

A historical black and white illustration showing a man in a suit adjusting a mechanical ventilator on a patient lying on a table. The ventilator is a complex device with a large bellows and various tubes. A box labeled 'Fulmotor' is open next to it, containing more parts. A sign on the wall reads 'Patente la K-S' and 'O-Inhalation'.

Mechanical Ventilation for the Non-Intensivist: Theory

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Educational Objectives

Concepts

- Goals of mechanical ventilation
- How breathing works
- How mechanical ventilation works
- Side effects of mechanical ventilation



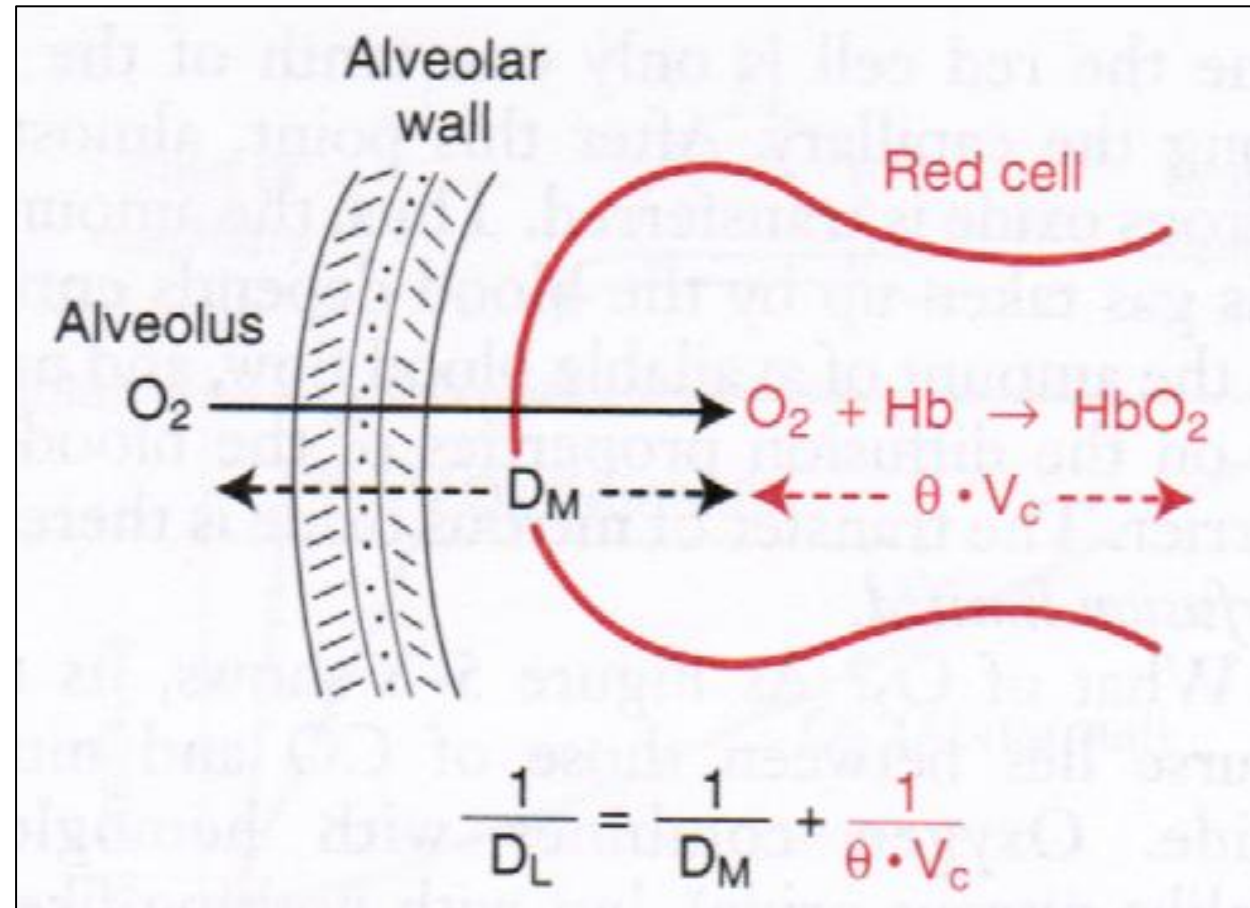
Goals of Mechanical Ventilation

- Primum non nocere
- Oxygen delivery
- Acid-base homeostasis

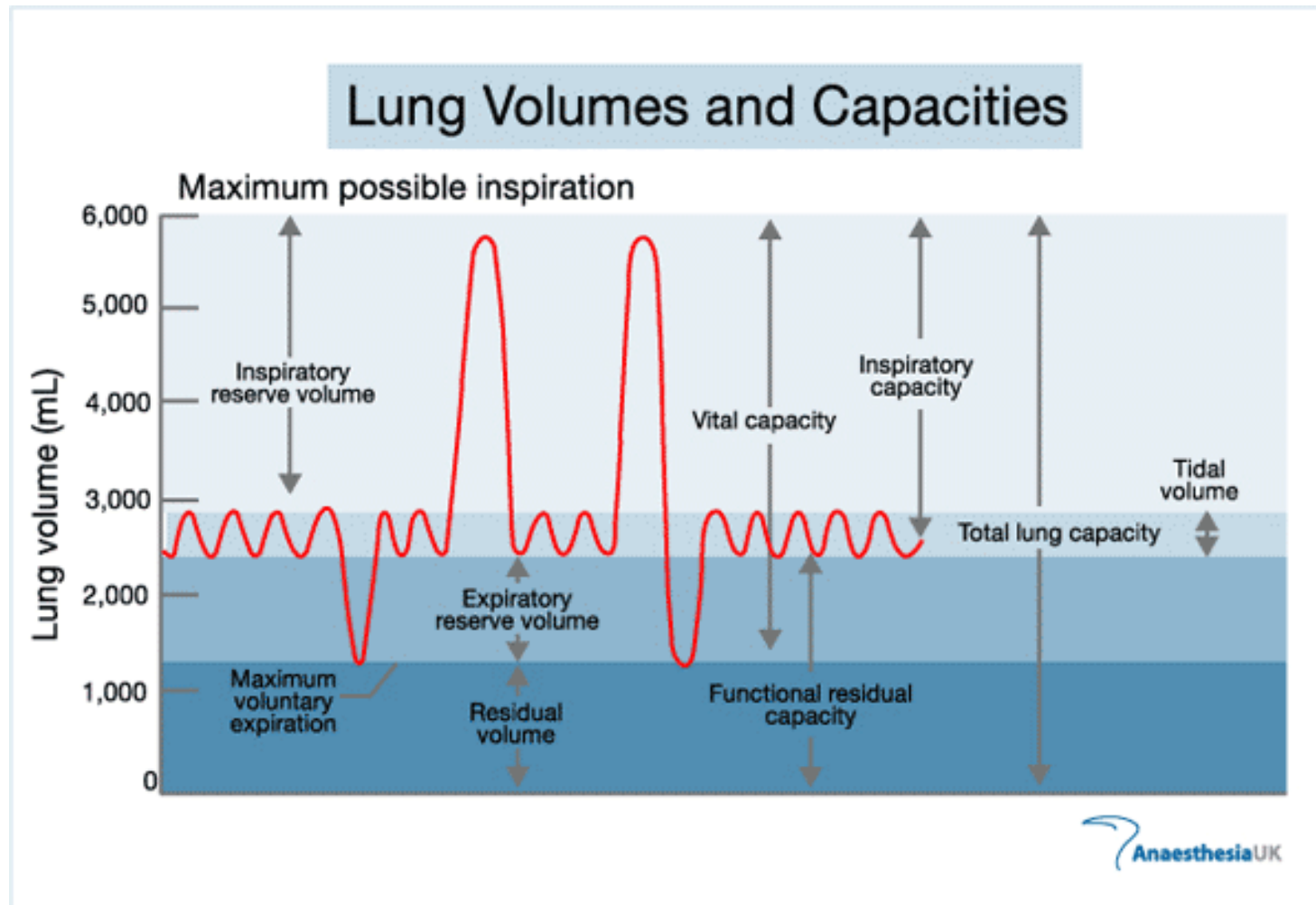


How Breathing Works

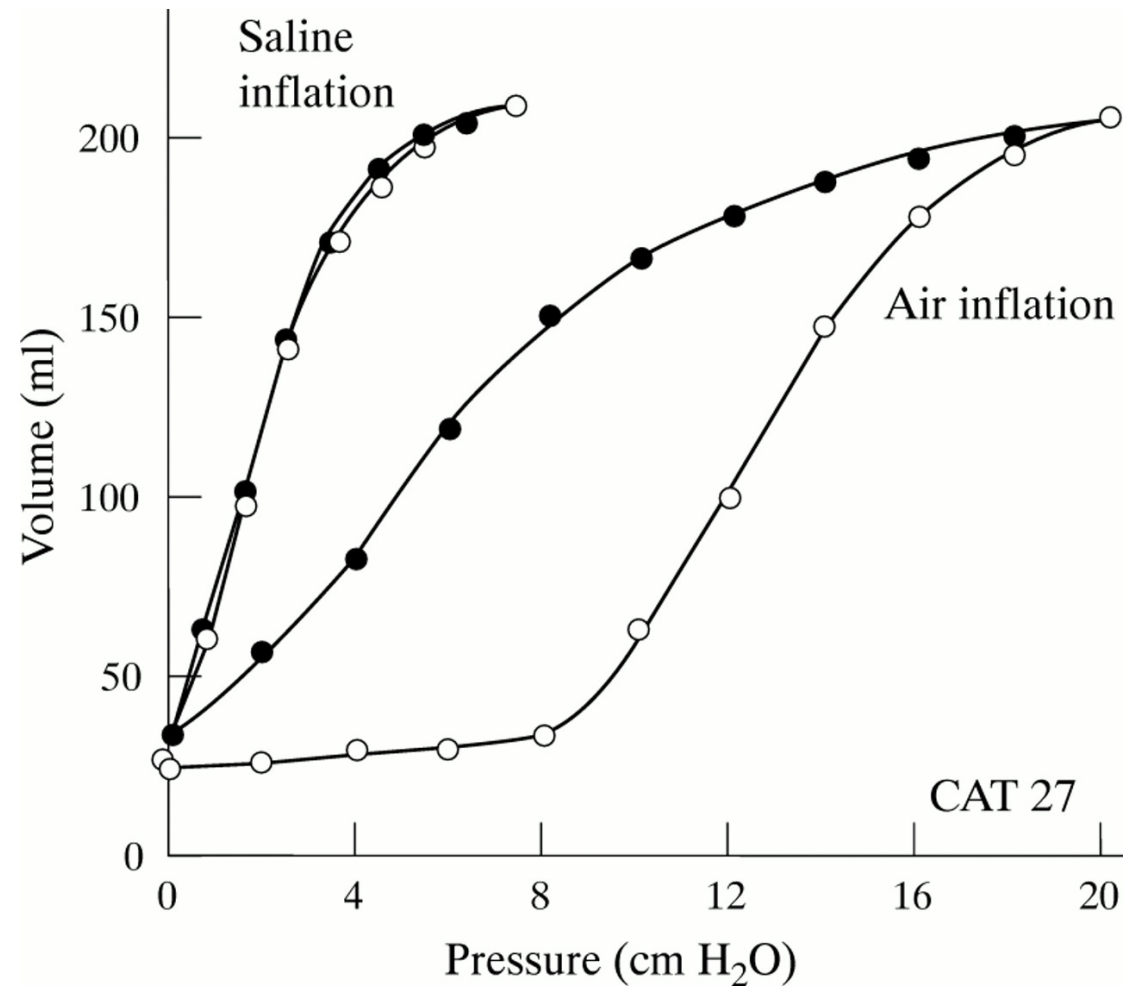
- Gas exchange
 - Oxygen
 - Carbon dioxide



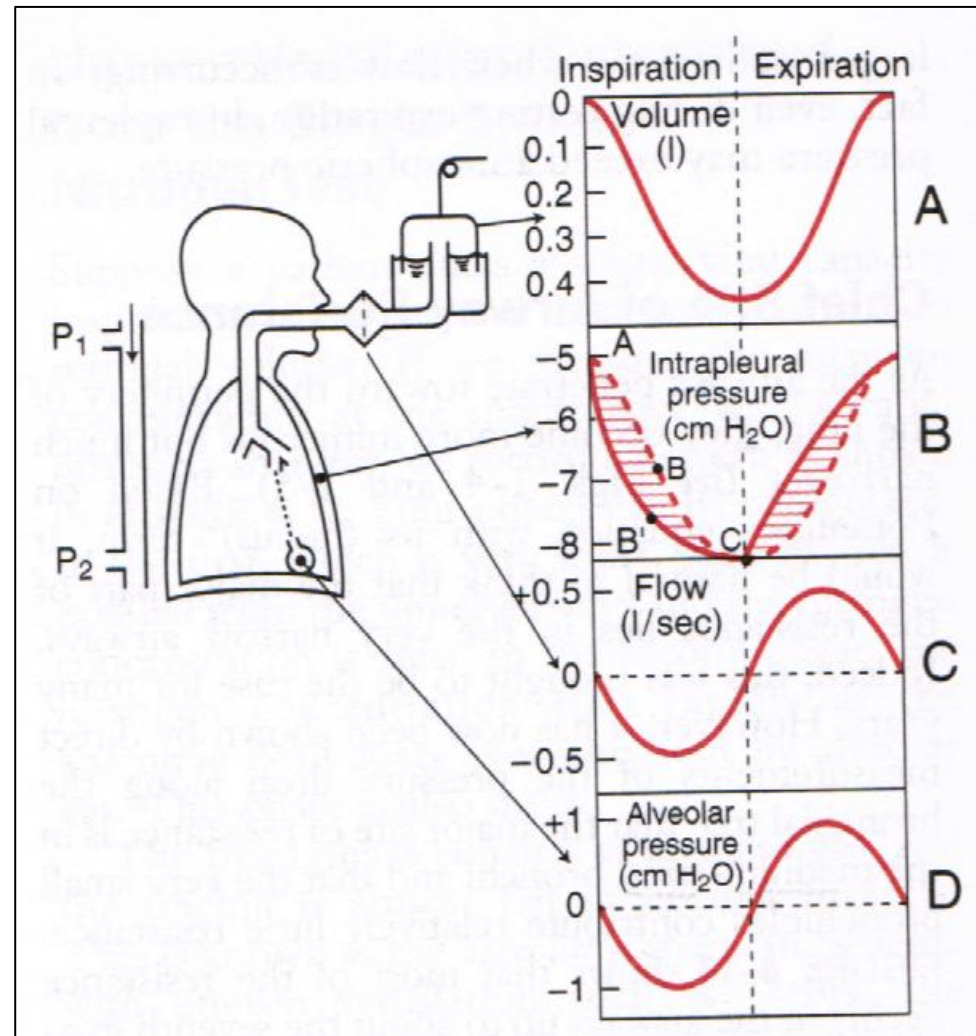
How Breathing Works



How Breathing Works

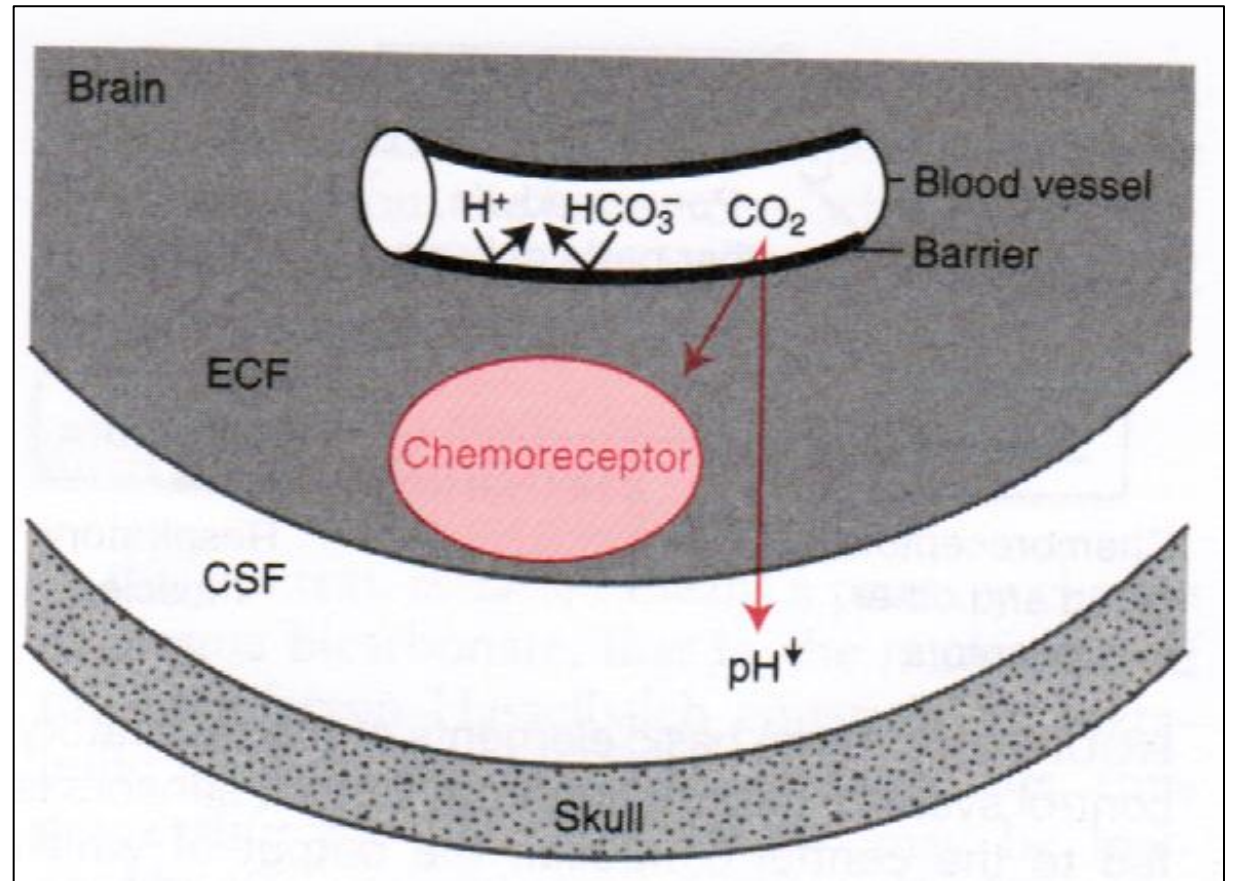


How Breathing Works



How Breathing Works

- Control of breathing
 - Trigger
 - Target
 - Limit/cycling criterion



How Mechanical Ventilation Works

- CO₂ clearance - minute ventilation
 - Trigger
 - Target
 - Limit/cycling criterion

- Oxygenation
 - F_IO₂
 - PEEP



How Mechanical Ventilation Works

- Getting a respiratory rate (f)

Controller	Trigger
Ventilator	Time (1/F set by RT)
Patient	Flow or pressure



How Mechanical Ventilation Works

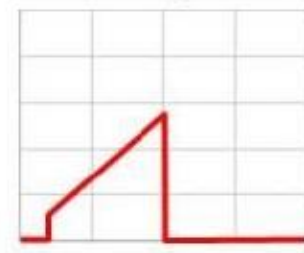
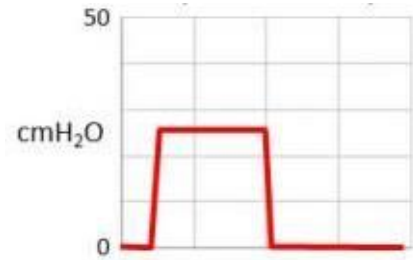
- Getting a tidal volume (V_t)

Mode	Target	Limit
Volume control	Flow	Volume
Pressure control	Pressure	Time
Pressure support	Pressure	Flow

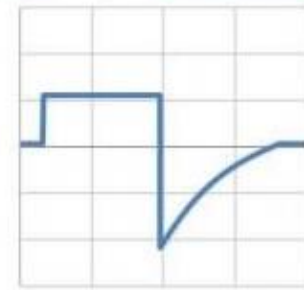
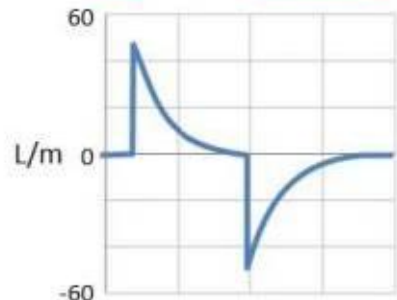


How Mechanical Ventilation Works

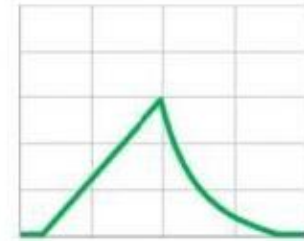
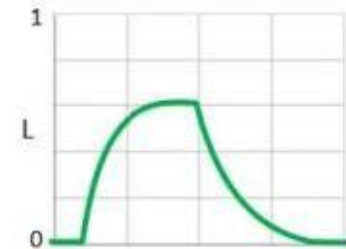
Pressure



Flow



Volume



How Mechanical Ventilation Works

- How does mechanical ventilation improve oxygenation?

- Improves V/Q matching
- Reduces shunt
- Allows delivery of assured high $F_{I}O_2$

$F_{I}O_2$	Increases alveolar $P_{A}O_2$
Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)	Keeps alveoli open (recruitment)



Enhance perfusion of ventilated regions
Increase cardiac output*
Avoid lung overdistension (consider reducing PEEP)
Inhaled pulmonary vasodilators
Prone positioning

Enhance mixed venous oxygenation
Increase cardiac output
Veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

Enhance ventilation of perfused regions
Lung recruitment manoeuvres
Higher PEEP
Prone positioning



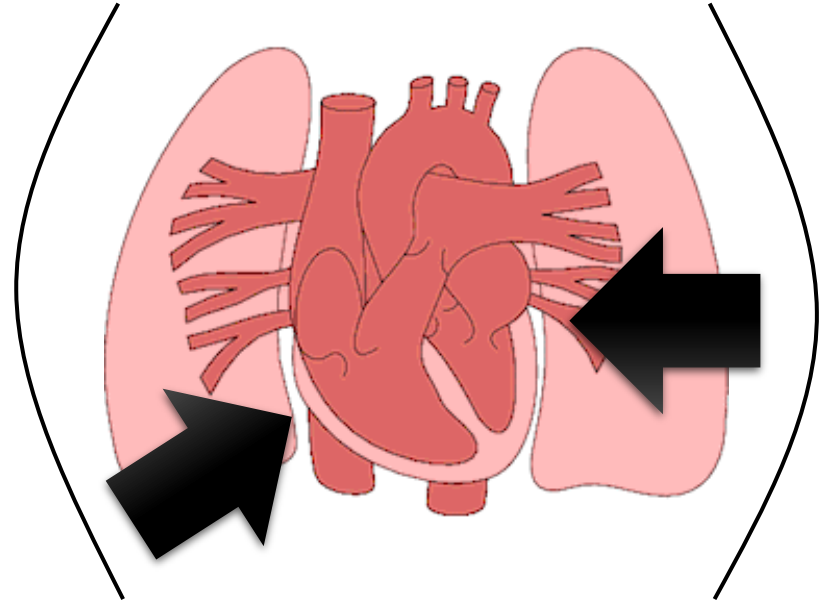
Side Effects of Mechanical Ventilation

- Hemodynamic effects of positive pressure
- Ventilator-induced lung injury
- Ventilator-induced respiratory muscle weakness



Hemodynamic Effects

- Heart-lung interactions
- Specific examples
 - LV dysfunction
 - RV dysfunction
- Intubation considerations

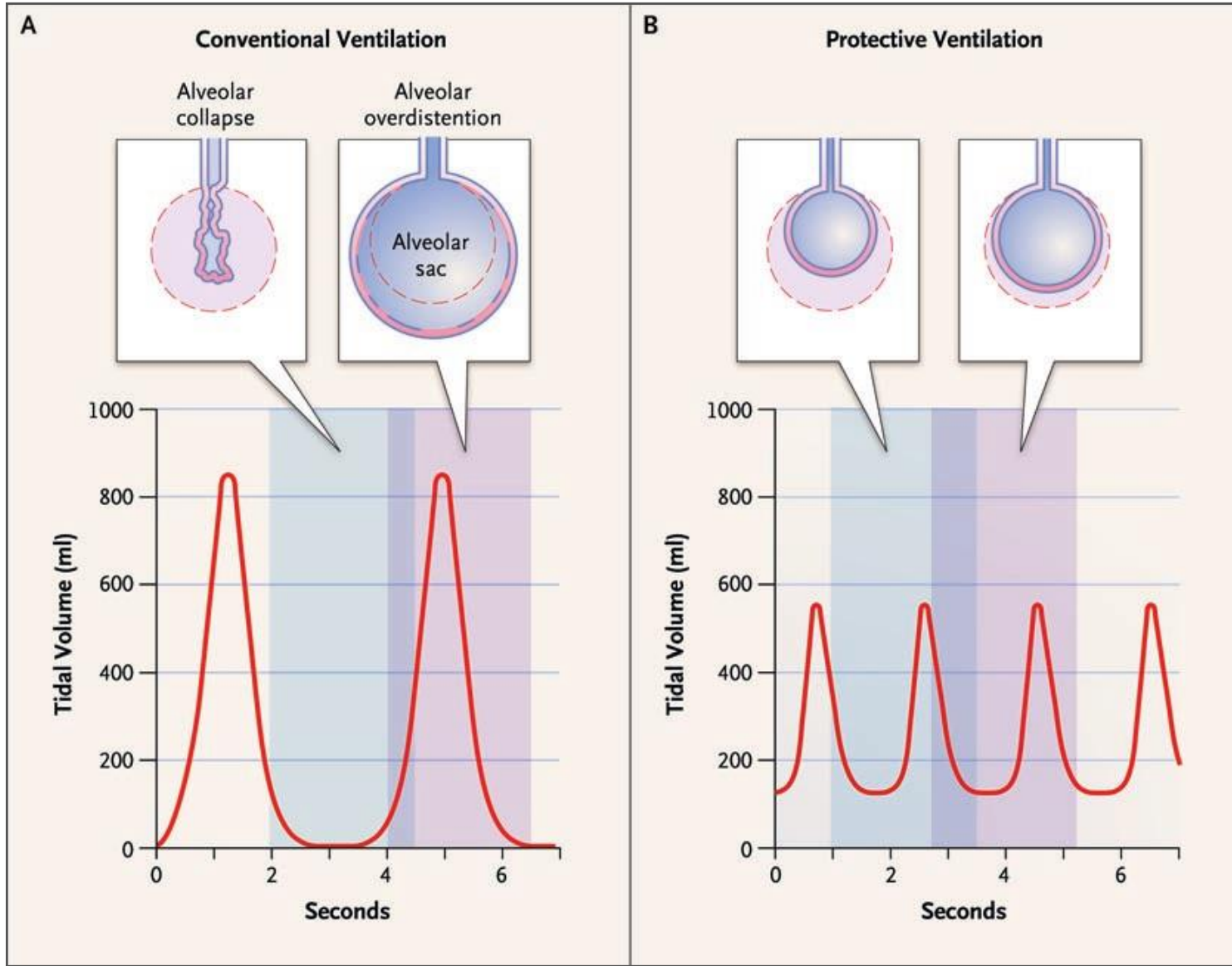


Ventilator-Induced Lung Injury



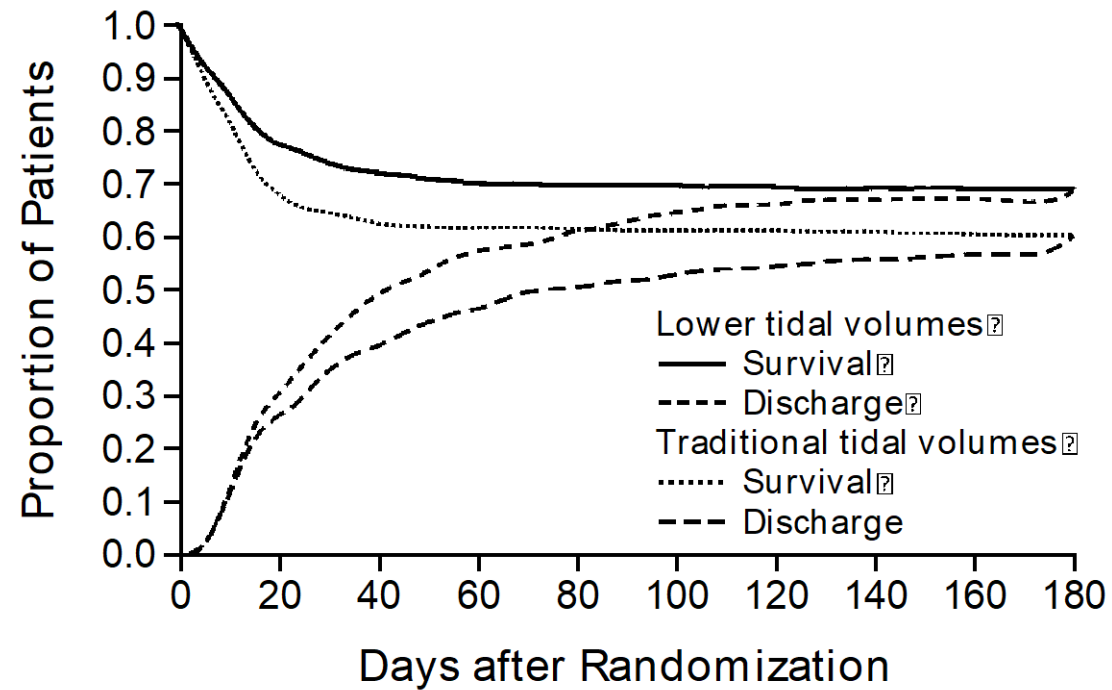
dos Santos CC, Slutsky AS. 2006.
Annu. Rev. Physiol. 68:585-618



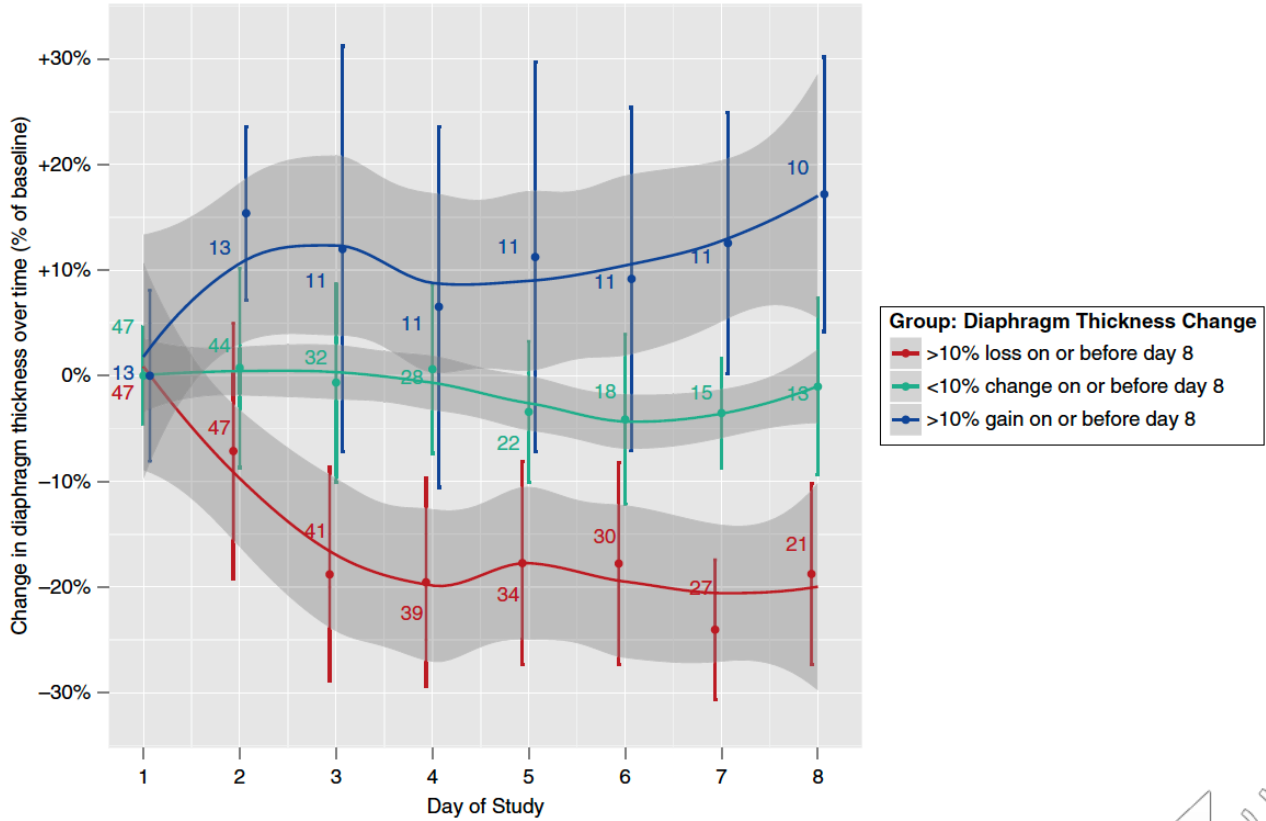
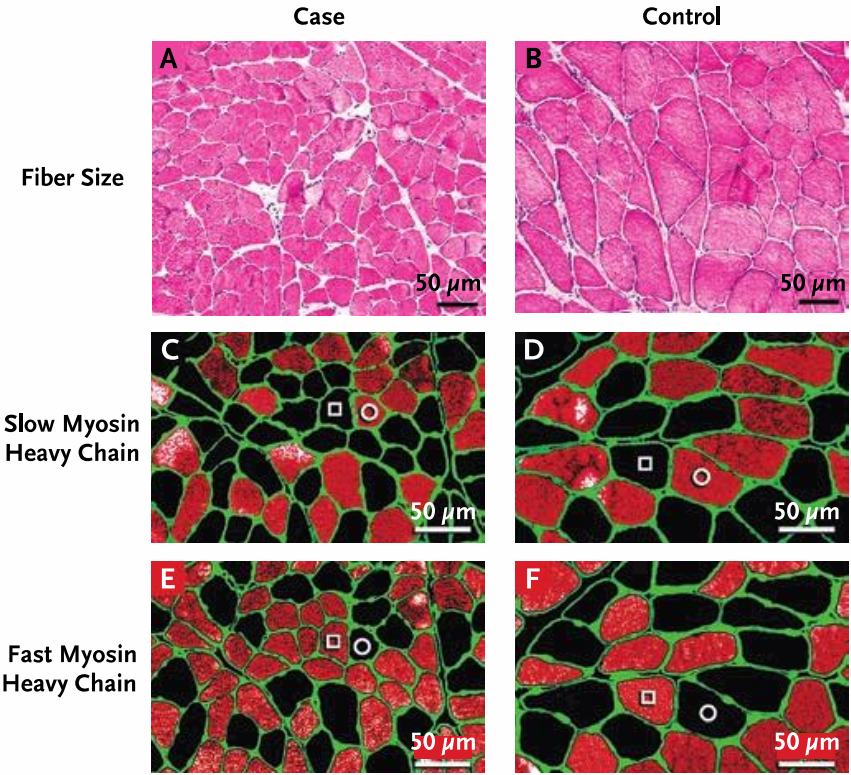




VENTILATION WITH LOWER TIDAL VOLUMES AS COMPARED WITH TRADITIONAL TIDAL VOLUMES FOR ACUTE LUNG INJURY AND THE ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME



Ventilator-Induced Diaphragm Dysfunction



Mechanical Ventilation...

Is not a benign intervention!



Key Points



- Basic respiratory physiology
- How mechanical ventilation works
- Mechanical ventilation is not a benign intervention!

