

High-frequency oscillatory ventilation is an effective treatment for severe pediatric acute respiratory distress syndrome with refractory hypoxemia

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Background and purpose: Early or primary application of high-frequency oscillatory ventilation (HFOV) has been recently suggested not to offer benefit to patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). However, the rescue effects of HFOV on severe pediatric acute respiratory distress syndrome (PARDS) with hypoxemia refractory to conventional mechanical ventilation (CMV) remain unclear. This study aimed to determine whether severe PARDS children would benefit from HFOV when oxygenation deteriorated on CMV and to identify any potential risk factors related to mortality.

Patients and methods: In a retrospective and observational study, 48 children with severe PARDS between January 2009 and July 2015 were divided into two groups: 26 in HFOV group and 22 in CMV group. Data regarding demographic, underlying conditions, arterial blood gases and clinical outcomes were collected and analyzed.

Results: The arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂)/fraction of inspiration oxygen (FiO₂) ratio and PaO₂ improved significantly during HFOV, whereas arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO₂) and oxygenation index decreased. There was no statistical difference in the in-hospital mortality between the groups ($P=0.367$). The odds ratio of survival in HFOV group was 2.74 (95% confidence interval 0.52 to 14.58, $P=0.237$). The pediatric intensive care unit length of stay and total ventilation duration were longer in HFOV group ($P=0.048$ and $P=0.000$, respectively). Vasoactive agents were used more frequently in HFOV group ($P=0.007$). The incidence of new air leak was similar between the two groups ($P=0.674$). The presence of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome and heavier body weight were identified as predictors of mortality in the HFOV group ($P=0.006$ and $P=0.020$, respectively).

Conclusion: HFOV as an efficient alternative therapy could significantly improve hypoxemia and promote CO₂ removal in severe PARDS children when oxygenation progressively worsens on CMV.

Keywords: pediatric acute respiratory distress syndrome, high-frequency oscillatory ventilation, mechanical ventilation, children

Introduction

Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is one of the critical diseases in pediatric intensive care units (PICUs) and is associated with high mortality. A recent report indicated that the mortality due to ARDS had significantly reduced over the past two decades but continued to be high at ~20%–40%¹ and was even higher in severe patients, classified based on the severity stratification of the Berlin definition.² Respiratory failure, presented as hypoxemia with or without hypercapnia, is the predominant characteristic of ARDS and the common cause of death. Mechanical ventilation is

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the lifesaving treatment for ARDS. However, conventional mechanical ventilation (CMV), especially the compulsory pattern, may generate secondary lung injuries such as volutrauma and barotrauma and might involve additional mortality risks.³ Nowadays, more and more critical care practitioners implement a lung-protective strategy using small tidal volumes and restrictive pressure. However, we cannot ignore the fact that a large population, especially those with severe hypoxemia, is refractory to conventional lung-protective ventilation strategies, which necessitates the exploration of alternative approaches for these patients.

High-frequency oscillatory ventilation (HFOV), considered as a lung-protective ventilatory mode,⁴ is utilized with low tidal volumes and high flow rates, which theoretically contribute to averting volutrauma such as excessive alveolar distension and high peak airway pressures, to facilitate lung recruitment. On the other hand, the persistent airway pressure delivered by HFOV prevents lung collapse.^{5,6} Some studies have demonstrated that HFOV could improve hypercapnia and oxygenation in children with ARDS and may be safely used.^{7,8} Recently, the Pediatric Acute Lung Injury Consensus Conference recommends the use of HFOV in pediatric patients with severe ARDS as a rescue therapy when conventional ventilation fails.⁹ On the contrary, a recent randomized trial in adults concluded that HFOV had no significant effect on mortality or economic advantage in patients with ARDS.¹⁰ Another retrospective observational study also failed to prove the positive efficacy of HFOV on the outcomes of pediatric patients.¹¹ Given the controversial role of HFOV as a therapy approach and the unclear effect on the outcomes of ARDS in children, the present study aims to estimate whether PARDS patients with refractory hypoxemia who deteriorated on CMV could benefit from HFOV and to identify risk factors contributing to the mortality of PARDS patients.

Patients and methods

Study design

This observational retrospective study was carried out in the PICUs of Guangdong General Hospital and the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University from January 2009 to July 2015. Patients aged from 28 days to 14 years with proven diagnosis of ARDS as well as meeting the severe degree were included in the study. The diagnosis and degree of severity were defined according to the most recent recommended criteria from the Pediatric Acute Lung Injury Consensus Conference held in 2015.⁹ In terms of the criteria, PARDS patients with oxygenation index (OI) ≥ 16 cmH₂O/mmHg were defined as severe-degree patients. However, pediatric

patients requiring intubation and mechanical ventilation due to fatal head injury, patients who received mechanical ventilation for less than 24 hours or those who withdrew treatment were excluded. Using the hospital databases, all patients with accessible records were identified and divided into two study groups: patients undergoing HFOV for more than 24 hours with a HFOV device (model 3100A; CareFusion, Yorba Linda, CA, USA) were enrolled in the HFOV group and patients who received the usual ventilatory care with the devices available in the PICUs (Evita IV or XL; Dräger, Lubeck, Germany) or receiving HFOV for less than 24 hours were enrolled in the CMV group (Figure 1). Three patients received HFOV more than once; therefore, data for each patient were collected from the first run of HFOV. A total of 48 pediatric patients, 26 in the HFOV group and 22 in the CMV group, were analyzed with respect to the demographic data, ventilation setting, arterial blood gas and clinical outcomes. All clinical data were obtained from electronic medical records and collated using Excel software (Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2007). This study gained the approval from the ethics committees of Guangdong General Hospital and the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University.

The data regarding the baseline characteristics of the patients, including age, sex, admission weight, coexisting medical conditions and Pediatric Risk of Mortality III (PRISM III) score, were collected. Data regarding the ventilatory settings, including the levels of positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP), peak inspiratory pressure (PIP), mean airway pressure (MAP), respiratory rate and fraction of inspiration oxygen (FiO₂), at the initiation of CMV and immediately preceding HFOV were also collected. The primary outcomes included the oxygenation parameters and in-hospital mortality. Information regarding changes in arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂), PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio, OI (OI = MAP \times FiO₂ \times 100/PaO₂), potential of hydrogen (pH) and partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO₂) during HFOV were collected and calculated immediately preceding HFOV or at the initiation of CMV, at end of the first three days and on the last day after commencing HFOV. The secondary outcomes in the study included the use of vasoactive agents, length of PICU stay, mechanical ventilation duration and occurrence of new air leaks during HFOV and CMV.

Ventilation strategy

All children were primarily started on CMV. We applied a lung-protective ventilation strategy with small tidal volumes (5–8 mL/kg predicted body weight) and controlled

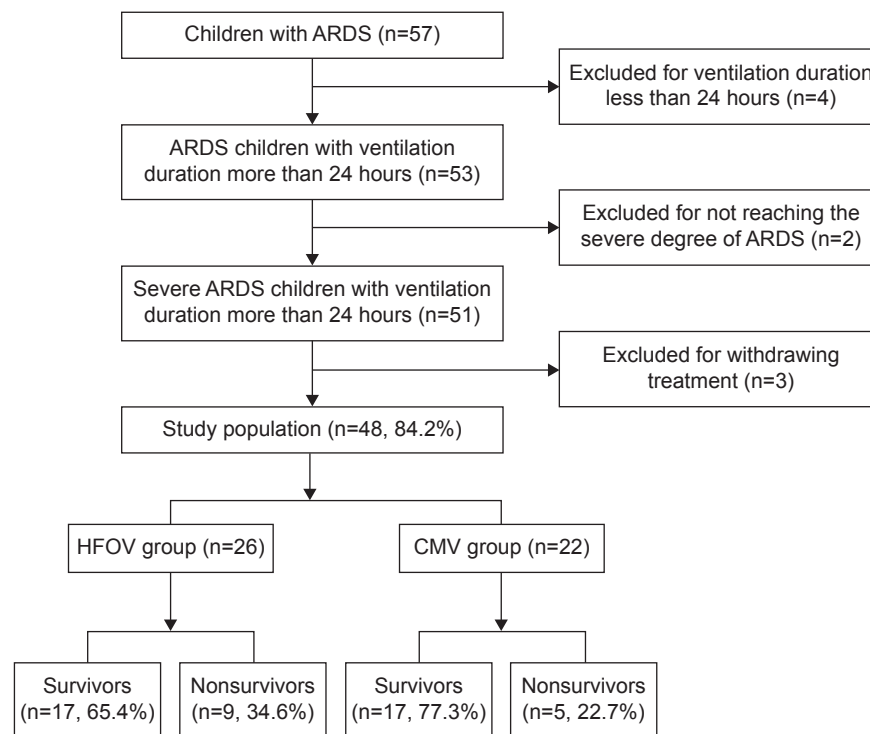


Figure 1 Flow diagram for children with acute respiratory distress syndrome.

Abbreviations: ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; HFOV, high-frequency oscillatory ventilation; CMV, conventional mechanical ventilation.

pressures (inspiratory plateau pressures lower than 30 cmH₂O, allowing slightly higher inspiratory plateau pressure for 30–35 cmH₂O).^{12,13} Patients were converted to HFOV when one or more of the following conditions existed: 1) refractory hypoxemia with OI more than 30 cmH₂O/mmHg, which was considered failure of conventional care in our practice and was also described by Esan et al;¹⁴ 2) plateau pressure surpassing 30 cmH₂O for at least two hours even when applying permissive hypercapnia. The FiO₂ was usually set as 100% at the beginning of HFOV. MAP was initially set 2–3 cmH₂O above the last MAP on CMV and then increased to maintain the arterial saturation larger than 90% and PaO₂ above 60 mmHg. mPaw and FiO₂ could be further optimized based on oxygenation when there is no indication of lung overinflation or hemodynamic instability. The amplitude of oscillation should maintain the vibration of chest wall to the pelvis. Frequency was set according to the weights and the conditions of lung compliance. A frequency of 12–15 Hz was applied for the children weighing <10 kg and 5–8 Hz was used for those weighing >10 kg. The amplitude of oscillation and frequency were adjusted to reach a permissive hypercapnia with PaCO₂ of 50–60 mmHg and pH≥7.25. HFOV failure was defined as persistent hypoxemia (FiO₂ decreased less than 10% within 24 hours) or refractory hypercapnia (PaCO₂>120 mmHg, pH<7.15). Patients were considered to convert back to CMV

when the HFOV setting of FiO₂<50%, mPaw 10–20 cmH₂O and amplitude of oscillation <30 cmH₂O can achieve well oxygenation (SpO₂>90%, PaO₂>60 mmHg).

Statistical analysis

Continuous data, such as weight, were presented as mean and standard deviation (SD) if normally distributed or median and interquartile range if not distributed normally. Categorical data, such as sex, were presented using frequencies and percentages. Continuous variables were compared using the independent-samples *t*-test or the Mann–Whitney *U*-test. Categorical variables were compared using the Fisher's exact or Pearson's chi-square test. The association between ventilation mode and mortality was further determined by adjusting for confounders using a multivariate logistic regression. Kaplan–Meier survival curves for two ventilation groups were compared using a log-rank test. The development of parameters over time including OI, PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio, PaO₂, PaCO₂ and pH of HFOV group was analyzed using generalized estimating equations. Risk factors potentially affecting the mortality in each ventilation group were identified using a Cox proportional hazard model. Differences were considered statistically significant when two-tailed *P*-values were less than 0.05. Calculations were performed using SPSS Statistics, version 20.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA).

Results

Patient characteristics

All patients met the 2015 recommended diagnostic criteria for pediatric ARDS and reached a severe degree of severity. The median (interquartile range) age of the study population was 20.00 (43.75) months, with a median (interquartile range) weight of 10.00 (9.98) kg. There were 26 males (54.17%) in the study cohort, and the median (interquartile range) PRISM III score was 8.00 (7.50).

Characteristics related to mode of mechanical ventilation

Table 1 presents the baseline characteristics and the outcomes of patients grouped by ventilation mode. Children in the HFOV group were younger compared to those in the CMV group (9.00 median [21.75 IQR] vs 40.50 median [48.75 IQR] months, $P=0.002$) and presented with a lower admission weight (6.55 [5.83] vs 14.75 [12.63] kg, $P=0.001$). The majority of selected ARDS patients presented with more than one coexisting condition. The three most frequent comorbidities in the HFOV group were pneumonia (88.46%), congenital heart disease (38.46%) and immunocompromised state (26.92%), while those in the CMV group were pneumonia (72.73%), immunocompromised state (45.45%) and sepsis (40.91%). However, there was no significant difference between the two ventilation groups with regard to

Table 1 Baseline characteristics and outcomes of the patients

Clinical characteristics	HFOV (n=26)	CMV (n=22)	P-value
Age/mo	9.00 (21.75)	40.50 (48.75)	0.002
Male/numbers	13 (50.0%)	13 (59.09%)	0.573
Weight/kg	6.55 (5.83)	14.75 (12.63)	0.001
PRISM III score	8.77 (6.04)	6.59 (3.78)	0.150
Diagnosis			
Pneumonia	23 (88.46%)	16 (72.73%)	0.267
Congenital heart disease	10 (38.46%)	3 (13.64%)	0.053
Immunocompromised	7 (26.92%)	10 (45.45%)	0.232
Sepsis	5 (19.23%)	9 (40.91%)	0.122
CNS disease	5 (19.23%)	6 (27.27%)	0.732
MODS	4 (15.38%)	5 (22.73%)	0.713
Outcomes			
In-hospital mortality	9 (34.62%)	5 (22.73%)	0.367
Vasoactive agents usage	25 (96.15%)	14 (63.64%)	0.007
New air leak	4 (15.38%)	2 (9.09%)	0.674
PICU LOS/hour	516.00 (600.00)	264.00 (246.00)	0.048
Ventilation duration/hour	444.00 (456.00)	144.00 (168.00)	0.000

Notes: Data were presented by median (interquartile range) or numbers (percentage). Continued variables were compared using Mann–Whitney *U*-test and categorical variables using Fisher's exact or Pearson's chi-square test; *P*-value >0.05 is considered significant.

Abbreviations: HFOV, high-frequency oscillatory ventilation; CMV, conventional mechanical ventilation; PRISM III score, Pediatric Risk of Mortality III score; CNS, central nervous system; MODS, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; PICU LOS, pediatric intensive care unit length of stay; mo, months.

diagnostic categories. Other baseline characteristics such as sex distribution and PRISM III score were similar between the study groups.

For the outcomes related to the ventilation patterns, patients undergoing HFOV had a longer PICU length of stay (LOS) (516 [600] vs 264 [246] hours, $P=0.048$) and duration of mechanical ventilation (444 [456] vs 144 [168] hours, $P=0.000$). Additionally, patients undergoing HFOV were exposed to vasoactive agents more frequently than those in the CMV group (96.15% vs 63.64%, $P=0.007$). However, the incidence of new air leaks was similar between the two groups (4/26 [15.38%] vs 2/22 [9.09%], $P=0.674$). The in-hospital mortality was not associated with ventilation mode ($P=0.367$). Even after adjustment for weight, PRISM III score and the presence of congenital heart disease and sepsis, the odds ratio of survival in patients receiving HFOV was 2.74 (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.52 to 14.58, $P=0.237$) compared to those in the CMV group (Table 2). Figure 2 shows the Kaplan–Meier survival curve for PICU LOS in the two ventilation groups, which indicates that the survival time is not related to the pattern of ventilation ($P=0.769$).

Blood gas analyses immediately preceding and during HFOV

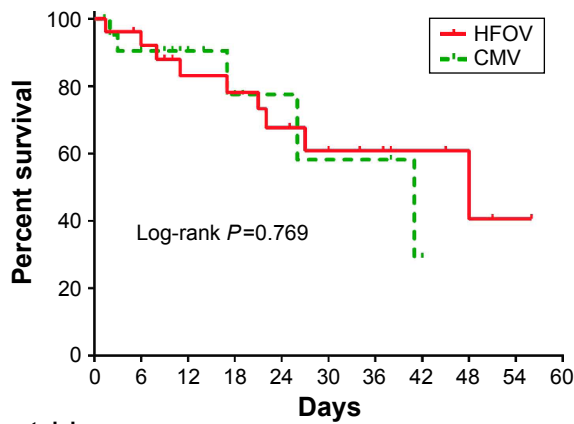
Figure 3 shows the change of OI, PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio, PaO₂ and PaCO₂ during HFOV by comparing the data immediately preceding HFOV. There was a significant increase in the PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio on the first day of HFOV and persisted throughout the remaining study days ($P=0.005$, 0.008, 0.003 and <0.001 for the first 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours and the last day, respectively). The PaO₂ also showed a remarkable improvement during HFOV ($P=0.013$, 0.090, 0.008 and

Table 2 Summary of multivariable logistic regression analysis for mortality

Variables	Adjusted odds ratio for nonsurvival	95% confidence interval	P-value
Ventilation mode			
HFOV	2.74 ^a	(0.515, 14.584)	0.237
CMV	1		
Weight (per every one unit increase)	1.06	(0.969, 1.162)	0.204
PRISM III score (per every one unit increase)	1.05	(0.922, 1.201)	0.451
Presence of congenital heart disease	1.3	(0.267, 6.341)	0.745
Presence of sepsis	1.31	(0.279, 6.153)	0.731

Notes: ^aThe odd ratio of mortality in patients receiving HFOV was adjusted by weight, PRISM III score and the presence of congenital heart disease and sepsis; *P*-value >0.05 is considered significant.

Abbreviations: HFOV, high-frequency oscillatory ventilation; CMV, conventional mechanical ventilation; PRISM III score, Pediatric Risk of Mortality III score.



No at risk

HFOV	26	24	15	14	11	8	7	4	3	1
CMV	22	19	10	6	4	3	3	1	0	0

Figure 2 Kaplan–Meier survival curve for pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) length of stay (LOS).

Abbreviations: HFOV, high-frequency oscillatory ventilation; CMV, conventional mechanical ventilation.

0.004 for the first 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours and the last day, respectively). OI and PaCO₂ tended to decrease during the first three study days and on the last day their values improved significantly ($P=0.001$ and 0.031 , respectively).

Given that the median pH at each time point was within normal range, the change of pH made little sense in the present study (Table 3).

Variables associated with mortality

Fourteen of the 48 patients died: 9 of 26 (34.62%) patients utilizing HFOV and 5 of 22 (22.73%) patients receiving CMV alone. Analysis demonstrated that survivors were younger ($P=0.025$), lighter ($P=0.025$), had a better PRISM III score ($P=0.021$), lower PEEP ($P=0.027$) and PIP ($P=0.047$) in the setting of CMV prior to HFOV than nonsurvivors undergoing HFOV (Table 4). In the CMV group, patients who were immunocompromised were less likely to survive than those who were not (100.0% vs 29.41%, $P=0.010$). In the mortality analysis, the hazard ratio for weight was 1.198 (per every one unit increase, $P=0.020$, 95% CI 1.029 to 1.396) and the presence of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) was 17.796 ($P=0.006$, 95% CI 2.246 to 141.022) in the HFOV group (Table 5). Despite the extremely high hazard ratio, the presence of immunocompromised state was neither a risk nor a protective factor for survival in patients receiving CMV ($P=0.354$, 95% CI 0.011 to 269,603.047).

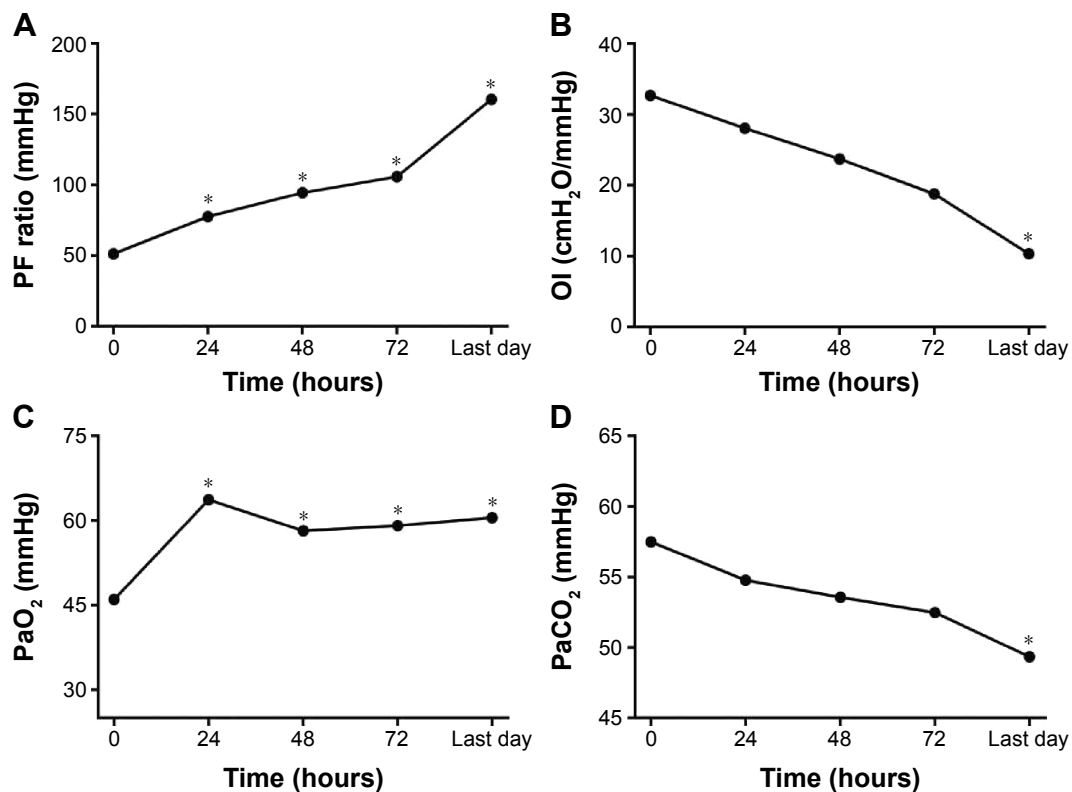


Figure 3 Blood gas analyses during high-frequency oscillatory ventilation (HFOV).

Notes: Change of PF ratio (A), OI (B), PaO₂ (C) and PaCO₂ (D) during the first 72 hours and the last day of HFOV. The parameters at 0 hour are the parameters immediately preceding HFOV and set as reference. Values of each parameter were presented as median. *Means significant change ($P<0.05$) when compared with parameters at 0 hour by generalized estimating equation analysis.

Abbreviations: PF ratio, PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio; PaO₂, arterial partial pressure of oxygen; FiO₂, fraction of inspired oxygen; OI, oxygenation index; PaCO₂, partial pressure of carbon dioxide.

Table 3 Blood gas analyses during high-frequency oscillatory ventilation (HFOV)

Parameters	Immediately preceding HFOV	24 hours	P-value ^a	48 hours	P-value ^a	72 hours	P-value ^a	Last day	P-value ^a
OI (cmH ₂ O/mmHg)	32.67 (24.85)	28.04 (24.86)	0.608	23.72 (24.23)	0.739	18.80 (21.76)	0.477	10.36 (40.21)	0.001
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (mmHg)	46.60 (41.96)	77.54 (25.77)	0.005	94.99 (61.61)	0.008	108.08 (63.92)	0.003	171.10 (197.01)	<0.001
PaO ₂ (mmHg)	47.50 (26.75)	64.50 (13.10)	0.013	58.85 (24.94)	0.090	59.10 (33.90)	0.008	67.34 (30.90)	0.004
pH	7.39 (0.16)	7.40 (0.21)	0.705	7.43 (0.14)	0.203	7.43 (0.11)	0.029	7.44 (0.17)	0.215
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	54.00 (31.50)	55.10 (18.45)	0.483	52.20 (16.12)	0.242	49.85 (17.27)	0.196	40.71 (22.58)	0.031

Notes: Data were presented by median (interquartile range). ^aData at the first 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours and the last day after commencing HFOV compared with data immediately preceding HFOV using the generalized estimating equation analysis; P-value >0.05 is considered significant.

Abbreviations: OI, oxygenation index; PaO₂, arterial partial pressure of oxygen; FiO₂, fraction of inspired oxygen; pH, potential of hydrogen; PaCO₂, partial pressure of carbon dioxide.

Discussion

In this study, we found that in severe PARDS patients with hypoxemia refractory to CMV, HFOV as an alternative approach could improve oxygenation efficiently. We also observed a decreasing trend in PaCO₂ during the first 72 hours. This result, despite having no statistical significance, suggested that HFOV did not raise the incidence of

hypercapnia. The mechanism was that the speedy motion of gas molecules and high flow during HFOV could facilitate extended oxygen mixing and exchange, as well as promote PaCO₂ clearance in theory.⁶ Although Derdak et al showed that HFOV slightly increased PaCO₂ in adults,¹⁵ a recent study demonstrated that HFOV reduced PaCO₂ efficiently in ARDS of pulmonary origin with hypercapnic failure of

Table 4 Univariate test of characteristics associated with mortality

Variable	HFOV		P-value	CMV		P-value
	Survived (n=17)	Non-survived (n=9)		Survived (n=17)	Non-survived (n=5)	
Age/mo	7.00 (10.50)	25.00 (67.00)	0.025	41.00 (48.50)	32.00 (88.50)	0.704
Male	10 (58.82%)	3 (33.33%)	0.411	10 (58.82%)	2 (40.00%)	1.000
Weight/kg	6.00 (3.50)	12.00 (10.55)	0.025	15.50 (9.50)	11.50 (22.20)	0.940
PRISM III score	6.00 (8.00)	13.00 (5.00)	0.021	6.82±3.54	5.80±4.87	0.606
Diagnosis						
Pneumonia	16 (94.12%)	7 (77.78%)	0.268	12 (70.57%)	4 (80.00%)	1.000
Congenital heart disease	7 (41.18%)	3 (33.33%)	1.000	2 (11.76%)	1 (20.00%)	1.000
Immunocompromised	3 (17.65%)	4 (44.44%)	0.188	5 (29.41%)	5 (100.0%)	0.010
Sepsis	2 (11.76%)	3 (33.33%)	0.302	7 (41.18%)	2 (40.00%)	1.000
CNS disease	2 (11.76%)	3 (33.33%)	0.302	5 (29.41%)	1 (20.00%)	1.000
MODS	1 (5.88%)	3 (33.33%)	0.104	5 (29.41%)	0 (0.00%)	0.290
Air leak	2 (11.76%)	2 (22.22%)	0.591	1 (5.88%)	1 (20.00%)	0.411
Vasoactive agents usage	16 (94.12%)	9 (100%)	1.000	10 (58.82%)	4 (80.00%)	0.613
PICU LOS/hour	631.06±376.59	430.56±336.599	0.194	264.00 (192.00)	408.00 (744.00)	0.820
Ventilatory duration/hour	496.94±291.57	432.44±342.20	0.618	147.24±69.16	254.80±242.25	0.380
Ventilation setting at 0 hour ^a						
PEEP/cmH ₂ O	7.00 (2.75)	10.00 (6.00)	0.027	7.00 (2.50)	7.00 (7.00)	0.649
PIP/cmH ₂ O	27.50±3.81	30.96±4.21	0.047	25.00 (7.50)	26.00 (13.00)	0.595
MAP/cmH ₂ O	15.59±2.80	18.22±3.72	0.151	14.80 (3.10)	13.40 (8.20)	0.880
RR/per min	35 (7.67)	30 (6.00)	0.301	30 (0.00)	30 (7.00)	0.543
Blood gas analyses at 0 hour ^a						
PF/mmHg	51.19 (27.24)	61.75 (48.62)	0.945	67.50 (81.38)	60.00 (55.66)	0.497
OI/cmH ₂ O·mmHg ⁻¹	30.37±12.18	36.51±18.30	0.744	21.59 (19.40)	24.33 (68.25)	0.612
PaO ₂ /mmHg	46.00 (21.75)	53.50 (31.50)	0.677	58.49±26.03	45.40±17.42	0.388
PaCO ₂ /mmHg	52.50 (26.25)	46.00 (37.50)	0.447	40.21±10.13	39.00±8.77	0.688
pH	7.45 (0.12)	7.32 (0.10)	0.079	7.40 (0.11)	7.39 (0.12)	1.000

Notes: Data were presented by median (interquartile range), mean ± SD or numbers (percentage). Continued variables were compared using Mann–Whitney U-test or independent t-test and categorical variables using Fisher's exact or Pearson's chi-square test; P-value >0.05 is considered significant. ^a0 hour means immediately preceding HFOV in the HFOV group and the initiation of CMV in the CMV group.

Abbreviations: HFOV, high-frequency oscillatory ventilation; CMV, conventional mechanical ventilation; PRISM III score, Pediatric Risk of Mortality III score; PICU LOS, pediatric intensive care unit length of stay; CNS, central nervous system; MODS, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; PEEP, positive end expiratory pressure; PIP, peak inspiratory pressure; MAP, mean airway pressure; RR, respiratory rate; PF ratio, PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio; PaO₂, arterial partial pressure of oxygen; FiO₂, fraction of inspired oxygen; OI, oxygenation index; PaCO₂, partial pressure of carbon dioxide; pH, potential of hydrogen; SD, standard deviation.

Table 5 Summary of Cox proportional hazard model for mortality

Variables	Hazard ratio for nonsurvival	95% confidence interval	P-value
HFOV group			
Weight (per every one unit increase)	1.198	(1.029–1.396)	0.020
Presence of MODS	17.796	(2.246–141.022)	0.006
CMV group			
Presence of immunocompromised	55.382	(0.011–269, 603.047)	0.354

Notes: Cox proportional hazard model was used to determine the risk factors related to mortality in HFOV and CMV groups, respectively; *P*-value >0.05 is considered significant.

Abbreviations: HFOV, high-frequency oscillatory ventilation; MODS, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; CMV, conventional mechanical ventilation.

CMV.¹⁶ Hence, the unremarkable effect on CO₂ removal in our study may be due to the heterogeneous etiology and small sample population.

The mortality of patients with severe PARDS, based on the 2015 PARDS diagnostic criteria, was high at ~30%–45%.¹⁷ Since HFOV did not improve the outcomes, including reduced standardized mortality, this ventilation approach was not recommended as the routine or for early application both in pediatrics and adults with ARDS.^{11,18} However, the overall in-hospital mortality in the present study was 29.17% (34.62% in the HFOV group and 22.73% in the CMV group). The results from our study indicated that the application of HFOV did not increase the in-hospital mortality in children with severe PARDS. In fact, the children in the HFOV group were sicker than the CMV children, and the study did not involve the evaluation of oxygenation improvement during ventilation treatment in the previous study.¹¹ In the real world clinical practice, HFOV was usually conducted as an alternative approach in severe PARDS patients with hypoxemia refractory to CMV. Given that continued hypoxemia is associated with worse outcomes,^{2,17} we emphasized its rescue role in PARDS with oxygenation failure on CMV, and our study showed that HFOV may alleviate worsening hypoxemia in these patients.

Although the PRISM III scores and presence of coexisting conditions were similar between the two ventilation groups, patients who required transition to HFOV received higher ventilation setting during CMV. They had a higher frequency of the usage of vasoactive agents, longer PICU stay and mechanical ventilation duration in comparison with those in the CMV group. Since there is no strong evidence to suggest that HFOV has a hemodynamic effect on patients with PARDS, an increased use of vasoactive agents implies that children in the HFOV group were worse off clinically.

This may also explain why pediatric patients receiving HFOV had a longer PICU stay and ventilation duration. Given the effect of HFOV on oxygenation improvement and CO₂ clearance, we confirmed that HFOV could be a rescue therapy or alternative approach in patients with severe PARDS refractory to CMV.

PARDS is a heterogeneous disease induced by variable causes and is accompanied with a variety of clinical conditions. Thus, another objective in this study was to identify risk factors associated with outcomes in PARDS patients. Several groups have reported that immunocompromised condition markedly increased mortality in ARDS patients undergoing HFOV.^{19,20} Other published physiological predictors of survival during HFOV included an OI of less than 35, improvement in the PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio of more than 38% within 72 hours after commencement of HFOV, the ratio of OI preceding HFOV to the OI after 24 hours (OI_{24 h/pre}) of more than 1 and so on.^{19–21} These data indicated that the degree of hypoxemia, oxygenation reaction to HFOV and underlying conditions might contribute to the outcomes of patients undergoing HFOV. Interestingly, our data showed that the incidence of MODS was passively correlated with in-hospital mortality in children receiving HFOV. It was conceivable that, despite similarity in the severity of illness scores between the two groups, the children in the HFOV group were sicker than those in the CMV group.

The influence of age and weight on the mortality of pediatric patients with ARDS undergoing HFOV remains controversial. In our study, we observed a positive correlation between body weight and mortality in patients receiving HFOV. Some groups have also reported that low weight or younger patients with acute respiratory failure benefited more from HFOV.^{21,22} In contrast, a meta-analysis revealed that elective HFOV had no beneficial effect over CMV in pre-term infants based on the gestational age and birth weight.²³ One possible explanation is that younger or lower weight patients have better lung compliance. Alternatively, the differences in outcomes could be due to a variety of HFOV protocols employed.

Ventilator-induced lung injury is a common complication of ARDS, especially in patients with severe hypoxemia. This is because these patients often have worse lung compliance and require relatively large tidal volumes or high airway pressure. Our group implemented a lung-protective strategy of volume and pressure limitation during CMV, which could reduce the incidence of pneumothorax or mortality as demonstrated by several studies.^{24,25} In this study, we found no difference in the incidence of new air leaks between the two

ventilation groups. These results implied that HFOV could be safely utilized.

The main limitation of this study is the small sample size, which may have lowered the credibility of our results. Additionally, this study is a retrospective and observational review, so it is difficult to compare the changes in oxygenation between the two groups. Therefore, further research is required, particularly a prospective study with a larger sample of patients.

Conclusion

We presented our experience with regard to HFOV practices and found that HFOV was an efficient alternative therapy that could significantly improve hypoxemia and promote CO₂ removal in patients with oxygenation deterioration on CMV. The mortality was associated with the presence of MODS and heavier body weight in the HFOV group.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant no 81470219) and Science and Technology Projects Foundation of Guangdong Province (Grant no 2014A020212120). We appreciate professor Pei-Ying Feng for proofing our manuscript.

Author contributions

Yu-Xiong Guo and Zhao-Ni Wang designed the study and participated in the drafting of manuscript. Ya-Ting Li, Li-Pan and Li-Fen Yang participated in the data collection and revisions of the draft. Yan-Hu, Yue-Yu Sun and Liang-Ming Cai participated in the data collection and manuscript interpretation. Zhuang-Gui Chen designed the study, drafted the manuscript and participated in the critical revisions of the draft. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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