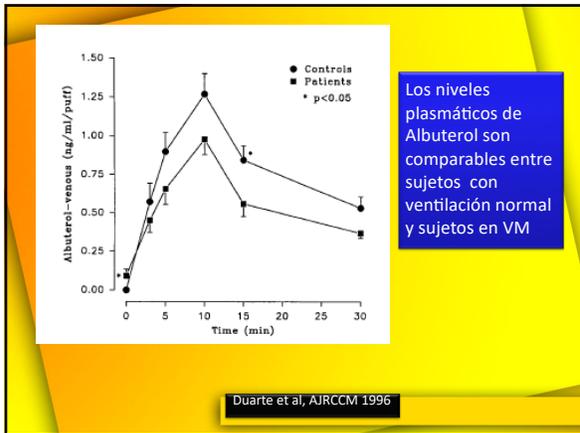
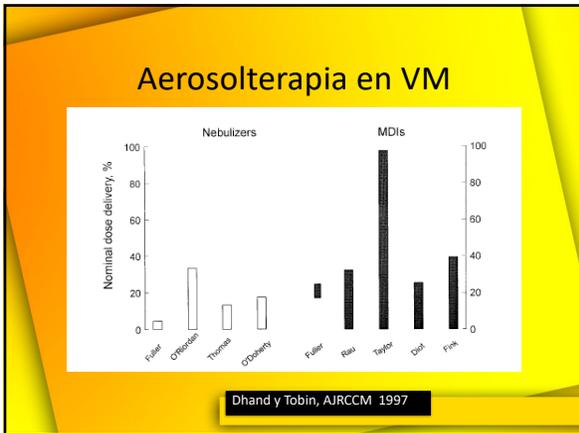
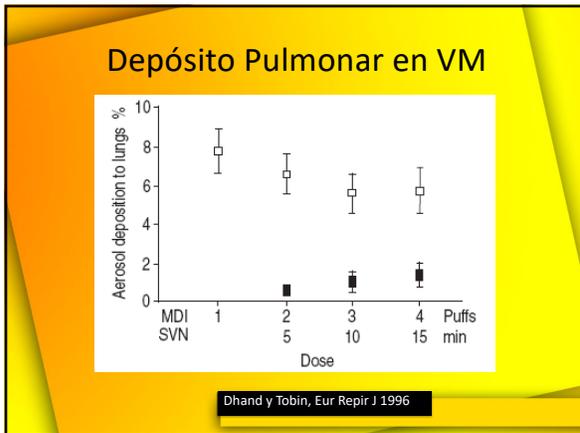
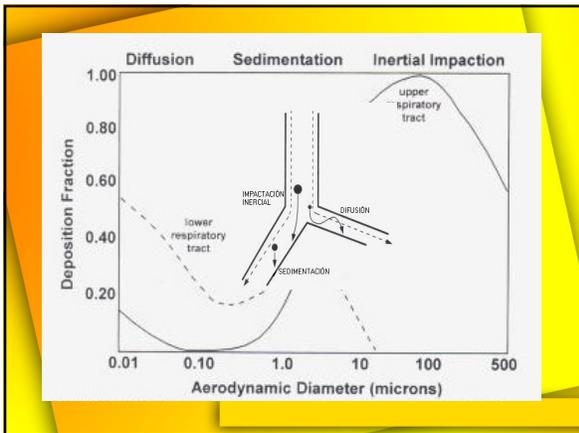


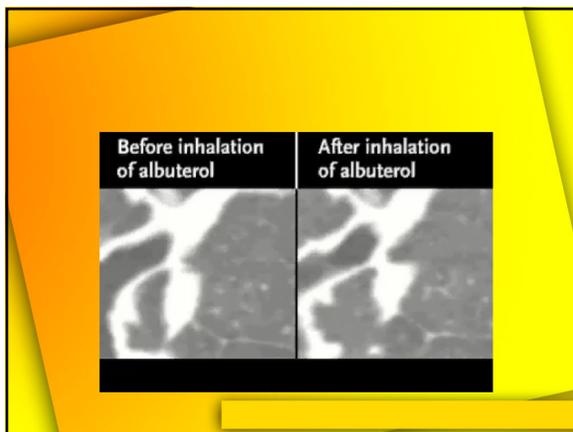
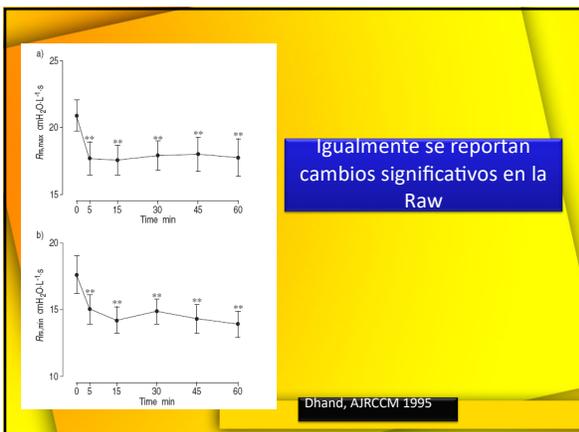
Aerosolterapia en Ventilación Mecánica

Aerosolterapia

Direct delivery of drug to site of action
Rapid onset of action
Lower dose (than systemic administration) to produce desired effects
Minimizes systemic adverse effects

Rajiv Dhand MD
RESPIRATORY CARE • JUNE 2004 VOL 49 No 6





Aerosolterapia en Ventilación Mecánica

¿Cuáles son los factores que afectan el rendimiento de la aerosolterapia en ventilación mecánica?

¿Existen diferencias clínicas entre la nebulización y los IDM?

¿Cuál es la dosis a utilizar en VM?

¿Cómo se comporta la aerosolterapia en niños?



Factores que influyen en la Aerosolterapia en VM

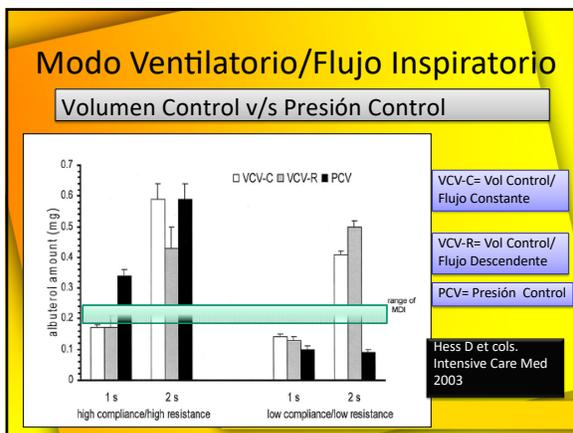
Relacionados con el Ventilador

Relacionados con el Inhalador de Dosis Medida

Modo ventilatorio
Curva Inspiratoria
Volumen Corriente
Frecuencia Respiratoria
Relación Ti/Ttot (Duty Cycle)
Mecanismo de Trigger

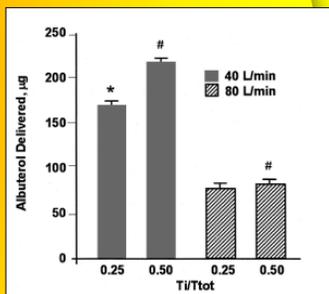
Relacionados con el Circuito

Relacionados con el Paciente



Duty Cycle Ti/Ttot

• Se logra entregar mayor cantidad de droga aerosolizada cuando el Ti/Ttot es mayor y cuando el flujo inspiratorio es menor



Fink et cols, AJRCCM 1999

Volumen Corriente

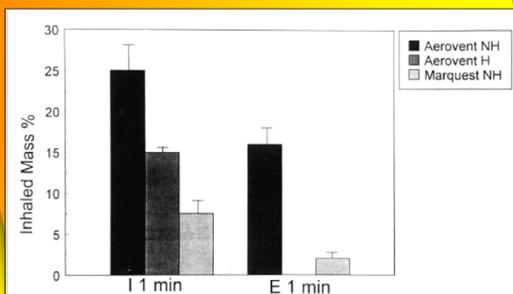
Nebulizers			
V _T (mL)	RR (Breaths/min)	Fill Volume (mL)	Delivery (%)
700	12	3	8.0
	20	3	16.0
	20	2	22.5
1000	12	3	8.0
	20	3	20.5
	20	2	31.5

MDIs		
V _T (mL)	Mode	Delivery (%)
800	CMV	30.3
800	AC	31.9
800	CPAP	39.2
500	CPAP	31.2
300	CPAP	21.6
100	CPAP	4.9

A mayor volumen corriente, mayor entrega de medicamento.
Modos espontáneos y con sincronía adecuada aumentan la entrega de medicamento

Fink et cols, Respir Care 1999

Sincronía Inspiración/Espiración



Diot et cols, AJRCCM 1995

Entrega de BDL y Pausa Inspiratoria

Table 2. - Airway pressures, respiratory system mechanics and cardiac frequency before and after salbutamol administration with and without end-inspiratory pause (EIP) of 5-s duration

	Without EIP				With EIP			
	B	15 min	30 min	60 min	B	15 min	30 min	60 min
P _{1a} cmH ₂ O	35.1±5.7	31.3±4.7*	30.6±4.3*	30.7±4.4*	34.8±4.8	30.6±5.6*	31.4±4.9*	31.6±5.1*
P _{1l} cmH ₂ O	26.3±5.3	24.8±4.5	24.3±4.6*	23.4±4.6*	25.4±4.6	23.8±3.8*	23.7±3.7*	24.0±4.1*
P _{1p} cmH ₂ O	21.8±5.3	19.9±3.6*	19.8±3.8*	19.5±3.4*	21.3±4.6	19.1±3.2*	19.6±3.0*	19.5±3.7*
R _{max} cmH ₂ O/L-s	14.3±3.7	10.7±3.0*	10.4±2.1*	11.9±2.6*	14.9±1.7	11.9±2.8*	12.3±2.8*	12.4±2.5*
R _{max} cmH ₂ O/L-s	21.5±5.3	18.4±3.0*	17.8±2.8*	18.0±2.5*	21.6±1.9	18.2±4.3*	20.0±3.2*	19.5±2.7*
ΔP cmH ₂ O/L-s	7.2±2.1	7.8±1.7	7.4±2.3	6.1±2.3	6.7±1.5	6.3±2.2	7.7±2.2	7.1±1.2
C _{stat} mL-cmH ₂ O	49.6±22.8	46.9±19.0	48.6±20.1	46.2±14.1	46.8±20.1	46.4±15.2	47.7±14.9	47.3±15.9
PEEP _i cmH ₂ O	8.6±4.6	7.3±4.2*	7.3±4.3*	6.7±3.1*	8.1±4.8	6.7±4.1*	6.9±4.2*	7.1±4.3*
f _c beats·min ⁻¹	85.9±17.6	91.8±13.5	89.7±16.0	87.8±17.3	84.8±18.7	88.6±19.4	89.9±20.1	86.8±18.7

Values are means±SD. B: baseline; P_{1a}, P_{1l}, P_{1p}: Peak, lower and plateau airway pressures at end-inspiration; R_{max}, R_{max}: minimum and maximum airflow resistances; ΔP: difference between R_{max} and R_{max}; C_{stat}: respiratory system static inflation end-inspiratory compliance; PEEP_i: intrinsic positive end-expiratory pressure; f_c: cardiac frequency. *: significantly different from baseline values (p<0.05, two-way analysis of variance).

La aplicación de una pausa inspiratoria de 5 segundos no reporta beneficios adicionales a una adecuada técnica inhalatoria

Mouloudi et cols, Eur Respir J 1998

Factores que influyen en la Aerosolterapia en VM

Relacionados con el Ventilador

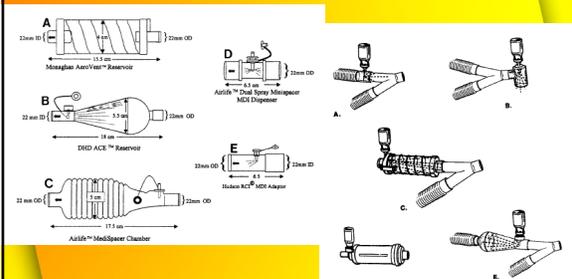
Relacionados con el Inhalador de Dosis Medida

Tipo de espaciador o adaptador
Posición del espaciador en el circuito
Timing de la activación del IDM
Tipo de IDM utilizado

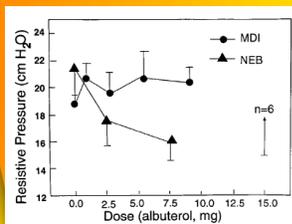
Relacionados con el Circuito

Relacionados con el Paciente

Tipo de Espaciador

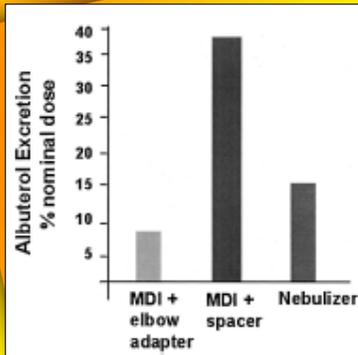


Importancia del adaptador

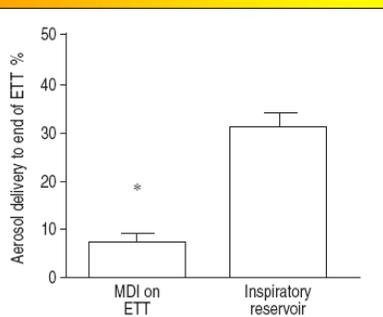


100 puffs a través de un codo no disminuye la resistencia

Manthous, Am Rev Respir Dis 1993

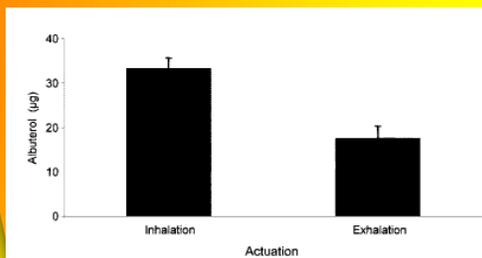


Duarte et cols, AJRCCM 1996



Rau et al, Chest 1992

Activación del Inhalador



Braconnier y Hess, Respir Care 2005

Humedad en la Aerocámara

Table 1. Mean Percentage of Drug Mass

Time/Test Condition	Mean Percentage of Drug Mass
Dry chamber*	21.8 ± 3.3
1 h	23 ± 2.1
2 h	11.4 ± 3.8
3 h	12.3 ± 0.8
Heater off	12.7 ± 0.3

* The P values were .004 compared to 2 h, .009 compared to 3 h, and .013 compared to heater off.

Factores que influyen en la Aerosolterapia en VM

Relacionados con el Ventilador

Relacionados con el Inhalador de Dosis Medida

Tipo de nebulizador
 Volumen de llenado
 Flujo de gas
 Intermitente o continuo
 Duración de la nebulización
 Posición en el circuito

Relacionados con el Circuito

Relacionados con el Paciente

Nebulizadores

- El diseño del nebulizador (modelo)
- Tipo de solución
- Presión de la fuente de gas
- Flujo de trabajo

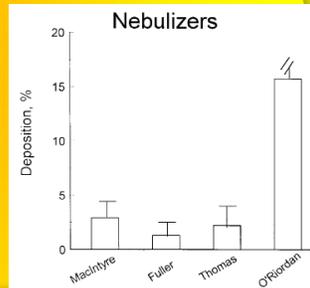


Fink, Resp Care 1999

Nebulizadores

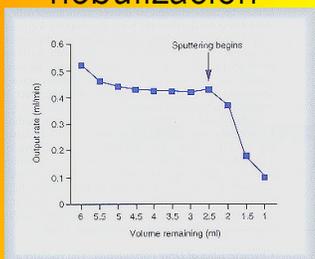
Producen partículas de 1 a 3 μm : mayor depósito en tracto respiratorio inferior

Se ven afectados por la humedad y la T^o



Dhand, Eur Respir J 1996

Cuándo detener la nebulización



Malone et al, Chest 1993

Nebulizadores

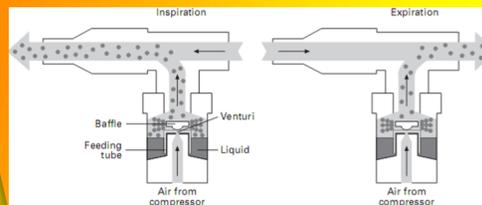
- Requieren conectarse a 30 cm de la Y, usando el circuito como aerocámara
- 24 horas en el circuito generan contaminación.
- Utilizar nebulizador estéril, retirar, desensamblar, lavar con agua estéril, enjuagar y secar con aire seco.



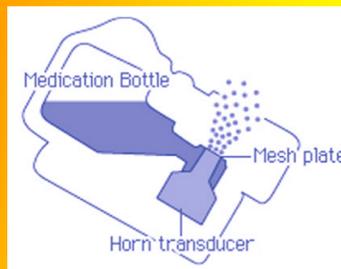
CDC, Atlanta, USA

Nebulizadores

Tipo Jet (continuo o activado por inhalación)



Malla Vibratoria



Albuterol Delivery by 4 Different Nebulizers Placed in 4 Different Positions in a Pediatric Ventilator In Vitro Model

Ariel Berlinski MD and J Randy Willis RRT-NPS

Berlinski, A., and Willis, J. R. *Respir Care* 2013;58:1124-1133

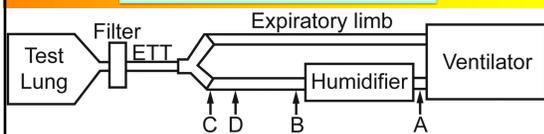


Fig. 2. Testing set-up. Position A: At the ventilator on the inspiratory side. Position B: Between the humidifier and the inspiratory limb. Position C: Between the inspiratory limb and the Y-piece. Position D: In the inspiratory limb, 30 cm before the Y-piece. ETT = endotracheal tube.

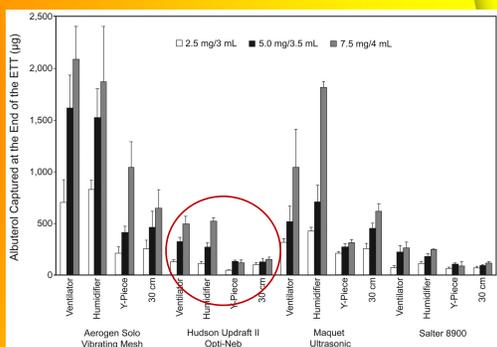
Nebulizers tested.



Berlinski, A., and Willis, J. R. *Respir Care* 2013;58:1124-1133



(c) 2012 by Daedalus Enterprises, Inc.



Comparison of Vibrating Mesh, Jet, and Breath-Enhanced Nebulizers During Mechanical Ventilation

Sunya Ashraf, Michael McPeck, Ann D Cuccia, and Gerald C Smaldone

CONCLUSIONS:

BEIN fue menos sensible a la humedad en el Circuito comparado con el jet nebulizer.

Delivery via the vibrating mesh nebulizer was not predictable, with random failure to empty (55% experimental runs).

All devices delivered similar particle distributions.

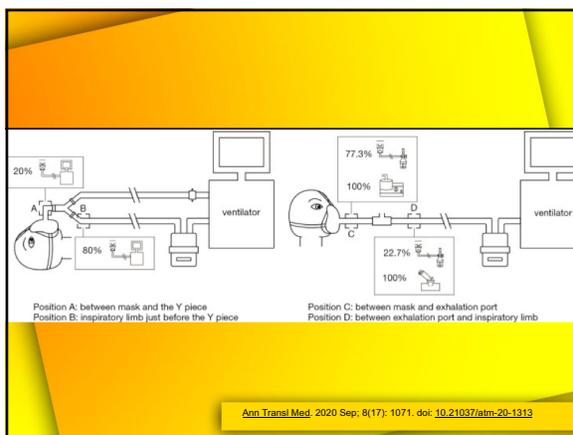
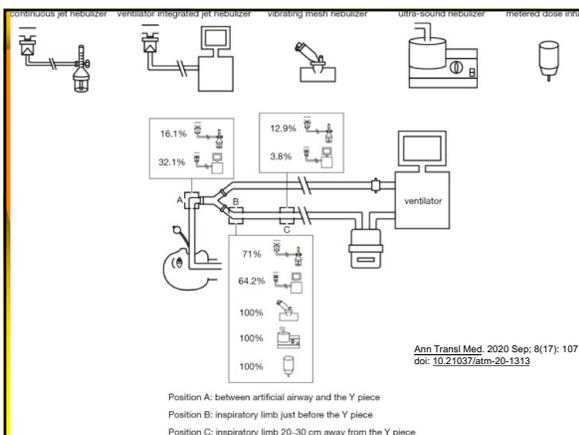
Wet-side aerosol delivery avoids humidifier contamination, and breath-enhanced technology can ensure better control of drug delivery.

[Respir Care 2020;65(10):1419-1426.

The optimal placement of jet nebulizer, vibrating mesh nebulizer and pMDI during invasive and noninvasive ventilation

Ventilation type	Ventilator	Nebulizer type	Nebulizer optimal position
Invasive ventilation with bias flow	Dual limb ventilator	Jet neb-ventilator integrated breath synchronized	Close to Y piece in the inspiratory limb, or between Y piece and patient airway
		Jet neb-continuous	Inlet or outlet of humidifier
		Vibrating mesh nebulizer	Inlet or outlet of humidifier
		pMDI with spacer	Close to Y piece in the inspiratory limb, or between Y piece and patient airway
Noninvasive ventilation	Dual limb ventilator	Jet neb-ventilator integrated	No evidence
		Jet neb-continuous, vibrating mesh nebulizer	Between mask and Y piece
	Single limb ventilator	Jet neb-continuous, vibrating mesh nebulizer, pMDI with spacer	Between mask and fixed leak exhalation port

Ann Transl Med. 2020 Sep; 8(17): 1071. doi: 10.21037/atm-20-1313



Factores que influyen en la Aerosolterapia en VM

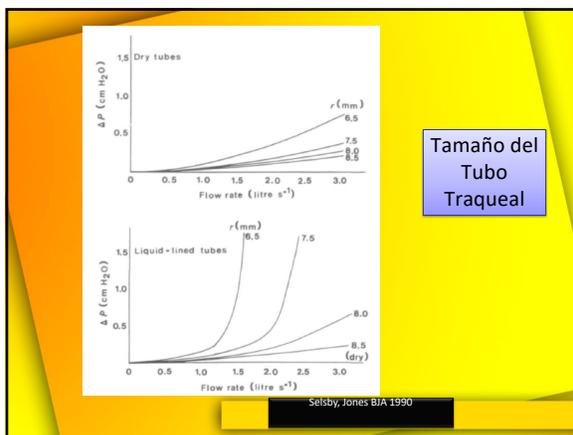
Relacionados con el Ventilador

Relacionados con el Inhalador de Dosis Medida

Tamaño del TET
 Humedad del gas inspirado
 Densidad del gas inspirado

Relacionados con el Circuito

Relacionados con el Paciente

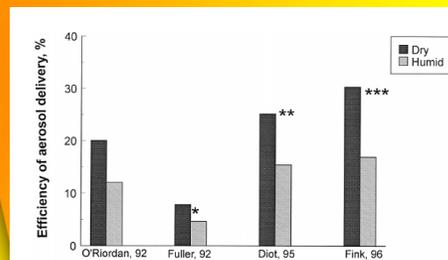


Tamaño del Tubo Traqueal

- Aerosolterapia en Tubos Traqueales de diámetro interno 3,0 a 6,0 mm disminuyen la dosis de entrega medicamento
- No hay diferencias entre los tubos de diámetro 7, 0 a 9,0

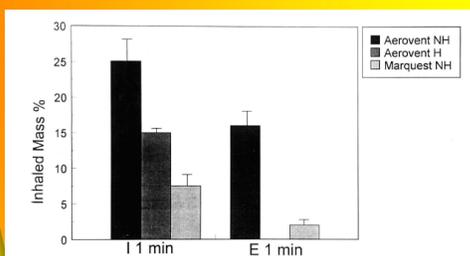
Rau, Respir Care 1998

TEMPERATURA Y HUMEDAD



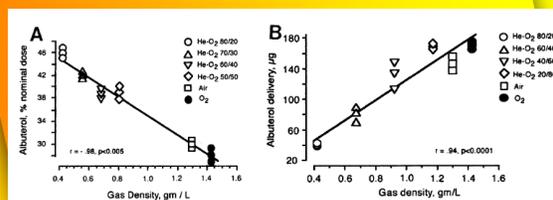
Fink, Tobin y Dhand, Respir Care 1999

Temperatura y Humedad asociados a Tiempo de Activación



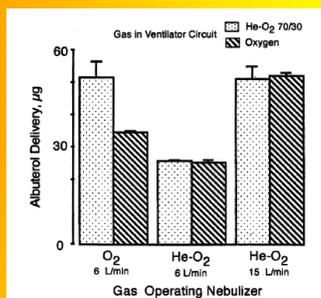
Diot et al, AJRCCM 1995

Densidad del Gas Inspirado



Goode, Fink, Dhand, Tobin, AJRCCM 2001

Nebulizador y Densidad del gas



Goode, Fink, Dhand, Tobin, AJRCCM 2001

Factores que influyen en la Aerosolterapia en VM

Relacionados con el Ventilador

Relacionados con el Inhalador de Dosis Medida

Severidad de la obstrucción bronquial
Mecanismo de la obstrucción
Presencia de hiperinsuflación dinámica
Sincronía Paciente/Ventilador

Relacionados con el Circuito

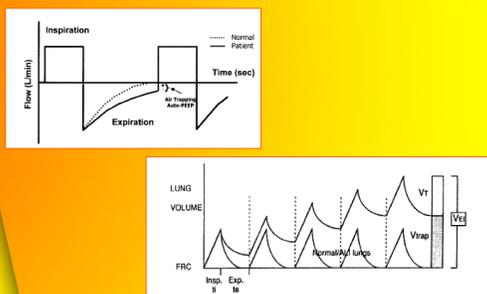
Relacionados con el Paciente

Selección del Paciente

- Típicamente crisis asmáticas y exacerbaciones EPOC
- Pacientes con signos de hiperinsuflación o con presencia de sibilancias
- Se ha reportado utilidad de albuterol en SDRA que usualmente presentan Raw aumentada.

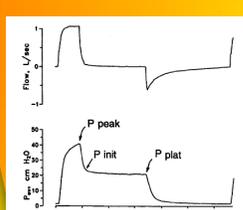
Duarte, Respir Care 2004

Signos de Hiperinsuflación



Duarte, Respir Care 2004

Evaluación de la Respuesta al Broncodilatador

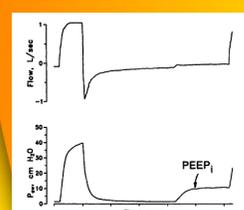


$$R_{insp} = (PIM - P_{plat}) / F_{insp}$$

Cambio de 10 % se considera significativo

Dhand, AJRCCM 1995

PEEPi



PEEP = 0

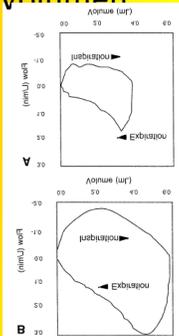
Pausa Espiratoria 3-5 seg

Dhand, AJRCCM 1995

Loop Flujo/Volumen

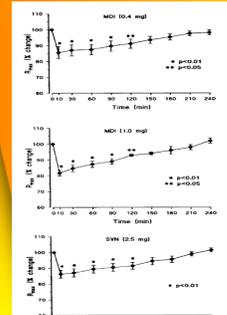
Aumento del Flujo Espiratorio

Normalización de la curva espiratoria



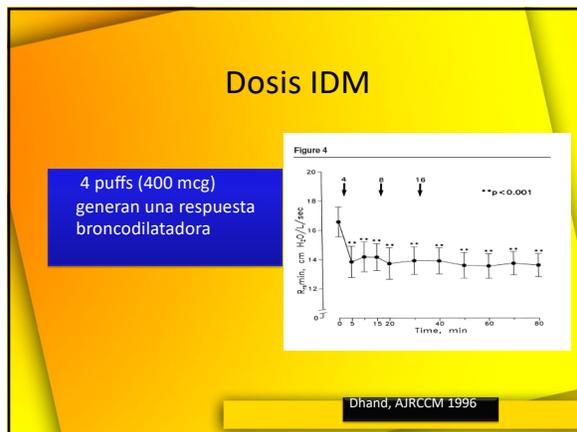
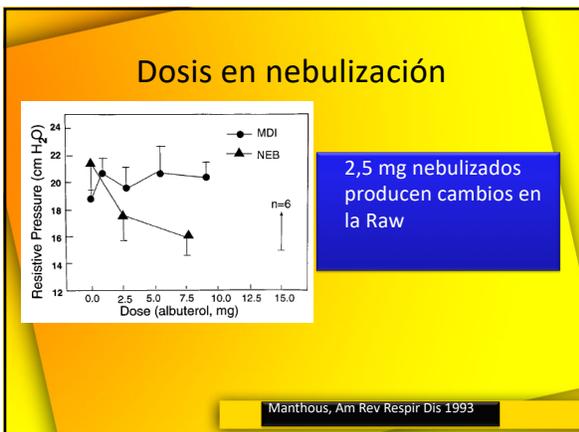
Duarte, Respir Care 2000

Respuesta clínica: nebulizaciones v/s IDM



No hay diferencias significativas en la respuesta de la Raw con nebulizadores o IDM

Duarte, Respir Care 2000



En Pediatría: Nbz v/s IDM

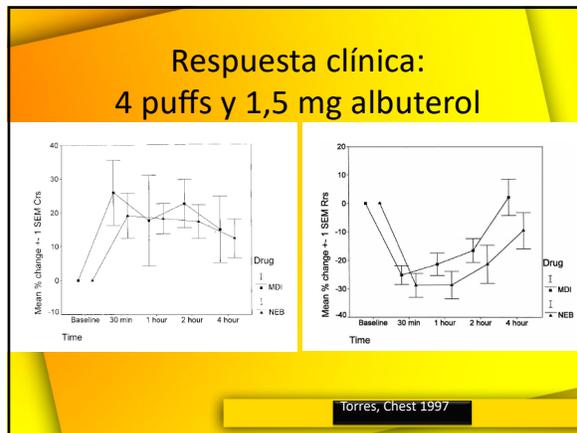
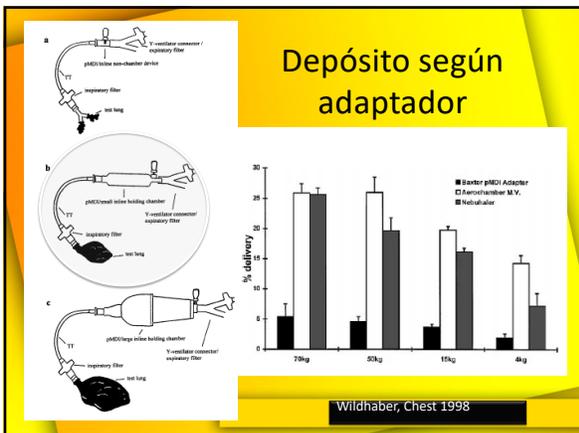
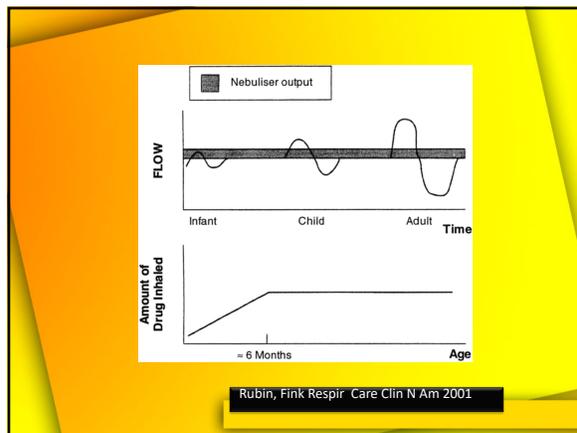
Table 3 Difference in percentage change in respiratory mechanics with MDI versus SVN at each sample time determined by Wilcoxon signed rank test. Values represent means (SEM).

Time (h)	CrS (SEM)	p	Rrs (SEM)	p
0.5	6.6 (7.8)	0.67	-6.5 (7.5)	0.33
1	11.3 (10.1)	0.52	-0.6 (10.4)	0.95
2	-7.0 (10.5)	0.58	-7.1 (17.9)	0.64
4	-18.6 (14.2)	0.18	-16.0 (19.6)	0.48

Statistically significant (p<0.05) differences in percentage changes in respiratory mechanics with MDI versus SVN at each sample time determined by Wilcoxon signed rank test. Values represent means (SEM). CrS, respiratory system compliance (ml/cm H₂O); Rrs, respiratory system resistance (cm H₂O/ml/sec); MDI, metered dose inhaler plus spacer; SVN, small volume nebuliser.

Sin diferencias significativas

Garner, Arch Dis Child 2002



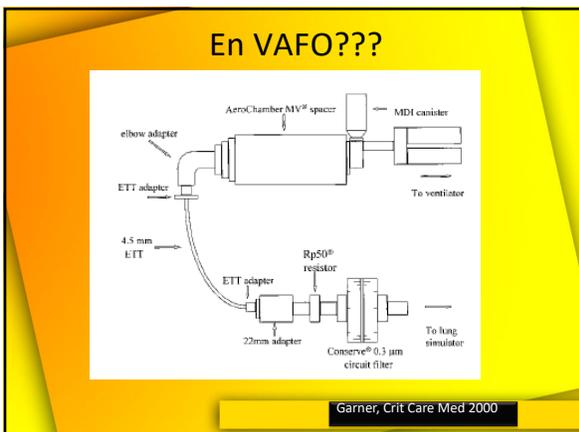


Table 1. Percentage albuterol delivered to the lung simulator by metered dose inhaler with actuator

	30%	40%	50%
5 Hz	0.28 ± 0.06	NA	NA
10 Hz	0.67 ± 0.20 ^{a,b}	0.26 ± 0.06	0.26 ± 0.08
15 Hz	0.36 ± 0.08 ^c	NA	NA

Table 2. Percentage albuterol lost in the expiratory limb of the circuit by metered dose inhaler with actuator

	30%	40%	50%
5 Hz	3.87 ± 0.73	NA	NA
10 Hz	3.28 ± 1.37	4.49 ± 0.96	5.29 ± 0.99 ^a
15 Hz	3.32 ± 0.52 ^b	NA	NA

- ### Recomendaciones para las nebulizaciones en VM
- Table 2. Using a Nebulizer During Mechanical Ventilation
1. Clear secretions from the endotracheal tube
 2. Be sure the tidal volume is > 500 mL
 3. If possible, decrease the inspiratory flow to ≤ 60 L/min
 4. Place the drug solution in the nebulizer. Total volume in the nebulizer should be 4–6 mL.
 5. Place the nebulizer in the inspiratory limb, 30 cm from the Y-piece
 6. Be sure the gas flow to the nebulizer is ≥ 6 L/min
 7. If possible, nebulize the solution only during inspiration
 8. Tap the nebulizer intermittently during operation
 9. When nebulization ends, disconnect the nebulizer from the ventilator circuit
- Duarte, Respir Care 2004

- ### Recomendaciones para la administración de MDI en VM
- Table 3. Using a Metered-Dose Inhaler During Mechanical Ventilation
1. Clear secretions from the endotracheal tube
 2. Be sure the tidal volume is > 500 mL
 3. If possible, decrease the inspiratory flow to ≤ 60 L/min
 4. Be sure the actuator-spacer device is in the inspiratory limb
 5. Shake the MDI and place it into the actuator-spacer device
 6. Actuate the MDI at the onset of inspiration
 7. Wait 20–30 s before administering the next MDI actuation
- Duarte, Respir Care 2004

