LINET

Continuous, Individualized Ventilation Care

By Platform Base Tilt and Electric Impedance Tomography



Multicare X & Multicare

Open Lungs Carefuly and Keep It Open Pre-Proning and Pre-Recruitment Maneuver Care

ALT – EIT For patient safety and caregiver confidence

ALT-EIT helps improve medical care in mechanically ventilated patients.

Typically:



ventilation distribution and enhances lung opening.

ALT (Automatic Lateral Therapy)

An interventional tool. Lateral tilting significantly influences the distribution of pleural and transpulmonary pressure. Lateral tilt with adequate PEEP can control ventilation distribution (see later). ALT can also trigger lung opening at lower pressures compared to current care (0)

EIT (Electrical Impedance Tomography)

A monitoring tool that provides continuous real-time visualization of patients' mechanical ventilation. This is crucial in guiding ALT and ventilator setting.

ALT guided by EIT

Allows precise ventilation management that is:



Invasive Mechanical Ventilation (IMV) in the USA

IMV represent high morbidity and mortality cohort of patients that are associated with significant cost to healthcare system.

310,9 cases 20 - 40% of all ICU per 100.000 adults/in 2009 received IMV³ admission require IMV² \$49.258 \$600 - 1500 Cost per patient recieving mechanical Hospital cost increment by one IMV day⁴ ventilation¹ \$47.165 \$ 2.093 Cost per patient recieving mechanical Cost saving per patient after ventilation with CLRT¹ implementation of CLRT1

Scope

ALT – EIT Lung Opening In adequate PEEP



Initial status. Impedance (that reflects aeration) of each lung is provided in a separate graph for clarity – these values may overlap. The oscilation is tidal volume. Upper lung (left) gains volume due to increased P_{TP}. *Adequate PEEP* is necessary to prevent lower lung from derecruitment.

After the return to lung may lose so is still recruited re status. Red arrow volume gain.



v represents

to increased PTP. Blue arrow represents volume gain of the right lung relative to initial status. Red and blue arrows represent volume gain.

Rotation matters – Application of ALT

EIT (Electric Impedance Tomography)





32-electrode belt is placed circumferentially around. The thorax Electrical current (~5-10mA 30V) is injected through a pair of electrodes and chest impedance is measured by all remaining ones. This is repeated (at 50Hz) for all pairs of electrodes to generate one EIT image.

EIT is contraindicated in pacemaker/ICD.



In an analogous principle to CT, thoracic impedance map is generated.

(This CT presents atalectasis in the left lung).



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ναλαλα Γ

mp. (AIR)

In EIT image, the lighter the color the higher the impedance, hence more air.

(This EIT presents less air in the left lung, that may reflect atalectasis).

For any chosen region, the impedance can be displayed graphically over time (Here R and L lung, R having more air).

ALT (Automatic Lateral Therapy)

Time



Method of patient lateral tilt developed based on experience with CLRT.

Bed platform based patient rotation in maximal angle of 60° (30°L/30°R).

Safe patient stabilization system and stabile ventilation circuit's fixation.

Tilt Physiology









Due to gravity, vertical gradient of interstitial pressure exists, specifically in oedematous lungs.

Consequently, the alveoli in the lower (depenendent) regions are less distended than ventral ones and may even collapse. On contrary the upper (nondependent) regions may be overdistended.

In Lateral tilt the same principles apply. Hence the *upper* lung tends to be *more distended*. (illustrated schematically and in EIT image) This distending pressure can serve as an opening maneuver. However, *adequate PEEP must be set* to prevent lower lung from collapse.

NOTE

Increased distension does not necessarily implicate increased ventilation. With Increasing distension (i.e. P_{TP} – trans-pulmonary pressure) compliance and thus regional ventilation decrease. Ultimate example is over-distesnion with maximal local aeration but almost no local ventilation (red trace "UP" in the graph).



Comprehensive Individualized Care

Respiratory failure is always challenging and requires systemic individualized approach to each patient. Precise differential diagnostics usually combines with several therapeutic interventions. The combination of lateral lilt and EIT method can only be effective if it is a component of such complete respiratory care.



References

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ALT guided by EIT



enhances lung opening.



LINET, spol. s r.o. Želevčice 5 | 274 01 Slaný | Czech Repblic tel.: +420 312 576 400 | fax: +420 312 522 668 | e-mail: info@linet.com | www.linet.com



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