

# Airway Resistance and Respiratory Compliance in Children with Acute Viral Bronchiolitis Requiring Mechanical Ventilation Support

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Acute viral bronchiolitis (AVB) is a very frequent disease that affects the lower airways of young children increasing the inspiratory and expiratory resistance in variable degree as well as reducing the pulmonary compliance. It would be desirable to know whether these variables are associated with the outcome.

**Objectives:** To evaluate the respiratory mechanics in infants with AVB requiring mechanical ventilation (MV) support and to evaluate if respiratory mechanics predict outcomes in children with AVB supported on MV. To evaluate the respiratory mechanics in infants with AVB submitted to MV.

**Materials and methods:** A prospective observational study was conducted in two pediatric intensive care units (PICUs) between February 2016 and March 2017. Included were infants (1 month to 1 year old) admitted with AVB and requiring MV for >48 hours. Auto-PEEP, dynamic compliance (C<sub>dyn</sub>), static compliance (C<sub>stat</sub>), expiratory resistance (ExRes), and inspiratory resistance (InRes) were evaluated once daily on the second and third day of MV.

**Results:** A total of 64 infants (median age of 2.8 months and a mean weight of  $4.8 \pm 1.7$  kg) were evaluated. A mean positive inspiratory pressure (PIP) of  $31.5 \pm 5.2$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O, positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) of  $5.5 \pm 1.4$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O, resulting in a mean airway pressure (MAP) of  $12.5 \pm 2.2$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O and delta pressure of  $22.5 \pm 4.4$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O without difference between the two hospitals. Measurements of respiratory mechanics showed high values of InRes and ExRes (median 142 [I<sub>Q</sub><sub>25-75</sub> 106–180] cmH<sub>2</sub>O/L/s and 158 [I<sub>Q</sub><sub>25-75</sub> 130–195.3] cmH<sub>2</sub>O/L/s, respectively), accompanied by decreased C<sub>dyn</sub> and C<sub>stat</sub> ( $0.46 \pm 0.19$  and  $0.81 \pm 0.25$  mL/kg/cmH<sub>2</sub>O, respectively). None of the variables was associated with mortality, length of MV, or length of PICU stay.

**Conclusion:** Infants with AVB requiring MV support present very high InRes and ExRes values. These findings might be the reason for the aggressive ventilatory parameters, especially PIP, required to ventilate this group of children with lower airway obstruction.

**Clinical significance:** Monitoring respiratory mechanics could represent a useful tool to guide the ventilatory strategy to be adopted in patients with AVB.

**Keywords:** Airway resistance, Lung compliance, Mechanical ventilation, Pediatrics, Viral bronchiolitis.

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## INTRODUCTION

Acute viral bronchiolitis (AVB) is a self-limiting respiratory disease with a seasonal pattern that compromises the lower airways, with high prevalence among young children (<2 years old).<sup>1-3</sup> It is estimated that 2–3% of infants with AVB are hospitalized, of which 5–15% are admitted to a pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) and of which 1–15% will require mechanical ventilation (MV) support.<sup>4-6</sup>

The mortality of children with AVB on MV has been dramatically reduced to <5%.<sup>5-8</sup> The actual challenges in this situation are related to reducing morbidity, especially from ventilator-induced lesions, and a better understanding of ventilation strategies to be adopted in the most severe cases.

It has been suggested that evaluating respiratory mechanics parameters, based on curves, graphs, and absolute values, could guide and help MV support in the different groups of respiratory diseases.<sup>9-12</sup> The curves presented on many ventilators aid in the interpretation of pathophysiological changes in relation to MV variables (pressures, volume, and flow).<sup>11-14</sup> Most ventilators allow the assessment of static (C<sub>stat</sub>) and dynamic (C<sub>dyn</sub>) compliance, inspiratory and expiratory resistance (InRes and ExRes), elastance, auto-PEEP, and respiratory work, but their measurement is not routinely performed in the PICU.<sup>9,10,12-14</sup>

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There are several studies describing the supportive treatment for patients with severe AVB.<sup>4-6</sup> However, there is little literature on the values of respiratory mechanics variables (e.g., compliance

and resistance)<sup>14–19</sup> and the respective ventilation strategies to be adopted in these situations.<sup>4,6,20–23</sup>

The most important pathophysiological change in AVB is small-airway obstruction, caused by peribronchial infiltrate, interstitial edema, epithelial desquamation, and inflammatory infiltrate. These changes lead to increased inspiratory and expiratory resistance, resulting in increased respiratory work, air trapping (auto-PEEP), increased functional residual capacity (FRC), decreased pulmonary compliance, and hypoxemia. There is also alveolar collapse (atelectasis) with increased dead space and pulmonary shunt. Both, air trapping and atelectasis decrease lung compliance.<sup>1,2,15,16,21,22</sup>

The heterogeneity of this disease makes ventilation of these infants a challenge as many have more resistance behavior while others develop compliance changes progressing to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Therefore, measuring respiratory mechanics in these patients is essential to identify the appropriate ventilatory strategy. To date, there are few pediatric studies reporting values of resistance, compliance, and auto-PEEP in children with severe AVB.<sup>15–19</sup> Cruces et al. in a similar study described low values for inspiratory and expiratory resistance, emphasizing that “these findings may seem unexpected and contradictory with the current understanding of severe bronchiolitis as a primarily obstructive airway disease with an increase in expiratory resistance...”. In our daily practice when ventilating children with AVB, we frequently observed higher values for respiratory resistance. Based on this diversity of findings, we pondered that it would be desirable to obtain more data in this regard to identify the range and the degree of airway compromise in this population.

Our objective was to describe some respiratory mechanics variables (namely Cstat and Cdyn, InRes, ExRes, and auto-PEEP) in infants in the acute phase of severe AVB submitted to MV and evaluating its possible association with the outcome.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study Design and Population

A prospective observational study was carried out in two Brazilian PICUs located in highly complex university hospitals: Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA) and Hospital São Lucas da PUCRS. These two units, with 13 beds each, have a similar profile, involved in the care of clinical and surgical patients, with similar routines and MV strategies. The Ethics and Research Committees of both institutions approved the study, requiring the parents or guardians to sign an informed consent form.

### Data Collection

Between February 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017, infants (30 days to 1 year old) admitted to the two PICUs with clinical diagnosis of AVB and likely requiring MV support for >48 hours were included in the study. The following inclusion criteria were required:<sup>1–3</sup>

- Presence of the classic symptoms of acute viral illness (tachypnea, respiratory distress, runny nose, cough, moaning, fever, nasal flaring).
- Chest radiograph showing typical signs of pulmonary hyperinflation (flattening of the diaphragms, thoracic ribs rectification, and increased intercostal space), associated or not with areas of consolidation or subsegmental atelectasis and variable bronchoalveolar infiltrate.
- Viral screening test was mandatory, but, its positivity was not obligatory.

### Exclusion Criteria

Infants with severe thoracic deformity, previous pneumonectomy, presence of intrathoracic tumors, cardiovascular instability characterized by hypotension or arrhythmia in the planned period for measurements, uncorrected congenital heart disease, concomitant chronic lung disease, tracheostomy device, chest, or mediastinal drains. An air leak around the tracheal tube >15% [(inspiratory tidal volume—expiratory tidal volume/inspiratory tidal volume) × 100] was an exclusion criterion.<sup>24</sup>

To standardize the measurements, we have decided to evaluate these variables after the morning rounds on the second and third day of MV (assuming it as the acute phase of the disease). The measurements were not performed on the first day of MV because of the adjustments that are usually required in the first 24 hours of MV support. Anthropometric and clinical variables, such as age, weight, gender, mortality, type of virus, ventilatory mode, and the cumulative fluid overload, were recorded. The outcome variables like mortality, air leak, MV time, and days in ICU were recorded.

Mechanical ventilation support was provided with the same equipment in both hospitals (SERVO i—Maquet®). The SIMV with PS (synchronous intermittent mandatory ventilation with pressure support) was used for MV support in these children.<sup>11,13,19,21</sup> The protocol to ventilate AVB adopted in both institutions is based on: Low respiratory rate (RR) (<20 breaths/minute), inspiratory time between 0.75 and 0.9 seconds, a target tidal volume between 8 and 10 mL/kg, positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) of 5 cmH<sub>2</sub>O, and an FiO<sub>2</sub> equal or lower than 40% to obtain a saturation close to 90%.

Adjunct therapy, such as bronchodilators, hypertonic nebulization, or mucolytic drugs are not used to treat AVB in both institutions.

Measurements of respiratory mechanics were recorded directly in the ventilator. The first measurement recorded was the Cdyn, which is measured continuously on the ventilator and does not require inspiratory pause.<sup>13</sup> Next, the other measurements, which required the absence of spontaneous ventilation, were performed.<sup>11–13</sup> Before the measurements, the infant received a dose of rocuronium (0.5 mg/kg) and MV support was shifted to controlled-volume mode (CV), respecting the same tidal volume, respiratory rate, FiO<sub>2</sub>, and PEEP. During the inspiratory pause, Cstat, elastance, and InRes were measured. Auto-PEEP and ExRes were determined after an expiratory pause. Auto-PEEP is the resultant value of PEEPt<sub>ot</sub> observed subtracted from the external PEEP imposed to the patient.<sup>13</sup> Subsequently, the delta pressure ( $\Delta P$ ) was calculated by subtracting PEEPt<sub>ot</sub> from the positive inspiratory pressure (PIP).<sup>25–28</sup>

In case the patient was submitted to any distressful procedure (e.g., tracheal tube aspiration, respiratory physiotherapy, chest X-ray, or changing positioning from prone to supine), there was a delay of 1 hour before performing the measurements.<sup>23–25</sup> If there was a decrease in oxygen saturation or any hemodynamic instability, the measurements were immediately suspended, returning to the previous MV mode support.

Demographic variables, vital signs, and the patient’s position (supine or prone) were recorded at the time of measurements. The outcomes evaluated in this study were length on MV (days), length of ICU stay, length of hospital stay, and death.

### Statistical Analysis

The values obtained were recorded in a spreadsheet created for this purpose in Microsoft Excel and SPSS version 17 (Chicago, Illinois, USA).

Continuous quantitative variables were expressed as mean and standard deviation or median and 25 to 75% interquartile range (IQ), for those variables without normal distribution. Categorical variables were described as absolute and relative values. The groups were compared using the Student *t*-test for independent samples, Mann–Whitney *U* test for continuous variables. The level of significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ . The association between variables was analyzed using the Pearson (parametric variables) and Spearman (non-parametric variables) correlation. The qualitative strength of the correlation between two variables was assessed according to the following classification: Linear correlation ( $r$ ) = 0, zero strength;  $r > 0$  to 0.3, weak strength;  $r > 0.3$  to 0.6, regular strength;  $r > 0.6$  to 0.9, strong strength;  $r > 0.9$  to 1, very strong strength and;  $r = 1$ , perfect strength.<sup>29</sup> Statistical analysis was performed by SPSS version 17.

## RESULTS

To the PICU in hospital #1, 640 patients were admitted where 268 required MV support. Forty-three patients were identified with AVB and eight patients were excluded based on the exclusion criteria. In hospital #2, 523 patients were admitted to the PICU and 211 required MV support. In this group, 32 children were identified with AVB required MV support, being excluded 3 cases based on the exclusion criteria.

The study included 64 children with severe AVB in two PICUs, who were submitted to MV and required MV support longer than 48 hours.

Considering the characteristics evaluated, there were no significant differences between the two hospitals, except for the length of PICU stay, which was longer in hospital 2 (9 vs 12 days). There was no report of any adverse event (e.g., air leak) associated with the intervention, and no deaths were observed in this sample (Table 1).

The patients had a mean weight of  $4.8 \pm 1.7$  kg, median age of 2.8 [IQ<sub>25–75</sub> 1.6–4.2] months, length of MV of 7 [IQ<sub>25–75</sub> 6–9] days, and length of ICU stay of 10 [IQ<sub>25–75</sub> 8–14] days. The virus was identified in 56% of cases, where respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) was the most common viral agent (65%) (Table 1).

In 51.6% of patients, sedation and analgesia were performed combined with continuous infusion of opioids (morphine or fentanyl) and benzodiazepine (midazolam).

**Table 1:** General characteristics of sample, stratified by the hospitals

	General	Hospital 1	Hospital 2	
Characteristics	<i>n</i> = 64	<i>n</i> = 35	<i>n</i> = 29	<i>p</i> value
Sex				
Male, <i>n</i> (%)	38 (60)	22 (63)	17 (59)	0.61
Age (months)	2.8 [1.6–4.2]	2.4 [1.6–3.7]	2.9 [1.7–4.4]	0.54
Weight (kg)	$4.8 \pm 1.7$	$4.7 \pm 1.2$	$4.8 \pm 2.2$	0.85
ICU stay (days)	10 [8–14]	9 [7–12]	12 [9–16.5]	0.019
MV time (days)	7 [6–9]	7 [6–9]	8 [6–11]	0.17
Virus (%)				
Positive, <i>n</i> (%)	36 (56)	20 (57)	16 (55)	0.22

ICU, intensive care unit; MV, mechanical ventilation  
Results of parametric variables were expressed as mean and standard deviation, and comparisons made using the Student *t*-test. Non-parametric variables were expressed as the median and 25–75% interquartile and compared using the Mann–Whitney *U* test

We observed that 51.7% of patients used an endotracheal tube (ETT) with cuff. In 92.5%, the ETT diameter used was  $\leq 4$  mm.

The vital signs at the two moments of measurements did not differ, nor between the two hospitals, so we grouped the data assuming as a single sample. During the interventions, we found a mean heart rate (HR) of  $159.4 \pm 20.4$  beats/minute, a mean blood pressure of  $64.8 \pm 15.8$  mm Hg, a mean oxygen saturation of  $97.4 \pm 2.5\%$ , and a median cumulative fluid balance (24 hours) of 25 [IQ<sub>25–75</sub> 11–42.5] mL/kg, without any difference between the hospitals or days of measurement.

In the 2 days of measurements, it was observed that the two PICUs followed the same MV strategy with a mean RR of  $19.5 \pm 2.4$  breaths/minute, PIP of  $31.5 \pm 5.2$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O, PEEP of  $5.5 \pm 1.4$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O, FiO<sub>2</sub> of  $0.3 \pm 0.08\%$ , expiratory tidal volume of  $10.7 \pm 2.7$  mL/kg, mean airway pressure (MAP) of  $12.5 \pm 2.2$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O, and  $\Delta P$  of  $22.5 \pm 4.4$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O, without any difference between the hospitals (Table 2).

While analyzing the pulmonary mechanics in patients with AVB subjected to MV, we did not observe any differences between the first and second day of measurement, nor between the two hospitals, so we chose to group the data totalizing 128 measurements (Table 3).

Table 3 shows the respiratory mechanics measurements observed in this group of infants with severe AVB subjected to MV. Attention is drawn to the high InRes and ExRes values, with a median of 142 [IQ<sub>25–75</sub> 106–180] and 158 [IQ<sub>25–75</sub> 130–195.3] cmH<sub>2</sub>O/L/s, respectively. Even in the presence of high resistance of the lower airways, a low median auto-PEEP (3 [IQ<sub>25–75</sub> 2–5]) cmH<sub>2</sub>O was observed, with difference between the two units (4 vs 2.5 cmH<sub>2</sub>O;  $p = 0.018$ ).

**Table 2:** MV parameters of patients in two hospitals, days 1 and 2

Parameters	General	Hospital 1	Hospital 2	<i>p</i> value
PIP cmH <sub>2</sub> O	$31.5 \pm 5.2$			
Day 1		$32 \pm 4.7$	$31.5 \pm 6$	0.71
Day 2		$31.3 \pm 4.8$	$31.3 \pm 5.7$	0.98
PEEP cmH <sub>2</sub> O	$5.5 \pm 1.4$			
Day 1		$5.5 \pm 1.0$	$5.4 \pm 1$	0.87
Day 2		$5.3 \pm 1.2$	$5.8 \pm 2.2$	0.36
FiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	$0.3 \pm 0.08$			
Day 1		$0.3 \pm 0.1$	$0.35 \pm 0.1$	0.17
Day 2		$0.3 \pm 0.1$	$0.32 \pm 0.1$	0.01
RR breaths/min	$19.5 \pm 2.4$			
Day 1		$19.1 \pm 1.9$	$19.5 \pm 1.9$	0.2
Day 2		$18.4 \pm 2.1$	$18.6 \pm 2.3$	0.19
TV mL/kg	$10.7 \pm 2.7$			
Day 1		$10.1 \pm 1.8$	$10.8 \pm 2.2$	0.14
Day 2		$10.1 \pm 1.6$	$10.9 \pm 2.6$	0.15
MAP cmH <sub>2</sub> O	$12.5 \pm 2.2$			
Day 1		$12.9 \pm 2.3$	$12.2 \pm 2.2$	0.21
Day 2		$12.3 \pm 1.9$	$12.3 \pm 2.3$	0.96
$\Delta$ Pressure cmH <sub>2</sub> O				
Day 1	$22.5 \pm$	$22.5 \pm 4.2$	$22.9 \pm 4.5$	0.69
Day 2	4.4	$22 \pm 3.8$	$22.4 \pm 5.4$	0.77

PIP, positive inspiratory pressure; PEEP, positive end-expiratory pressure; FiO<sub>2</sub> inspired oxygen fraction; RR, respiratory rate; TV, tidal volume; MAP, mean airway pressure;  $\Delta$  pressure, delta pressure  
Results of parametric variables were expressed as mean and standard deviation, and comparisons made using the Student *t*-test

**Table 3:** Measurements of respiratory mechanics observed in the two hospitals

Measurements	General n measurements = 128	Hospital 1 n measurements = 70	Hospital 2 n measurements = 58	p value
Cdyn mL/kg/cmH <sub>2</sub> O	0.46 ± 0.19	0.46 ± 0.16	0.46 ± 0.23	0.86
Cstat mL/kg/cmH <sub>2</sub> O	0.81 ± 0.27	0.8 ± 0.25	0.83 ± 0.29	0.55
InRes cmH <sub>2</sub> O/L/s	142 [106–180]	155.5 [121.2–185.5]	128.5 [100–176.2]	0.44
ExRes cmH <sub>2</sub> O/L/s	158 [130–195.3]	165 [135.2–210.7]	147 [11.1–177.2]	0.19
Auto-PEEP cmH <sub>2</sub> O	3 [2–5]	4 [2–5]	2.5 [1–4.7]	0.018

Cdyn, dynamic compliance; Cstat, static compliance; InRes, inspiratory resistance; ExRes, expiratory resistance  
 Results of parametric variables were expressed as mean and standard deviation, and comparisons made using the Student t-test  
 Results of non-parametric variables were expressed as median and 25–75% interquartile range, and comparisons made using the Mann–Whitney U test

**Table 4:** Values of compliance and resistance in infants with uncompromised lungs, reported in the literature

Normal lungs	Crs mL/cmH <sub>2</sub> O/kg	Cstat mL/cmH <sub>2</sub> O	Rrs cmH <sub>2</sub> O/L/s
Hammer <sup>16</sup>	1 ± 0.04		60 ± 0.01
Derish <sup>15</sup>	0.99 ± 0.26		33 ± 19
Cid <sup>14</sup>		5–15 (NB-1 year)	40–15 (NB-1 year)
Heilitt <sup>19</sup>	0.6		50

Crs, respiratory system compliance; Cstat, static compliance; Rrs, respiratory system resistance

**Table 5:** Values of compliance and resistance in infants with acute viral bronchiolitis, reported in the literature and in this study

BVA	Crs mL/cmH <sub>2</sub> O/kg	Cdyn mL/kg/ cmH <sub>2</sub> O	Cstat mL/kg/ cmH <sub>2</sub> O	Rrs cmH <sub>2</sub> O/L/s	InRes cmH <sub>2</sub> O/L/s	ExRes cmH <sub>2</sub> O/L/s
Hammer <sup>16</sup>	0.57 ± 0.04			370 ± 0.05		
Derish <sup>15</sup>	0.56 ± 0.15			125 ± 80.9		
Cruces <sup>18</sup>	0.55 [0.44–0.89]				38.8 [32–53]	40.5 [22–55]
Heilitt <sup>19</sup>	0.3			600		
Almeida-Júnior <sup>17</sup>				128.5 [39.3–282.9]		
Andreolio		0.46 ± 0.19	0.81 ± 0.27		142 [106–180]	158 [130–195]

Crs, respiratory system compliance; Cdyn, dynamic compliance; Cstat, static compliance; Rrs, respiratory system resistance; InRes, inspiratory resistance; ExRes, expiratory resistance

The mean static compliance in these patients with severe AVB was 0.81 ± 0.27 mL/kg/cmH<sub>2</sub>O while dynamic compliance was 0.46 ± 0.19 mL/kg/cmH<sub>2</sub>O.

Additionally, the respiratory mechanics variables (Cstat, Cdyn, InRes, ExRes, and auto-PEEP) were not associated with worse outcome (length of MV or length of ICU stay).

## DISCUSSION

In this study, where we evaluated the respiratory mechanics variables in the acute phase of children with severe AVB requiring MV, we remark the following findings: (a) Even knowing that AVB is characterized by an intense inflammatory process in the lower airways, the high values of respiratory resistance (compared with normal values of 30 to 50 cmH<sub>2</sub>O/L/s described in the literature) observed in this sample are impressive, being >140 cmH<sub>2</sub>O/L/s in 50% of the infants; (b) As expected, in addition to the obstructive condition, there is a reduction in pulmonary compliance (0.81 mL/kg/cmH<sub>2</sub>O); (c) Despite the intensity and the severity observed in these values, the outcome of these children was favorable (without any death).

Almost all AVB studies highlight elevated InRes and ExRes, reduced tidal volume, increased auto-PEEP, lung hyperinflation,

increased FRC, and, finally, decreased respiratory compliance.<sup>1,2,22,23</sup> We believe that our study is the largest series ever published describing the impairment of respiratory mechanics in infants with severe AVB requiring MV. Quantifying such changes allows us to understand and justify certain ventilatory strategies adopted in these situations.

In our study, remarkably high values for InRes and ExRes (higher than 140 cmH<sub>2</sub>O/L/s in 50% of cases) was observed, greater than the 33–60 cmH<sub>2</sub>O/L/s reported in infants with normal lungs (Tables 4 and 5).<sup>14–17,19</sup>

As a consequence of this finding, elevated PIP during MV support will be required to ventilate the alveoli. Most studies of children with AVB submitted to MV report ventilatory strategies with PIP values between 25 and 32 cmH<sub>2</sub>O, even in children <3 months old.<sup>23,30–32</sup> The Paediatric Mechanical Ventilation Consensus Conference (PEMVECC) emphasizes that no PIP values are suggested to be used in obstructive diseases<sup>27</sup> and ventilatory strategies should be based on the clinic and the local experience rather than consensus.<sup>21,22,27,32</sup> Considering our findings, it could be assumed that ignoring the increased resistance of the lower airways and selecting a low PIP (disproportional to the obstruction severity), progressive alveolar derecruitment (atelectasis), and hypoxemia might occur.



High InRes and ExRes prolong the constant time. The constant time (CT = compliance × resistance) determines the time at which the pressures equalize in the respiratory system, thus regulating inspiratory and expiratory times during MV.<sup>22,33</sup> In this concept, it is understood that very short inspiratory times induce hypoventilation by reducing alveolar tidal volume, while very short expiratory times induce air trapping and auto-PEEP, increasing the risk of barotrauma.<sup>22,33</sup> Consequently, the ventilatory regime proposed for patients with high airway resistance is assumed to increase inspiratory times and, especially, prolonged expiratory times (low RR).<sup>7,8,22,33</sup> Differently from what is proposed for patients with ARDS, the protocol to ventilate AVB adopted in both institutions with low RR requires the use of tidal volumes at the upper limit (close to 10 mL/kg body weight), aiming at a minimally adequate minute volume for age.<sup>21,27,32,34</sup>

Infants with severe AVB could have an additional compromise, decreasing respiratory compliance (while progressing to ARDS or severe lung hyperinflation). The low Cstat values observed in infants with AVB reinforce the concept of compromise of the lung parenchyma (consolidations and atelectasis) as a consequence of the viral inflammatory process and the release of inflammatory mediators, also due to air trapping (increased FRC) association with increased resistance.<sup>1,2,22,35</sup> We found Cstat to be slightly reduced (0.81 mL/kg/cmH<sub>2</sub>O), as expected for children with predominantly lower airway obstruction and low auto-PEEP (Table 5).<sup>14–19</sup>

Among the possible limitations of this study with regard to: (a) The measurements being evaluated just in the first 48 hours of MV. This strategy aimed to evaluate the acute (and more intense) phase of the disease, where the patients would be under more critical and challenging conditions of the disease. Including patients in a late phase of the disease could result in a bias in the measurements (reversal of the inflammatory process) and induce to false conclusions. (b) There is a scarcity of reference values for respiratory mechanics parameters, for healthy and sick children, making it difficult to compare these data for infants with severe AVB on MV. This limitation could be solved just by increasing the number of studies determining such values in similar populations.

## CONCLUSION

Analysis of the respiratory mechanics of infants with AVB on MV showed very high InRes and ExRes levels. To overlap the airway obstruction, more aggressive ventilatory parameters are required, especially PIP. On the basis of our results, we believe that monitoring respiratory mechanics could represent a tool to guide the ventilation strategy to be adopted in patients with severe AVB. New studies in this area should also include defining respiratory mechanics values in children without pulmonary compromise, as well as studies with plateau pressure and driving pressure measurements in pediatric diseases.

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