



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.



Low tidal volume ventilation is associated with mortality in COVID-19 patients—Insights from the PRoVENT-COVID study

Sunny G.L.H. Nijbroek^{a,*}, Liselotte Hol^a, Dimitri Ivanov^a, Marcus J. Schultz^{a,b,c}, Frederique Paulus^{a,d}, Ary Serpa Neto^{a,e}, for the PRoVENT-COVID Collaborative Group^{1,2}

^a Department of Intensive Care, Amsterdam UMC, location AMC, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

^b Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit (MORU), Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

^c Nuffield Department of Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

^d ACHIEVE, Centre of Applied Research, Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Health, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

^e Department of Critical Care Medicine, Australian and New Zealand Intensive Care Research Centre (ANZIC-RC), Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Coronavirus disease 2019
COVID-19
Tidal volume
Mortality

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Low tidal volume ventilation (LTVV) is associated with mortality in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. We investigated the association of LTVV with mortality in COVID-19 patients.

Methods: Secondary analysis of a national observational study in COVID-19 patients in the first wave of the pandemic. We compared COVID-19 patients that received LTVV, defined as controlled ventilation with a median tidal volume ≤ 6 mL/kg predicted body weight over the first 4 calendar days of ventilation, with patients that did not receive LTVV. The primary endpoint was 28-day mortality. In addition, we identified factors associated with use of LTVV.

Results: Of 903 patients, 294 (32.5%) received LTVV. Disease severity scores and ARDS classification was not different between the two patient groups. The primary endpoint, 28-day mortality, was met in 68 out of 294 patients (23.1%) that received LTVV versus in 193 out of 609 patients (31.7%) that did not receive LTVV ($P < 0.001$). LTVV was independently associated with 28-day mortality (HR, 0.68 (0.45 to 0.95); $P = 0.025$). Age, height, the initial tidal volume and continuous muscle paralysis was independently associated with use of LTVV.

Conclusions: In this cohort of invasively ventilated COVID-19 patients, approximately a third of patients received LTVV. Use of LTVV was independently associated with reduced 28-day mortality. The initial tidal volume and continuous muscle paralysis were potentially modifiable factors associated with use of LTVV. These findings are important as they could help clinicians to recognize patients who are at risk of not receiving LTVV.

© 2022 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) may need hospitalization for supplemental oxygen [1]. A substantial number of these patients need admission to an intensive care unit (ICU) for escalation of respiratory care, usually invasive ventilation [2]. Morbidity and mortality are high in COVID-19 patients that need invasive ventilation [3,4], and care for these patients remains largely supportive. One approach is to minimize additional lung injury caused by invasive ventilation.

Ventilator-induced lung injury can be prevented by using so-called lung-protective ventilation strategies [5], wherein use of a low tidal volume (V_T) plays a central role. There is strong and convincing evidence that low V_T ventilation (LTVV) improves outcome in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) [6]. Until the COVID-19 pandemic, in patients with ARDS LTVV remained underused [7–10]. Despite the fact that large studies of LTVV have shown no worsening of oxygenation, oxygenation can improve more rapidly with higher tidal volumes [11]. This could be an argument for health care workers to use LTVV less often. This could especially play a role in COVID-19 patients, since these patients frequently have severe hypoxemia due to extensive pulmonary infiltrates, and in some patients also pulmonary embolism. Another potential reason for underuse of LTVV in COVID-19 patients could be that airway pressures in these patients can be surprisingly low, indicating a high respiratory compliance [12,13]—at least in theory this could lead to a scenario in which use of LTVV is considered less important.

Abbreviations: LTVV, Low tidal volume ventilation; PBW, Predicted body weight; PEEP, Positive end-expiratory pressure.

* Corresponding author at: Departments of Intensive Care and Anesthesiology, AUMC, location 'AMC', Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

E-mail address: s.g.nijbroek@amsterdamumc.nl (S.G.L.H. Nijbroek).

¹ PRactice of VENTilation in COVID-19.

² PRoVENT-COVID Collaborative Group members are listed on acknowledgements.

We hypothesized that LTVV is independently associated with mortality in COVID-19 patients. To test this hypothesis, we performed a secondary analysis of a large national multicenter study, named the 'Practice of VENTilation in corona virus disease 2019' (PROVENT-COVID) study, to compare 28-day mortality between patients that received LTVV versus patients that did not receive LTVV in the first 4 calendar days in the ICU. We also aimed to identify potentially modifiable patient characteristics and ventilatory parameters that had an independent association with use of LTVV.

2. Methods

2.1. Design, settings and participants

The PROVENT-COVID study is an investigator-initiated, national, multicenter, observational study performed in 22 hospitals during the first 3 months of the national outbreak in the Netherlands [14]. The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of each participating hospital—need for individual patient informed consent was waived seen the observational design of the study. The study was registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov (study identifier NCT04346342).

Consecutive patients aged 18 years or older were eligible for participation if they were admitted to an ICU in one of the participating hospitals and had received invasive ventilation because of acute respiratory failure due to RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19. The PROVENT-COVID study itself had no exclusion criteria. For this current analysis, we excluded patients in whom V_T or patient height, necessary for normalization of V_T to the predicted body weight (PBW), was not captured. We also excluded patients that were exclusively on a spontaneous breathing mode at all the time points ventilation data were collection, and we excluded patients for whom the primary endpoint was missing, which could have happened due to transfer to a non-participating hospital.

2.2. Data collected and analysis

Demographics and data regarding premorbid diseases and home medication were collected at baseline. The current Berlin definition for ARDS was used for severity classification [15]. In the first hour of invasive ventilation in the ICU and every 8 h thereafter at fixed time points, ventilator settings and ventilation parameters were collected up to calendar day 4. Outcomes were collected up to day 90, and included intubation and life status.

V_T was normalized to PBW using the following equations: $V_T = \text{absolute } V_T / \text{PBW [kg]}$ (Eq. 1), and $\text{PBW} = 50.0 + 0.91 * (\text{height [cm]} - 152.4)$ (in males, Eq. 2a) and $\text{PBW} = 45.5 + 0.91 * (\text{height [cm]} - 152.4)$ (in females, Eq. 2b). LTVV was defined as having received a median $V_T \leq 6$ mL/kg PBW during controlled ventilation in the first 4 calendar days. Herein, we ignored the first V_T of the first day of ventilation as initial settings could have been set in the emergency room, and could have rapidly decreased thereafter. We also ignored any V_T when there was evidence of spontaneous breathing activity. This meant that we ignored a V_T under any mode that requires spontaneous breathing activity, and if the measured (total) respiratory rate (RR) exceeded the set RR by more than 2 breaths per min.

2.3. Endpoints

The primary outcome was 28-day mortality. Secondary outcomes included duration of ventilation, expressed in duration of ventilation in survivors, and in the number of days free from ventilation and alive at day 28 (VFD-28). For the later, we summed the calendar days without invasive ventilation for at least 24 h and considering the last date of successful extubation; patients who had died by day 28 were considered to have had zero days free from ventilation [16]. Other endpoints were

length of stay in ICU and hospital; and ICU-, hospital- and 90-day mortality.

2.4. Statistical analysis

The sample size was based on the number of available patients in the database of the PROVENT-COVID study.

Data are reported as numbers and relative proportions for categorical variables and as median (quartile 25%–quartile 75%) for continuous variables. Categorical variables were compared using Chi-squared test or Fisher exact test, and continuous variables were compared using a Mann–Whitney *U* test or *t*-test, where appropriate. For all analyses, the group of patients that had received LTVV was used as the reference.

Cumulative distribution plots are used to present distributions of age, height, BMI, and actual V_T . Kaplan–Meier curves were used to plot time until 28- and also 90-day mortality in patients that received LTVV versus patients that did not receive LTVV, and groups were compared with a log rank test. A mixed-effect multivariate Cox regression model was used to assess whether LTVV had an independent association with 28-day mortality. Centers were included as random effects to account for unobserved heterogeneity. Confounders that were selected a priori on clinical relevance were: age, gender, ARDS severity, heart rate, pH, use of prone positioning, development of acute kidney injury (AKI), and development of venous thromboembolism (VTE). In addition, respiratory system compliance was selected as a confounder based on statistical differences between groups.

Next, in a mixed-effect multivariate logistic model with centers as random factors we identified factors independently associated with use of LTVV. Confounders that were selected a priori were demographic factors, including age, gender, height, weight, and ARDS severity, ventilation parameters in the first calendar day of ventilation, including the initial V_T , the use of neuromuscular blockers and the use of prone positioning.

All analyses were conducted in R v.3.6.3 (R Foundation, Vienna, Austria) and significance level was set at 0.05.

2.5. Posthoc analysis

We performed two posthoc analyses. First, we assessed and compared use of LTVV between males and females. In a second posthoc analysis we performed univariate linear and logistic regressions as posthoc analyses to assess the relationship between V_T as a continuous value and clinical outcomes.

3. Results

3.1. Patients

From March 1 through June 1, 2020, 1122 invasively ventilated patients with COVID-19 were included in the PROVENT-COVID study (Fig. 1). A total of 437 patients were excluded for the purpose of the current analysis, mainly because of spontaneous breathing activity at all time points of data collection. Patients were predominantly male, had a high BMI, and often had a history of hypertension or diabetes (Table 1). In most patients, ARDS severity was moderate or severe.

3.2. Incidence of LTVV

Of 903 patients, 294 (32.5%) patients received LTVV during the first 4 calendar days of invasive ventilation. These patients were younger and taller than those who did not receive LTVV (Table 1 and Supplement eFigure 1). LTVV patients received ventilation with a lower median V_T (5.7 [5.3 to 5.8] (range 2.6 to 6.0) versus 6.7 [6.3 to 7.2] (range 6.0 to 10.2) mL/kg PBW; $P < 0.01$), a lower median peak pressure, a lower median mechanical power, but a higher median respiratory rate (Table 2, Fig. 2 and Supplement eFigure 1). LTVV patients also had a

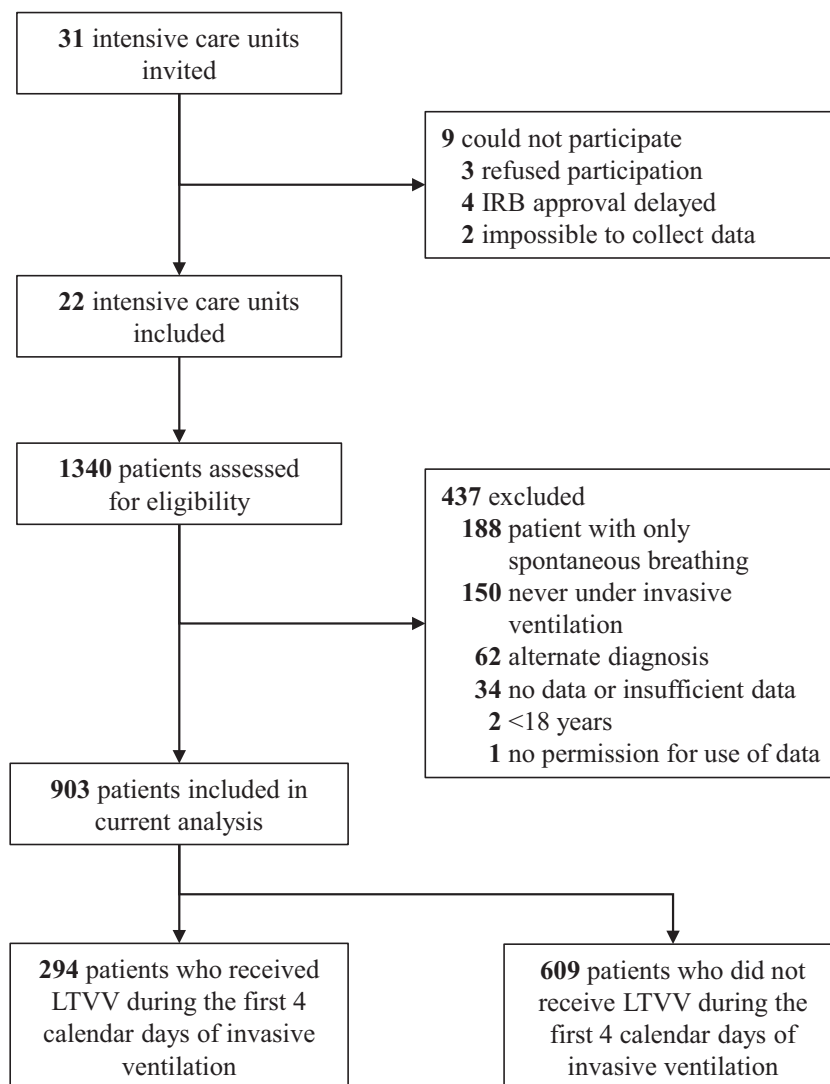


Fig. 1. Consort patient flow diagram.

lower median respiratory compliance. Other ventilator settings and ventilation parameters were not different. LTVV patients had a lower median PaO₂ and a higher median PaCO₂, but comparable median PaO₂/FiO₂ ratios. LTVV patients received prone position and neuromuscular blockade more often, and had a lower median plasma lactate level at baseline than those that did not receive LTVV. Pressure-controlled ventilation was used more often than volume-controlled ventilation (58 vs 26%, $P < 0.01$), and patients under volume-controlled ventilation received LTVV more often (Supplement eTable 1).

3.3. 28-day mortality

LTVV patients had a lower 28-day mortality, 23.1 versus 31.7% ($P < 0.001$) (Table 3 and Fig. 3). In multivariate analysis, LTVV had an independent association with 28-day mortality (Table 4). Other factors associated with 28-day mortality included age, severity of ARDS, arterial pH, heart rate, and development of acute kidney injury.

3.4. Secondary outcomes

LTVV patients had lower mortality rates in ICU and hospital, and at day 90 (Table 3). LTVV patients had more VFD-28, but this difference

did not reach statistical significance. Duration of ventilation, length of stay in hospital and ICU, rate of successful extubation, rate of reintubation, and rate of tracheostomy was not different between the groups.

3.5. Factors associated with LTVV use

In a multivariate analysis, age, height, the initial V_T and continuous infusion of NMBA were associated with use of LTVV (Table 5).

3.6. Posthoc analyses

Females received LTVV less frequent than males (Supplement eTable 2). Univariate logistic regression showed that the odds of mortality at day 28 increased by 19% (95% CI [1.02 to 1.39]) for a one unit increase in V_T per PBW (Supplement eFigure 2).

4. Discussion

The findings of this secondary analysis of a conveniently-sized study in COVID-19 patients that needed invasive ventilation in the first wave of the national outbreak in the Netherlands can be summarized as follows: (1) LTVV was used in approximately a third of all patients;

Table 1
Baseline characteristics of the included patients.

	Overall cohort (n = 903)	V _T ≤ 6 mL/kg PBW (n = 294)	V _T > 6 mL/kg PBW (n = 609)	P value ^a
Male gender – no (%)	659 (73.0)	237 (80.6)	422 (69.3)	<0.001
Age, years	65.00 [57.00–72.00]	62.50 [55.25–70.00]	66.00 [58.00–73.00]	<0.001
Weight, kg	86.00 [77.30–96.60]	90.00 [80.00–99.00]	85.00 [75.00–95.00]	<0.001
Height, cm	175.00 [170.00–183.00]	180.00 [175.00–186.00]	174.00 [168.00–180.00]	<0.001
Predicted body weight, kg	70.57 [63.29–77.85]	75.12 [67.84–79.67]	68.75 [61.47–75.12]	<0.001
Body mass index, kg/m ²	27.76 [25.29–30.85]	27.64 [25.15–30.15]	27.76 [25.39–31.14]	0.176
Use of non-invasive ventilation, no (%)	77 (9.5)	22 (8.2)	55 (10.1)	0.453
Duration of noninvasive ventilation, hours	7.50 [2.00–18.12]	9.00 [3.75–20.50]	7.00 [2.00–16.25]	0.597
Severity of ARDS ^b (Berlin definition)				0.911
Mild	182 (20.4)	60 (20.7)	122 (20.3)	
Moderate	612 (68.6)	200 (69.0)	412 (68.4)	
Severe	98 (11.0)	30 (10.3)	68 (11.3)	
Severity of illness				
SOFA score	7.00 [6.00–10.00]	7.00 [6.00–10.00]	7.00 [6.00–10.00]	0.822
Available, no of patients (%)	412 (48.3)	146 (53.9)	266 (45.7)	0.032
Co-existing disorders, no (%)				
None	225 (24.9)	85 (28.9)	140 (23.0)	0.065
Hypertension	303 (33.6)	92 (31.3)	211 (34.6)	0.355
Heart failure	37 (4.1)	13 (4.4)	24 (3.9)	0.871
Diabetes mellitus	208 (23.0)	70 (23.8)	138 (22.7)	0.764
Chronic kidney disease	37 (4.1)	12 (4.1)	25 (4.1)	1.000
Baseline creatinine, μmol/L ^c	77.00 [62.00–98.00]	79.00 [64.00–98.00]	76.00 [61.00–99.00]	0.304
Liver cirrhosis	3 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	2 (0.3)	1.000
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	70 (7.8)	22 (7.8)	48 (7.9)	0.938
Active haematological neoplasia	12 (1.3)	3 (1.0)	9 (1.5)	0.801
Active solid neoplasia	26 (2.9)	9 (3.1)	17 (2.8)	0.988
Neuromuscular disease	4 (0.4)	2 (0.7)	2 (0.3)	0.833
Immunosuppression	20 (2.2)	9 (3.1)	11 (1.8)	0.337
Previous medication, no (%)				
Systemic steroids	32 (3.5)	12 (4.1)	20 (3.3)	0.678
Inhalation steroids	103 (11.4)	33 (11.2)	70 (11.5)	0.994
Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor	153 (16.9)	50 (17.0)	103 (16.9)	1.000
Angiotensin II receptor blocker	103 (11.4)	24 (8.2)	79 (13.0)	0.044
Beta-blockers	166 (18.4)	51 (17.3)	115 (18.9)	0.641
Insulin	65 (7.2)	23 (7.8)	42 (6.9)	0.713
Metformin	144 (15.9)	58 (19.7)	86 (14.1)	0.039
Statin	277 (30.7)	87 (29.6)	190 (31.2)	0.679
Calcium channel blockers	162 (17.9)	47 (16.0)	115 (18.9)	0.332

Data are median [quartile 25% - quartile 75%] or No (%), unless stated otherwise. Percentages may not total 100 because of rounding.

Abbreviations, APACHE: Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation; CT: computed tomography; PBW: Predicted bodyweight; SAPS: Simplified Acute Physiology Score; SOFA: Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; V_T: tidal volume.

^a The P value is computed comparing patients receiving V_T ≤ 6 mL/kg PBW versus V_T > 6 mL/kg PBW;

^b Severity of ARDS was classified according to the Berlin definition (Severe ARDS: P/F ratio < 100 mmHg; Moderate ARDS: P/F ratio between 100 and 200 mmHg; Mild ARDS: P/F ratio > 300 mmHg).

^c Most recent measurement in 24 h before intubation, or at ICU admission under invasive ventilation.

(2) LTVV had an independent association with 28-day mortality; and (3) potentially modifiable factors associated with LTVV use were the initial V_T and continuous muscle paralysis.

This study has several strengths. First, we used a dataset with granular ventilation and sufficient data that allowed us to focus our analysis to V_T under controlled ventilation and in absence of spontaneous breathing activity. We strictly followed a predefined analysis plan, and the study had a convenient sample size, including nearly a third of all COVID-19 patients that needed invasive ventilation in the first wave [14]. Second, patients were enrolled in various types of hospitals, including university hospitals, and teaching and non-teaching hospitals, all increasing the generalizability of our findings. Third, to deal with effects of potential differences between hospitals we accounted centers as random effect in the statistical analysis.

V_T was much lower than in previous cohorts of patients with ARDS due to another cause than COVID-19 [10,17], but in line with V_T in cohorts of patients with COVID-19 [18–24]. The lower V_T in COVID-19 patients may reflect an improved implementation of lung-protective ventilation over the recent years [25]. Otherwise, the fact that care for invasively ventilated COVID-19 patients had to be provided by hospital personnel that had much less experience or confidence with setting a

ventilator may have resulted in a much better compliance with current guidelines for the ventilation of patients with ARDS, which includes measures to prevent lung-injury, i.e., ventilation with a low V_T [14]. This might also be the reason that our cohort was homogenous with respect to ventilator mechanics and the use of certain interventions like NMBA use and prone positioning.

The definition for LTVV, however, remains a matter of debate. Previous studies used different cutoffs, e.g., 8 mL/kg PBW [21], 6.5 mL/kg PBW [9], or 6 mL/kg PBW [20] in patients with ARDS due to COVID-19; 8 mL/kg PBW [10] in patients with ARDS not caused by COVID-19; or 6 mL/kg PBW [26], or 8 mL/kg PBW in patients without ARDS [17]. Even guidelines show discrepancies in recommendations [5,27,28]. We chose to use the rather ‘strict’ cutoff based on the landmark ARMA trial [6]. Furthermore, although it may seem that the median V_T does not differ greatly, it is important to note that the distribution of V_T between these groups is different. In other words, patients in the non-LTVV group received a larger V_T. The findings of our posthoc analyses suggest that these differences in V_T may have clinical consequences, also in patients with ARDS due to COVID-19. This supports a previous analysis which showed that one SD increase in V_T per PBW translated into a 28% increase in 28-day mortality [14].

Table 2
Ventilation characteristics and rescue strategies.

	Overall cohort (n = 903)	V _T ≤ 6 mL/kg PBW (n = 294)	V _T > 6 mL/kg PBW (n = 609)	P value ^d
<i>Ventilation characteristics</i>				
V _T , mL	445.50 [402.50–493.50]	417.50 [372.25–449.75]	467.00 [421.00–507.50]	<0.001
V _T PBW, mL/kg	6.34 [5.86–6.95]	5.65 [5.33–5.84]	6.70 [6.33–7.21]	<0.001
V _T ABW, mL/kg	5.18 [4.50–5.85]	4.64 [4.04–5.11]	5.47 [4.84–6.06]	<0.001
First set V _T PBW, mL/kg	6.30 [5.7–7.1]	5.77 [5.3–6.3]	6.59 [6.0–7.4]	<0.001
PEEP, cm H ₂ O	13.00 [11.00–15.00]	12.75 [10.00–15.00]	14.00 [12.00–15.00]	0.061
Peak pressure, cm H ₂ O	27.00 [24.50–30.00]	26.50 [24.00–29.25]	27.00 [25.00–30.00]	0.014
Driving pressure, cm H ₂ O	14.00 [12.00–16.00]	14.00 [12.00–16.00]	14.00 [12.00–16.00]	0.144
Mechanical power, J/min	19.32 [15.81–22.96]	18.18 [15.27–21.99]	19.84 [16.18–23.89]	<0.001
Respiratory compliance, mL/cm H ₂ O	32.09 [26.36–38.57]	30.36 [25.08–36.75]	32.95 [27.34–39.17]	<0.001
Total respiratory rate/min	22.00 [20.00–25.00]	24.00 [20.00–26.00]	22.00 [20.00–24.00]	<0.001
FiO ₂	0.45 [0.40, 0.54]	0.45 [0.40–0.52]	0.45 [0.40–0.55]	0.250
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio, mm Hg	170.27 [141.02–206.01]	168.36 [140.89–204.40]	170.65 [141.02–206.28]	0.707
SpO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio, mm Hg	206.67 [177.48–237.89]	210.00 [178.75–240.00]	204.61 [176.36–237.50]	0.388
etCO ₂ , mm Hg	37.96 [33.75–42.76]	39.76 [35.25–44.63]	37.51 [33.38–42.01]	<0.001
<i>Laboratory testing</i>				
pH	7.36 [7.31–7.40]	7.36 [7.31–7.40]	7.37 [7.32–7.40]	0.173
PaO ₂ , mm Hg	76.14 [70.88–83.64]	74.63 [69.20–80.26]	76.81 [71.26–84.76]	<0.001
PaCO ₂ , mm Hg	46.51 [42.01–52.88]	47.63 [42.76–54.38]	45.76 [41.26–51.98]	<0.001
Lactate, mmol/L	1.20 [1.00–1.45]	1.10 [0.95–1.30]	1.20 [1.00–1.53]	<0.001
Kreatinine, mmol/L	82.00 [64.50–121.00]	85.50 [65.50–127.50]	81.00 [64.00–119.00]	0.141
<i>Vital signs</i>				
Mean arterial pressure, mm Hg	76.00 [72.00–80.00]	76.00 [71.38–81.00]	76.00 [72.00–80.00]	0.335
Heart rate/min	81.00 [70.00–93.00]	80.00 [71.00–91.00]	81.00 [69.00–93.50]	0.657
<i>Rescue strategies for refractory hypoxemia</i>				
Use of lung recruitment manoeuvres	53 (7.1)	15 (6.1)	38 (7.5)	0.601
Use of prone positioning	517 (57.6)	182 (61.9)	335 (55.5)	0.078
Duration of prone positioning per day, hours	3.00 [0.00–9.50]	4.00 [0.00–10.94]	2.25 [0.00–9.00]	0.026
Use of neuromuscular blockade	435 (48.2)	168 (57.1)	267 (43.8)	<0.001
Duration of neuromuscular blockade per day, hours	0.00 [0.00–8.00]	4.00 [0.00–12.00]	0.00 [0.00–8.00]	<0.001
Use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation	11 (1.2)	7 (2.4)	4 (0.7)	0.046
<i>Other</i>				
Continuous sedation ^a	897 (99.3)	291 (99.0)	606 (99.5)	0.633
Vasopressor ^b use	848 (93.9)	267 (90.8)	581 (95.4)	0.011
Inotropic ^c use	91 (10.1)	30 (10.2)	61 (10.0)	1.000
Fluid balance per day, mL	964.25 [452.75–1461.64]	846.50 [301.62–1413.00]	994.00 [500.00–1483.00]	0.014
Urine output per day, mL	1127.50 [774.38–1498.12]	1120.00 [779.50–1447.56]	1143.75 [773.75–1521.25]	0.458

These characteristics represent aggregations over the first four days of ventilation unless stated otherwise. Data are median [quartile 25% - quartile 75%] or No (%). Percentages may not total 100 because of rounding.

Abbreviations: ABW: actual body weight; etCO₂: end tidal carbon dioxide; FiO₂: fraction of inspired oxygen; PaO₂: arterial partial oxygen tension; PBW: predicted body weight; PEEP: positive end-expiratory pressure; SpO₂: peripheral oxygen saturation; V_T: tidal volume. ^a Assisted modus of ventilation over the first 48 h.

^a Sedatives consist of Midazolam, Propofol, Dexmedetomidine, Clonidine, Morphine, and Fentanyl.

^b Vasopressors consist of Noradrenaline, Adrenaline, and Vasopressine.

^c Inotropics consist of Milrinone and Dobutamine.

^d P values are computed comparing patients receiving V_T ≤ 6 mL/kg PBW versus V_T > 6 mL/kg PBW.

One novelty of our analysis is that we investigated the association of LTVV in passive patients, i.e., in patients during controlled ventilation and without evidence of spontaneous breathing activity, with outcomes. In a spontaneous breathing patient, a V_T > 6 mL/kg PBW could be acceptable for several reasons. An active diaphragm increases the vital capacity of the lungs [29], and distribution of air in the lungs during spontaneous ventilation is more homogeneous than during passive ventilation [30]. Under these conditions an increase in V_T size could be suitable. Also, there is much less control over V_T size during spontaneous ventilation [31]. In other words, we focused on the effects of a low V_T in a scenario wherein it is important, and also possible, to limit the size of a V_T.

Our results confirm the findings of recent investigation in Brazil that studied the association of LTVV with outcomes in COVID-19 patients [21]. In that study, LTVV was also associated with a better survival [21]. The association of LTVV with other endpoints in our study further reinforces the idea that LTVV use could be an important target in COVID-19 patients. In absence of randomized clinical trial evidence, the findings of these two studies together could be used as a strong argument to use LTVV, at least in patient that are passive.

Several factors had an association with use of LTVV. One fixed factor that had an association with LTVV use was patient's height. Previous studies showed that short patients are at a higher risk for not receiving LTVV—this was found in critically ill patients that received ventilation in the ICU [25], and also in surgery patients that received intraoperative ventilation in the operating room [32]. V_T should be titrated to the PBW, which is a function of height. Of note, measuring patients' height in critically ill patients, i.e., in a supine position, can be challenging [33], and estimates of height are often inaccurate—height is often overestimated in shorter individuals [34,35]. Another non-modifiable factor that had an association with use of LTVV was age. Older age has been identified as a risk factor for underuse of LTVV before [36], but the reason for this remains unexplained.

The initial V_T was one of the potentially modifiable factors associated with use of LTVV. This finding is in line with findings from a previous study in patients with ARDS not caused by COVID-19 [37]. The V_T often remains unchanged after its initial setting, as was also found in other settings, like in the emergency room [38–43]. This finding emphasizes the importance of correct initial ventilator settings and if needed, corrections later on. One other potentially modifiable factor was continuous muscle paralysis. We are not aware of previous

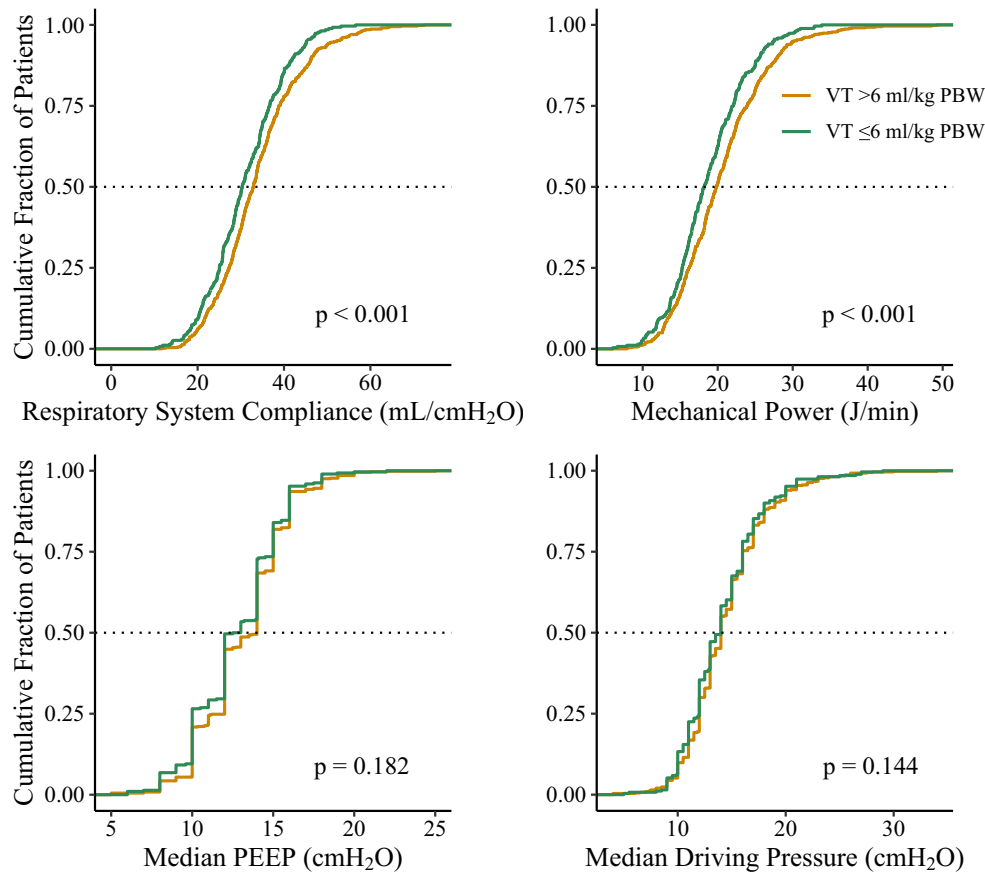


Fig. 2. Cumulative distribution fractions for the ventilator characteristics. Respiratory System Compliance and Mechanical Power were lower in LTVV patients.

studies that investigated whether use of NMBA has an association with use of LTVV. However, muscle paralysis may reduce oxygen consumption through decreased work of breathing, eventually allowing the use of a lower minute ventilation, and thus a lower V_T .

The finding that patients receive LTVV more often with volume-controlled ventilation may be explained by the fact that healthcare providers 'directly' set V_T with this modus, while with pressure-controlled ventilation V_T is set 'indirectly', i.e., by adjusting the inspiratory

Table 3
Clinical outcomes.

	Overall cohort (n = 903)	$V_T \leq 6$ mL/kg PBW (n = 294)	$V_T > 6$ mL/kg PBW (n = 609)	P value ^a
Mortality				
Mortality at day 28	257 (28.9)	67 (23.1)	190 (31.7)	0.005
Mortality at day 90	313 (37.9)	93 (34.1)	220 (39.8)	0.024
In hospital mortality	300 (36.1)	84 (31.3)	216 (38.3)	0.017
ICU mortality	291 (33.0)	80 (27.9)	211 (35.5)	0.013
Clinical ventilator outcomes				
Ventilator free days at day 28, days	2.48 [0.00–16.00]	4.96 [0.00–16.99]	0.96 [0.00–15.96]	0.175
Duration of ventilation, days	16.00 [9.04–28.02]	15.04 [9.52–28.04]	16.00 [9.04–28.00]	0.782
Length of hospital stay in survivors	29.04 [20.04–43.03]	30.00 [19.52–42.54]	29.04 [20.04–43.02]	0.986
Length of ICU stay in survivor	17.04 [11.00–29.00]	16.04 [10.00–28.01]	18.00 [11.01–30.03]	0.405
Successful extubation	528 (58.9)	181 (62.2)	347 (57.4)	0.191
Reintubation	117 (13.1)	37 (12.8)	80 (13.3)	0.917
Tracheostomy	145 (16.2)	47 (16.1)	98 (16.3)	1.000
Pneumothorax	8 (0.9)	2 (0.7)	6 (1.0)	0.971
Extrapulmonary outcomes				
Thrombotic event	259 (28.7)	97 (33.0)	162 (26.6)	0.056
Acute kidney injury	403 (44.8)	131 (44.7)	272 (44.8)	1.000
Renal replacement therapy	163 (18.1)	59 (20.1)	104 (17.1)	0.316

Data are median [quartile 25% - quartile 75%] or No (%). Percentages may not total 100 because of rounding.

^a P value is computed comparing patients receiving $V_T \leq 6$ mL/kg PBW versus $V_T > 6$ mL/kg PBW.

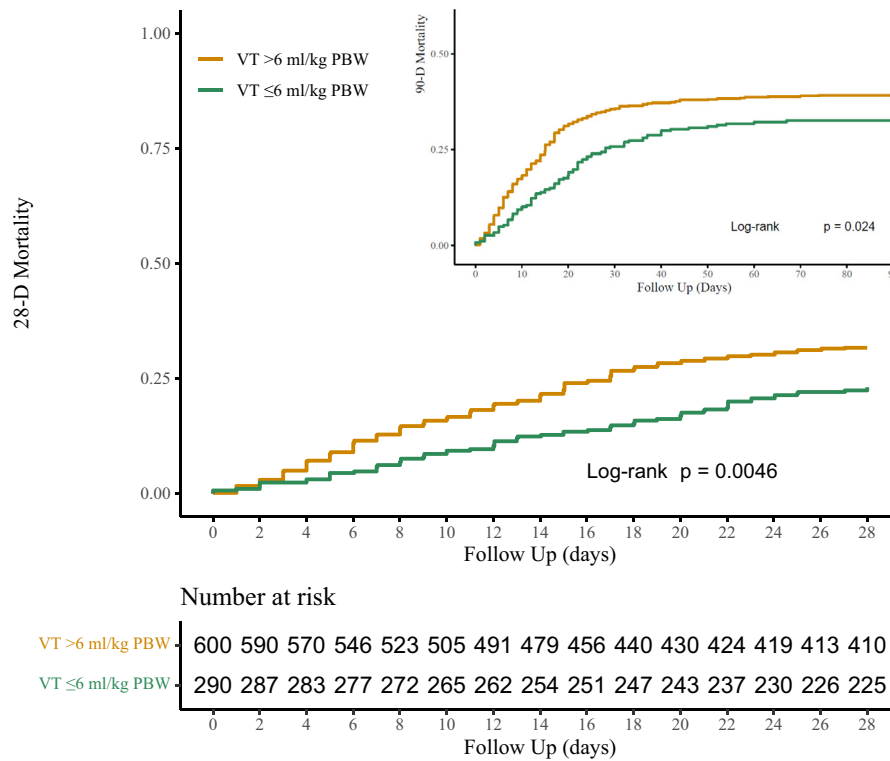


Fig. 3. Kaplan Meier analysis for 28-day and 90-day mortality tested with log rank for significance. LTVV patients had lower mortality at both time points.

pressure. Our results that female patients receive LTVV less frequent than male patients during invasive ventilation are in accordance with findings from previous studies [25,44]. Furthermore, one of these

studies illustrated that this difference is largely driven by the body height using a mediation analysis [44].

This analysis has several limitations. First, the collection of ventilation variables and adjunctive treatments was restricted to the first 4 days of ventilation due to the data available in the PROVENT-COVID dataset [45]. It is possible that ventilation practice and adjunctive

Table 4

Mixed effect cox regression analysis on 28 day mortality.

Univariate mixed effect cox regression	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P value
LTVV	0.67 (0.51 to 0.88)	0.005
Age, years	1.07 (1.05 to 1.08)	<0.001
Male gender	1.30 (0.97 to 1.75)	0.078
Arterial pH	0.00 (0.00 to 0.00)	<0.001
Heart rate, bpm	1.02 (1.01 to 1.02)	<0.001
Acute kidney injury	2.72 (2.11 to 3.52)	<0.001
Respiratory compliance, mL/cm H ₂ O	0.99 (0.98 to 1.01)	0.387
Use of prone positioning	1.14 (0.88 to 1.46)	0.317
Moderate vs Mild ARDS ^a	1.39 (0.98 to 1.97)	0.063
Severe vs Mild ARDS ^a	2.24 (1.44 to 3.49)	<0.001
Thrombotic events	1.26 (0.97 to 1.63)	0.083
Multivariate mixed effect cox regression	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P value
LTVV	0.68 (0.49 to 0.95)	0.025
Age, years	1.06 (1.04 to 1.07)	<0.001
Male gender	1.13 (0.81 to 1.59)	0.471
Arterial pH	0.01 (0.00 to 0.06)	<0.001
Heart rate, bpm	1.01 (1.00 to 1.02)	0.007
Acute kidney injury	2.00 (1.47 to 2.73)	<0.001
Respiratory compliance, mL/cm H ₂ O	1.00 (0.99 to 1.01)	0.821
Use of prone positioning	0.82 (0.60 to 1.13)	0.221
Moderate vs Mild ARDS ^a	1.30 (0.88 to 1.91)	0.191
Severe vs Mild ARDS ^a	1.72 (1.01 to 2.92)	0.047
Thrombotic events	1.05 (0.78 to 1.41)	0.746

All models were mixed-effect models with centres as frailty and considering a binomial distribution. Continuous variables were centered. The hazard ratios show the increase in one SD of the variable.

Abbreviations, LTVV: Low tidal volume ventilation;

^a Berlin definition: Mild ARDS P/F ratio > 200 mmHg, Moderate ARDS: 101 < P/F ratio < 200 mmHg, Severe ARDS: P/F ratio < 100 mmHg.

Table 5

Logistic regression analysis of factors associated with use of LTVV.

Univariate logistic regression	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value
First set V _T , mL/kg PBW ^a	0.49 (0.44 to 0.56)	<0.001
Age, years	0.78 (0.71 to 0.85)	<0.001
Male gender	1.64 (1.35 to 2.01)	<0.001
Height, cm	1.81 (1.64 to 1.99)	<0.001
Moderate vs Mild ARDS ^b	1.08 (0.88 to 1.32)	0.459
Severe vs Mild ARDS ^b	0.85 (0.53 to 1.37)	0.503
Use of NMBA	1.36 (1.13 to 1.63)	<0.001
Use of prone positioning	1.17 (0.97 to 1.43)	0.105
Multivariate logistic regression	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value
First set V _T , mL/kg PBW ^a	0.59 (0.52 to 0.67)	<0.001
Age, years	0.84 (0.76 to 0.93)	<0.001
Male gender	0.78 (0.60 to 1.02)	0.068
Height, cm	1.63 (1.44 to 1.84)	<0.001
Moderate vs Mild ARDS ^b	1.19 (0.95 to 1.48)	0.127
Severe vs Mild ARDS ^b	0.98 (0.58 to 1.67)	0.950
Use of NMBA	1.31 (1.07 to 1.60)	0.010
Use of prone positioning	1.15 (0.93 to 1.43)	0.204

All models were mixed-effect models with centres as random factor and considering a binomial distribution. Continuous variables were centered. The odds ratio show the increase in one SD of the underuse of LTVV variable.

Abbreviations, LTVV: low tidal volume ventilation; NMBA: neuromuscular blocking agents; PBW: predicted bodyweight; V_T: tidal volume.

^a First set tidal volume at the first hour of invasive ventilation.

^b Berlin definition Mild ARDS: P/F ratio > 200 mmHg, Moderate ARDS: 101 < P/F ratio < 200 mmHg, Severe ARDS: P/F ratio < 100 mmHg.

therapies beyond these days have an effect on outcomes. Second, this data was collected during the first 3 months of the pandemic. Ventilation practice may have changed thereafter, and particularly the increased use of high-flow oxygen systems that may have prevented intubation and invasive ventilation may have caused changes in patient case mix—and with that the association of LTVV and outcome may have changed. Third, this study enrolled patients in only one country, which may hamper the generalizability of the findings. Fourth, the centers that participated in the study may have had increased interest in invasive ventilation, in particular use of LTVV, or bias may have been caused by the fact that the healthcare workers were aware that ventilation data were being collected. Fifth, in this study we did not collect data on adjunctive supportive therapies before and during ICU admission, such as antiviral or steroidal drugs. These may have affect outcomes as well. Sixth, we did not analyze how the healthcare providers titrated V_T , which could be different with the various modes used, but also be driven by other factors, e.g., airway pressures, respiratory rate, and minute volume, and even changes in lung compliance. Seventh, we did neither collect how height was measured nor how PBW was calculated by the healthcare workers. Eight, the high use of vasopressor in this cohort is challenging to interpret because we collected vasopressor use at any time during the first four calendar days, including the moment close to tracheal intubation.

5. Conclusion

LTVV is used in approximately a third of all patients with ARDS related to COVID-19. Use of LTVV was independently associated with reduced 28-day mortality. Potentially modifiable factors that have an association with use of LTVV are the initial V_T and continuous infusion of NMBA.

Compliance with ethics guidelines

All procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2013. The institutional review boards of each participating center approved the study protocol, and need for individual patient informed consent was waived based on the observational nature of the study.

Author contributions

Nijbroek and Serpa Neto had full access to the database of the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the current analysis.

Conceptualization and design:

Nijbroek, Ivanov, Schultz, Paulus and Serpa Neto.

Software:

Castor EDC (2019), a cloud-based clinical data management platform for electronic data capture (available at: <https://castoredc.com>) and R: A language and environment for statistical computing, R Core Team (2014). R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. <http://www.R-project.org/>

Acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data:

All authors.

Drafting of the manuscript:

All Authors.

Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content:

All authors.

Statistical analysis

Nijbroek and Serpa Neto.

Obtained funding:

Paulus, Schultz.

Administrative, technical, or material support:

None.

Supervision:

Schultz, Paulus and Serpa Neto.

Funding/Support:

The Amsterdam University Medical Centers, location 'AMC' funded this study. It had no a role in the design, analysis, interpretation of data, writing or submission of this study.

Role of the Funder/Sponsor:

The funding sources had no role in the conduct of the study; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of the data; preparation, review, or approval of the manuscript; and decision to submit the manuscript for publication.

Availability of data and material:

The dataset will be made available upon request to the corresponding authors one year after the publication of this study. Any request must include a statistical analysis plan.

Code availability:

The code will be made available.

Declaration of Competing Interest

Ary Serpa Neto reports personal fees from Dräger, outside of the submitted work. Marcus Schultz reports personal fees from Hamilton and Xenios/Novalung, outside of the submitted work. Sunny Nijbroek, Liselotte Hol, Dimitri Ivanov, and Frederique Paulus declare no competing interests.

Acknowledgements

PROVENT-COVID COLLABORATIVE GROUP

Investigators (in alphabetic order) J.P. van Akkeren; A.G. Algera; C.K. Algoe; R.B. van Amstel; O.L. Baur; P. van de Berg; D.C.J.J. Bergmans; D.I. van den Bersselaar; F.A. Bertens; A.J.G.H. Bindels; M.M. de Boer; S. den Boer; L.S. Boers; M. Bogerd; L.D.J. Bos; M. Botta; J.S. Breel; H. de Bruin; S. de Bruin; C.L. Bruna; L.A. Buiteman-Kruizinga; O. Cremer; R.M. Determann; W. Dieperink; D.A. Dongelmans; H.S. Franke; M.S. Galek Aldridge; M.J. de Graaff; L.A. Hagens; J.J. Haringman; N.F.L. Heijnen; S. Hiel; S.T. van der Heide; P.L.J. van der Heiden; L.L. Hoeijmakers; L. Hol; M. W. Hollmann; M.E. Hoogendoorn; J. Horn; R. van der Horst; E.L.K. Ie; D. Ivanov; N.P. Juffermans; E. Kho; E.S. de Klerk; A.W.M. Koopman; M. Koopmans; S. Kucukcelebi; M.A. Kuiper; D.W. de Lange; D.M. van Meenen; Ignacio Martin-Loeches, Guido Mazzinari; N. van Mourik; S.G. Nijbroek; M. Onrust; E.A.N. Oostdijk; F. Paulus; C.J. Pennartz; J. Pillay; L. Pisani; I.M. Purmer; T.C.D. Rettig; J.P. Roozeman; M.T.U. Schuijt; M.J. Schultz; A. Serpa Neto; M.E. Sleswijk; M.R. Smit; P.E. Spronk; W. Stilma; A.C. Strang; A. M. Tsonas; P.R. Tuinman; C.M.A. Valk; F.L. Veen; A.P.J. Vlaar; L.I. Veldhuis; P. van Velzen; W.H. van der Ven; P. van Vliet; P. van der Voort; H.H. van der Wier; L. van Welie; H.J.F.T. Wesselink; B. van Wijk; T. Winters; W.Y. Wong; A.R.H. van Zanten.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jccr.2022.154047>.

References

- [1] Velicu MA, Furlanetti L, Jung J, Ashkan K. Epidemiological trends in COVID-19 pandemic: prospective critical appraisal of observations from six countries in Europe and the USA. *BMJ Open*. 2021;11(4):e045782.
- [2] Grasselli G, Pesenti A, Cecconi M. Critical care utilization for the COVID-19 outbreak in Lombardy, Italy: early experience and forecast during an emergency response. *JAMA*. 2020;323(16):1545–6.
- [3] Domecq JP, Lal A, Sheldrick CR, Kumar VK, Boman K, Bolesta S, et al. Outcomes of patients with coronavirus disease 2019 receiving organ support therapies: the international viral infection and respiratory illness universal study registry. *Crit Care Med*. 2021;49(3):437–48.

- [4] Lim ZJ, Subramaniam A, Ponnappa Reddy M, Blecher G, Kadam U, Afroz A, et al. Case fatality rates for patients with COVID-19 requiring invasive mechanical ventilation. A meta-analysis. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2021;203(1):54–66.
- [5] Fan E, Del Sorbo L, Goligher EC, Hodgson CL, Munshi L, Walkey AJ, et al. An official American Thoracic Society/European Society of Intensive Care Medicine/Society of Critical Care Medicine Clinical Practice Guideline: mechanical ventilation in adult patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2017;195(9):1253–63.
- [6] Brower RG, Matthay MM, Morris A, Schoenfeld D, Taylor Thompson B. Ventilation with lower tidal volumes as compared with traditional tidal volumes for acute lung injury and the acute respiratory distress syndrome. *N Engl J Med.* 2000;342.
- [7] Schultz MJ, Wolthuis EK, Moeniralam HS, Levi M. Struggle for implementation of new strategies in intensive care medicine: anticoagulation, insulin, and lower tidal volumes. *J Crit Care.* 2005;20(3):199–204.
- [8] Spece LJ, Mitchell KH, Caldwell ES, Gundel SJ, Jolley SE, Hough CL. Low tidal volume ventilation use remains low in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome at a single center. *J Crit Care.* 2018;44:72–6.
- [9] Qadir N, Bartz RR, Cooter ML, Hough CL, Lanspa MJ, Banner-Goodspeed VM, et al. Variation in early management practices in moderate-to-severe ARDS in the United States: the severe ARDS: generating evidence study. *Chest.* 2021;160(4):1304–15.
- [10] Bellani G, Laffey JG, Pham T, Fan E, Brochard L, Esteban A, et al. Epidemiology, patterns of care, and mortality for patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome in intensive care units in 50 countries. *JAMA.* 2016;315(8):788–800.
- [11] Rubenfeld GD, Cooper C, Carter G, Thompson BT, Hudson LD. Barriers to providing lung-protective ventilation to patients with acute lung injury. *Crit Care Med.* 2004;32(6):1289–93.
- [12] Marini JJ, Gattinoni L. Management of COVID-19 respiratory distress. *JAMA.* 2020;323(22):2329–30.
- [13] Grasselli G, Tonetti T, Protti A, Langer T, Girardis M, Bellani G, et al. Pathophysiology of COVID-19-associated acute respiratory distress syndrome: a multicentre prospective observational study. *Lancet Respir Med.* 2020;8(12):1201–8.
- [14] Botta M, Tsonas AM, Pillay J, Boers LS, Algera AG, Bos LDJ, et al. Ventilation management and clinical outcomes in invasively ventilated patients with COVID-19 (PROVENT-COVID): a national, multicentre, observational cohort study. *Lancet Respir Med.* 2021;9(2):139–48.
- [15] Ranieri VM, Rubenfeld GD, Thompson BT, Ferguson ND, Caldwell E, Fan E, et al. Acute respiratory distress syndrome: the Berlin Definition. *JAMA.* 2012;307(23):2526–33.
- [16] Yehya N, Harhay MO, Curley MAQ, Schoenfeld DA, Reeder RW. Reappraisal of ventilator-free days in critical care research. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2019;200(7):828–36.
- [17] Serpa Neto A, Barbas CSV, Simonis FD, Artigas-Raventós A, Canet J, Determann RM, et al. Epidemiological characteristics, practice of ventilation, and clinical outcome in patients at risk of acute respiratory distress syndrome in intensive care units from 16 countries (PROVENT): an international, multicentre, prospective study. *Lancet Respir Med.* 2016;4(11):882–93.
- [18] Camporota L, Sanderson B, Dixon A, Vasques F, Jones A, Shankar-Hari M. Outcomes in mechanically ventilated patients with hypoxaemic respiratory failure caused by COVID-19. *Br J Anaesth.* 2020;125(6):e480–3.
- [19] Cummings MJ, Baldwin MR, Abrams D, Jacobson SD, Meyer BJ, Balough EM, et al. Epidemiology, clinical course, and outcomes of critically ill adults with COVID-19 in New York City: a prospective cohort study. *Lancet.* 2020;395(10239):1763–70.
- [20] Ferrando C, Suarez-Sipmann F, Mellado-Artigas R, Hernández M, Gea A, Arruti E, et al. Clinical features, ventilatory management, and outcome of ARDS caused by COVID-19 are similar to other causes of ARDS. *Intensive Care Med.* 2020;46(12):2200–11.
- [21] Ferreira JC, Ho YL, Besen B, Malbouisson LMS, Taniguchi LU, Mendes PV, et al. Protective ventilation and outcomes of critically ill patients with COVID-19: a cohort study. *Ann Intensive Care.* 2021;11(1):92.
- [22] Fusina F, Albani F, Bertelli M, Cavallo E, Crisci S, Caserta R, et al. Corrected minute ventilation is associated with mortality in ARDS caused by COVID-19. *Respir Care.* 2021;66(4):619–25.
- [23] COVID ICU Investigators. Clinical characteristics and day-90 outcomes of 4244 critically ill adults with COVID-19: a prospective cohort study. *Intensive Care Med.* 2021;47(1):60–73.
- [24] Schenck EJ, Hoffman K, Goyal P, Choi J, Torres L, Rajwani K, et al. Respiratory mechanics and gas exchange in COVID-19-associated respiratory failure. *Ann Am Thorac Soc.* 2020;17(9):1158–61.
- [25] Swart P, Deliberato RO, Johnson AEW, Pollard TJ, Bulgarelli L, Pelosi P, et al. Impact of sex on use of low tidal volume ventilation in invasively ventilated ICU patients—a mediation analysis using two observational cohorts. *PLoS One.* 2021;16(7):e0253933.
- [26] Serpa Neto A, Simonis FD, Barbas CS, Biehl M, Determann RM, Elmer J, et al. Association between tidal volume size, duration of ventilation, and sedation needs in patients without acute respiratory distress syndrome: an individual patient data meta-analysis. *Intensive Care Med.* 2014;40(7):950–7.
- [27] Papazian L, Aubron C, Brochard L, Chiche JD, Combes A, Dreyfuss D, et al. Formal guidelines: management of acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Ann Intensive Care.* 2019;9(1):69.
- [28] Griffiths MJD, McAuley DF, Perkins GD, Barrett N, Blackwood B, Boyle A, et al. Guidelines on the management of acute respiratory distress syndrome. *BMJ Open Respir Res.* 2019;6(1):e000420.
- [29] Laroche CM, Carroll N, Moxham J, Green M. Clinical significance of severe isolated diaphragm weakness. *Am Rev Respir Dis.* 1988;138(4):862–6.
- [30] Mauri T, Cambiaghi B, Spinelli E, Langer T, Grasselli G. Spontaneous breathing: a double-edged sword to handle with care. *Ann Transl Med.* 2017;5(14):292.
- [31] Li H-L, Chen L, Brochard L. Protecting lungs during spontaneous breathing: what can we do? *J Thorac Dis.* 2017;9(9):2777–81.
- [32] Nijbroek SG, Hol L, Swart P, Hemmes SNT, Serpa Neto A, Binnekade JM, et al. Sex difference and intra-operative tidal volume: insights from the LAS VEGAS study. *Eur J Anaesthesiol.* 2021;38(10):1034–41.
- [33] O'Brien ID, Shacklock E, Middleditch A, Bigham C. Inaccuracies in calculating predicted body weight and its impact on safe ventilator settings. *J Intensive Care Soc.* 2016;17(3):191–5.
- [34] Bloomfield R, Steel E, MacLennan G, Noble DW. Accuracy of weight and height estimation in an intensive care unit: implications for clinical practice and research. *Crit Care Med.* 2006;34(8):2153–7.
- [35] Determann RM, Wolthuis EK, Spronk PE, Kuiper MA, Korevaar JC, Vroom MB, et al. Reliability of height and weight estimates in patients acutely admitted to intensive care units. *Crit Care Nurse.* 2007;27(5):48–55. [quiz 6].
- [36] Walkey AJ, Wiener RS. Risk factors for underuse of lung-protective ventilation in acute lung injury. *J Crit Care.* 2012;27(3):323. e1–e9.
- [37] Needham DM, Yang T, Dinglas VD, Mendez-Tellez PA, Shanholtz C, Sevransky JE, et al. Timing of low tidal volume ventilation and intensive care unit mortality in acute respiratory distress syndrome. A prospective cohort study. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2015;191(2):177–85.
- [38] Allison MG, Scott MC, Hu KM, Witting MD, Winters ME. High initial tidal volumes in emergency department patients at risk for acute respiratory distress syndrome. *J Crit Care.* 2015;30(2):341–3.
- [39] Foley TM, Philpot BA, Davis AS, Swanson MB, Harland KK, Kuhn JD, et al. Implementation of an ED-based bundled mechanical ventilation protocol improves adherence to lung-protective ventilation. *Am J Emerg Med.* 2021;43:186–94.
- [40] Fuller BM, Ferguson IT, Mohr NM, Drewry AM, Palmer C, Wessman BT, et al. Lung-protective ventilation initiated in the emergency department (LOV-ED): a quasi-experimental, before-after trial. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2017;70(3):406–18. e4.
- [41] Fuller BM, Mohr NM, Drewry AM, Carpenter CR. Lower tidal volume at initiation of mechanical ventilation may reduce progression to acute respiratory distress syndrome: a systematic review. *Crit Care.* 2013;17(1):R11.
- [42] Stephens RJ, Siegler JE, Fuller BM. Mechanical ventilation in the prehospital and emergency department environment. *Respir Care.* 2019;64(5):595.
- [43] Stoltze AJ, Wong TS, Harland KK, Ahmed A, Fuller BM, Mohr NM. Prehospital tidal volume influences hospital tidal volume: a cohort study. *J Crit Care.* 2015;30(3):495–501.
- [44] Swart P, Nijbroek SGLH, Paulus F, Neto AS, Schultz MJ. Sex differences in use of low tidal volume ventilation in COVID-19—insights from the PROVENT-COVID study. *Front Med.* 2022;8(2697).
- [45] Boers NS, Botta M, Tsonas AM, Algera AG, Pillay J, Dongelmans DA, et al. PRactice of VENTilation in Patients with Novel Coronavirus Disease (PROVENT-COVID): rationale and protocol for a national multicenter observational study in the Netherlands. *Ann Transl Med.* 2020;8(19):1251.