



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Ventilator configuration in children on long term home ventilation during the COVID19 pandemic



Introduction

On March 11th, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) a pandemic.¹ Paediatric patients with COVID-19 are underrepresented in this epidemic so that management strategies and standards of care are poorly defined especially in patients with chronic respiratory diseases. Technologically dependent children on a ventilator represent a subgroup with medical complexity that accounts for about 1/3 of economic health resources.^{2,3} It is important to remember that these patients are mainly affected by chronic respiratory pump failure'' conditions which can aggravate their clinical condition in cases of respiratory tract infections.⁴ In most of the cases, children are ventilated, either using non-invasive ventilation (NIV), with an single-limb intentional leak circuit, where typically the leak is within the interface, or a single-limb non-intentional leak circuit with an active exhalation valve inserted into the mask. For tracheostomy ventilation (TIPPV) a single-limb non-intentional leak circuit with an active exhalation valve is normally used, however, some patients are managed with single-limb intentional leak circuit or a double limb circuit.⁵

Paediatric ventilator-dependent patients are reluctant to change their ventilation modes, settings and interface.^{6,7}

However, during this pandemic, when the patients are admitted to the hospital for an exacerbation of their underlying disease, or with suspected, or positive infection for SARS-COV2 several of the healthcare providers and parents may be in close contact with the children. Where precautions are not taken the risk of transmission of virus due to the ventilator being an aerosol generating procedure (AGP) is high. This is because, expired air aerosolization from ventilators and interfaces⁸ as well as from plain tracheostomy tube⁹ may be the cause of contamination of environment and infection in health care workers. It has been demonstrated, in an adult population, that physiotherapy and NIV delivered with vented mask generated large droplets close to the patient but, the fall out of these decreases significantly at 1 m from the patient. NIV using non vented mask and filtered exhalate can reduce the amount of aerosolization.⁸ In addition, full face or total face masks have a built in ''anti-asphyxia valve'' that opens when the ventilator does not work properly. The exhaled air from this ''anti-asphyxia valve'' is also bound to contaminate the



Figure 1 Shows an example of a mask with an inbuilt leak and anti-asphyxia valve.

environment with the virus.¹⁰ Although hospitalization of these patients needs maximum attention in terms of personal protection equipment (PPE) for health care workers and parents the ventilators as well interfaces should be also upgraded to reduce aerosolization of exhaled air see Figs. 2, 4 to 6.

However changing to a non-vented mask has the potential to cause problems. One potential issue is leaving out the expiratory intentional leak. Training and education need to occur in the hospital to prevent adverse events. This can be done by showing a picture of the circuit above the bed. This can also include a reminder to change the heat and moisture exchanger (HME) daily otherwise this will lose the filtration properties required. Another potential risk is a waterlogged filter. This can affect triggering and cause problems with the alarms. These filters need to be checked regularly. Changing from a nasal mask also has the potential to increase the risk of abdominal distention. This can be alleviated by venting the gastrostomy or the feeding tube. Likewise enteral feeding may need to be commenced if ventilator time has increased. The insertion of a nasogastric tube may cause mask leak and this needs to be minimized.

We therefore provide practical recommendations for how to optimize home ventilators circuits and interface configu-

Patient using a “vented” nasal, full face or total face mask with leak and or anti-asphyxia valve



Switch to a non-vented mask without an “anti-asphyxia valve”



Figure 2 Shows suggestions for switching from a vented mask to a non-vented mask attached to an antibacterial/antiviral heat moisture exchanger (HME) filter, then attached to a controlled leak (Whisper swivel II (Philips, Murraysville, USA)). Left picture shows a child mannequin wearing a non-vented nasal mask. Centre picture a full face mask and right picture a total face mask. Note the position of the HME and Whisper Swivel controlled leak (labelled and circled).

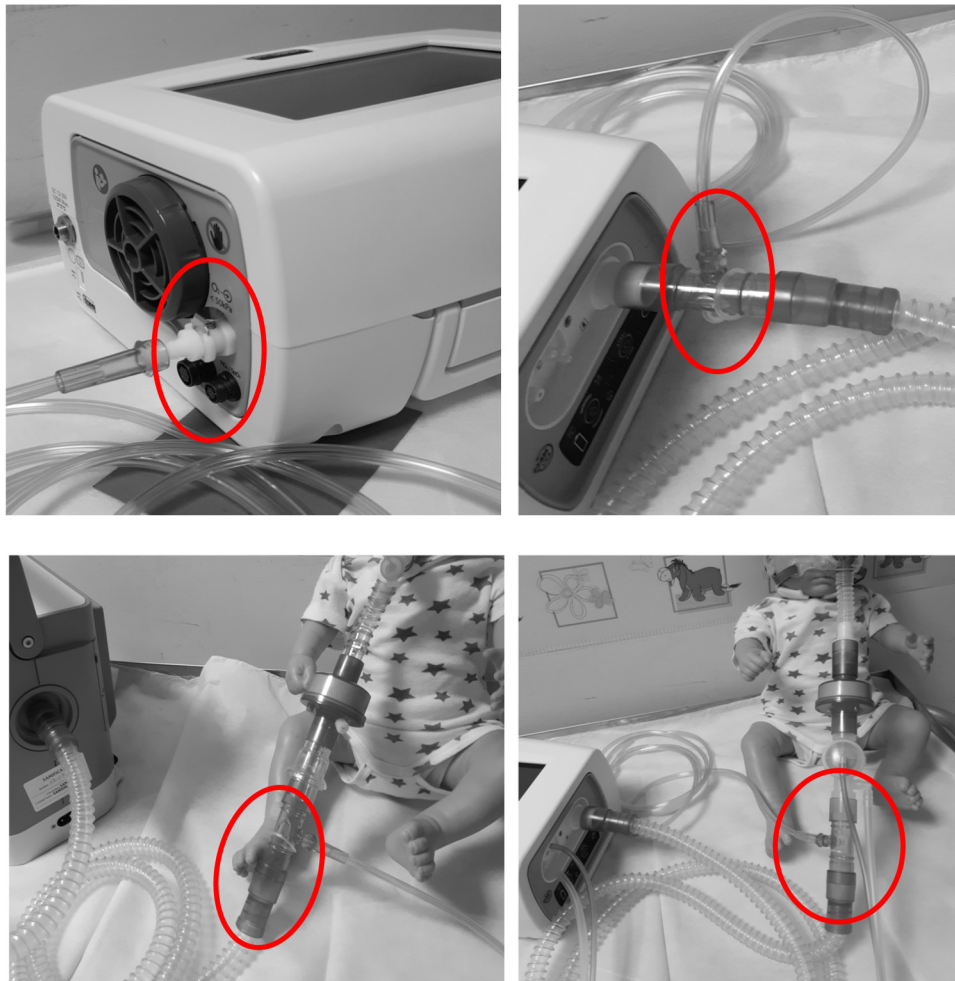


Figure 3 Top left hand photograph demonstrated that oxygen should be entrained using a dedicated connector where possible (circled). If this is not possible the top right hand photograph illustrates the position of an oxygen connector attached to the ventilator tubing (circled). It can also be placed on, before intentional leak (bottom left photograph) or before the “active valve”, bottom right photograph.

ration in different case scenarios to avoid airborne spread and cross infection, in hospital admissions.

Recommendations for children using a “vented” nasal, full face or total face mask

Box 1

- 1) Switch to a non-vented mask without an a “anti-asphyxia valve”, (Fig. 1)
- 2) Attach a antibacterial/antiviral low resistance heat and moisture exchanger (HME)(*) into the mask or after the catheter (for tracheostomy ventilation), (Fig. 2)
- 3) Next attach an intentional leak for example a whisper swivel II (Phillips Respironics, Murrysville, PA, USA), (Fig. 2)
- 4) Ensure any wet humidification is removed.
- 5) Evaluate for an increase in resistance by checking for a possible reduction in the estimated tidal volume when using a time or flow cycled pressure controlled mode without any tidal volume or alveolar ventilation target mode.⁸ Or in volume controlled mode check for an increase in maximal peak pressure. Perform a measurement of CO₂ to assess carbon dioxide level (**)
- 6) For patients who require oxygen, entrain oxygen at the back of the ventilator (Fig. 3). Or insert oxygen before the controlled leak or active valve with a dedicated connector. (Fig. 3)

Recommendations for children using a non-vented nasal or full face mask with an active valve circuit

Box 2

- 1) Remove an a “anti-asphyxia valve” if present
- 2) Attach the low resistance antibacterial/antiviral HME (*) before the expiratory valve (Fig. 4)
- 3) Ensure wet humidification is removed
- 4) Evaluate for an increase in resistance by checking for a possible reduction in the estimated tidal volume when using a time or flow cycled pressure controlled mode without any tidal volume or alveolar ventilation target mode.⁸ Or in volume controlled mode check for an increase in maximal peak pressure.
- 5) Perform a measurement of CO₂ to assess carbon dioxide level (**)
- 6) For patients who require oxygen, entrain oxygen at the back of the ventilator (Fig. 3). Or insert oxygen before the controlled leak or active valve with a dedicated connector. (Fig. 3)

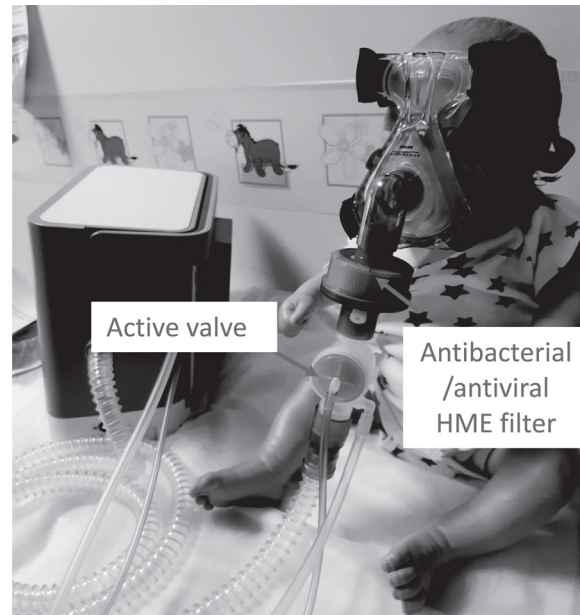


Figure 4 Picture shows a child mannequin wearing a non-vented nasal mask with the active valve circuit set up. Note the position of the HME and active valve in the circuit. The same set-up can be used for a face mask or a total face mask.

Tracheostomised patients

Box 3

- 1) Where possible replace a cuff-less tracheostomy tube to a cuffed tube
- 2) Remove heated humidification
- 3) Insert a low resistance antibacterial/antiviral HME (*) between the catheter mount and the circuit (see Fig. 5 for circuit set up)
- 4) Evaluate for an increase in resistance by checking for a possible reduction in the estimated tidal volume when using a time or flow cycled pressure controlled mode without any tidal volume or alveolar ventilation target mode.⁸ Or in volume controlled mode check for an increase in maximal peak pressure.
- 5) Take measurement of CO₂ to assess carbon dioxide level (**)
- 6) In patients who require oxygen, entrain oxygen at the back of the ventilator (Fig. 3). Or insert oxygen before the active valve with a dedicated connector. (Fig. 3)

(*)The addition of a HME will increase the dead space of the circuit. This can cause a drop in the delivered IPAP. If this occurs increasing inspiratory pressure by 1–2 cmH₂O solves the problem. The HME will also cause a small increase in the resistance to the circuit. Changing the device triggers sensitivity to be more sensitive which will help to overcome this problem. If triggering remains a problem, switching from a

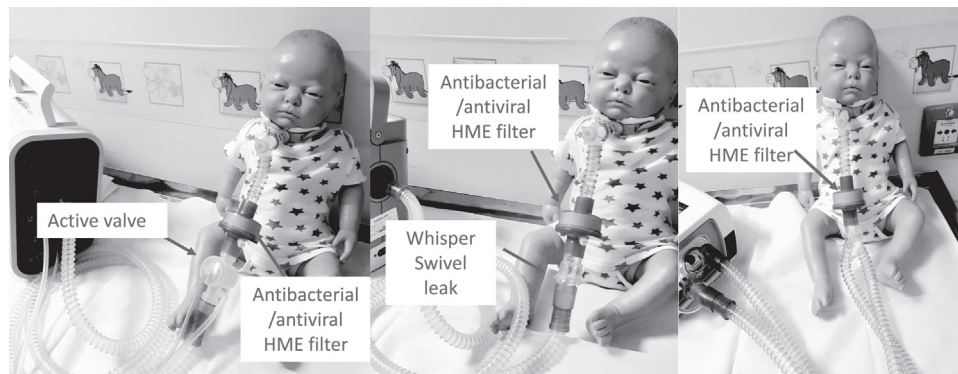


Figure 5 The three photographs show a child mannequin with a tracheostomy. The left picture shows a active valve circuit. The centre picture a controlled leak circuit and the right picture a double limb circuit.

pressure support mode to pressure control with an appropriate back up rate (near to patient's rate)

(**) We recommend in the first instance continuous transcutaneous CO₂ (TcCO₂) with pulse oximetry monitoring for the first 24h to ensure optimal ventilation and no adverse increase in PaCO₂ levels as a result of the change in the circuit. If TcCO₂ monitoring is unavailable, then this should be replaced with end tidal CO₂ (EtCO₂) with pulse oximetry monitoring. Where non-invasive monitoring is unavailable percutaneous capillary measurements should be carried out 3 h after changing the mask. If the CO₂ levels are satisfactory we then recommend repeating the following morning unless the patient's SpO₂ deteriorates.

Additional scenarios

Secretion retention

If secretions are a problem remove the HME and insert heated humidification with a double limb circuit (see Fig. 6). The expiratory limb should be protected by a hydrophobic antibacterial (HEPA) filter.

It should always be remembered when ventilation is required:

- Mask on
- Ventilator on
- Check for nonintentional leaks
- Add oxygen if required.
- Stop ventilation, oxygen off, ventilator off, mask off

Conclusion

Children receiving any respiratory support should be cared for in airborne isolation rooms at negative pressure whenever possible.

Non-vented face or total face masks should be used as the first choice. A non-vented nasal mask¹¹ should be used as the second choice when the children cannot tolerate the oronasal mask or for inability to ventilate the children. Use of pacifiers should be stimulated and mouth-piece ventilation should be avoided.

Staff should adopt full contact, droplet, and airborne isolation precautions whether the patient is positive or suspected of having a COVID-19 infection.

In particular, appropriate type of masks/filtering face-piece respirators (FFR) should be selected according to risk of aerosolization.^{12–14} If present (as in case of NIV), healthcare personnel should always wear FFR ensuring both droplets and airborne protection (e.g. FFP2, KN95, N95, FFP3).¹²

Providers and parents should be aware that theoretically, coronaviruses can remain infectious on inanimate surfaces like metal, glass or plastic for up to 9 days.¹⁴ Surfaces and equipment like ventilators used for SARS-2- CoV-infected children should be carefully disinfected with appropriate solutions (ie about 62–71% ethanol, 0.5% hydrogen peroxide or 0.1% sodium hypochlorite within 1 min of cleaning).¹⁵



Figure 6 This picture shows the set-up of heated humidification if required in a child with a tracheostomy. Note the position of the filter on the expiratory limb to protect the ventilator and the environment.

Finally, regardless of their respiratory support patients who are admitted to hospital from home with suspicion of having COVID-19-associated respiratory failure, should be closely monitored for deterioration. An emergency care pathway including an escalation plan and ceiling of care should be discussed and documented on arrival.

References

- Zhu N, Zhang D, Wang W, Li X, Yang B, Song J, et al. A novel coronavirus from patients with pneumonia in China, 2019. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382:727–33, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2001017>.
- Cohen E, Kuo DZ, Agrawal R, Berry JG, Bhagat SKM, Simon TD, et al. Children with medical complexity: an emerging population for clinical and research initiatives. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127:529–38, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-0910>.
- Srivastava R, Downie J, Hall J, Reynolds G. Costs of children with medical complexity in Australian public hospitals. *J Paediatr Child Health*. 2016;52:566–71, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jpc.13152>.
- Poponick JM, Jacobs I, Supinski G, DiMarco AF. Effect of upper respiratory tract infection in patients with neuromuscular disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 1997;156:659–64, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1164/ajrccm.156.2.9611029>.
- Gregoretti C, Navalesi P, Ghannadian S, Carlucci A, Pelosi P. Choosing a ventilator for home mechanical ventilation. *Breathe*. 2013;9:394–409, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1183/20734735.042312>. European Respiratory Society.
- Hull J, Aniapravan R, Chan E, Chatwin M, Forton J, Gallagher J, et al. British Thoracic Society guideline for respiratory management of children with neuromuscular weakness. *Thorax*. 2012;67 Suppl 1:i1–40, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/thoraxjnl-2012-201964>.
- Gregoretti C, Pelosi P, Chidini G, Bignamini E, Calderini E. Non-invasive ventilation in pediatric intensive care. *Minerva Pediatr*. 2010;62:437–58.
- Hui DS, Chow BK, Lo T, Ng SS, Ko FW, Gin T, et al. Exhaled air dispersion during noninvasive ventilation via helmets and a total facemask. *Chest*. 2015;147:1336–43, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1378/chest.14-1934>.
- Gregoretti C, Foti G, Beltrame F, Giugiaro PM, Biolino P, Burbi L, et al. Pressure control ventilation and minitracheotomy in treating severe flail chest trauma. *Intensive Care Med*. 1995;21:1054–6, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01700674>.
- Simonds AK, Hanak A, Chatwin M, Morrell M, Hall A, Parker KH, et al. Evaluation of droplet dispersion during non-invasive ventilation, oxygen therapy, nebuliser treatment and chest physiotherapy in clinical practice: implications for management of pandemic influenza and other airborne infections. *Health Technol Assess*. 2010;14:131–72, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3310/hta14460-02>.
- Conti G, Spinazzola G, Gregoretti C, Ferrone G, Cortegiani A, Festa O, et al. Comparative bench study evaluation of different infant interfaces for non-invasive ventilation. *BMC Pulm Med*. 2018;18:57, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12890-018-0620-x>.
- Ippolito M, Vitale F, Accurso G, Iozzo P, Gregoretti C, Giarratano A, et al. Medical masks and Respirators for the Protection of Healthcare Workers from SARS-CoV-2 and other viruses. *Pulmonology*. 2020, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pulmoe.2020.04.009>.
- Ippolito M, Gregoretti C, Cortegiani A, Iozzo P. Counterfeit filtering facepiece respirators are posing an additional risk to health care workers during COVID-19 pandemic. *Am J Infect Control*. 2020, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2020.04.020>.
- Ippolito M, Iozzo P, Gregoretti C, Grasselli G, Cortegiani A. Facepiece filtering respirators with exhalation valve should not be used in the community to limit SARS-CoV-2 diffusion. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol*. 2020;1–2, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/ice.2020.244>.
- Kampf G, Todt D, Pfaender S, Steinmann E. Persistence of coronaviruses on inanimate surfaces and their inactivation with biocidal agents. *J Hosp Infect*. 2020;104:246–51, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhin.2020.01.022>.

I. Esposito^a, M. Chatwin^b, G. Accurso^{c,*}, A. Cortegiani^c, C. Gregoretti^c, E. Bignamini^a

^a AOU Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino SC Pneumologia Presidio Regina Margherita, Turin, Italy

^b Clinical and Academic Unit of Sleep & Breathing, Royal Brompton & Harefield NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

^c Department of Surgical, Oncological and Oral Science (Di. Chir. On. S.), Section of Anaesthesia, Analgesia, Intensive Care and Emergency, Policlinico Paolo Giaccone, University of Palermo, Italy

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: espirene75@gmail.com (I. Esposito), m.chatwin@rbht.nhs.uk (M. Chatwin), giuseppe.accurso86@gmail.com (G. Accurso), andrea.cortegiani@unipa.it (A. Cortegiani), cesare.gregoretti@unipa.it (C. Gregoretti), elisabetta.bignamini@gmail.com (E. Bignamini).

9 May 2020

Available online 16 July 2020

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pulmoe.2020.06.010>

2531-0437/ © 2020 Sociedade Portuguesa de Pneumologia.

Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Functional impairment during post-acute COVID-19 phase: Preliminary finding in 56 patients

Dear Editor,

Rehabilitation in a bedded setting is estimated to be needed in 4% of 2019 novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) patients discharged from hospital, especially from Intensive Care Unit (ICU).¹



Functional impairment of patients surviving the COVID-19 acute phase has been poorly described, and the only available information is provided by experts² or inferred from patients with other clinical conditions (e.g., Acute Respiratory Failure-ARF).³ Two recent studies suggested that early, post-hospitalization rehabilitative interventions would be recommended.^{4,5}

Aim of this study is to assess the clinical and functional presentation of post-acute COVID-19 patients at admission for inpatient rehabilitation. All consecutive COVID-19 patients admitted to undergo inpatient rehabilitation at Isti-