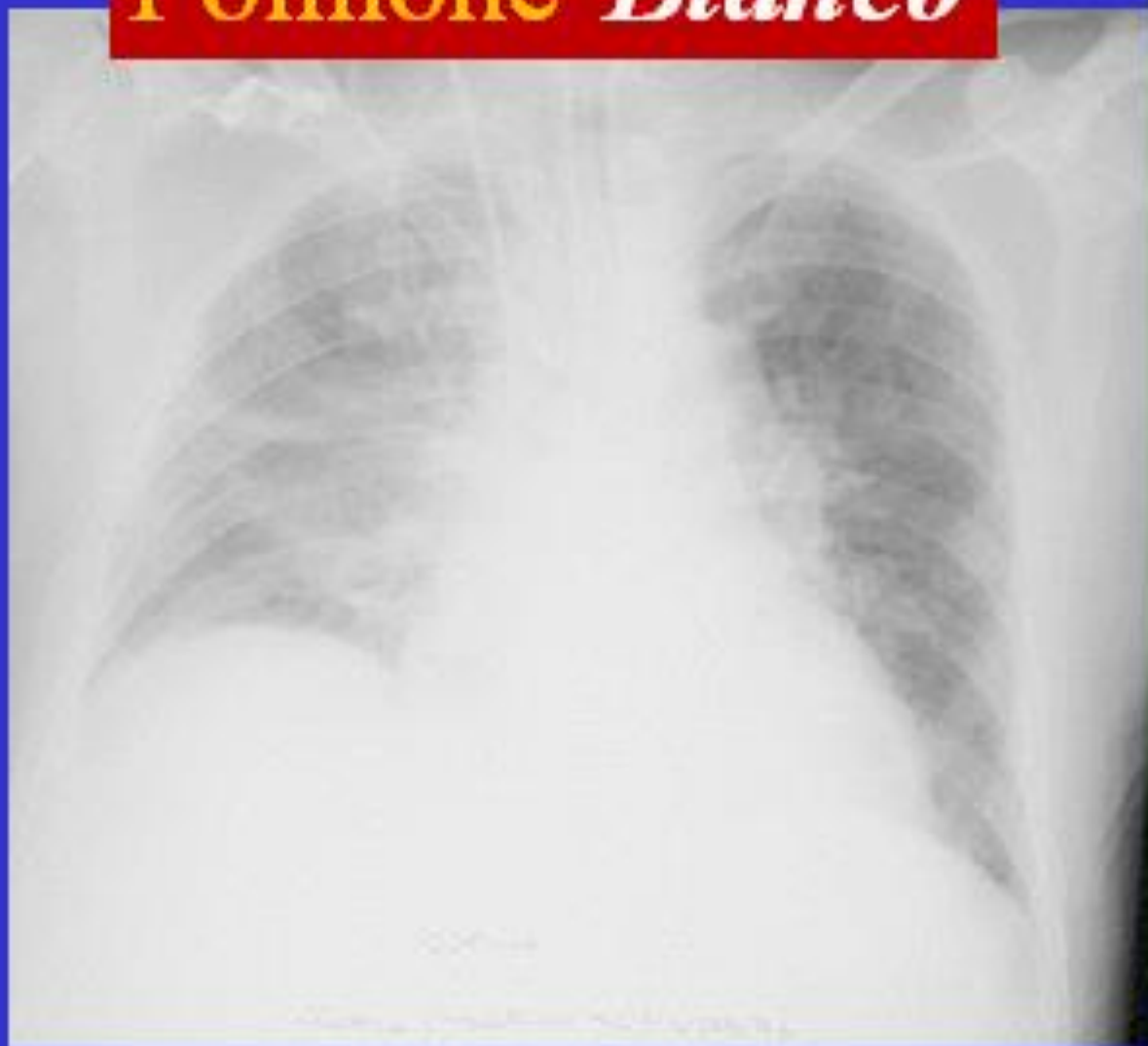


Il Mistero della CPAP nell'ACPE



RIGOLETTO
"Quella O Quella"

Polmone *Bianco*

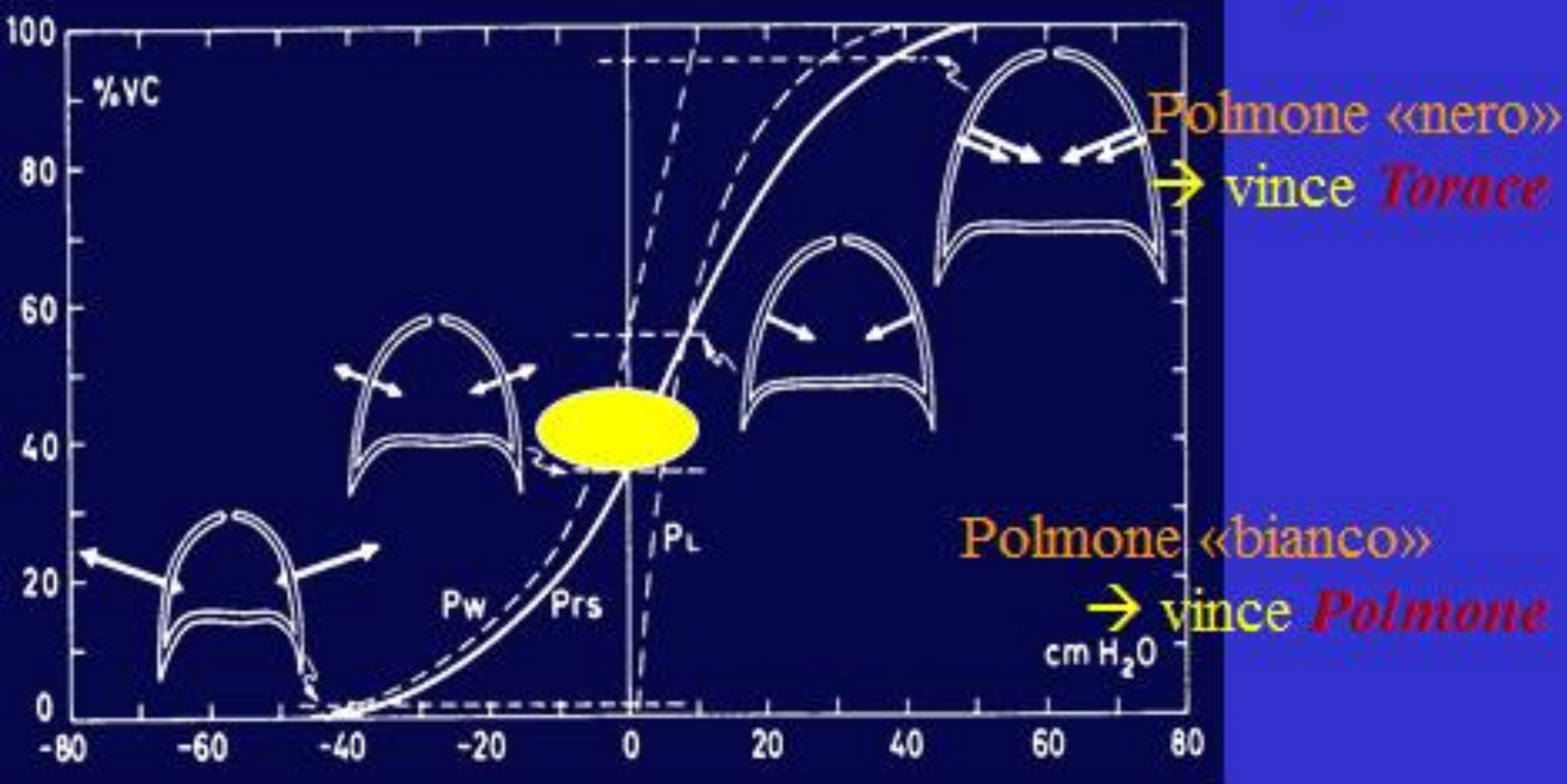


ACPE

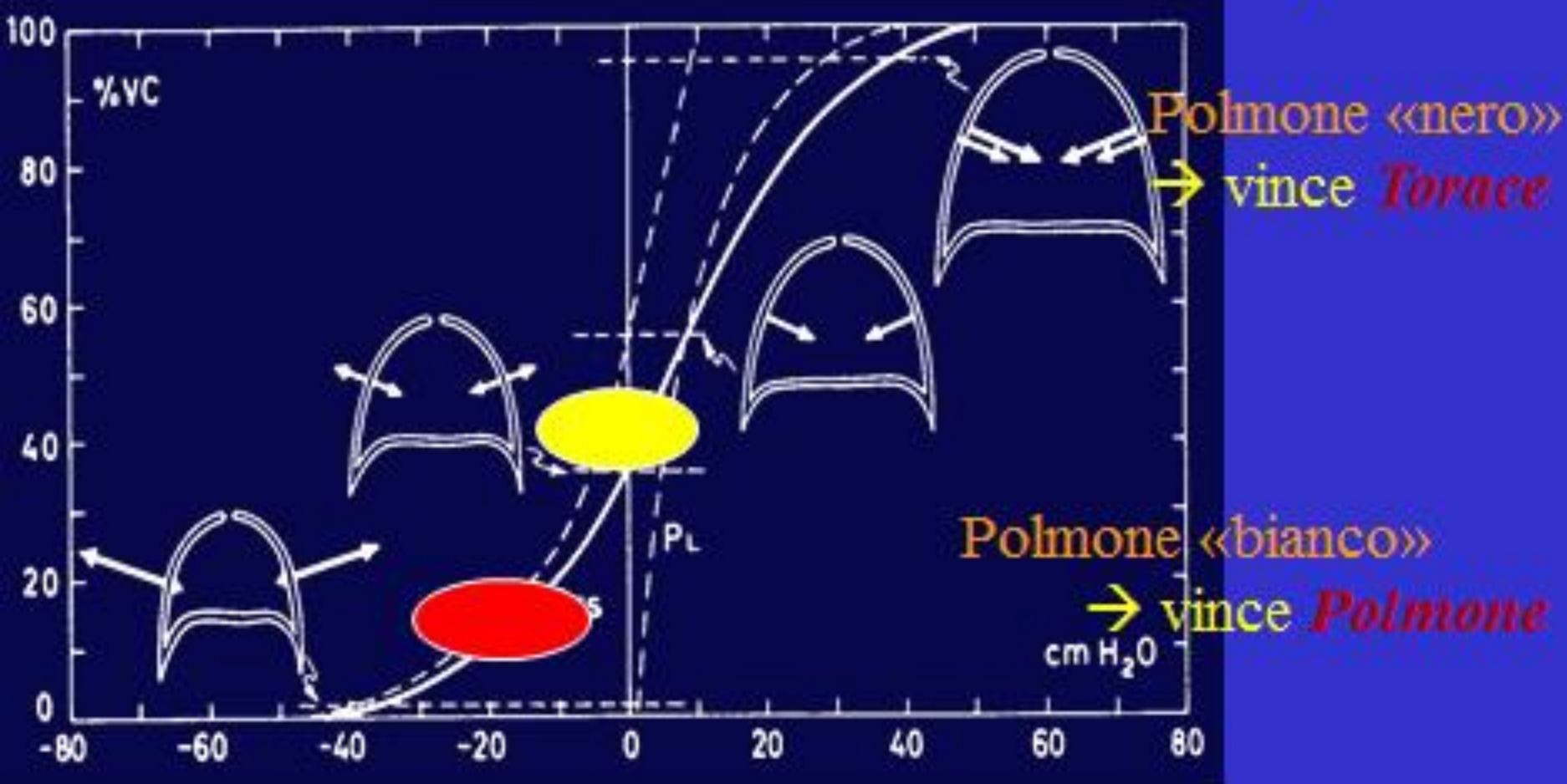
Edema dell'interstizio alveolo capillare:

- a) ineguaglianza del rapporto ventilazione/perfusione;
- b) incremento dello shunt tra parte destra e parte sinistra del sistema cardiocircolatorio;
- c) compromissione della diffusione dell'O₂

Curva P/V Statica - Come Respira



Curva P/V Statica - Come Respira



Equazione di moto



$$P_{mus} = V_T \cdot E_{RS} + V' \cdot R_{tot} + PEEP_i$$

ACPE

- "Polmone Rigido"
- ↑ Resistenze (edema)
- ↑ Lavoro Respiratorio per mantenere VT

$$P_{mus} = V_T \cdot E_{RS} + V' \cdot R_{tot} + PEEP_i$$

ACPE

CPAP vs NPPV

- Stessa efficacia in termini di miglioramento dei parametri fisiologici
 - Stessa efficacia in termini di riduzione numero di intubazioni
- Sia nel caso di insufficienza respiratoria ipossiémica che ipercapnica

Effetti della CPAP nell'edema polmonare acuto

EMODINAMICI

- riduzione del ritorno venoso (↓ precarico)
- riduzione della P trasmurale del Vsx (↓ postcarico)

RESPIRATORI

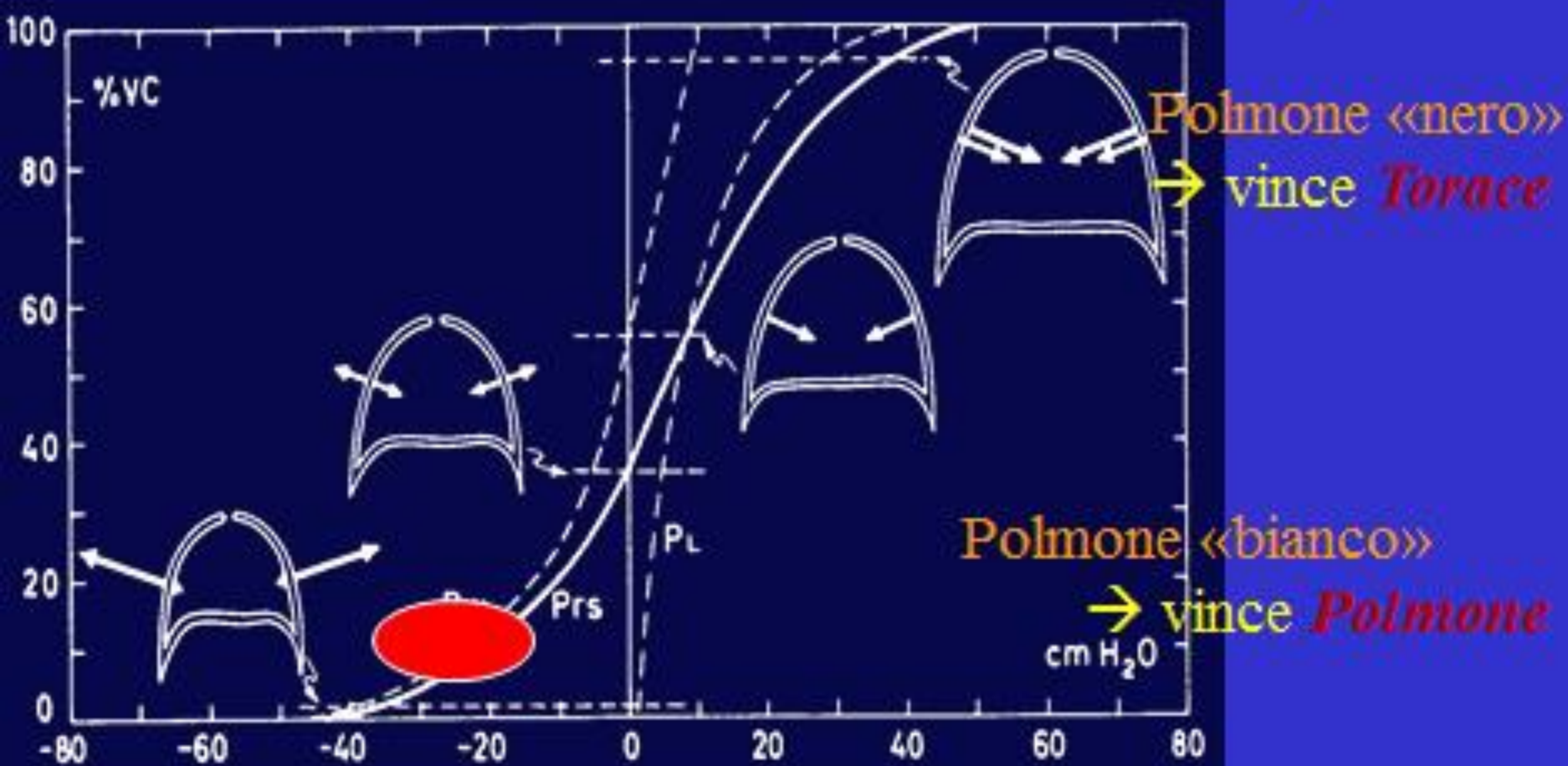
- apertura degli alveoli (↑ ventilazione, ↑ CFR, ↓ effetto shunt)
- aumento della compliance
- riduzione del lavoro respiratorio

CPAP

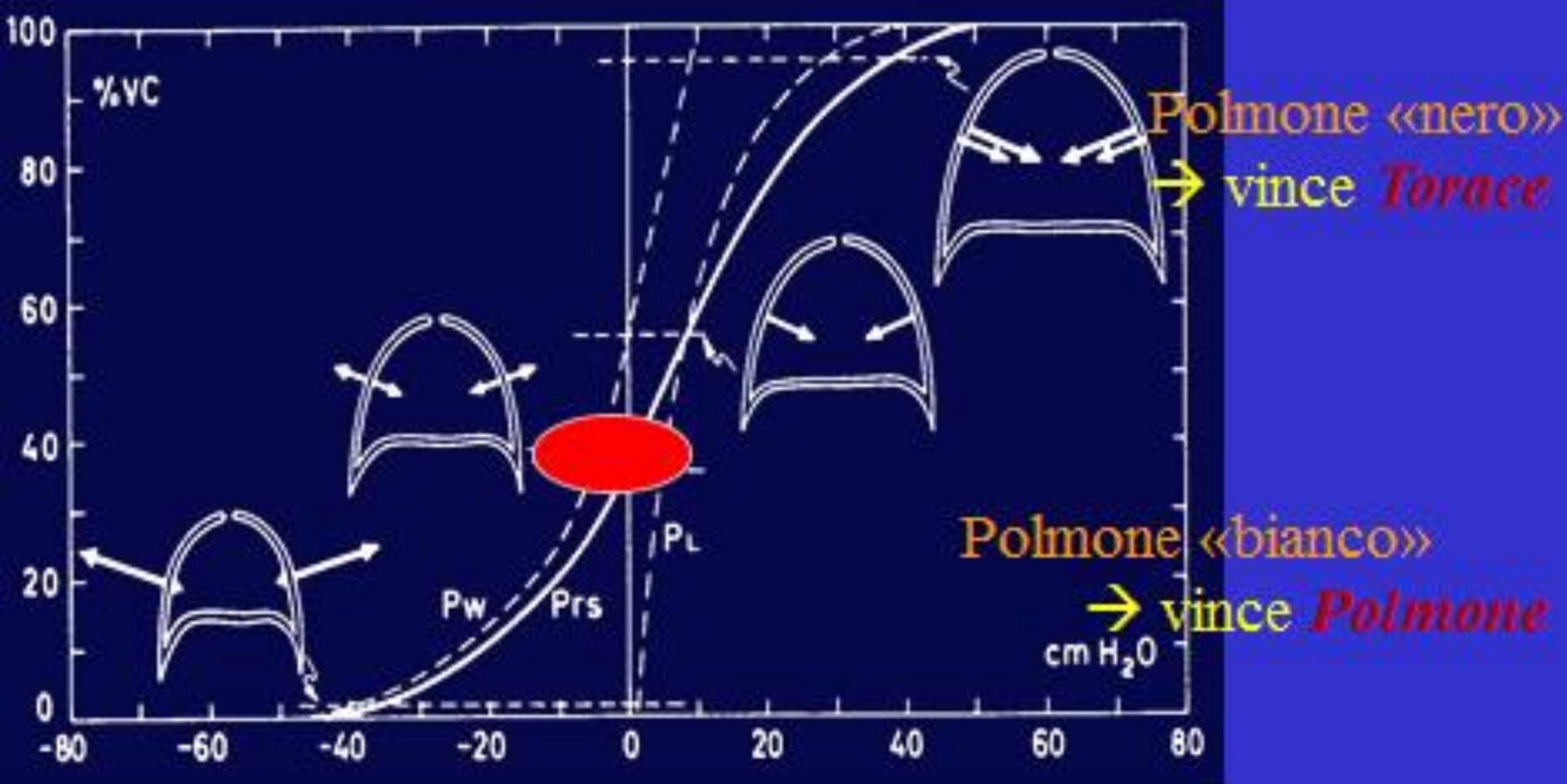
→ indubbio vantaggio per l'operatore sanitario:

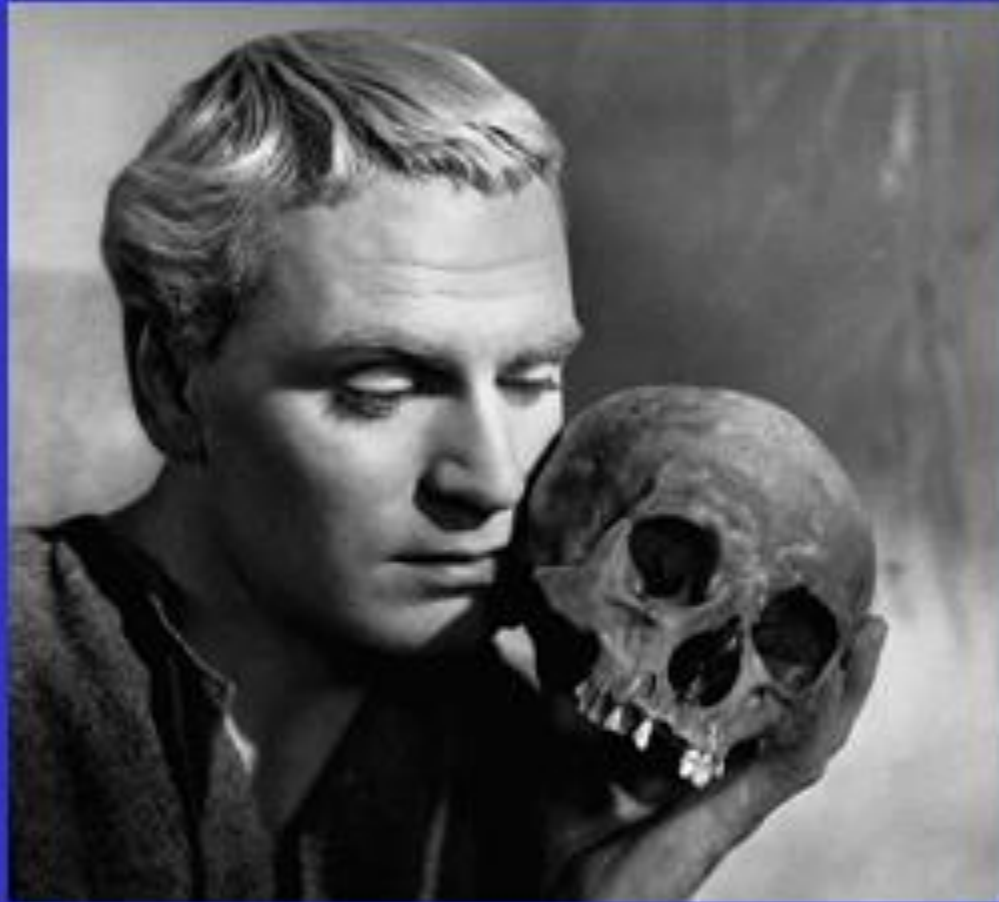
- logisticamente più flessibile
- è più agevolmente applicabile
- richiede un monitoraggio meno complesso della NPPV

Curva P/V Statica - Come Respira



Curva P/V Statica : chi vince?



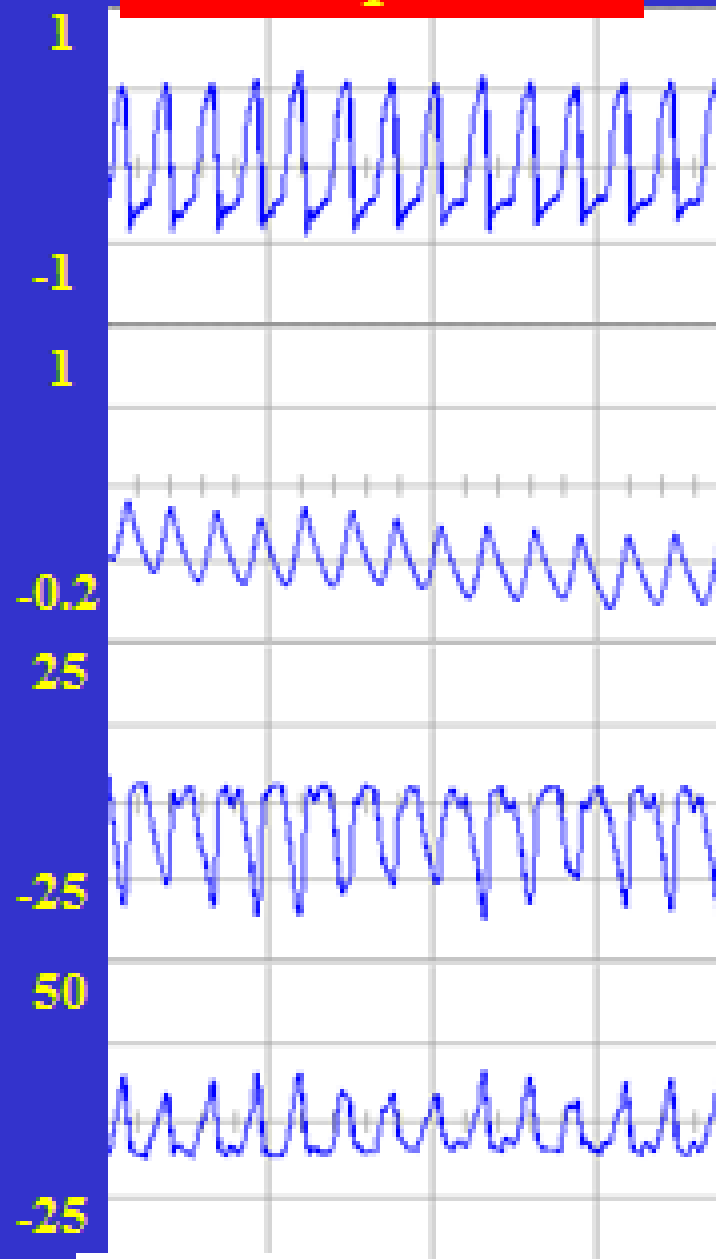


*Perchè ACPE in Acidosi Respiratoria Acuta?*⁵⁰

Acidosi Respiratoria Acuta ed ACPE

pH ↓ se PaCO₂ ↑

NPPV: pH 7.28



RS: pH 7.38

flow

L/s

Volume

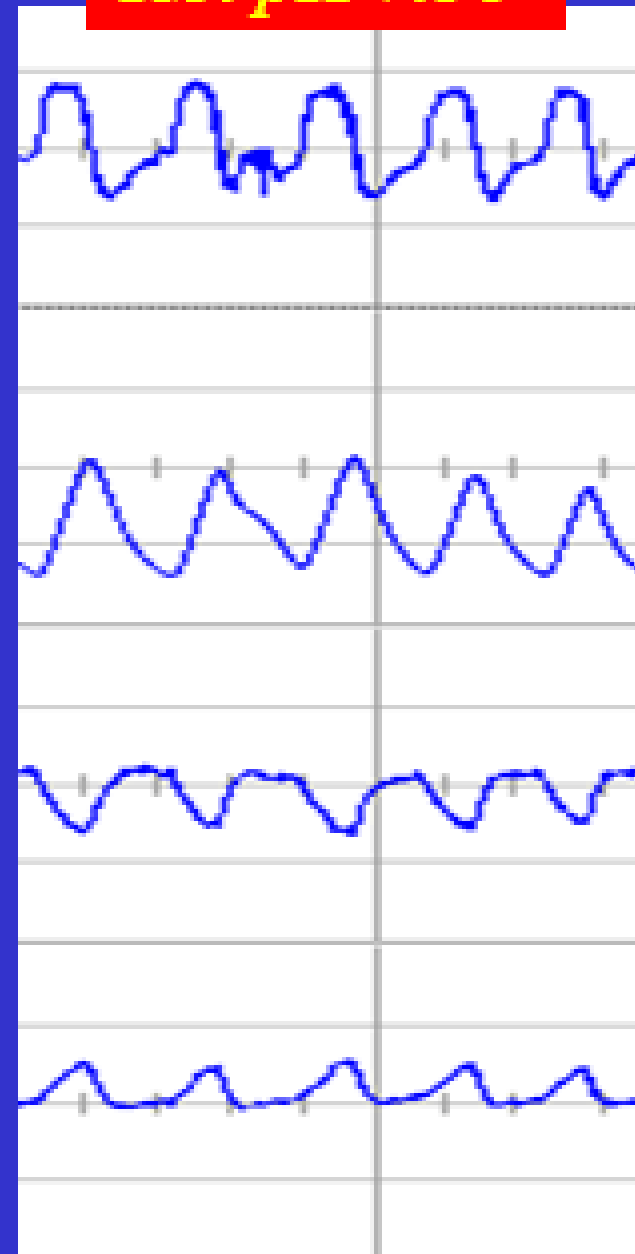
L

Ppl

cmH₂O

Pdi

cmH₂O



Rapid shallow breathing

- *Ventilazione Minuto (V_E): preservata,*
ma
- *Strategia inefficace!*

Conduce all'Acidosi Respiratoria

Rapid Shallow Breathing

- Meccanismo non ben definito
- Riflessi (vago, meccancettori, fibre afferenti da m. interscostali e diaframma)
- NB: si osserva pressochè invariabilmente in condizioni di instabilità **respiratoria** e/o **emodinamica**

non tutti guardano le cose
allo stesso modo



Equazione di moto

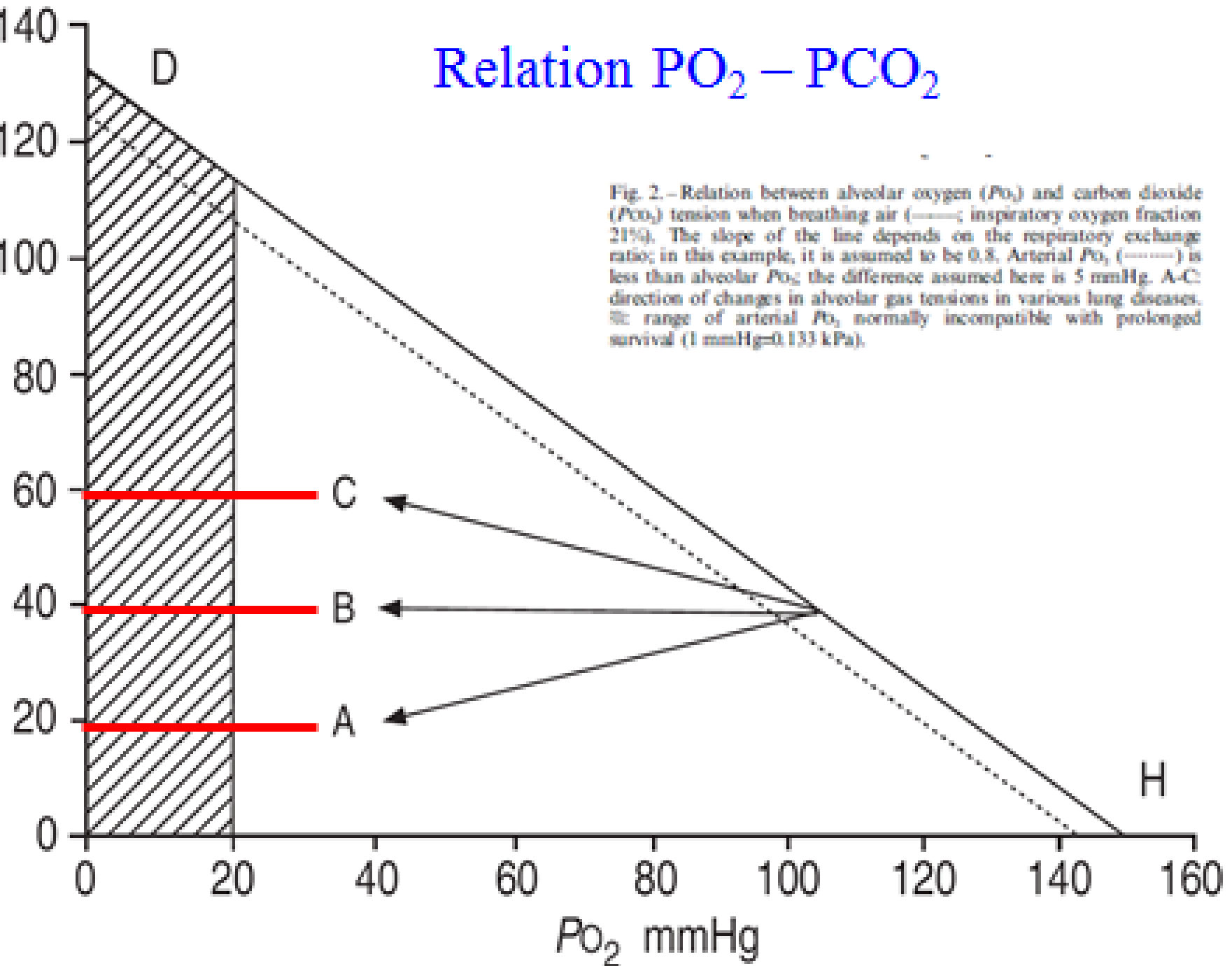


$$P_{mus} = V_T \cdot E_{RS} + V' \cdot R_{tot} + PEEP_i$$

Relation $PO_2 - PCO_2$

PCO_2 mmHg

Fig. 2.—Relation between alveolar oxygen (PO_2) and carbon dioxide (PCO_2) tension when breathing air (—); inspiratory oxygen fraction 21%. The slope of the line depends on the respiratory exchange ratio; in this example, it is assumed to be 0.8. Arterial PO_2 (-----) is less than alveolar PO_2 ; the difference assumed here is 5 mmHg. A-C: direction of changes in alveolar gas tensions in various lung diseases. D: range of arterial PO_2 normally incompatible with prolonged survival (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa).



INSUFFICIENZA RESPIRATORIA
come insufficienza d'organo

Scambiatore dei gas

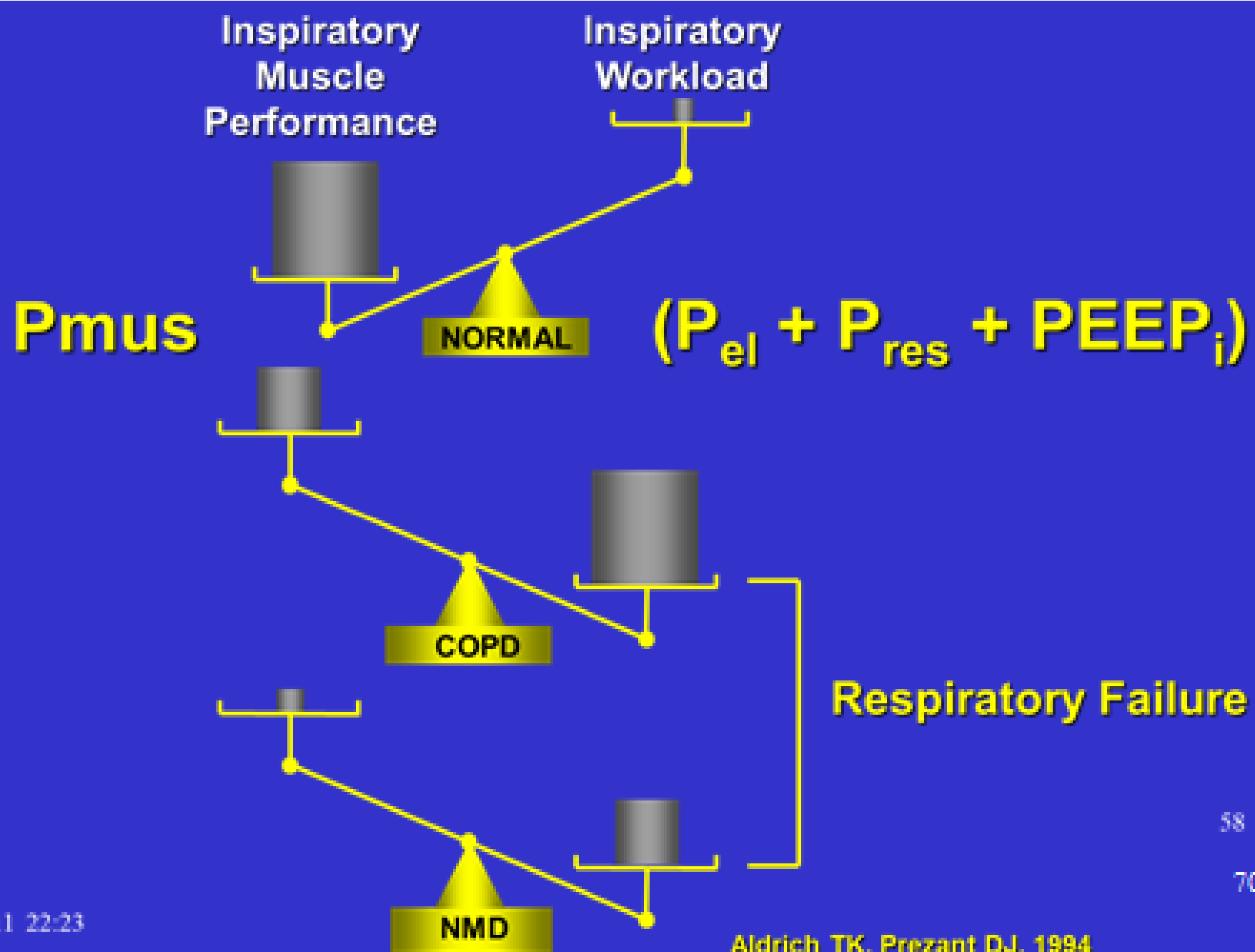
Pompa ventilatoria

Cuore - Polmone

Centri e muscoli respiratori, parete toracica

Ipossiemia

Ipercapnia ed ipossiemia



ὁδὸς ἄνω κάτω
μία καὶ ὡυτή







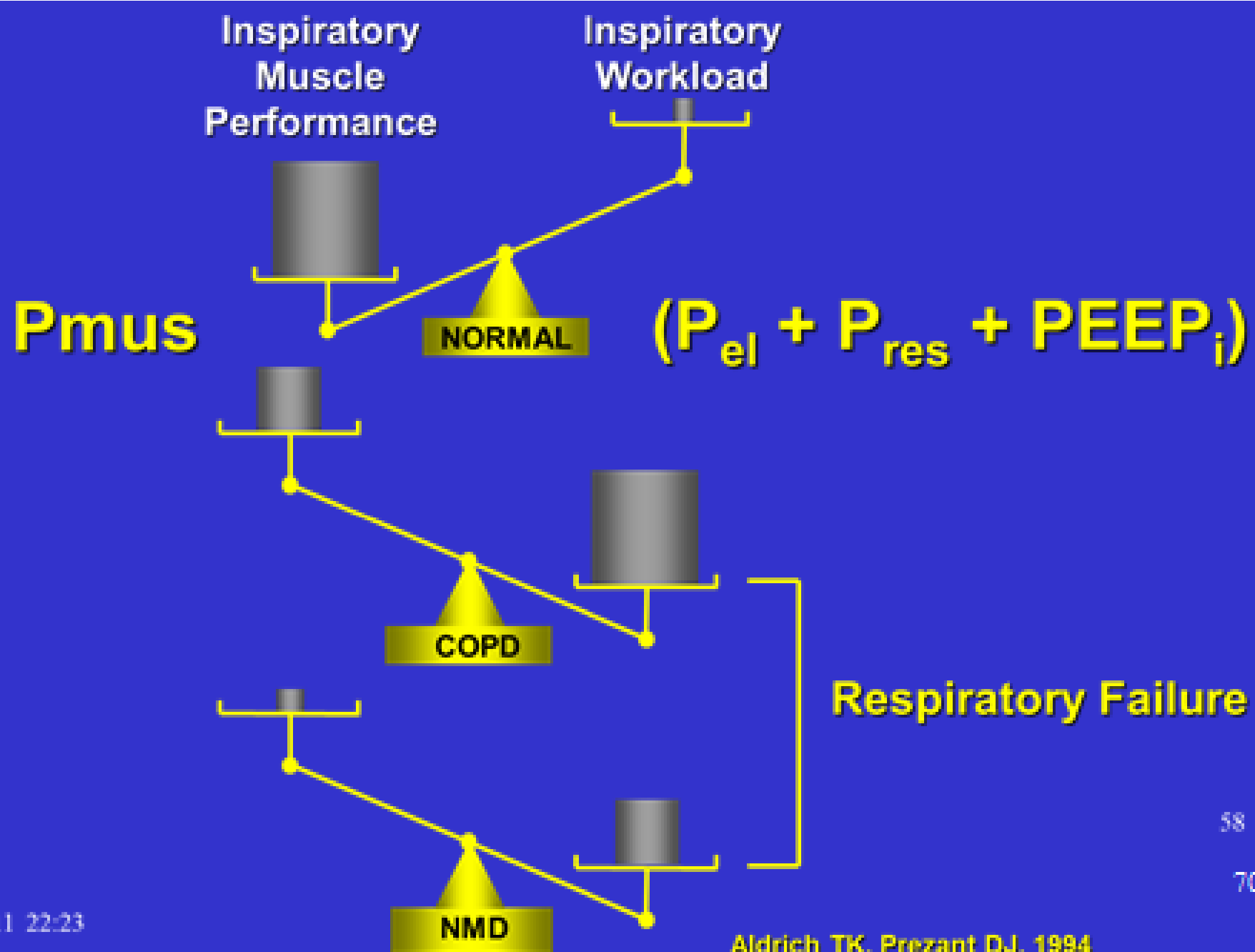
Comune di La Spezia



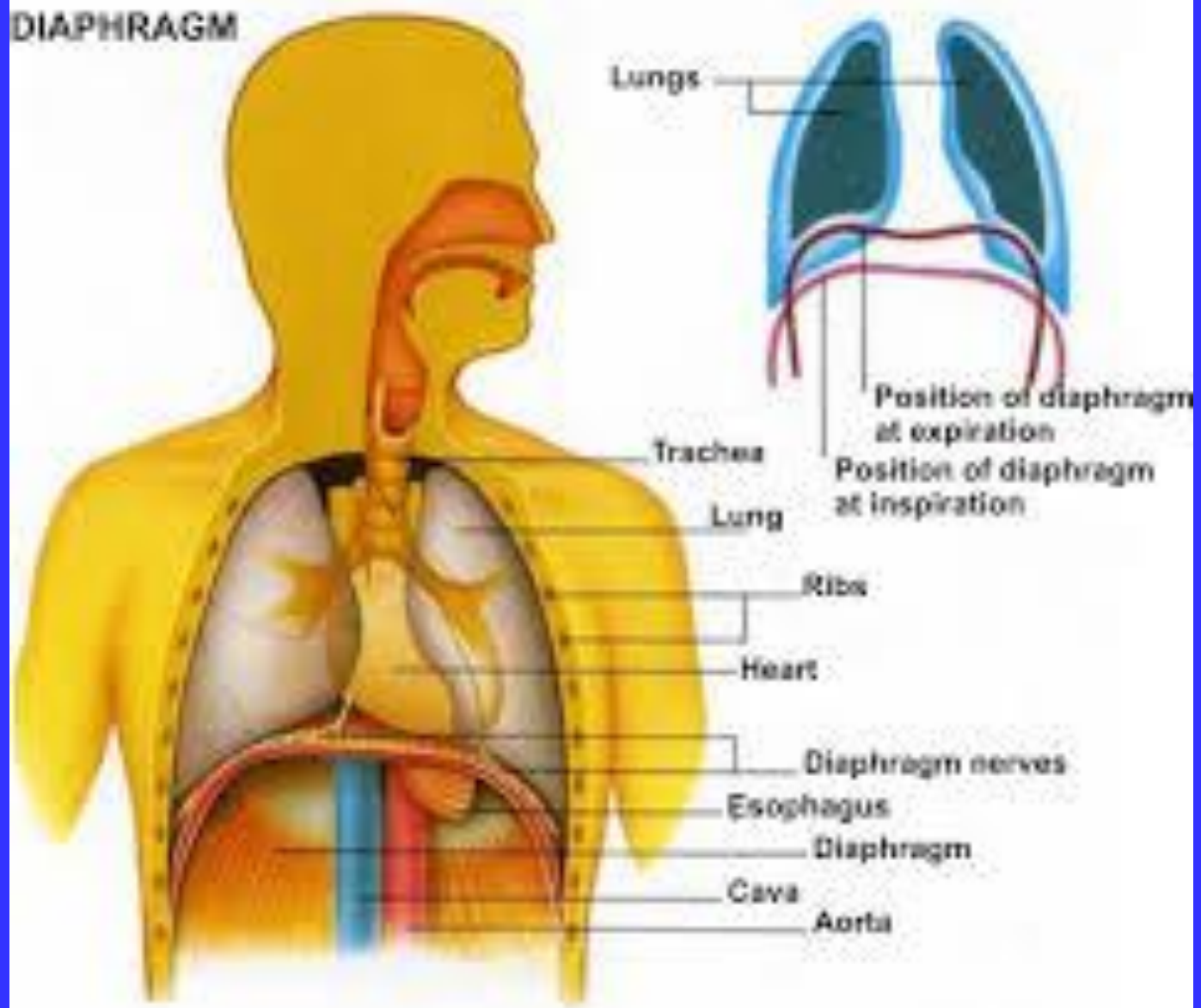
COMUNE DELLA SPEZIA
1^a Circoscrizione Ovest

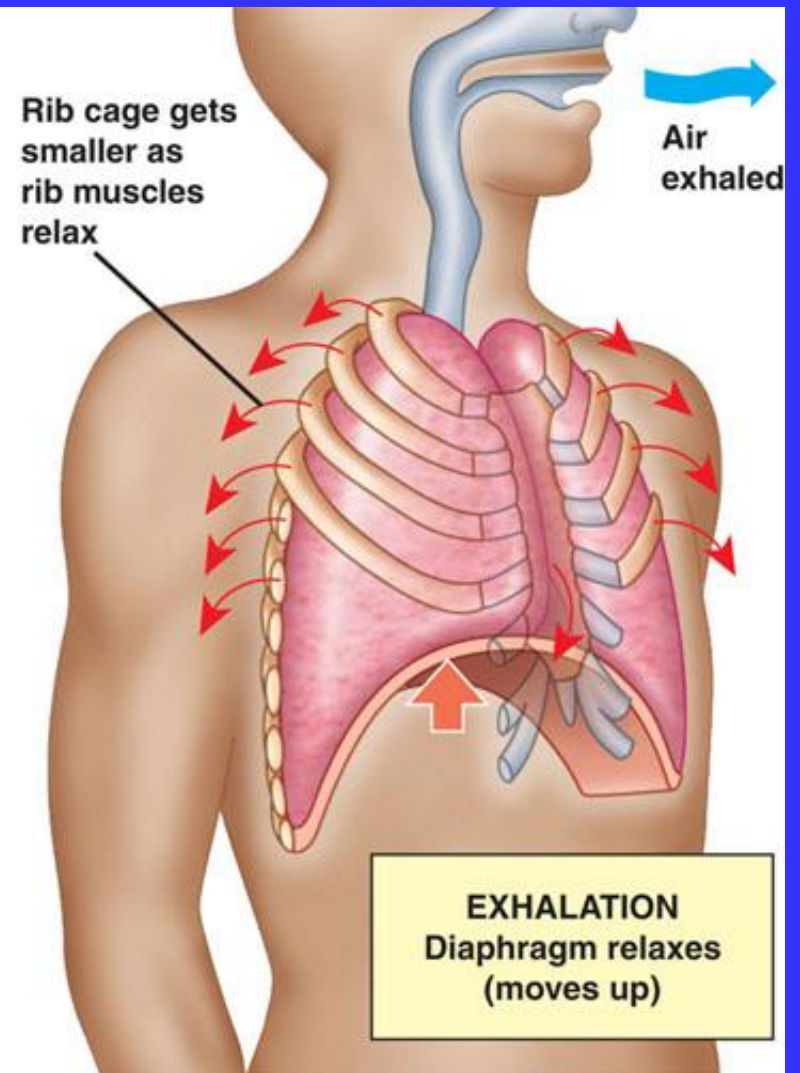
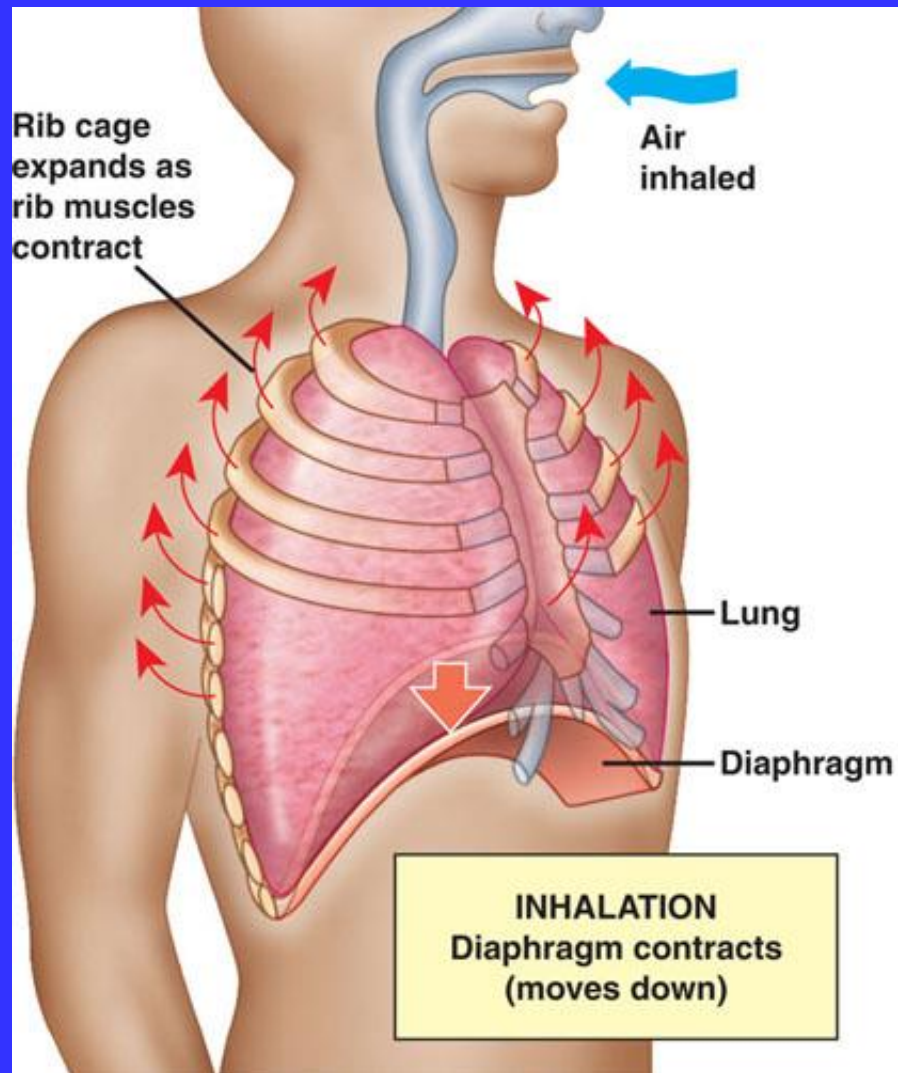
CADIMARE

SAGRA DEL MUSCOLO



DIAPHRAGM





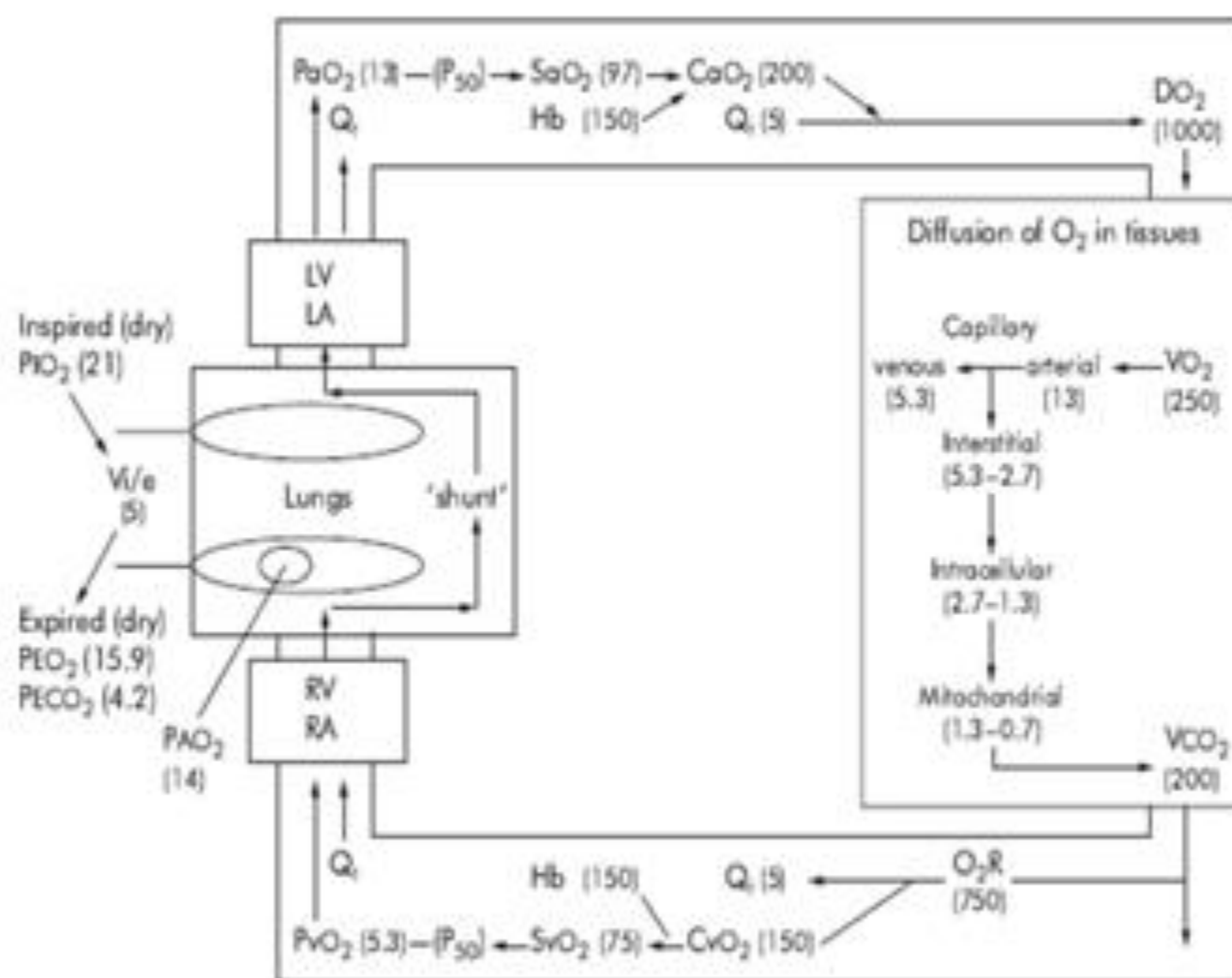


Figure 1 Oxygen transport from atmosphere to mitochondria. Values in parentheses for a normal 75 kg individual (BSA 1.7 m²) breathing air (F_{iO_2} 0.21) at standard atmospheric pressure (P_a 101 kPa). Partial pressures of O_2 and CO_2 (P_{O_2} , P_{CO_2}) in kPa; saturation in %; contents [CaO_2 , CvO_2] in ml/l; Hb in g/l; blood/gas flows (Q_t , V_i/e) in l/min. P_{50} = position of oxygen haemoglobin dissociation curve; it is P_{O_2} at which 50% of haemoglobin is saturated (normally 3.5 kPa). DO_2 = oxygen delivery; VO_2 = oxygen consumption, VCO_2 = carbon dioxide production; PiO_2 , PEO_2 = inspired and mixed expired P_{O_2} ; $PECO_2$ = mixed expired P_{CO_2} ; PAO_2 = alveolar P_{O_2} .

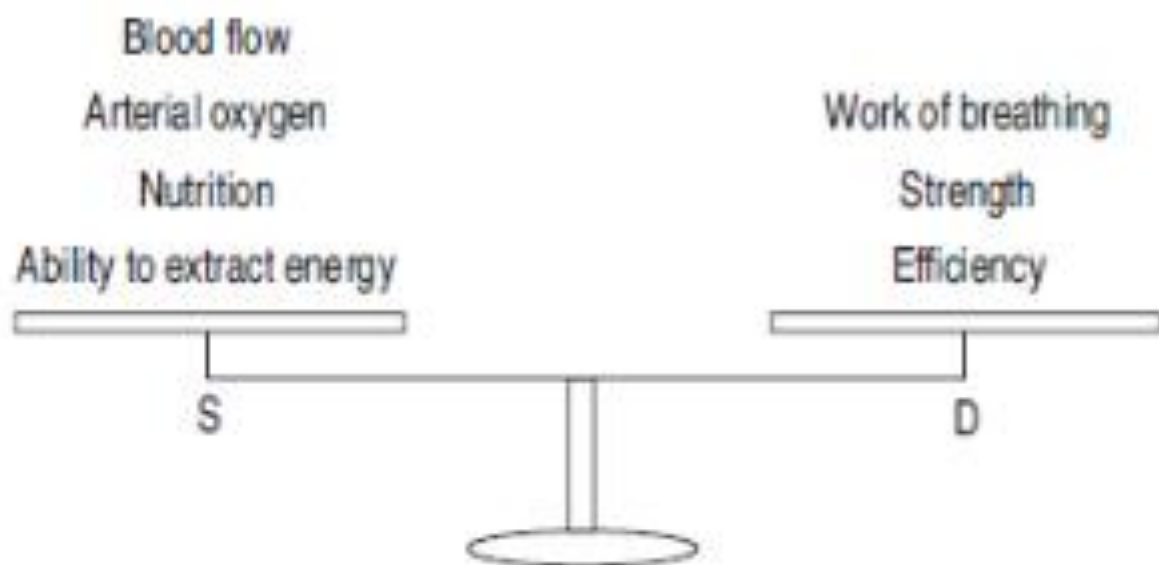


Fig. 3. – Respiratory muscle endurance is determined by the balance between energy supplies (S) and demands (D). Normally, the supplies meet the demands and a large reserve exists. Whenever this balance weighs in favour of demands, the respiratory muscles ultimately become fatigued, leading to inability to sustain spontaneous breathing.

Tension–Time index for the diaphragm muscle (TTdi)

TI/TTOT: *tempo*



Pdi/Pdi max: *forza*





troppo a lungo...



troppo pesante...

$$TTdi \geq 0.015$$



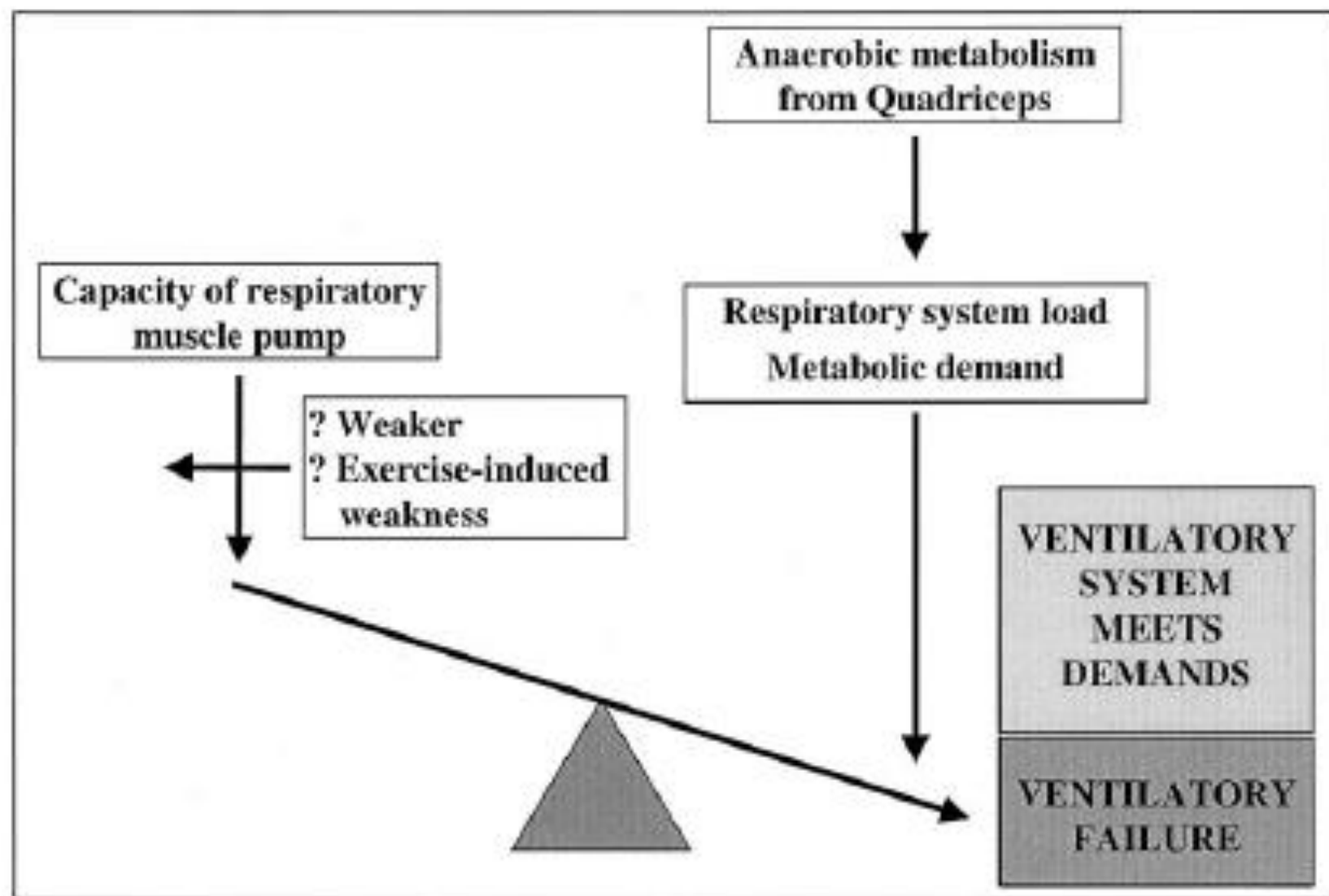


FIGURE 1. Schematic illustration of the effect of load and capacity on the respiratory muscle pump. If the quadriceps muscles metabolize anaerobically, the increased level of CO_2 needs to be cleared by the ventilatory system, imposing an additional load.

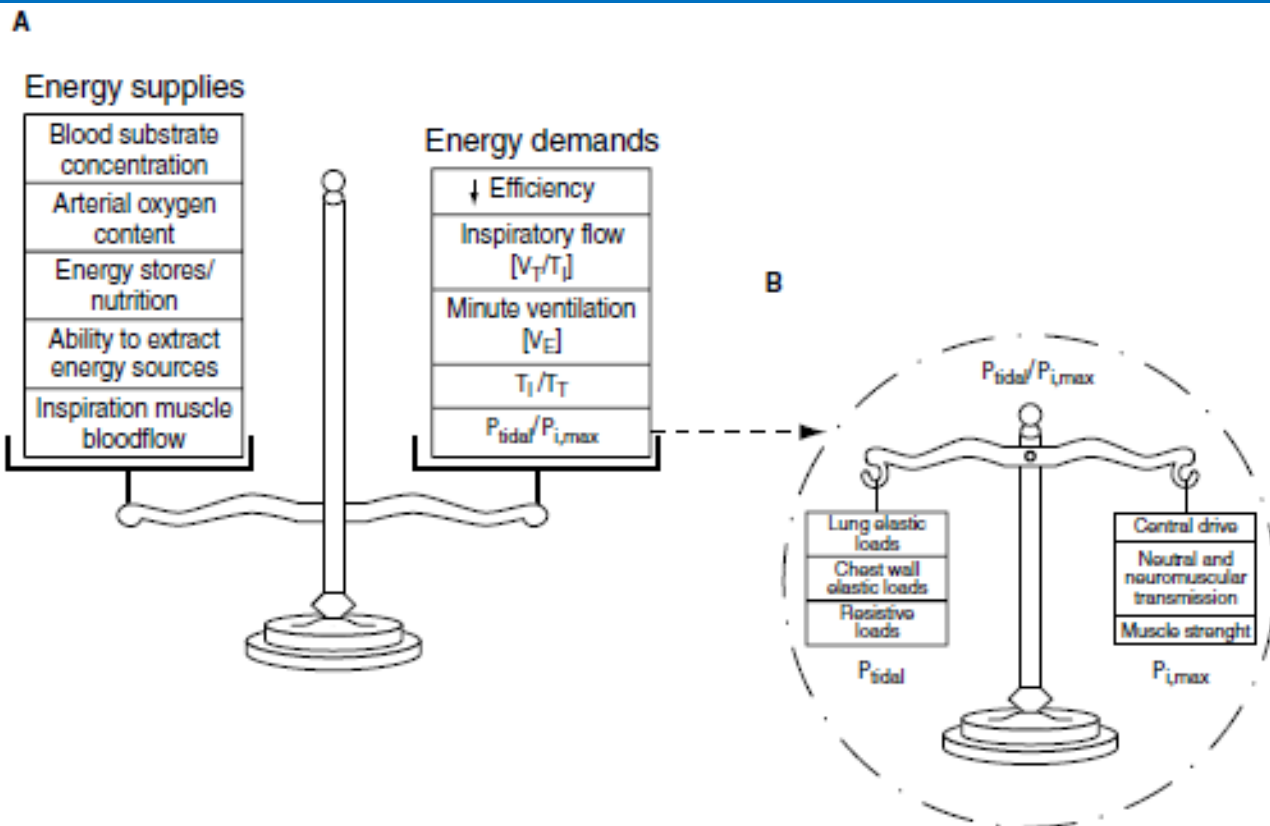


FIGURE 24-10 The various determinants of energy supply, energy demand, and neuromuscular competence are schematically represented. Respiratory muscle endurance is determined by the balance between energy supplies and demands (A). Normally, the supplies meet the demands and a large reserve exists. Whenever this balance is in favor of demands, the respiratory muscles ultimately become fatigued. The $P_{\text{tidal}}/P_{i,\text{max}}$ ratio is one of the determinants of energy demands, which are shown in B as a balance between the load per tidal breath (P_{tidal}) and the neuromuscular competence of the ventilatory pump ($P_{i,\text{max}}$).

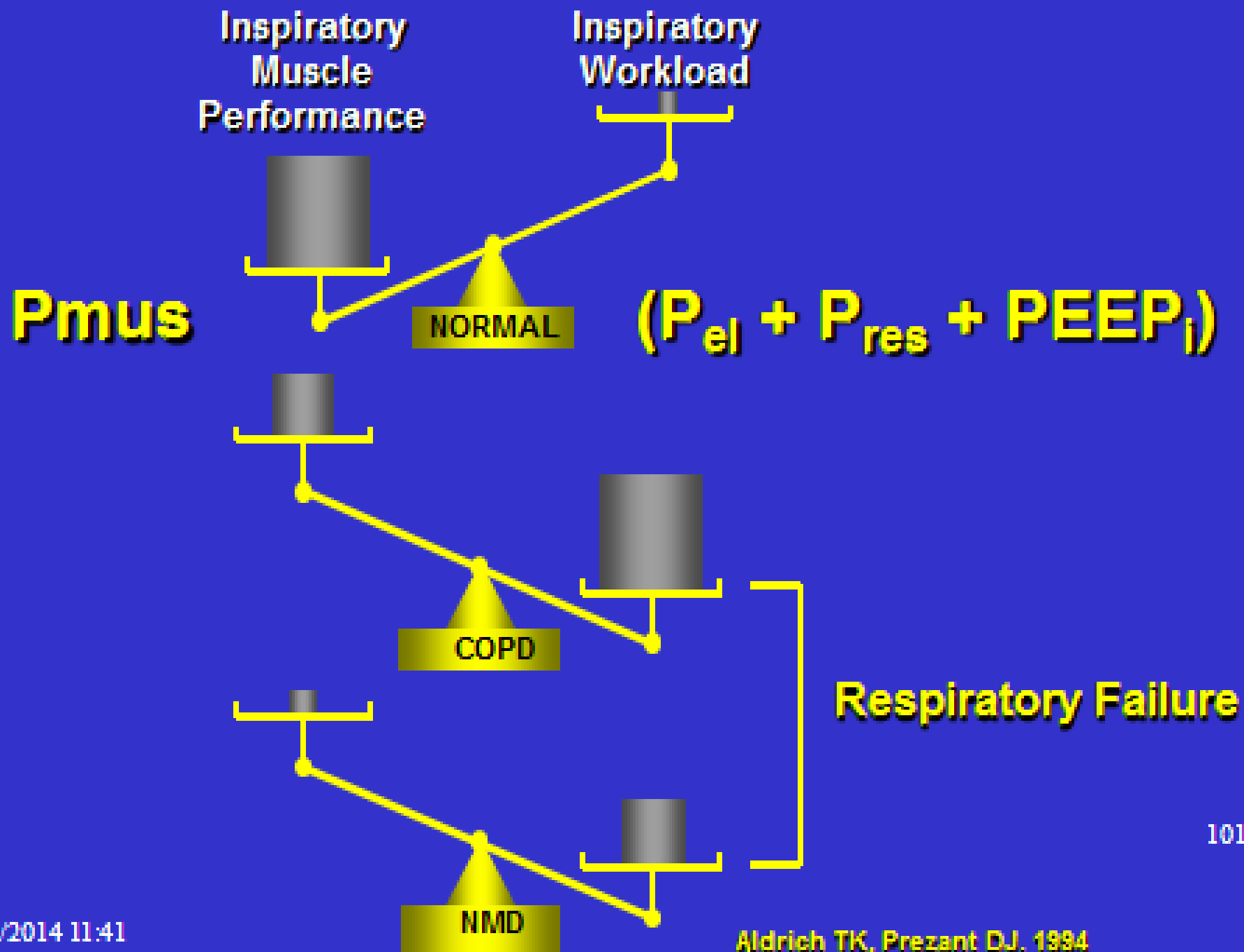
INSUFFICIENZA VENTILATORIA

1. DEBOLEZZA

dei muscoli respiratori

2. AUMENTATO CARICO

dei muscoli respiratori





CESARE PAVESE

LAVORARE STANCA

NUOVA EDIZIONE AUMENTATA



EINAUDI

Fatigue

- Loss of capability to generate force and/or the velocity of contraction in response to a load
- Recovery during rest

Fatigue

- Central fatigue
- Peripheral or contractile fatigue

Peripheral fatigue

- High frequency (transmission failure): resolves quickly
- Low frequency (impaired excitation-contraction coupling: recovery takes 24 h

Fatigue

Respiratory load vs time

short lasting (phosphate, failure of electrical potential to propagate, acidosis)

long lasting (development and recovery from muscle injury)

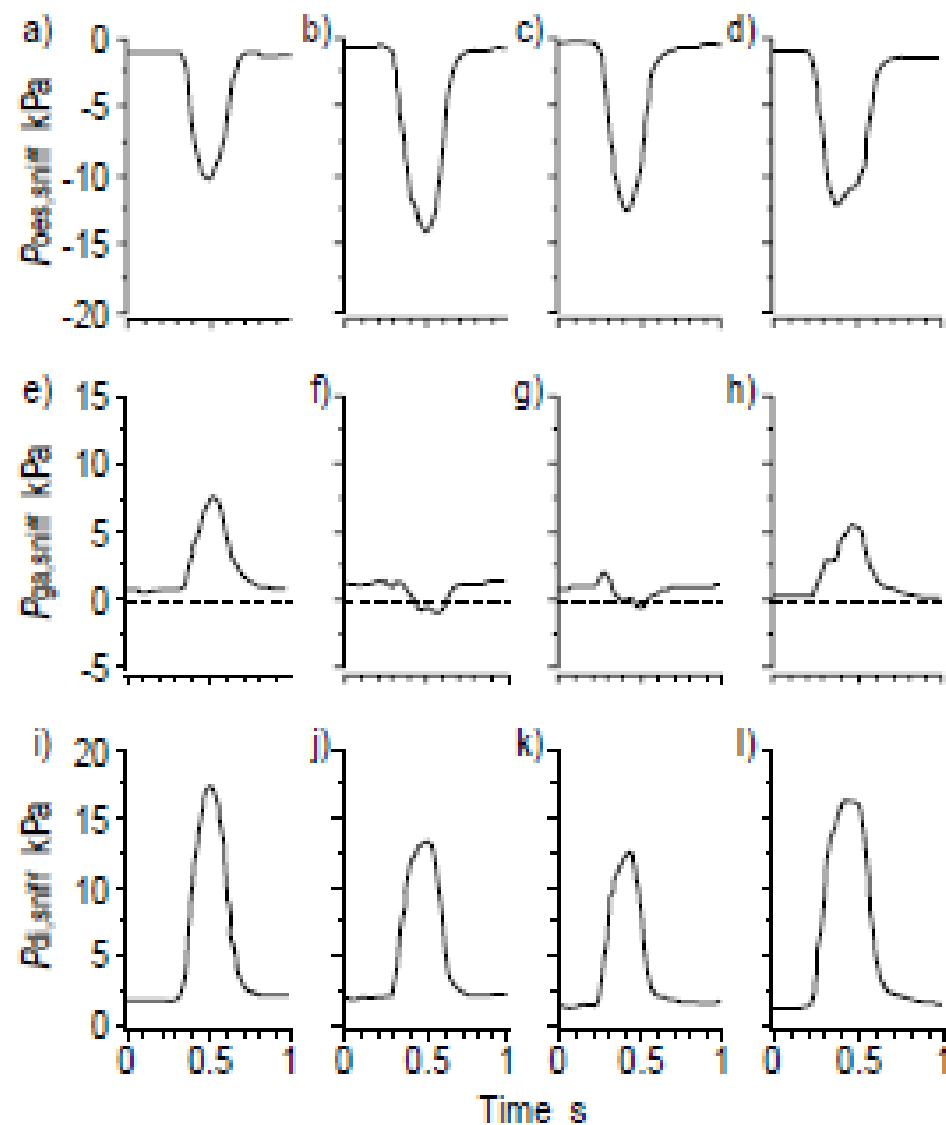


Fig. 1. – Representative recordings of maximal inspiratory pressures measured with the sniff manoeuvre in subject 6 at SL. a-d) maximal inspiratory oesophageal ($P_{oes,sniff}$), e-h) gastric ($P_{ga,sniff}$) and i-l) transdiaphragmatic ($P_{di,sniff}$) pressures, measured at baseline (a, e, i), maximal exercise (b, f, j), and at the 1st min (c, g, k) and 60th min of recovery (d, h, l).

RESPIRATORY MUSCLE METABOREFLEX

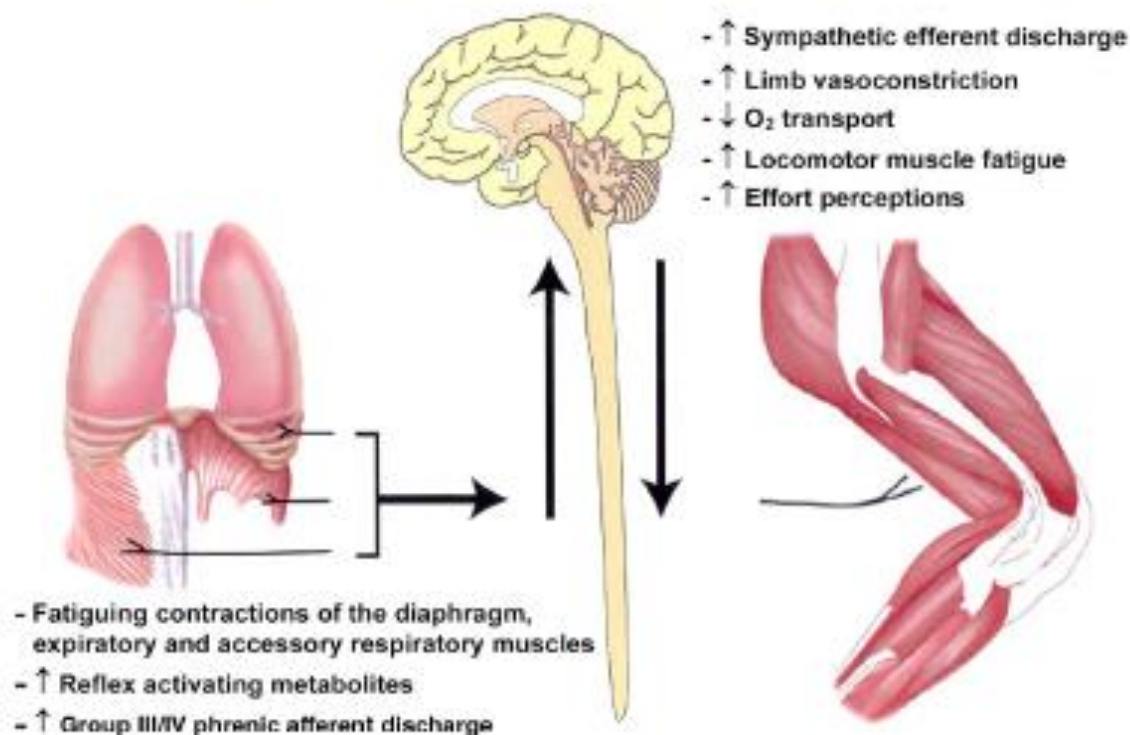
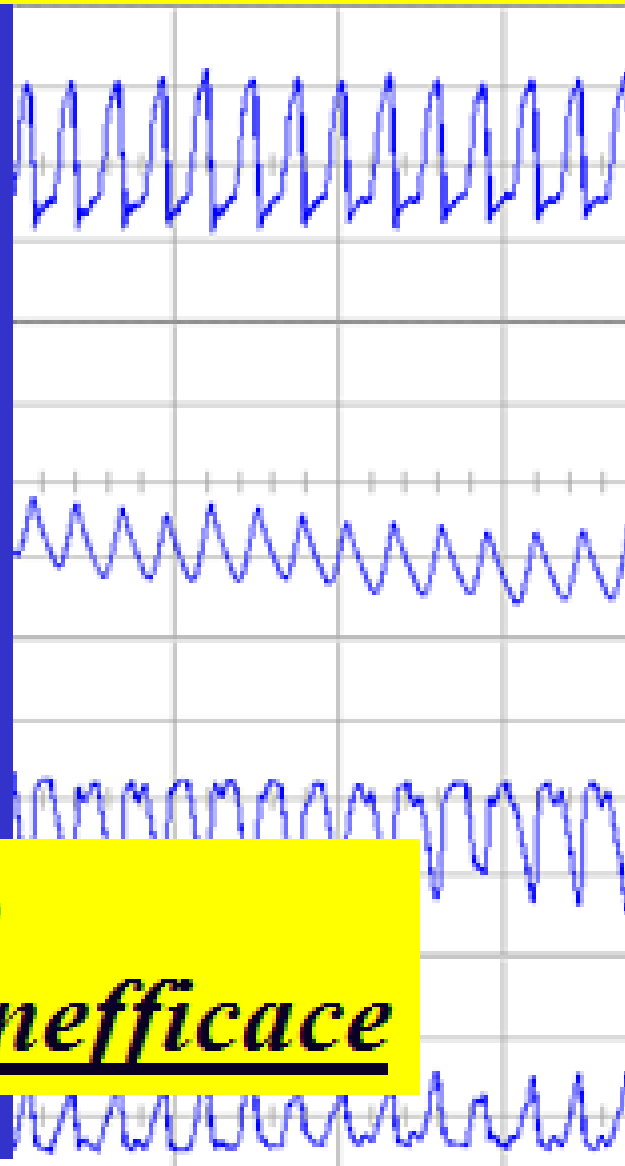


Fig. 2. Schematic of the proposed respiratory muscle metaboreflex and its effects. The metaboreflex is initiated by fatigue of the respiratory muscles, mediated supraspinally via group III/IV afferents, leading to sympathetically mediated vasoconstriction of limb locomotor muscle vasculature, exacerbating peripheral fatigue of working limb muscles and (via feedback) intensifying effort perceptions, thereby contributing to limitation of heavy-intensity endurance exercise performance. [Adapted from Dempsey et al. (21).]

Fatica Muscolare e Ipercapnia

- Processo dinamico
- Interazione tra
 - Centri del Respiro
 - Propagazione dell'impulso
 - Interazione eccitazione e contrazione fibrocellula
 - Deplezione ed accumulo di metaboliti, sostanze ad alto contenuto energetico
 - Riflessi che modulano

→ *RAPID SHALLOW BREATHING*



ovvero

Ventilazione Inefficace

→ *pH acido!*

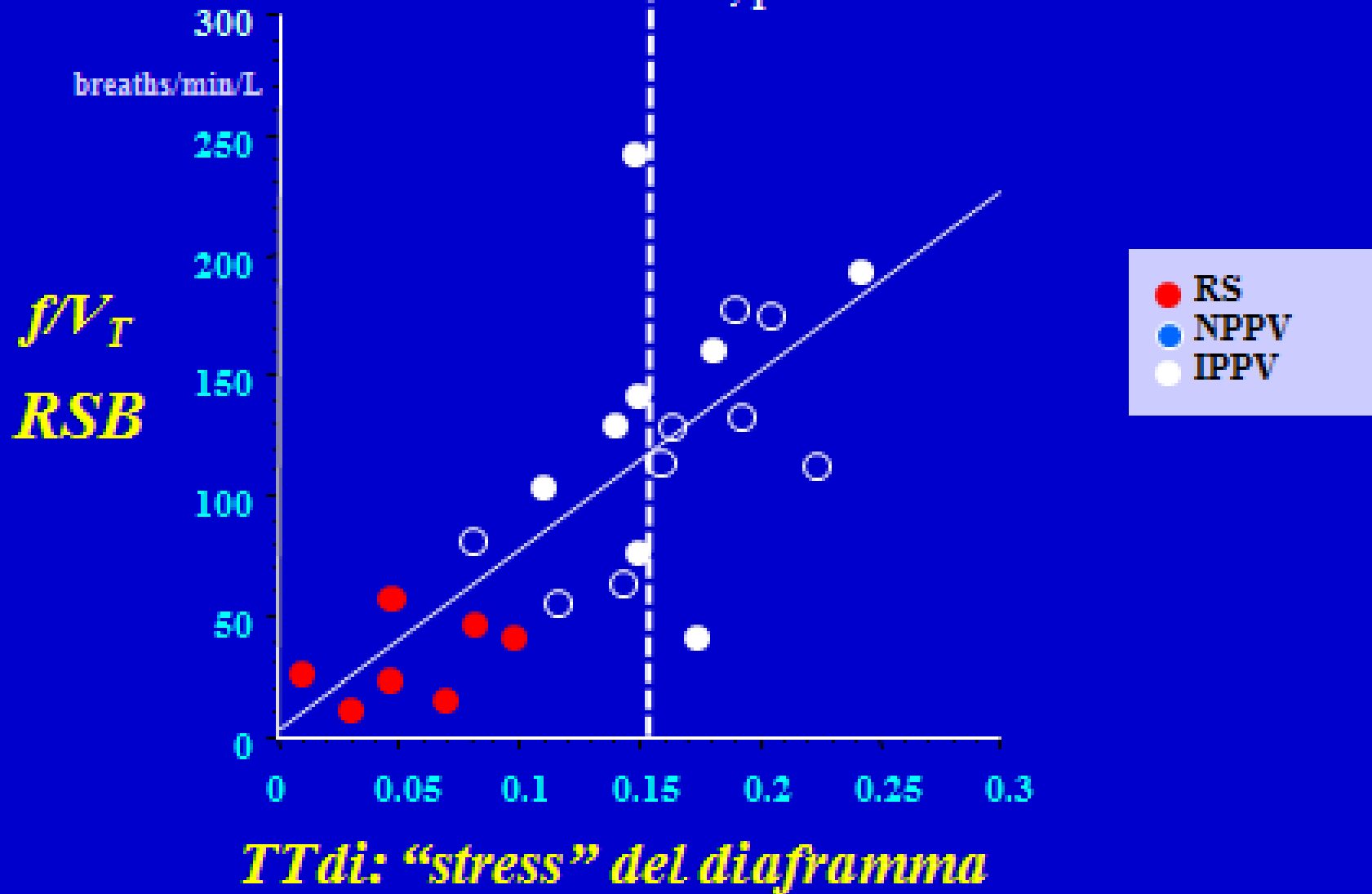
75

10 s



“Well, it’s not a good sign, that’s for sure ...”

$\text{Rho} = 0.756, p < 0.05$



E' il carico che ci rovina!





BPCO



...a lungo rimane

ACPE

...subito e bene



1) Due situazioni (modelli)

BPCO

ACPE

→ lenta reversibilità

→ rapida reversibilità

2) Recupero dalla fatica



Recupero dalla fatica

- Evidenza sperimentale
 - Il muscolo diaframma portato oltre la soglia della fatica recupera significativamente le proprie prestazioni dopo circa 60 minuti di riposo

Recovery of the diaphragm muscle

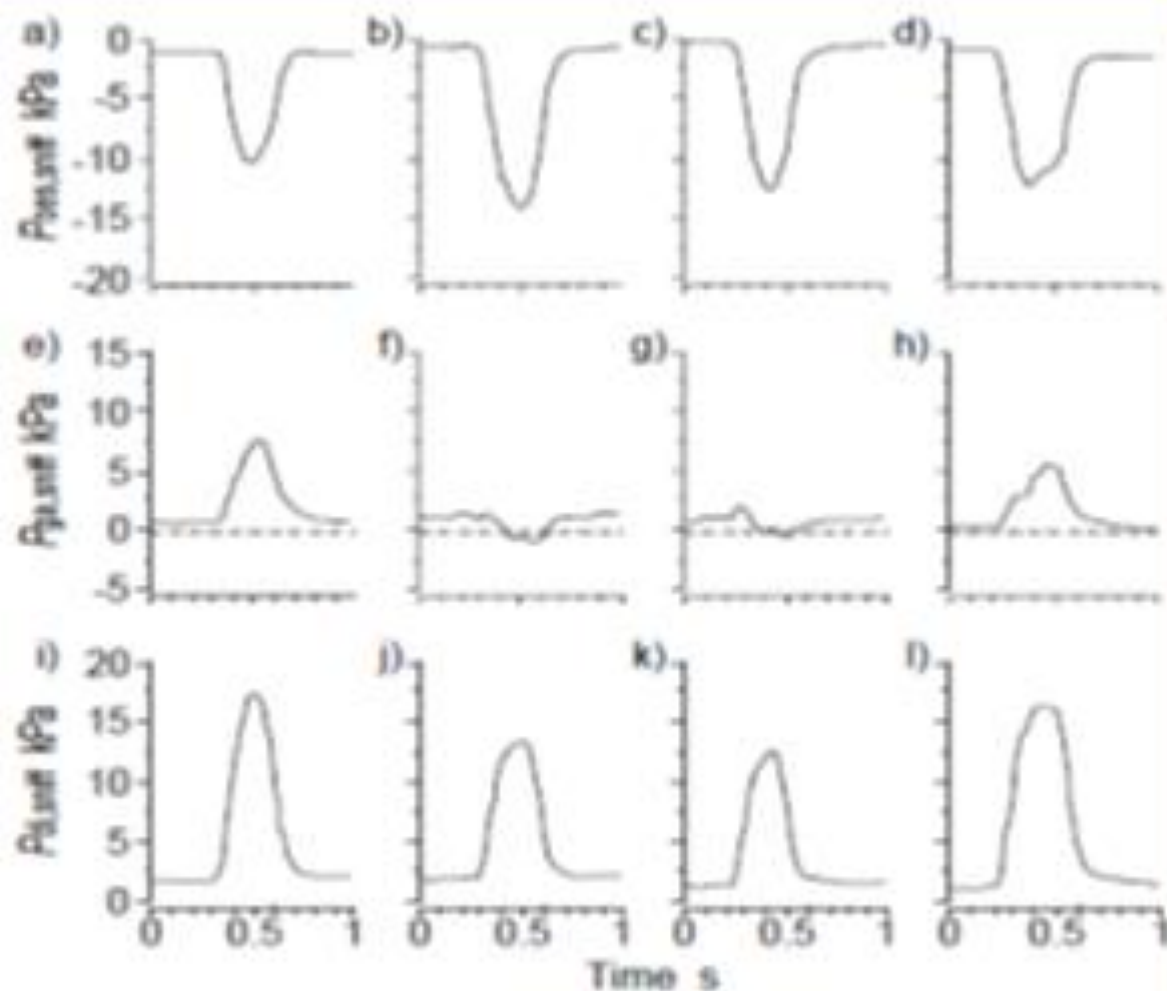


Fig. 1. – Representative recordings of maximal inspiratory pressures measured with the sniff manoeuvre in subject 6 at SL. a-d) maximal inspiratory oesophageal ($P_{oes,inf}$), e-h) gastric ($P_{ga,inf}$) and i-l) transdiaphragmatic ($P_{di,inf}$) pressures, measured at baseline (a, e, i), maximal exercise (b, f, j), and at the 1st min (c, g, k) and 60th min of recovery (d, h, l).

ACPE

CPAP

↑ i termini destra di
equazione di moto
(ERS e R_{tot})

Non agisce su P_{mus}

Ma ↓ il carico → "cura"

NPPV

↑ anche P_{mus}
(supplemento Insp.)

$$P_{mus} = V_T \cdot E_{RS} + V' \cdot R_{tot} + PEEP_i$$

BPCO

CPAP

Compensa solo PEEPi, ma
non $\uparrow$ Ventilazione

Non "cura"

NPPV

Supporta in modo
completo la Ventilazione

$$P_{mus} = V_T \cdot E_{RS} + V' \cdot R_{tot} + PEEPi$$

Reversibilità → miglioramento del difetto

ACPE

Molto - Rapido

BPCO

Parziale - Lento

$$P_{mus} = V_T \cdot E_{RS} + V' \cdot R_{tot} + PEEP_i$$

CPAP "curativa"

ACPE in Acidosi Respiratoria Acuta

- Compensa l'aumento del carico elastico e lo riduce
- Migliora l'apporto di O₂ ai muscoli respiratori

Unitamente a

- Rapida reversibilità del carico elastico
(terapia medica + CPAP stessa)
- Recupero dalla fatica muscolare



CPAP "curativa"

L'efficacia della CPAP nel trattamento dell'ACPE in acidosi respiratoria acuta è dovuta alla fisiopatologia di quest'ultimo (incremento del carico elastico respiratorio con sua rapida reversibilità mediante la terapia medica, effetto per così dire "rapidamente curativo" della pressione positiva applicata alle vie aeree), unitamente alla rapida capacità di recupero dei muscoli respiratori dalla fatica.

ACPE vs BPCO

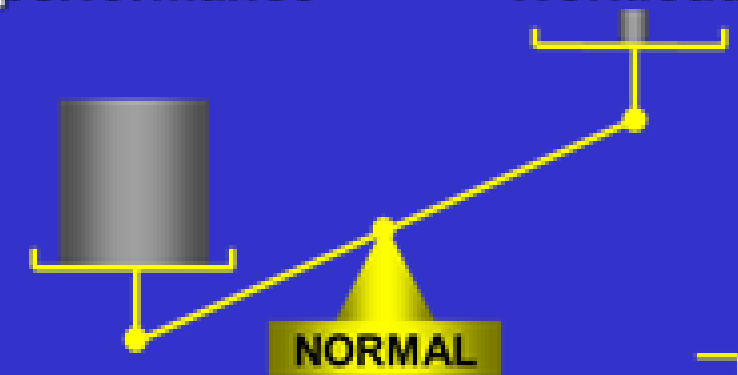
- Il difetto funzionale dell'APCE è rapidamente reversibile. La CPAP o NPPV, più la terapia medica, consentono un veloce e spesso sorprendente miglioramento del paziente;
- Il difetto funzionale della BPCO riacutizzata è solo parzialmente reversibile (l'incremento delle resistenze respiratorie e l'iperinflazione dinamica sono presenti anche nei periodi di stabilità clinica) ed inoltre il miglioramento si verifica molto più lentamente che nel caso dell'APCE: richiede giorni, piuttosto che poche ore;

Fatica Muscolare ed Ipercapnia

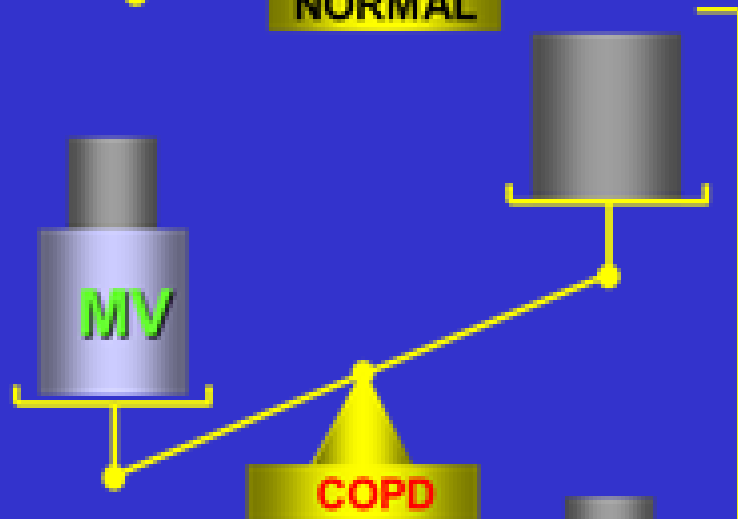
La fatica muscolare è verosimilmente il risultato di un processo dinamico. A questo partecipano meccanismi che interagiscono tra di loro e coinvolgono l'attività dei centri che regolano il respiro nel sistema nervoso centrale, la propagazione dell'impulso nervoso in periferia, l'interazione tra eccitazione della fibrocellula muscolare e sua contrazione, la deplezione o l'accumulo di metaboliti e di sostanze ad alto contenuto energetico ed infine i riflessi che modulano l'interazione tra tutte le componenti.

Inspiratory muscle
performance

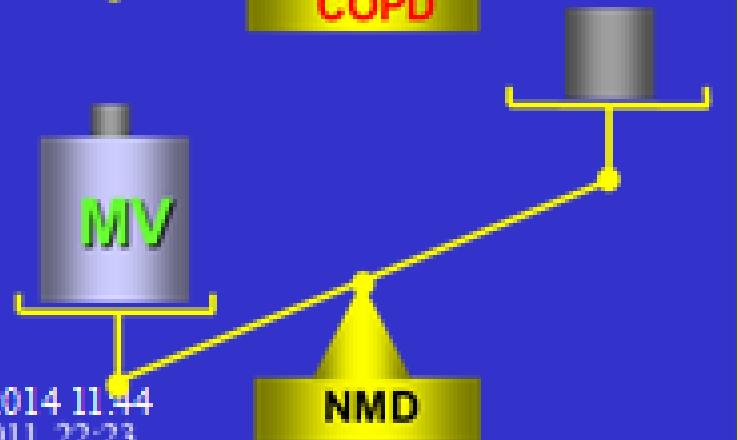
Inspiratory
Workload



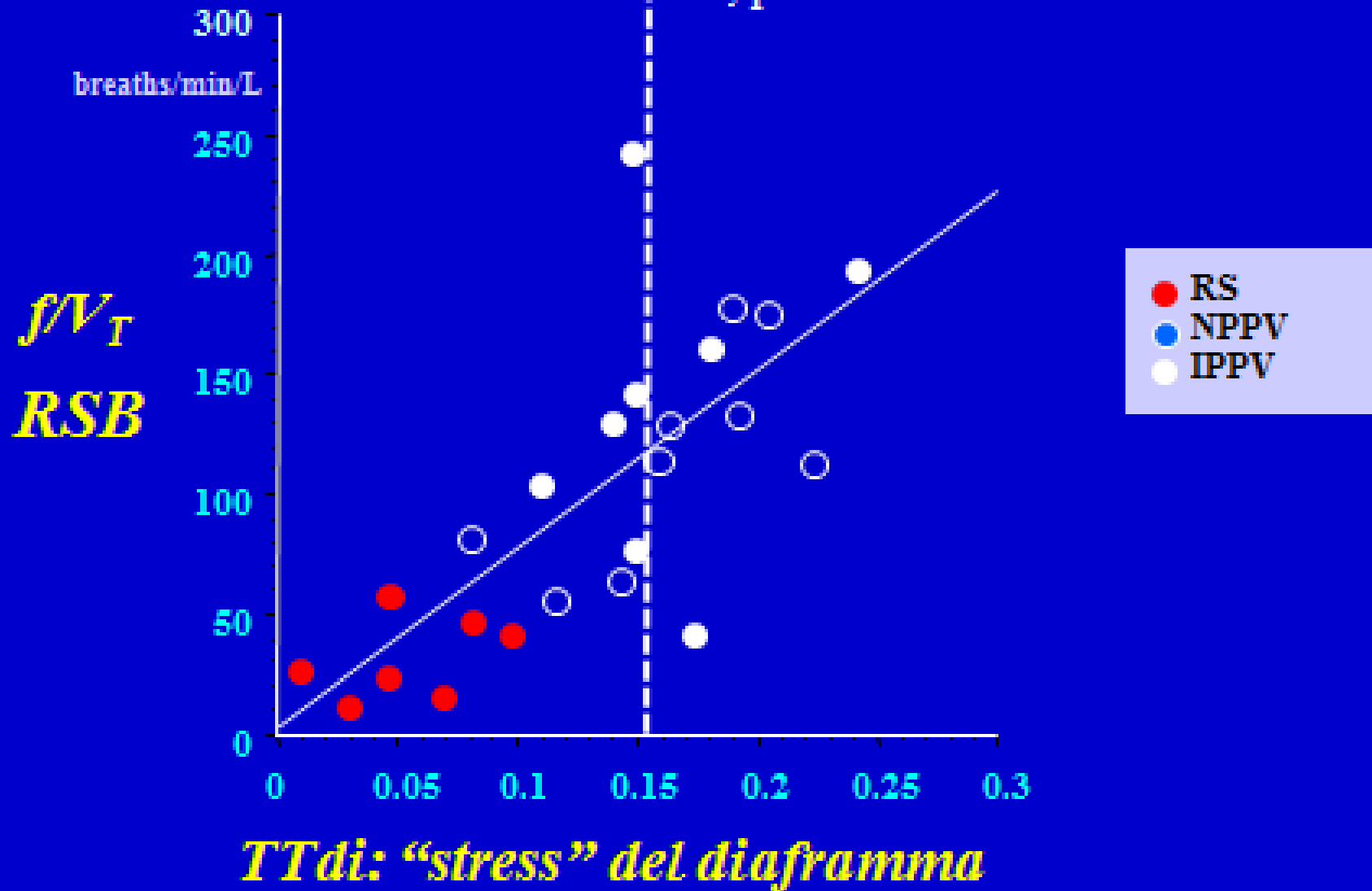
$$P_{\text{mus}} = P_{\text{el}} + P_{\text{res}} + PEEP_i$$



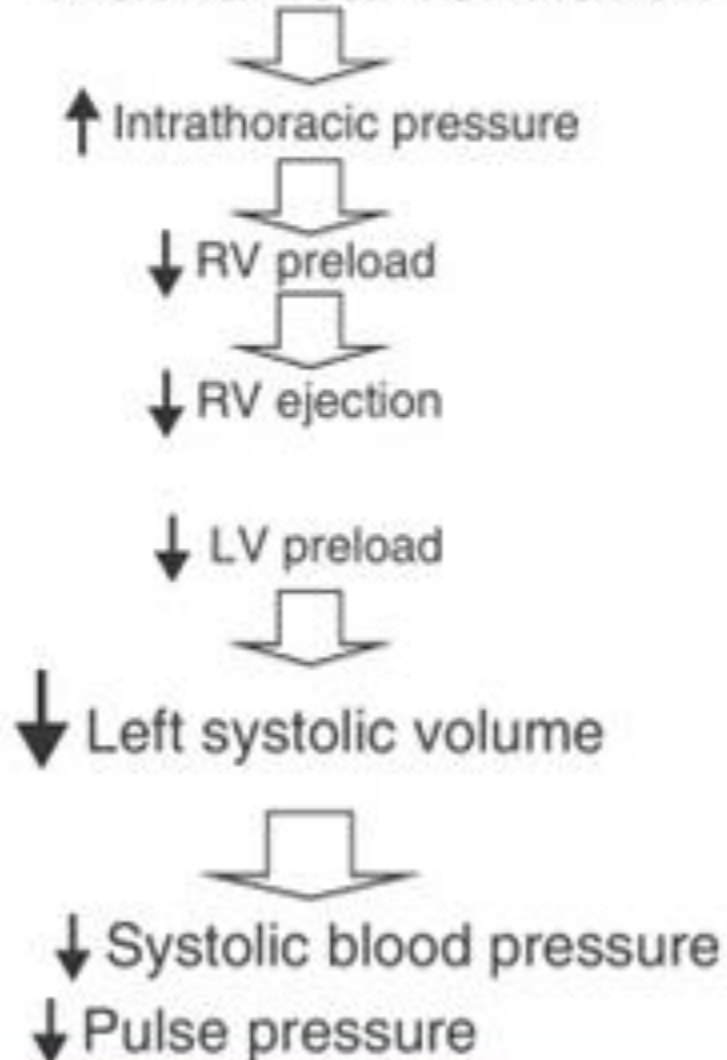
$$P_{\text{mus}} + P_{\text{aw}} = P_{\text{el}} + P_{\text{res}} + PEEP_i$$



$\text{Rho} = 0.756, p < 0.05$



Mechanical ventilation



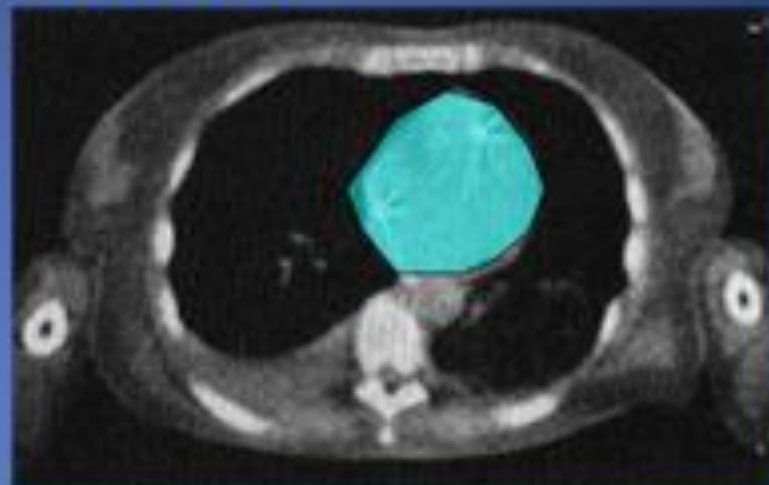
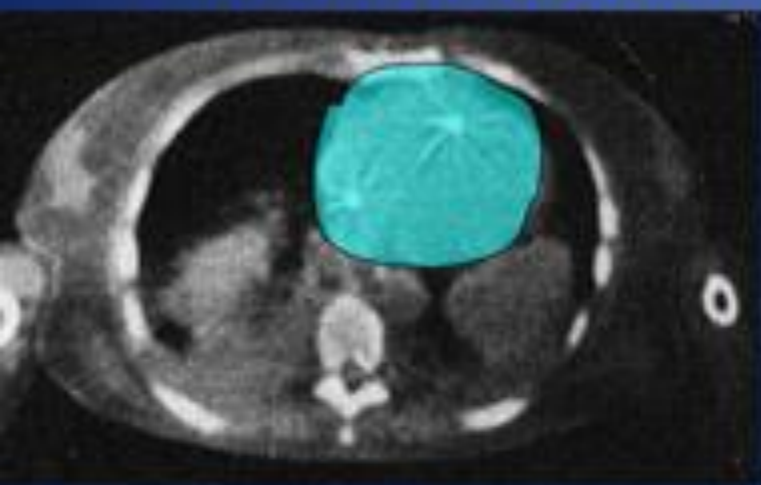
Preload and Afterload

Preload:
volume
entering
ventricles



Afterload:
resistance left
ventricle must
overcome to
circulate blood

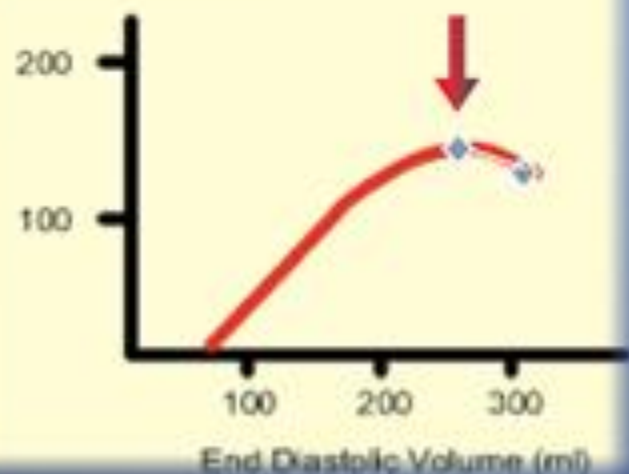
PEEP & heart in ACPE



ZEEP

PEEP

Stroke Volume (ml)



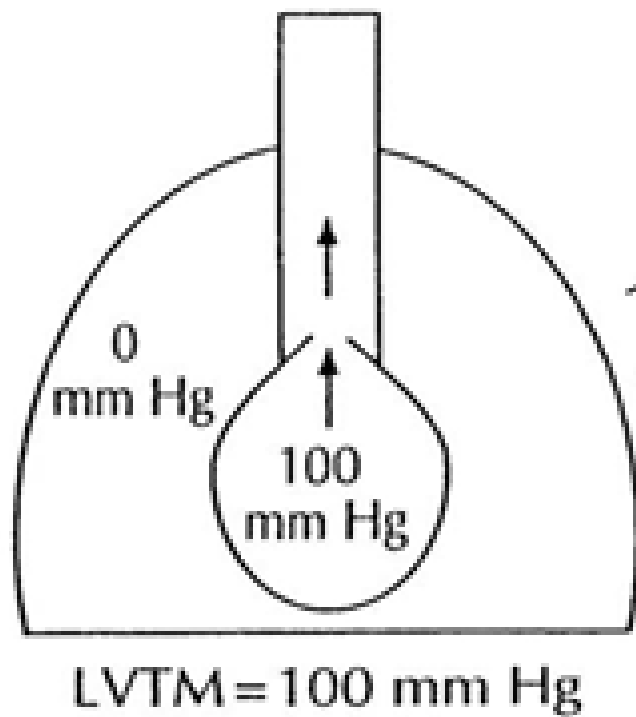
VENOUS
RETURN



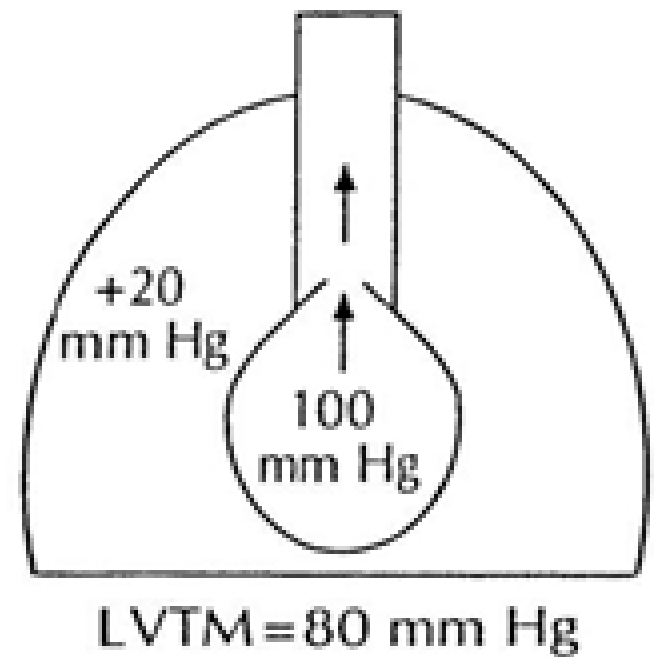
PRELOAD



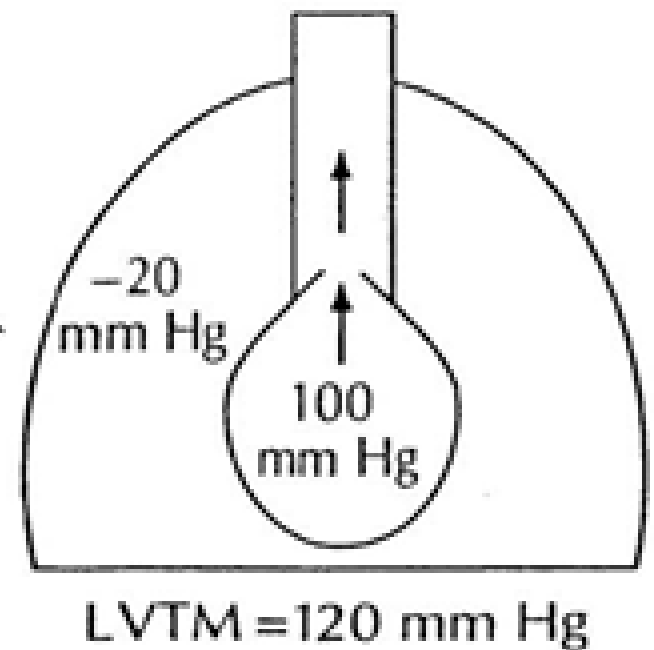
VENTRICULAR
PERFORMANCE



Increased
ITP



Decreased
ITP



Baseline

10 cm H₂O

CPAP

NORMAL

INSPIRATION

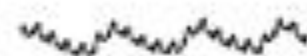
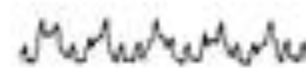
-20

 P_{es} (cm H₂O)

+20

EXPIRATION

ECG



CHF

INSPIRATION

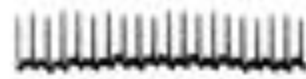
-20

 P_{es} (cm H₂O)

+20

EXPIRATION

ECG



15 seconds