



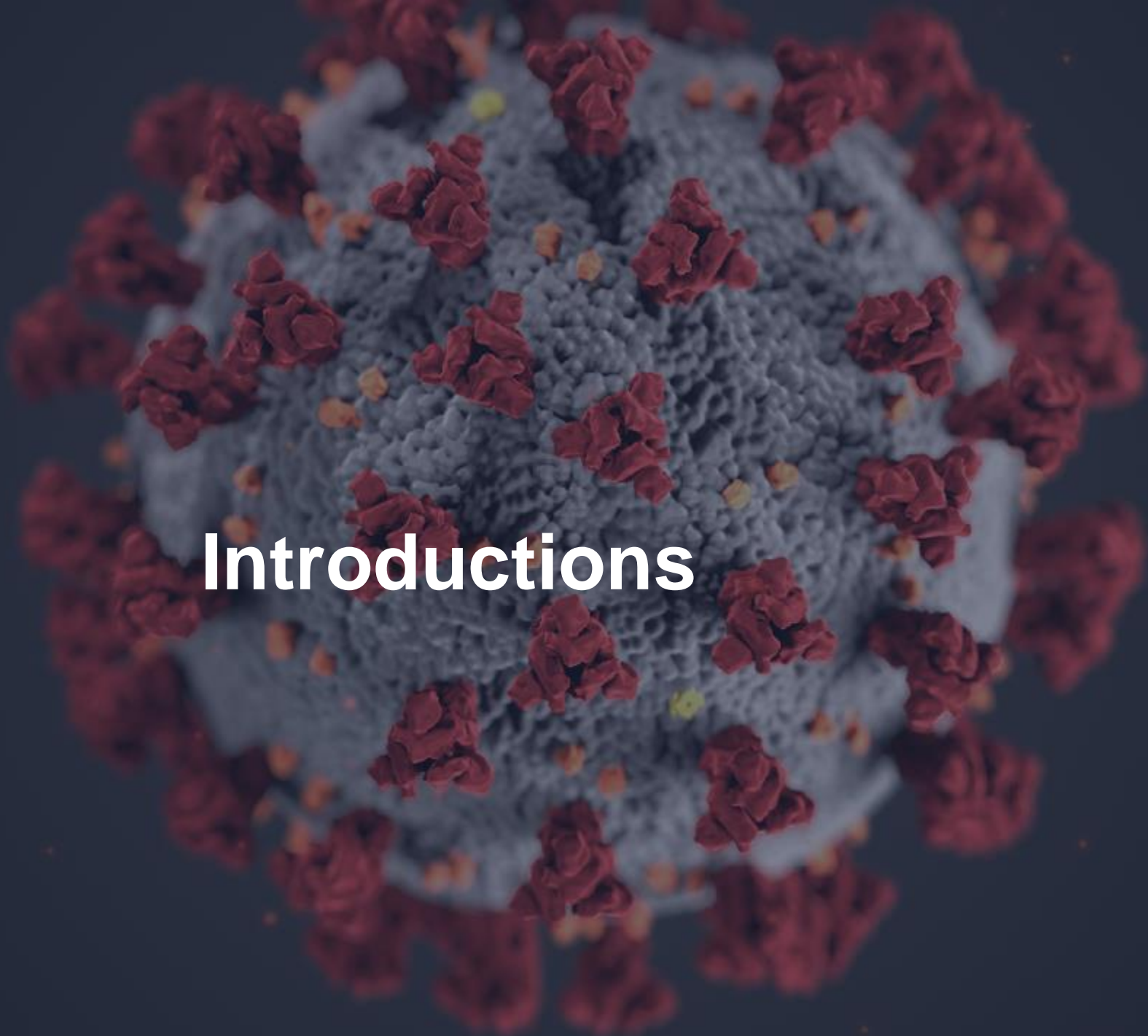
Empowering hospitalists.
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Rapid Clinical Updates: COVID-19, Critical Care Management

Moderated by Jagriti Chadha, MD, FHM
Sarina Sahetya, MD, M.H.S. | Eric Siegal, MD, FHM, SFHM
November 5, 2 PM Eastern

Opening Survey Questions

- Do you deal with ICU/Critical Care COVID patients and/or Step Down Unit COVID patients?
- Do you have an ICU protocol for COVID?
- Has your practice regarding intubating COVID 19 patients in respiratory distress changed in the past few months?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No



Introductions

Jagriti Chadha, MD, FHM



- Associate Professor at University of Kentucky, Division of Hospital Medicine
- Medical Director, Physician Development Hospital Medicine
- SHM Education Committee member
- SHM SPARK 3 section editor for gastroenterology/hepatology and hematology/oncology
- Interests in education, faculty development and perioperative medicine



COVID-19 Rapid Clinical Updates Task Force



Agenda

1. Introduction and Overview
2. Case Reviews
3. Key Takeaways in Critical Care Management of COVID-19
4. Audience Questions and Discussion



Presentation Time Frame

- **First speaker: Sarina Sahetya, 15 minutes**
- **Questions: 5 minutes**
- **Second speaker: Eric Siegal, 15 minutes**
- **Questions: 5 minutes**
- **Questions & Discussion: 15 minutes**

Learning Objectives:

- Analyze the best practices regarding NMB use in critically ill COVID-19 patients.
- Determine best practices in ventilator management of critically ill COVID-19 patients.
- Differentiate between management of ARDS and CARDS in critically ill COVID patients.
- Recognize appropriate strategy and timing for intubating critically ill COVID patients.

Eric M. Siegal, MD, SFHM, FCCM

- Intensivist, Advocate/Aurora Health, Milwaukee, WI
- Adjunct Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health
- SHM Board of Directors 2010-2013
- Course director: SHM “Critical Care for the Hospitalist” series
- SCCM: “Critical Care Essentials for the Non-Intensivist” Task Force
- No relevant disclosures



Case Presentation

A 57 yo man presents with fever, cough, myalgias and diarrhea for 8 days, and increasing dyspnea for 2 days. He tested positive for SARS-CoV2 four days ago.

- **PMHx: HTN, DM II, dyslipidemia, morbid obesity (BMI 38)**
- **HR 110, BP 138/94, RR 24, SpO2 70% on room air, 92% with NRB mask**
- **Patient states that he feels better with the O2 and is not particularly short of breath**
- **Awake, alert, breathing comfortably. Able to speak in full sentences.**
- **ABG on 15 L NRB mask: pH 7.45 / PaCO2 32 / PaO2 75**
- **CXR: patchy opacification in both lungs**

True or False?

This patient meets criteria for severe ARDS

Which Statement is True?

- A. Early intubation and ARDSNet mechanical ventilation will improve this patient's likelihood of survival.
- B. Conservative management with non-invasive ventilation will improve this patient's likelihood of survival.
- C. Beats me. I'm calling my intensivist and letting him/her figure it out.



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COVID-19 ARDS (CARDS)

ARDS vs. CARDS

ARDS

- Final pathway of many insults
- Impaired gas exchange
- Stiff
- Dec
- PEE
- Patients look terrible

CARDS

- Severe hypoxemia
 - Seemingly normal respiratory mechanics
 - Patients look amazingly comfortable
- (initially)
like ARDS

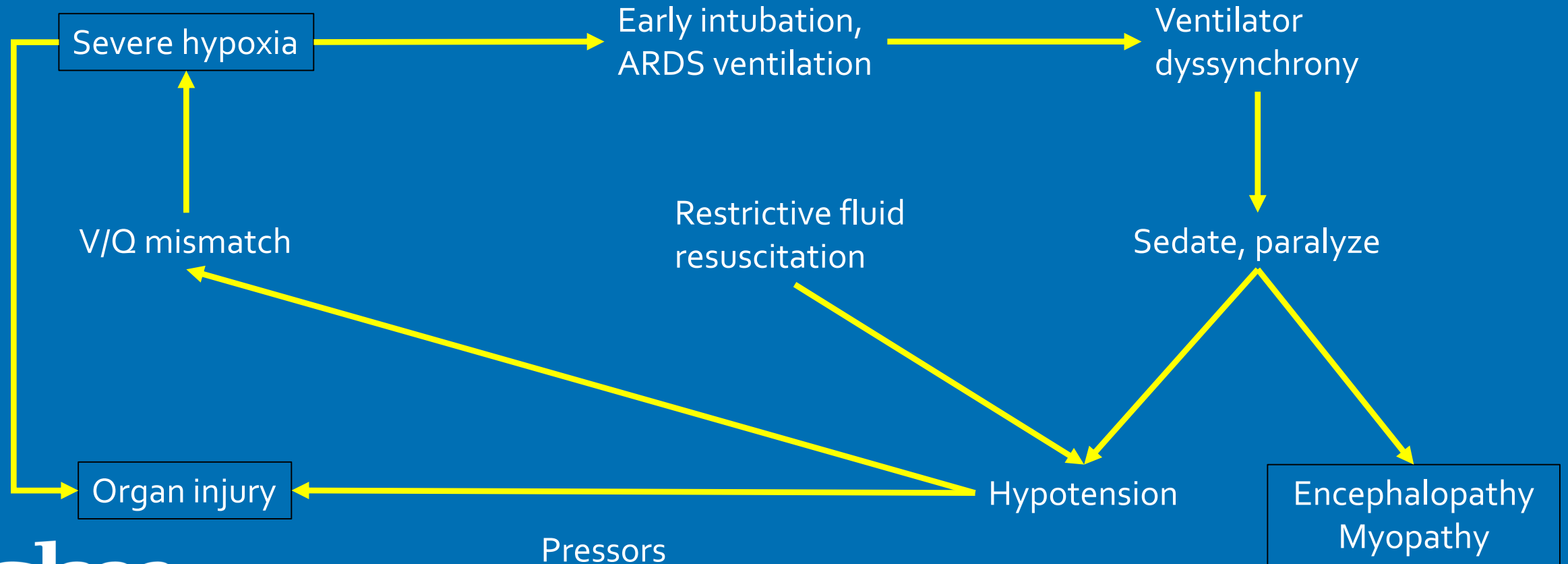
Are these the same diseases?

Conventional ARDS Management

- **Intubate early**
- **Control ventilation to minimize lung injury**
 - Vt 6-8 ml/kg IBW
 - Static pressure (Pplateau) < 30 cm H2O
 - Driving pressure < 15 cm H2O
- **Sedate heavily and paralyze if necessary**
- **Prone ventilation**
- **Restrictive fluid resuscitation**

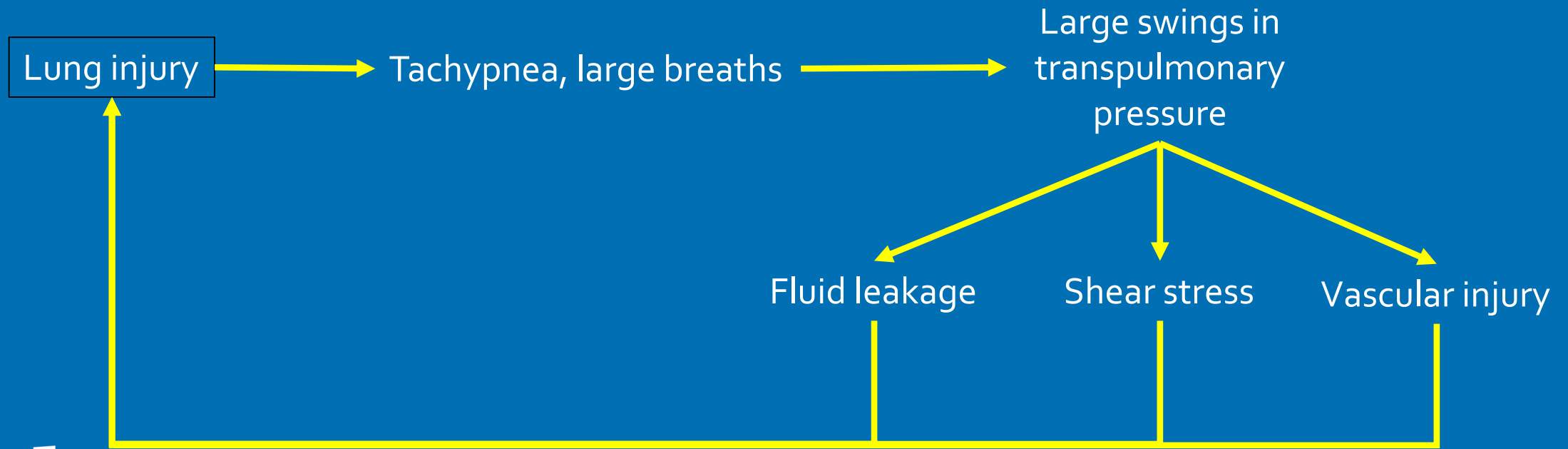
Severity	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂	Mortality
Mild	200-300	27%
Moderate	100-200	32%
Severe	<100	45%

The COVID-19 Ventilator Cycle of Doom



But if We Delay Intubation...

Self Induced Lung Injury (SILI)



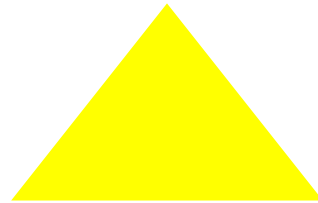
Damned If We Do, Damned If We Don't?

VILI
Collate

We cannot predict who will ultimately
require intubation

on

Early



Late

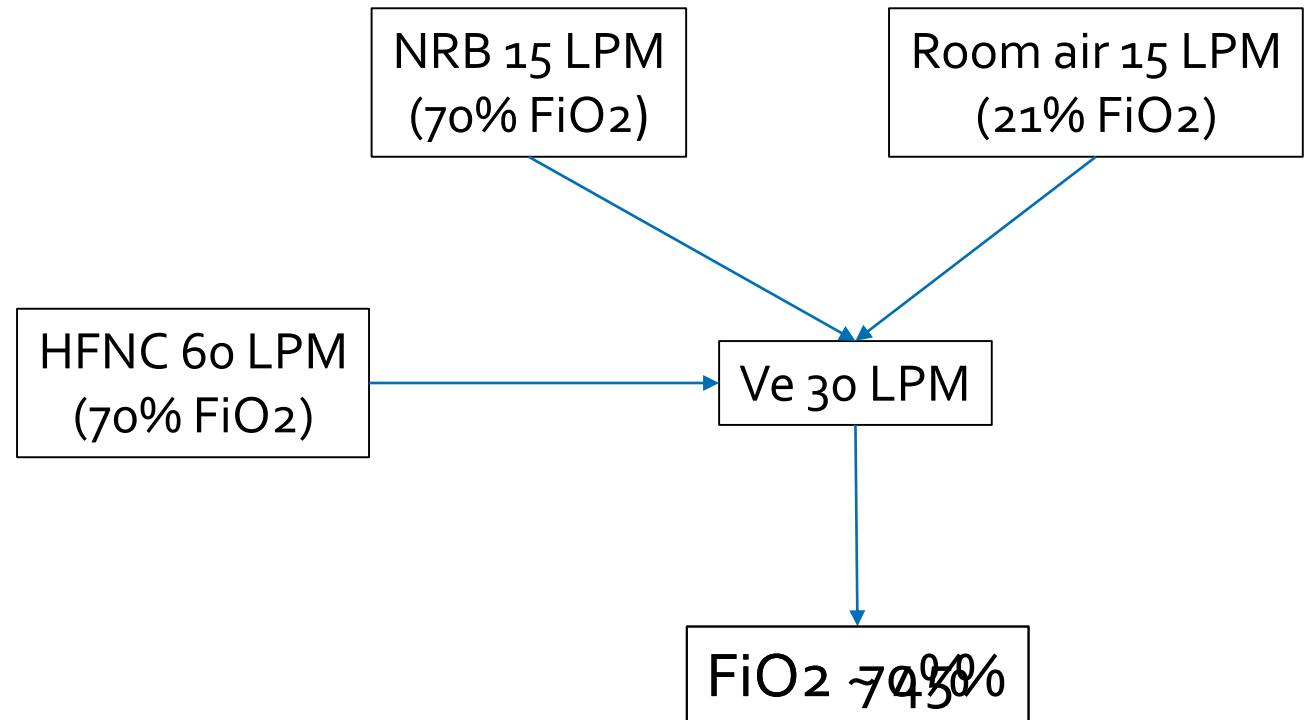
Is There a “Sweet Spot”?

- **We manage conservatively if:**
 - Hypoxemia can be managed noninvasively
 - Treatment reduces work of breathing
 - There are no other indications for intubation
- **Treatment options:**
 - Supplemental O₂
 - NPPV (CPAP, BiPAP)
 - High flow nasal cannula (Optiflow™, Vapotherm™)



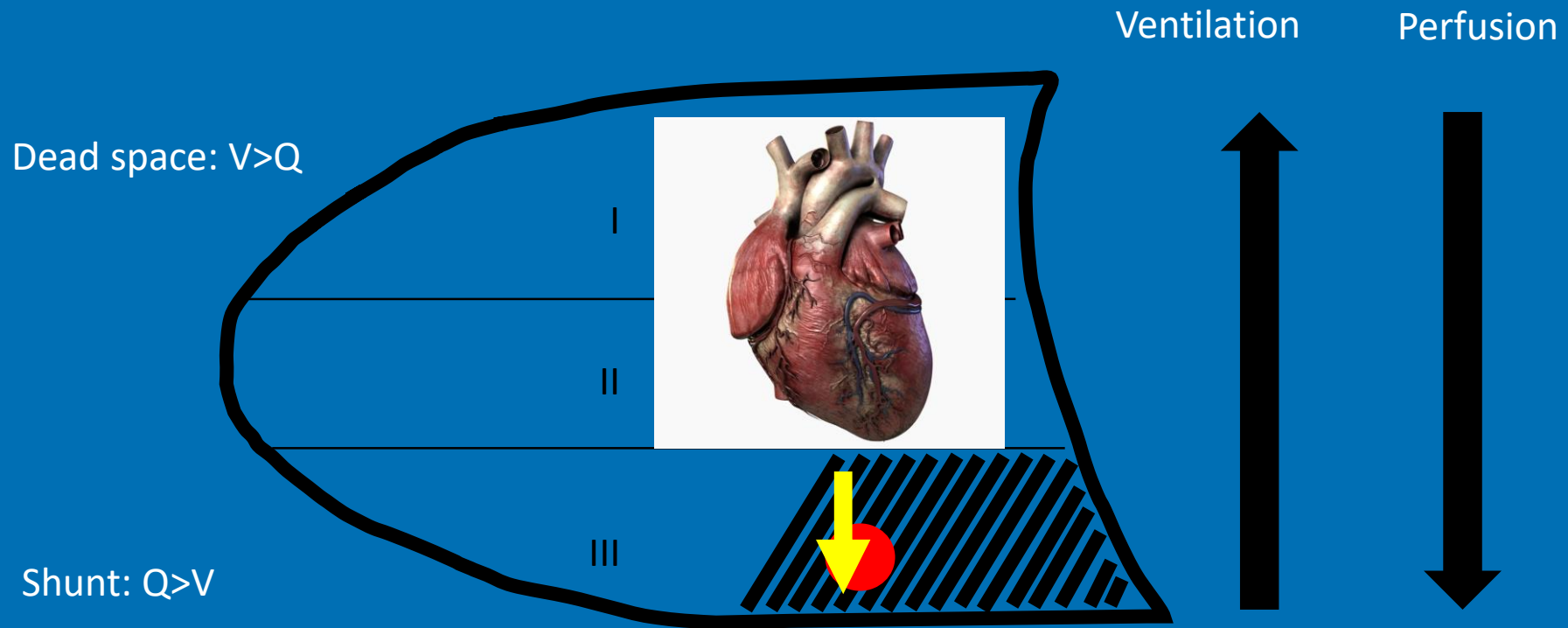
What's So Great About HFNC?

- Minimizes dilution with room air
- Heated and humidified
- Washes out dead space
- Provides limited PEEP
- Comfortable
- Limited data suggest no added aerosol risk



Prone Ventilation

Supine Patient

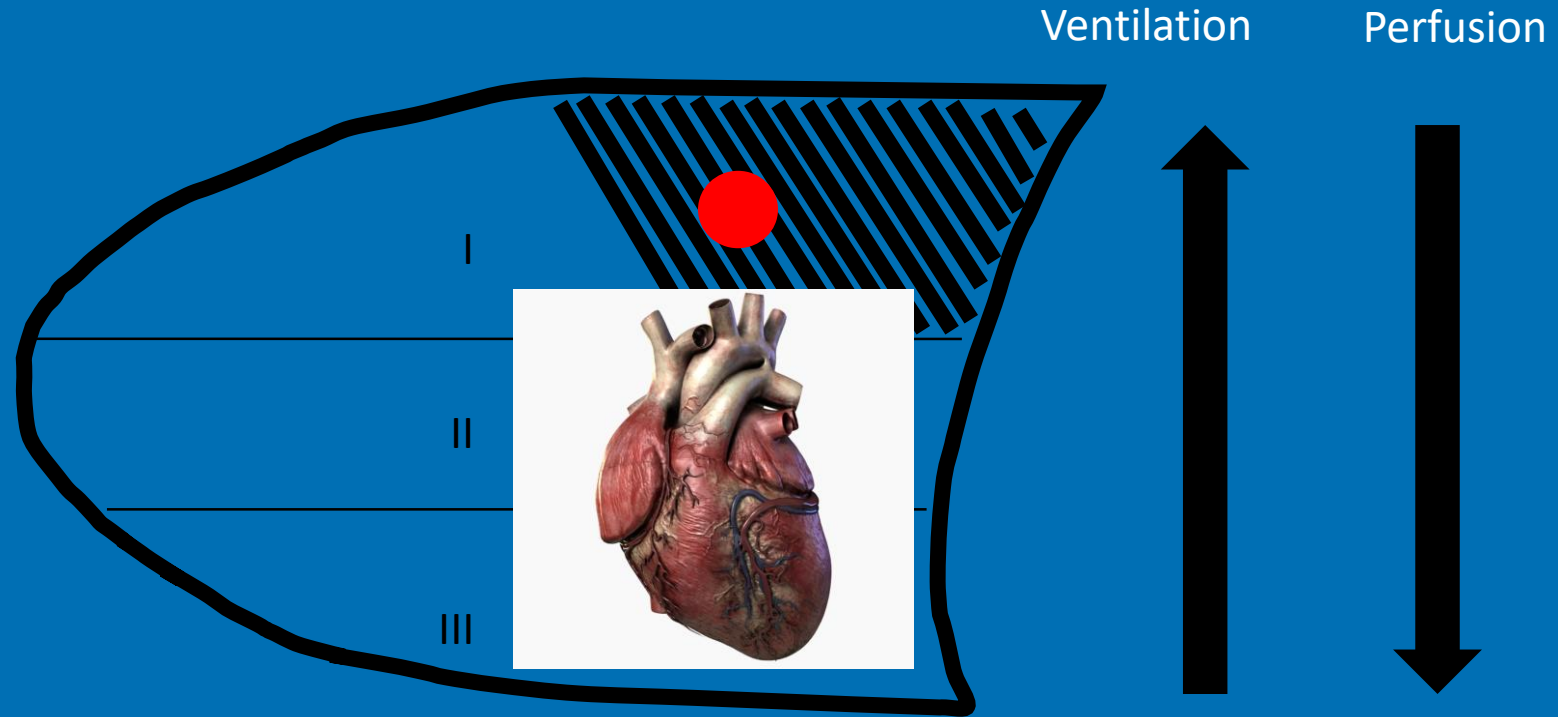


Prone Ventilation

Prone Patient

$$V = Q$$

$$Q = V$$

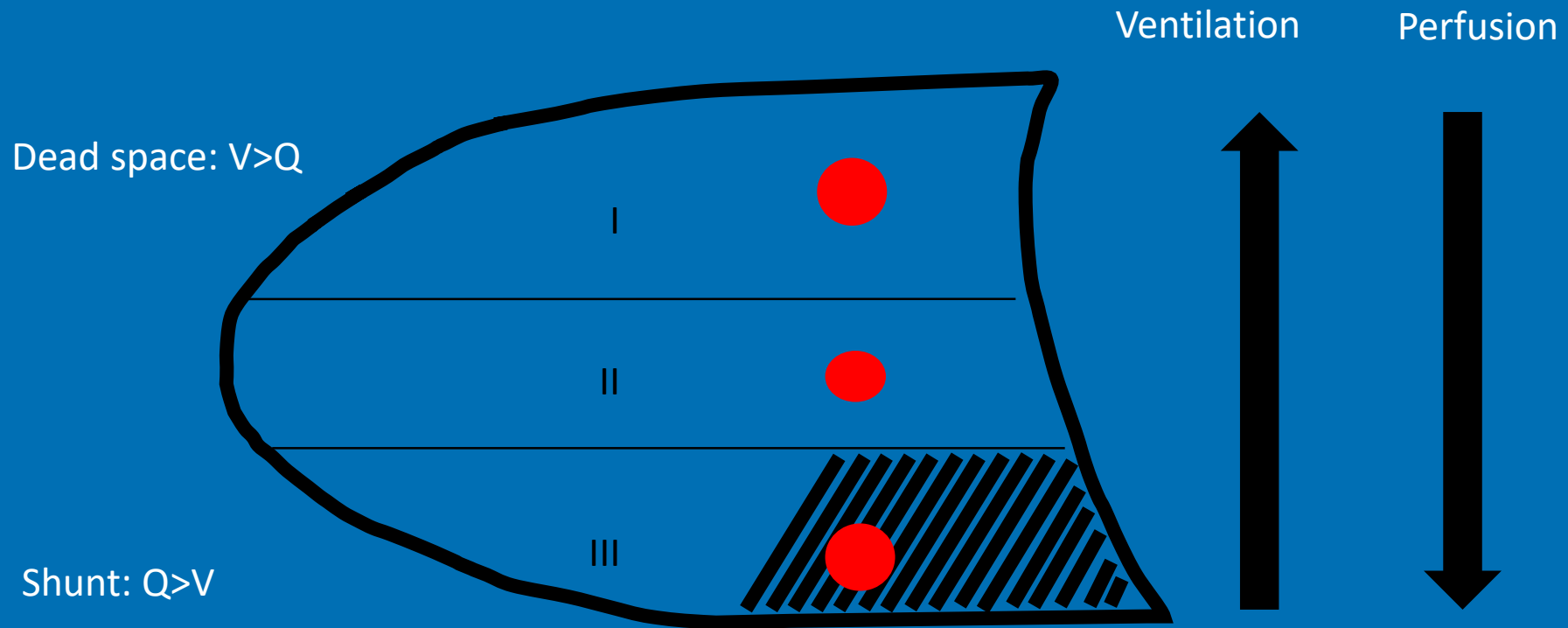


Prone Ventilation

- Proven mortality reduction in intubated patients with severe ARDS
- Awake proning in CARDS
 - Often improves oxygenation and decreases WOB
 - Unclear if it reduces disease progression or intubations
 - Harder to assess patients with a “quick look”
 - Might delay inevitable intubation... when patient is even worse

Inhaled Vasodilators

Nitric Oxide, Prostacyclins



CARDS: Lessons Learned... So Far

- **Early: Is it ARDS?**
- **Late: It's probably ARDS**
- **NIV likely “saves” some patients, but... we cannot prospectively identify them**
- **We now mostly intubate “NIV failures”... and many don't do well**
 - Prolonged ventilation/ trach
 - High mortality
 - Functional outcome for survivors unclear

True or False?

This patient meets criteria for severe ARDS

True. $PaO_2 75 / 0.75 FiO_2 = PaO_2:FiO_2 \sim 100.$

Which Statement is True?

- A. Early intubation and ARDSNet mechanical ventilation will improve this patient's likelihood of survival.
- B. Conservative management with non-invasive ventilation will improve this patient's likelihood of survival.
- C. *Beats me. I'm calling my intensivist and letting him/her figure it out.*

Stay safe!

eric.siegal@aah.org





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Neuromuscular Blockade in COVID-19 ARDS

Sarina Sahetya, MD MHS

Assistant Professor

Pulmonary & Critical Care Medicine

Johns Hopkins Hospital

Sarina Sahetya, MD, M.H.S.

- Assistant Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins
- Expertise in ARDS, pneumonia, obstructive lung disease
- Graduated from University of Louisville School of Medicine (2011)
- Residency- Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine / Internal Medicine (2014)
- Fellowships- Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine / Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine (2018)
- Board Certifications
- American Board of Internal Medicine, Internal Medicine & Pulmonary & Critical Care Medicine Certified

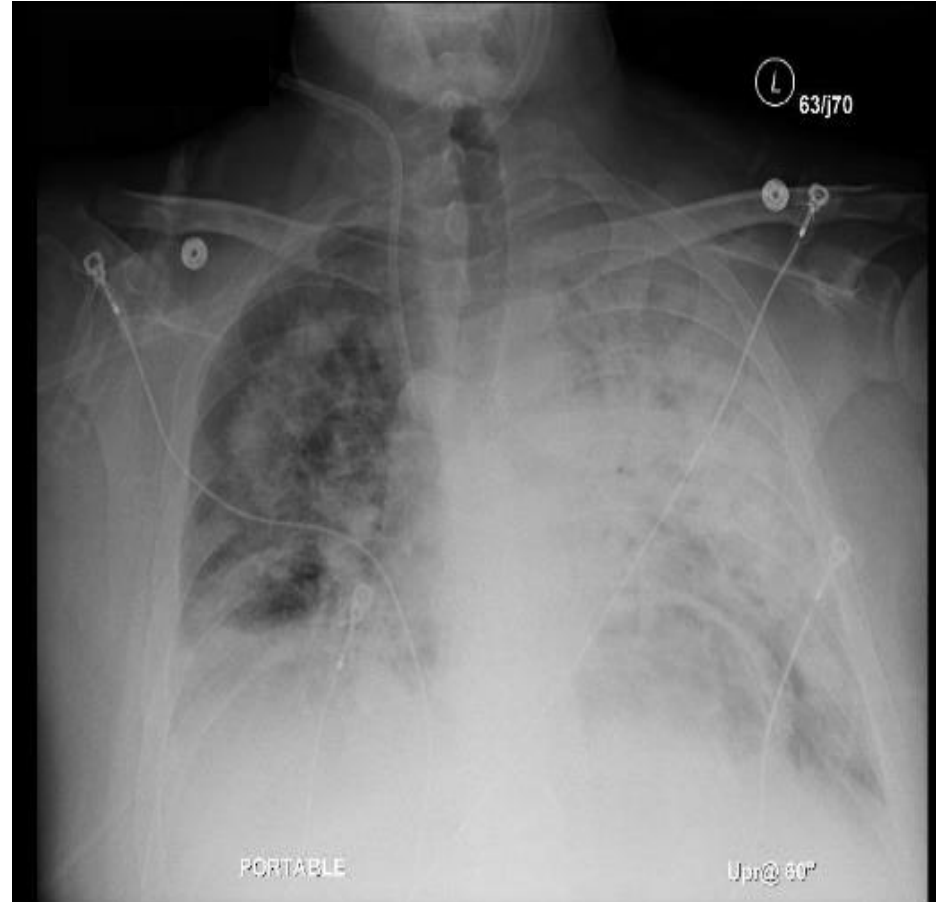


Disclosures

None

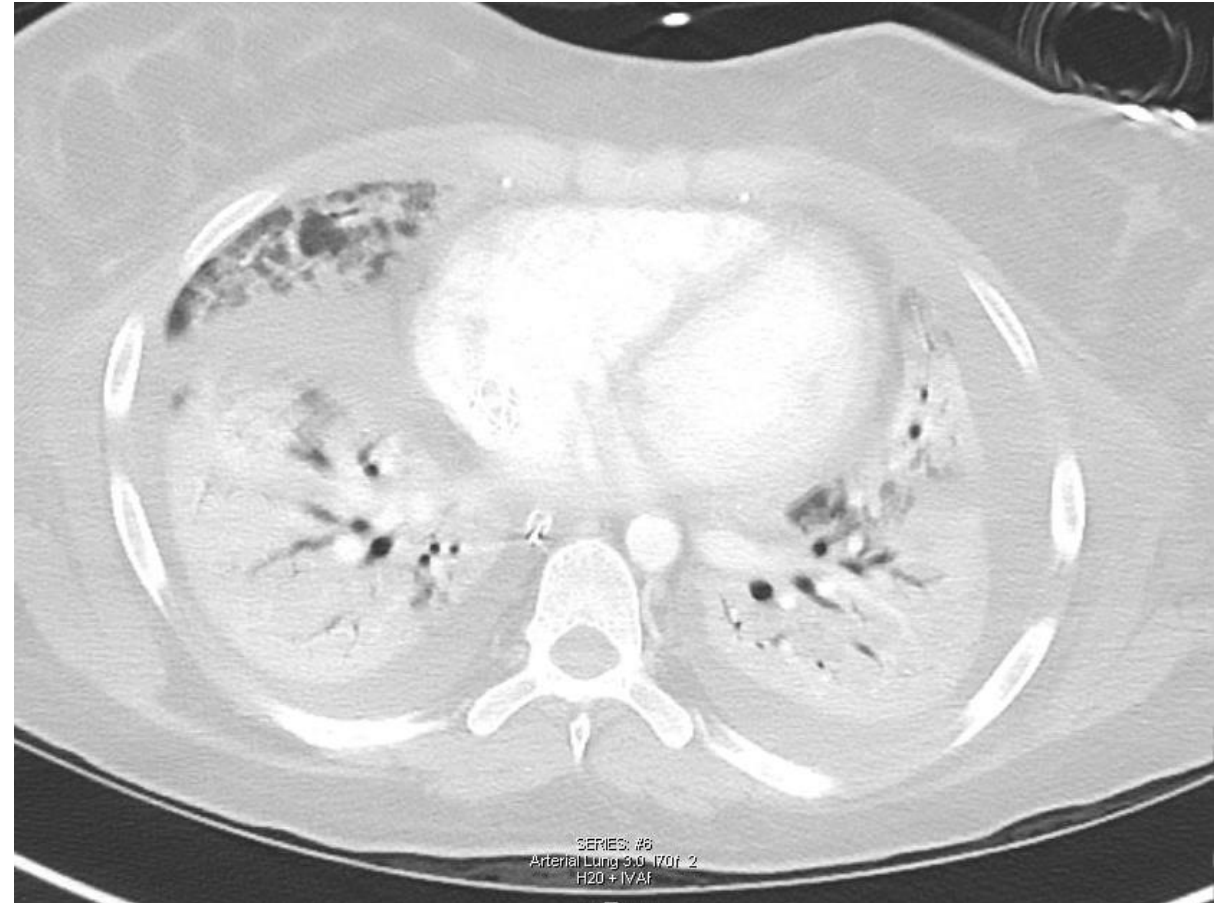
Patient RE Case

- 56 yo Male
- COVID-19 positive
- Over 48 hrs:
 - 2L NC -> NRB
- SpO2: 85% on NRB
- CXR:



Patient RE Case

- Upgraded to ICU
- Intubated
- Vent settings:
 - Volume-Control
 - RR: 35
 - VT: 6 cc/kg PBW
 - FiO₂ 90 / PEEP 16
- PaO₂:FiO₂ = 112, SpO₂ 89%



Question:

Apart from low tidal volume ventilation, what adjunct therapy is proven to reduce mortality in moderate-severe ARDS?

- A. Prone Positioning
- B. Neuromuscular Blockade
- C. Inhaled Pulmonary Vasodilators
- D. High-frequency oscillatory ventilation

Question:

Apart from low tidal volume ventilation, what adjunct therapy is proven to reduce mortality in moderate-severe ARDS?

A. Prone Positioning

Evidence for NMB in ARDS

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ESTABLISHED IN 1812

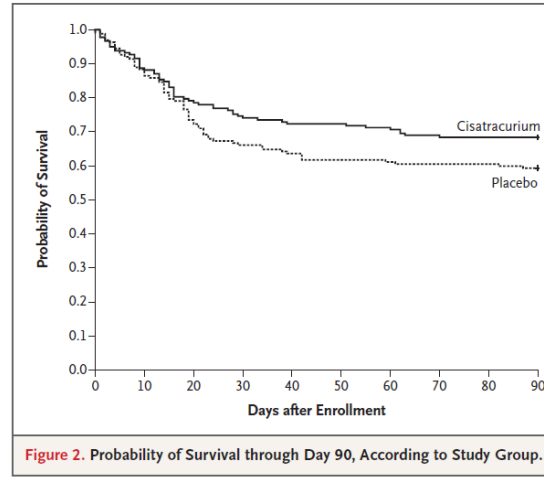
SEPTEMBER 16, 2010

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*

ACURASYS Trial 2010



Criticisms of ACURASYS

- **Deep sedation in control group**
- **Lag in survival curve separation**
- **Positive study based only on adjusted analysis**
 - Unadjusted 28 day mortality was different but 90 day mortality not significant
 - Underpowered?

ROSE Trial 2019

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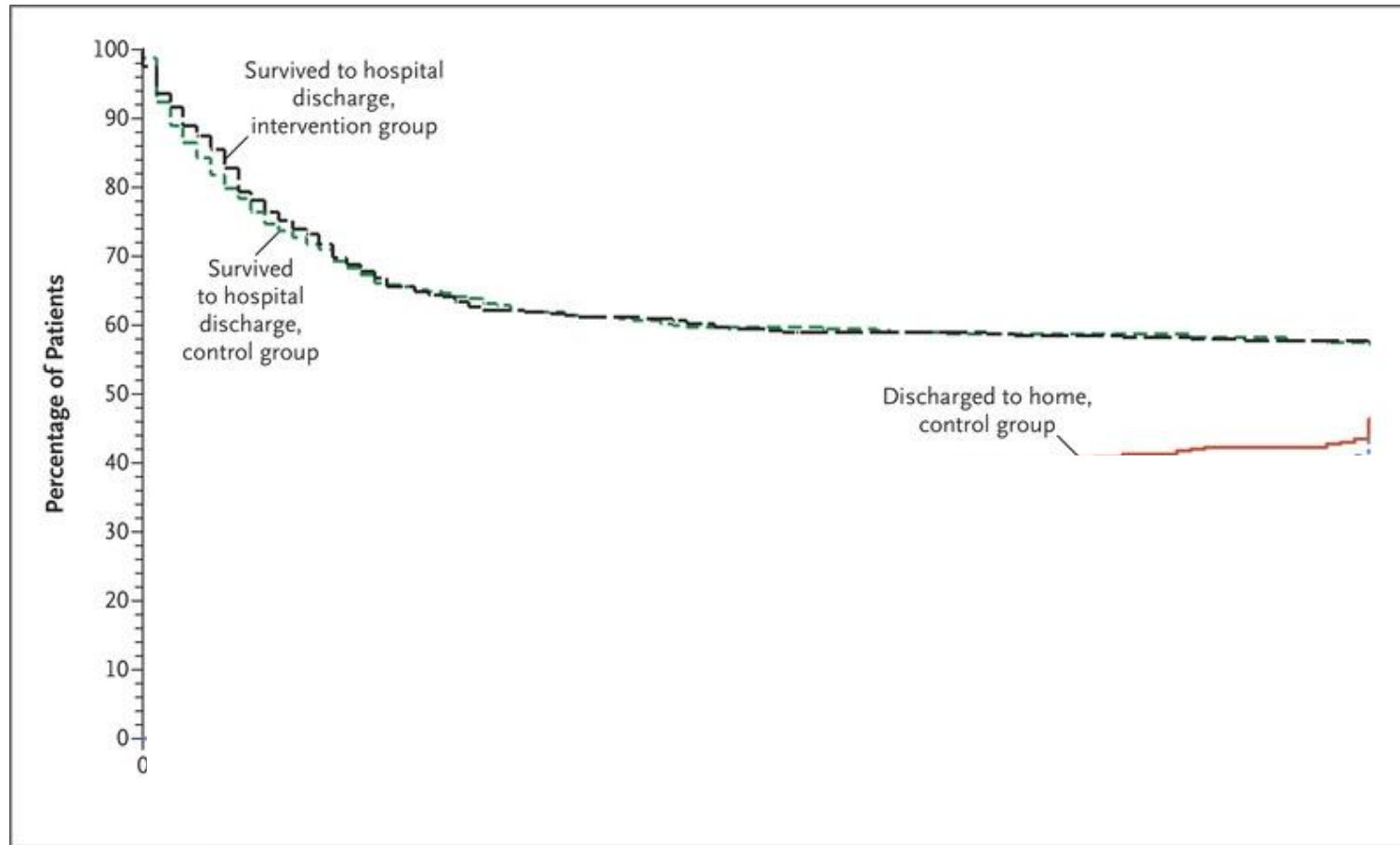
MAY 23, 2019

VOL. 380 NO. 21

Early Neuromuscular Blockade in the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute PETAL Clinical Trials Network*

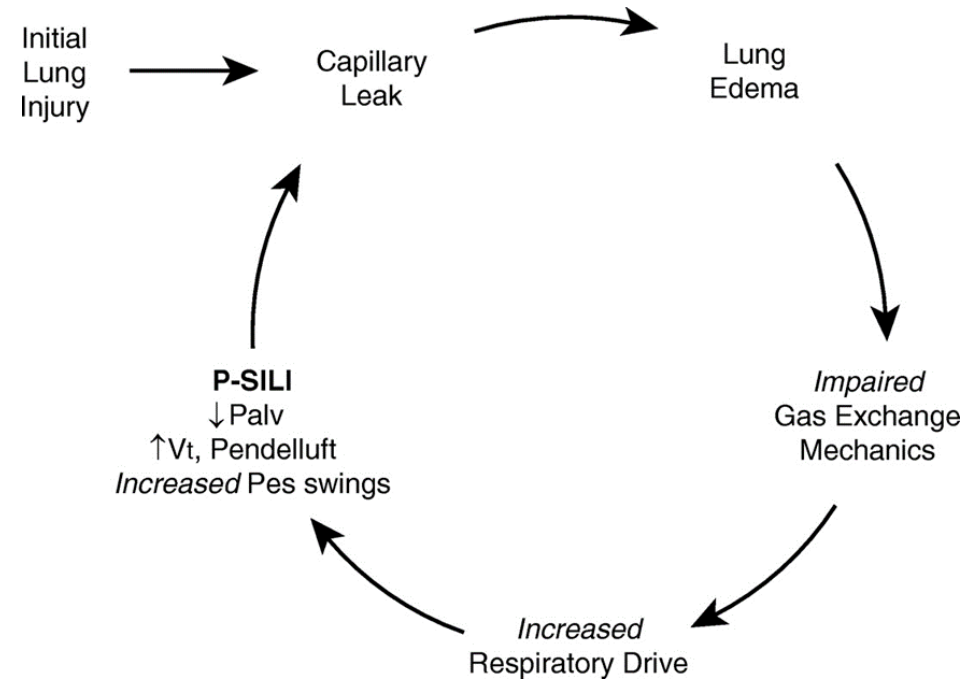
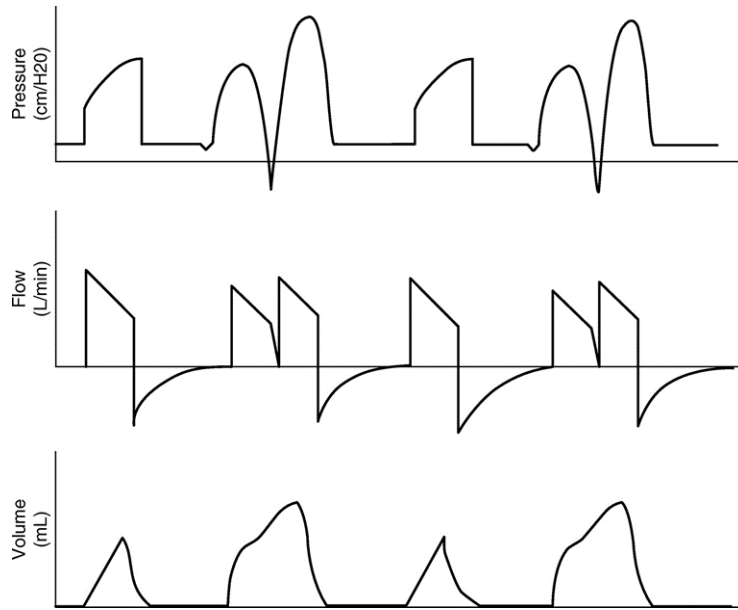
ROSE Trial



Why paralyze?

- Improve oxygenation
- Reduce oxygen consumption
- Reduce VILI from dysynchrony and patient effort

Reduce VILI

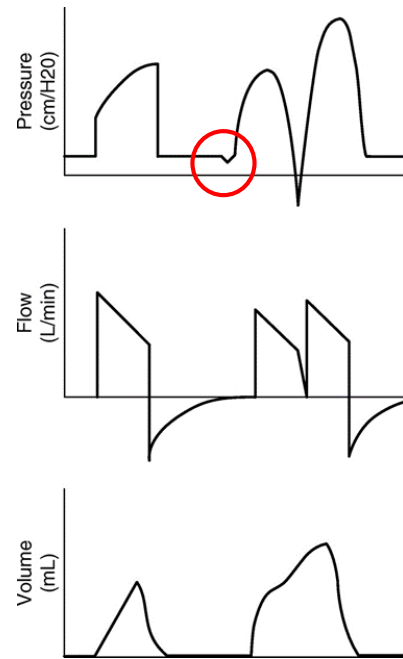


Why NOT to paralyze?

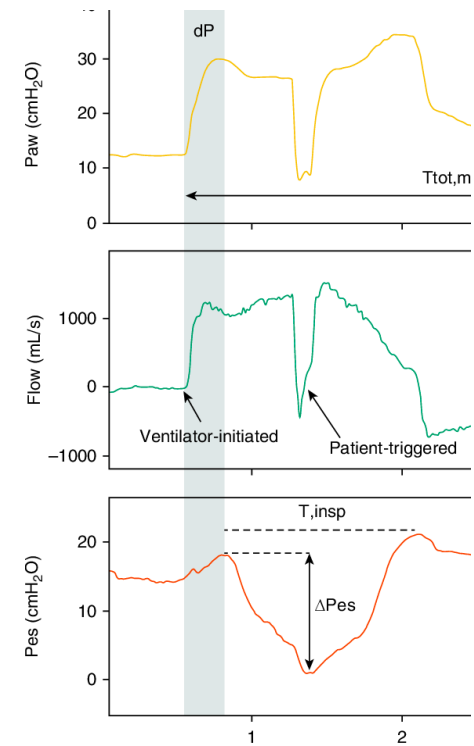
- **Increased deep sedation**
 - Risk for Post-intensive care syndrome
 - Delayed weaning
 - Hypotension
- **Increased ICU-acquired weakness**
- **Not all vent dysynchrony is the same**

Ventilator Dysynchrony

Double Trigger



Reverse Trigger



SEDATION

LIGHT

DEEP

Troubleshooting patient- ventilator asynchrony

- **Look at the ventilator**
- **Change ventilator settings**
 - Flow, inspiratory time, RR, mode
- **Change sedation**
 - Reverse triggering resolve with less sedation
 - Propofol/fentanyl >>> benzos
- **Paralysis**
 - Bolus before drip

TAKE-AWAYS

- **No routine use of NMB**
- **May increase PaO₂ and reduce VO₂**
- **Reasonable to reduce ventilator dyssynchrony or patient effort**
- **If not using NMB, use light sedation strategy**

Closing Survey Question

- Which of the following would you use to determine escalation of care in your COVID 19 patients:
 - A. PaO₂:FiO₂ ratio
 - B. Your Gut Feeling
- Would you routinely encourage proning for non-intubated patients with COVID:
 - A. Yes
 - B. No



To Claim CME:

Attendees will receive an email containing a link to claim CME within our Learning Portal within the next 24 hours:

<https://www.shmlearningportal.org/content/rapid-clinical-updates-covid-19-critical-care-management>

The Society of Hospital Medicine designates this live activity, for a maximum of 1 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credits*[™]. Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in this activity

The Society of Hospital Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.



The Critical Care for the Hospitalist Series

This series is highly recommended for all clinicians managing COVID, and is fully free to SHM members:

https://www.shmlearningportal.org/content/critical-care-hospitalist-series?utm_medium=Web&utm_source=HomeBottom_Boxes&utm_campaign=Boxes&utm_term=CriticalCare&utm_content=CriticalCare#group-tabs-node-course-default1?utm_medium=Web&utm_source=LearningPortal&utm_campaign=edu_app&utm_term=lp-tile&utm_content=critical



Resources for Hospitalists: COVID-19

Updated as of March 23, 2020

SHM is actively monitoring the evolving outbreak of COVID-19 and is dedicated to supporting hospitalists. We will be continually updating this webpage with resources and information developed by hospitalists and by other organizations.

Position Statements and Policy

SHM Position on Hospital Medicine Workforce Needs

Hospitalists are frontline providers addressing the coronavirus pandemic throughout the United States. The safety and wellbeing of our hospital medicine team members is critical to the Society of Hospital Medicine (SHM). In order to best be able to care for patients and ourselves, hospitalists need:

- Access to an adequate supply of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including N95 masks.
- Access to testing supplies and improved efficiency of testing equipment.
- Eased licensure policies to facilitate practice across state lines to make sure areas that are hardest hit have access to additional staff as needed.



Additional Resources

[CDC Resources for Healthcare Providers](#) →

[CDC Mass Gatherings Guidance](#) →

[Resources from the World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) →

[American Hospital Association Updates and Resources on Novel Coronavirus](#) →

[Infectious Diseases Society of America \(IDSA\) COVID-19 What You Need to Know](#) →

[American Medical Association](#)



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Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Resources for Hospitalists: COVID-19

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