

ARDS管理におけるモニタリング

淀川キリスト教病院 救急診療科

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★ Berlin definition (2012年)

急性発症 明らかな誘因または呼吸器症状の出現または悪化から 1 週間以内

胸部画像 両側性陰影 (bilateral opacities)
(単純 X 線 / CT) (胸水, 無気肺, 結節のみでは説明できない)

肺水腫の原因 心不全や輸液過量のみでは説明できない
(可能なら心エコーなどの客観的評価が必要)

酸素化障害

軽 症 $200 \text{ mmHg} < \text{PaO}_2 / \text{FIO}_2 \leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$ (PEEP/CPAP $\geq 5 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$)

中等症 $100 \text{ mmHg} < \text{PaO}_2 / \text{FIO}_2 \leq 200 \text{ mmHg}$ (PEEP $\geq 5 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$)

重 症 $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FIO}_2 \leq 100 \text{ mmHg}$ (PEEP $\geq 5 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$)

★VILI (ventilator-induced lung injury) のkeyとなる4つの “trauma”

Atelectrauma :

LIP以下の圧では末梢気道と肺胞の虚脱が増え、再膨張するときに剪断力がかかる。

Volutrauma :

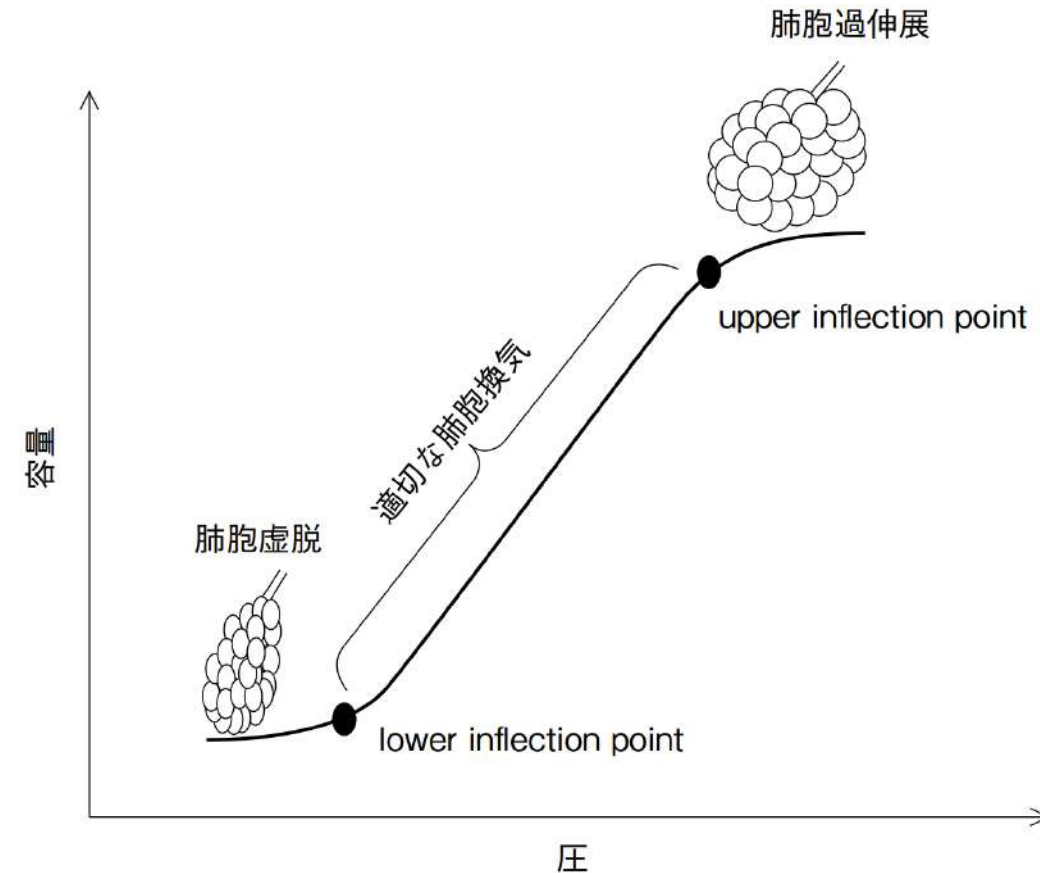
UIPより圧がかかると肺胞が過伸展される。

Barotrauma :

圧によってマクロなエアリーク(気胸/縦隔気腫/皮下気腫 etc...)が起きる。

Biotrauma :

原疾患やatelectrauma/volutraumaにより生じたサイトカインストームによる肺傷害。



目次

① **tidal volume**

② driving pressure (駆動圧、 ΔP)

③ transpulmonary pressure (経肺圧)

④ 肺傷害／横隔膜傷害について

Beneficial effects of the "open lung approach" with low distending pressures in acute respiratory distress syndrome. A prospective randomized study on mechanical ventilation.

M B Amato, C S Barbas, D M Medeiros, G de P Schettino, G Lorenzi Filho, R A Kairalla, D Deheinzelin, C Morais, E de O Fernandes, and T Y Takagaki

Abstract

Alveolar overdistention and cyclic reopening of collapsed alveoli have been implicated in the lung damage found in animals submitted to artificial ventilation. To test whether these phenomena are impairing the recovery of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) submitted to conventional mechanical ventilation (MV), we evaluated the impact of a new ventilatory strategy directed at minimizing "cyclic parenchymal stretch." After receiving pre-established levels of hemodynamic, infectious, and general care, 28 patients with early ARDS were randomly assigned to receive either MV based on a new approach (NA, consisting of maintenance of end-expiratory pressures above the lower inflection point of the P x V curve, VT < 6 ml/kg, peak pressures < 40 cm H₂O, permissive hypercapnia, and stepwise utilization of pressure-limited modes) or a conventional approach (C = conventional volume-cycled ventilation, VT = 12 ml/kg, minimum PEEP guided by FIO₂ and hemodynamics and normal PaCO₂ levels). Fifteen patients were selected to receive NA, exhibiting a better evolution of the PaO₂/FIO₂ ratio (p < 0.0001) and of compliance (p = 0.0018), requiring shorter periods under FIO₂ > 50% (p = 0.001) and a lower FIO₂ at the day of death (p = 0.0002). After correcting for baseline imbalances in APACHE II, we observed a higher weaning rate in NA (p = 0.014) but not a significantly improved survival (overall mortality: 5/15 in NA versus 7/13 in C, p = 0.45). We concluded that the NA ventilatory strategy can markedly improve the lung function in patients with ARDS, increasing the chances of early weaning and lung recovery during mechanical ventilation.

Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 1995 Dec;152(6 Pt 1):1835-46.

The New England Journal of Medicine

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NUMBER 18



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

THE ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME NETWORK*

“ARMA study”

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF VENTILATOR PROCEDURES.*

VARIABLE	GROUP RECEIVING TRADITIONAL TIDAL VOLUMES	GROUP RECEIVING LOWER TIDAL VOLUMES
Ventilator mode	Volume assist-control	Volume assist-control
Initial tidal volume (ml/kg of predicted body weight)†	12	6
Plateau pressure (cm of water)	≤50	≤30
Ventilator rate setting needed to achieve a pH goal of 7.3 to 7.45 (breaths/min)	6-35	6-35
Ratio of the duration of inspiration to the duration of expiration	1:1-1:3	1:1-1:3
Oxygenation goal	PaO ₂ , 55-80 mm Hg, or SpO ₂ , 88-95%	PaO ₂ , 55-80 mm Hg, or SpO ₂ , 88-95%
Allowable combinations of FiO ₂ and PEEP (cm of water)‡	0.3 and 5	0.3 and 5
	0.4 and 5	0.4 and 5
	0.4 and 8	0.4 and 8
	0.5 and 8	0.5 and 8
	0.5 and 10	0.5 and 10
	0.6 and 10	0.6 and 10
	0.7 and 10	0.7 and 10
	0.7 and 12	0.7 and 12
	0.7 and 14	0.7 and 14
	0.8 and 14	0.8 and 14
	0.9 and 14	0.9 and 14
	0.9 and 16	0.9 and 16
	0.9 and 18	0.9 and 18
	1.0 and 18	1.0 and 18
	1.0 and 20	1.0 and 20
1.0 and 22	1.0 and 22	
1.0 and 24	1.0 and 24	
Weaning	By pressure support; required by protocol when FiO ₂ ≤0.4	By pressure support; required by protocol when FiO ₂ ≤0.4

Predicted body weight (Devineの式)

男性：50 + 0.91 × (身長 [cm] - 152.4)

女性：45.5 + 0.91 × (身長 [cm] - 152.4)

P : Patient with ALI or ARDS

I : tidal volume 6ml/kg, P_{plat} < 30cmH₂O

C : tidal volume 12ml/kg, P_{plat} < 50cmH₂O

O : 院内死亡率

TABLE 4. MAIN OUTCOME VARIABLES.*

VARIABLE	GROUP RECEIVING LOWER TIDAL VOLUMES	GROUP RECEIVING TRADITIONAL TIDAL VOLUMES	P VALUE
Death before discharge home and breathing without assistance (%)	31.0	39.8	0.007
Breathing without assistance by day 28 (%)	65.7	55.0	<0.001
No. of ventilator-free days, days 1 to 28	12±11	10±11	0.007
Barotrauma, days 1 to 28 (%)	10	11	0.43
No. of days without failure of nonpulmonary organs or systems, days 1 to 28	15±11	12±11	0.006

“baby lung”

「硬い肺」??

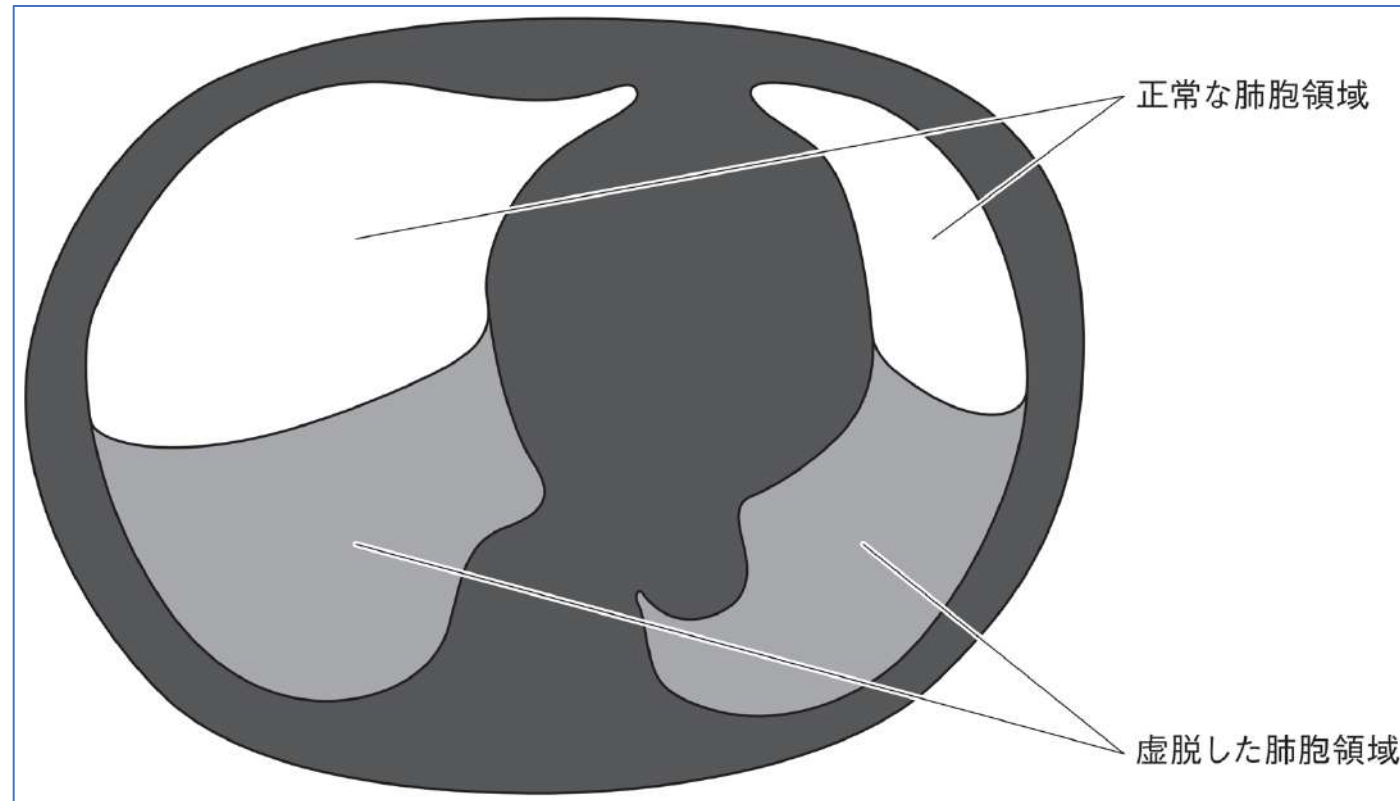
ARDS患者において背側優位の虚脱した肺胞は換気に関与しない



換気に関与する正常な肺胞領域は減少



正常な肺胞領域はコンプライアンスが保たれている = 「硬くない！」



An Official American Thoracic Society/European Society of Intensive Care Medicine/Society of Critical Care Medicine Clinical Practice Guideline: Mechanical Ventilation in Adult Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 195, Iss 9, pp 1253–1263, May 1, 2017

Question 1: Should Patients with ARDS Receive Mechanical Ventilation Using LTVs and Inspiratory Pressures?

Recommendation. We recommend that adult patients with ARDS receive mechanical ventilation with strategies that limit tidal volumes (4–8 ml/kg PBW) and inspiratory pressures (plateau pressure < 30 cm H₂O) (strong recommendation, moderate confidence in effect estimates).

CQ19：人工呼吸管理された成人ARDS患者に対して一回換気量を制限するべきか？

背景)

いくつかの研究では、機械的人工呼吸は肺損傷や出血の原因になるかもしれないことが示唆されている。一回換気量の制限は肺保護戦略の1つである。いくつかの大規模RCTで効果が検証されているが、その効果は一貫していない。

推奨：人工呼吸管理された成人ARDS患者に対して一回換気量を4～8 mL/kgに制限することを強く推奨する(強い推奨/非常に低い確実性のエビデンス：GRADE 1D)。

●**付帯事項：**SRに用いた研究の採用基準を換気量制限群は4～8 mL/kg，一方，換気量非制限群では>8 mL/kgの換気量とし今回の結果を得たため，上記推奨とした。SRの結果は非常に弱いエビデンスの確実性であったが，低一回換気量は日常診療で広く一般的に実践されていると考えられるため，パネル会議における再投票の結果，強い推奨に変更となった。

ARDS診療ガイドライン2021
(日集中医誌 2022;29:295-332)

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①tidal volume

②driving pressure (駆動圧、 ΔP)

③transpulmonary pressure (経肺圧)

④肺傷害／横隔膜傷害について

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Driving Pressure and Survival in the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Marcelo B.P. Amato, M.D., Maureen O. Meade, M.D., Arthur S. Slutsky, M.D., Laurent Brochard, M.D., Eduardo L.V. Costa, M.D., David A. Schoenfeld, Ph.D., Thomas E. Stewart, M.D., Matthias Briel, M.D., Daniel Talmor, M.D., M.P.H., Alain Mercat, M.D., Jean-Christophe M. Richard, M.D., Carlos R.R. Carvalho, M.D., and Roy G. Brower, M.D.

予測体重に基づく Lung protection : V_T / PBW (mL/kg)



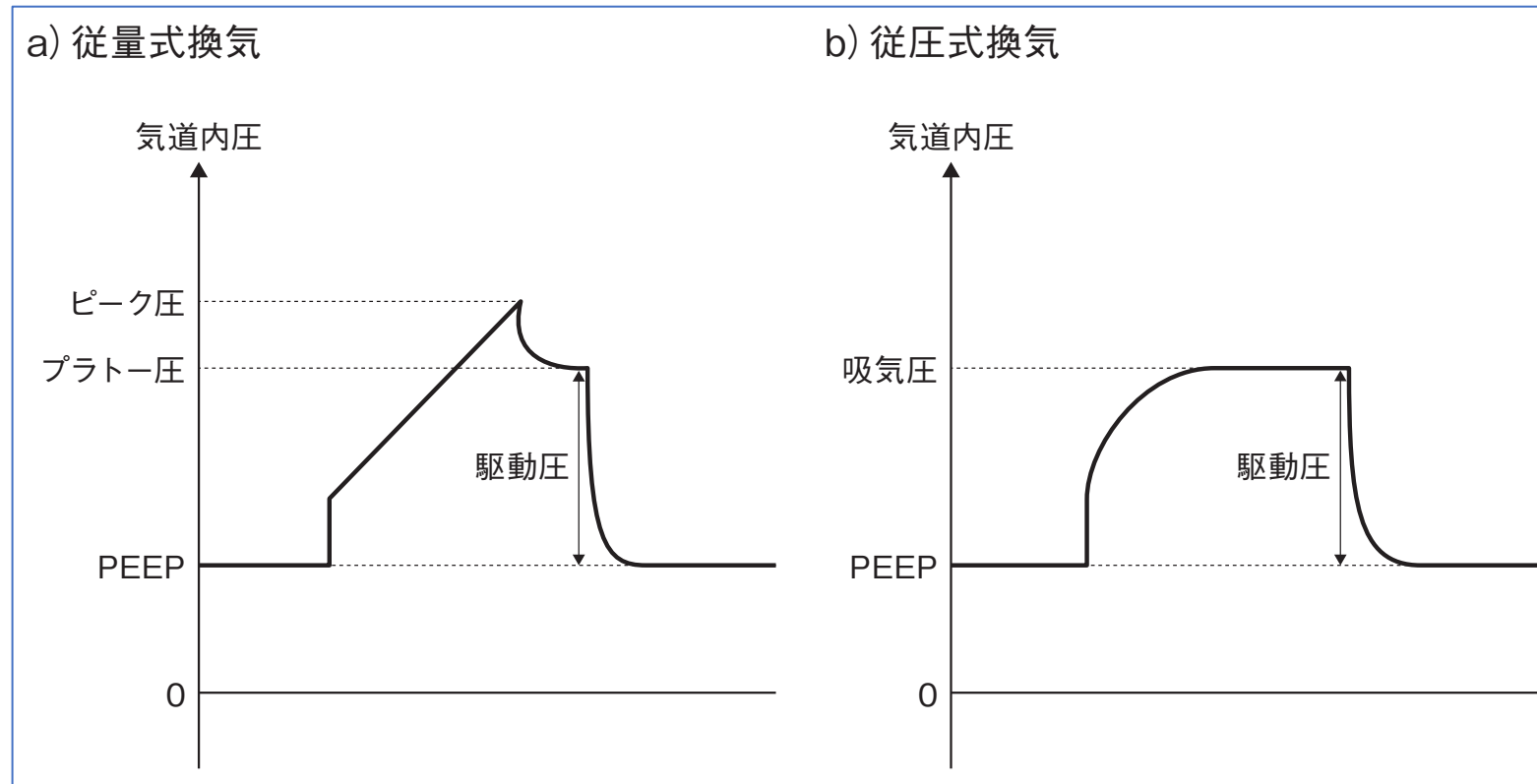
ARDSの重症度によっては、正常な肺胞領域を過大評価している可能性がある。(先ほどの“baby lung“の観点)

肺コンプライアンス (C_L) は正常な肺胞領域を反映する。



コンプライアンスを反映させた Lung protection の指標を！

★ driving pressure (= 駆動圧, ΔP) の概念)

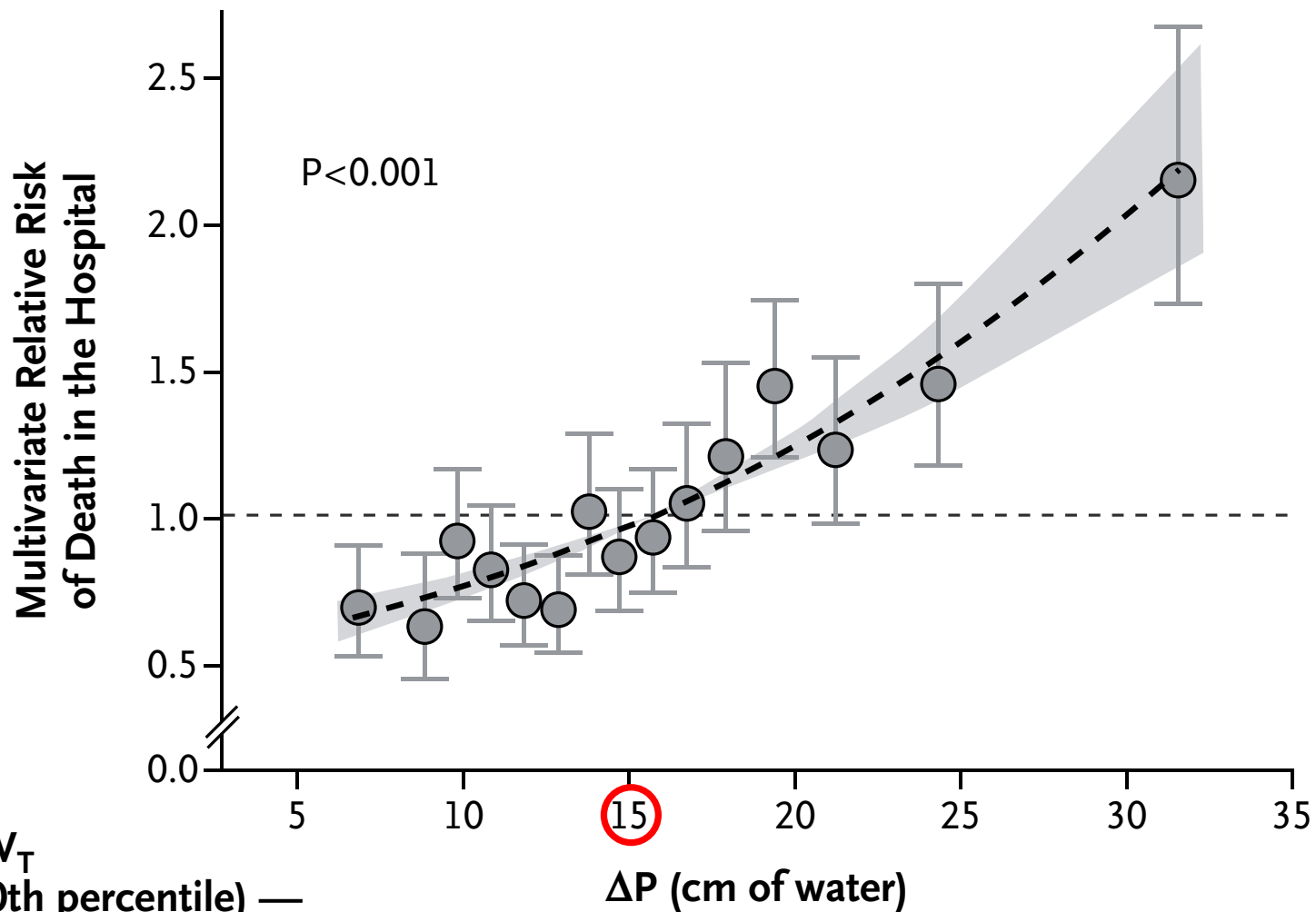


$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= P_{\text{plat}} - \text{PEEP} \\ &= V_T / C_{\text{RS}} \quad (\text{cmH}_2\text{O})\end{aligned}$$

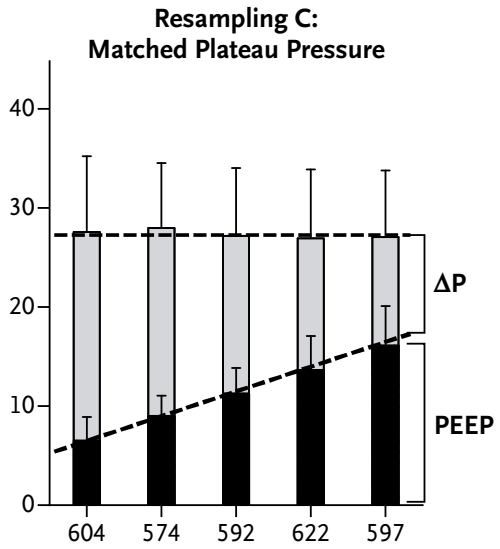
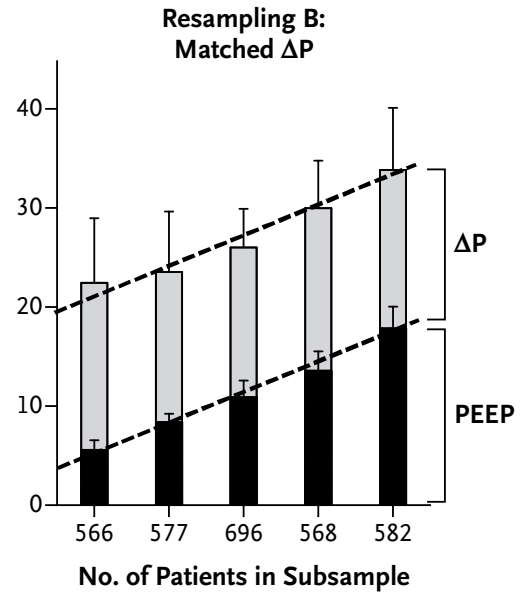
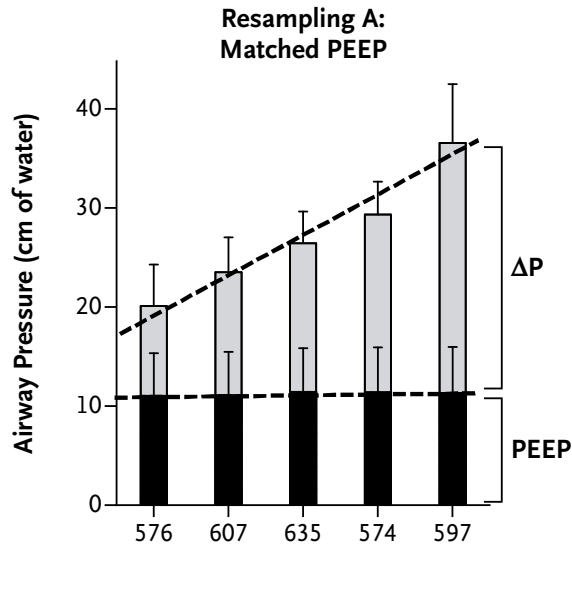


$$\begin{aligned}\text{予測体重に基づく指標} \\ &= V_T / \text{PBW} \quad (\text{mL} / \text{kg})\end{aligned}$$

$$C_{\text{RS}} = C_{\text{L}} + C_{\text{CW}} \quad (\text{RS} = \text{respiratory system, L} = \text{lung, CW} = \text{chest wall})$$



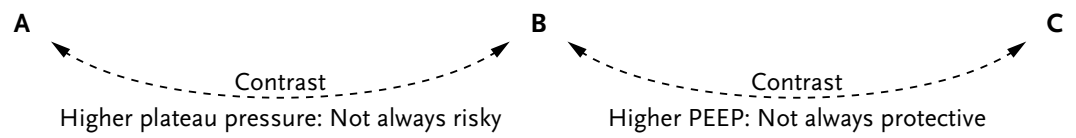
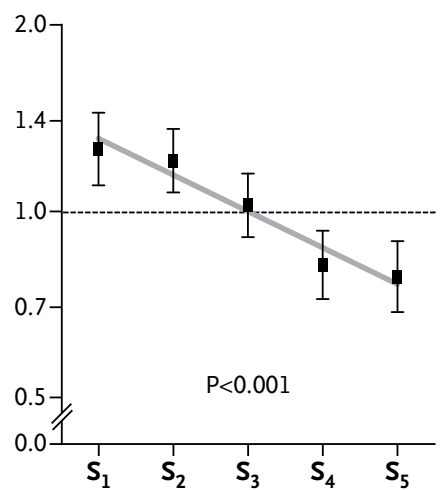
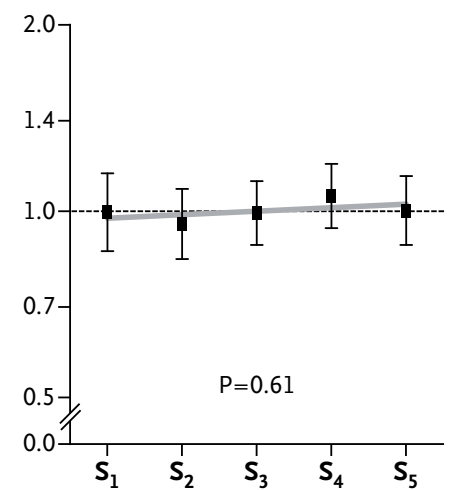
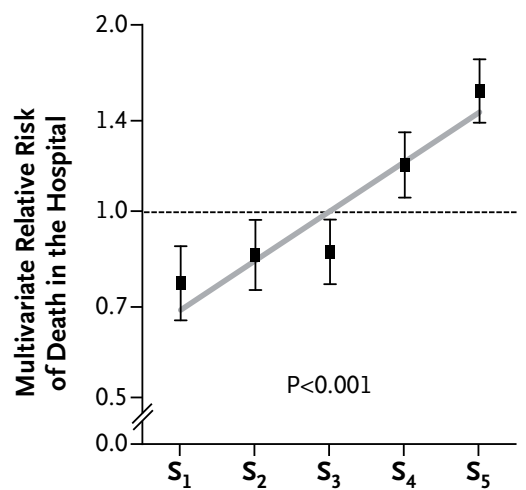
ΔP の低下が生存の改善と強い関連

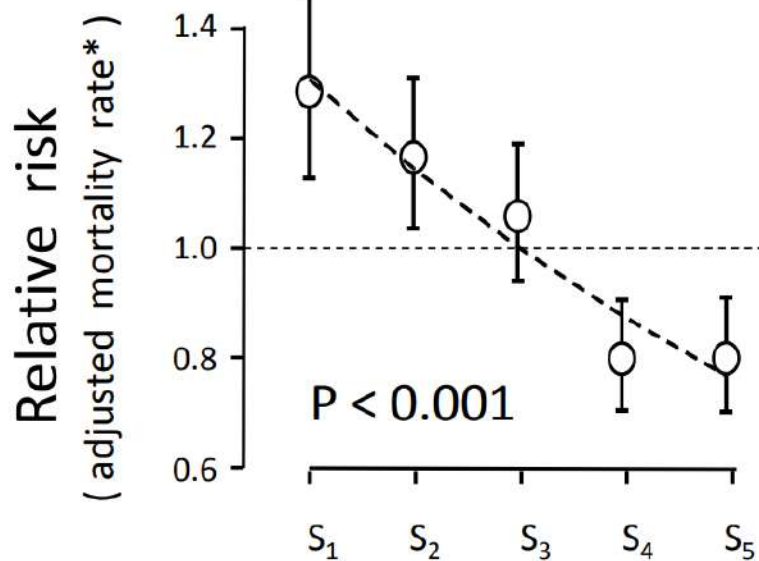
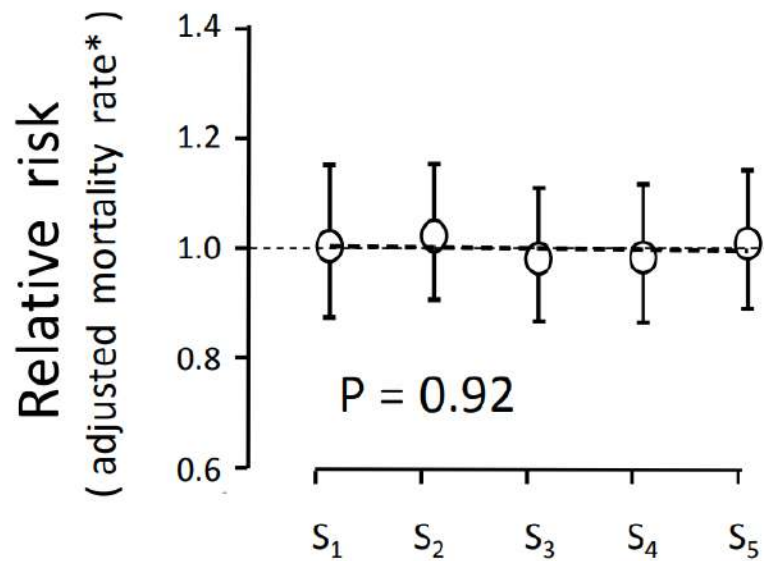
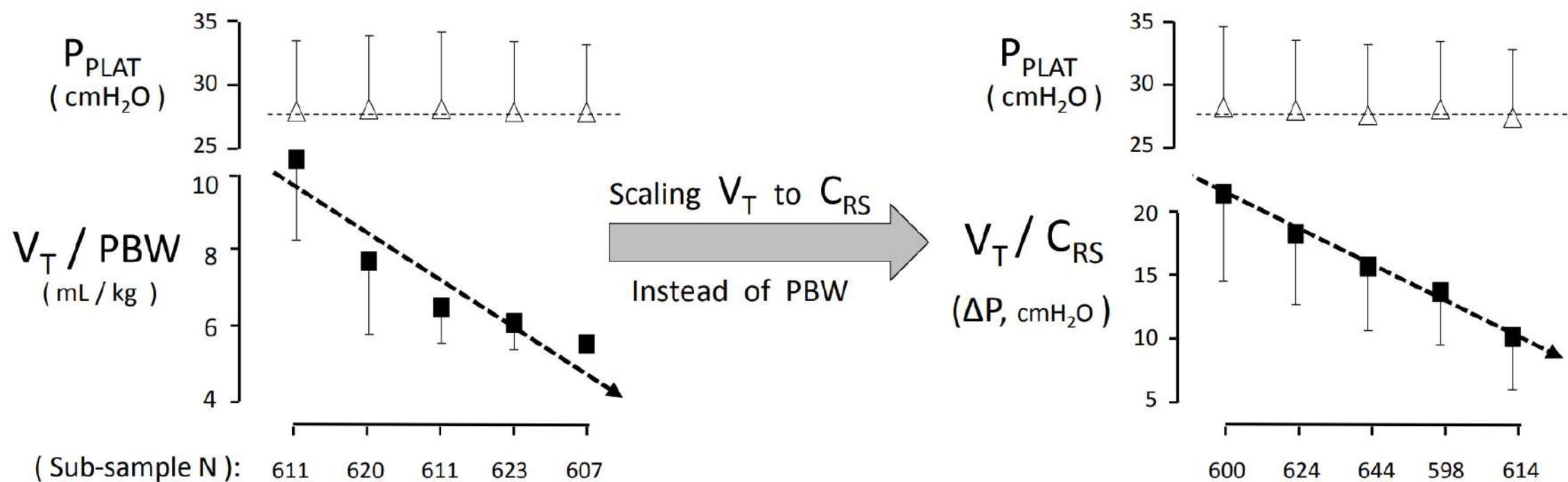


PEEPが一定の場合は ΔP が大きいほど死亡率が上昇。

P_{plat} が上昇しても ΔP が一定の場合は死亡率は上昇せず。

P_{plat} が一定でも ΔP が低下している場合は死亡率が低下。





* : mortality rate adjusted for *age, APACHE/SAPS risk, arterial-pH, P/F ratio, and Trial* (Cox Proportional Hazard Regression)

★ ΔP (駆動圧)の問題点

- ΔP に関するデータは自発呼吸がない患者から得たもの。



- 吸気努力がある患者では呼吸筋収縮による胸腔内圧(陰圧)の増大を考慮する必要がある。



- ΔP のみでの評価は C_{RS} を過大評価してしまう可能性がある。
観察不十分だと「肺保護的ではない」換気を許容しかねない。

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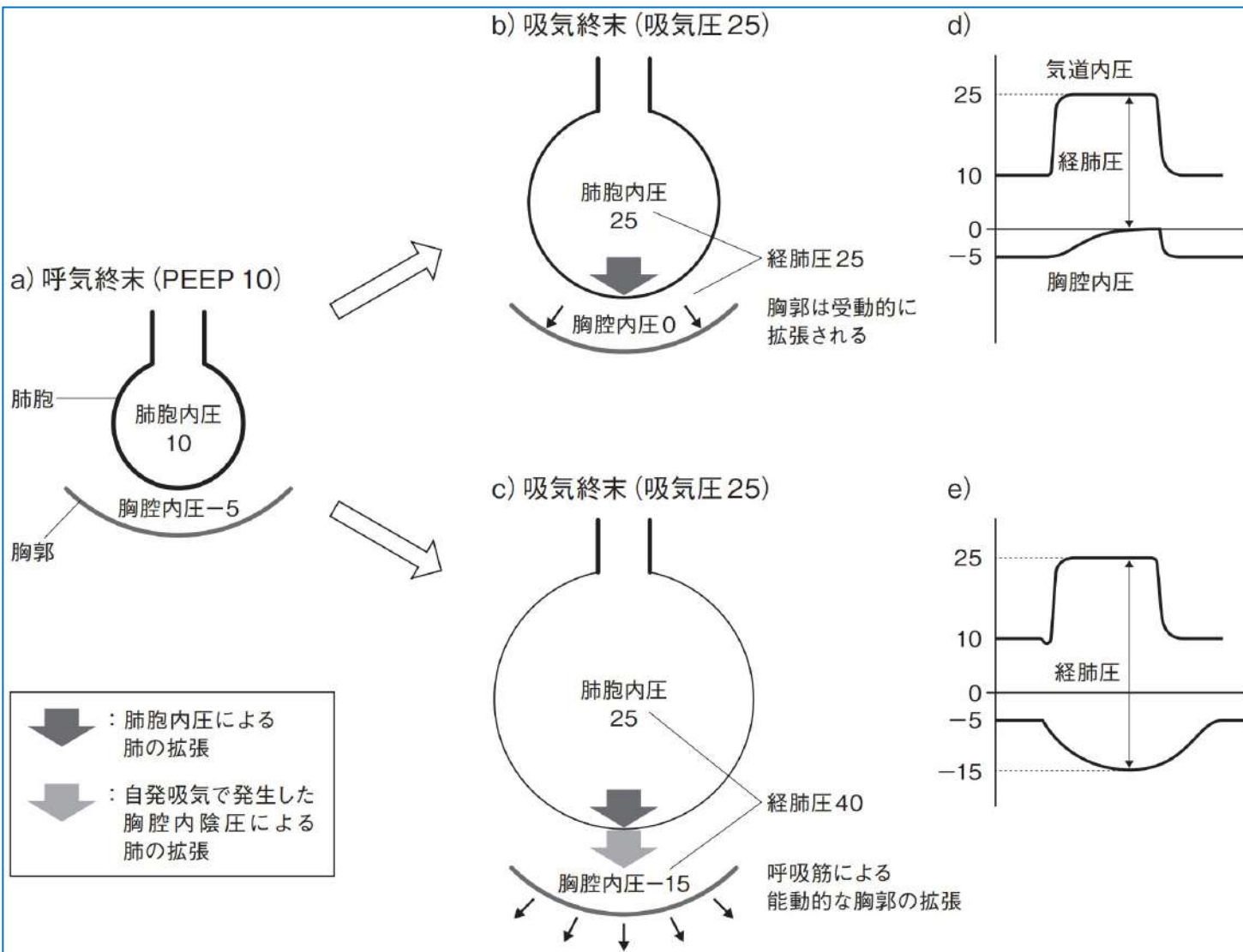
①tidal volume

②driving pressure (駆動圧、 ΔP)

③**transpulmonary pressure (経肺圧)**

④肺傷害／横隔膜傷害について

★ 経肺圧の概念



$$P_L = P_{aw} - P_{pl}$$

P_{pl} を直接測定するのは侵襲的なので代用として P_{es} を測定する。

$$P_L = P_{aw} - P_{es}$$

P_L : 経肺圧
(transpulmonary pressure)

P_{aw} : 気道内圧

P_{pl} : 胸腔内圧

P_{es} : 食道内圧

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

SEPTEMBER 16, 2010

VOL. 363 NO. 12

Neuromuscular Blockers in Early Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Laurent Papazian, M.D., Ph.D., Jean-Marie Forel, M.D., Arnaud Gacouin, M.D., Christine Penot-Ragon, Pharm.D., Gilles Perrin, M.D., Anderson Loundou, Ph.D., Samir Jaber, M.D., Ph.D., Jean-Michel Arnal, M.D., Didier Perez, M.D., Jean-Marie Seghboyan, M.D., Jean-Michel Constantin, M.D., Ph.D., Pierre Courant, M.D., Jean-Yves Lefrant, M.D., Ph.D., Claude Guérin, M.D., Ph.D., Gwenaél Prat, M.D., Sophie Morange, M.D., and Antoine Roch, M.D., Ph.D.,
for the ACURASYS Study Investigators*

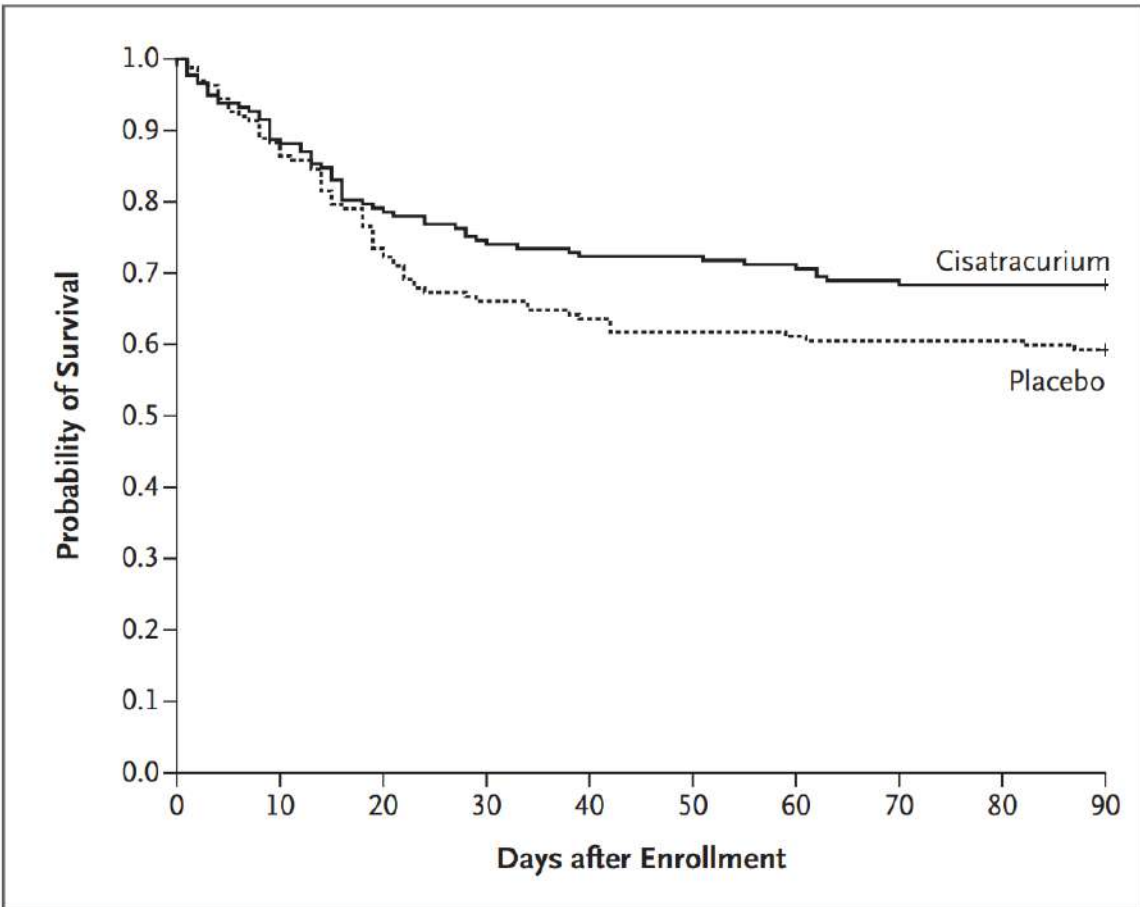


Figure 2. Probability of Survival through Day 90, According to Study Group.

severe ARDS (P/F < 150) に対し筋弛緩薬
を使用した多施設二重盲検RCT
急性期の48hのみ筋弛緩薬使用

- ⇒ ・ 90日間生存率の改善
- ・ VFDの増加

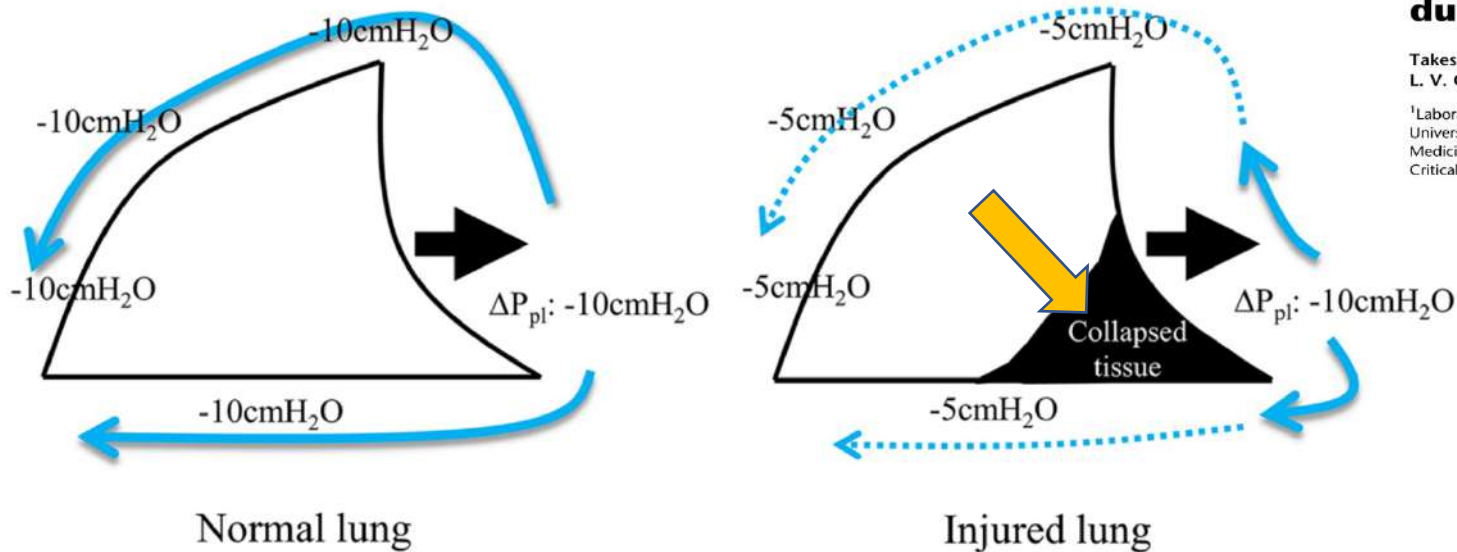
予後改善傾向の要因として、

- ・ 経肺圧の厳格なコントロール
- ・ Pendelluft現象の予防

が関与していた可能性が考えられた。

Outcome	Cisatracurium (N=177)	Placebo (N=162)	P Value
No. of ventilator-free days†			
From day 1 to day 28	10.6±9.7	8.5±9.4	0.04
From day 1 to day 90	53.1±35.8	44.6±37.5	0.03

★ Pendelluft現象



Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 188, Iss. 12, pp 1420–1427, Dec 15, 2013

Spontaneous Effort Causes Occult Pendelluft during Mechanical Ventilation

Takeshi Yoshida^{1,2}, Vinicius Torsani¹, Susimeire Gomes¹, Roberta R. De Santis¹, Marcelo A. Beraldo¹, Eduardo L. V. Costa¹, Mauro R. Tucci¹, Walter A. Zin³, Brian P. Kavanagh^{4,5}, and Marcelo B. P. Amato¹

¹Laboratório de Pneumologia LIM-09, Disciplina de Pneumologia, Heart Institute (Incor) Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; ²Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Suita, Japan; ³Instituto de Biofísica Carlos Chagas Filho, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and ⁴Department of Critical Care Medicine and ⁵Department of Anesthesia, Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

傷害肺において、強い呼吸努力による横隔膜の収縮によって発生した胸腔内の陰圧は不均一に分布する。

このとき肺胞内の空気が腹側から背側へ移動。

- 腹側肺：虚脱による **atelectrauma**
- 背側肺：虚脱→過伸展 による **atelectrauma + volutrauma**

⇒さらなる肺障害



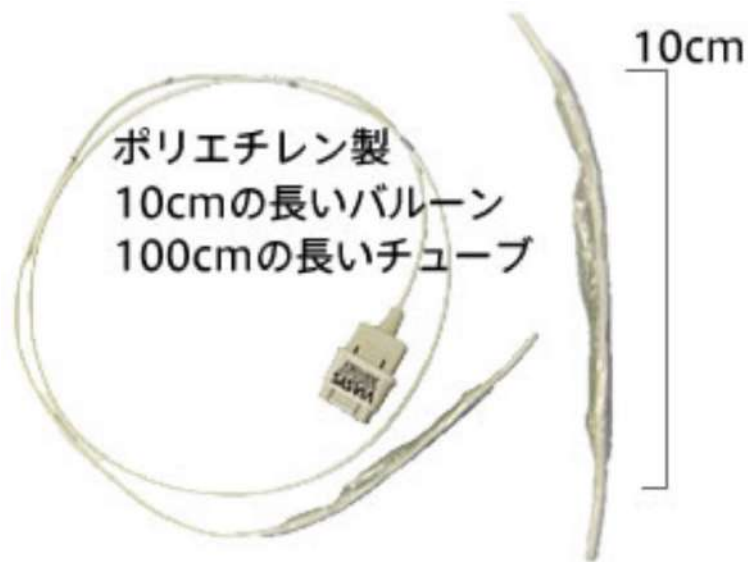
Esophageal and transpulmonary pressure in the clinical setting: meaning, usefulness and perspectives

Tommaso Mauri¹, Takeshi Yoshida^{2,3,4}, Giacomo Bellani⁵, Ewan C. Goligher^{6,7,12}, Guillaume Carteaux^{8,9}, Nuttapol Rittayamai^{10,11,12}, Francesco Mojoli¹³, Davide Chiumello^{1,14}, Lise Piquilloud^{15,16}, Salvatore Grasso¹⁷, Amal Jubran¹⁸, Franco Laghi¹⁸, Sheldon Magder¹⁹, Antonio Pesenti^{1,14}, Stephen Loring²⁰, Luciano Gattinoni^{1,14}, Daniel Talmor²⁰, Lluís Blanch²¹, Marcelo Amato²², Lu Chen^{11,12}, Laurent Brochard^{11,12*}, Jordi Mancebo²³ and the PLeUral pressure working Group (PLUG—Acute Respiratory Failure section of the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine)

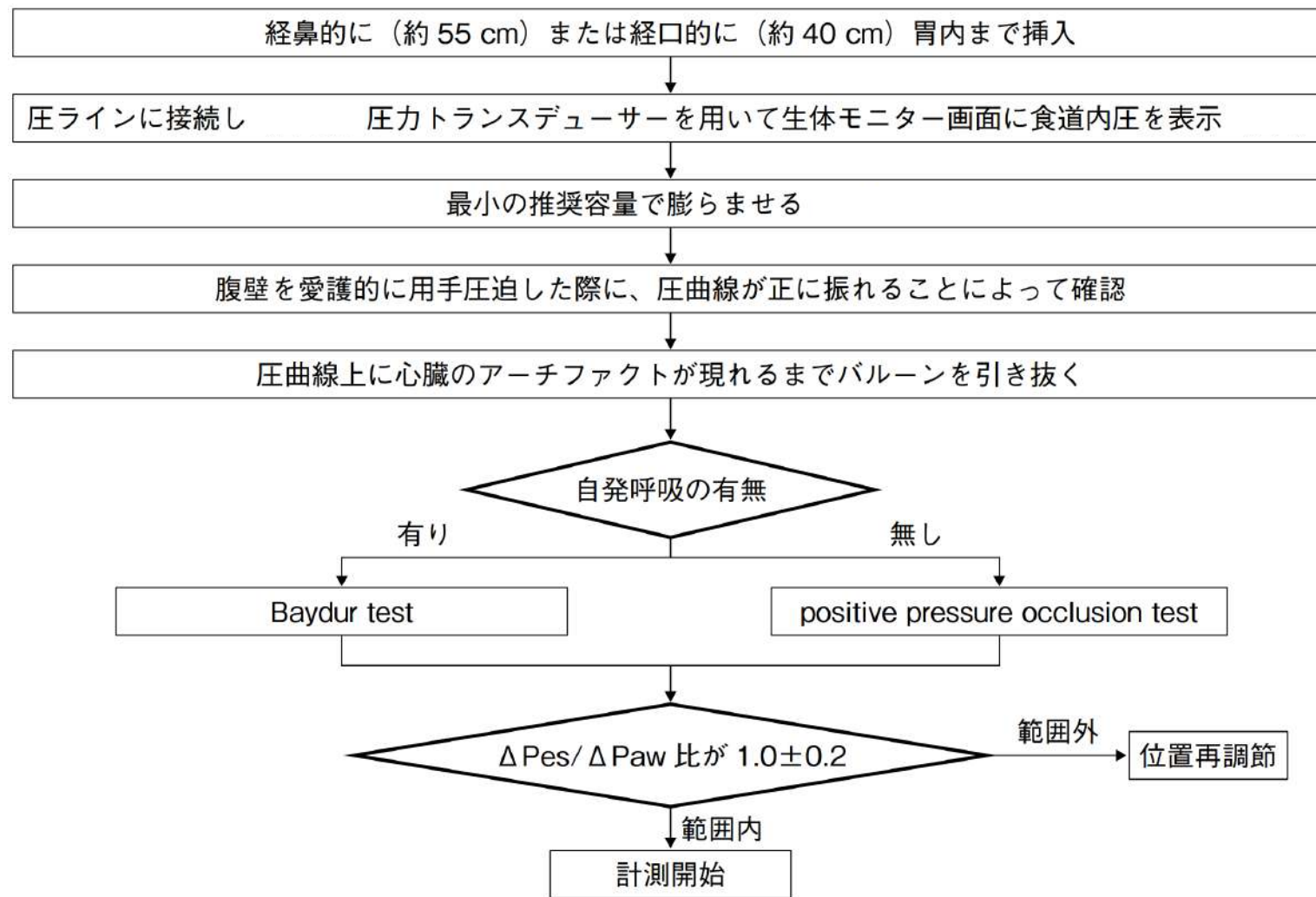
経肺圧の値の安全域については知られていないが、管理目標として提案されるのは、

★吸気終末 $\leq 20\sim 25$ cmH₂O (生理学的範囲の上限とされる値)

★呼気終末 ≥ 0 cmH₂O (肺胞や気道のcollapseを避ける)



チューブを食道の下部1/3に留置し、
0.5~1.0ccの空気で満たし測定。



★ 食道内圧測定の問題点

- ① 胸腔内圧は重力の影響により上部ほど低くなる。
体位・腹部膨満・周囲臓器による圧迫などの影響もある。



胸腔内圧は肺の部位によって異なる。
食道内圧は一部の胸腔内圧を反映しているに過ぎない。

- ② 食道バルーンへの空気充填量が適切でないとき値を過大／過小評価してしまう。

An Official American Thoracic Society/European Society of Intensive Care Medicine/Society of Critical Care Medicine Clinical Practice Guideline: Mechanical Ventilation in Adult Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 195, Iss 9, pp 1253–1263, May 1, 2017

Question 4: Should Patients with ARDS Receive Higher, as Compared with Lower, PEEP?

Recommendation. We suggest that adult patients with moderate or severe ARDS receive higher rather than lower levels of PEEP (conditional recommendation, moderate confidence in effect estimates).

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

NOVEMBER 13, 2008

VOL. 359 NO. 20

Mechanical Ventilation Guided by Esophageal Pressure
in Acute Lung Injury

Daniel Talmor, M.D., M.P.H., Todd Sarge, M.D., Atul Malhotra, M.D., Carl R. O'Donnell, Sc.D., M.P.H.,
Ray Ritz, R.R.T., Alan Lisbon, M.D., Victor Novack, M.D., Ph.D., and Stephen H. Loring, M.D.

↓ 呼気時経肺圧を0以上にする

Esophageal-Pressure-Guided Group (食道内圧群)

FiO ₂	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
P _{Lezp}	0	0	2	2	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	10

Control Group

FiO ₂	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
PEEP	5	5	8	8	10	10	10	12	14	14	14	16	18	20-24

↑ ARDS Network の「lower PEEP / FiO₂」表に従う

P/F : 食道内圧群 **280 ± 126** > Control群 191 ± 71

C_{RS} : 食道内圧群 **45 ± 14ml/cmH₂O** > Control群 35 ± 9ml/cmH₂O

PEEP : 食道内圧群 **17 ± 6cmH₂O** > Control群 10 ± 4cmH₂O

呼気終末経肺圧 : 食道内圧群 0.1 ± 2.6cmH₂O vs Control群 **-2.0 ± 4.7cmH₂O**

P_{plat} : 28 ± 7cmH₂O vs 25 ± 6cmH₂O

吸気終末経肺圧 : 7.4 ± 4.4cmH₂O vs 6.7 ± 4.9cmH₂O

28日死亡率は食道内圧群で良い傾向だが、サンプルサイズ少ない かつ 単施設研究

JAMA[®]

JAMA. 2019; 321(9): 846-857.

“EPVent2 study”

February 18, 2019

Effect of Titrating Positive End-Expiratory Pressure (PEEP) With an Esophageal Pressure-Guided Strategy vs an Empirical High PEEP-F_{IO}₂ Strategy on Death and Days Free From Mechanical Ventilation Among Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

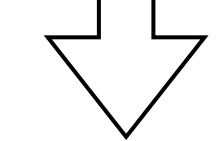
A Randomized Clinical Trial

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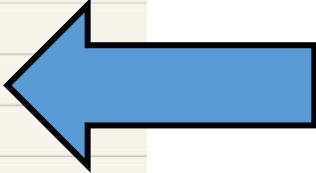
- 中等症～重症のARDS患者（P/F \leq 200mmHg、発症36h以内）
- アメリカ／カナダの14病院、200名による RCT

Protocol Variable	P _{ES} -Guided PEEP		Empirical PEEP-FiO ₂	
Ventilator mode	Volume or pressure assist control		Volume or pressure assist control	
Tidal volume, mL/kg PBW	6 (range, 4-8)		6 (range, 4-8)	
End-inspiratory pressure limit, cm H ₂ O	P _L ≤ 20		P _{PLAT} ≤ 35	
Respiratory rate set to attain target pH 7.30-7.45, breaths/min	6-35		6-35	
Inspiratory to expiratory time ratio	1.1-1.3		1.1-1.3	
Goal oxygenation	Pao ₂ : 55-80 mm Hg or Spo ₂ : 88%-93%		Pao ₂ : 55-80 mm Hg or Spo ₂ : 88%-93%	
Allowable combinations of FiO ₂ and either end-expiratory P _L or PEEP to attain goal oxygenation ^a	FiO ₂	P _L , cm H ₂ O	FiO ₂	PEEP, cm H ₂ O
	0.3	0	0.3	5
	0.4	0	0.3	8
	0.5	0	0.3	10
	0.5	2	0.4	10
	0.6	2	0.4	12
	0.6	3	0.4	14
	0.7	3	0.4	16
	0.7	4	0.4	18
	0.8	4	0.5	18
	0.8	5	0.5	20
	0.9	5	0.6	20
	0.9	6	0.7	20
	1.0	6	0.8	20
			0.8	22
			0.9	22
			1.0	22
			1.0	24

ARDS Network の
「lower PEEP / FiO₂」
より high PEEP 設定の
プロトコル



- 0.3 and 5
- 0.4 and 5
- 0.4 and 8
- 0.5 and 8
- 0.5 and 10
- 0.6 and 10
- 0.7 and 10
- 0.7 and 12
- 0.7 and 14
- 0.8 and 14
- 0.9 and 14
- 0.9 and 16
- 0.9 and 18
- 1.0 and 18
- 1.0 and 20
- 1.0 and 22
- 1.0 and 24



酸素化目標が達成できる最も低い
FiO₂ / 呼気終末経肺圧 に設定

Variable	Median (IQR)	
	P _{ES} -Guided PEEP (n = 102)	Empirical PEEP-FiO ₂ (n = 98)
Age, y	58 (47 to 66)	57.5 (43 to 69)
Sex, No. (%)		
Female	38 (37.3)	54 (55.1)
Male	64 (62.7)	44 (44.9)
PBW, mean (SD), kg	63.6 (11.8)	60.4 (12.2)
Actual body weight, kg	84.0 (72.0 to 105.0)	79.5 (68.2 to 97.9)
APACHE-II score, mean (SD) ^a	27 (8)	28 (7)
SOFA score, mean (SD) ^b	11 (4)	11 (4)
Time intubated prior to enrollment, h	22 (13 to 31)	21 (15 to 29)
ARDS risk factors, No. (%)		
Sepsis	86 (84.3)	85 (86.7)
Pneumonia	71 (69.6)	78 (79.6)
Aspiration	20 (19.6)	22 (22.4)
Prolonged shock	9 (8.8)	17 (17.3)
Multiple transfusions	10 (9.8)	9 (9.2)
Acute pancreatitis	3 (2.9)	4 (4.1)
Trauma	3 (2.9)	3 (3.1)
Any pulmonary risk factor	82 (80.4)	88 (89.8)

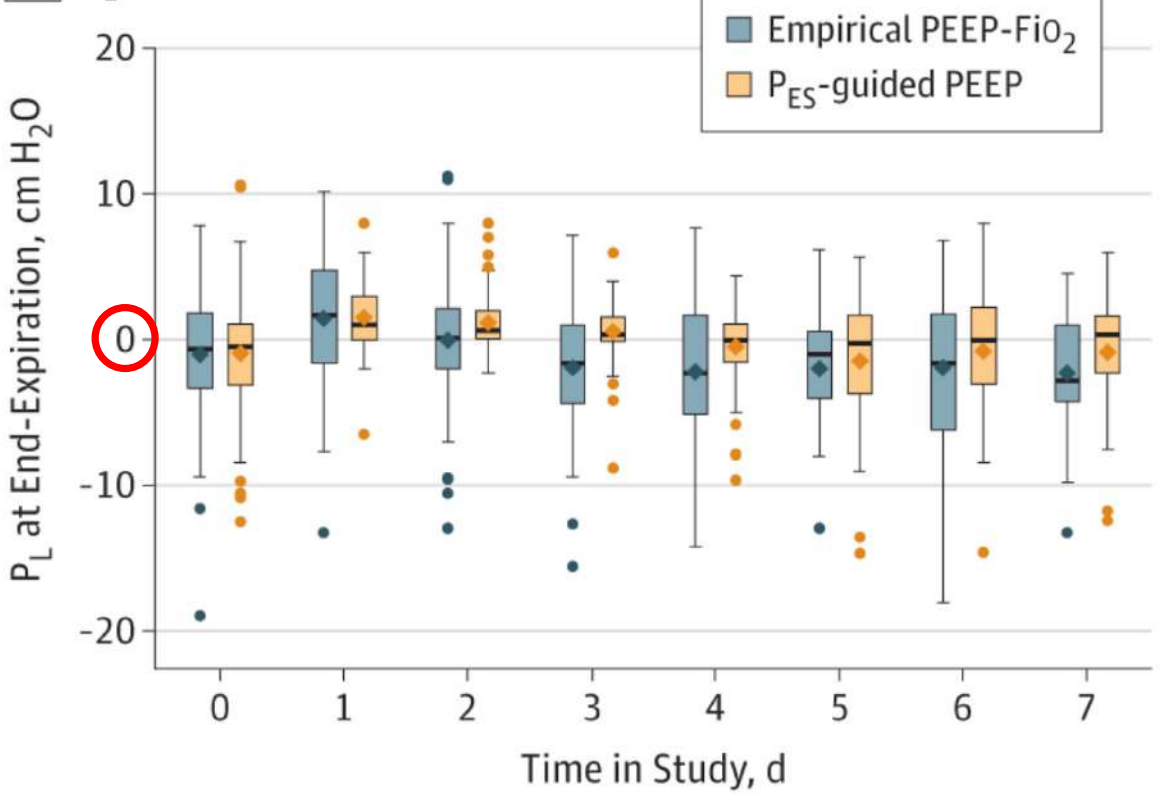
Respiratory characteristics		
pH	7.33 (7.27 to 7.37)	7.33 (7.25 to 7.40)
Paco ₂ , mm Hg	44 (38 to 52)	43 (37 to 51)
Pao ₂ , mm Hg	71 (61 to 86)	69 (61 to 84)
Pao ₂ :FiO ₂ , mm Hg	95 (73 to 129)	90 (69 to 123)
Tidal volume, mL/kg PBW	6.2 (5.9 to 6.7)	6.2 (5.8 to 7.1)
Airway pressure, cm H ₂ O		
Plateau	28 (24 to 32)	27 (25 to 30)
Mean	20 (16 to 24)	19 (16 to 22)
Set PEEP, cm H ₂ O	14 (10 to 18)	12.5 (10 to 16)
FiO ₂	0.60 (0.50 to 0.80)	0.60 (0.50 to 0.70)
Respiratory rate, breaths/min	26 (22 to 30)	26 (22 to 30)
Minute ventilation, L/min	10.3 (8.5 to 12.1)	9.4 (8.4 to 11.3)
P _{ES} , cm H ₂ O		
At end-inspiration	19 (16 to 21)	18 (16 to 21)
At end-expiration	16 (13 to 19)	15 (13 to 18)
P _L , cm H ₂ O		
At end-inspiration	8 (6 to 11)	9 (5 to 12)
At end-expiration	0 (-3 to 1)	-1 (-3 to 2)
Airway driving pressure, cm H ₂ O	13 (10 to 15)	13 (11 to 15)
Transpulmonary driving pressure, cm H ₂ O	8 (7 to 11)	9 (7 to 11)
Lung compliance, mL/cm H ₂ O	48 (34 to 63)	42 (33 to 55)
Respiratory system compliance, mL/cm H ₂ O	32 (25 to 41)	30 (23 to 37)

死亡(生存期間)と28日VFD について優劣を比較したスコア → 有意差なし

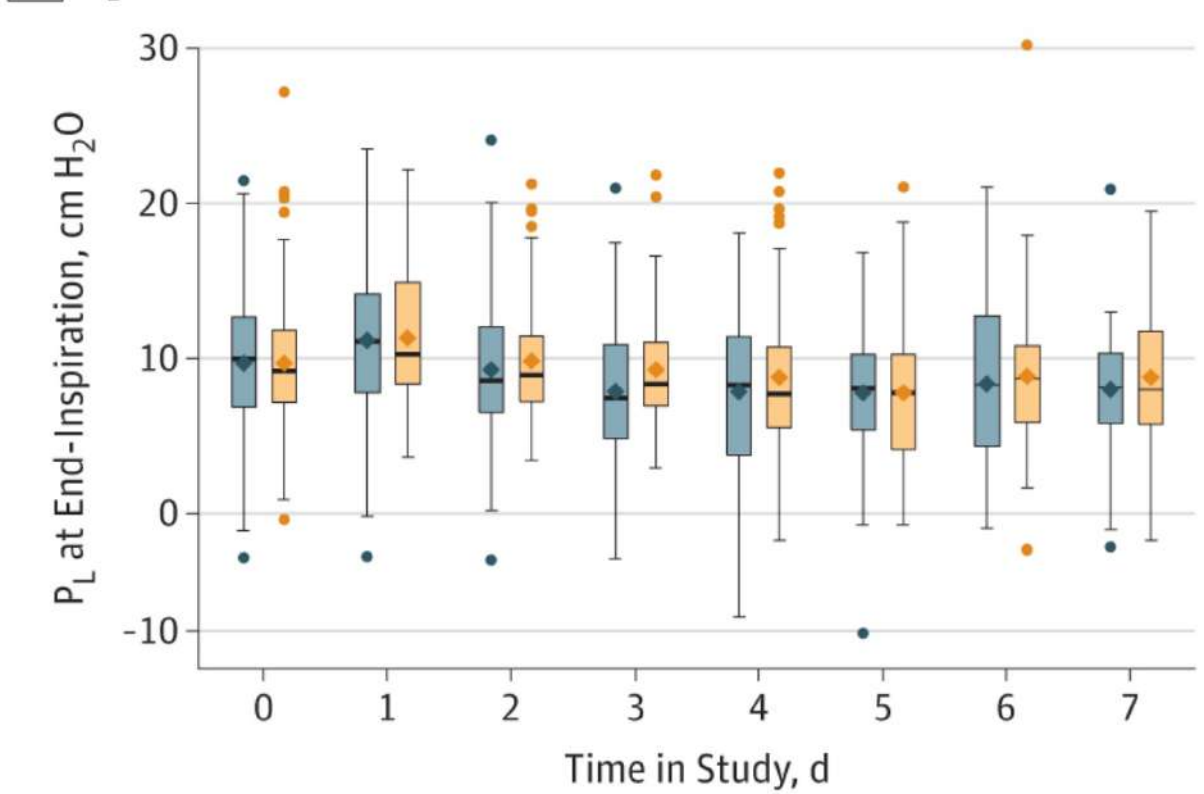
Variable	P _{ES} -Guided PEEP (n = 102)	Empirical PEEP-FiO ₂ (n = 98)	Absolute Difference, % (95% CI) ^b	P Value ^c
Primary End Point				
Probability of more favorable outcome, a ranked composite incorporating death and days free from mechanical ventilation among survivors, % (95% CI) ^d	49.6 (41.7 to 57.5)	50.4 (42.5 to 58.3)	NR ^e	.92
Secondary Clinical End Points				
Mortality through day 28, No. (%)	33 (32.4)	30 (30.6)	1.7 (-11.1 to 14.6)	.88
Days free from mechanical ventilation among survivors through day 28, median (IQR)	22 (15 to 24)	21 (16.5 to 24)	0 (-1 to 2)	.85
Mortality through day 60, No./total No. (%)	38/101 (37.6)	37/98 (37.8)	-0.1 (-13.6 to 13.3)	>.99
Mortality through 1 y, No./total No. (%)	44/100 (44.0)	44/96 (45.8)	-1.8 (-15.8 to 12.1)	.89
Ventilator-free days through day 28, median (IQR) ^f	15.5 (0 to 23)	17.5 (0 to 23)	0 (0 to 0)	.93
ICU length of stay through day 28, median (IQR), d	10 (6 to 17)	9.5 (5 to 14)	1 (-1 to 3)	.24
Hospital length of stay through day 28, median (IQR), d	16 (9 to 26)	15 (8 to 24)	0 (-1 to 3)	.58
Hospital length of stay through day 60, median (IQR), d	16 (9 to 26)	15 (8 to 24)	1 (-2 to 4)	.47

28日死亡率、60日死亡率、1年死亡率、28日VFD、ICU滞在日数、28日入院日数、60日入院日数
→ 有意差なし

A P_L at end-expiration



B P_L at end-inspiration



目次

①tidal volume

②driving pressure (駆動圧、 ΔP)

③transpulmonary pressure (経肺圧)

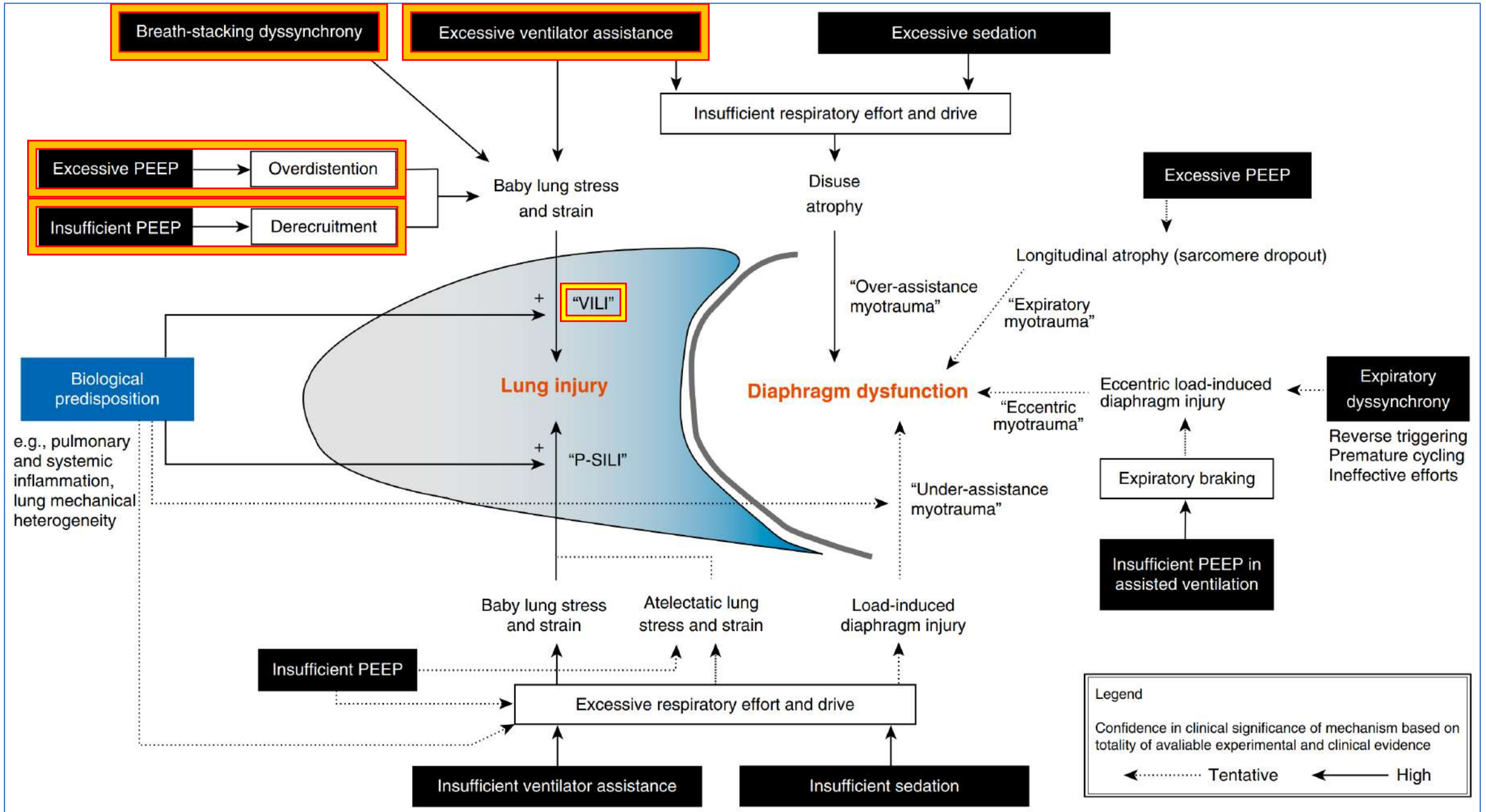
④肺傷害／横隔膜傷害について

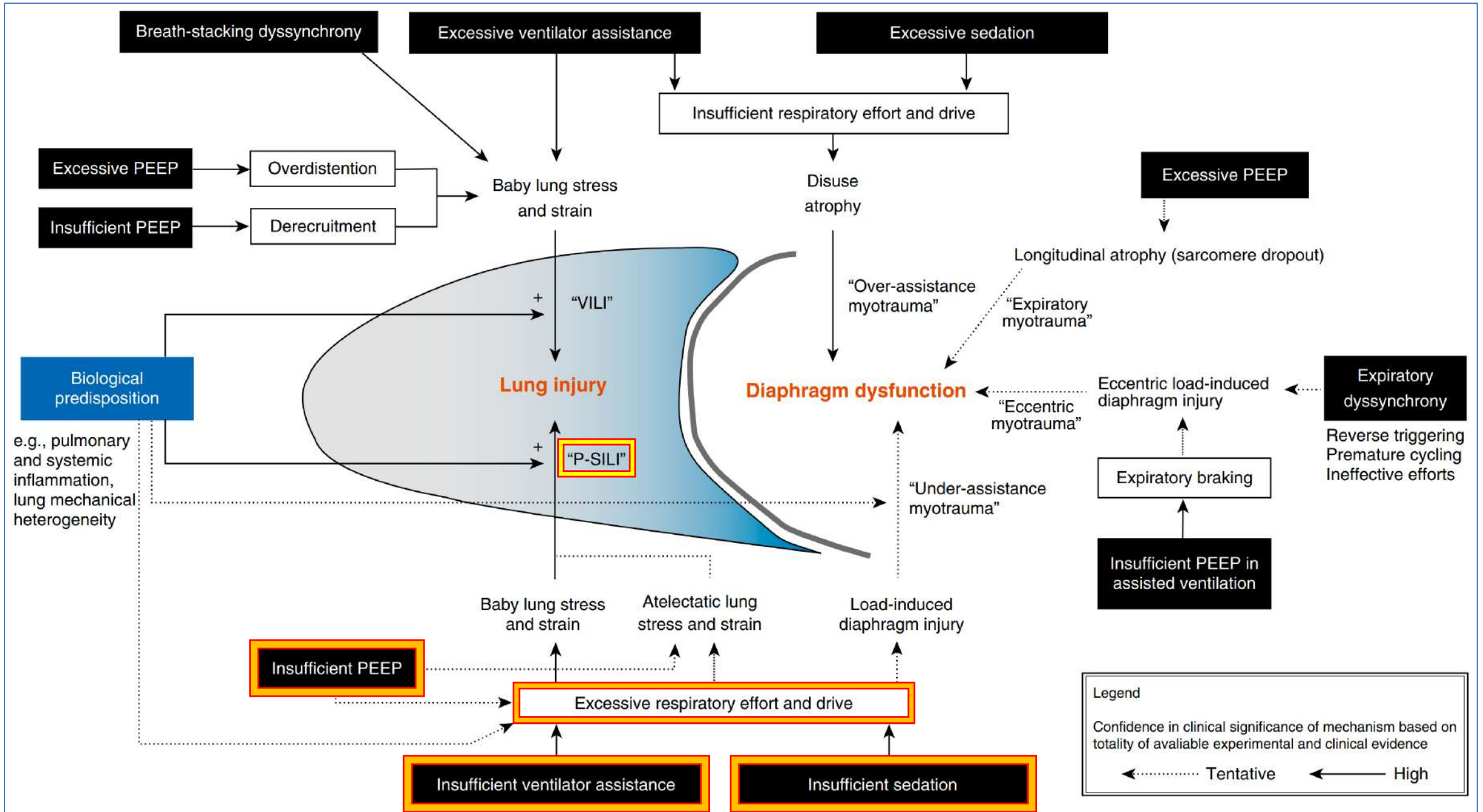
★肺傷害 + 横隔膜傷害

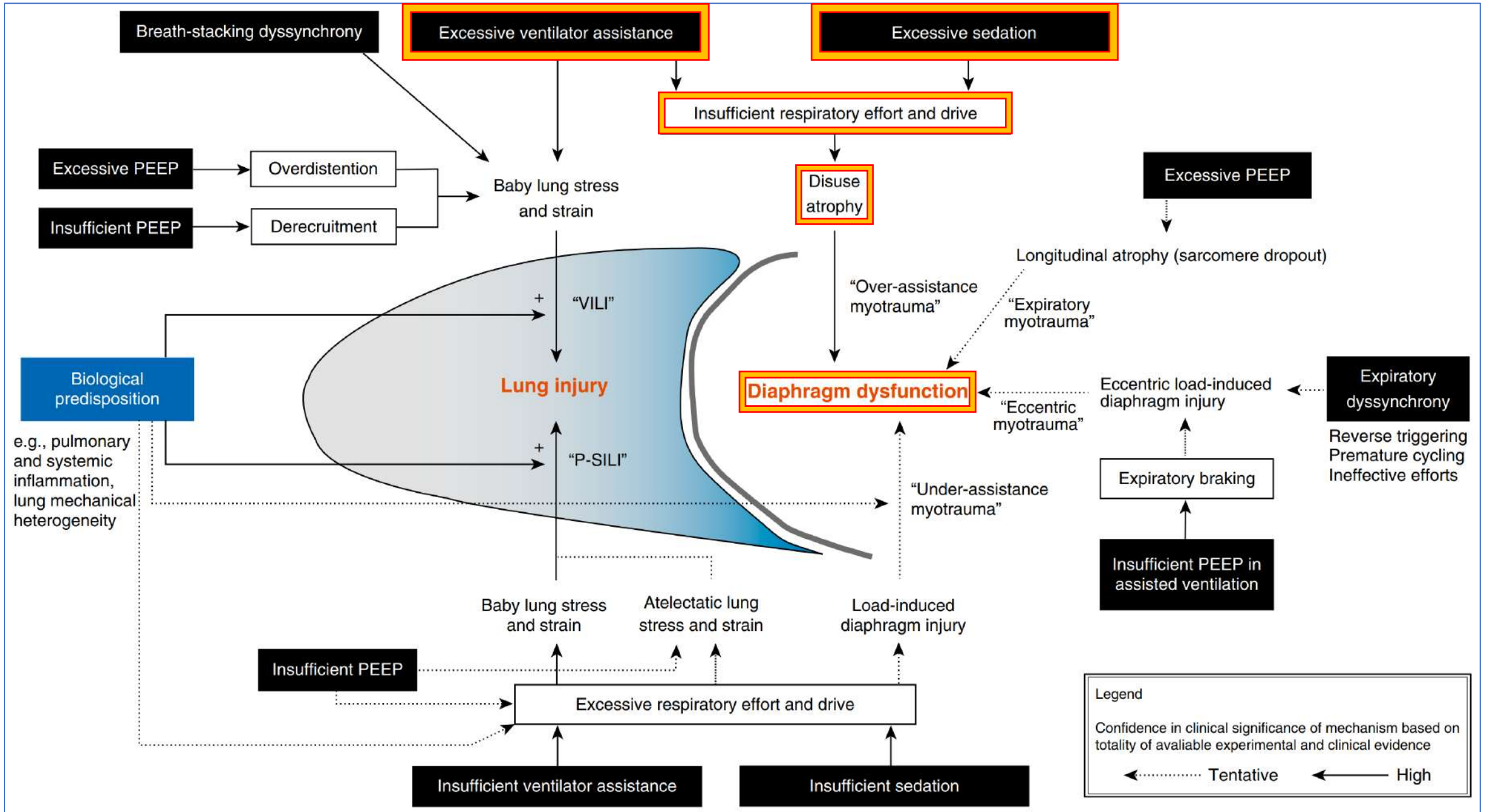
VILI = ventilator-induced lung injury (人工呼吸器関連肺傷害)

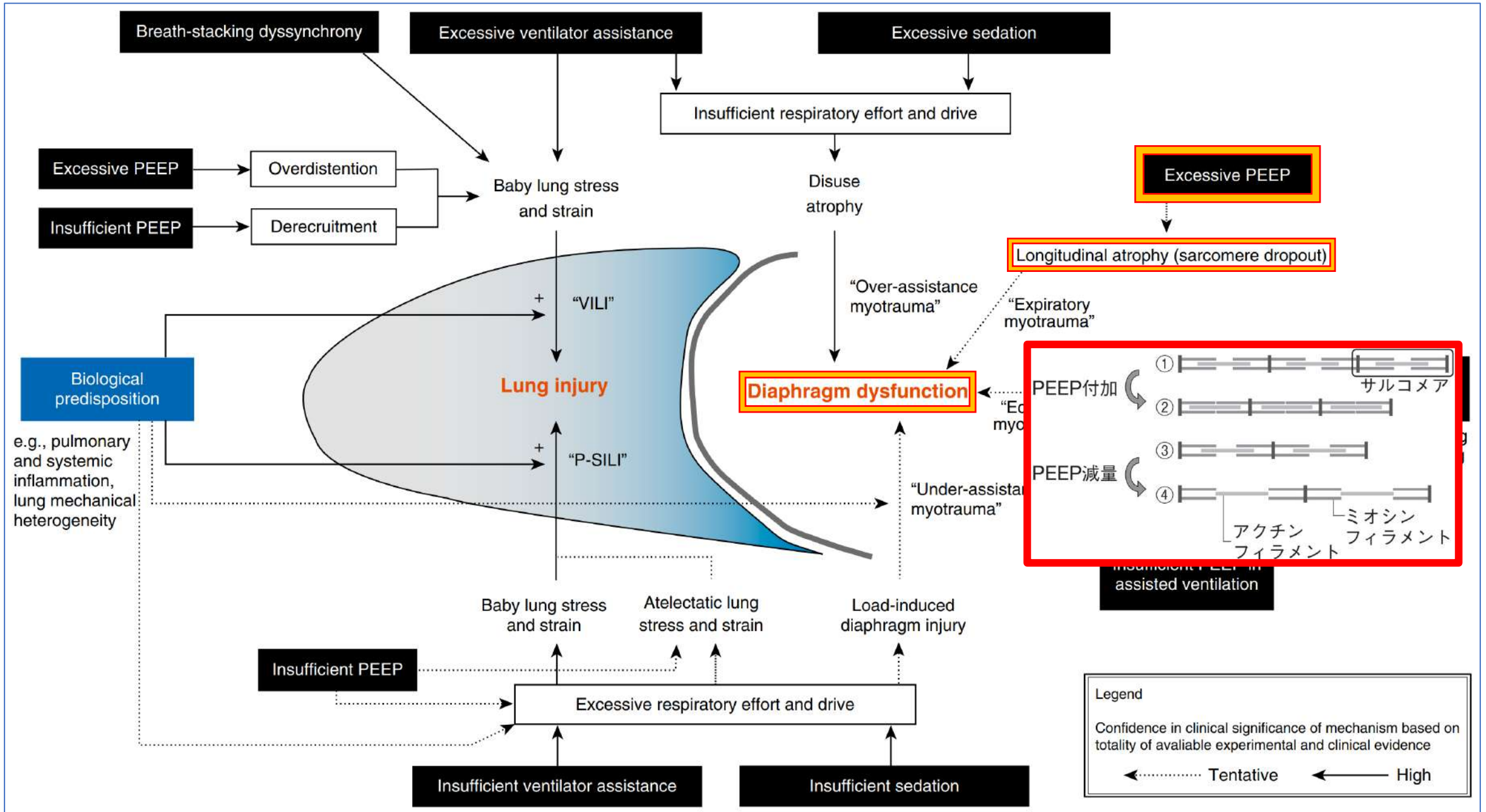
P-SILI = patient self-inflicted lung injury (自発呼吸関連肺傷害)

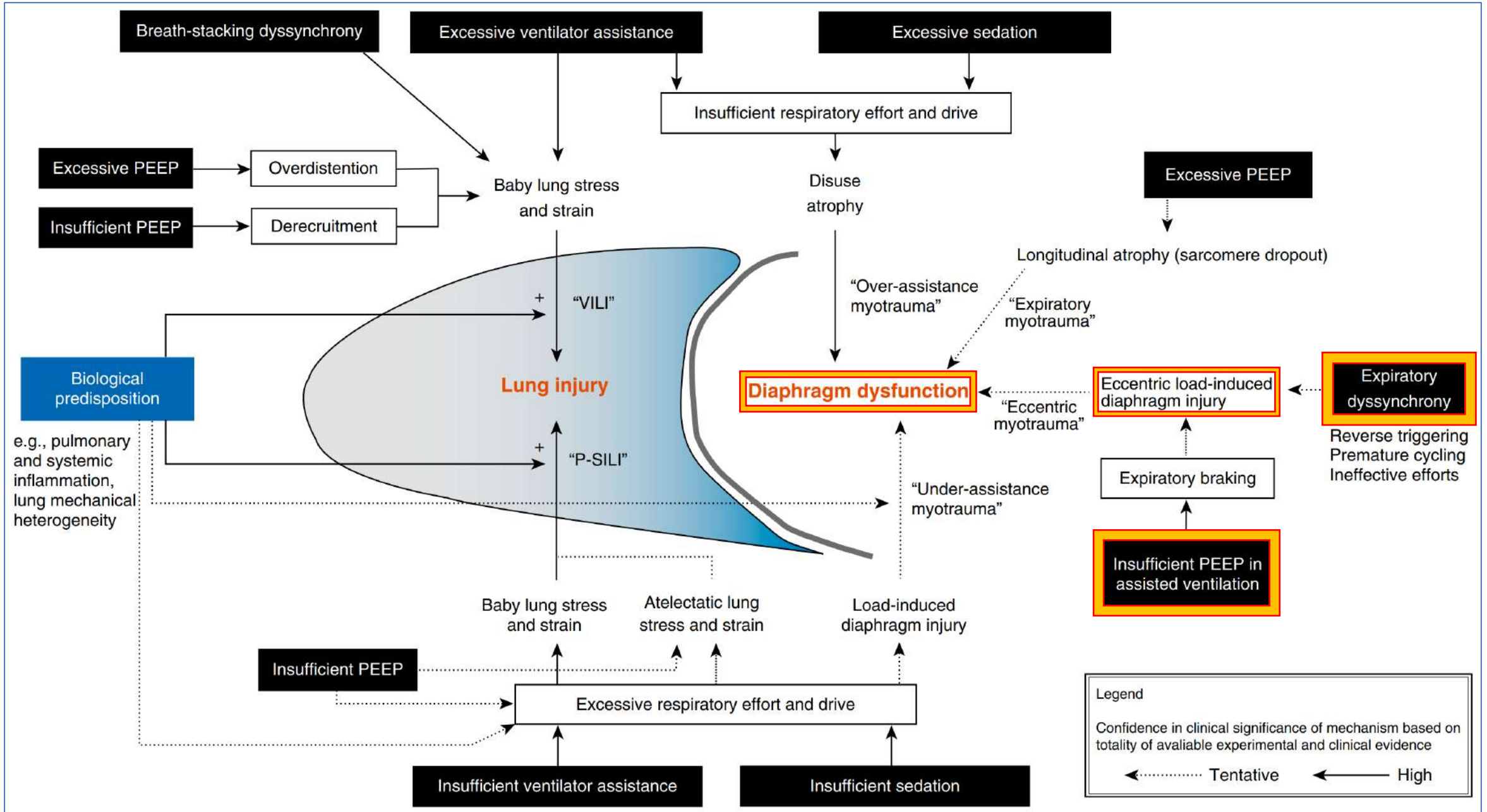
Diaphragm injury (横隔膜傷害)

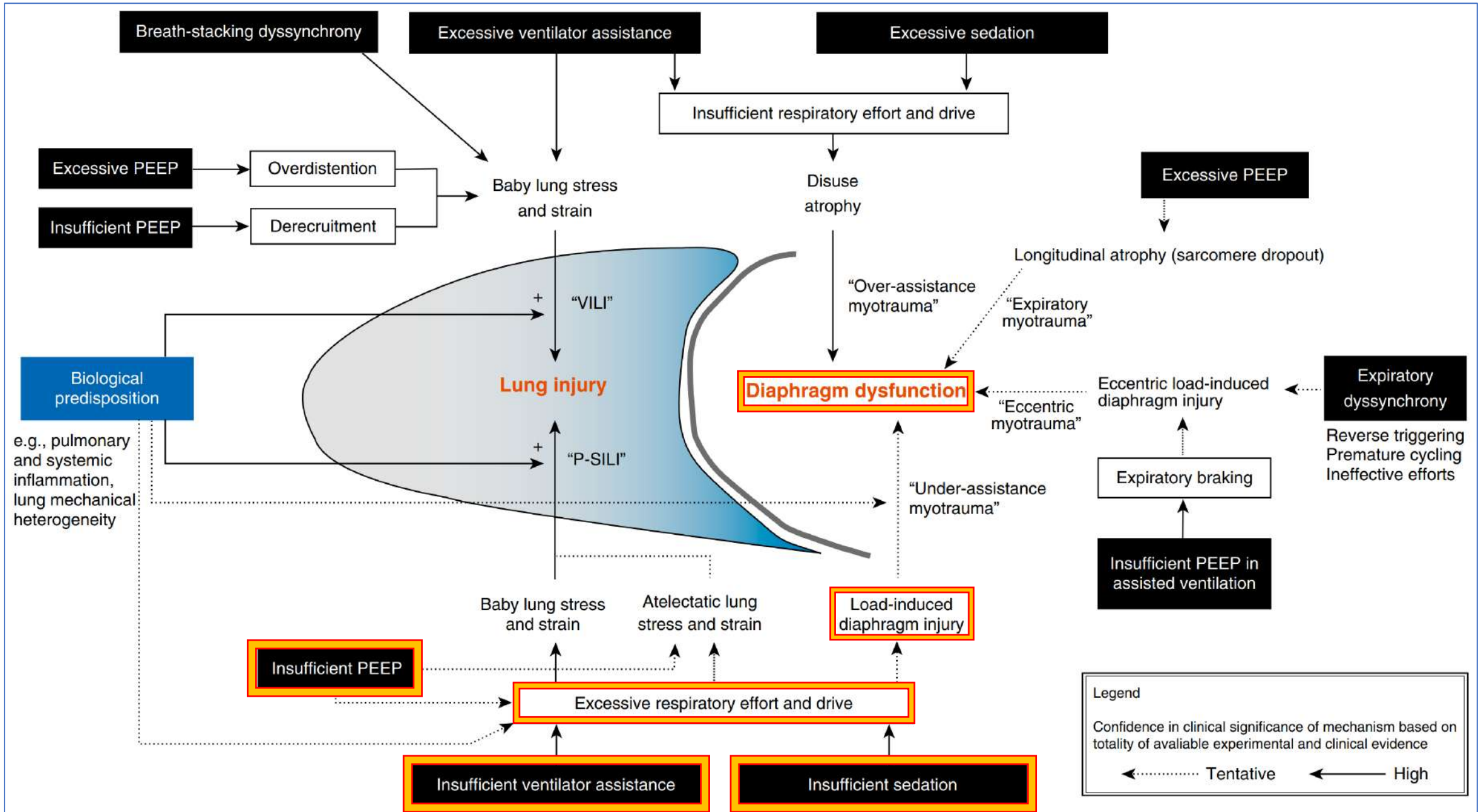










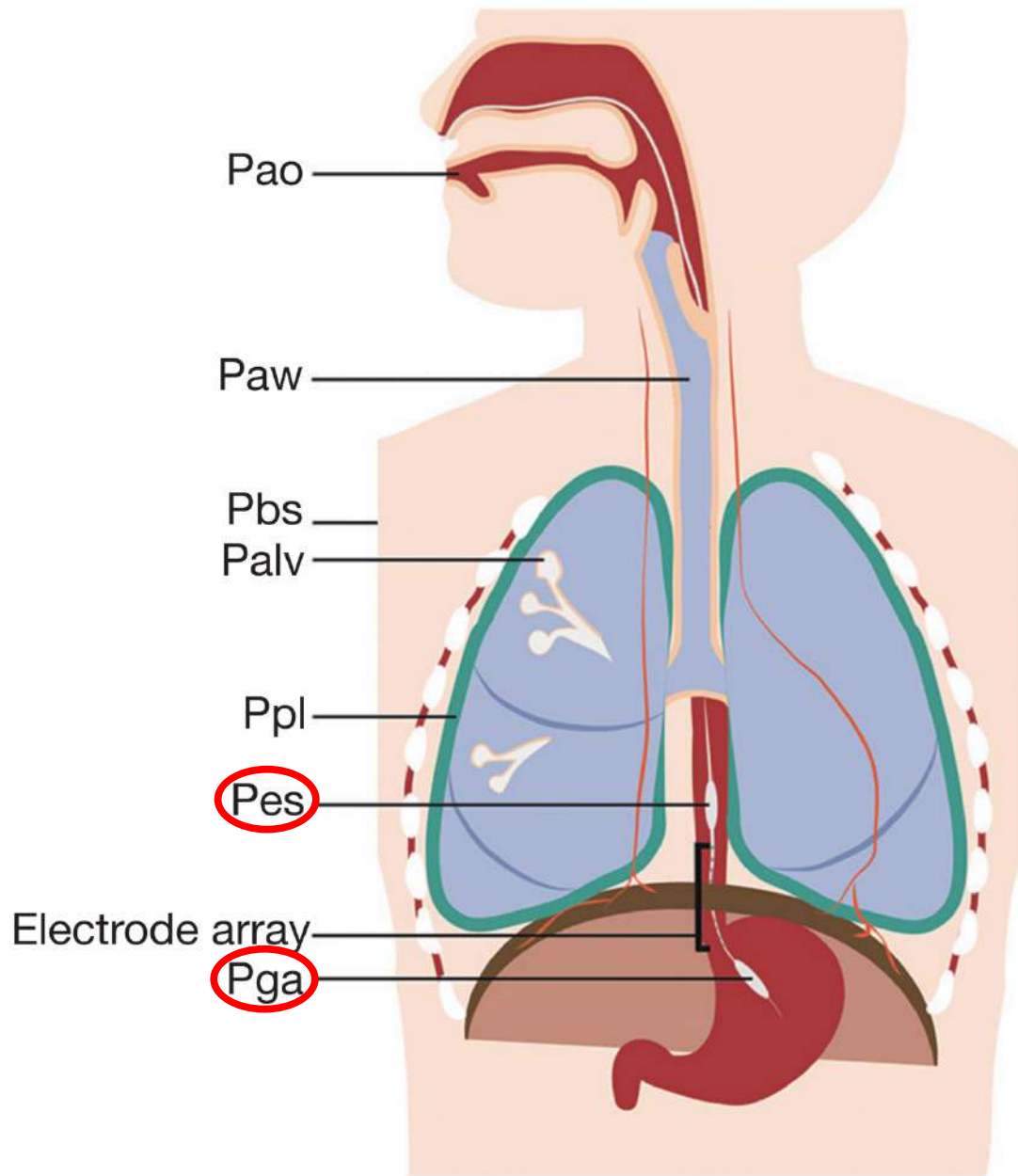


◆Lung-protective ventilation

→tidal volume、 driving pressure、 経肺圧 . . .

◆Diaphragm-protective ventilation

→横隔膜活動を最適化するためには、吸気努力の適切な
モニタリング方法が必要だが . . .



★transdiaphragmatic pressure
(横隔膜が作り出す圧)

$$\begin{aligned} Pdi &= Pab - Ppl \\ &= Pga - Pes \end{aligned}$$

Pdi: 経横隔膜圧

Ppl: 胸腔内圧

Pab: 腹腔内圧

Pes: 食道内圧

Pga: 胃内圧

ΔP_{di} = inspiratory swing in P_{di} ($P_{di} = P_{ga} - P_{es}$)

① to prevent overassistance myotrauma

$\Delta P_{di} > 3-5\text{cmH}_2\text{O}$

② to prevent underassistance myotrauma

$\Delta P_{di} < 10-15\text{cmH}_2\text{O}$

★まとめと私見

- ・ ARDS管理に使用可能なモニタリングとして、今回、tidal volume／driving pressure／経肺圧／経横隔膜圧を挙げた。
- ・ 定量化できるメリットは大きい一方、得られる数値の信頼性が技術的要因に影響されることや、数値の解釈を誤ると病態を増悪させかねないことに留意する必要がある。
- ・ 「横隔膜保護より肺保護を優先」するスタンスで良いが、横隔膜保護も達成できるよう、患者をよく観察し介入する必要がある。