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Treatment for severe acute respiratory distress syndrome from COVID-19

In *The Lancet Respiratory Medicine*, Kollengode Ramanathan and colleagues¹ provide excellent recommendations for the use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) for patients with respiratory failure from acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) secondary to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The authors describe pragmatic approaches to the challenges of delivering ECMO to patients with COVID-19, including training health-care personnel, resolving equipment and facilities issues, implementing systems for infection control and personal protection, providing overall support for health-care staff, and mitigating ethical issues. They also address some of the anticipated challenges with local and regional surges in COVID-19 ARDS cases; although there has been an increase in hospitals with the capacity to provide ECMO, the potential demand might exceed the available resources. Furthermore, some health-care systems offer advanced therapies such as ECMO but lack a coordinated local, regional, or national referral protocol.

Given the practical constraints on substantially increasing the global availability of ECMO services in the next few months, it is important to emphasise the other evidence-based treatment options that can be provided for patients with severe ARDS from COVID-19 (figure).² Before endotracheal intubation, it is important to consider a trial of high-flow nasal oxygen for patients with moderately severe hypoxaemia. This procedure might avoid the need for intubation and mechanical ventilation because it provides high concentrations of humidified oxygen, low levels of positive end-expiratory pressure, and can facilitate the elimination of carbon dioxide.⁴ WHO guidelines support the use of high-flow nasal oxygen in some patients, but they urge close monitoring for clinical deterioration that could result in the need for emergent intubations because such procedures might increase the risk of infection to health-care workers.⁵

For patients with COVID-19 who require endotracheal intubation, use of low tidal volume (6 mL/kg per predicted bodyweight) with a plateau airway pressure of less than 30 cm H₂O, and increasing the respiratory rate to 35 breaths per min as needed, is the mainstay of lung-protective ventilation. If the hypoxaemia progresses to a PaO₂:FiO₂ ratio of less than 100–150 mm Hg, there are

several therapeutic options. The level of positive end-expiratory pressure can be increased by 2–3 cm H₂O every 15–30 min to improve oxygen saturation to 88–90%, with the goal of maintaining a plateau airway pressure of less than 30 cm H₂O. Lower driving pressures (plateau airway pressure minus positive end-expiratory pressure) with a target of 13–15 cm H₂O can also be used. If the patient is not responding to adjustment of the level of positive end-expiratory pressure, additional strategies might stabilise them. Recruitment manoeuvres probably have little value,⁶ but moderate pressures of approximately 30 cm H₂O for 20–30 s can be applied in the presence of a physician to monitor haemodynamics. If there is no improvement in oxygenation or driving pressure, or if the patient develops hypotension or barotrauma, the recruitment manoeuvres should be discontinued. If there is considerable dyssynchrony with positive pressure ventilation, accompanied by increased plateau airway pressures and refractory hypoxaemia, then deep sedation should be used followed by prompt institution of neuromuscular blockade with cisatracurium. Additionally, prone positioning should be instituted, unless there is a

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Therapy	Implementation
High-flow nasal oxygen	Might prevent or delay the need for intubation
Tidal volume	Use 6 mL/kg per predicted bodyweight (can reduce to 4 mL/kg per predicted bodyweight)
Plateau airway pressure	Maintain at <30 cm H ₂ O if possible
Positive end-expiratory pressure	Consider moderate to high levels if needed
Recruitment manoeuvres	Little value
Neuromuscular blockade	For ventilator dyssynchrony, increased airway pressure, hypoxaemia
Prone positioning	For worsening hypoxaemia, PaO ₂ :FiO ₂ <100–150 mm Hg
Inhaled NO	Use 5–20 ppm
Fluid management	Aim for negative fluid balance of 0.5–1.0 L per day
Renal replacement therapy	For oliguric renal failure, acid-base management, negative fluid balance
Antibiotics	For secondary bacterial infections
Glucocorticoids	Not recommended
Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation	Use EOLIA trial criteria ³

Figure: Therapeutic options for severe acute respiratory distress syndrome related to coronavirus disease 2019 ppm=parts per million.

For the Extracorporeal Life Support Organization see <https://www.else.org/Home.aspx>

specific contraindication, and can be initiated along with the interventions already described.

For persistent refractory hypoxaemia even with prone positioning, neuromuscular blockade, and efforts to optimise positive end-expiratory pressure therapy, there are additional options. Inhaled 5–20 ppm NO might improve oxygenation. Insertion of an oesophageal balloon to measure transpulmonary pressures to set an optimal positive end-expiratory pressure can be considered in patients with moderate-to-severe obesity, although a 2019 trial in patients with ARDS did not show the benefit of this procedure in most patients.⁷ Fluid management is important to consider as a measure to reduce pulmonary oedema.⁸ In the absence of shock, fluid conservative therapy is recommended to achieve a negative fluid balance of 0.5 to 1.0 L per day. In the presence of shock, fluid balance might be achieved with renal replacement therapy, especially if there is associated acute kidney injury and oliguria. Antibiotics should be considered since secondary bacterial infections have been reported in patients with COVID-19.⁹ Glucocorticoids should be avoided in view of the evidence that they can be harmful in cases of viral pneumonia and ARDS from influenza.¹⁰ Rescue therapy with high-dose vitamin C can also be considered.¹¹ Finally, ECMO should be considered using the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the EOLIA trial.³

Since treatment of severe ARDS from COVID-19 is an ongoing challenge, it is important to learn from the patients who have been treated to gain an understanding of the disease's epidemiology, biological mechanisms, and the effects of new pharmacological interventions. Currently, there are some research groups working to coordinate and disseminate key information, including information on patients who have been treated with ECMO for COVID-19, although an accurate estimate of the number of such patients is not currently

available. The Extracorporeal Life Support Organization is an international non-profit consortium that plans to maintain a registry of patients to facilitate an improved understanding of how ECMO is being used for patients with COVID-19.

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Rational use of face masks in the COVID-19 pandemic

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Since the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that caused coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), the use of face masks has become ubiquitous in China and other Asian countries such as South Korea and Japan. Some provinces and municipalities in China have enforced compulsory

face mask policies in public areas; however, China's national guideline has adopted a risk-based approach in offering recommendations for using face masks among health-care workers and the general public. We compared face mask use recommendations by different health authorities (panel). Despite the consistency in