4x/j

Nutrition : Parentale
 Entérale discontinue
 Entérale continue
 Mixte
 Rien
 Sonde gastrique voie nasale
 Sonde gastrique voie orale
 Alimentation post-pylorique
 Jéjunostomie

Changements routiniers :

Du tube endotrachéal :	Oui	quel délai
	Non	
Des circuits :	Oui	quel délai
	Non	
Des HME :	Oui	quel délai
	Non	
Du système d'aspiration :	Oui	quel délai
	Non	

Antibiothérapie : Durée actuelle éventuelle du traitement de la VAP/HAP

3

Y-a-t-il eu antibiothérapie préalable à la VAP/HAP

Nombre d'épisodes de HAP/VAP préalables à l'épisode actuel ?

Diagnostic éventuel de la HAP/VAP :

Sans objet

Clinique

Radiologique

Examen direct

Bactériologique Qualitative

Semiquantitative

Quantitative sur AET

LBA

Brosse

Autre prélèvement protégé

Bactériémie concomitante au même germe ? Oui Non

Germe identifié ? Oui Non

Type de germe ? Entérobactérie

Staph doré

Pseudomonas

Autres non fermentant

Autres

Gravité de la HAP/VAP :

Sans objet

Absence de sepsis

Sepsis (tachycardie, tachypnée, fièvre, leucocytose, au moins 2)

Sepsis sévère (présence d'une nouvelle dysfonction vitale provoquée par l'infection)

Choc septique (vasopresseur nouvellement introduit)

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192 Philippe GADISSEUX	Centre Hospitalier De Mouscron Site Refuge
204 Patrick THIBO	Algermeen Ziekenhuis Jan Palfijn - Gent campus Watersportba
219 Thierry SOTTIAUX	Clinique Notre Dame De Grace - Gosselies
219 Thierry SOTTIAUX	Clinique Notre Dame De Grace - Gosselies
220 Vital SWINNEN	Algemeen Ziekenhuis Salvator-Sint-Ursula campus Salvator
2438 Bart Nonneman	Algemeen Stedelijk Ziekenhuis - Aalst
2438 Bart Nonneman	Algemeen Stedelijk Ziekenhuis - Aalst
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2438 Bart Nonneman	Algemeen Stedelijk Ziekenhuis - Aalst
2438 Bart Nonneman	Algemeen Stedelijk Ziekenhuis - Aalst
2728 Nele Guion	Sint-Franciskusziekenhuis - Heusden-Zolder
3059 Eric Gilbert	Association Interhospitaliere dur Tournaisis - Hopital
3059 Eric Gilbert	Association Interhospitaliere dur Tournaisis - Hopital
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3059 Eric Gilbert	Association Interhospitaliere dur Tournaisis - Hopital
3111 Patrick Maréchal	Centre Hospitalier Régional - Huy
3111 Patrick Maréchal	Centre Hospitalier Régional - Huy
3111 Patrick Maréchal	Centre Hospitalier Régional - Huy
3207 Herve Lebbinck	Sint-Augustinuskliniek - Veurne
3207 Herve Lebbinck	Sint-Augustinuskliniek - Veurne
3389 Frédéric Forêt	Centre Hospitalier de Dinant
3395 Vincent COLLIN	Les cliniques de l?Europe ? Site Saint-Michel
3407 Thierry DUGERNIER	Clinique St. Pierre - Ottignies
3407 Thierry DUGERNIER	Clinique St. Pierre - Ottignies
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3407 Thierry DUGERNIER	Clinique St. Pierre - Ottignies
3411 Marc Vanhoof	Sint-Elisabethziekenhuis - Turnhout
3411 Marc Vanhoof	Sint-Elisabethziekenhuis - Turnhout
3413 Karoline Meerschaert	Heilig Hart Ziekenhuis - Mol
3413 Karoline Meerschaert	Heilig Hart Ziekenhuis - Mol
3417 Tom Van Sevenen	Regionaal Ziekenhuis H.Hart vzw - Leuven
3417 Tom Van Sevenen	Regionaal Ziekenhuis H.Hart vzw - Leuven
3417 Tom Van Sevenen	Regionaal Ziekenhuis H.Hart vzw - Leuven
3417 Tom Van Sevenen	Regionaal Ziekenhuis H.Hart vzw - Leuven
3431 Shahram Machayekhi	Centre Hospitalier Hornu - Frameries
3432 omar Abid	RHMS Hopital de la Madeleine - Ath
3706 Johan Decruyenaere	Universitair Ziekenhuis Gent
3706 Johan Decruyenaere	Universitair Ziekenhuis Gent
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3706 Johan Decruyenaere	Universitair Ziekenhuis Gent
3706 Johan Decruyenaere	Universitair Ziekenhuis Gent
3713 Samuel LUYASU	Cliniques Du Sud Luxembourg - Arlon
3714 Bernard Lambermont	Centre Hospitalier Universitaire - Liège
3714 Bernard Lambermont	Centre Hospitalier Universitaire - Liège
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3714	Bernard Lambermont	Centre Hospitalier Universitaire - Liège
3716	Greet Van den Berghe	Universitaire Ziekenhuizen Leuven - Campus Gasthuisberg
3716	Greet Van den Berghe	Universitaire Ziekenhuizen Leuven - Campus Gasthuisberg
3716	Greet Van den Berghe	Universitaire Ziekenhuizen Leuven - Campus Gasthuisberg
3716	Greet Van den Berghe	Universitaire Ziekenhuizen Leuven - Campus Gasthuisberg
3721	Christophe Levaux	Centre Hospitalier Régional - Huy
3721	Christophe Levaux	Centre Hospitalier Régional - Huy
3726	Dirk Bladt	Algemeen Ziekenhuis St. Elisabeth - Zottegem
3727		Clinique André Renard
3729	Philippe Weyers	Kliniek Sint-Jan - Brussel
3731	Patrick Biston	Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Charleroi
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3731	Patrick Biston	Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Charleroi
3734	Frédéric De Leener	C.H.R Clinique ST. Joseph - HOPITAL DE WARQUIGNIES
3734	Frédéric De Leener	C.H.R Clinique ST. Joseph - HOPITAL DE WARQUIGNIES
3734	Frédéric De Leener	C.H.R Clinique ST. Joseph - HOPITAL DE WARQUIGNIES
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3734	Frédéric De Leener	C.H.R Clinique ST. Joseph - HOPITAL DE WARQUIGNIES
3740	Alain-Michel Dive	CLINIQUES UNIVERSITAIRES (U.C.L.)

Patient	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
	1 #####	#####	#####	75	Femme
	2 #####	#####	#####	86	Femme
	3 #####	#####	#####	67	Femme
	1 #####	#####	#####	50	Homme
	2 #####	#####	#####	66	Homme
	3 #####	#####	#####	74	Homme
	1 #####	#####	#####	46	Homme
	2 #####	#####	#####	83	Homme
	1 #####	#####	#####	1 mois	Femme
	2 #####	#####	#####	2 mois	Femme
1					
	1 #####	#####	#####	79	Homme
	2 #####	#####	#####	73	Homme
	1 #####	#####	#####	84	Femme
	2 #####	#####	#####	88	Femme
	3 #####	#####	#####	56	Homme
1					
	2	#####	#####	83	Homme
	1 #####	#####	#####	55	Femme
	2 #####	#####	#####	54	Homme
	3 #####	#####	#####	55	Homme
	1 #####	#####	#####	27 jaar	Homme
	2 #####	#####	#####	84	Femme
	1 #####	#####	#####	29	Femme
	2 #####	#####	#####	85	Homme
	3 #####	#####	#####	61	Homme
	4 #####	#####	#####	77	Homme
	5 #####	#####	#####	85	Homme
	1 #####		#####	78	Homme
	1 #####	#####	#####	84	Femme
	1 #####	#####	#####	17	Femme
	2 #####	#####	#####	52	Femme
	3 #####	#####	#####	33	Homme
	4 #####	#####	#####	73	Homme
	5	#####	#####	59	Homme
	6 #####	#####	#####	35	Homme
	7 #####	#####	#####	26	Homme
	8 #####	#####	#####	21	Homme
	9 #####	#####	#####		Femme
10	#####	#####	#####	65	Homme
11	#####	#####	#####	89	Homme
12	#####	#####	#####	76	Femme
	1 #####	#####	#####	72	Femme
	1 #####	#####	#####	76	Homme
	2 #####	#####	#####	82	Femme
	3 #####	#####	#####	42	Femme
	4 #####	#####	#####	77	Homme
	5 #####	#####	#####	68	Femme
	6 #####	#####	#####	24	Femme
	7 #####	#####	#####	79	Homme

1 #####	#####	#####	75 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	63 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	67 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	19 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	65 Femme
1 #####	#####	#####	17 Femme
2 #####	#####	#####	80 Femme
3 #####	#####	#####	85 Homme
4 #####	#####	#####	85 Femme
5 #####	#####	#####	70 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	71 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	78 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	50 Homme
3 #####	#####	#####	78 Femme
4 #####	#####	#####	61 Homme
5 #####	#####	#####	56 Homme
6 #####	#####	#####	57 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	76 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	63 Homme
3 #####	#####	#####	78 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	77 Femme
2 #####	#####	#####	67 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	75 Femme
1 #####	#####	#####	77 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	40 Femme
2 #####	#####	#####	57 Femme
3 #####	#####	#####	49 Homme
4 #####	#####	#####	94 Homme
5 #####	#####	#####	84 Homme
6 #####	#####	#####	71 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	55 Femme
2 #####	#####	#####	68 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	78 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	83 Femme
1 #####	#####	#####	84 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	75 Femme
3 #####	#####	#####	83 Femme
4 #####	#####	#####	56 Femme
1 #####	#####	#####	79 Homme
1			
1 #####	#####	#####	66 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	71 Homme
3 #####	#####	#####	52 Homme
4 #####	#####	#####	63 Homme
5 #####	#####	#####	58 Femme
1 #####	#####	#####	54 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	67 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	57 Homme
3 #####	#####	#####	61 Homme
4 #####	#####	#####	28 Homme
5 #####	#####	#####	62 Homme

6 #####	#####	#####	82 Homme
7 #####	#####	#####	20 Homme
8 #####	#####	#####	54 Homme
9 #####	#####	#####	54 Homme
10 #####	#####	#####	61 Femme
11 #####	#####	#####	75 Homme
12 #####	#####	#####	70 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	14 Femme
2 #####	#####	#####	0,9 Homme
3 #####	#####	#####	83 Femme
4 #####	#####	#####	77 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	52 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	80 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	93 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	70 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	78 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	22 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	84 Homme
3 #####	#####	#####	47 Homme
4 #####	#####	#####	64 Homme
5 #####	#####	#####	61 Homme
6 #####	#####	#####	83 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	46 Homme
2 #####	#####	#####	18 Homme
3 #####	#####	#####	59 Homme
4 #####	#####	#####	73 Homme
5 #####	#####	#####	48 Femme
6 #####	#####	#####	59 Femme
7 #####	#####	#####	74 Femme
8 #####	#####	#####	20 Homme
1 #####	#####	#####	71 Homme

Q6		Q7
diabetes insipidus/staf aur sepsis	Entrée imprévue	
resp insuff/aspiratie/acute cholecyst	Entrée prévue	
copd/ethyl/macroangiopath/vasculitis	Entrée imprévue	
/	Entrée prévue	
/	Entrée imprévue	
Postoperatief aortabifemorale griffe	Entrée imprévue	
APSI	Entrée prévue	
APSO	Entrée prévue	
COPD-exacerbatie	Entrée prévue	
terminaal longemfyseem	Entrée imprévue	
neen	Entrée prévue	
gastro-intestinale bloeding	Entrée imprévue	
oesophagectomie	Entrée prévue	
oui	Entrée imprévue	
MEDICAMENTEUZE INTOXICATIE	Entrée imprévue	
NEEN	Entrée prévue	
AMI	Entrée imprévue	
/	Entrée imprévue	
/	Entrée imprévue	
sepsis	Entrée imprévue	
sepsis	Entrée prévue	
sepsis	Entrée imprévue	
fibrose pulmonaire	Entrée imprévue	
ARCA sur fausse déglutition	Entrée imprévue	
non	Entrée imprévue	
pneumonie communautaire	Entrée imprévue	
arrêt cardiaque , noyade	Entrée imprévue	
altération de conscience, hygromes sous duraux chroniques	Entrée imprévue	
pneumonie hospitalière	Entrée imprévue	
insuffisance respiratoire, greffé de moelle pour anémie aplastique	Entrée imprévue	
sepsis sévère sur cellulite	Entrée imprévue	
exacerbation de bpcos	Entrée imprévue	
pneumonie communautaire	Entrée imprévue	
ami	Entrée imprévue	
septische shock	Entrée imprévue	
hypovolemische shovk	Entrée prévue	
intracraniale bloeding	Entrée imprévue	
endocarditis/sepsis	Entrée imprévue	
hartfalen	Entrée prévue	
respiratoire insuffisantie	Entrée imprévue	
acute nierinsuffisantie	Entrée imprévue	

PNEUMONIE	Entrée imprévue
AMI, cardiogene shock	Entrée imprévue
	Entrée imprévue
	Entrée imprévue
	0 Entrée prévue
intracraniele bloeding, intraverticulair plaatsen ventrikeldrain + respiratoire insuff, O2 dependent	Entrée imprévue
pneumonie	Entrée imprévue
-	Entrée imprévue
longemfyseem	Entrée imprévue
acute longoedeem	Entrée imprévue
trama	Entrée prévue
hemmoragie meningée	Entrée imprévue
hemorragie intracérébrale	Entrée imprévue
HH intraventriculaire	Entrée imprévue
HH plancher V4	Entrée imprévue
HH fosse post	Entrée imprévue
BPN	Entrée imprévue
BPN	Entrée imprévue
BPN	Entrée imprévue
urosepsis	Entrée imprévue
neurotrauma	Entrée imprévue
Empyeme herniation trans diaphragmatique	Entrée imprévue
choc septique sur pneumonie	Entrée imprévue
-	Entrée imprévue
état de mal epileptique	Entrée imprévue
reanimatie	Entrée imprévue
aspiratie pneumonie	Entrée imprévue
Aspiratiepneumonie	Entrée prévue
Dundarmperforatie - septische shock	Entrée imprévue
Postreanimatie	Entrée imprévue
MS Resp insuff op perforatie na ERCP	Entrée imprévue
Bronchopneumonie	Entrée imprévue
	Entrée imprévue
coma	Entrée imprévue
AVC fibrinolysé	Entrée prévue
lymphome pulmonaire	Entrée prévue
decompensation cardiaque	Entrée imprévue
infection pulmonaire (BPN + empyeme)	Entrée imprévue
ulcere gastrique, choc septique pulmonaire	Entrée imprévue

endocardite	Entrée imprévue
infarctus non STEMI	
ARRET CARDIORESPIRATOIRE	
EXACERBATION INFECTIEUSE DE BPCO	
ARRET CARDIO RESPIRATOIRE	
ARRET CARDIO RESPIRATOIRE	
herimplantatie grote BV Arcus aortae	Entrée prévue
UVH met dominante LV en Tricuspidatresie	Entrée prévue
pneumonie	Entrée imprévue
pneumonie	Entrée prévue
-	0 Entrée imprévue
-	0 Entrée imprévue
-	Entrée imprévue
-	Entrée imprévue
-	Entrée imprévue
-	Entrée imprévue
pneumonie	Entrée imprévue
choc cardiogénique	Entrée prévue
-	Entrée imprévue
Hémorragie cérébrale	
Insuffisance respiratoire aigüe	
Sepsis sévère sur septicémie	
Hémorragie cérébrale	
Insuffisance respiratoire	
Médical	Entrée imprévue

FRACTURES COTES ET BASSIN		on		on
geen			on	on
non			on	on
PAR ARME A FEU	0		on	
-				
-		on	on	on
-		on	on	on
-				on
-			on	on
geen			on	on
cérébral		on	on	on
non		on	on	
non				
non	on			
non		on		on
non	on			
nee				on
neurotrauma			on	
non				
>			on	on
-				
-	on		on	on
-		on	on	
-		on	on	
-				on
-				
>		on		on
geen				on
>				on
nvt				
nvt		on		on
nvt				
nvt				
non				on
>			on	on
>				on
non		on	on	
non				
non			on	
non		on	on	
non				
non			on	
non		on	on	

non		on	on		
fracture du crane		on			
		on	on	on	on
		on	on		on
NVT					
	0		on		on
	0		on		on
nee			on		
	0				on
hématome sou-dural sur chute					
	0				
-			on		on
-			on		on
-					
-					
crânien					
crânien et osseux			on		
		on		on	
crânien					
Non				on	

Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	één	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	één	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypercapniq	# ####	één	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Autre					
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# #### /	Non	Orale	< 20 cm H2O	
Postopératoire	# ####	4	Non	Orale	< 20 cm H2O
Trauma	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	4	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypercapniq	# ####	2	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	# ####	0	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	4	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	# ####	4	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	# ####	2	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	# ####	2	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	# ####	2	Oui	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Trauma	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	# ####	4	Oui	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Trauma					
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	1	Oui	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	1	Non	Orale	< 20 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	# ####	1	Non	Orale	> 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	1	Oui	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	2	Oui	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	# ####	1	Non	Orale	> 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	# ####	2	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	1	Oui	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	# ####	2	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypercapniq	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	2	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	1	Non	Orale	Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	# ####	0	Non	Orale	< 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	# ####	1	Non	Orale	< 20 cm H2O
Trauma	# ####	1	Non	Orale	< 20 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	# ####	3	Non	Orale	< 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	1	Oui	Orale	< 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	0	Non	Orale	< 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	# ####	2	Oui	Orale	< 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	# ####	1	Oui	Orale	< 20 cm H2O

Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	#####	2 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	2 Non	Orale
Postopératoire	#####	2 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	2 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Autre	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Non	Orale < 20 cm H2O
Trauma	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	4 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Trauma	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypercapniq	#####	2 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypercapniq	#####	2 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypercapniq	#####	2 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	2 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Non	Orale < 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	#####	1	< 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	#####	2 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	3 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique			Non
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####		Non Orale > 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Oui	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique			Non
Postopératoire	#####	3 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non	Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####		Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O

		0
		0
		0
Insuffisance circulatoire	#####	Non Orale < 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique		0 Oui
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	Oui Orale < 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Oui Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	#####	1 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	#####	1 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypercapniq	#####	2 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	2 Oui Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	4 Oui Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	#####	1 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	#####	1 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	2 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	#####	1 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Postopératoire	#####	1 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Autre	#####	1 Oui Orale < 20 cm H2O
Postopératoire	#####	1 Non Orale < 20 cm H2O
Postopératoire	#####	2 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance circulatoire	#####	1 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	2 Non Orale < 20 cm H2O
Postopératoire	#####	1 Non Orale < 20 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non Orale < 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non Orale < 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non Orale < 20 cm H2O
Problème neuro-central	#####	1 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	1 Non Orale < 20 cm H2O
Trauma	#####	1 Non Orale < 20 cm H2O
Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique	#####	4 Non Orale Entre 20 et 30 cm H2O

Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Oui	#####	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Oui	#####	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Oui	#####	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Oui	#####	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Sous-glottique	Oui	#####	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
Polyuréthane	Sous-glottique	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Oui	#####	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
	Circuit fermé			Dorsale, à plat
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
)	Circuit ouvert			Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Oui	#####	Dorsale, à plat
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Oui	#####	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé			Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
Polyuréthane	Sous-glottique	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Sous-glottique	Oui	#####	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Sous-glottique	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Sous-glottique	Non		Ventrale intermittente
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non		Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°

PVC	Circuit fermé	Non	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non	Dorsale, à plat
PVC	Circuit fermé	Non	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
Polyuréthane	Circuit fermé	Non	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Sous-glottique	Non	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
Polyuréthane	Circuit fermé	Non	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°
Polyuréthane	Circuit ouvert	Non	Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30°
PVC	Circuit ouvert	Oui	##### Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45°

Q21	Q22	Q23
Patient endormi, réveillable	Humidificateur actif chauffar Isobétadine buccale	
Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar Isobétadine buccale	
Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar Isobétadine buccale	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Isobétadine buccale	
Patient endormi, réveillable	Humidificateur actif chauffar Isobétadine buccale	
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Chlorhexidine 2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Chlorhexidine 2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient curarisé	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Autre
Patient éveillé, collaborant		Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant		Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 2 %	
Patient endormi, réveillable	Humidificateur actif chauffar Isobétadine buccale	
Patient non collaborant, non séda	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient endormi, réveillable	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient non collaborant, non séda	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,5 %	
Patient agité devant être sédaté	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Autre	
Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar Autre	
Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Isobétadine buccale	
Patient endormi, réveillable	Humidificateur actif chauffar Isobétadine buccale	
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient non collaborant, non séda	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %	

Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Chlorhexidine 2 %
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Chlorhexidine 2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient non collaborant, non séda	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient non collaborant, non séda	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient non collaborant, non séda	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient non collaborant, non séda	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient non collaborant, non séda	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Isobétadine buccale
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient agité devant être sédaté	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Isobétadine buccale
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient non collaborant, non séda	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient agité devant être sédaté	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Autre
Patient non collaborant, non séda	HME	Autre
Patient endormi, réveillable	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Autre
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant		Autre
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Autre
Patient éveillé, collaborant		Autre
Patient endormi, réveillable		Autre
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient endormi, réveillable	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient endormi, réveillable	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient agité devant être sédaté	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant	Humidificateur actif chauffar	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %

Patient sédaté, aréactif		Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant		Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient endormi, réveillable		Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant		Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient endormi, réveillable		Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant		Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient endormi, réveillable		Humidificateur actif chauffar Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,5 %
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient non collaborant, non sédaté	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient endormi, réveillable	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Eau
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Isobétadine buccale
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Autre
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Autre
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Autre
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Autre
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Autre
Patient agité devant être sédaté	HME	Autre
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Autre
Patient sédaté, aréactif	HME	Autre
Patient éveillé, collaborant	HME	Chlorhexidine 0,2 %

Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32
3 fois par jour Mixte		Non	Non		Non		Oui	
3 fois par jour Mixte		Non	Non		Non		Oui	
3 fois par jour Entérale continue		Non	Non		Oui	1dag	Oui	
4 fois par jour		Non	Non		Non		Oui	
4 fois par jour Entérale continue		Non	Non		Non		Oui	
4 fois par jour Entérale continue		Non	Non		Non		Oui	
3 fois par jour Mixte		Non	Non		Oui		1 Oui	
3 fois par jour Mixte		Non	Non		Oui		1 Oui	
3 fois par jour Alimentation post-pylorique	Non	Oui		7 Oui		1 Oui		
3 fois par jour Alimentation post-pylorique	Non	Oui		7 Oui		1 Oui		
4 fois par jour Entérale continue		Non	Non		Oui		1 Non	
4 fois par jour Entérale continue		Non	Non		Oui		1 Non	
4 fois par jour Parentale		Non	Non		Oui		4 Non	
4 fois par jour Parentale		Non	Non		Oui		4 Non	
4 fois par jour Parentale		Non	Non		Oui		4 Non	
4 fois par jour Entérale discontinue		Non	Non		Oui		2 Oui	
3 fois par jour Parentale	Oui	10	Non		Oui		3 Oui	
3 fois par jour Parentale	Oui	10	Non		Oui		3 Oui	
3 fois par jour Entérale continue	Oui	10	Non		Oui		3 Oui	
3 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non			Non		Non	
3 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non			Non		Non	
3 fois par jour Parentale								
3 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie orale								
3 fois par jour Alimentation post-pylorique	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
3 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie orale	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
3 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
3 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non			Non		Non	
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Non	
3 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
3 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
2 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
4 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
4 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non			Non		Oui	
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Oui			3 Oui		1 Oui	
4 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non			Oui		1 Oui	
4 fois par jour Alimentation post-pylorique	Non	Oui			3 Oui		1 Oui	
4 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Oui			3 Oui		1 Oui	
4 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Oui			1 Oui		1 Oui	
4 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Oui			3 Oui		1 Oui	
4 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Oui			3 Oui		1 Oui	

4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Oui	7 Oui	7 Non
2 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Non	Oui	1 Non
3 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Non	Oui	2 Non
3 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non	Oui	2 Non
3 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Oui	5 Oui	5 Oui
4 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Oui	7 Oui	2 Non
3 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Oui	7 Oui	2 Non
3 fois par jour Rien	Non	Oui	7 Oui	2 Non
4 fois par jour Rien	Non	Oui	7 Oui	2 Non
4 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Oui	7 Oui	2 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Oui
4 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Non	Oui 1x/j min	Oui
4 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Non	Oui 1x/2j min	Non
4 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Non	Oui 48h max	Non
4 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Non	Oui 48 h max	Non
4 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Non	Oui 48 h max	Non
4 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Non sans objet	Oui 48 h max	Non
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	3 Non
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	3 Oui
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	3 Oui
1 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Oui
1 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Oui
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Non	Non
3 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non	Non	Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	7 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	7 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	7 Non
4 fois par jour Rien	Non	Non	Oui	7 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	7 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	7 Non
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Oui	7 Oui	1 Oui
2 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Oui	7 Oui	1 Oui
4 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non	Oui	Oui
4 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non	Oui	Non
4 fois par jour Parentale	Oui	2 Oui	7 Oui	1 Oui
4 fois par jour Parentale	Oui	2 Oui	7 Oui	1 Oui
4 fois par jour Rien	Oui	2 Oui	7 Oui	1 Oui
4 fois par jour Parentale	Oui	2	7	1
3 fois par jour Rien	Non	Non	Oui	3 Oui
 3 fois par jour Entérale continue				
3 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Non	Oui	
3 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Non	Oui	6 Oui
3 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasale				
3 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Non	Non	Non
3 fois par jour Rien	Non	Non	Non	Non
2 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie orale	Non	Non	Oui	2 Oui
2 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Non	Oui	2 Oui
2 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie orale	Non	Non	Oui	2 Oui
2 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non	Oui	2 Oui
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	2 Oui

2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	2 Oui
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	2 Oui
2 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Non	Oui	2 Oui
4 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Oui	30 Oui	2 Non
4 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Oui	30 Non	Non
4 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Oui	30 Non	Non
4 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Oui	30 Non	Non
2 fois par jour Jéjunostomie	Non	Oui	15 Oui	2 Oui
3 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Oui	3 Oui	
4 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Oui	2 Non	
2 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Oui	3 Oui	1 Oui
4 fois par jour Sonde gastrique voie nasal	Non	Oui	1 Oui	
4 fois par jour Rien	Non	Non	Oui	1 Oui
4 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Non	Non	Oui
4 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Non	Non	Oui
4 fois par jour Rien	Non	Non	Non	Oui
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Non	Oui
4 fois par jour Parentale	Non	Non	Non	Oui
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Non
3 fois par jour Entérale discontinue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Non
4 fois par jour Entérale continue	Non	Non	Oui	1 Non
3 fois par jour Mixte	Non	Oui	21 Oui	2 Oui

Q33	Q34		Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39
één	1 5 dagen		Non	geen	Radiologique		
1dag	7dagen		Oui	geen	Clinique		
	verschillende episodes over 104 dag(s)	Oui	6 ?		Clinique		
	2						
	2 /		Oui		1 Bactériologique Quantitative	AET	
	2 10jours		Oui	/	Clinique		
	1						
	1						
	2 13 jours		Oui		0 Radiologique		
	2 7 jours		Oui		0 Radiologique		
			14	Oui	1 Bactériologique Semiquantitative		
	13d		Oui		1 Radiologique		
	0		0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
	0		0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
			0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
disposable			16	Oui	0 Clinique		
	7 10-14 DAGEN		Non		0 Bactériologique Qualitative		
	7 10-14 DAGEN		Oui		0 Bactériologique Qualitative		
	7 10-14 DAGEN		Oui		1 Bactériologique Qualitative		
	/		Non /		Sans objet		
	/		Oui	geen	Radiologique		
	3		7	Non	0 Bactériologique Semiquantitative		
	3						
	3		Oui		0 Radiologique		
	pas de vap ce jour						
	7		0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
	7		0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
	7		2 Oui		0 Bactériologique Qualitative		
	7		0 Oui		2 Sans objet		
	7		9 Oui		0 Bactériologique Quantitative	AET	
	7		0 Non		0 Sans objet		
	7		0 Oui		1 Sans objet		
	7		0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
	7		0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
	7		0 Oui		1 Sans objet		
	7		2 Non		0 Bactériologique Qualitative		
	7		2 Oui		1 Bactériologique Qualitative		
	1		15 Non		0 Bactériologique Qualitative		
	1		1 Oui		0 Bactériologique Quantitative	AET	
	1		0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
	1		0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
	1		1 Oui		0 Bactériologique Quantitative	AET	
	1		0 Oui		0 Sans objet		
	1		7 Oui		1 Bactériologique Quantitative	AET	
	1 geen		Non	geen	Sans objet		

0		11 Oui	1 Bactériologique Qualitative
non		20 Oui	0 Bactériologique Qualitative
NON		Oui	1 Radiologique
5		5 Non	0 Bactériologique Qualitative
		19 Non	0 Clinique
		0 Oui	0 Clinique
		0 Non	0 Clinique
		5 Oui	0 Radiologique
		0 Oui	- Sans objet
3		8 Oui	1 Clinique
1x/j	7 jours	Non	0 Bactériologique Semiquantitative AET
sans objet fenêtre actuelle		Oui	4 Bactériologique Semiquantitative
sans objet fenetre		Oui	4 Bactériologique Semiquantitative
8j			0 Bactériologique Semiquantitative
sans objet		5 Oui	1 Bactériologique Semiquantitative
sans objet		24 Oui	0 Bactériologique Semiquantitative
1		6 Non	0 Radiologique
1		3 Non	0 Clinique
1		7 Oui	4 Radiologique
1		5 Oui	0 Examen direct
1		4 Oui	0 Clinique
		10 Oui	3 Bactériologique Semiquantitative
		4 Oui	2 Bactériologique Qualitative
		0 Non	0 Sans objet
		0 Non	0 Sans objet
		0 Non	0 Sans objet
		0 Non	0 Sans objet
		0 Non	0 Sans objet
		2 Oui	0 Clinique
7			Sans objet
3		0 Non	0 Sans objet
		Non	Sans objet
1 10d		Non	0 Clinique
1 nvt		Non nvt	Sans objet
1 nvt		Non nvt	Sans objet
1 21d		Non	0 Radiologique
1		4 Oui	1 Radiologique
		8 Oui	1 Clinique
		10 Oui	Clinique
6		19 Oui	2 Bactériologique
		7 Oui	Radiologique
		12 Oui	1 Radiologique
0		0 Non	0 Sans objet
7		0 Non	1 Bactériologique Quantitative AET
7		21 Oui	1 Bactériologique Quantitative AET
7		9 Non	0 Radiologique
7		0 Non	0
7		0	0

	7	0 Non	0 Sans objet	
	7	0 Non	0 Sans objet	
	7	0 Non	0 Sans objet	
NVT		5 Non	0 Bactériologique Quantitative	AET
NVT		7 Non	0 Radiologique	
nvt		6 Oui	1 Bactériologique Quantitative	AET
nvt		7 Oui	0 Bactériologique Quantitative	AET
1		0 Non	4 Radiologique	
1		0 Non	0 Sans objet	
		4 Oui	0 Bactériologique Qualitative	
6		2 Non	1 Clinique	
3 8 jours		Non	0 Bactériologique Semiquantitative	
2		0 Non	0 Sans objet	
2		0 Non	0 Sans objet	
2 -		Non -	Sans objet	
2 -		Non -	Sans objet	
2		0 Non	0 Sans objet	
2 -		Oui -	Sans objet	
traitement terminé		Non	1 Bactériologique Qualitative Sans objet Sans objet	
Traitement terminé		Non	0 Bactériologique Qualitative Sans objet Sans objet	
1 5 jours		Oui	4 Bactériologique Quantitative	AET

Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44
Oui	Oui	Staph doré	Choc septique
Non	Non	Autre	Choc septique
Oui	Oui	Staph doré	Sepsis sévère
Non	Oui	Autre	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis sévère
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Autre	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Pseudomonas	Sepsis sévère
Non	Non		Sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Staph doré		Choc septique
Non	Oui	Autre	Sepsis sévère
Non	Oui	Autre	Choc septique
Non	Oui	Autre	Sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Sepsis sévère
Non			Sepsis sévère
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Choc septique
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Choc septique
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Autres non fermentan	Sepsis
Non	Non	Autre	Absence de sepsis
Non	Non	Autre	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Autres non fermentan	Choc septique
Non	Non	Autre	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Non	Autre	Absence de sepsis

Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Autres non fermentan	Absence de sepsis
Non		Autre	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Autre	Absence de sepsis
Oui	Oui	Staph doré	Sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Oui	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Pseudomonas	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Autre	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Non		Choc septique
Non	Non		Sepsis sévère
Non	Non		Choc septique
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Autres non fermentan	Sepsis
Oui	Oui	Pseudomonas	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Pseudomonas	Sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Choc septique
Non	Non	Autre	Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Autres non fermentan	Sepsis
Non	Non		Sepsis sévère
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Choc septique
Non	Non		Sepsis
Non	Non		Choc septique
Non	Non	Autre	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Pseudomonas	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Pseudomonas	Choc septique
Non	Non		Sepsis

Non	Non	Autre	Sepsis
Non	Non	Autre	Sepsis sévère
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Choc septique
Oui	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis sévère
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Staph doré	Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Autre	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Staph doré	Sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Non		Absence de sepsis
Non	Oui	Staph doré	Sepsis sévère
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Entérobactérie	Sepsis
Non	Oui	Pseudomonas	Absence de sepsis

User ID	User
108	Kris Van Damme
110	Michel Daune
114	Christ DECLERCK
119	Dominique Dr BIARENT
131	Filip Beernaert
133	François DAMAS
140	Hans 't Kindt
142	Hans VAN DER LEEDE
143	Ilse VAN COTTHEM
150	Joris DIONYS
157	Jean-Luc Ronveau
159	Jean-Paul P. SCULLIER
167	LUC HUYGHENS
171	marc van der Schueren
177	Michel Dr GENARD
178	PIERRE-FRANCOIS LATERR
182	Michel Sauvage
186	Michel Vanderstappen
189	Pierre Dr DAMAS
190	Paul EX
191	Piet FILEZ
192	Philippe GADISSEUX
193	Jean De Hemptinne
195	Daniel Knockaert
199	Pierre NACKERS
204	Patrick THIBO
219	Thierry SOTTIAUX
220	Vital SWINNEN
221	Willem FASSIN
222	Walter SWINNEN
223	Werner VERBRUGGEN
802	Christine GUINOTTE
2438	Bart Nonneman
2728	Nele Guion
3043	Jacques Devriendt
3059	Eric Gilbert
3111	Patrick Maréchal
3207	Herve Lebbinck
3389	Frédéric Forêt
3395	Vincent COLLIN
3405	didier Delmarcelle
3407	Thierry DUGERNIER
3411	Marc Vanhoof
3413	Karoline Meerschaert
3417	Tom Van Sevenen
3430	Stéphane Franck
3431	Shahram Machayekhi
3432	omar Abid
3446	Bart Vandeveire
3706	Johan Decruyenaere

	Q1	Q2
ICU		
Algemeen Ziekenhuis Jan Portaels - Vilvoorde	12/04/2010	9
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Andre Vesale - Montigny-Le-T	21/04/2010	12
Sint-Jozefskliniek- Izegem	07/04/2010	8
Hopital Universitaire Des Enfants Reine Fabiola - Bruxelles	21/04/2010	13
Algemeen Ziekenhuis Alma	21/04/2010	6
Centre Hospitalier Regional de la citadelle	07/04/2010	42
Algemeen Ziekenhuis Maria Middelares	21/04/2010	20
Algemeen Ziekenhuis Heilige Familie - Reet	21/04/2010	8
Algemeen Ziekenhuis Vesalius - Tongeren	07/04/2010	9
Algemeen Ziekenhuis, St. Dimpna - Geel	07/04/2010	12
CHWAPI site Notre Dame	17/04/2010	10
Institut Jules Bordet - Bruxelles	13/04/2010	7
Universitair Ziekenhuis Brussel	07/04/2010	24
AZ Groeninge	07/04/2010	11
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Ambroise Paré - Mons	07/04/2010	10
Cliniques Universitaires St. Luc - Bruxelles	21/04/2010	22
Centre Hospitalier De Jolimont - Lobbes	21/04/2010	7
Centre Hospitalier De La Haute Senne - Site Le Tilleriau	06/04/2010	10
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire - Liège	21/04/2010	40
Imeldaziekenhuis	21/04/2010	16
Jan Yperman Ziekenhuis - Ieper	07/04/2010	10
Centre Hospitalier De Mouscron Site Refuge	07/04/2010	12
Centre hospitalier Interregional Edith Cavell	07/04/2010	6
Universitaire Ziekenhuizen Leuven - Campus Gasthuisberg	07/04/2010	22
Grand Hôpital de Charleroi Site St-Joseph	07/04/2010	21
Algemeen Ziekenhuis Jan Palfijn - Gent campus Watersportba	21/04/2010	10
Clinique Notre Dame De Grace - Gosselies		9
Algemeen Ziekenhuis Salvator-Sint-Ursula campus Salvator	08/04/2010	12
Algemeen Ziekenhuis Klinika vzw	07/04/2010	15
Algemeen Ziekenhuis St. Blasius - Dendermonde	07/04/2010	12
Algemeen Ziekenhuis St. Elisabeth - Zottegem	21/04/2010	9
Clinique Sainte Anne - Saint Remi - Bruxelles	07/04/2010	7
Algemeen Stedelijk Ziekenhuis - Aalst	20/04/2010	12
Sint-Franciskusziekenhuis - Heusden-Zolder	07/04/2010	9
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Brugmann Site Victor Horta	07/04/2010	24
Association Interhospitaliere dur Tournaisis - Hopital	07/04/2010	20
Centre Hospitalier Régional - Huy	21/04/2010	12
Sint-Augustinuskliniek - Veurne	09/04/2010	8
Centre Hospitalier de Dinant	21/04/2010	9
Les cliniques de l?Europe ? Site Saint-Michel	21/04/2010	10
Europa Ziekenhuizen site St Elisabeth	01/04/2010	10
Clinique St. Pierre - Ottignies	07/04/2010	15
Sint-Elisabethziekenhuis - Turnhout	12/04/2010	8
Heilig Hart Ziekenhuis - Mol	07/04/2010	6
Regionaal Ziekenhuis H.Hart vzw - Leuven	07/04/2010	8
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Tivoli - La Louviere	01/04/2010	14
Centre Hospitalier Hornu - Frameries	07/04/2010	9
RHMS Hopital de la Madeleine - Ath	07/04/2010	6
SINT-VINCENTIUSZIEKENHUIS	08/04/2010	6
Universitair Ziekenhuis Gent	07/04/2010	56

Algemeen Ziekenhuis Sint-Maarten - campus Leopoldstraat	20/04/2009	16
Cliniques Du Sud Luxembourg - Arlon	07/04/2010	10
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire - Liège	07/04/2010	16
Universitaire Ziekenhuizen Leuven - Campus Gasthuisberg	07/04/2010	56
Centre Hospitalier Régional - Huy	21/04/2010	7
Sint-Jozefkliniek - Bornem	07/04/2010	6
Algemeen Ziekenhuis St. Elisabeth - Zottegem	21/04/2010	6
Clinique André Renard	07/04/2010	6
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Charleroi	21/04/2010	24
C.H.R Clinique ST. Joseph - HOPITAL DE WARQUIGNIES	07/04/2010	11
MARIAZIEKENHUIS NOORD-LIMBURG	21/04/2010	12
CHwapi - INSTITUT MEDICO CHIRURGICAL DE TOURNAI (IMC	07/04/2010	6

Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	
7	3	2	3	
9	3	3	3	
8	2	2	0	
10	4	3	2	
6	0	0	1	
29	17	16	8	
16	5	5	3	
6	2	2	2	
9	1	0	0	
12	3	3	0	
7	5	3	2	
4	0	0	0	
16	9	11	1	
9	3	3	0	
7	2	3	0	
22	11	10	0	
3	1	1	0	
7	1	1	0	
34	12	5	4	
16	7	7	1	
10	7	5	4	
10	5	5	1	
3	2	2	1	
22	16	16	0	
20	10	9	1	
7	3	3	0	
8	3	5	2	
8	1	1	0	
12	0	0	1	
8	2	2	0	
7	1	1	0	
6	3	2	0	
11	5	4	0	
9	3	2	1	
20	7	4	2	
15	11	9	4	
9	3	4	3	
8	6	6	2	
6	3	2	1	
6	2	2	1	
6	3	3	1	
14	4	6	0	
8	4	6	2	
5	2	2	0	
7	4	3	1	
11	7	4	0	
9	5	2	1	
5	3	3	0	
6	0	0	0	
55	25	25	5	

14	3	3	1
5	1	0	0
12	9	6	1
56	39	31	4
3	1	3	1
2	0	0	0
6	0	1	1
5	1	1	0
12	7	4	4
8	6	6	2
12	5	5	0
3	1	2	1



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Date à laquelle vous remplissez ce questionnaire

[Q1]

Type de patient

Date d'entrée à l'hôpital	[Q2] <input type="text"/>
Date d'entrée USI	[Q3] <input type="text"/>
Age	[Q4]
Sexe	<p>[Q5.1] Homme</p> <p>[Q5.2] Femme</p>
Médical	[Q6]
Chirurgical	<p>[Q7.1] Entrée prévue</p> <p>[Q7.2] Entrée imprévue</p>
Trauma	[Q8]
Antécédents	<p>[Q9_1] Fumeur</p> <p>[Q9_3] Asthme</p> <p>[Q9_5] Cancer solide actif</p> <p>[Q9_6] Immunosuppression</p> <p>[Q9_2] BPCO</p> <p>[Q9_4] Corticothérapie</p> <p>[Q9_6] Cancer hématologique</p> <p>[Q9_7] Diabète</p>
Motif de la ventilation	<p>[Q10.1] Insuffisance respiratoire hypoxique</p> <p>[Q10.2] Insuffisance respiratoire hypercapnique</p> <p>[Q10.3] Problème neuro-central</p> <p>[Q10.4] Problème neuro-périphérique</p> <p>[Q10.5] Trauma</p> <p>[Q10.6] Insuffisance circulatoire</p> <p>[Q10.7] Postopératoire</p> <p>[Q10.8] Autre</p>
Date intubation	[Q11] <input type="text"/>
Nombre intubations durant cette hospitalisation	[Q12]
VNI préalable	<p>[Q13.1] Oui</p> <p>[Q13.2] Non</p>
Intubation	<p>[Q14.1] Orale</p> <p>[Q14.2] Nasale</p>
Pression du ballonnet	<p>[Q15.1] < 20 cm H₂O</p> <p>[Q15.2] Entre 20 et 30 cm H₂O</p> <p>[Q15.3] > 30 cm H₂O</p>
Ballonnet	<p>[Q16.1] PVC</p> <p>[Q16.2] Polyuréthane</p>
Aspiration	<p>[Q17.1] Circuit ouvert</p> <p>[Q17.2] Circuit fermé</p> <p>[Q17.3] Sous-glottique</p>

Trachéotomie	[Q18.1] Oui, date [Q19] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Q18.2] Non
Position	[Q20.1] Dorsale, à plat [Q20.2] Tête surélevée entre 0 et 30° [Q20.3] Tête surélevée entre 30 et 45° [Q20.4] Ventrale intermittente
Sédation	[Q21.1] Patient éveillé, collaborant [Q21.2] Patient endormi, réveillable [Q21.3] Patient agité devant être sédaté [Q21.4] Patient non collaborant, non sédaté [Q21.5] Patient sédaté, aréactif [Q21.6] Patient curarisé
Humidification des gaz	[Q22.1] HME [Q22.2] Humidificateur actif chauffant [Q22.3] Injection LP itérative
Soins de bouche	[Q23.1] Eau [Q23.2] Chlorhexidine 0,2 % [Q23.3] Chlorhexidine 0,5 % [Q23.4] Chlorhexidine 2 % [Q23.5] Isobétadine buccale [Q23.6] Autre
Fréquence soins de bouche	[Q24.1] 1 fois par jour [Q24.2] 2 fois par jour [Q24.3] 3 fois par jour [Q24.4] 4 fois par jour
Nutrition	[Q25.1] Parentale [Q25.2] Entérale discontinue [Q25.3] Entérale continue [Q25.4] Mixte [Q25.5] Rien [Q25.6] Sonde gastrique voie nasale [Q25.7] Sonde gastrique voie orale [Q25.8] Alimentation post-pylorique [Q25.9] Jéjunostomie
Changements routiniers du tube endotrachéal	[Q26.1] Oui, délai: [Q27] jours [Q26.2] Non
Changements routiniers des circuits	[Q28.1] Oui, délai: [Q29] jours [Q28.2] Non
Changements routiniers des HME	[Q30.1] Oui, délai: [Q31] jours [Q30.2] Non
Changements routiniers du système d'aspiration	[Q32.1] Oui, délai: [Q33] jours [Q32.2] Non

VAP/HAP

Durée actuelle éventuelle du traitement de la VAP/HAP	[Q34]
Y-a-t-il eu antibiothérapie préalable à la VAP/HAP	[Q35.1] Oui [Q35.2] Non

Nombre d'épisodes de HAP/VAP préalables à l'épisode actuel ?	[Q36]
Diagnostic éventuel de la HAP/VAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Q37.1] Sans objet [Q37.2] Clinique [Q37.3] Radiologique [Q37.4] Examen direct [Q37.5] Bactériologique: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Q38.1] Qualitative [Q38.2] Semiquantitative [Q38.3] Quantitative sur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Q39.1] AET [Q39.2] LBA [Q39.3] Brosse [Q39.4] Autre prélèvement protégé
Bactériémie concomitante au même germe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Q41.1] Oui [Q41.2] Non
Germe identifié ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Q42.1] Oui <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type de germe ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Q43.1] Entérobactérie [Q43.2] Staph doré [Q43.3] Pseudomonas [Q43.4] Autres non fermentant [Q43.5] Autre [Q42.2] Non
Gravité de la HAP/VAP ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Q44.1] Absence de sepsis [Q44.2] Sepsis (tachycardie, tachypnée, fièvre, leucocytose, au moins 2) [Q44.3] Sepsis sévère (présence d'une nouvelle dysfonction vitale provoquée par l'infection) [Q44.4] Choc septique (vasopresseur nouvellement introduit)

Versturen



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Datum waarop u deze enquête invult

[Q1]

Patiënt

Datum opname in het ziekenhuis	[Q2] <input type="text"/>
Datum opname op Intensieve Zorg	[Q3] <input type="text"/>
Leeftijd	[Q4]
Geslacht	[Q5.1] Man [Q5.2] Vrouw
Medisch	[Q6]
Heelkundig	[Q7.1] Geplande opname [Q7.2] Niet-geplande opname
Trauma	[Q8]
Anamnese	[Q9_1] Roker [Q9_2] COPD [Q9_3] Astma [Q9_4] Corticotherapie [Q9_5] Actieve solide [Q9_6] Hematologische kanker kanker [Q9_7] [Q9_8] Diabeet Immunosuppressie
Reden van ventilatie	[Q10.1] Hypoxische respiratoire insufficiëntie [Q10.2] Hypercapnische respiratoire insufficiëntie [Q10.3] Neuro-centraal probleem [Q10.4] Neuro-perifeer probleem [Q10.5] Trauma [Q10.6] Circulatoire insufficiëntie [Q10.7] Postoperatief [Q10.8] Andere
Datum intubatie (vorige)	[Q11] <input type="text"/>
Aantal intubaties tijdens deze hospitalisatie	[Q12]
Voorafgaande NIV	[Q13.1] Ja [Q13.2] Nee
Intubatie	[Q14.1] Oraal [Q14.2] Nasaal
Druk ballonnetje	[Q15.1] < 20 cm H ₂ O [Q15.2] Tussen 20 en 30 cm H ₂ O [Q15.3] > 30 cm H ₂ O [Q15.4] niet gemeten op de dienst
Ballonnetje	[Q16.1] PVC [Q16.2] Polyurethaan
Aspiratie	[Q17.1] Open systeem [Q17.2] Gesloten systeem

	[Q17.3] Subglottisch
Tracheotomie	[Q18.1] Ja, datum [Q19] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Q18.2] Nee
Positie	[Q20.1] Plat op de rug [Q20.2] Met het hoofd omhoog tussen 0 en 30° [Q20.3] Met het hoofd omhoog tussen 30 en 45° [Q20.4] Afwisselend op de buik
Sedatie	[Q21.1] Patiënt is wakker, werkt mee [Q21.2] Patiënt slaapt, is gemakkelijk wakker [Q21.3] Patiënt is geagiteerd en moet worden gesedeeerd [Q21.4] Patiënt werkt niet mee, niet-gesedeeerd [Q21.5] Gesedeeerde, reactieve patiënt [Q21.6] Gecurariseerde patiënt
Bevochtiging gassen	[Q22.1] HME [Q22.2] Elektrische actieve bevochtiger [Q22.3] Herhaalde injectie LP
Mondzorg	[Q23.1] Water [Q23.2] Chloorhexidine 0,2% [Q23.3] Chloorhexidine 0,5% [Q23.4] Chloorhexidine 2% [Q23.5] Orale isobetadine [Q23.6] Andere
Frequentie mondzorg	[Q24.1] 1 keer per dag [Q24.2] 2 keer per dag [Q24.3] 3 keer per dag [Q24.4] 4 keer per dag
Voeding	[Q25.1] Parenterale voeding [Q25.2] Enterale voeding: intermitterend [Q25.3] Enterale voeding: continu [Q25.4] Gemengd [Q25.5] Niets [Q25.6] Nasogastrische sonde [Q25.7] Orale gastrische sonde [Q25.8] Postpylorische voeding [Q25.9] Jejunostomie
Routinematige wijzigingen van de endotracheale tube	[Q26.1] Ja, termijn: [Q27] dagen [Q26.2] Nee
Routinematige wijzigingen van het circuit	[Q28.1] Ja, termijn: [Q29] dagen [Q28.2] Nee
Routinematige wijzigingen van de HME	[Q30.1] Ja, termijn: [Q31] dagen [Q30.2] Nee
Routinematige wijzigingen van het aspiratiesysteem	[Q32.1] Ja, termijn: [Q33] dagen [Q32.2] Nee

VAP/HAP

Huidige duur van de behandeling voor en VAP/HAP [Q34]

Is er antibioticatherapie geweest voorafgaand aan de VAP/HAP	[Q35.1] Ja [Q35.2] Nee
Aantal episodes HAP/VAP voorafgaand aan de huidige episode?	[Q36]
Mogelijke diagnose VAP/HAP	[Q37.1] Niet van toepassing [Q37.2] Klinisch [Q37.3] Radiologisch [Q37.4] Rechtstreeks onderzoek [Q37.5] Bacteriologisch: [Q38.1] Kwalitatief [Q38.2] Semikwantitatief [Q38.3] Kwantitatief bij: [Q39.1] AET [Q39.2] LBA [Q39.3] Borstel [Q39.4] Andere beschermde prelevatie
Bacteriëmie gepaard gaande met dezelfde kiem?	[Q41.1] Ja [Q41.2] Nee
Geïdentificeerde kiem?	[Q42.1] Ja Soort kiem? [Q43.1] Enterobacterie [Q43.2] Stafylococcus aureus [Q43.3] Pseudomonas [Q43.4] Andere niet-fermenterende bacteriën [Q43.5] Andere [Q42.2] Nee
Ernst van de VAP/HAP?	[Q44.1] Niet van toepassing [Q44.2] Sepsis (tachycardie, tachypnoe, koorts, leukocytose, minstens 2) [Q44.3] Ernstige sepsis (aanwezigheid van een nieuwe vitale functiestoornis veroorzaakt door de infectie) [Q44.4] Septische shock (toediening vasopressor)

Versturen



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Date à laquelle vous remplissez ce questionnaire

[Q1]

L'unité

Nombre de lits de l'unité	[Q2]
Nombre de patients dans l'unité	[Q3]
Nombre de patients ventilés actuellement	[Q4]
Nombre de patients ayant été ventilés > 24h	[Q5]
Nombre de patients ayant été traités pour une HAP/VAP (traitements terminés)	[Q6]



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Datum waarop u deze enquête invult

[Q1]

De dienst

Aantal bedden in de eenheid	[Q2]
Aantal patiënten op de eenheid	[Q3]
Aantal geventileerde patiënten op dit ogenblik	[Q4]
Aantal patiënten dat langer dan 24u werd geventileerd	[Q5]
Aantal patiënten behandeld voor een HAP/VAP (beëindigde behandelingen)	[Q6]

VAP bundel

Van de op Intensieve Zorgen verworven nosocomiale infecties is de ventilator geassocieerde pneumonie (VAP) de meest voorkomende. In talrijke studies is gepoogd de incidentie te verminderen door een aantal preventieve maatregelen te testen. Een aantal van deze maatregelen zou best algemeen toegepast worden.

Het IC-College stelt aan de Belgische ziekenhuizen en hun diensten Intensieve Zorgen voor om deel te nemen aan een campagne waarbij de preventie van VAP wordt gerealiseerd door het implementeren van een VAP-bundel in elke dienst.

Wat is een VAP-bundel? Dit is een combinatie van een aantal van eenvoudige procedures waarvan het wetenschappelijk bewijs geleverd is en waarmee men, wanneer ze samen worden uitgevoerd, een veel betere outcome kan bekomen. Deze procedures zouden deel moeten uitmaken van de gangbare praktijk, omdat ze noch moeilijk te begrijpen, noch moeilijk toe te passen zijn.

Deze maatregelen vervangen niet de algemene hygiënische maatregelen en zeker niet de regelmatige handhygiëne.

Het IC-College heeft de gehele literatuur doornomen en de preventieve procedures samengebracht. Hiervan werden er 4 geselecteerd die bij alle beademde patiënten zouden moeten worden toegepast, en 1 waarvan de toepassing wordt aangeraden.

Toe te passen procedures

- Halfzittende houding, hoogstand minstens 30° ;
- Dagelijks herzien van het sedatiedoel ;
- Mondtoilet met chlorhexidine ;
- Controle van de cuffdruk tussen 25 et 30 mmHg.

Aan te raden procedure :

- Endotracheale tube met subglottis aspiratie, voor patiënten die meer dan 48 uren worden beademd.

1) Algemene opmerkingen

- Het implementeren van deze procedures vraagt een zekere mate van compromis en pragmatisme, daar niet alle maatregelen op elk moment bij alle patiënten zullen kunnen worden toegepast.
- In het kader van respiratoire ondersteuning is niet-invasieve ventilatie (NIV) in bepaalde situaties aangewezen. NIV reduceert op zich reeds de incidentie van lage luchtweginfecties. Algemeen aanvaarde indicaties zijn:
 - COPD-opstoot
 - Hypercapnisch respiratoir falen
 - Acuut respiratoir falen bij acuut longoedeem
 - Restrictief postoperatief syndroom
- NIV is niet geïndiceerd bij de hypoxische patiënt met parenchymateus lijden, behalve bij ernstige immuundepressie.
- Bijkomende maatregelen kunnen op vrijwillige basis toegepast worden. Er zijn inderdaad gegevens die aantonen dat :
 - PEEP,
 - Kinetische bedden,
 - Selectieve darm decontaminatie,de incidentie van VAP zou kunnen verminderen.
- Bevochtiging van inspiratoire gassen is belangrijk bij de preventie van de uitdroging van de respiratoire mucosa en van respiratoire letsels die de deur openen voor infecties. Nochtans is er geen verschil in incidentie van VAP bij het gebruik van kunstneuzen of verwarmde bevochtigers.
- Ook gesloten aspiratiesystemen verminderen de incidentie van VAP niet. Het is daarentegen wel aan te raden erover te beschikken daar deze het risico op contaminatie van de omgeving verminderen.

2) Overzicht van de procedures :

a) 30° hoogstand

45° hoogstand zoals vooropgesteld door Drakulovic et al blijkt in de praktijk moeilijk toe te passen. Van Nieuwenhoren et al toonde aan dat dit doel zelden gehaald wordt, doch dat 30° wel gemakkelijker bereikt wordt. Bovenal dient volledig platte rugligging vermeden te worden bij patiënten die enteraal gevoed worden om gastro-oesophageale reflux en tracheale aspiratie te vermijden.

Contra-indicaties :

- Hemodynamische instabiliteit en shock,
- Instabiel bekken- of wervelzultrauma (hier kan het bed in zijn geheel in anti-Trendelenburg positie geplaatst worden)

Referenties :

Drakulovic MB, Torres A, Bauer TT, Nicolas JM, Nogué S, Ferrer M. Supine body position as a risk factor for nosocomial pneumonia in mechanically ventilated patients: a randomised trial. Lancet. 1999;354:1851-1858.

van Nieuwenhoven CA, Vandenbroucke-Grauls C, van Tiel FH, Joore HC, van Schijndel RJ, van der Tweel I, Ramsay G, Bonten MJ. Feasibility and effects of the semirecumbent position to prevent ventilator-associated pneumonia: a randomized study. Crit Care Med. 2006;34(2):396-402.

b) Het dagelijks herzien van het sedatiedoel

Een gerandomiseerde studie waarbij de sedatie dagelijks werd onderbroken bij de helft van de patiënten toonde aan dat zowel beademingsduur als verblijfsduur op Intensieve Zorgen afnamen. Uiteraard spelen hierbij ook plaatselijke gewoonten, gebruikte sedativa en de diepte van de sedatie een rol.

Eerder dan naar het dagelijkse onderbreken van de sedatie te streven, leek het de experten beter om een sedatiedoel te definiëren dat dagelijks herzien dient te worden. Bij elke shiftwissel dient de verpleegkundige te weten welke de vereiste diepte van de sedatie is. Het systematisch gebruik van een sedatiescore (Ramsay score, RASS-score, ...) kan hierbij helpen.

Een afbouw/stop procedure kan opgesteld worden, en kan bijvoorbeeld volgende items bevatten :

- De sedatie stoppen zonder de producten te verwijderen ;
- De patiënt laten ontwaken ;
- De sedatie verder gestopt laten indien de patiënt coöperatief is en bevelen opvolgt ;
- De sedatie herstarten bij agitatie of in nood ;
- De sedatie aan gereduceerde dosis hernemen ;
- Eventuele bolusdoses geven ;
- Aandacht hebben voor analgesie.

Contra-indicaties :

- Intracraniële hypertensie,
- Refractaire hypoxie,
- Therapeutische hypothermie,
- Palliatieve zorgen,
- Curarisaatie.

Referentie :

Ely EW, Baker AM, Dunagan DP, Burke HL, Smith AC, Kelly PT, Johnson MM, Browder RW, Bowton DL, Haponik EF. Effect on the duration of mechanical ventilation of identifying patients capable of breathing spontaneously. N Engl J Med. 1996 Dec 19;335(25):1864-9.

c) Mondtoilet met chlorhexidine

Een recente meta-analyse van 7 gerandomiseerde studies besluit dat met een mondtoilet met chlorhexidine het risico om een VAP te ontwikkelen met 25% daalt.

Er bestaan meerdere concentraties. De beste is de oplossing à 2 %, doch deze is niet beschikbaar in België.

Het mondtoilet dient minstens 3 maal per dag uitgevoerd te worden (1 maal per shift).

Referentie :

Chlebicki MP, Safdar N. Topical chlorhexidine for prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia: a meta-analysis. Crit Care Med. 2007;35(2):595-602.

d) Cuffdruk controle

De pneumonie is niet verbonden aan de kunstmatige beademing op zich, doch vooral aan de aanwezigheid van een endotracheale tube die de mucociliaire werking vermindert en micro-aspiratie van gecontamineerde orofaryngeale secreties bevordert. Het afsluiten van de trachea ronde de endotracheale tube lijkt van cruciaal belang.

De cuffdruk dient voldoende te zijn om lekken maximaal te voorkomen en de passage van secreties naar de lage luchtweg te vermijden. De cuffdruk mag daarentegen ook niet te hoog zijn om het risico om beschadiging van de tracheale mucosa door ischemie te voorkomen. Dit zou immers kunnen leiden tot necrose, obstructieve oedemen en tracheostenosen.

De ideale cuffdruk bevindt zich tussen 20 en 30 cm H₂O.

Deze druk dient minstens 1 maal per shift door de verpleegkundige geverifieerd te worden.

Hierbij dient te worden opgelet dat bij het aansluiten van de cuffdrukmeter de druk in de cuff niet < 20 cm H₂O daalt, waardoor micro-aspiratie kan veroorzaakt worden. Er bestaan continue cuff druk meters die automatisch elk lek of elke overdruk corrigeren. Hun nut in de preventie van VAP staat nog niet vast, doch zij laten toe om een permanente controle over de cuffdruk te hebben en vermijden het accidenteel verminderen van de druk in de cuff. Gezien de kost van deze pompen kan het College het gebruik hiervan evenwel niet eisen.

VAP bundel

	Ochtend	Namiddag	Nacht
Dag 1			
▪ Positie van de patiënt ?			
▪ Sedatiedoel ?			
▪ Chlorhexidine mondtoilet ?			
▪ Cuff druk ?			
Dag 2			
▪ Positie van de patiënt ?			
▪ Sedatiedoel ?			
▪ Chlorhexidine mondtoilet ?			
▪ Cuff druk ?			
Dag 3			
▪ Positie van de patiënt ?			
▪ Sedatiedoel ?			
▪ Chlorhexidine mondtoilet ?			
▪ Cuff druk ?			
Dag 4			
▪ Positie van de patiënt ?			
▪ Sedatiedoel ?			
▪ Chlorhexidine mondtoilet ?			
▪ Cuff druk ?			
Dag 5			
▪ Positie van de patiënt ?			
▪ Sedatiedoel ?			
▪ Chlorhexidine mondtoilet ?			
▪ Cuff druk ?			
Dag 6			
▪ Positie van de patiënt ?			
▪ Sedatiedoel ?			
▪ Chlorhexidine mondtoilet ?			
▪ Cuff druk ?			
Dag 7			
▪ Positie van de patiënt ?			
▪ Sedatiedoel ?			
▪ Chlorhexidine mondtoilet ?			
▪ Cuff druk ?			

VAP bundle

Parmi les infections nosocomiales acquises aux soins intensifs, l'infection respiratoire au cours de la ventilation mécanique est de loin la plus fréquente. De nombreuses études ont tenté d'en réduire l'incidence en testant toute une série de procédures de prévention dont certaines méritent d'être largement appliquées.

Le collège des médecins de soins intensifs propose à l'ensemble des hôpitaux belges et des services de soins intensifs de participer à une campagne de prévention des VAP par l'implémentation dans chaque unité des stratégies VAP bundle.

Qu'est-ce qu'un VAP bundle ? C'est un ensemble de procédures simples ayant fait leurs preuves, qui appliquées ensemble améliorent le devenir des patients et qui, n'ont aucune raison de ne pas faire partie des pratiques usuelles car elles ne sont ni difficiles à comprendre ni malaisées à appliquer. Ces mesures ne remplacent pas les règles d'hygiène et ne dispensent pas de la désinfection régulière des mains.

Le collège des médecins de soins intensifs a revu toute la littérature reprenant les procédures de prévention et en a retenu 4 qui devraient être appliquées chez tous les patients ventilés et 1 dont l'application est encouragée.

Procédures à appliquer :

- Position du patient relevé au moins à 30° ;
- Définition de la sédation dont l'objectif est revu quotidiennement ;
- Décontamination orale par chlorhexidine ;
- Contrôle de la pression du ballonnet qui doit se situer entre 25 et 30 mmHg.

Procédure à encourager :

- Tube endotrachéal avec aspiration sous-glottique pour les patients ventilés pour plus de 48 heures.

1) Remarques générales

- L'implémentation de ces procédures demande un certain degré de compromis et de pragmatisme car tous les patients ne se prêtent pas à tous instants à ces recommandations.
- Dans le cadre du support ventilatoire, la ventilation non invasive est tout à fait recommandée dans certaines situations. Il est démontré qu'à elle seule, elle réduit l'incidence des infections respiratoires basses par rapport à la ventilation invasive.

Ceci est particulièrement vrai dans :

- L'exacerbation de bronchite chronique,
- L'insuffisance respiratoire hypercapnique,
- L'insuffisance respiratoire liée à un OAP,
- Le syndrome restrictif postopératoire.

La VNI n'est pas indiquée chez le patient hypoxique par pathologie parenchymateuse, sauf chez l'immunodéprimé sévère.

- Des procédures supplémentaires peuvent être pratiquées par les centres qui le veulent. Il y a en effet des données qui laissent entendre que :
 - La peep,
 - Le recours à des lits kinétiques,
 - La décontamination sélective du tube digestif,peuvent réduire les VAP.
- L'humidification des gaz insufflés est importante pour la prévention du desséchement des muqueuses et des lésions qui ouvrent la porte aux infections. Il n'y a pas cependant de différence entre l'utilisation des nez artificiels et des humidificateurs chauffants dans l'incidence observée des VAP. De même les circuits fermés d'aspiration ne réduisent pas l'incidence des VAP. Il est cependant conseillé d'y avoir recours car cela réduit la contamination de l'environnement.

2) Revue des procédures

a) Position du patient relevé à 30°

La position à 45° préconisée par Drakulovic et al est difficile à appliquer en pratique courante. Van Nieuwenhoren montre que c'est rarement le cas et que 30° est plus régulièrement atteint. La position à plat surtout chez les patients nourris par voie entérale doit être évitée pour réduire le reflux gastro-oesophagien et l'inhalation trachéale contaminant pour finir le parenchyme pulmonaire.

Il y a des exclusions :

- Patient instable, en choc,
- Patient traumatisé avec atteinte de la colonne vertébrale (le lit entier peut être relevé)

Références:

Drakulovic MB, Torres A, Bauer TT, Nicolas JM, Nogué S, Ferrer M. Supine body position as a risk factor for nosocomial pneumonia in mechanically ventilated patients: a randomised trial. Lancet. 1999;354:1851-1858.

van Nieuwenhoven CA, Vandenbroucke-Grauls C, van Tiel FH, Joore HC, van Schijndel RJ, van der Tweel I, Ramsay G, Bonten MJ. Feasibility and effects of the semirecumbent position to prevent ventilator-associated pneumonia: a randomized study. Crit Care Med. 2006;34(2):396-402.

b) Définition de la sédation dont l'objectif doit être revu quotidiennement.

Une étude randomisée durant laquelle un arrêt journalier de la sédation a été appliquée à une moitié de patients a démontré une réduction de la durée de ventilation et de séjour aux soins intensifs. Ceci peut dépendre des habitudes de service, des drogues utilisées et de l'importance de la sédation obtenue.

Plutôt que l'arrêt systématique de la sédation chaque matin, il a paru aux experts que l'objectif de sédation devait être défini et revu chaque jour et qu'à chaque pause, l'infirmier(e) en charge sache le degré de sédation à obtenir. L'utilisation systématique d'un score de sédation (Ramsay score, RASS, ...) pourrait être utile.

Un protocole d'arrêt peut-être proposé et comporter par exemple :

- Arrêter sans déconnexion la sédation ;
- Permettre l'éveil du patient ;
- Poursuivre l'arrêt si patient coopérant et capable de comprendre les commandes ;
- Reprendre la sédation si agitation ou détresse ;
- Reprendre la sédation à dose réduite ;
- Ajouter des suppléments par bolus si nécessaire ;
- Attention à l'analgésie qu'il faut privilégier.

Exclusions :

- Hypertension intracrânienne,
- Hypoxie réfractaire,
- Hypothermie thérapeutique,
- Soins palliatifs,
- Curarisation.

Références:

Ely EW, Baker AM, Dunagan DP, Burke HL, Smith AC, Kelly PT, Johnson MM, Browder RW, Bowton DL, Haponik EF. Effect on the duration of mechanical ventilation of identifying patients capable of breathing spontaneously. N Engl J Med. 1996 Dec 19;335(25):1864-9.

c) Décontamination par chlorhexidine

Une méta-analyse récente de sept études randomisées conclu à une réduction du risque de 25 % de développer une VAP par la décontamination orale par chlorhexidine.

Plusieurs solutions existent. La meilleure est la solution à 2 % mais elle n'est pas disponible en Belgique. Les écossais de Stirling recourent au gel de chlorhexidine 1%, disponible en Belgique.

L'application de la solution doit se faire au moins 3 fois par jour (1 application par pause).

Références :

Chlebicki MP, Safdar N. Topical chlorhexidine for prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia: a meta-analysis. Crit Care Med. 2007;35(2):595-602.

e) Procédure encouragée

Aspiration sous-glottique.

L'aspiration sous-glottique consiste à éliminer par un orifice se situant au dessus du ballonnet de la sonde endotrachéale tous les liquides qui s'accumulent du fait de l'étanchéité assurée par le ballonnet gonflé. Cette procédure exige l'utilisation de tubes spéciaux, plus coûteux, et d'un matériel d'aspiration également coûteux, qui n'aspire que de façon intermittente de telle manière à ne pas créer de suçon délétère pour la paroi sous-laryngée.

Cette procédure a été testée par au moins six études randomisées monocentriques et la réduction de l'incidence des VAP a été particulièrement remarquable. Dernièrement a été publiée une étude multicentrique française qui retrouve une réduction de 50% de l'incidence des VAP par l'aspiration sous glottique.

Au vu des coûts générés, le collège ne peut exiger son application mais vu le nombre de publications concordantes, supporte sans restriction son utilisation.

Références:

Dezfulian C, Shojania K, Collard HR, Kim HM, Matthay MA, Saint S. Subglottic secretion drainage for preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia: a meta-analysis. Am J Med. 2005;118(1):11-8.

Lacherade JC, De Jonghe B, Guezennec P, Debbat K, Hayon J, Monsel A, Fangio P, Appere de Vecchi C, Ramaut C, Outin H, Bastuji-Garin S Intermittent subglottic secretion drainage and ventilator-associated pneumonia: a multicenter trial. AJRCCM 2010

VAP bundle

	Pause 1	Pause 2	Pause 3
1^{er} jour			
▪ Position du patient ?			
▪ Objectif de sédation ?			
▪ Soins oropharyngés par chlorhexidine ?			
▪ Pression du ballonnet ?			
2^{eme} jour			
▪ Position du patient ?			
▪ Objectif de sédation ?			
▪ Soins oropharyngés par chlorhexidine ?			
▪ Pression du ballonnet ?			
3^{eme} jour			
▪ Position du patient ?			
▪ Objectif de sédation ?			
▪ Soins oropharyngés par chlorhexidine ?			
▪ Pression du ballonnet ?			
4^{eme} jour			
▪ Position du patient ?			
▪ Objectif de sédation ?			
▪ Soins oropharyngés par chlorhexidine ?			
▪ Pression du ballonnet ?			
5^{eme} jour			
▪ Position du patient ?			
▪ Objectif de sédation ?			
▪ Soins oropharyngés par chlorhexidine ?			
▪ Pression du ballonnet ?			
6^{eme} jour			
▪ Position du patient ?			
▪ Objectif de sédation ?			
▪ Soins oropharyngés par chlorhexidine ?			
▪ Pression du ballonnet ?			
7^{eme} jour			
▪ Position du patient ?			
▪ Objectif de sédation ?			
▪ Soins oropharyngés par chlorhexidine ?			
▪ Pression du ballonnet ?			

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A European care bundle for prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia

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Abstract *Background:* One recent approach to facilitating guideline implementation involves the use of care bundles. *Methods:* This document presents a care bundle package addressing VAP prevention in an attempt to promote guideline-compliant practices. Uniquely, the development of these care bundles used a formalised methodology to assess the supporting data, based on multi-criteria decision analysis. *Results:* The resulting VAP care bundles for prevention were: non-ventilatory circuit changes unless specifically indicated, alcohol hand hygiene, appropriately educated and trained staff, incorporation of sedation control and weaning protocols into patient care, and oral care with chlorhexidine. *Conclusion:* Adoption of these care bundles should rationalise VAP prevention practises and improve outcomes, such as length of stay.

Keywords Ventilator-associated pneumonia · Care bundles · Prevention

Abbreviations

VAP	Ventilator-associated pneumonia
FASTHUG	Feeding analgesia sedation thromboembolic ulcer glucose
ICU	Intensive care medicine
HAP	Hospital-acquired pneumonia
MCDA	Multi-criteria decision analysis
CPIS	Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score
ATS	American Thoracic Society
IDSA	Infectious Disease Society of America
BSAC	British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy
SHEA	Society of Healthcare Epidemiologists of America

Introduction

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is a serious health care-acquired infection that occurs in up to about 30% of mechanically ventilated patients [1]. VAP is defined as pneumonia occurring more than 48 h after the initiation of mechanical ventilation [2]. The occurrence of VAP increases patient mortality to an estimated 20–55% and increases the duration of hospital stay by approximately 6 days [1, 3]; cost has been estimated to be above \$40,000 [4].

One recent approach to facilitating guideline implementation involves the use of care bundles. A care bundle identifies a set of key interventions from evidence-based guidelines that, when implemented, are expected to improve patient outcome [5, 6]. The aim of care bundles is to change patient care processes and thereby encourage guideline compliance. Care bundles have been used in a number of clinical settings. Pronovost et al. [7] described a care bundle that significantly reduced the incidence of catheter-related bloodstream infections within 3 months of implementation (from 2.7 to 0 infections per 1,000 catheter days), with improvement being sustained over an 18-month assessment period.

The care bundle approach has also been investigated in the VAP setting. The 100k Lives Campaign (<http://www.ihi.org>) defined a four-component ventilator bundle [8] designed to reduce the incidence of clinical complications in patients with VAP. In a large multi-centre study compliance with the care bundle was associated with a lower incidence of VAP, with units achieving ≥95% bundle compliance experiencing a 59% reduction in VAP rate [8]. Smaller studies, using the same care bundle, have reported reductions in the length of time patients require mechanical ventilation and the length of ICU stay [9, 10]. Other reports, using slightly different intervention packages, have also shown compliance to be associated with a reduction in the incidence of VAP [11–13]. Though these care bundle packages have been shown to be clinically effective, their impact may be limited because the interventions prioritised are not always those identified by the evidence-based treatment guidelines. This publication aims to redress these limitations by developing a comprehensive care bundle package using a formalised evidence-based methodology.

Methods

VAP care bundle development methodology

This VAP care bundle was developed by a pan-European committee of 12 participants representing different disciplines (microbiology, infectious diseases, infection control, epidemiology, nursing, pneumology and critical

care). It was based on the findings of a previous review of the hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) and VAP guidelines across Europe [14]. The methodology used during development of the VAP care bundle comprised multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA), an established technique that supports decision making when numerous and conflicting evaluations are being assessed [15]. Multi-criteria decision analysis, sometimes called multi-criteria decision making, is a discipline aimed at supporting decision makers who are faced with making numerous and conflicting evaluations. MCDA aims at highlighting these conflicts and deriving a way to come to a compromise in a transparent process. Unlike methods that assume the availability of measurements, measurements in MCDA are derived or interpreted subjectively as indicators of the strength of various preferences. Preferences differ from decision maker to decision maker, so the outcome depends on who is making the decision and what their goals and preferences are.

The MCDA method used to develop the VAP care bundle followed a recognised process of “weighting and scoring”; more details of this process are given below. The model is described by a mathematical equation (Criteria A Weight × mean value + Criteria B Weight × mean value + …), which generates an average weighted score for each care bundle intervention being assessed. Details of the equation and process are detailed elsewhere [15]. The process identifies nine criteria (Table 1) against which interventions are assessed. The criteria are weighted to demonstrate their relative importance to each other, and the interventions are scored to reflect their performance against each criterion. These weights and scores are used to generate a weighted benefit score for each intervention. By involving numerous participants, a range of opinions is illustrated in the weighting and scoring. Contributors were invited by the chairman based on publications and diversity of nationalities, and were multi-disciplinary. MCDA rates the concordance of opinion on each intervention, with a high level of concordance resulting in a high score and adding weight to the applicability of a particular recommendation.

VAP interventions considered for inclusion in the care bundle

A comprehensive list of interventions was produced based on those discussed in ten HAP/VAP guideline documents published in Europe since 2002 [12]. Suitable interventions for VAP prevention consisted of: semi-recumbent patient positioning, sedation vacation and use of a weaning protocol, strict hand hygiene using alcohol, use of non-invasive ventilation, oral care with chlorhexidine, no ventilatory circuit tube changes unless specifically indicated, appropriately educated and trained staff, cuff pressure control at least every 24 h, enteral

Table 1 Weighting of the criteria used to assess the applicability of VAP interventions for inclusion in the care bundle

Criterion	Mean weighting score
<i>Ease of implementation within a care bundle package</i> How easy it will be to implement the element of the care bundle?	18
<i>Clinical effectiveness against VAP and the likely benefit</i> Is there evidence that the intervention is clinically effective in its impact upon VAP? How big a benefit does the intervention produce?	16
<i>Strength of clinical evidence concerning the intervention</i> How good is the evidence that demonstrates the benefit of the intervention? Is all the evidence of the same standard? Are the study results relevant across the range of health systems?	15
<i>Consistency of findings from different studies</i> Are the findings of these studies consistent? Do the studies demonstrating benefit come from a range of health systems?	9
<i>Generalisability to different health care systems and settings</i> Is the recommendation acceptable across different health care systems?	9
<i>Volume of clinical evidence supporting the intervention</i> How many studies are available to show that benefit exists from the recommendation? Do the studies demonstrating benefit come from a range of health systems?	8
<i>Cost effectiveness of the intervention</i> Is the intervention cost effective? How cost effective is the intervention across the different health care systems?	7
<i>Coverage in all VAP patients</i> Is the benefit uniform across the complete VAP group of patients?	5
<i>Impact on the health care system as a whole</i> Think about the impact (positive or negative) on other services, e.g. will this intervention increase/decrease work load for other services (can this other part of the service deliver?), e.g. laboratories/imaging	3

feeding, use of heat moisture exchangers, avoidance of stress ulcer prophylaxis, use of sucralfate where stress ulcer prophylaxis is required, unit-specific microbiological surveillance, use of endotracheal tubes and a restricted transfusion trigger policy and selective digestive tract decontamination.

Definition and weighting of the assessment criteria

Nine assessment criteria were defined and independently weighted by the 12 committee members according to their relative importance to each other. The criteria and their definitions are provided in Table 1 along with the mean weights attributed to each criterion. Average weight was obtained by voting on the importance of each criterion by 12 contributors within a range of 0–20. The most important criteria were perceived to be ease of implementation, clinical effectiveness and the strength of the supporting data, all of which are key to optimising acceptance of any care bundle package.

Scoring of VAP interventions

The meeting participants individually scored each VAP intervention on a 10-point scale assessing its performance against each criterion. The individual scores for each intervention were then weighted using each criterion's

weight as specified in Table 1. The weighted scores for each participant were then combined to generate a mean weighted score for each intervention, and the interventions were then ranked based on these scores. An example is provided as Supplementary electronic material. To check that agreement had been reached, participants were asked to review the ranked list and to agree that it reflected a consensus opinion of preference for interventions.

Role of the sponsor

Wyeth International had no control over and made no comments about the study design or the methods chosen, analysis of results, interpretation of findings or drafting of the paper. One representative attended, observing and listening, without participation in the investigators' discussions.

Results

The overall ranking of the VAP prevention intervention scores is presented in Fig. 1. An evident breakpoint in the scores occurred after the top five interventions and, as such, those most appropriate for inclusion as VAP care bundle recommendations were as follows:

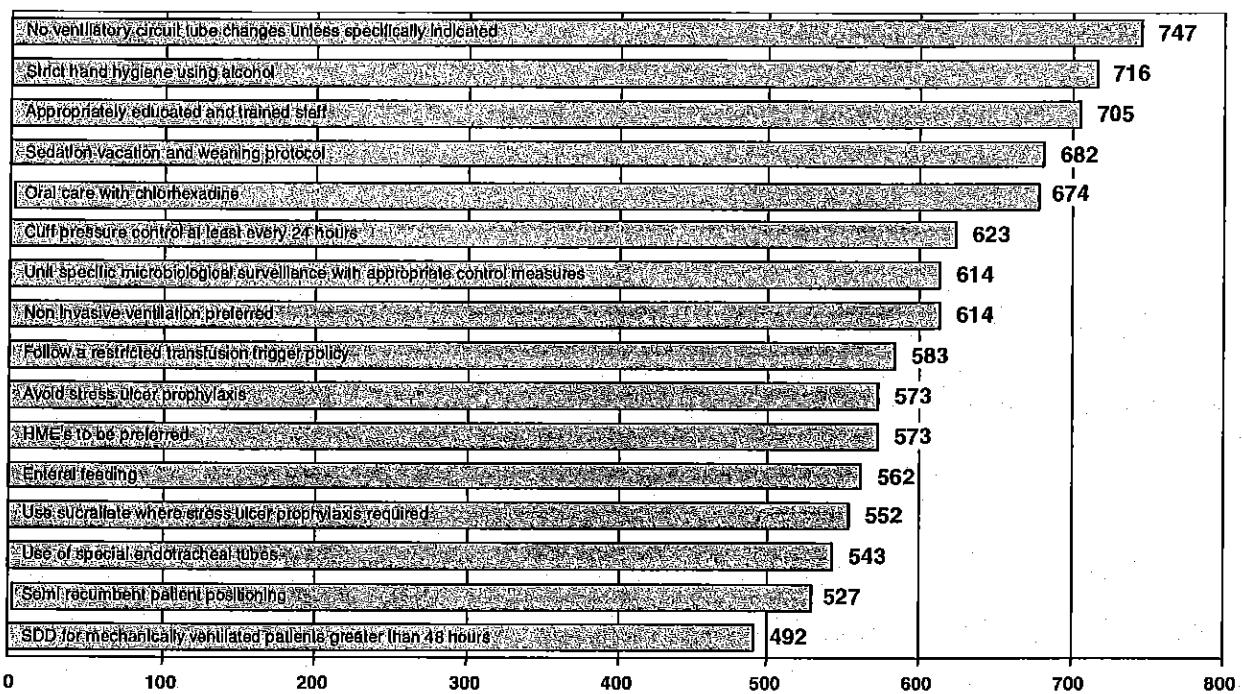


Fig. 1 Ranking of VAP prevention interventions. *SDD* selective decontamination of the digestive tract

- Not implementing ventilatory circuit changes unless specifically indicated [16–18].
- The use of strict hand hygiene using alcohol [19–23].
- The use of appropriately educated and trained staff [24–27].
- The incorporation of sedation vacation and weaning protocols into patient care [27–30].
- Oral care with chlorhexidine [31, 32].

Interventions such as the one stipulating good hand hygiene comprise general infection control procedures and should already be in place under national and local initiatives [33–35]. However, their inclusion in the VAP care bundle represents an opportunity to audit compliance and optimise the quality of hand hygiene practises. In addition, the requirement not to change ventilatory circuits unless indicated should represent an accepted care practice; however, the inclusion of this established intervention remains appropriate by emphasising its importance. The VAP prevention care bundle can be considered as emphasising certain generic infection control measures and adding other interventions that are specific to VAP.

Care bundles generally specify interventions that can be applied to the care of an individual patient at a particular time and place, ensuring their deliverability and accessibility. However, the intervention specifying the need for appropriately educated and trained staff does not fit this definition. Appropriate education/training is a key

requirement, but may be better viewed as a tool to be built into the VAP care bundle implementation methodology.

Discussion

This document represents the first VAP prevention care bundle based on MDSA and is designed to be adaptable to the variable VAP treatment settings. Most of the interventions recommended in the care bundle packages presented here are broadly consistent with the comprehensive HAP/VAP management guidelines published by the British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy [36] and the American Thoracic Society/Infectious Diseases Society of America [37]. However, there are some notable exceptions:

- The BSAC HAP guidelines graded their recommendations from A–D, with a Grade A recommendation being supported by the best quality evidence. In general the HAP prevention and treatment interventions specified in this document were ranked as Grades A or B. In the BSAC HAP prevention guidelines, hand hygiene practises were recommended as a good practise point as the supporting evidence was not specific to the treatment of HAP or VAP. The BSAC guidelines did not address oral care with chlorhexidine.

- In the ATS/IDSA guidelines most of the interventions recommended here were given a high or moderate recommendation based on the available evidence. However, though it was noted that the frequency of ventilator circuit changes does not impact on the incidence of VAP, no formal guidance was given on this point. In addition, oral care with chlorhexidine was not recommended based on a perceived lack of supporting evidence. Newer updates use the GRADE system approach, which also includes additional considerations besides the strength of evidence, including applicability and costs.

A number of different care bundles have previously been implemented to prevent VAP. The most commonly used is supported by the 100k Lives Campaign and comprises interventions of: peptic ulcer disease prophylaxis, deep vein thrombosis prophylaxis, head of the bed elevation and sedation vacation. This care bundle has reported considerable success in reducing the incidence of VAP [8, 38]. Despite the demonstrated efficacy of this care bundle, certain recommended interventions are not strongly supported by the available evidence base or do not directly target VAP. As such we acknowledge that in some cases certain bundle elements may be medically contra-indicated. Other care bundles focusing on the management of ventilatory equipment have reported variable effectiveness with respect to reducing the incidence of VAP [12, 13, 40, 41]. The MCDA method used to develop the VAP care bundle followed a recognised process of “weighting and scoring” that was not used by the IHI bundle.

The implementation of care bundles aims to promote beneficial changes in care processes [6]. Adoption of care bundle packages requires that local units define suitable assessment parameters for each intervention, the details of which should be customised according to the local treatment setting. It should be emphasised that the interventions need to be viewed as a package, with compliance being assessed for the bundle as a whole. As such, non-completion of a single intervention equates to failure of the whole bundle at a particular assessment. The goal for prevention care bundles is to routinely achieve 100% compliance on a per patient per day basis.

The details of how best to implement particular interventions should be tailored to the local situation, with practical details being specified for each intervention to ensure deliverability [39], and should encourage participation from all individuals involved in patient care [38–41]. Specific interventions requiring further definition include:

- Hand hygiene procedures should be modified when protective gloves are used to stipulate glove changes between patient contacts [23].

Each intervention needs to be readily assessable, and appropriate measurement parameters should be specified

[39]. It is important to use simple measures that can be monitored for every patient and formulated into a simple document. The interventions should be readily assessable in terms of a yes/no answer to the question ‘Was the intervention performed during a particular assessment period?’ If the intervention was considered but there was a valid reason for not implementing it, that parameter can be classified as an exclusion rather than non-compliance. Ideally one individual should be able to assess compliance simply and quickly, without input from numerous sources. Example assessment tools include daily goals sheets, pocket guidance cards and compliance checklists [7, 42] that serve as both a reminder to perform the intervention and as a detailed record of the patient care process [13].

Effective auditing of care bundle compliance facilitates the generation of real-time data, and implementation is highly dependent on the audit and feedback process [38]. This allows rapid feedback to staff as to whether their performance is in line with the care bundle and how it impacts on the quality of patient care [39], and this helps to promote the cultural changes required to attain uniform and optimal care processes [42]. Generating reliable data also allows improvements in care processes to be correlated with patient outcome measures to identify clinical benefits.

The evidence base used during the development of these care bundle packages was derived from European HAP guidelines produced between 2002 and 2006 [14]. Since 2006, various new studies have been reported that either support or contradict the previous data for certain interventions. New data were not considered after the intervention ranking process had been completed (April 2008), and considerable discussion centred on the omission of certain of these lines of evidence. However, it was of note that new data generally pertained to more controversial interventions and that these parameters did not score highly during the ranking process. This finding serves to further validate the use of MCDA for identifying key interventions for inclusion in these care bundles, as parameters for which the evidence base was weak or controversial ranked poorly. Identifying interventions is generally accepted as being able to improve patient care processes, which is important in promoting widespread acceptance of a care bundle package. Numerous studies have shown the care bundle approach to be feasible and effective in improving both patient care processes and patient outcome [7]. It has been noted, however, that the availability of a number of different care bundles addressing the same condition is likely to confuse practitioners and confound implementation [43–47]. Interestingly, a recent report from SHEA is consistent with our variables in the core elements of a preventive bundle. Interestingly, our report did not retain semi-recumbency because it did not have a high enough priority in the score (Fig. 1). Anyway, the effect of the proposed interventions in changing outcomes and

processes of care needs further validation in a prospective study, which is ongoing.

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Conflicts of interest statements RM has received speaker honoraria from Astra Zeneca and Wyeth; JR has received speaker honoraria and/or research funding from Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, Merck, Astra Zeneca and Wyeth. He is a member of the advisory boards of Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer and Wyeth Pharmaceuticals; MS has received speaker honoraria and/or research funding from Pfizer, Roche Diagnostics, Becton-Dickinson, Chiron-Novartis, Wyeth, Astra Zeneca, Johnson & Johnson, GeneOhm and Bio-Mérieux. He has served on advisory boards for Pfizer, Chiron-Novartis, Wyeth, Johnson & Johnson, Glaxo-SmithKline and 3M, and is a member of the Glaxo-SmithKline-supported Belgian Sanford Guide Working Party on Antimicrobial Therapy and their Infectious Diseases Advisory Board; JC serves on the Nektar advisory board and has received speaker honoraria from Pfizer, Astra Zeneca, Wyeth, Pharm-Olam, and Brahm; GC has received speaker honoraria from Pfizer, Wyeth, Merck and Glaxo-SmithKline; HL has received speaker honoraria research funding and/or consulting fees from Bayer, Pfizer, Sanofi-Aventis, Wyeth, Johnson & Johnson, Intermune, and Daiichi and Astellas; HG has received speaker honoraria and/or research funding from Wyeth, Glaxo-SmithKline, Pfizer, Merck and Sanofi-Aventis; PD has received speaker honoraria and/or research funding from Pfizer, Wyeth, Glaxo-SmithKline and Boehringer Ingelheim, and is a member of the Johnson & Johnson global anti-infective advisory board; AO, HE, DC and KD have no conflicts of interest to declare. This study,

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Are Specialized Endotracheal Tubes and Heat-and-Moisture Exchangers Cost-Effective in Preventing Ventilator Associated Pneumonia?

Michael A Gentile RRT FAARC and Mark S Siobal RRT FAARC

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Summary

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is a common and serious complication of mechanical ventilation via an artificial airway. As with all nosocomial infections, VAP increases costs, morbidity, and mortality in the intensive care unit (ICU). VAP prevention is a multifaceted priority of the intensive care team, and can include the use of specialized artificial airways and heat-and-moisture exchangers (HME). Substantial evidence supports the use of endotracheal tubes (ETTs) that allow subglottic suctioning; silver-coated and antiseptic-impregnated ETTs; ETTs with thin-walled polyurethane cuffs; and HMEs, but these devices also can have adverse effects. Controversy still exists regarding the evidence, cost-effectiveness, and disadvantages and risks of these devices. Key words: *ventilator-associated pneumonia; VAP; heat-and-moisture exchanger; nosocomial pneumonia; subglottic secretion removal; polyurethane cuff; endotracheal tube; silver-coated; heat-and-moisture exchanger.* [Respir Care 2010;55(2):184–196. © 2010 Daedalus Enterprises]

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SPECIALIZED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBES AND HEAT-AND-MOISTURE EXCHANGERS

Introduction

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is defined as pneumonia that occurs more than 48–72 hours after endotracheal intubation and the initiation of mechanical ventilation.^{1,2} The intubation process itself can contribute to the risk of VAP. While the placement of an endotracheal tube (ETT) is a potentially life-saving procedure and allows for delivery of gas from the mechanical ventilator, it also provides a direct pathway for aspiration of colonized oral, nasal, and gastric secretions, via leakage around the ETT cuff. VAP can therefore more accurately be referred to as ETT-associated pneumonia.³ VAP is the most common nosocomial infection in intensive care unit (ICU) patients receiving mechanical ventilation.^{2–5} The incidence of VAP increases with the duration of mechanical ventilation. VAP causes longer ICU and hospital stay, higher mortality, and higher hospital costs (up to \$40,000/case).^{2–6} Despite increased awareness of and substantial progress in VAP prevention and treatment, it continues to be a major challenge for clinicians and has been the subject of considerable bench, laboratory, and clinical research. The clinical philosophy regarding VAP has shifted dramatically, from acceptance as an inherent consequence of mechanical ventilation to rigorous implementation of preventive measures and a measured indicator of quality care in the ICU.^{6–8}

Accordingly, a great deal of emphasis has been placed on the mechanical ventilator circuit and related appliances such as humidifiers, nebulizers, and suction catheters.^{8,9} Several artificial airway devices have been modified with the specific intention of preventing VAP. Specially designed ETTs have been developed to prevent VAP, including ETTs with subglottic suctioning ports (to remove secretions that pool above the cuff); ETTs with thin-walled cuffs (to decrease the size of the folds/channels along the cuff perimeter, which allow secretions to leak past the cuff); and ETTs coated with silver or antiseptic (to reduce accumulation of biofilm). Heat-and-moisture exchangers (HMEs) eliminate ventilator circuit condensate and decrease circuit colonization, which may help prevent VAP development.

Pro: Specialized Endotracheal Tubes and Heat-and-Moisture Exchangers Are Cost-Effective in Preventing Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

Subglottic Suction Endotracheal Tubes

While a patient is intubated, oropharyngeal secretions accumulate above the ETT cuff and subsequently leak into the lower respiratory tract, thereby becoming a key cause of VAP.^{10–12} Efforts have been made to remove these secretions, to reduce aspiration around the ETT cuff and thus

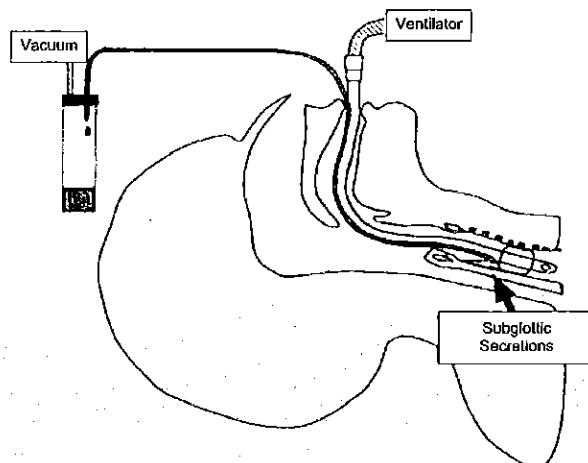


Fig. 1. Subglottic suctioning. The endotracheal tube has a dorsal lumen above the cuff, which is connected to suction to remove the secretions that pool above the cuff in the subglottic space. (Adapted from Reference 14, with permission.)

lower the risk of VAP. A subglottic-suction ETT has a separate dorsal lumen directly above the cuff (Fig. 1 shows the Hi-Lo Evac, Covidien, Boulder, Colorado) that is connected to a dedicated wall suction source, and secretions are intermittently removed with a suction of 70 mm Hg.

Six randomized controlled trials have demonstrated a reduction in the incidence and significant delay in the development of VAP in heterogeneous patient populations.^{13–18} A meta-analysis of 5 studies^{13–17} that included 896 patients found that subglottic suctioning reduced the incidence of VAP by nearly half (risk ratio 0.51, 95% CI 0.37–0.71) in patients expected to require 72 hours of mechanical ventilation, primarily by reducing early-onset VAP (Fig. 2).¹⁹

Subglottic-suction ETTs have a higher acquisition cost than conventional ETTs and are more likely to benefit patients who are expected to need prolonged mechanical ventilation. The economic impact of and cost-effectiveness of subglottic-suction ETTs has been evaluated by one study of VAP modeling.²⁰ With the relative risk reduction at 50% of the base-case estimate model, subglottic suctioning saved \$1,924 per case of VAP prevented. Future clinical trials should investigate clinical outcomes and the financial cost/benefit implications of subglottic-suction ETTs.

Polyurethane Cuff Endotracheal Tubes

High-volume low-pressure ETT cuffs were developed over 30 years ago, and were designed so that the external diameter of a fully inflated cuff exceeds the diameter of the tracheal lumen by 1.5–2 times.²¹ A partially inflated cuff with a volume less than the total cuff volume ade-

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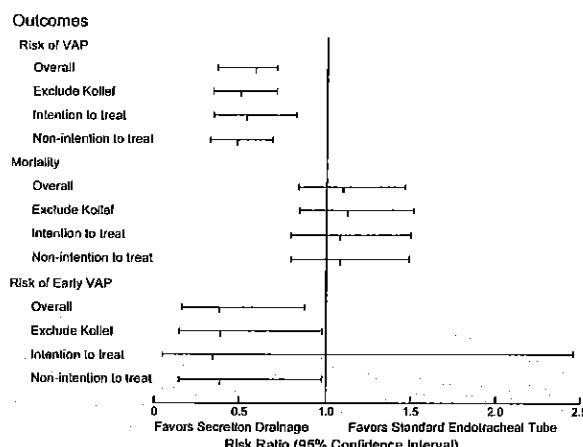


Fig. 2. Summary of risk ratios in the overall meta-analysis and sensitivity analyses. The risk ratios are presented as point estimates. The error bars signify the 95% confidence intervals. A summary risk ratio < 1 favors the use of subglottic suctioning for the outcome displayed. The results of the overall meta-analysis for each outcome appear first, followed by each of the 3 sensitivity analyses for that outcome. VAP = ventilator-associated pneumonia. (Adapted from Reference 19.)

quately seals the trachea for ventilation. The internal pressure of the partially inflated high-volume low-pressure cuff therefore reflects the tracheal mucosal pressure, which allows cuff pressure to be measured and adjusted so that tracheal mucosal pressure is minimized and tracheal injury is prevented. Unfortunately, the partial inflation of the cuff causes folds in the cuff material against the trachea wall, and the folds are channels that allow leakage around the cuff, and aspiration.²² The magnitude of the folds/channels, and therefore the amount of aspiration, increases with the thickness of the cuff material.²¹ Folds/channels also increase as the cuff diameter increases in proportion to the tracheal diameter: the more excess cuff material, the more the folds/channels. This may explain the higher risk of late-onset VAP with larger ETTs (> 7.5 mm) (odds ratio 2.06, 95% CI 1.88–3.90, $P = .03$) in non-trauma ICU patients.²³

A thin-walled polyurethane cuff has a thickness of 7 μm , versus 50–80 μm for a standard high-volume low-pressure cuff,²⁴ and therefore results in narrower channels, which reduces leakage past the cuff. Polyurethane cuffs reduced leakage around the correctly inflated cuff during in vitro and clinical testing,^{24,25} and reduced the frequency of early post-operative pneumonia in cardiac surgery patients.²⁶

Altering the shape of the ETT cuff is theorized to reduce the leakage of secretions into the lungs. An ETT (Seal-Guard, Mallinckrodt, Covidien-Nellcor, Boulder, Colorado) with a tapered (as opposed to the standard barrel shaped) cuff was designed to reduce folds/channels and thus decrease aspiration.²⁷ Redesigned ETT cuffs have been

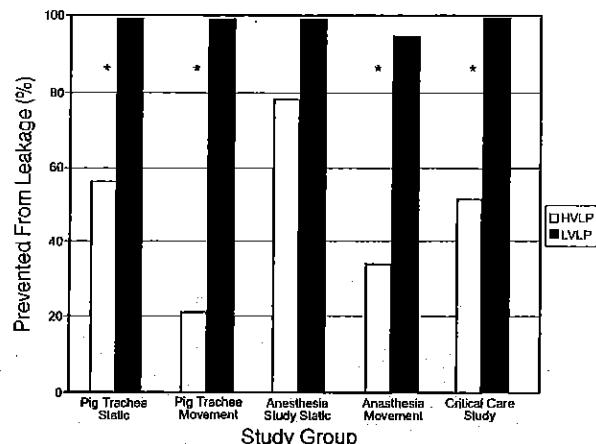


Fig. 3. Summary of studies of high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) versus low-volume low-pressure (LVLP) endotracheal tube cuffs. * $P < .05$. (Adapted from Reference 28.)

evaluated in bench^{28,29} and clinical studies.^{28,30} Young et al compared a high-volume low-pressure cuff to a low-volume low-pressure cuff. The low-volume low-pressure cuff reduced aspiration in both the bench study and in human subjects²⁸ (Fig. 3). In a randomized controlled trial, Lorente et al compared the incidence of VAP with a polyurethane-cuff subglottic-suction ETT versus a conventional ETT (polyvinyl cuff, no subglottic suctioning). VAP occurred in 31 (22%) of 140 patients in the conventional ETT group (in 1,558 days of mechanical ventilation), and in 11 (8%) of 140 patients in the intervention group (in 1,463 days of mechanical ventilation) ($P = .001$).³⁰

The supply cost of ETTs with specially designed cuffs is many times higher than that of standard ETTs. The financial impact of these new-design tubes has yet to be examined, but can be extrapolated to cost savings due to VAP reduction.

Silver-Coated Endotracheal Tubes

An ETT acts as a reservoir for bacterial accumulation. Microorganisms adhere to the ETT lumen and create a biofilm,³¹ which may become the site of antibiotic-resistant pathogens. These pathogens can dislodge and migrate to the lungs, implicating that a contributing factor to VAP is the ETT lumen. Interestingly, coating an ETT with silver is theoretically beneficial because of silver's broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity in vitro, reduction in bacterial adhesion to devices, and elimination of biofilm formation in an animal model.³¹

A recent novel anti-VAP development is a silver-coated ETT (Agento, Bard, Murray Hill, New Jersey), that is designed to prevent biofilm build up on the inner lining of the ETT.^{31,32} A silver-sulfadiazine-coated ETT prevented

SPECIALIZED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBES AND HEAT-AND-MOISTURE EXCHANGERS

Pseudomonas aeruginosa biofilm formation in a 72-hour in vitro study, and lower-respiratory-tract colonization in sheep mechanically ventilated for 24 hours.³¹ Berra et al performed a randomized controlled trial with cardiac surgery patients to compare bacterial colonization in standard versus silver-sulfadiazine-coated ETTs.³² The silver-coated ETT safely prevented bacterial colonization and narrowing of the ETT in patients who required mechanical ventilation for up to 24 hours.

Most recently, Kollef et al conducted a large multicenter randomized controlled clinical trial of the silver-coated ETT. In 54 centers they studied the incidence of VAP in 2,003 patients expected to require mechanical ventilation for ≥ 24 hours.³³ The silver-coated ETT resulted in a 35.9% VAP risk reduction ($P = .03$). Among patients intubated for > 24 hours, the rate of microbiologically confirmed VAP was significantly lower with the silver-coated ETT (4.8% vs 7.5%). The silver-coated ETT was also associated with a significant delay in the occurrence of VAP ($P = .005$).

The cost-effectiveness of silver-coated ETTs was evaluated in a decision model based on a 1,000-patient cohort case-based study, which found financial justification of the cost, compared to a standard uncoated ETT.³⁴ The concept of a silver-coated ETT is novel and theoretically beneficial. Further investigation should examine the VAP incidence in patients who required mechanical ventilation for longer than 48–72 hours.

Heat-and-Moisture Exchanger

The delivery of cold and dry gas during mechanical ventilation requires humidification, as the nose and upper airway are bypassed. The HME, commonly referred to as an artificial nose, recycles exhaled heat and moisture and thus obviates heated humidification during mechanical ventilation. The low maintenance and cost of HMEs have made them a common entity in the ventilator circuit. An HME eliminates ventilator circuit condensate and decreases circuit colonization, which may impact VAP development. The effect of HME versus heated humidifier on VAP occurrence has been evaluated extensively.^{35–45} In a meta-analysis, Hess et al found a lower risk of VAP with HME than with heated humidifier (relative risk 0.65, 95% CI 0.44–0.96, $P = .03$).³⁹ However, a single trial by Kirton et al, which found a relative risk of 0.41 and a 95% CI of 0.2–0.86,⁴¹ heavily influenced that and subsequent meta-analyses.⁴⁵ These results must be taken into account when examining meta-analyses of HME versus heated humidifier influence on VAP.

The cost-effectiveness of HME is at the center of a longstanding argument related to the lower cost of disposable medical devices, versus the higher cost of heated humidification. An HME is a single item that can be used

with any mechanical ventilator circuit, whereas heated humidification requires a heated-wire circuit, a humidifier, and containers of sterile water for inhalation. However, aside from the equipment-acquisition costs is the issue of the frequency of HME replacement. Several studies found no evidence to support routinely replacing the HME, which further decreases the cost of the HME, relative to the heated humidifier.^{35–40} According to evidence-based guidelines, the HME does not need to be changed daily for infection control or technical performance.³⁹ An HME can be safely used for at least 48 hours, and up to 72 hours of mechanical ventilation.³⁸

The HME could be considered a cost-saving humidification method, for patients who do not have contraindications, namely, asthma, thick secretions, airway burns, hypothermia, hemoptysis, and bronchopleural fistula.^{35,41–46} A rigorous, well designed, randomized controlled trial of HME versus heated humidifier, which incorporates all current evidence regarding mechanical ventilation and VAP prevention, should be conducted to thoroughly answer the remaining questions.

Con: Specialized Endotracheal Tubes and Heat-and-Moisture Exchangers May Be Cost-Effective in Preventing VAP, But Are Associated With Problems, Limitations, and Adverse Effects

Subglottic Suction Endotracheal Tubes: Problems and Adverse Effects

Despite a large body of evidence from prospective randomized trials,^{13–18} a systematic review,⁴⁶ a meta-analysis,¹⁹ and recommendations in evidence-based practice guidelines,^{7,9,47} the use of subglottic-suction ETTs has been infrequent and slow to enter clinical practice.^{48–52} Surveys of hospitals in Canada, France, and Spain found a usage rate of 0–4%.^{48–50} In the United States, hospital use is around 20%.^{51,52} This contradiction between the evidence and practice may be in part due to the conflicting results from prospective studies, disagreement about the strength of the evidence, and problems with and adverse effects of subglottic-suction ETTs.⁵² Of the 6 prospective randomized trials to date, 3 found no statistically significant difference in the frequency of VAP between the subglottic-suction group and the control group (via chi-square test, intention-to-treat analysis).^{14,15,18} There were also no differences in mortality,^{13–15,17,18} ICU stay,^{14,15,17,18} hospital stay,^{15,17,18} or duration of mechanical ventilation^{14,15,17,18} in the studies in which those results were reported.¹⁹ Inconsistencies in the study methods include heterogeneity in the patient populations. The studies and their meta-analyses linked all VAP cases together, but VAP pathogenesis and risk factors differ across patient populations, so it may be illogical to assume that an intervention that

worked for one series of patients or group of organisms will be effective for all.⁵³

X Lack of a standard diagnostic criteria, and the use of surveillance cultures of the oropharynx and trachea may have resulted in failure to accurately diagnose VAP, which would impact the study results.^{54,55} It has been suggested that the positive results of the randomized trials that supported subglottic-suction ETT were more likely an antibiotic effect rather than a suctioning effect, in that more test patients may have received adequate antimicrobial coverage.⁵⁶ Microbiological surveillance can distinguish ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis by colonization of the trachea from infection due to VAP. Ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis is recognized as a risk factor and precursor to VAP and therefore may be a better focus for VAP prophylaxis.⁵⁷⁻⁶⁰ Nseir et al randomized patients to receive targeted antibiotic therapy following serial quantitative surveillance of tracheal aspirate colonization. VAP occurred in 41% of the control group and in none of the patients who received appropriate antibiotics.⁵⁸ Michel et al found that appropriate antibiotic coverage in 95% of patients who were eventually diagnosed with VAP could be determined by routine surveillance cultures.⁶⁰

More importantly, patients who received targeted antibiotic therapy based on routine surveillance of microbial colonization had significantly more ventilator-free days ($P < .001$), lower mortality, and fewer hospital days ($P < .005$).⁵⁸ This suggests that the early diagnosis and treatment of ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis, rigorous microbial surveillance, and targeted antibiotic treatment may reduce the incidence of VAP, mortality, duration of mechanical ventilation, and hospital stay, which are important outcomes that subglottic suctioning alone has repeatedly failed to impact.

X Another important limitation of subglottic-suction ETTs is that, though they decrease early-onset VAP, they do not decrease late-onset VAP.¹³⁻¹⁸ The normal flora of endogenous respiratory pathogens (*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Haemophilus influenzae*) that cause early-onset VAP are generally less virulent, respond easily to treatment, and are therefore less likely to increase mortality or prolong mechanical ventilation or hospital stay.⁶¹ Nosocomial exogenous infections of Gram-negative bacilli and drug-resistant organisms are the more frequent cause of late-onset VAP and are associated with high mortality. Reduction of the volume of bacteria-laden secretions that get past the ETT cuff explains the delayed VAP with subglottic suctioning.

In studies of oropharyngeal and tracheal colonization patterns in animals⁶² and humans,⁶³ continuous subglottic suctioning failed to prevent upper-airway or lung bacterial colonization. In the 72-hour animal study, continuous subglottic suctioning performed per the manufacturer's recommendations only marginally lowered bacterial coloni-

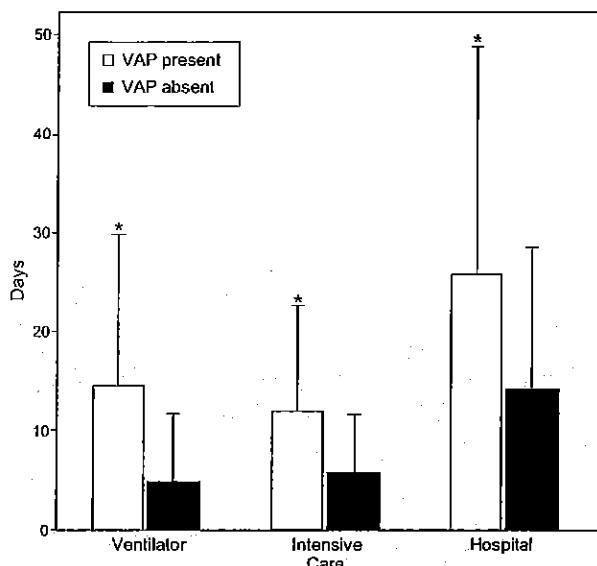


Fig. 4. Health and economic outcomes associated with ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), from a large United States database. Patients with VAP had significantly longer mechanical ventilation, intensive-care stay, and hospital stay. * $P < .001$ for all comparisons. (From data in Reference 5.)

zation of the lungs.⁶² In mechanically ventilated ICU patients the daily oropharyngeal and tracheal colonization patterns were not modified. Median bacterial counts in patients who received subglottic suctioning were unchanged, and 75% of the subglottic-suction group were colonized in the trachea after 1 day.⁶³ These results suggest that subglottic suctioning reduces but does not prevent aspiration, which may explain the limited effect on preventing late-onset VAP.

VAP increases ventilator, intensive care, and hospital days (Fig. 4),⁵ attributable mortality (Fig. 5),⁶⁴ and costs.²⁰ However, the lower VAP rate with subglottic suctioning has not affected these important outcomes, nor has a cost-of-care difference been directly measured in any randomized study thus far.

X Poor clinician acceptance of the subglottic-suction ETT is primarily due to problems and potential adverse effects associated with their use. Frequent failure to suction through the subglottic suction port was first reported in 1996; in that study the failure rate was 34% in 83 intubated patients.⁶⁵ A 2007 study reported failure of subglottic suctioning in 19 (48%) of 40 patients.⁶⁶ The causes of subglottic suction port obstruction, assessed via bronchoscopy, were: tracheal mucosa suctioned into the suction port (17 patients), thick secretions (1 patient), and undetermined (1 patient). Those findings confirmed the potential for tracheal injury demonstrated in sheep, in which tracheal mucosal damage was found at autopsy in all the animals treated with subglottic suction.⁶²

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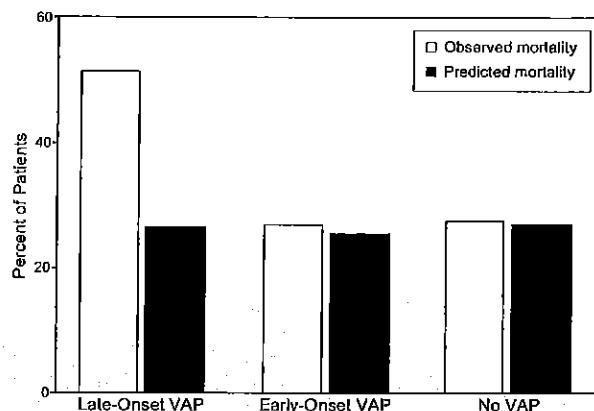


Fig. 5. Predicted and observed mortality in patients treated with endotracheal tubes with subglottic suctioning capability. (From data in Reference 64.)

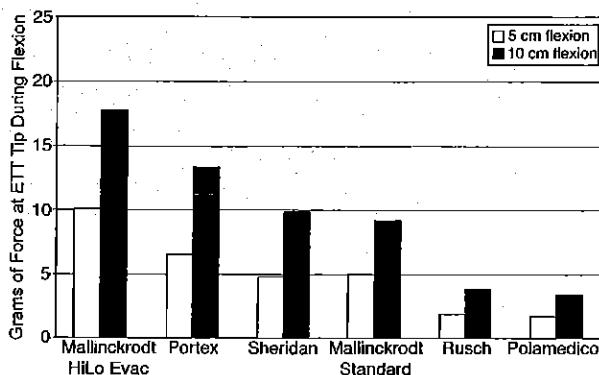


Fig. 6. Endotracheal tube rigidity, measured as force at the tube tip during 2 flexion amounts (5 cm and 10 cm), with 6 endotracheal tube brands. This is aggregate data from 4 of each size tube (6.0, 7.0, 7.5, and 8.0 mm) ($n = 16$ for each brand). The Mallinckrodt Hi-Lo Evac was the most rigid ($P < .05$). (Adapted from Reference 67.)

In another study, published in 2004, Girou et al reported a high rate of laryngeal edema and upper-airway obstruction that required re-intubation in 2 of 5 patients following the use of the subglottic-suction ETT.⁶³ Laryngeal edema in those patients can be explained by the greater stiffness and larger external diameter of the subglottic-suction ETT. The addition of the suction lumen in the subglottic-suction ETT increased the wall thickness and the overall external diameter by 0.7–0.8 mm, compared to a standard ETT of the same internal diameter.⁶⁷ The effect on the rigidity of the subglottic-suction ETT was quantified in a laboratory experiment (Fig. 6). Larger external diameter ETTs are associated with laryngeal and vocal cord injury⁶⁸ and a higher incidence of late-onset VAP because of more fluid leakage through bigger cuff folds/channels.²³ The greater rigidity and external diameter of the subglottic-suction ETT increase pressure on soft tissue at the points of contact in

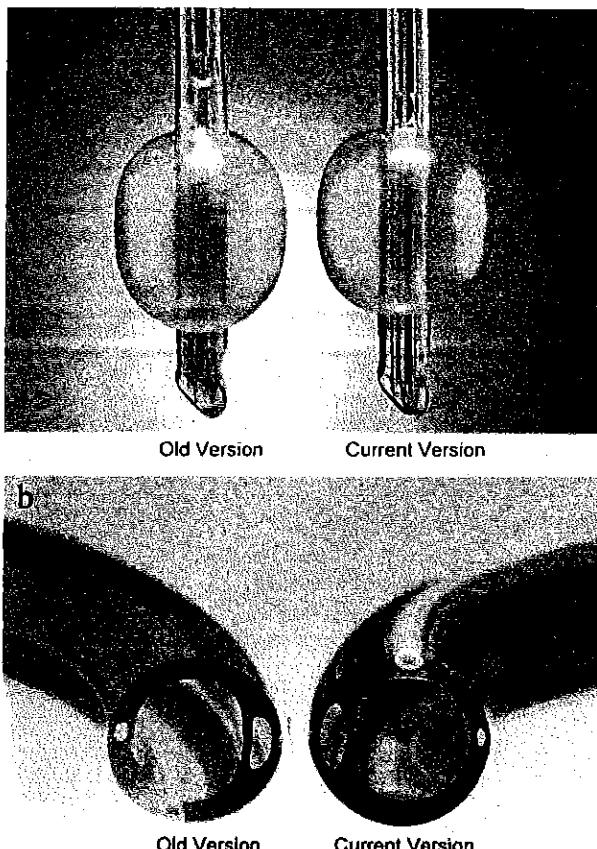


Fig. 7. Redesigned subglottic suction endotracheal tube showing (A) the repositioned suction port closer to the cuff, to prevent suction (and injury) to the tracheal mucosa, and (B) a larger suction lumen, to prevent occlusion with thick secretions; the latter design change visibly increased the external diameter and probably increased tube rigidity. (From Reference 69.)

the upper airway and may increase the incidence and severity of laryngeal and vocal cord injury.

To address the problems of tracheal injury and suction lumen obstruction with thick secretions, the manufacturer introduced a design change in 2005. The suction port was moved closer to the cuff to prevent tracheal mucosa occlusion of the suction port, and the suction port and lumen were enlarged to prevent obstruction with thick secretions (Fig. 7).⁶⁹ The redesigned tube has an even larger outer diameter (0.8–1.0 mm) than a standard ETT, and is therefore probably more rigid. The manufacturer recommends compensating for the larger external diameter by using a half-size smaller ETT.⁵¹ The effects of these design changes on the rate of subglottic suctioning failure or tracheal/laryngeal injury has not been assessed.⁵¹

Additional problems associated with subglottic suction ETTs include the higher cost and the time required for tube manipulation and maintenance of suction lumen pa-

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Table 1. Bundled Interventions and Hospital Policies Implemented for the Prevention of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

1. Maintain endotracheal tube cuff pressure at 20–30 mm Hg.
2. Place patient semi-recumbent (30° head-elevated).
3. Provide frequent oral hygiene with an antiseptic agent.
4. Use a protocol to facilitate weaning from mechanical ventilation.
5. Avoid frequent changing of ventilator circuit and in-line suction catheter.
6. Avoid opening or manipulating the ventilator circuit for routine care.
7. Implement policies to reduce accidental extubation.
8. Avoid insertion of nasal endotracheal or gastric tubes, to prevent sinusitis.
9. Use noninvasive ventilation when possible.
10. Promptly re-intubate patients who fail extubation.
11. Provide adequate humidification and prevent aspiration of ventilator condensate.
12. Suction only when necessary, to avoid airway contamination and trauma.
13. Avoid gastric distension and monitor gastric residual volume.
14. Adopt strict guidelines on and avoid overuse of antibiotics.
15. Implement strict hand hygiene with waterless antiseptic agents.
16. Adopt strict policies on use of barrier measures to prevent cross-colonization.
17. Improve sedation methods
18. Avoid use of paralytic agents.
19. Provide immunizations for clinicians.
20. Ensure adequate intensive care unit staffing.

(Adapted from References 72–75.)

tency. Because of their history of frequent suctioning failure, subglottic-suction ETTs are perceived to be unreliable and labor intensive. Subglottic suctioning techniques used in clinical studies have included manual hourly syringe aspiration,¹³ continuous low^{14,16} and high (100–150 mm Hg)¹⁸ wall suction, intermittent low¹⁵ and high (100 mm Hg) wall suction,^{17,18} and air^{13,18} or saline^{14,18} boluses through the suction lumen. Some of these practices are not recommended by the manufacturer,⁷⁰ which imposes liability risk on clinicians.

Reducing VAP rate and incidence can be achieved by other means besides subglottic-suction ETT. Simple interventions, such as suctioning of oral secretions prior to position changes, significantly impact the VAP rate.⁷¹ Comprehensive staff education and bundled interventions also reduce VAP (Table 1).^{72–75} There have been many reports of VAP reduction without subglottic-suction ETT,^{76–84} which minimizes the importance of subglottic-suction ETT in VAP prevention.

An alternative method to clear subglottic secretions is described in respiratory care and anesthesia textbooks.^{85,86} After suctioning the oropharynx, a positive-pressure lung hyperinflation with an inspiratory hold is applied, then the cuff is rapidly deflated and the gas flows upward past the

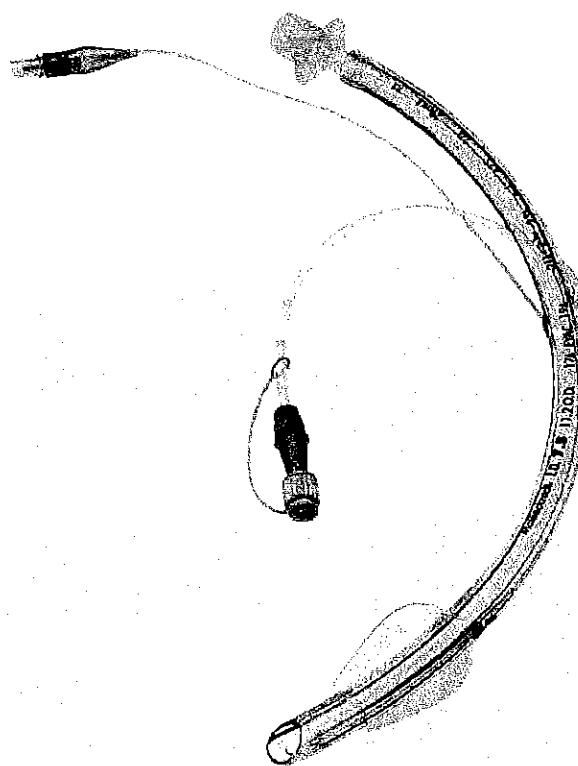


Fig. 8. Endotracheal tube with a tapered thin-walled polyurethane cuff and subglottic suction port. (Courtesy of Mallinckrodt.)

deflated cuff and propels secretions toward the oropharynx, where they can be cleared with repeated oropharyngeal suctioning. This maneuver purges the subglottic space during extubation^{87–89} and could be used to periodically clear subglottic secretions as a VAP-prevention measure. This maneuver warrants clinical investigation as an alternative to subglottic-suction ETT.

Redesigned Cuffs and Endotracheal Tubes: Limitations, Safety, and Costs

Thin-walled polyurethane cuffs have narrower folds/channels, when properly inflated,^{24,25} but this improved cuff design only slows cuff leakage and aspiration: it does not prevent it. Secretions remain pooled above the cuff unless removed, and deep oropharyngeal suctioning alone is inadequate to clear the subglottic area above the cuff. A randomized controlled trial of a polyurethane-cuff ETT with cardiac surgery patients found reduced frequency of early postoperative pneumonia and less antibiotic prescription, but no effect on mortality, ICU stay, or hospital stay.²⁶ However, study limitations included lack of microbiological confirmation of clinically suspected pneumonia in 65% of the patients, use of effective empirical antibiotics in all

SPECIALIZED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBES AND HEAT-AND-MOISTURE EXCHANGERS

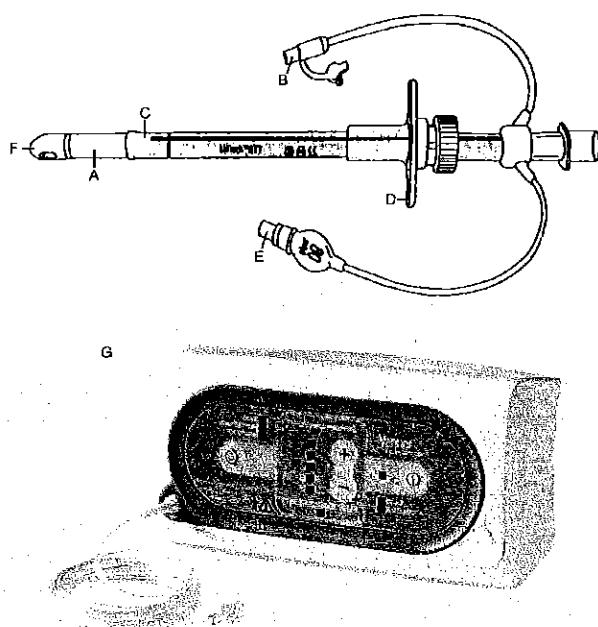


Fig. 9. The LoTrach endotracheal tube system is designed to reduce the risk of ventilator-associated pneumonia. A: Low-volume low-pressure cuff, to eliminate folds/channels in the cuff material and thus prevent leakage past the cuff. B: Subglottic suction and irrigation channel. C: Three subglottic suction ports, to reduce the risk of tracheal injury from subglottic suctioning and allow irrigation of the subglottic space without risk of aspiration. D: Combination integrated bite block and adjustable flange securing system to prevent tube movement and accidental extubation. E: Inflation tube. F: Atraumatic tip. G: Electronic cuff-inflation device maintains a constant cuff pressure. The inner lumen of this tube has a non-stick coating that inhibits secretion accumulation and biofilm adhesion. (Courtesy of LoTrach, Venner Medical, Kiel, Germany)

patients for 5–7 days, a mean duration of ICU care of 3 days in each group, and the clinical diagnosis of pneumonia was made after most of the patients were already extubated.²⁶ Further study of thin-walled cuffs is required to establish their utility in VAP prevention.

The SealGuard ETT has a tapered polyurethane cuff and subglottic-suction capability, and the manufacturer claims that this ETT reduces aspiration by 95% (Fig. 8). A randomized clinical trial found significantly less early-onset and late-onset VAP, but the trends toward shorter duration of mechanical ventilation, fewer ICU days, and lower mortality were not significant.³⁰ Although these results look promising and no complications or problems were reported, the study did not report or assess the subglottic suctioning failure rate nor the impact of previous design changes on the risk of tracheal mucosal injury.

A completely redesigned ETT (LoTrach, Venner Medical, Kiel, Germany)²⁸ (Figs. 9 and 10)^{89a} attempts to minimize multiple ETT-related VAP risk factors.^{90,91} The

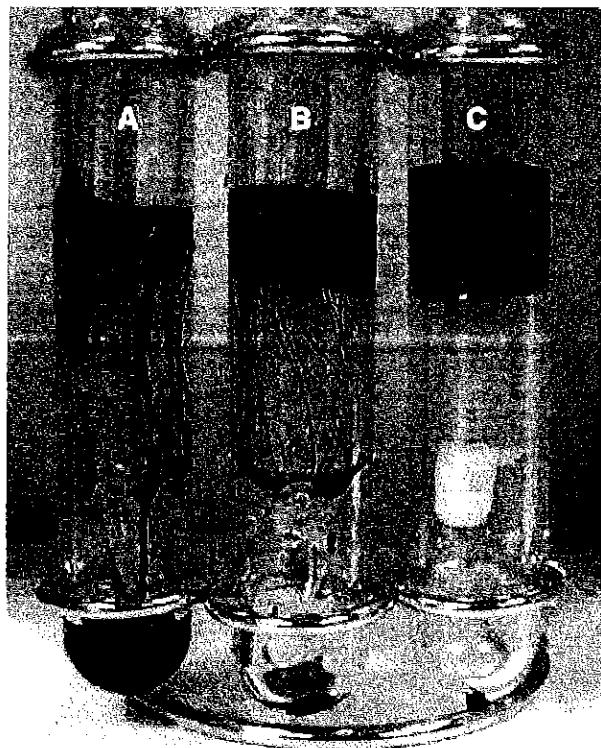


Fig. 10. In vitro test of 3 brands of endotracheal tube cuff. At the normal Inflation pressure, liquid passes through the folds in the cuff. A: Standard high-volume low-pressure cuff. B: Ultra-thin polyurethane high-volume low-pressure cuff. C: Low-volume low-pressure cuff (LoTrach, Venner Medical, Kiel, Germany). (From Reference 89a, with permission.)

LoTrach is currently available only in Europe and Asia, has had limited laboratory and clinical testing,²⁸ and is probably cost prohibitive.

Silver-Coated Endotracheal Tubes: Limitations of the Evidence

The silver-coated ETT delays biofilm formation and thus decreases the bacterial burden in tracheal aspirates,⁹² but all the studied ETTs were colonized within the 7-day study period.⁹³ Animal studies had similar results. Silver coating delayed bacterial colonization of the ETT lumen up to 3.2 ± 0.8 days in dogs,⁹⁴ and reduced tracheal colonization, eliminated or reduced bacterial colonization of the ETT and ventilator circuit, and prevented lung bacterial colonization for 24 hours in sheep.³¹

Reason for controversy regarding the North American Silver-Coated Endotracheal Tube randomized trial¹³³ has been expressed.^{95,96} The bacteriologic culture threshold of 10^4 colony-forming units/mL for defining VAP in that study has historically had low sensitivity and specificity for diagnosing histological VAP or clinically important

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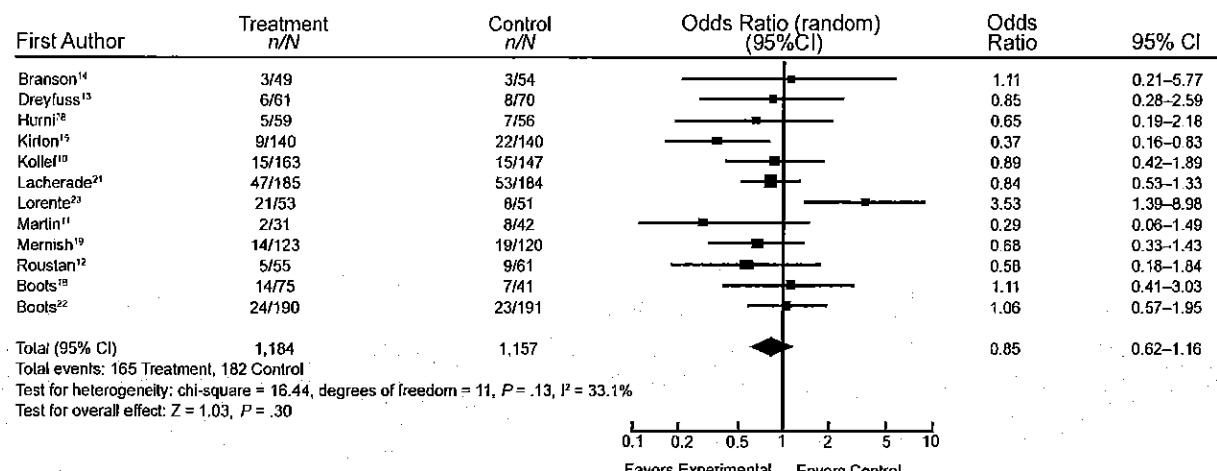


Fig. 11. Odds ratio of incidence of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) in the randomized controlled trials that have compared heat-and-moisture exchanger (treatment) and heated humidifier (control) for patients undergoing mechanical ventilation and pooled analysis. There was no heterogeneity among the identified comparisons ($P = .13$, $I^2 = 0.33$, 95% confidence Interval [CI] 0–0.66). There was no difference in the incidence of VAP between the patients managed with HME and those managed with heated humidifier (odds ratio 0.85, 95% CI 0.62–1.16, $P = .30$, 2,341 patients). The vertical line represents the no-difference point between the 2 treatments. The squares indicate the odds ratios, and the size of each square denotes the proportion of information given by that trial. The diamond indicates the pooled odds ratios for all the included trials. (Adapted from Reference 45.)

disease. When we exclude non-pathogenic colonizing organisms from the study analysis, the difference in VAP rate between the treated (30/968, 3.1%) and untreated (45/964, 4.7%) groups loses statistical significance ($P = .08$).⁹⁵ This changes the absolute risk reduction to 1.6%, which may be achievable by means other than the silver-coated ETT. Additionally, there were no differences in the important clinical variables of duration of mechanical ventilation, ICU stay, hospital stay, or mortality, based on findings from 1,932 patients enrolled. There was also a statistically significant difference in the proportion of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which was lower in the group that received the silver-coated ETT. Chronic lung disease is a recognized risk factor for VAP and may have biased the study results.⁹⁶

Given these important study limitations, silver-coated ETTs should not be viewed as the definitive answer for VAP prevention. Until additional data confirm clinical effectiveness and cost benefit, these tubes might be considered in high-risk patients in whom the incidence of VAP remains above the benchmarked rates and institutional goals. A comprehensive, multifaceted, multidisciplinary VAP-prevention program should be considered first.⁹⁶

Heat-and-Moisture Exchangers: Cheaper But Ineffective in VAP Prevention

HMEs are cheaper than heated humidification. The HME eliminates circuit condensate and bacterial colonization,

which are a potential source of VAP. However, studies of HMEs have not consistently shown a lower incidence of VAP. A recent meta-analysis by Siempos et al⁴⁵ examined 12 randomized controlled trials that included 2,580 patients,^{42–44,97–105} and found that HME and heated humidifier had a similar VAP rate (relative risk 0.85, 95% CI 0.62–1.16) (Fig. 11). A subgroup analysis examined only trials in which the mean duration of mechanical ventilation was > 7 days, and found no difference in VAP incidence between heated humidifier and HME (odds ratio 0.81, 95% CI 0.54–1.21, 1,812 patients). The available evidence does not support a preference for either the HME or heated humidifier with regard to VAP incidence, morbidity, or mortality.⁴⁵

Furthermore, the HME is associated with unfavorable mechanical effects, and can alter mucus viscosity and CO₂ clearance. The cumulative episodes of airway occlusion that required re-intubation during HME use in 11 studies were 22/1,038 (2.1%) in the HME group, versus 8/1,012 (0.8%) in the heated humidifier group: a relative risk difference of 62%.⁴⁵ One of those studies was terminated early after a patient death in the HME group, from complete airway occlusion.⁹⁹ Mucus clearance via cough was found to diminish after 72 hours of HME use.¹⁰⁶ Air flow resistance through the HME can increase after 24 hours of use, in excess of the manufacturer's specifications,⁴² which increases the imposed work of breathing.¹⁰⁷ Also, the additional volume of the HME increases mechanical dead space and reduces CO₂ clearance.^{108–111}

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Summary

The cost-effectiveness of VAP-prevention devices has been estimated with various methods, but has not been directly measured in randomized controlled trials. VAP prevention may be best achieved with a multifaceted, multidisciplinary bundle of simple interventions, such as stringent hand hygiene, semi-recumbent positioning, and improved oral hygiene, which can effectively reduce VAP without the use of special devices. Studies of VAP-prevention devices have thus far been under-powered to show outcome benefits in mortality or duration of care. Future studies should include cost/benefit analysis and risk assessment. Questions of safety, potential for injury, and device failure rate need to be addressed. Several new ETT design changes look promising but need further rigorous study. The current evidence is inconclusive on the effects of HME on VAP; HMEs are associated with adverse effects but are a cost-saving alternative to the heated humidifier.

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Discussion

MacIntyre: So we have a strategy that reduces mortality by 10% and it doesn't cost you a dime, because all it requires is to turn down the tidal volume slightly, and it's still taken 9 years to get many places to even drop the tidal volume a little. Now we hear from Mike and Mark about these new ETTs that are several-fold more expensive but may have nowhere near that effect on mortality. I think it'll take much longer for these ETTs to be adopted in widespread use. When the cost is that high and the benefit is that marginal, I'm not sure these things will really "take off."

I'm always confused by these studies that talk about reducing the VAP rate, because VAP is so poorly defined. At CMS [Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services] I represented an organization I'm a member of, and there was a discussion of whether CMS should set VAP targets to meet or else be penalized. But it became obvious that the various definitions of VAP rate are all over the map. Some people cited studies that VAP occurred 150 times per 1,000 patient days. Other studies said it happened once or twice.

In anticipation of a CMS penalty for VAP, some hospitals have already altered their definitions so that VAP has gone away. It just doesn't exist anymore in some ICUs—not because we're better at treating or preventing it, but because we played with the definition to get within the bounds. So I'm a bit concerned when people tell me there's a new gadget that's going to reduce such an ill-defined entity as VAP. It disturbs

me and makes it difficult to sort through this literature.

Hess: Just to follow up on the point you just made, one of the things that impressed me the most about Marin Kollef's¹ study with the silver-coated ETT was how low the VAP rate was in the control group.

1. Kollef MH, Afessa B, Anzueto A, Veremakis C, Kerr KM, Margolis BD, et al; NASCENT Investigation Group. Silver-coated endotracheal tubes and incidence of ventilator-associated pneumonia: the NASCENT randomized trial. *JAMA* 2008;300(7):805-813.

MacIntyre: Yes, it makes it hard to justify adopting an expensive technology to protect against something that doesn't occur that often.

Siobal: In a recent paper¹ on subglottic-suction ETTs, the control group had 50 cases and the group treated with the subglottic-suction ETT had 30 cases per 1,000 ventilator days. So they need to do something else besides use those tubes to reduce their VAP rates.

1. Bouza E, Pérez MJ, Muñoz P, Rincón C, Barrio JM, Hortal J. Continuous aspiration of subglottic secretions in the prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in the postoperative period of major heart surgery. *Chest* 2008;134(5):938-946.

Gay: That said, VAP is coming back. The CMS group decided initially that they could either say, yes, VAP is present or no, it is not present, since they could only track it that way. So they initially decided that incidence tracking of VAP was impractical. The

new commission is going to look at hospital-acquired infection and try to do it the right way—come up with a definition and then track the incidence rate in various areas of the country. I think it'll be better defined and a much more real thing in the future.

MacIntyre: But one person's congestive heart failure and low-grade fever from tracheal bronchitis is somebody else's florid VAP. It's going to be very difficult to come up with a really solid definition that is trackable by third parties.

Durbin: I think most of us agree that aspiration of secretions that get past the cuff is the primary etiology of VAP, and if that's so, it would explain why, in the early days, the first anti-VAP intervention that improved outcomes in neurosurgical patients was to recover them in the prone position, because the secretions would drain out rather than into the lungs. That probably explains the lower incidence of infections and the better survival back in the 1930s, before ETTs, mechanical ventilators, and critical care units existed. Is there any evidence that proning reduces VAP?

Hess: I think it was the Guerin study¹ of proning; there was a lower VAP rate in the prone group.

1. Guerin C, Gaillard S, Lemasson S, Ayzac L, Girard R, Beuret P, et al. Effects of systematic prone positioning in hypoxicemic acute respiratory failure: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2004;292(19):2379-2387.

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Moores: We've been talking about these things we can do that cost little or nothing, and in the ventilator bundle I think that keeping the head of the bed at 30 degrees and washing your hands probably have the biggest impact. Those are the things we can target more directly, with signs everywhere and red lines that mean "don't go in there." Our nurses will grab you if you go in there without washing your hands. Our data indicated that we were really good at writing the order and keeping the head of the bed elevated at 30 degrees, but the patient just slides down in the bed.

MacIntyre: Their neck was at 30 degrees!

Moores: Yeah. And I can't get the nurses to watch that and bring them back up. Has anyone figured out how to keep the patient up and not sliding down?

Epstein: Van Nieuwenhoven et al¹ also observed that patients don't stay semi-recumbent. And 30 degrees is inadequate. It was 45 degrees that was shown to be of benefit in a recent meta-analysis.² So on that the VAP bundle is not fully evidence-based.

1. van Nieuwenhoven CA, Vandenbroucke-Grauls C, van Tiel FH, Joore HC, van Schijndel RJ, van der Tweel, et al. Feasibility and effects of the semirecumbent position to prevent ventilator-associated pneumonia: a randomized study. *Crit Care Med* 2006;34(2):396-402
2. Alexiou VG, Ierodiakonou V, Dimopoulos G, Falagas ME. Impact of patient position on the incidence of ventilator-associated pneumonia: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *J Crit Care* 2009;24(4):515-522.

Moores: We tried 45 degrees, and it was even worse, so we went back to 30 degrees, thinking maybe they'd stay semi-recumbent.

MacIntyre: And the steeper the angle, the greater the risk of pressure ulcers on their rear ends, so you go from one CMS violation to another.

Epstein: What about the impact of HMEs on weaning? An HME increases work of breathing and the dead space, and that additional work might be enough to keep a marginal patient from coming off the ventilator.

Gentile: Yes, I agree, but in the VAP literature there's no difference, so it fueled the fire for the HME supporters saying, "See, it doesn't make a difference in VAP." But, yes, HME increases the work of breathing and minute volume, so HME increases P_{aCO_2} .

Epstein: I want to follow up on Mark's crazy idea about delivering a large-volume inflation, then deflating the ETT cuff during the exhalation to clear secretions.

MacIntyre: To blow the pipes clean.

Epstein: We wondered whether subglottic secretions contribute to extubation failure. Those secretions may not be appreciated until you deflate the cuff and they drip down. There is no established method for how to remove an ETT, and the guidelines¹ don't tell exactly how to properly remove the tube. So in a pilot randomized controlled trial² we randomized the 2 techniques: one arm was similar to what Mark mentioned: a large inflation, then deflate the cuff and remove the tube. The other group had a suction catheter placed through the ETT, the cuff was deflated, and continuous suction was applied as the ETT was removed. Because the study was small we didn't find a statistically significant difference, but the extubation failure rate tended to be higher in the

continuous-suction group, which is interesting. I don't know if the technique was beneficial or if the continuous suctioning is a bad thing that produced atelectasis as the tube was removed.

1. American Association for Respiratory Care. Clinical Practice Guideline. Removal of the endotracheal tube, 2007 revision and update. *Respir Care* 2007;52(1):81-93.
2. Bahadry I, Howard W, Rothaar R, Epstein SK. Extubation outcome: a randomized controlled trial to evaluate outcomes using 2 different extubation techniques in mechanically ventilated patients (abstract). 2004 International Conference of the American Thoracic Society.

Siobal: I think if you apply suction and deflate the cuff, you may be sucking the secretions down the airway past the deflated cuff, and then you only suction some of it out while you're pulling the tube out. That could explain it.

Gentile: When you deliver that big breath, how many mL/kg is the volume?

Siobal: I don't know. You can limit it by pressure.

MacIntyre: Pressure-targeted ventilation!

Siobal: It would be nice to have a button that would deliver 30 cm H₂O and maintain that as you deflate the cuff, so it blows gas up past the deflated cuff. That flow would blow secretions up out of the subglottic space. You can also do an inspiratory hold, maybe with a stacked breath, to increase FRC [functional residual capacity] a little bit, then deflate the cuff, and as the gas flows out of the lung, it purges the secretions from the subglottic space. The maneuver causes lung stretch, but it's only for one breath.

MacIntyre: Say, 40 cm H₂O for 40 seconds, like a recruitment maneuver.