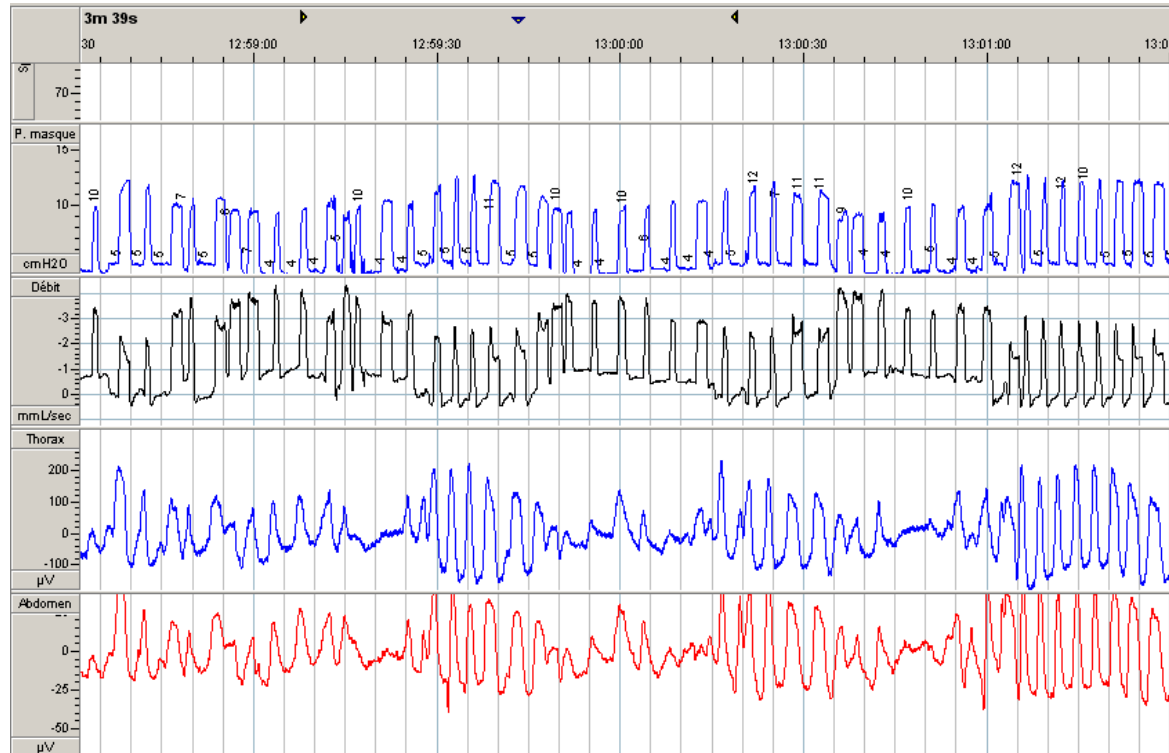


OBJECTIF : diagnostiquer cela sans problème





POLYGRAPHIE SOUS VNI

Pr Jesús González-Bermejo
Pneumologie
Paris, Pitié Salpêtrière



jesus.gonzalez@aphp.fr



[@DrGonzalezJesus](https://twitter.com/DrGonzalezJesus)
[@somnoniv](https://twitter.com/somnoniv)



[@Prgonzalezjesus](https://www.instagram.com/Prgonzalezjesus)

Se maintenir au courant : groupe GAVO2



1. Etre membre du GAVO2 : www.gavsplf.org
2. Liste de diffusion du GAVO2
@GAVSPLF



3. Twitter @GAVSPLF
@DrGonzalez
@somnoniv



4. Instagram : @Prgonzalezjesus



Poursuivre sa formation

1. DPC de la SPLF
2. DIU Appareillages respiratoires de domicile-Sorbonne et Toulouse

Plan

- 1) **Présentation du groupe SomnoVNI et de la formation en VNI de domicile**
- 2) **Logigramme de surveillance des les malades sous VNI?**
- 3) **Rappel 2. Avec quels outils est il nécessaire de surveiller des malades sous VNI?** Point sur Les logiciels des ventilateurs, mieux nommés « polygraphies intégrées »
- 3) **Méthode de la lecture de tracés sous VNI**
 - a) Reconnaître le réglage du ventilateur
 - b) Trouver l'évènement
 - c) Reconnaître l'évènement
 - Fuites
 - Evènements obstructifs
 - Diminution de la commande ventilatoire
 - Asynchronisme
 - d) 3 exemples
- 4) **Ateliers de lecture**

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**Thorax 2010 et revue des maladies respiratoires 2013 >>> www.somnovni.org
+ 2019 pour asynchronismes**



Review series

Non-invasive ventilation during sleep: time to define new tools in the systematic evaluation of the technique

Mark W Elliott

Correspondence to: Mark W Elliott, Department of Sleep and Medicine, St. James's University Hospital, Leeds, UK. E-mail: m.elliott@stjames.org.uk

Received 6 May 2010
Accepted 11 May 2010

ABSTRACT
Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) has been remarkably effective in the management of chronic respiratory failure, despite initially rudimentary equipment and limited understanding of what one actually requires, minute by minute when ventilation was applied. Modern ventilators, controlled by complex algorithms, and with integrated monitoring allow for sophisticated customisation of ventilatory support to an individual. However, if problems with ventilation are not recognised, and their significance underestimated, they cannot be fixed. Expansion of monitoring during sleep from patients previously treated with sleep apnoea to those with end-stage chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and patients on pressure support NIV. This article, the first in a series, explores the rationale for NIV and how it is delivered to an individual patient and how it is monitored through the ventilator itself or external stand-alone devices. Despite this, monitoring during NIV remains rudimentary. For a patient who is doing well and tolerating NIV, this is usually adequate. However, when the patient tolerates NIV poorly or does not derive symptomatic benefit, more sophisticated monitoring is required, if a problem cannot be identified it cannot be fixed. This is the first article in a series, which explores these issues in greater detail.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE FIXED BY NIV?
To understand how assisted ventilation helps patients a an understanding of the pathophysiology of ventilatory failure and the way in which venti-

Review series

Ventilator modes and settings during non-invasive ventilation: effects on respiratory events and implications for their identification

Claudio Rabec,¹ Daniel Rodenstein,² Patrick Leger,³ Sylvie Rouault,⁴ Christophe Perrin,⁵ Jesús Gonzalez-Bermejo,⁶ on behalf of the SomnoNIV group

ABSTRACT
Compared with invasive ventilation, non-invasive ventilation (NIV) has two unique characteristics: the non-hermetic nature of the system and the fact that the ventilator-lung assembly cannot be considered as a single-compartment model because of the presence of variable resistances represented by the upper airway. When NIV is initiated, the ventilator settings are determined empirically based on a clinical evaluation and

is generally applied at night; nocturnal monitoring seems the best way to assess its effects. Although nocturnal monitoring of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) has been codified in the treatment of patients with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome,¹ this is not the case with NIV.² Nocturnal monitoring of NIV is far more difficult and unforeseen problems arise for many reasons: (1) sleep can induce profound ventilatory changes, in particular in patients with respiratory insufficiency.

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²Service de Pneumologie, Clinique Universitaire Gast Luc, Université Catholique de Louvain, Bruxelles, Belgium
³Service de Pneumologie, Centre Hospitalier Lyon Sud, Lyon, France

⁴Division of Pulmonary Diseases, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland
⁵Physiopathologie des Troubles du Sommeil (PITS) / INSERM U1017 / Université Joseph Fourier, Grenoble, France
⁶Division de Pneumologie, Centre Hospitalier de la Vallée de la Saône, Meyzieu, France

Review series

Nocturnal monitoring of home non-invasive ventilation: the contribution of simple tools such as pulse oximetry, capnography, built-in ventilator software and autonomic markers of sleep fragmentation

Jean-Paul Janssens,¹ Jean-Christophe Borlet,^{2,3} Jean-Louis Pépin,² on behalf of the SomnoNIV Group

ABSTRACT
Complex respiratory events, which may have a detrimental effect on both quality of sleep and control of nocturnal hypoventilation, occur during sleep in patients treated with non-invasive ventilation (NIV). Among these events are patient-ventilator asynchrony, increases in upper airway resistance (with or without increased expiratory effort) and leaks. Detection of these events is important in order to select the most

diverse generation of home ventilators¹ are often equipped with sophisticated built-in software capable of recording a wide range of parameters over several months, and thus offering information to the clinician on items such as compliance and leaks, among many other respiratory parameters. This review describes the contribution, limits and strengths of non-invasive assessment of NIV

Review series

Proposal for a systematic analysis of polygraphy or polysomnography for identifying and scoring abnormal events occurring during non-invasive ventilation

J Gonzalez-Bermejo,¹ C Perrin,² J P Janssens,³ J L Pépin,⁴ G Mroue,⁵ P Léger,⁶ B Langevin,⁷ S Rouault,⁸ C Rabec,⁹ D Rodenstein,¹⁰ on behalf of the SomnoNIV Group

ABSTRACT
Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) is recognised as an effective treatment for chronic hypercapnic respiratory failure. Monitoring NIV during sleep may be preferable to daytime assessment. This paper reports the findings of an international consensus group which systematically analysed nocturnal polygraphic or polysomnographic tracings recorded with either volume-cycled or pressure-cycled ventilators. A descriptive description of nocturnal

polysomnography (PSC) or ventilatory polygraphy (PV) during NIV in some patients. However, appropriate analysis of PV or PSC recordings must take into account the type of ventilator used (volume- or pressure-cycled), ventilator settings (ventilatory mode, triggers) and choice of interface (nasal or full face mask)^{1,2} (see paper by Rabec et al³ in this series). Recent observations have shown that standard definitions for nocturnal respiratory

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²Service de Pneumologie, Centre Hospitalier de Dijon, Dijon, France
³Pulmonary Division, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland
⁴Division de Pneumologie, Centre Hospitalier de la Vallée de la Saône, Meyzieu, France

Brief communication

Framework for patient-ventilator asynchrony during long-term non-invasive ventilation

Jesús Gonzalez-Bermejo,^{1,2} Jean-Paul Janssens,¹ Claudio Rabec,⁴ Christophe Perrin,⁵ Frédéric Lofaso,⁶ Bruno Langevin,⁷ Annalisa Carlucci,⁸ Manel Lujan,³ on behalf of the SomnoNIV group

ABSTRACT
Episodes of patient-ventilator asynchrony (PVA) occur during acute and chronic non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (NIV). In long-term NIV, description and quantification of PVA is not standardised, thus limiting assessment of its clinical impact. The present report provides a framework for a systematic analysis of polygraphic recordings of patients under NIV for the detection and classification of PVA validated by bench testing. The algorithm described uses two different time windows: rate

described by a multinational expert group in work sessions focusing on PVA. Definitions, description, pathophysiological mechanisms and classification of PVA presented here are (1) the result of a consensus between all participants and (2) were reproduced on a bench test for reliability of description (see online supplementary file 1 for details). The reporting of PVA as described requires that leaks and residual upper airway obstruction have been dealt with and corrected (online supplementary files 1, 2).¹

Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/thorax-2018-213070>

For authorisation, affiliations and contact information, see end of article.

Correspondence to: Dr Jesús Gonzalez-Bermejo, CNRS U1158 Neurophysiologie

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3) **Méthode de la lecture de tracés sous VNI**

a) Reconnaître le réglage du ventilateur

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c) Reconnaître l'évènement

Fuites

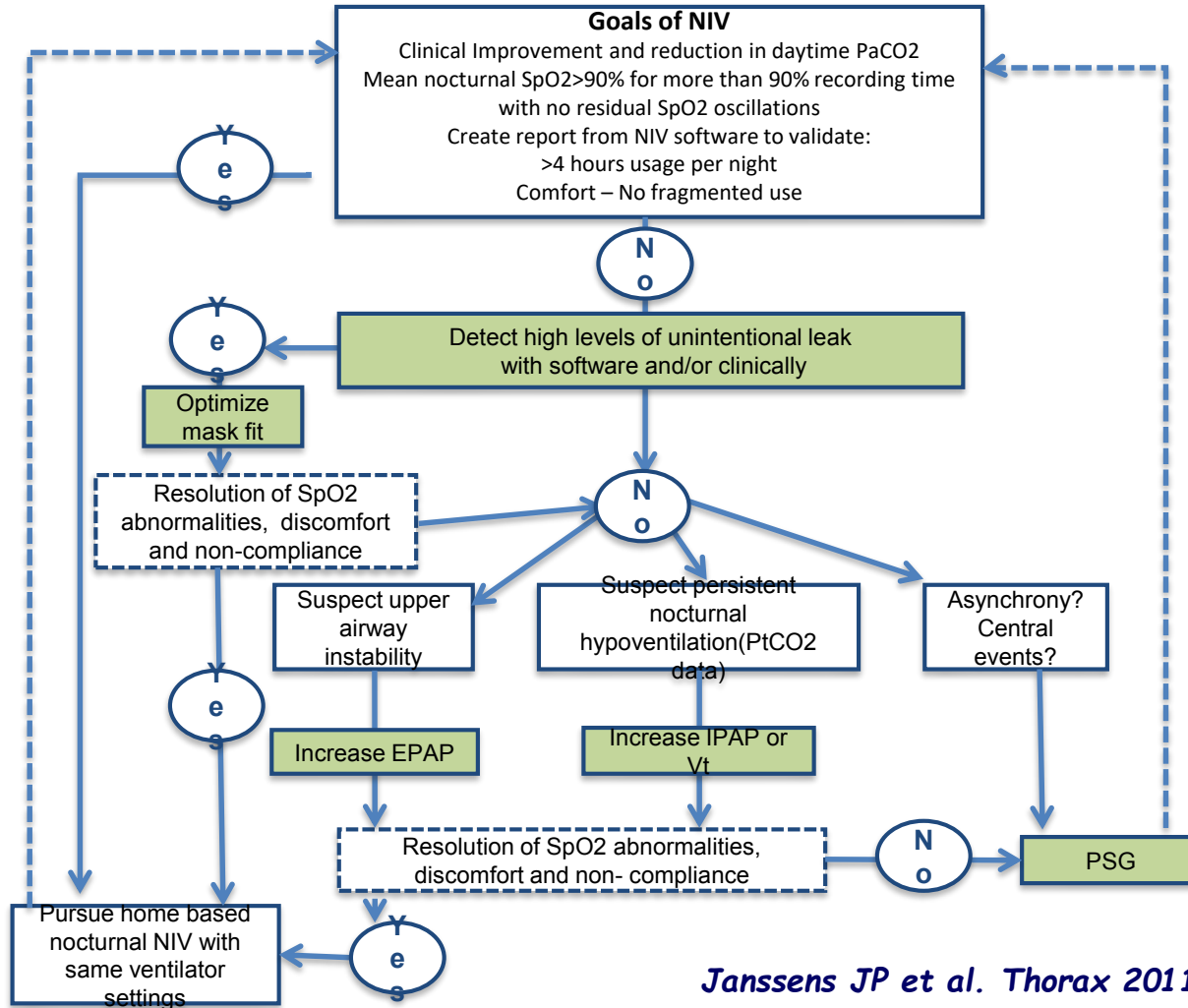
Evènements obstructifs

Diminution de la commande ventilatoire

Asynchronisme

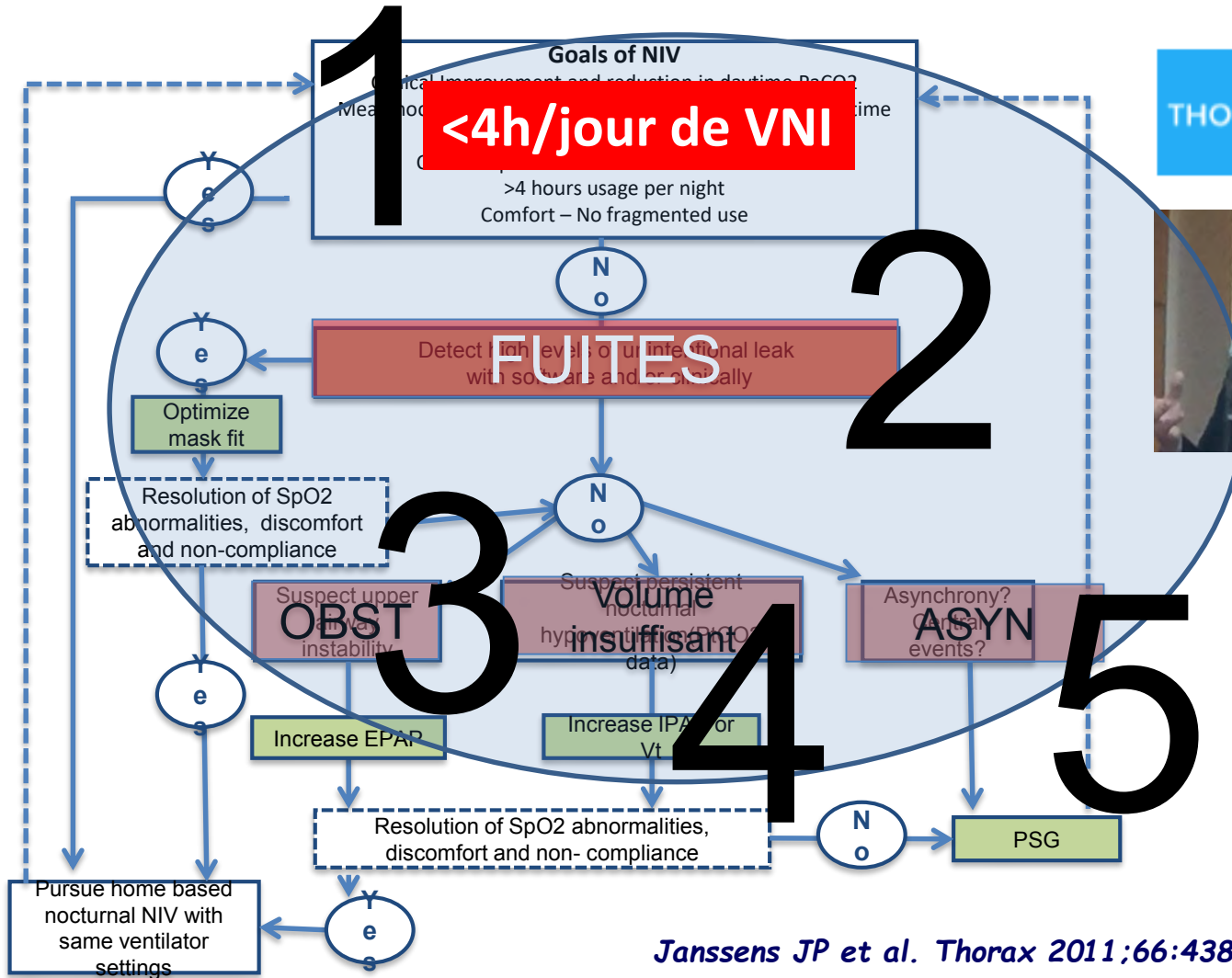
d) 3 exemples

4) **Ateliers de lecture**





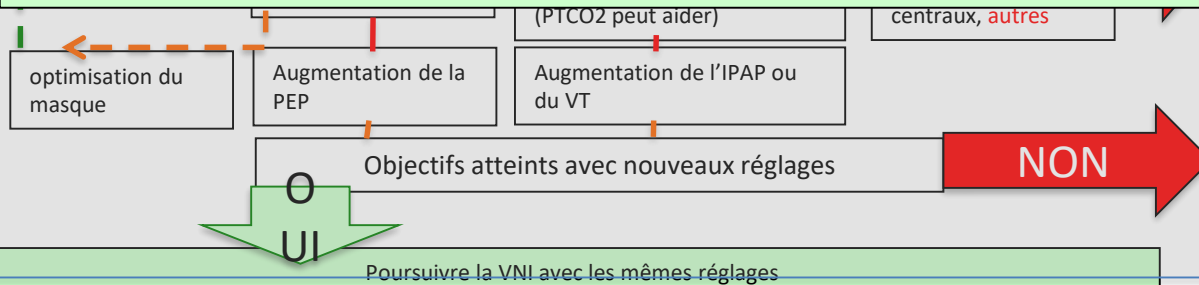
**Il n'y a que 5
raisons
d'être mal
ventilé**



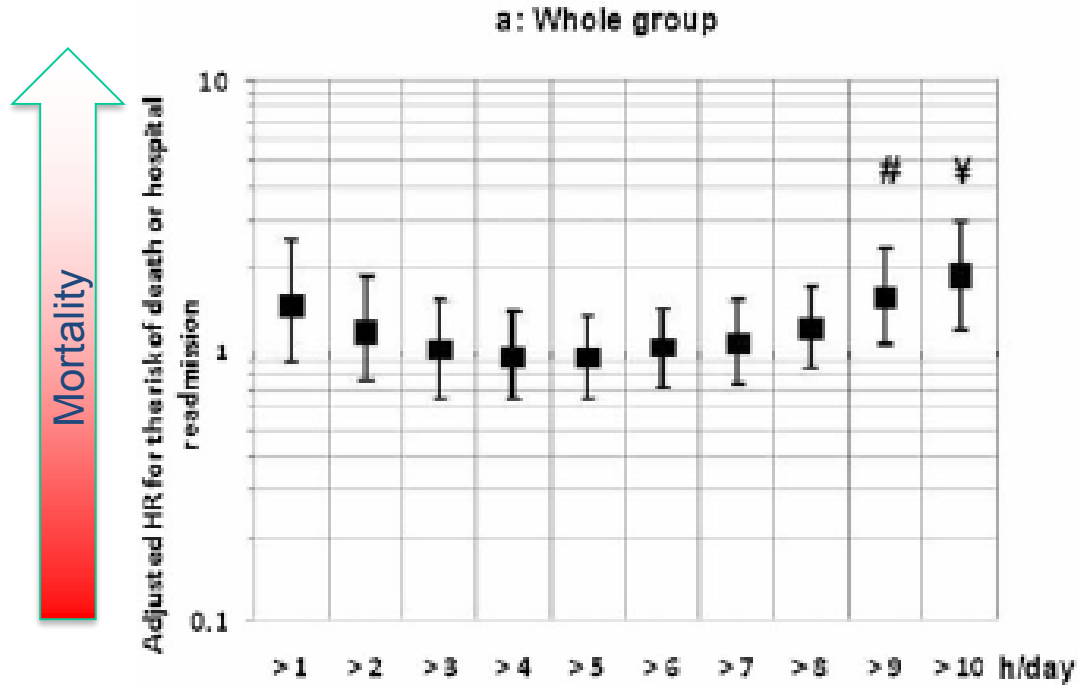


Objectifs à atteindre chez un malade sous VNI :

- Amélioration clinique et confort sous VNI
- Contrôle de l'hypoventilation alvéolaire diurne (ou nocturne avec PTCO₂)
- Moins de 10% de la nuit < 90% de SpO₂
- Pas d'oscillations de la SpO₂
- **Observance > 4h**
- Pas de fragmentation de l'utilisation



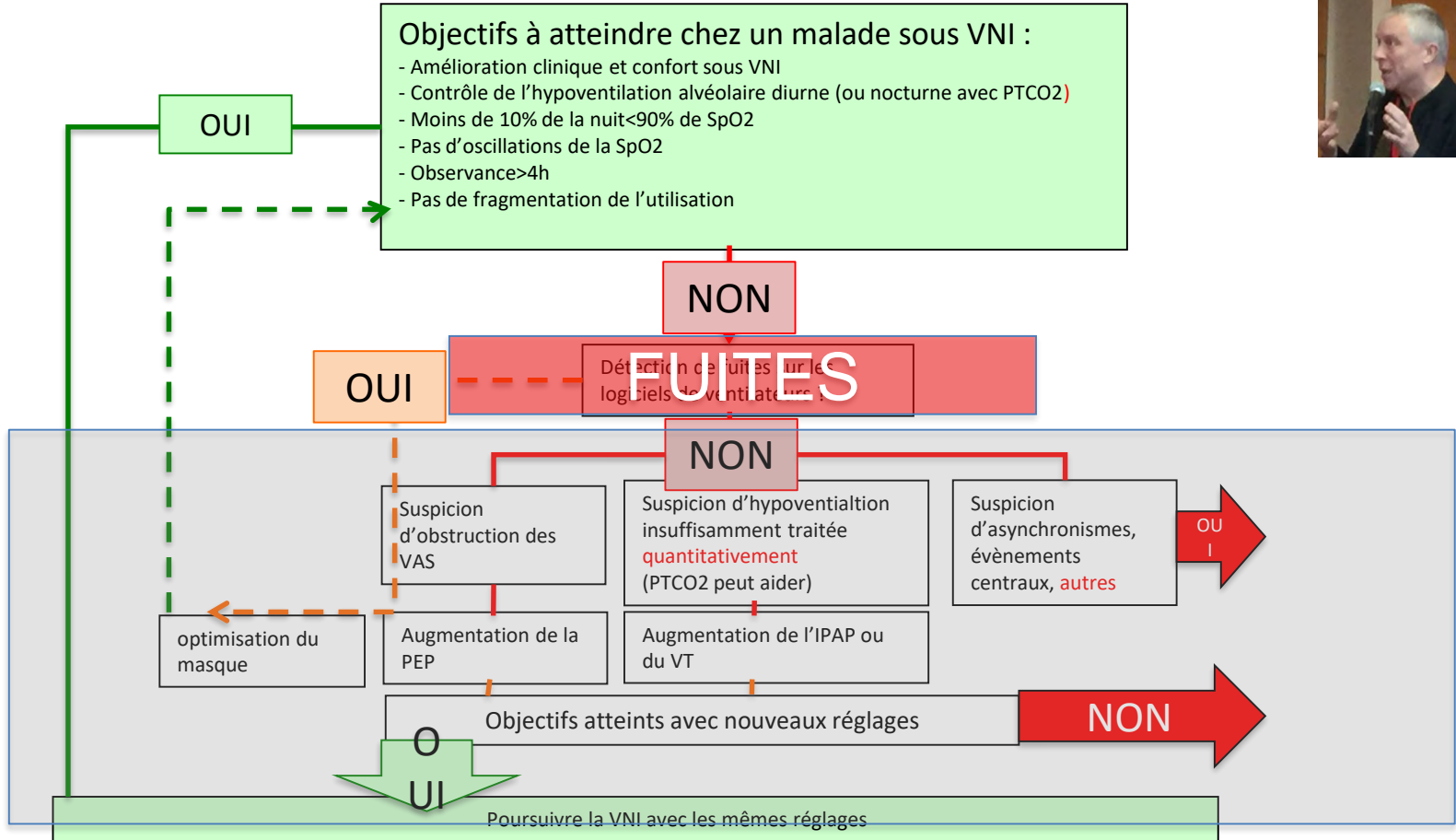
Moins de 4/jour....ce n'est pas un mythe



JC Borel et al.
Respirology
2014

In COPD
patients

Etape 2 les fuites

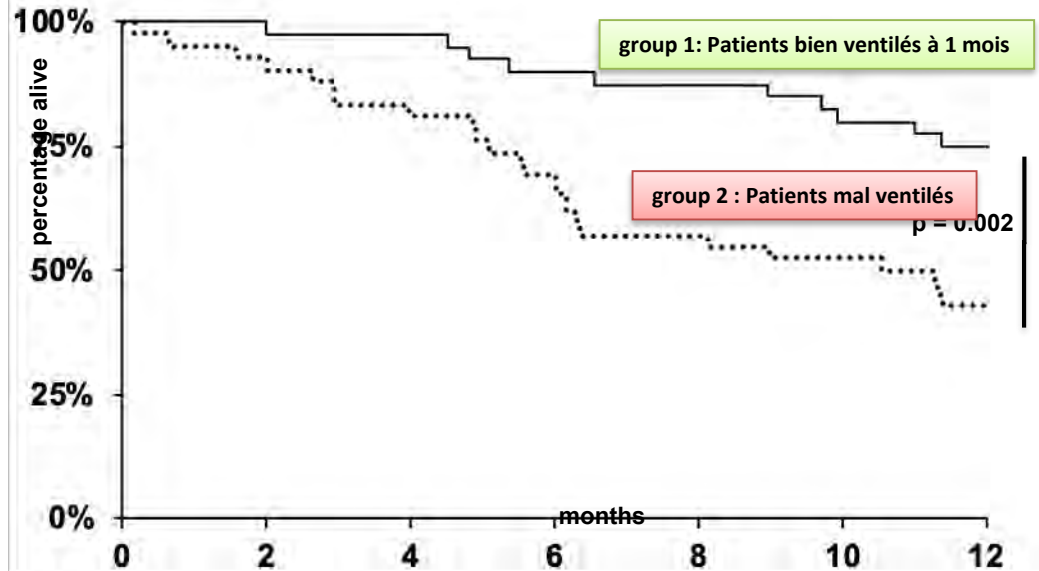
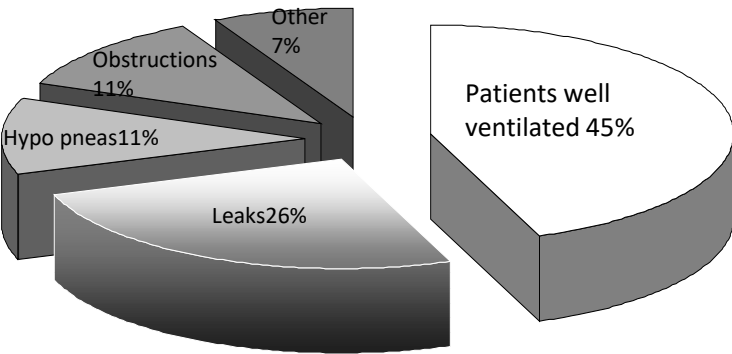


Pourquoi est ce utile de surveiller les malades sous VNI?

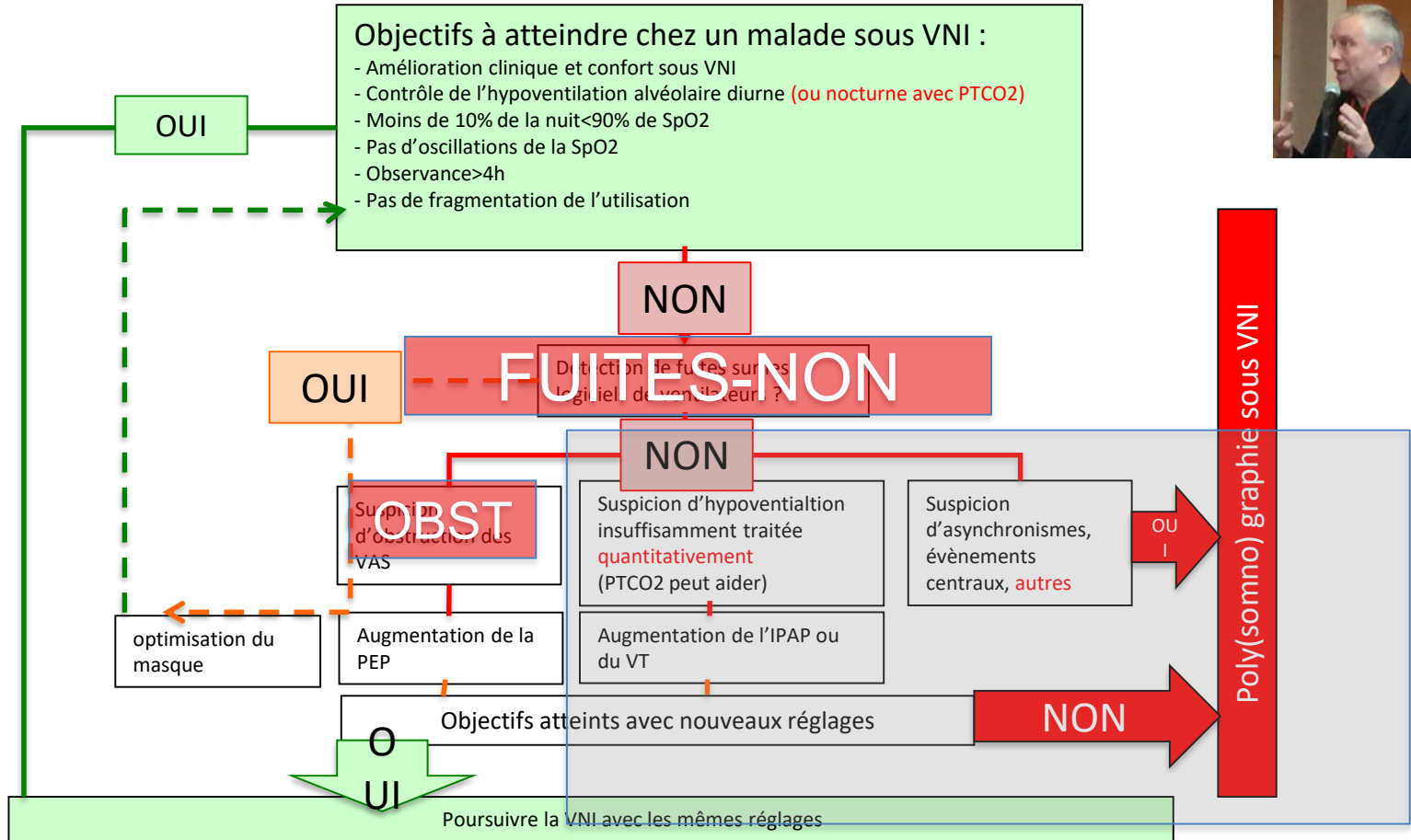
Les malades présentant des désaturations nocturnes avaient une survie moindre



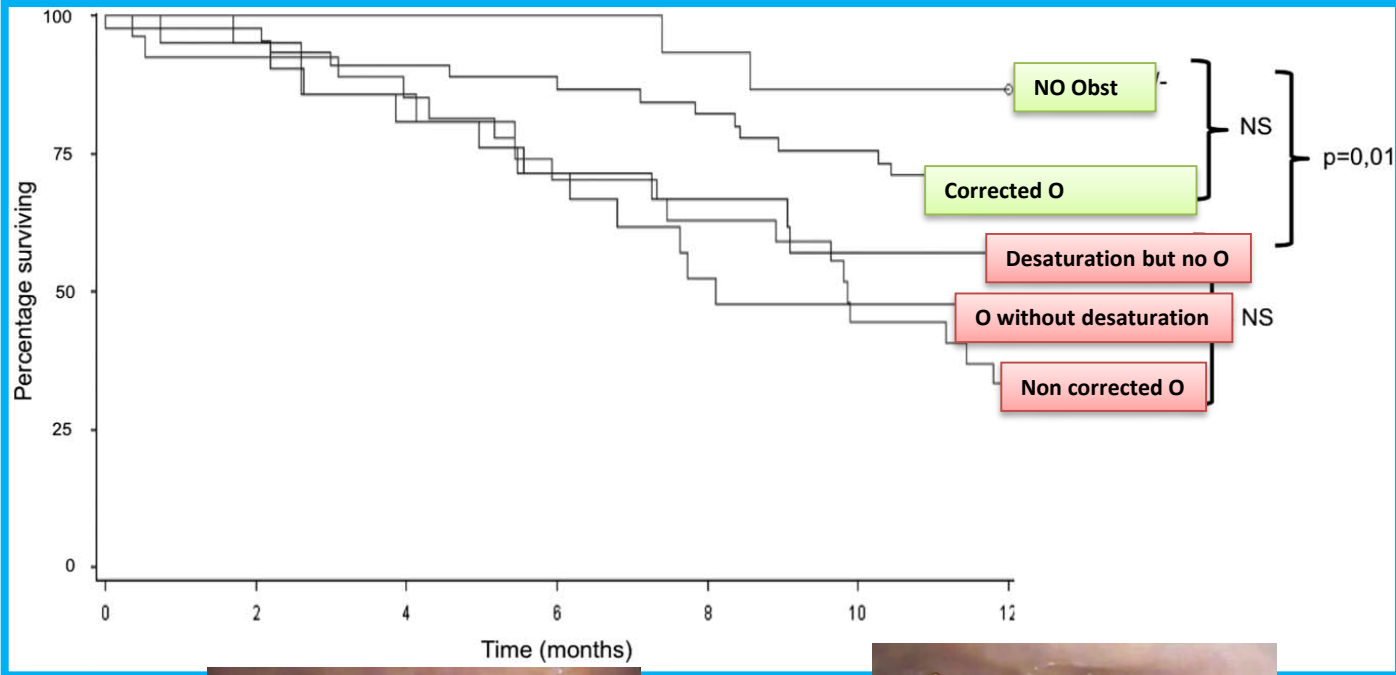
- 1) Plus de 50% des malades sont mal ventilés la nuit
- 2) Les malades présentant des désaturations nocturnes avaient une survie moindre



Etape 3 : des obstructions?



OBSTRUCTIONS >>> MAL VENTILE >>> SURMORTALITE



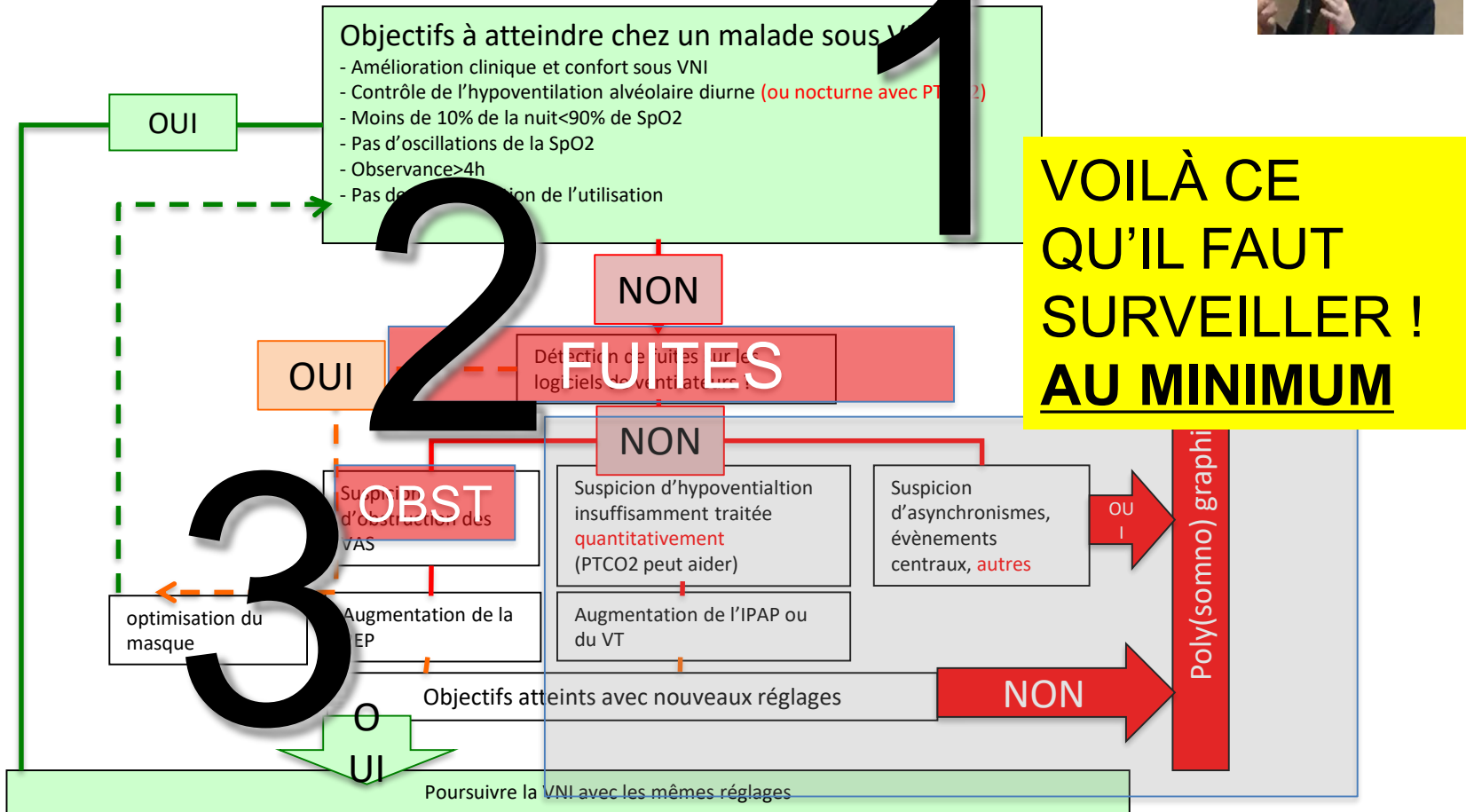
Georges M, et al. 2016,
J Neurol Neurosurg
Psychiatry



Logigramme de surveillance de la VNI



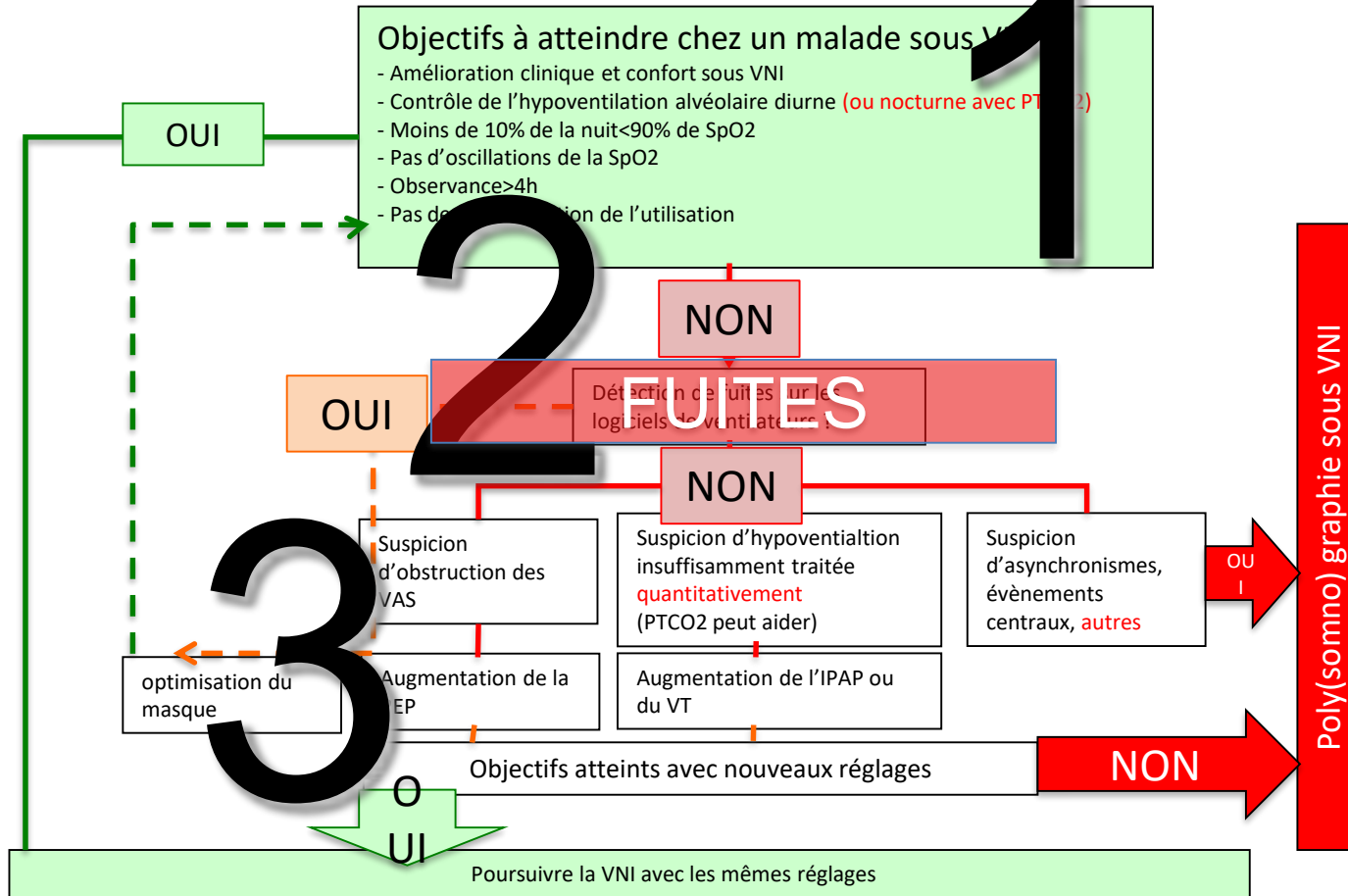
Janssens et coll. Thorax 2011



Mais la polygraphie est parfois nécessaire



Janssens et coll. Thorax 2011



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- c) Reconnaître l'évènement

Fuites

Evènements obstructifs

Diminution de la commande ventilatoire

Asynchronisme

d) 3 exemples

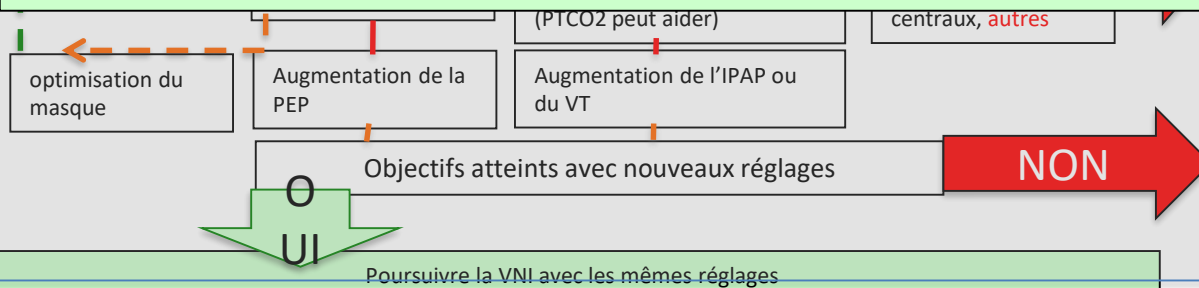
4) **Ateliers de lecture**



1

Objectifs à atteindre chez un malade sous VNI :

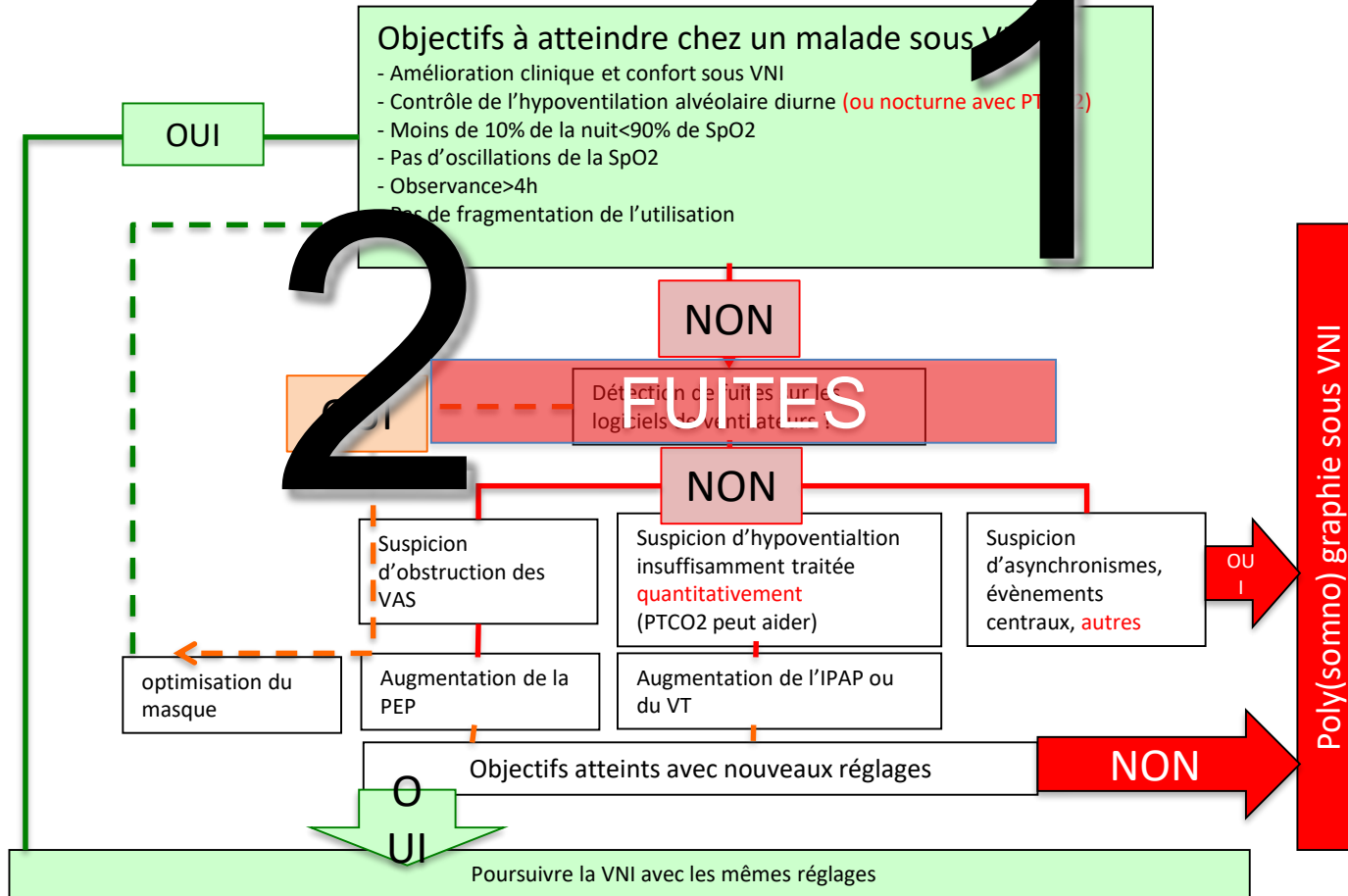
- Amélioration clinique et confort sous VNI
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- Pas de fragmentation de l'utilisation



Mais la polygraphie est parfois nécessaire



Janssens et coll. Thorax 2011



Fuites en 2009 +/- 6l/mn



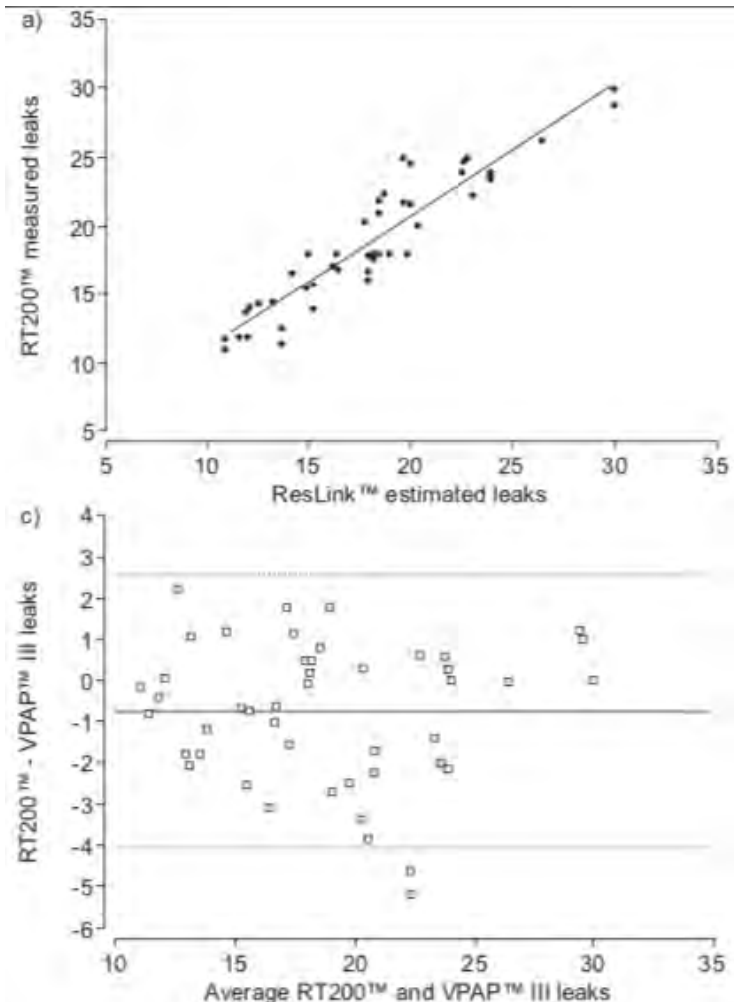
Eur Respir J 2009; 34: 902-913
DOI: 10.1183/09031536.00170508
Copyright©ERS Journals Ltd 2009



Evaluating noninvasive ventilation using a monitoring system coupled to a ventilator: a bench-to-bedside study

C. Rabec*, M. Georges*, N.K. Kabeya^{*,#}, N. Baudouin*, F. Massin*,
O. Reybet-Degat* and P. Camus*

En 2009, le logiciel des machines quantifiaient bien les fuites...avec les masques de la même marque!



Fuites en 2019 : 10 l/min



Zhu et al *BMC Pulmonary Medicine* (2017) 17:141
DOI 10.1186/s12890-017-0487-2

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Combined effects of mask system properties and patient compliance on the performance of ventilators: a bench study

Kaixian Zhu^{1*}, Claudio Rabec², Jesús Rodríguez³ and Gabriel Rösman⁴

- Appui frontal



- Appui sous nasal



- Appui nasal

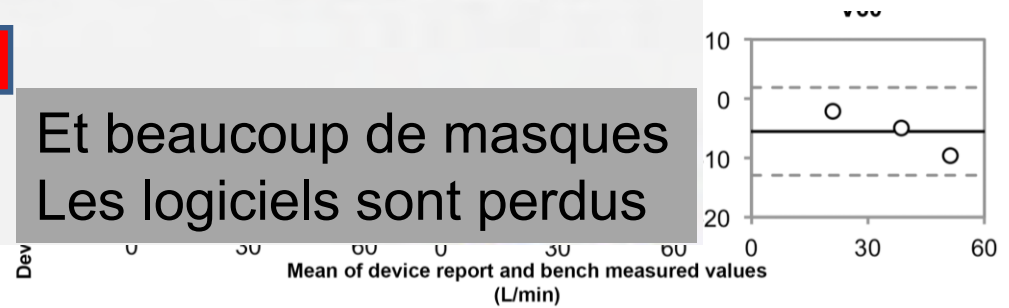


- Appui total

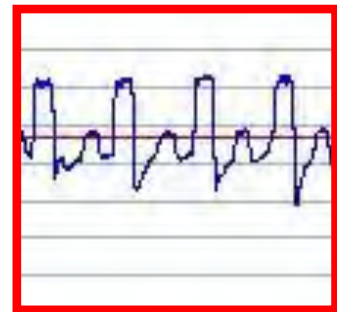
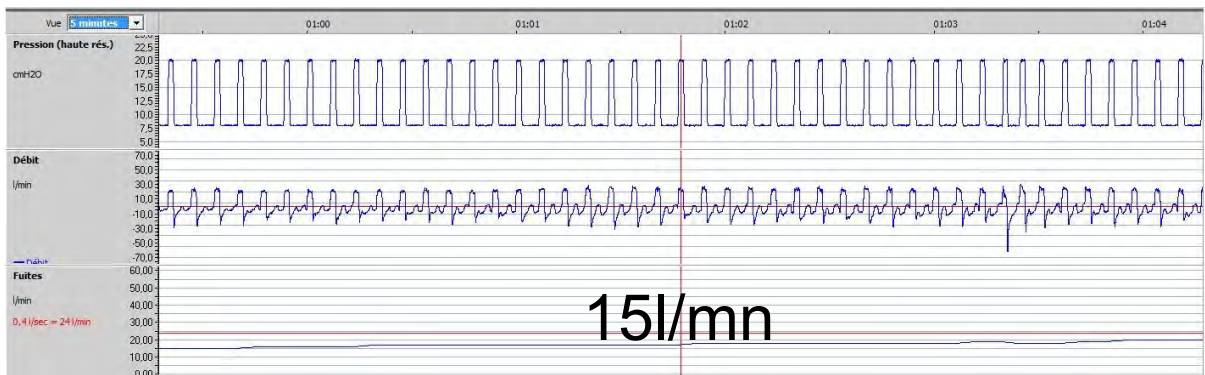
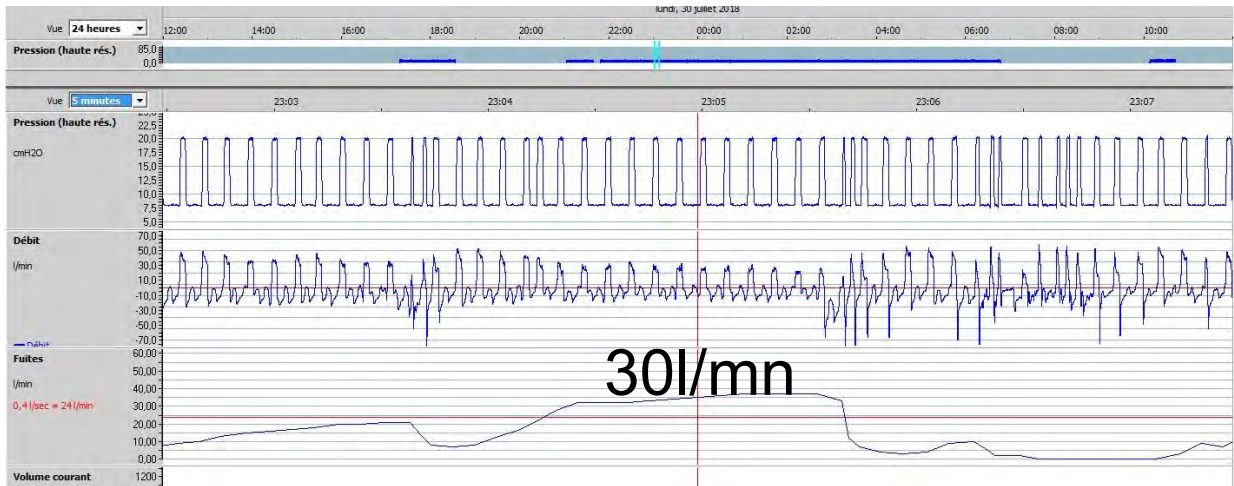


Et beaucoup de masques
Les logiciels sont perdus

nt moins
n 2019

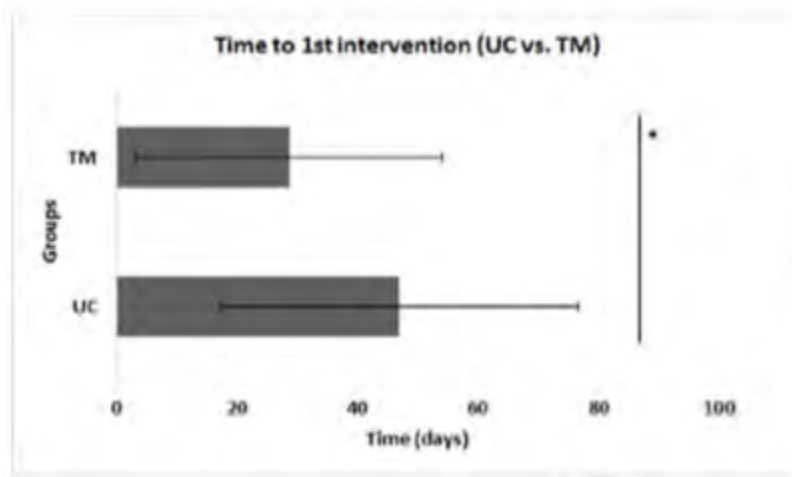


Exemple de fuites massives mal quantifiées

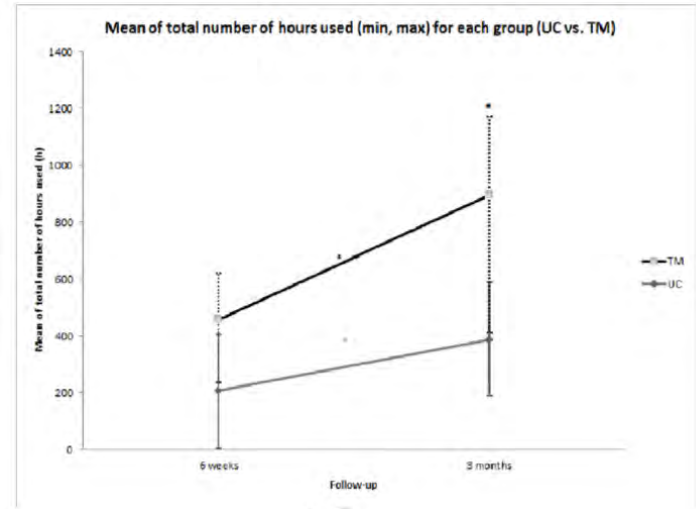


Fuites massives

Mais même avec une mauvaise quantification, il est intéressant de suivre l'évolution



Le délai d'intervention du prestataire sur une fuite diminue



Et la compliance augmente...

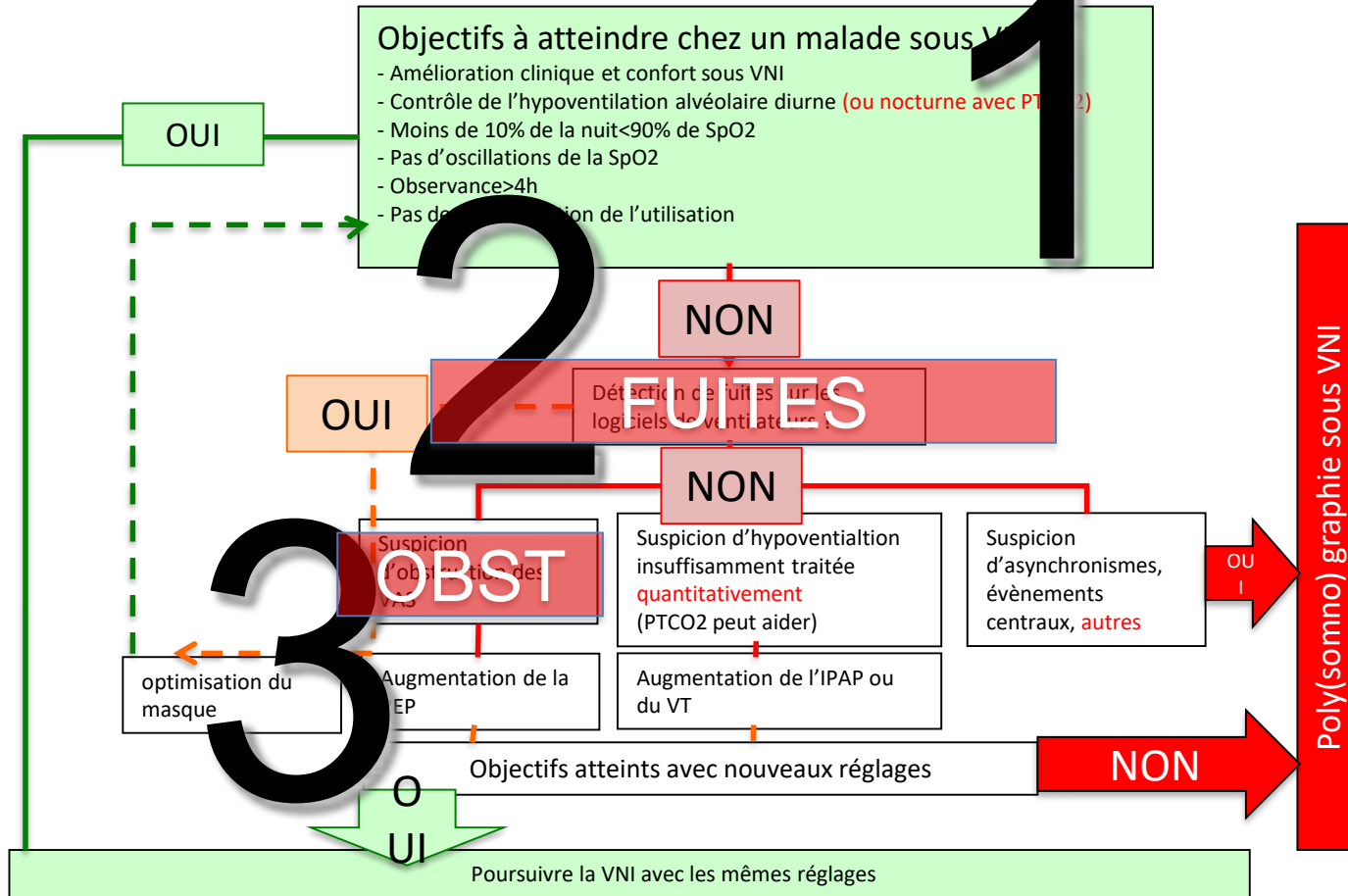


F. Hoet , sleep,
2017

Mais la polygraphie est parfois nécessaire



Janssens et coll. Thorax 2011

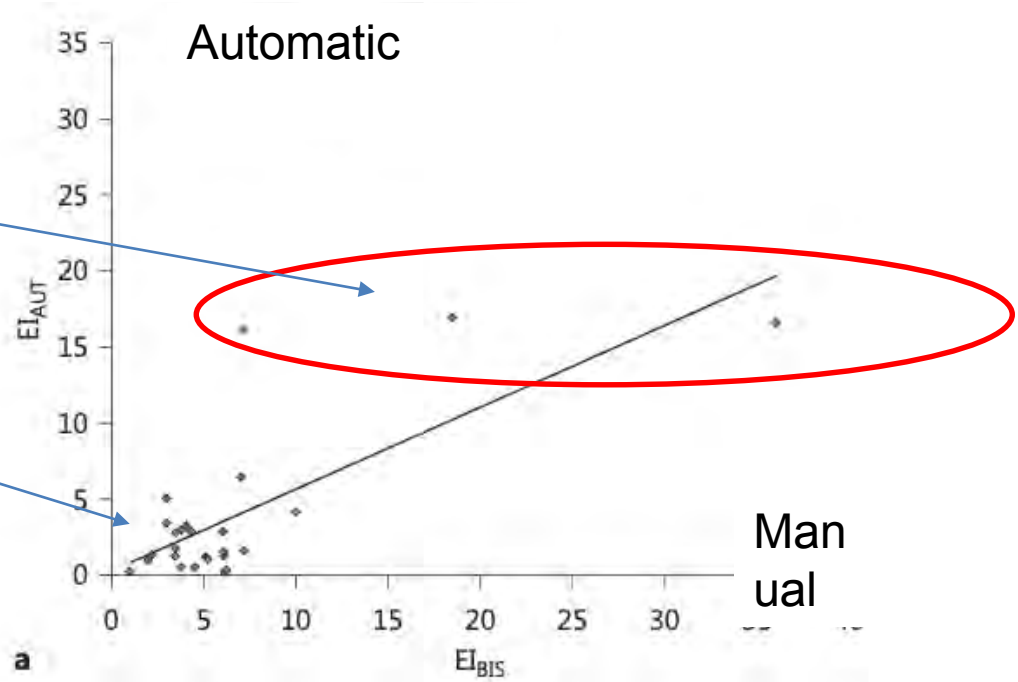


HOW?

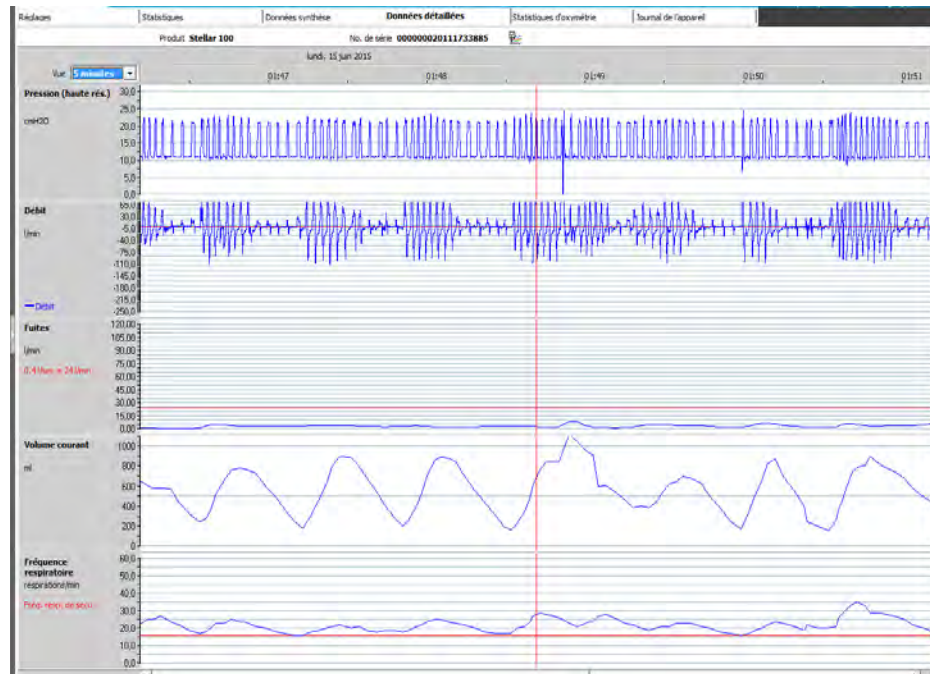
Detection automatique des obstructions

Quand il ya un problème, désaccord entre médecin et machine

Pas si mal s'il n'y a pas de problème



Pour les obstructions, ne regarder les rapports, mais les courbes

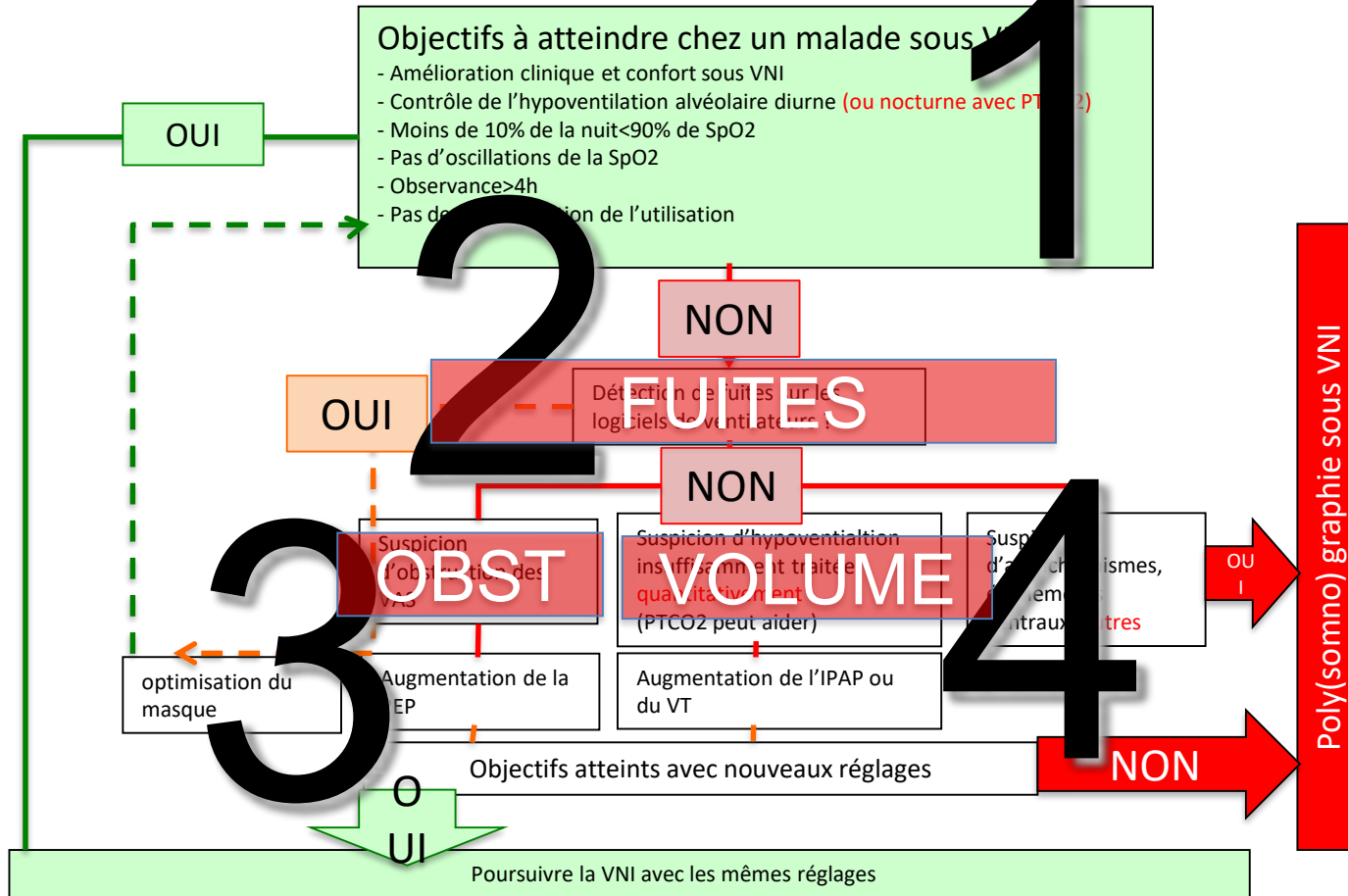


VT médian 600ml
IAH à 4/h

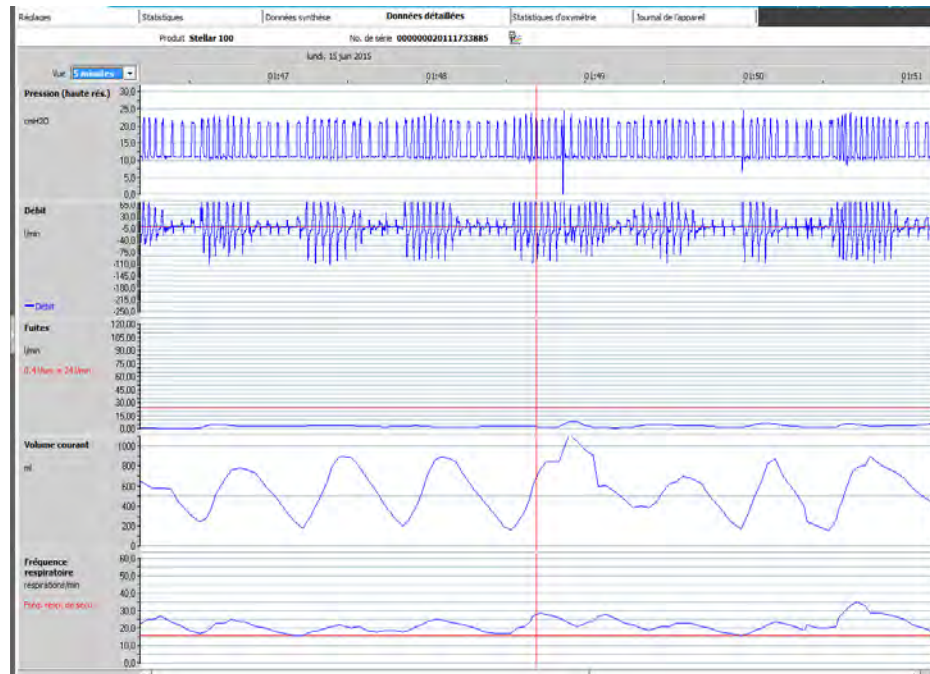
Mais la polygraphie est parfois nécessaire



Janssens et coll. Thorax 2011



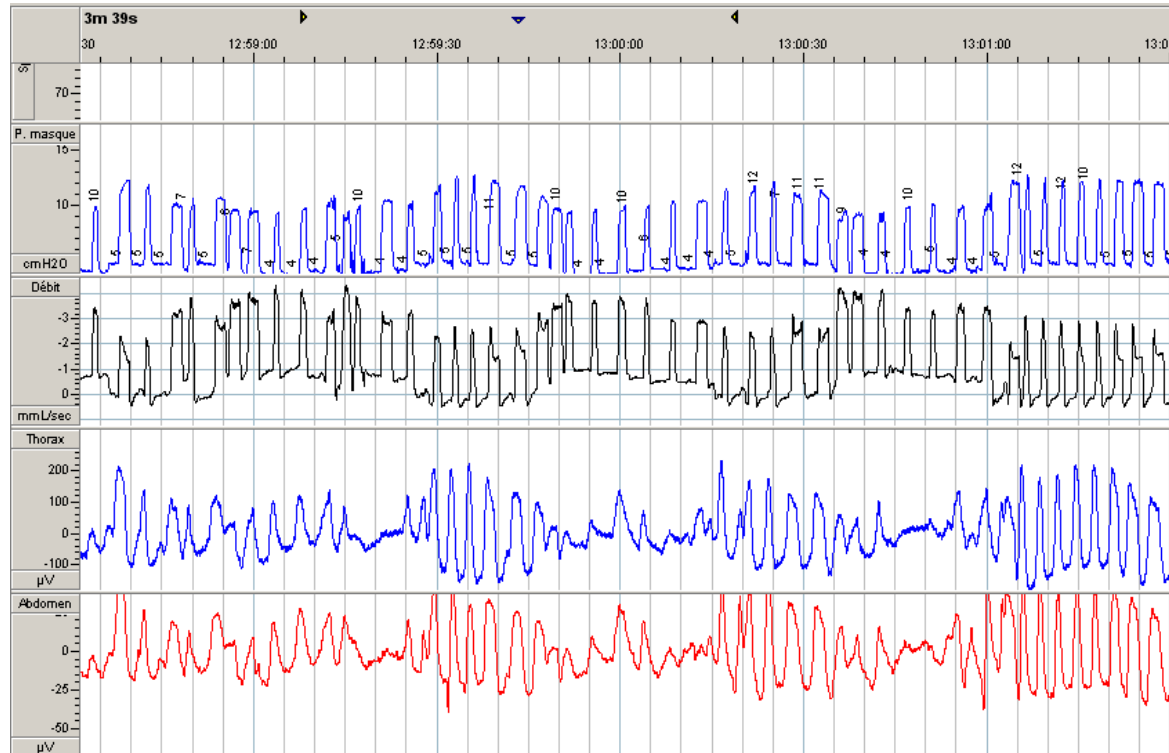
Pour le volume, ne regarder les rapports, mais les courbes



VT médian 600ml
IAH à 4/h

Bref...il faut regarder les courbes

RAPPEL DE L'OBJECTIF : diagnostiquer cela sans problème



En 2007, les logiciels deviennent des polygraphes..

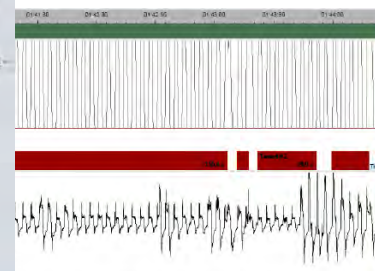
Janssens JP et al. Thorax 2011; 66 : 438



Direct
2009



stein 2017



En 2019 Tous ces logiciels sont des polygraphies!!!!

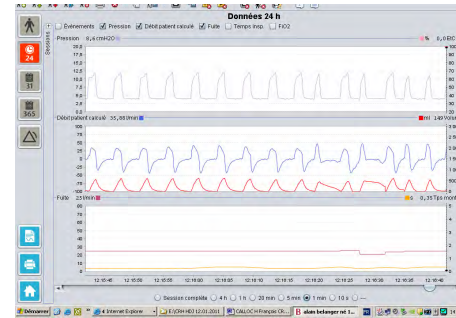
Janssens JP et al. Thorax 2011; 66 : 438

RESScan® (Resmed) 2002

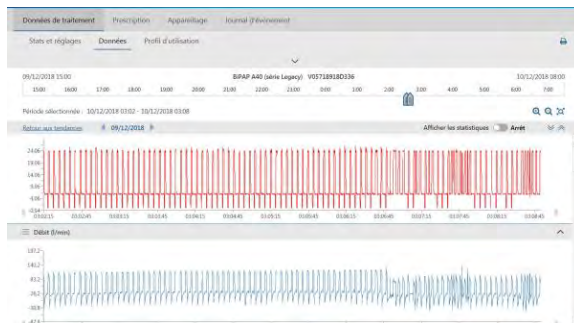


Rabec et coll. ERJ 2009,

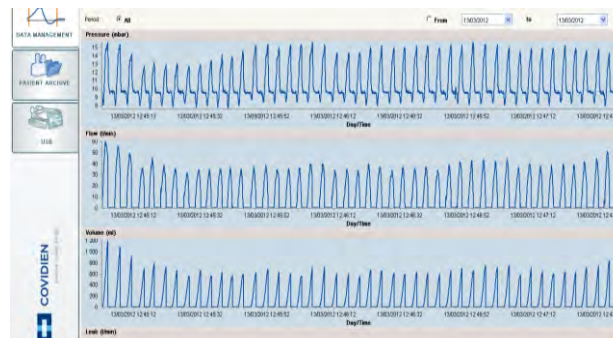
ViVo50® (Breas) 2007



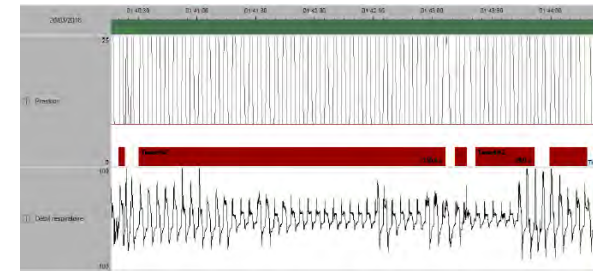
CareOrchestrator (Philips) 2019)



RIS (Covidien) 2011



Lowenstein 2017



En 2019 Tous ces logiciels sont des polygraphies!!!!

Janssens JP et al. Thorax 2011; 66 : 43

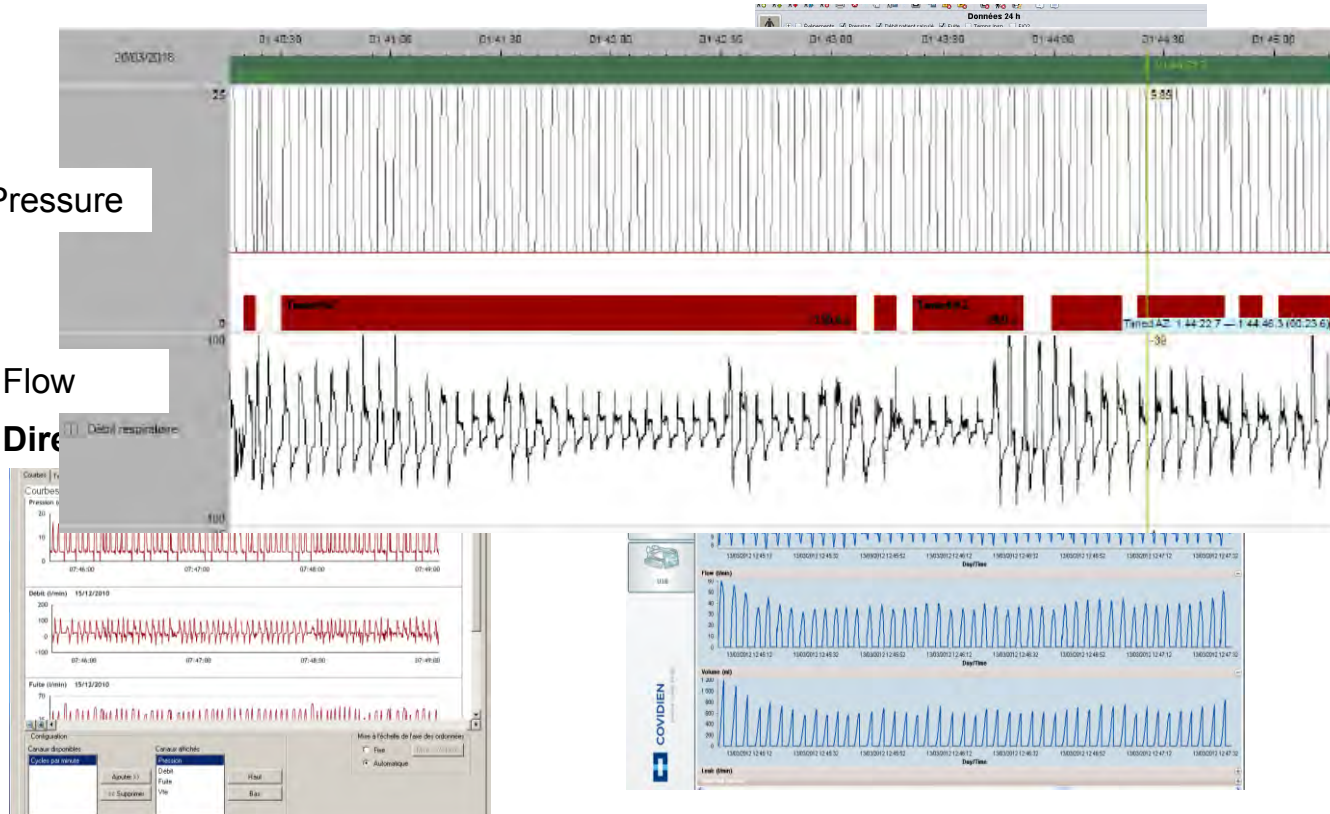
RESScan® (Resmed) 2002

ViVo50® (Breas) 2007

Pressure

Flow

Dir



Des exemples de courbes dans la BPCO

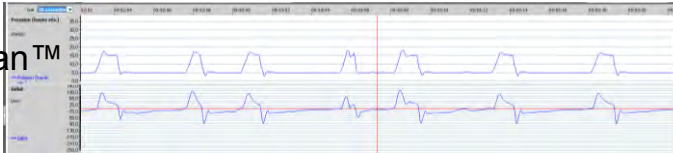


Efforts non récompensés

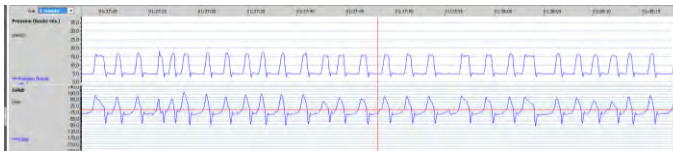


Doubles déclenchements

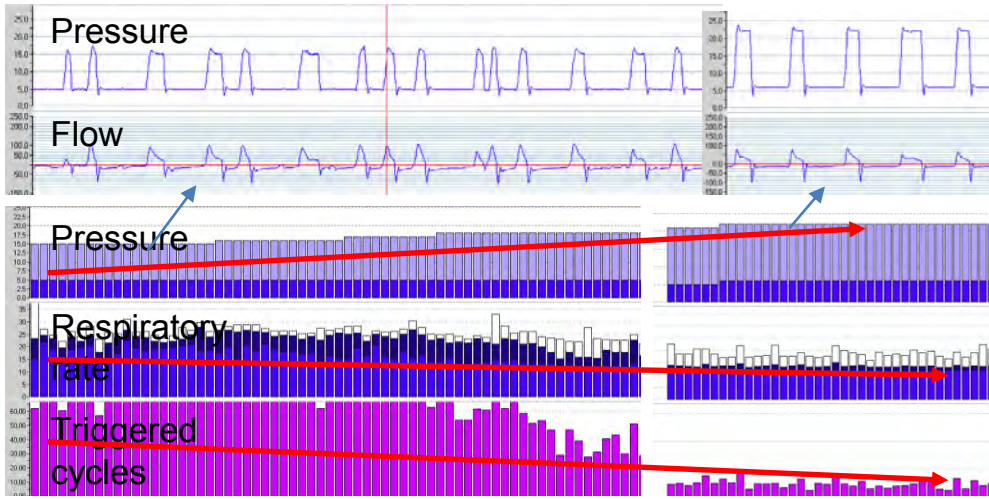
Rescan™



Efforts intracycles



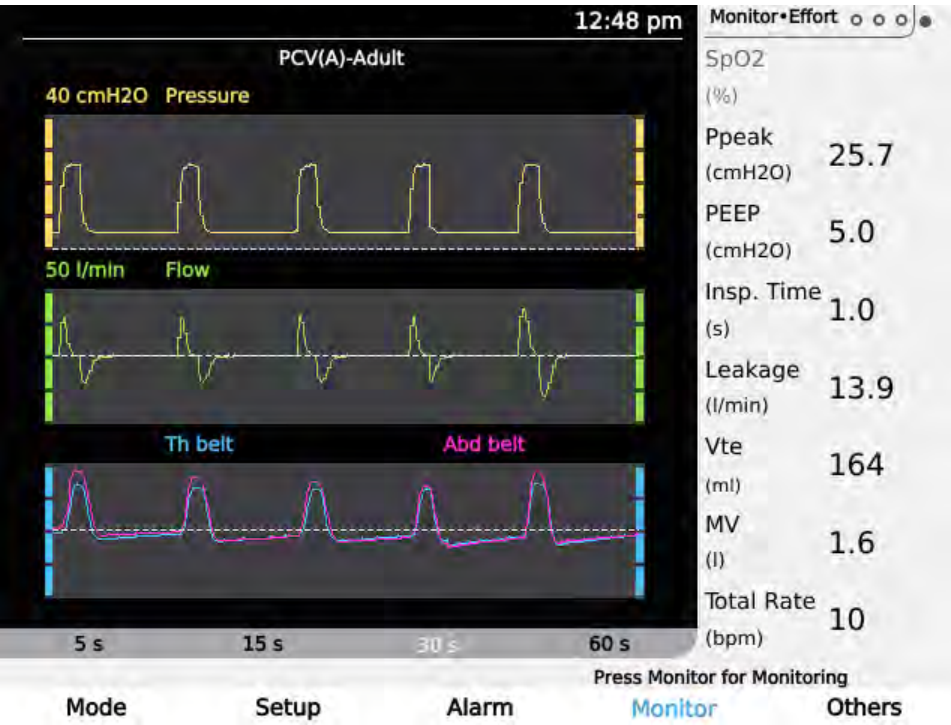
Tachypnée



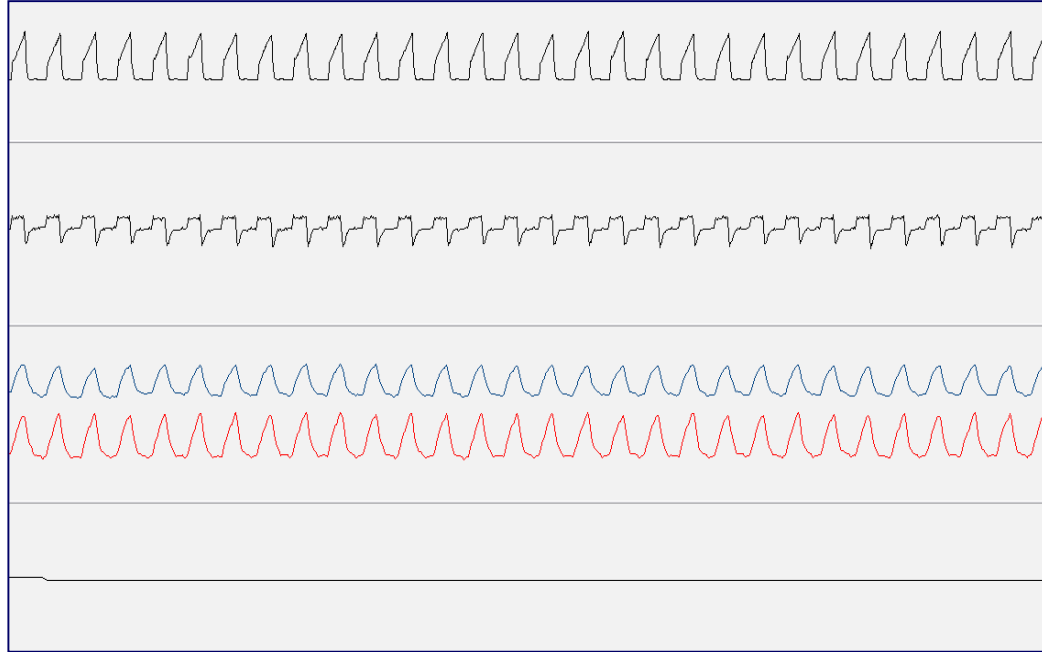
PaCO₂ VS AA = 55 mm
d'Hg

PaCO₂ VS AA = 46 mm
d'Hg

Et en 2019, les sangles sur le ventilateur !!!!!



Conclusion : la polygraphie reste le Gold standard à apprendre





Non-invasive ventilation du
new tools in the systematic
the technique

Mark W Elliott

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Received 1 May 2015
Accepted 11 May 2015

ABSTRACT
Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) has been remarkably
effective in the management of chronic respiratory
failure, despite initially rudimentary equipment and
limited understanding of what was actually happening,
reliance on criteria when ventilation was applied. Modern
ventilators, controlled by complex algorithms, and with
integrated monitoring allow for sophisticated
customisation of ventilator support to an individual.
However, if problems with ventilation are not recognised,
and their significance understood, they cannot be fixed.
Experience of monitoring during sleep from patients
predominantly with sleep apnoea can be transferred and
substituted to patients receiving NIV. This article, the first
in a series, explores the rationale for NIV and how its

Nocturnal monitoring of ho
ventilation: the contribution
pulse oximetry, capnograph
software and automatic m
sleep fragmentation

Jean-Paul Janssens,¹ Jean-Christian Borel,
SomnoNIV Group

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Complex respiratory events, which may have
a detrimental effect on both quality of sleep and control
of nocturnal hypoventilation, occur during sleep in
patients treated with non-invasive ventilation (NIV).
Among these events are patient-ventilator asynchrony,
incidents in upper airway resistance (with or without
associated respiratory distress) and leaks. Detection of these
events is important in order to select the most

Ventilator modes and settings during non-invasive ventilation: effects on respiratory events and implications for their identification

Claudio Rabec,¹ Daniel Rodenstein,² Patrick Leger,³ Sylvie Rouault,⁴
Christophe Perrin,⁵ Jésus Gonzalez-Bermejo,⁶ on behalf of the SomnoNIV group

¹Service de Pneumologie et
Réanimation Respiratoire,
Centre Hospitalier et
Universitaire de Dijon, Dijon,
France
²Service de Pneumologie,
Cliniques Universitaires Saint
Luc, Université Catholique de
Louvain, Bruxelles, Belgium
³Service de Pneumologie,
Centre Hospitalier Lyon Sud,
Lyon, France

ABSTRACT

Compared with invasive ventilation, non-invasive
ventilation (NIV) has two unique characteristics: the non-
hermetic nature of the system and the fact that the
ventilator-lung assembly cannot be considered as
a single-compartment model because of the presence of
variable resistance represented by the upper airway.
When NIV is initiated, the ventilator settings are
determined empirically based on a clinical evaluation and
diurnal blood gas variations. However, NIV is

generally applied at night, nocturnal monitoring
seems the best way to assess its effects. Although
nocturnal monitoring of continuous positive
airway pressure (CPAP) has been codified in the
treatment of patients with obstructive sleep
apnoea syndrome,⁶ this is not the case with NIV.⁸
Nocturnal monitoring of NIV is far more difficult
and unforeseen problems arise for many reasons:
(1) sleep can induce profound ventilatory changes,
in particular in patients with respiratory insuffi-

This review describes the contributions, limits
and caveats of non-invasive assessment of NIV

An international consensus group which systematically
analysed nocturnal polygraphic or polysomnographic
tracings recorded with either volume-cycled or pressure-
cycled ventilators. A systematic description of nocturnal
ventilator settings was proposed (see paper by Rabec et al¹
in this series). Recent observations have shown
that standard definitions for nocturnal respiratory

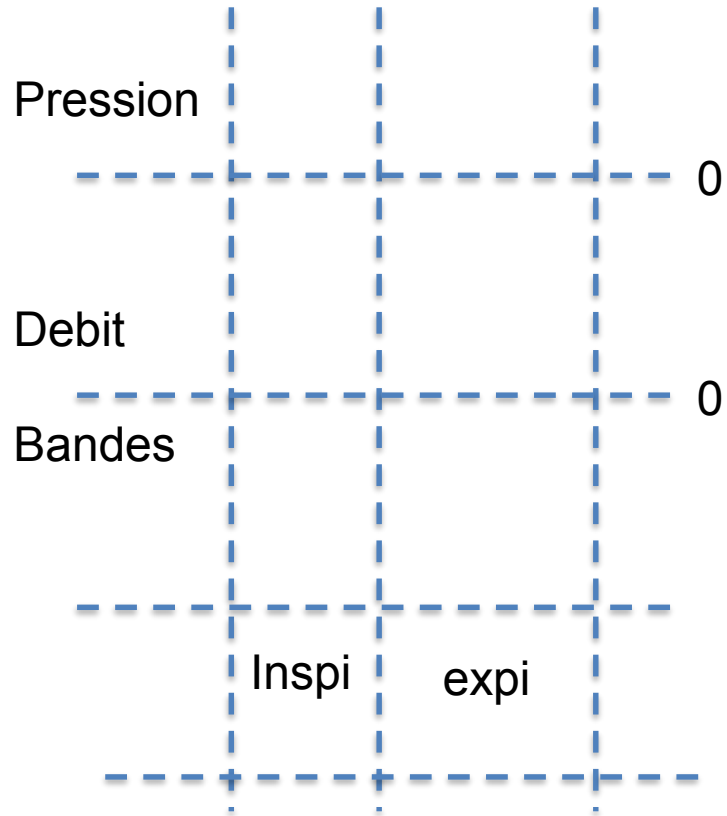
Brief communication

synchrony during

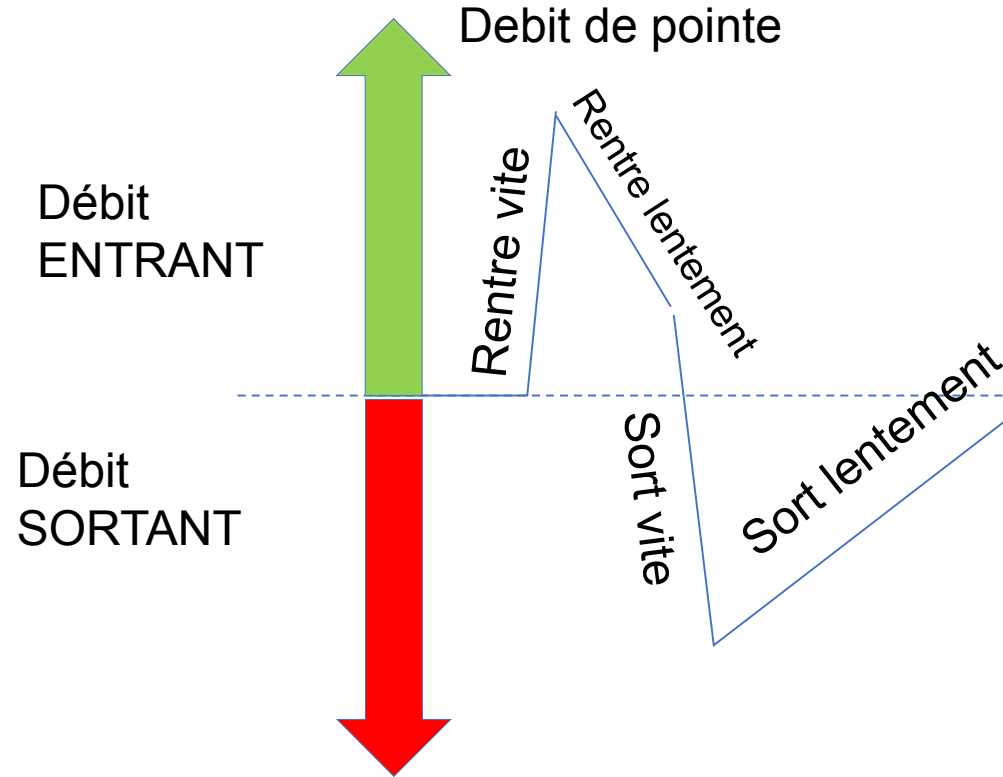
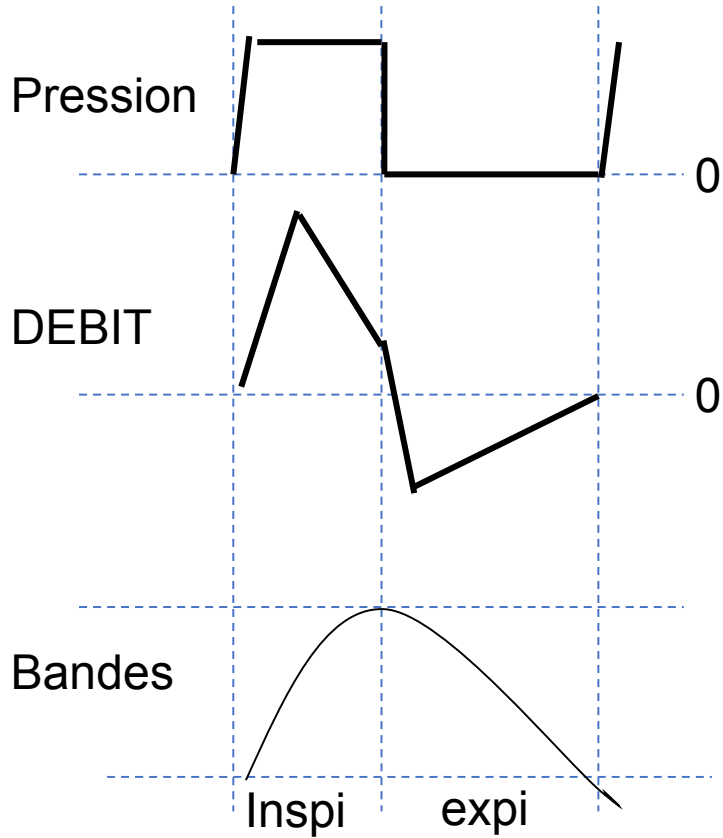
o Rabec,⁴ Christophe Perrin,⁵
Manel Lujan,³ On behalf of the

a multinational expert group in work
ing on PVA. Definitions, description,
logical mechanisms and classification of
all these are (1) the result of a consensus
participants and (2) were reproduced on
for reliability of description (see online
ry file 1 for details). The reporting of
fibred requires that leads and residual
i-obstruction have been dealt with and
line supplementary files 1; 2).¹

Avant de commencer, dessinez des courbes normales

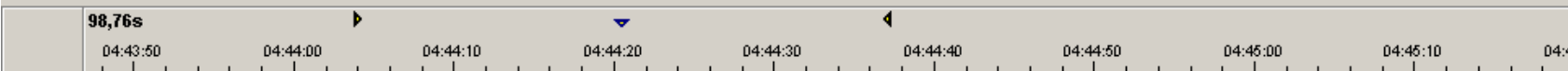


à connaître

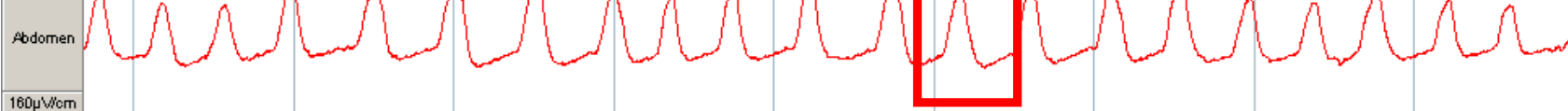
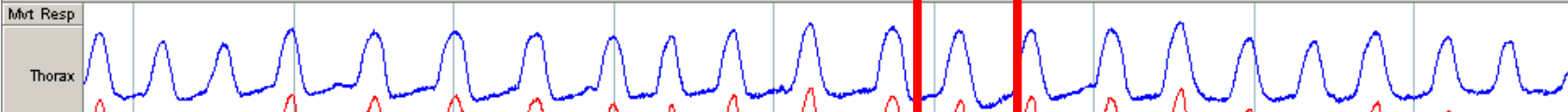
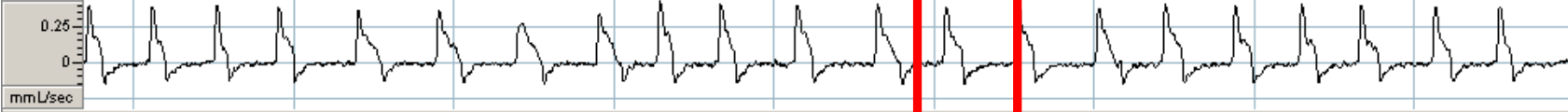
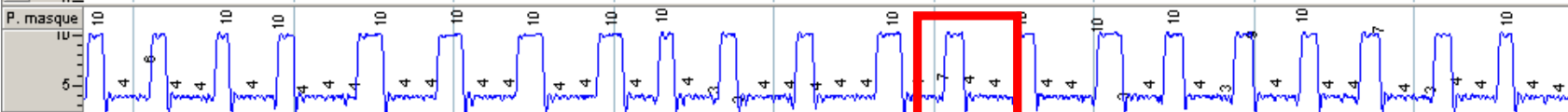
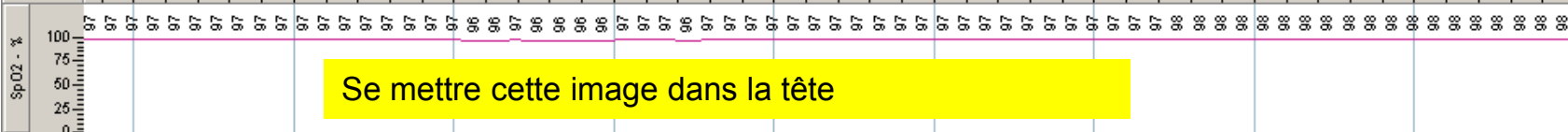




VNI

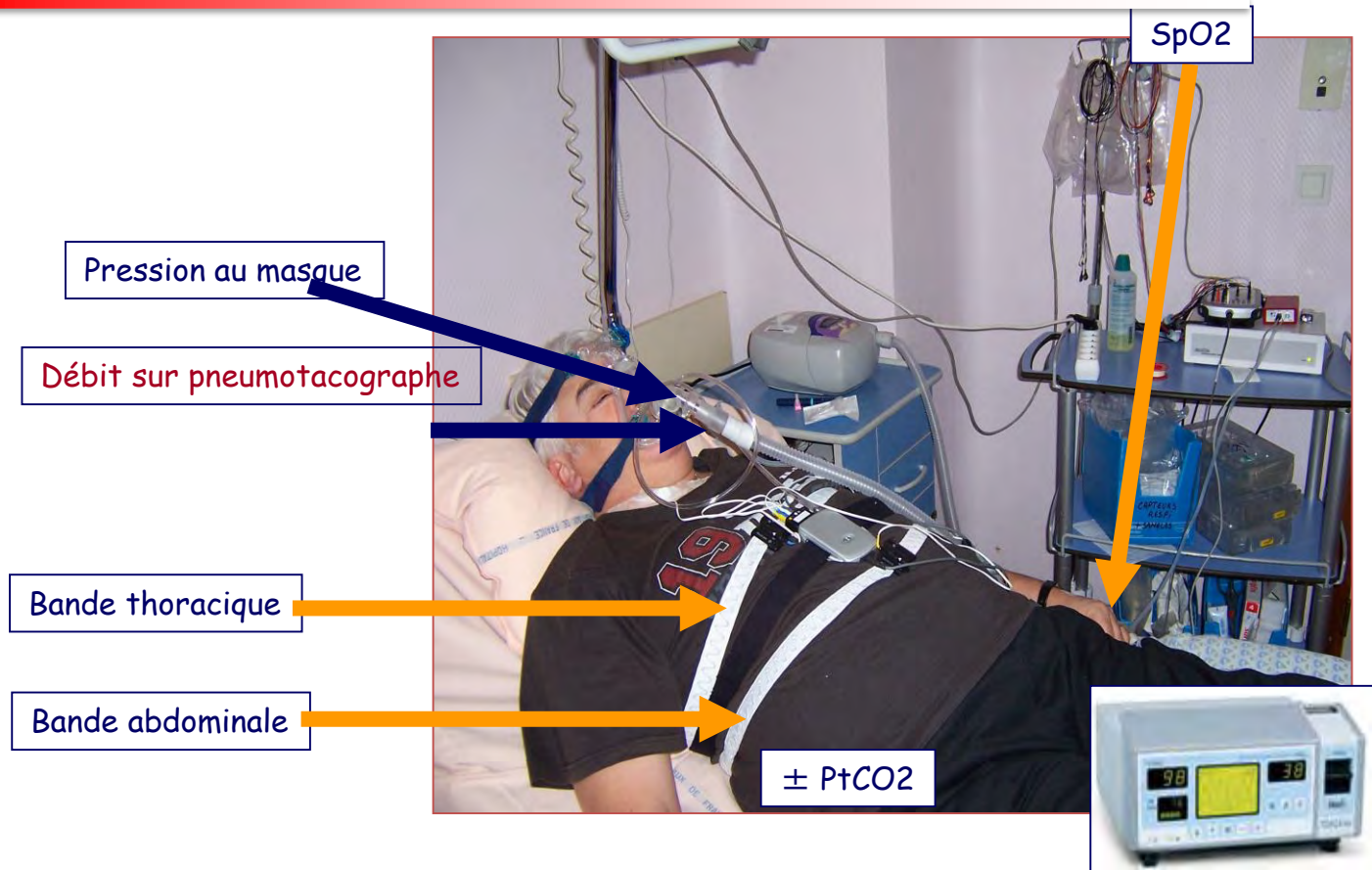


Se mettre cette image dans la tête

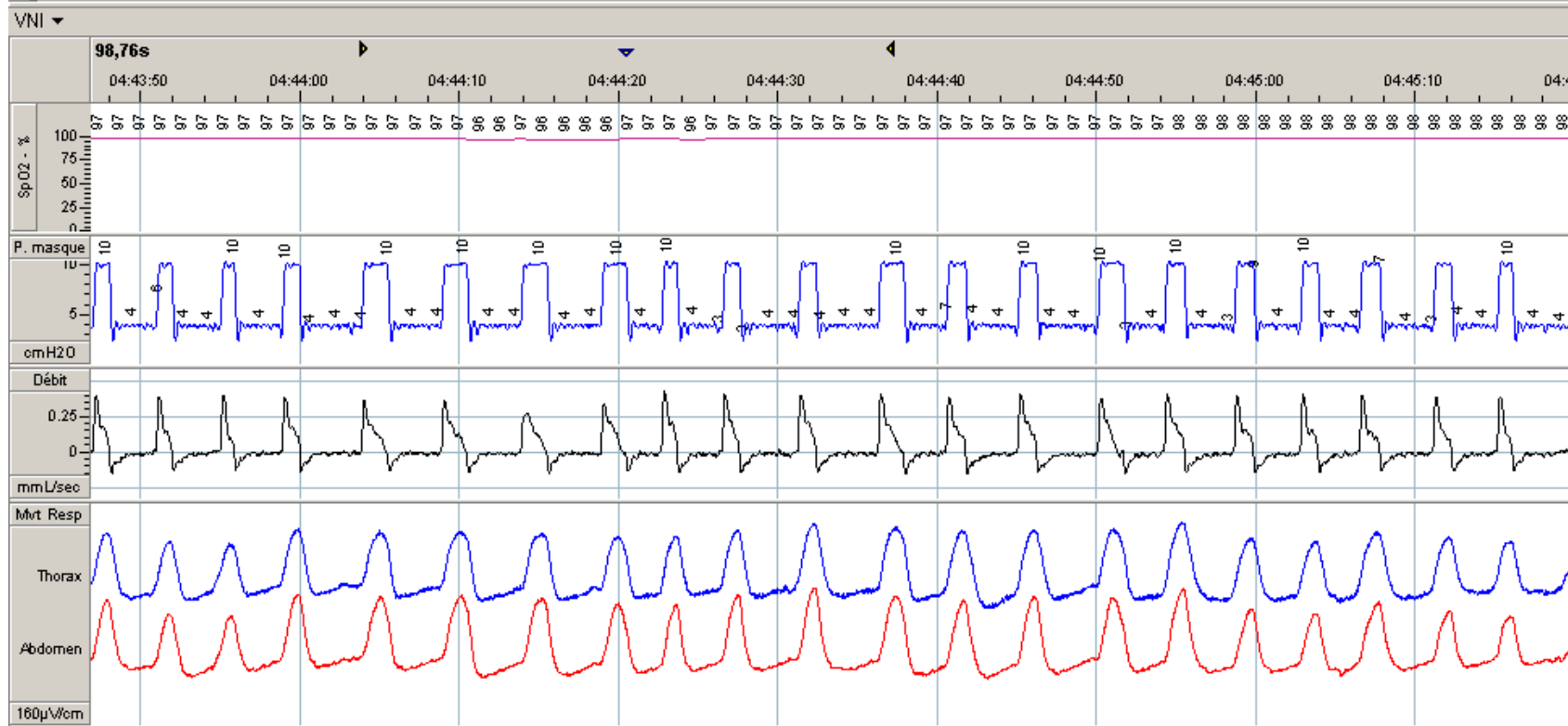


Avant de commencer : Les signaux minimaux

ATTENTION signal de pression et de débit différent



1^{ère} conclusion>>> commencer dans de bonnes conditions



Ma première PG sous VNI ...sans pneumotacographe

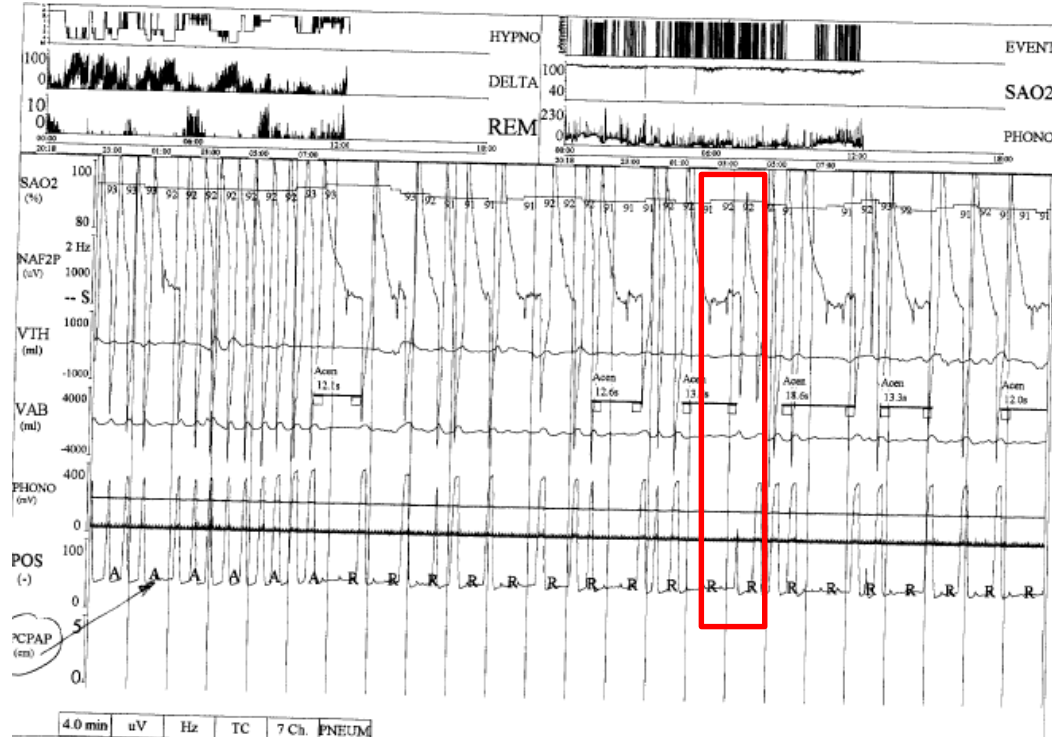
le signal de débit était dérivé du capteur de pression

SpO2

Nasal flow
calculated
from pressure

Belts

Pressure



2006
VPAPIII

Plan

- 1) Présentation du groupe SomnoVNI et de la formation en VNI de domicile
- 2) Rappel 1. Logigramme de surveillance des les malades sous VNI?
- 3) Rappel 2. Avec quels outils est il nécessaire de surveiller des malades sous VNI? Point sur Les logiciels des ventilateurs, mieux nommés « polygraphies intégrées »
- 3) **Méthode de la lecture de tracés sous VNI**
 - a) Reconnaître le réglage du ventilateur
 - b) Trouver l'évènement
 - c) Reconnaître l'évènement
 - Fuites
 - Evènements obstructifs
 - Diminution de la commande ventilatoire
 - Asynchronisme
 - d) 3 exemples
- 4) Ateliers de lecture



Review series

Proposal for a systematic analysis of polygraphy or polysomnography for identifying and scoring abnormal events occurring during non-invasive ventilation

J Gonzalez-Bermejo,¹ C Perrin,² J P Janssens,³ J L Pepin,⁴ G Mroue,⁵ P B Langevin,⁷ S Rouault,⁸ C Rabec,⁹ D Rodenstein,¹⁰ on behalf of the SomnoNIV group

¹Service de Pneumologie et Réanimation Respiratoire, Hôpital de la Pitié-Salpêtrière, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, ER10 UPMC, France
²Service de Pneumologie, Centre Hospitalier de Cannes, Cannes, France
³Pulmonary Division, Geneva University Hospital, Geneva, Switzerland

ABSTRACT

Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) is recognised as an effective treatment for chronic hypercapnic respiratory failure. Monitoring NIV during sleep may be preferable to daytime assessment. This paper reports the findings of an international consensus group which systematically analysed nocturnal polygraphic or polysomnographic tracings recorded with either volume-cycled or pressure-cycled ventilators. A systematic description of nocturnal

polysomnography (PSC) or ventilator (PG) during NIV in some patients. An appropriate analysis of PG or PSC requires to take into account the type of ventilator (volume- or pressure-cycled), ventilator mode, triggers and channels (nasal or full face mask)¹² (see paper in this series). Recent observations suggest that standard definitions for nocturnal



Thorax, 2019

Brief communication

Framework for patient-ventilator asynchrony during long-term non-invasive ventilation

Jesus Gonzalez-Bermejo,^{1,2} Jean-Paul Janssens,³ Claudio Rabec,⁴ Christophe Perrin,⁵ Frédéric Lofaso,⁶ Bruno Langevin,⁷ Annalisa Carlucci,⁸ Manel Lujan,⁹ On behalf of the SomnoNIV group

ABSTRACT

Episodes of patient-ventilator asynchrony (PVA) occur during acute and chronic non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (NIV). In long-term NIV, description and quantification of PVA is not standardised, thus limiting assessment of its clinical impact. The present report provides a framework for a systematic analysis of polygraphic recordings of patients under NIV for the detection and classification of PVA validated by bench testing. The algorithm described uses two different time windows: rate

discussed by a multinational expert group in work sessions focusing on PVA. Definitions, description, pathophysiological mechanisms and classification of PVA presented here are (1) the result of a consensus between all participants and (2) were reproduced on a bench test for reliability of description (see online supplementary file 1 for details). The reporting of PVA as described requires that leaks and residual upper airway obstruction have been dealt with and corrected (online supplementary files 1; 2).¹

► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/thoraxjnl-2018-213022>).

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to Dr Jesus Gonzalez-Bermejo, UMRS 1158 Neurophysiologie, Centre Hospitalier de Cannes, Cannes, France.

1ere étape de lecture : quel réglage?

Etape 1 : la séméiologie des tracés dépend du type et du mode de fonctionnement du ventilateur >>> avant la lecture avoir les renseignements sur les réglages du ventilateur et surtout si le ventilateur est en VOLUME ou en PRESSION

si vous n'avez pas l'information vous pouvez le retrouver sur le tracé

TRUC 1 :

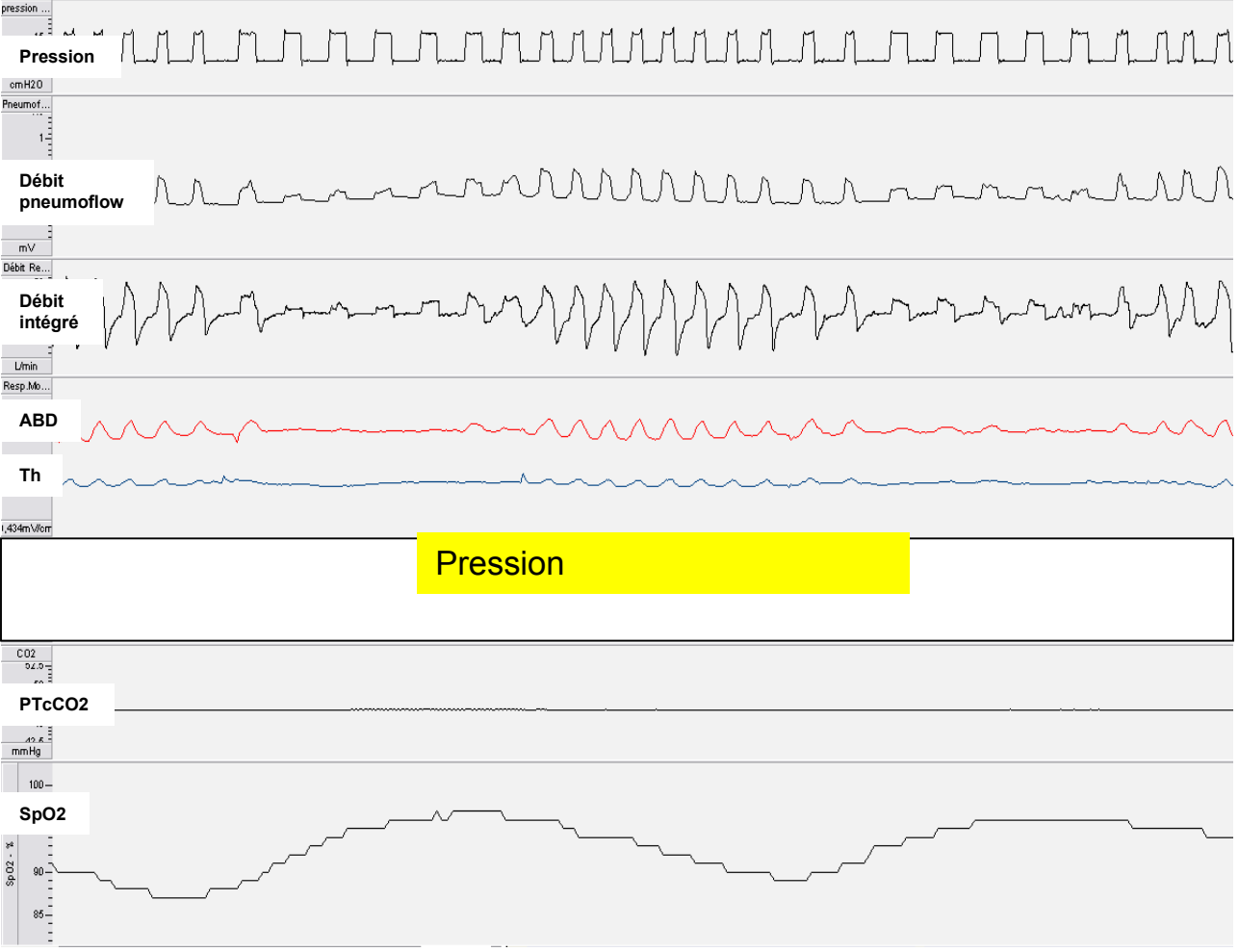
Vous cherchez le signal qui ne varie pas....ou qui varie le moins

Si c'est le signal de pression, c'est un réglage en PRESSION

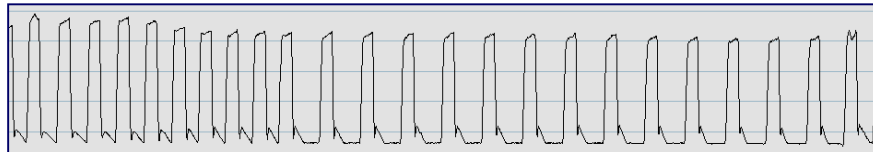
Si c'est le signal de débit, c'est un réglage en DEBIT (ou volume)

TRUC 2 :

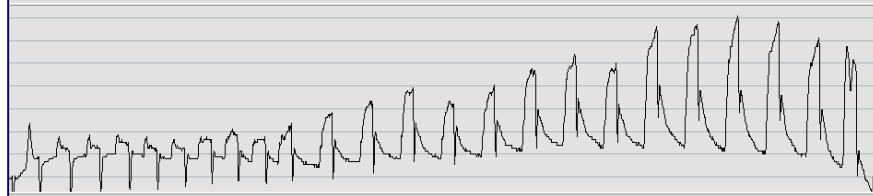
Vous cherchez le signal qui l'aspect le plus carré



Pression



Débit



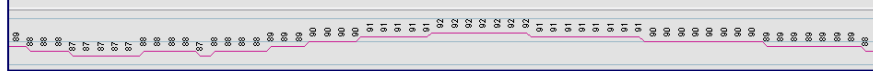
Thorax

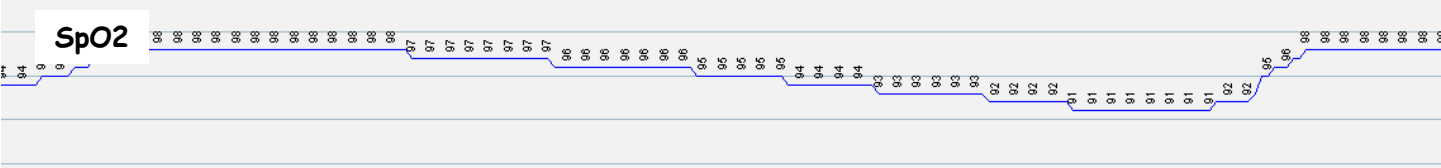
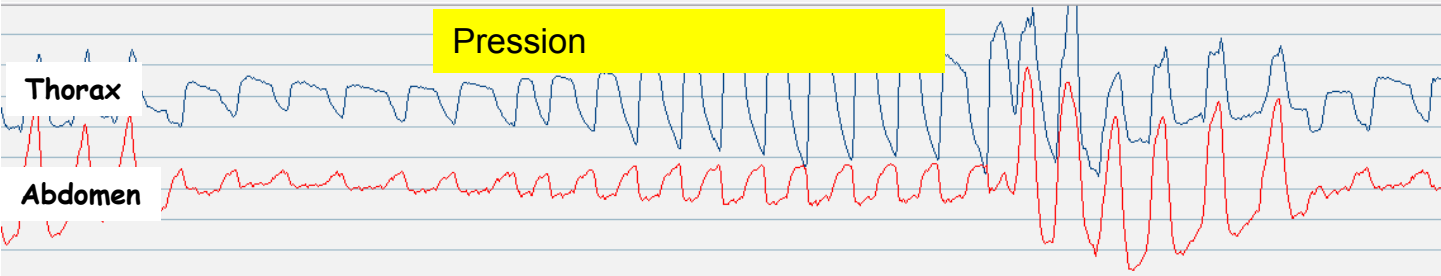
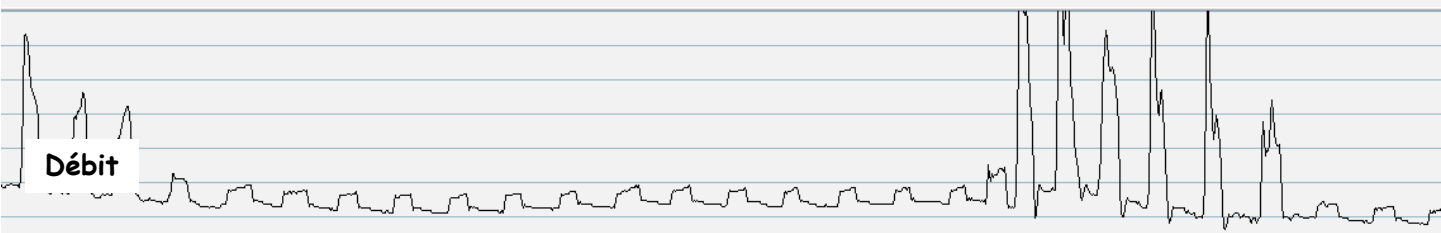


Abdomen

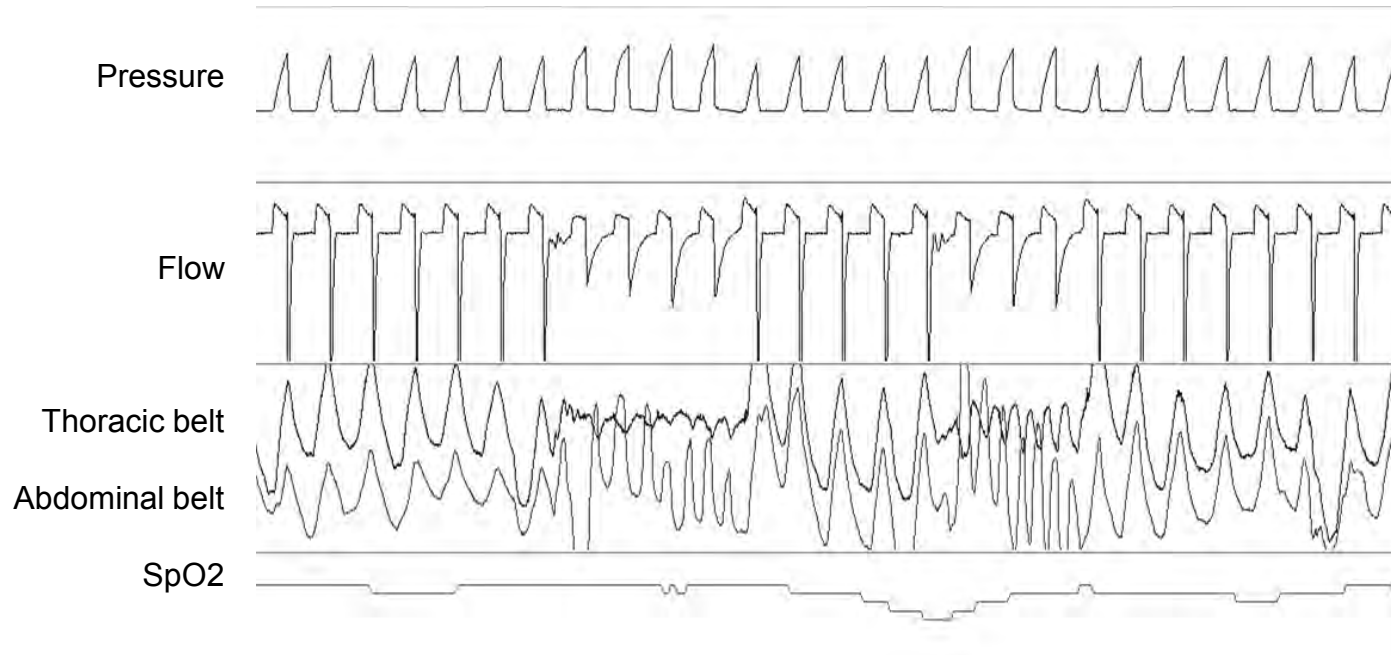


SpO2





Volume (= débit)



Pression



Débit



Volume (= débit)

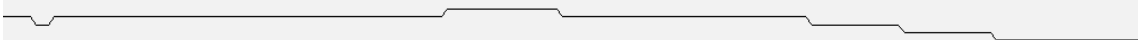
Th



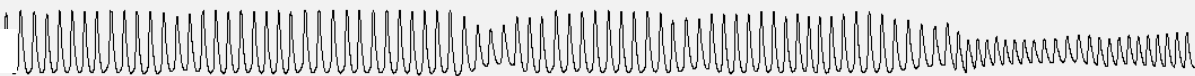
ABD

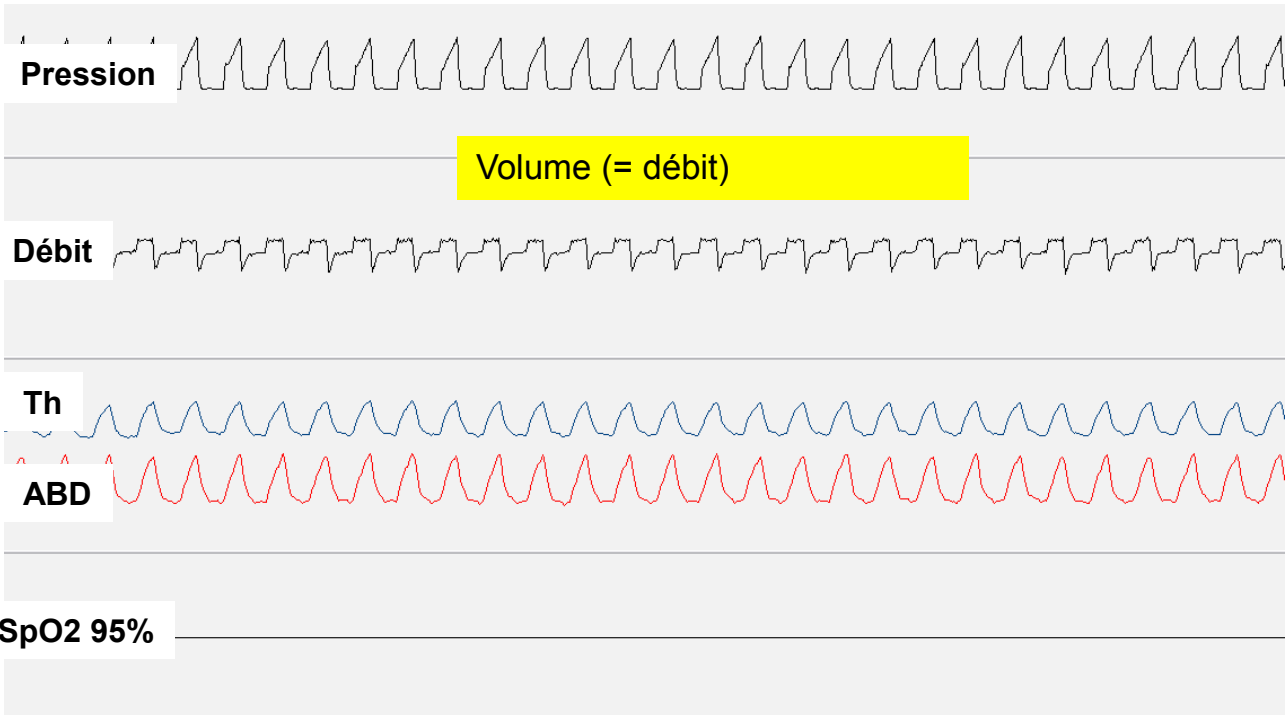


SpO2 95%



Pouls







VNI ▾



2ème étape de lecture : Où est l'événement respiratoire?

Etape 2 : Un événement respiratoire est une baisse de la ventilation qui a entraîné une rupture de l'état clinique du malade (réveil, désaturation, augmentation PTCO₂...)

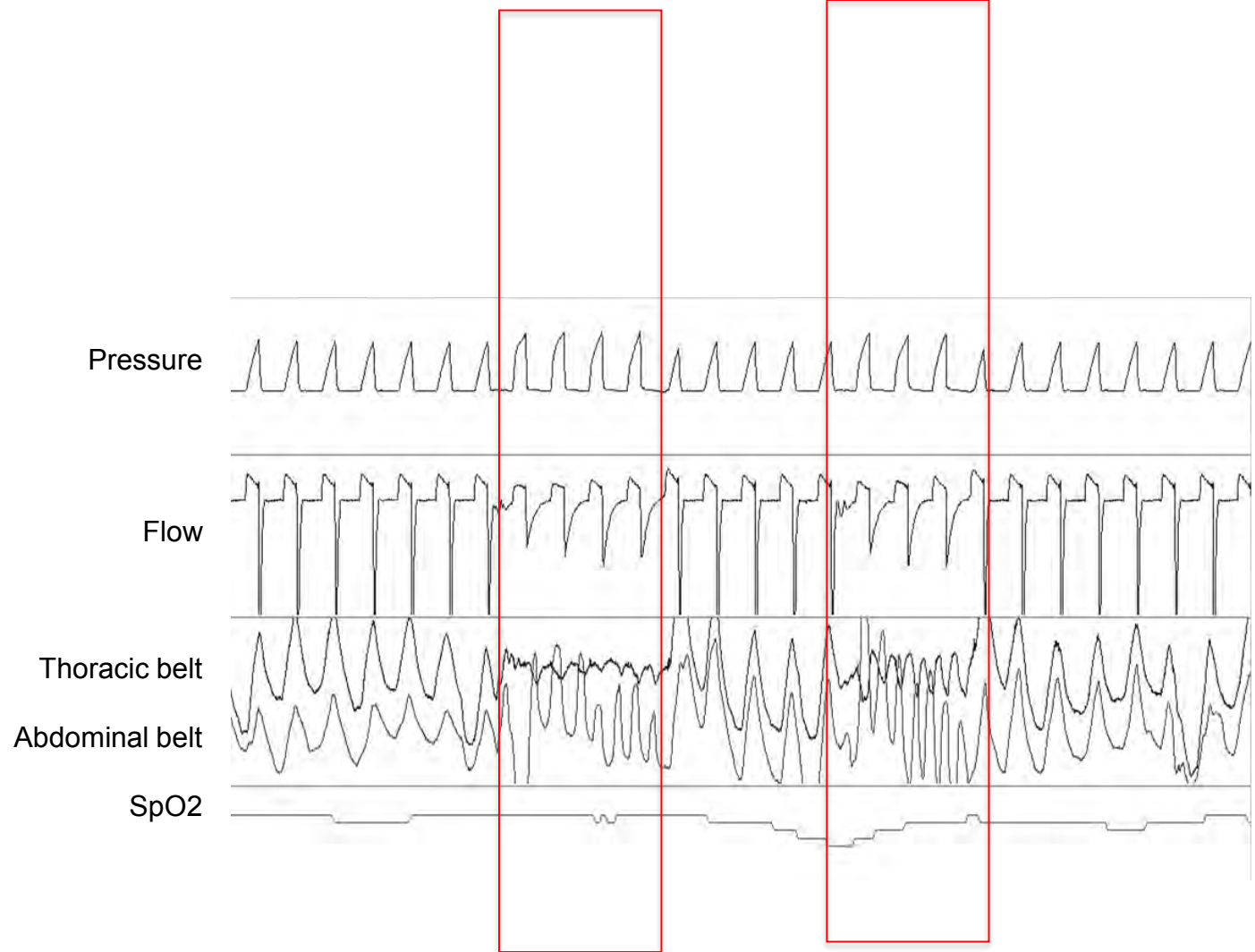
Il faut toujours chercher l'événement respiratoire avant de l'analyser

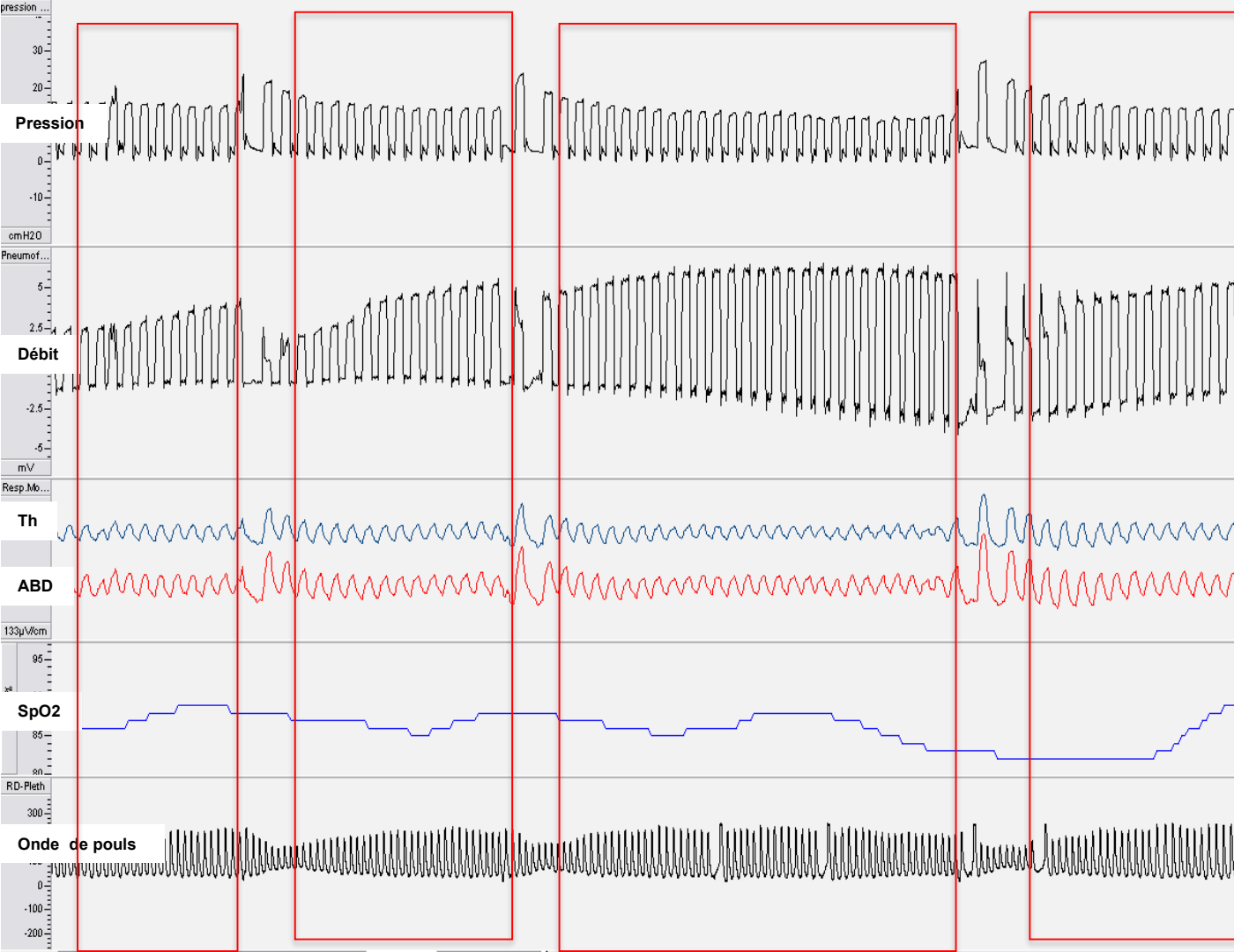
TRUC 1 :

Vous cherchez le moment où les sangs bougent moins, mal, peu, pas qui a entraîné la rupture clinique

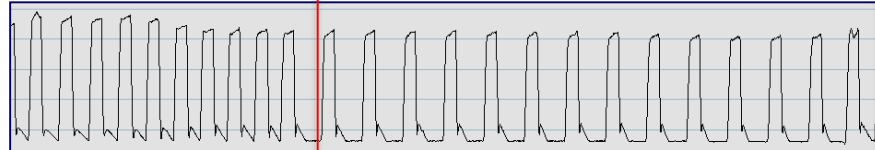
TRUC 2 :

Attention, selon le signal clinique l'événement sera immédiatement avant (EEG), quelques secondes avant (SpO₂) quelques minutes avant (PTCO₂)

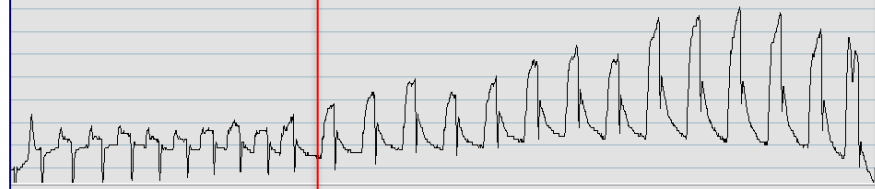




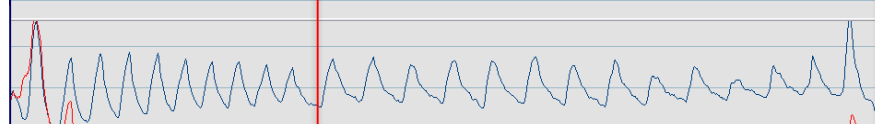
Pression



Débit



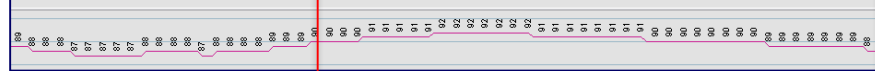
Thorax



Abdomen



SpO2



3^{ème} étape de lecture

Avoir un plan de lecture (Cf algorithme)

Dans l'ordre rechercher

1)Fuites ?

2)Obstruction des VA ?

**1)Avec diminution de la
commande?**

2)ou maintien de la commande?

3)Asynchronisme?

5)Problèmes technique?

3^{ème} étape de lecture

Avoir un plan de lecture

Dans l'ordre rechercher

1)Fuites ?

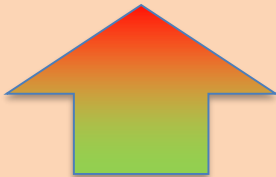

2)Obstruction des VA ?

1) Avec diminution de la
commande?

2) ou maintien de la commande?

3)Asynchronisme?

5)Problèmes technique?

	MODE EN PRESSION	
	COURBE DE PRESSION	COURBE DE DEBIT
FUITES	CONSTANTE (sauf si fuites massives)	
OBSTRUCTION	CONSTANTE	

3^{ème} étape de lecture

Avoir un plan de lecture

Dans l'ordre rechercher

1) Fuites ? >>>

2) Obstruction des VA ?

1) Avec diminution de la
commande?

2) ou maintien de la commande?

3) Asynchronisme?

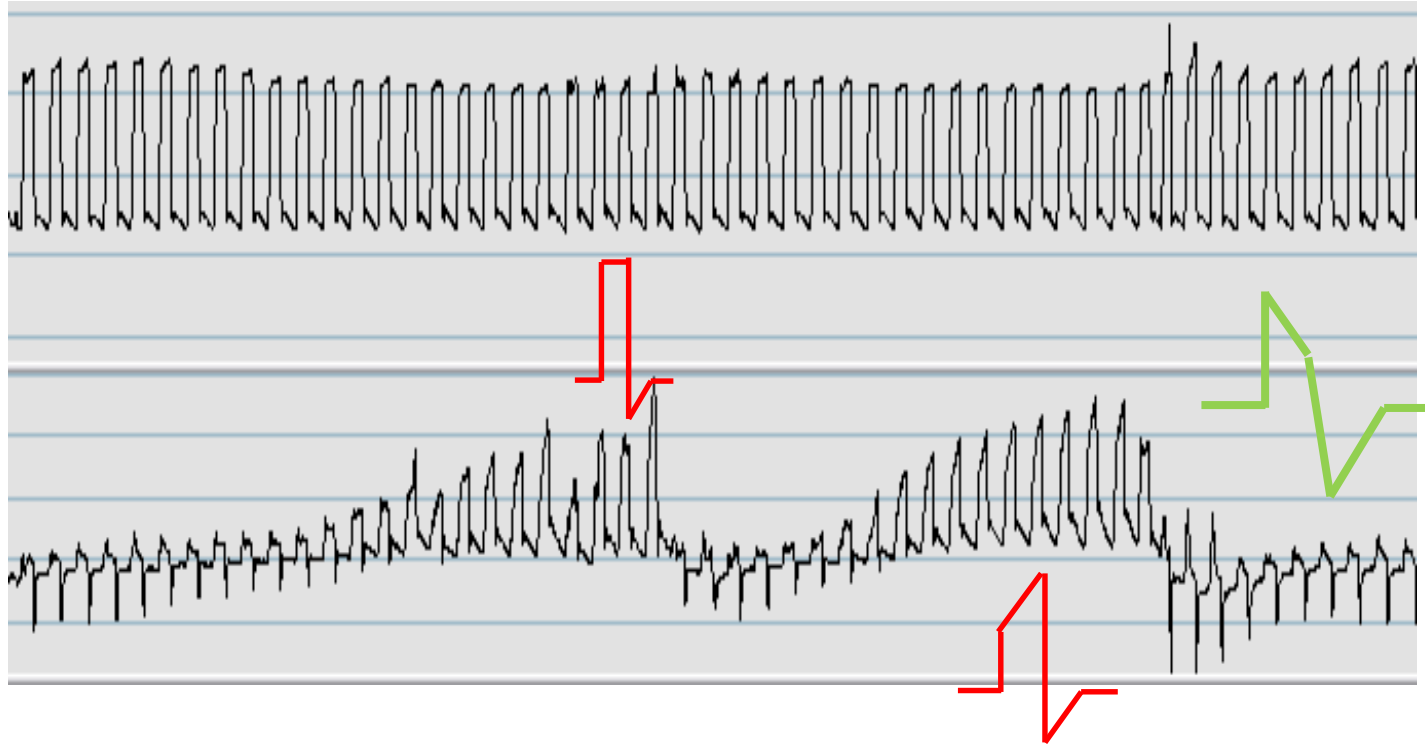
5) Problèmes technique?



2019 MISE A
JOUR

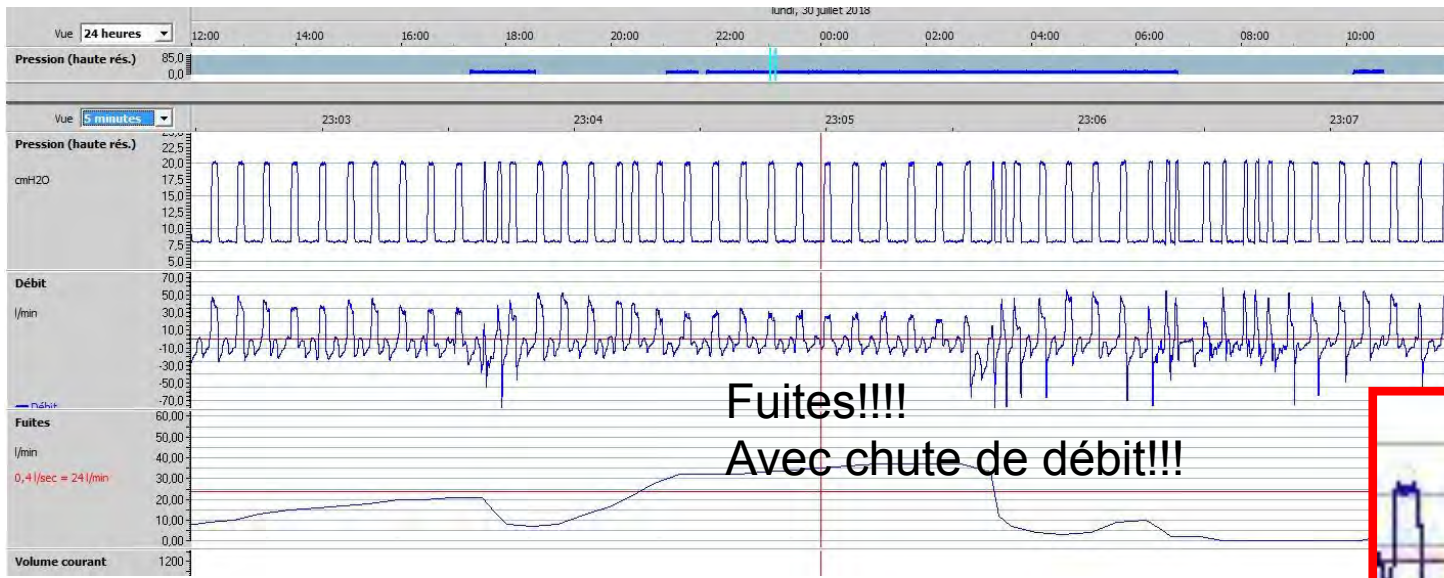
AUTRE SIGNES POUR FUITES: quand la courbe de débit se déforme, vers le carré de la pression

Débit

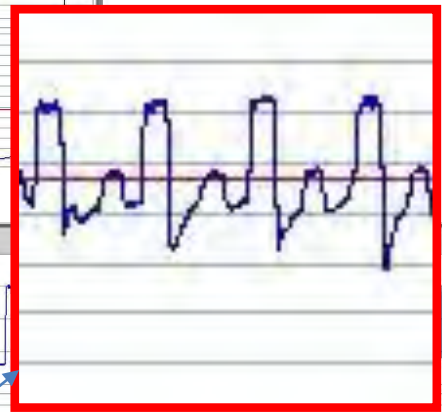


SpO2

Très utile quand les logiciels traitent le signal de débit!

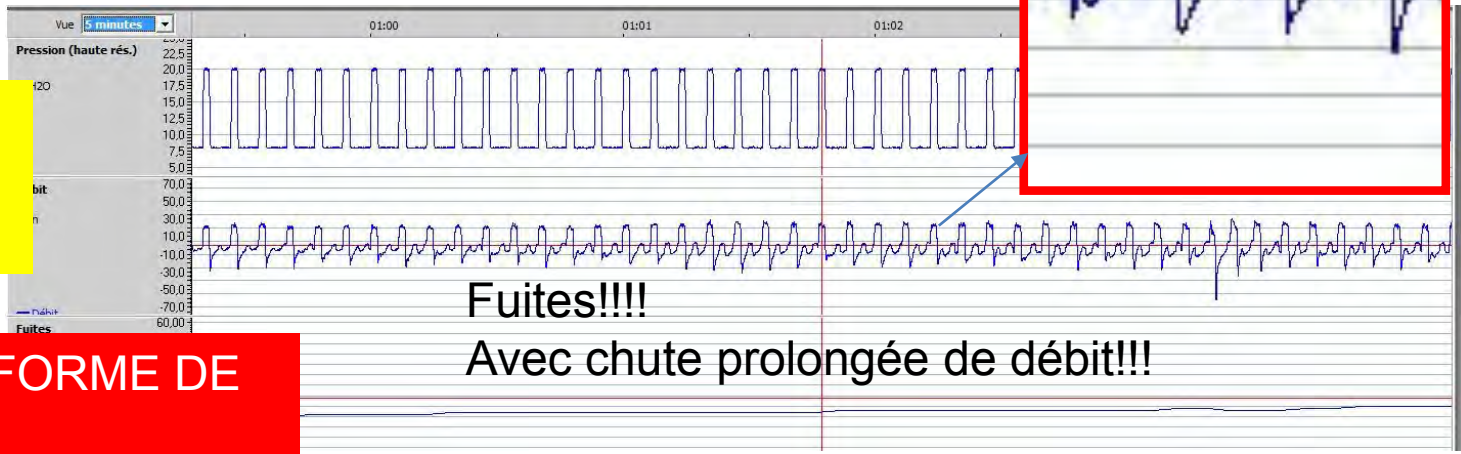


RESMED



**ATTENTION
AUX DEBITS
CALCULES**

**REGARDEZ LA FORME DE
LA COURBE**



LOWENSTEIN

Fuites...chutes de débit

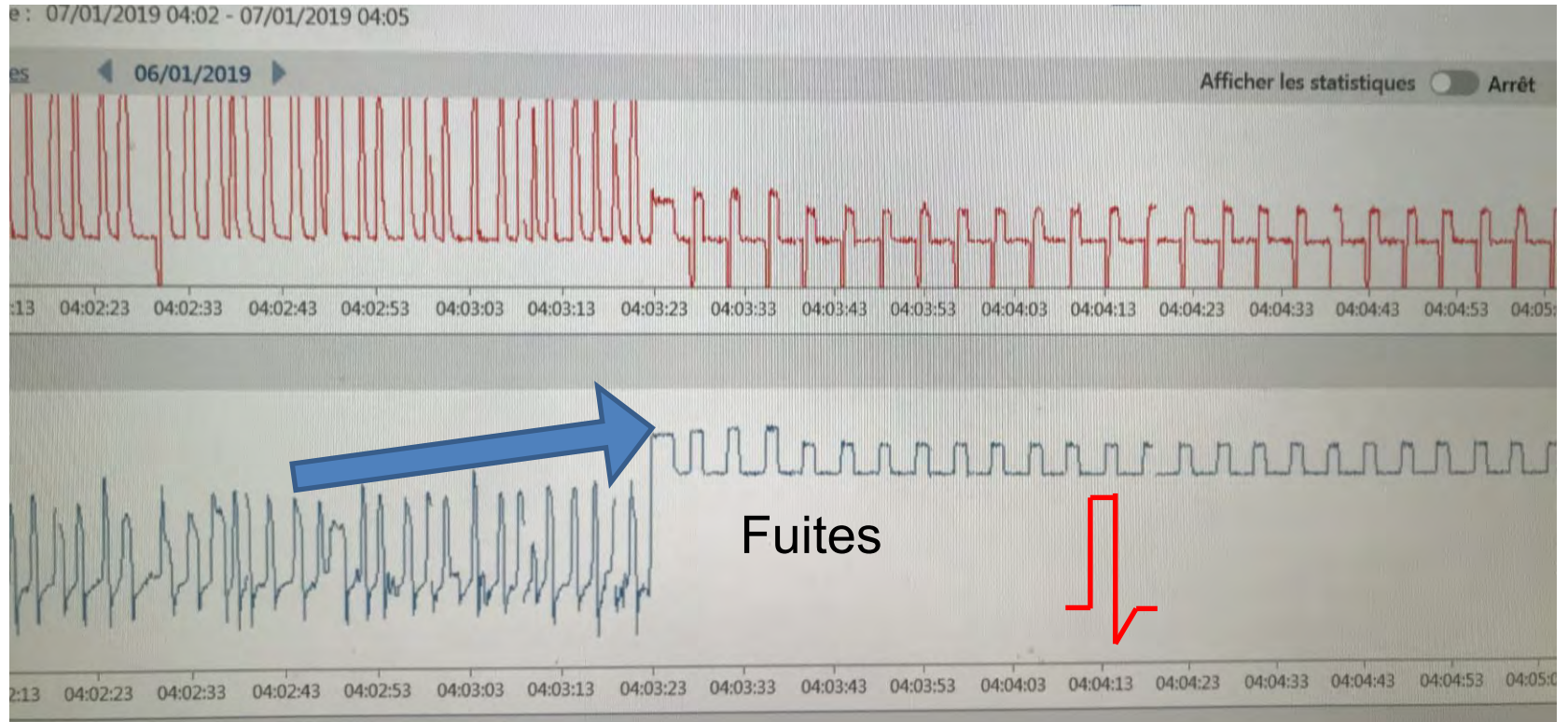


ATTENTION
AUX DEBITS
CALCULES



REGARDEZ LA FORME DE
LA COURBE

PHILIPS (CARE ORCHESTRATOR) et BREAS 2019....bonnes nouvelles



3^{ème} étape de lecture

Avoir un plan de lecture

Dans l'ordre rechercher

1)Fuites ?

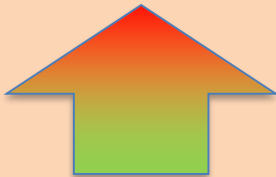

1)Obstruction des VA ?

**1)Avec diminution de la
commande?**

2)ou maintien de la commande?

2)Asynchronisme?

5)Problèmes technique?

	MODE EN PRESSION	
	COURBE DE PRESSION	COURBE DE DEBIT
FUITES	CONSTANTE (sauf si fuites massives)	
OBSTRUCTION	CONSTANTE	

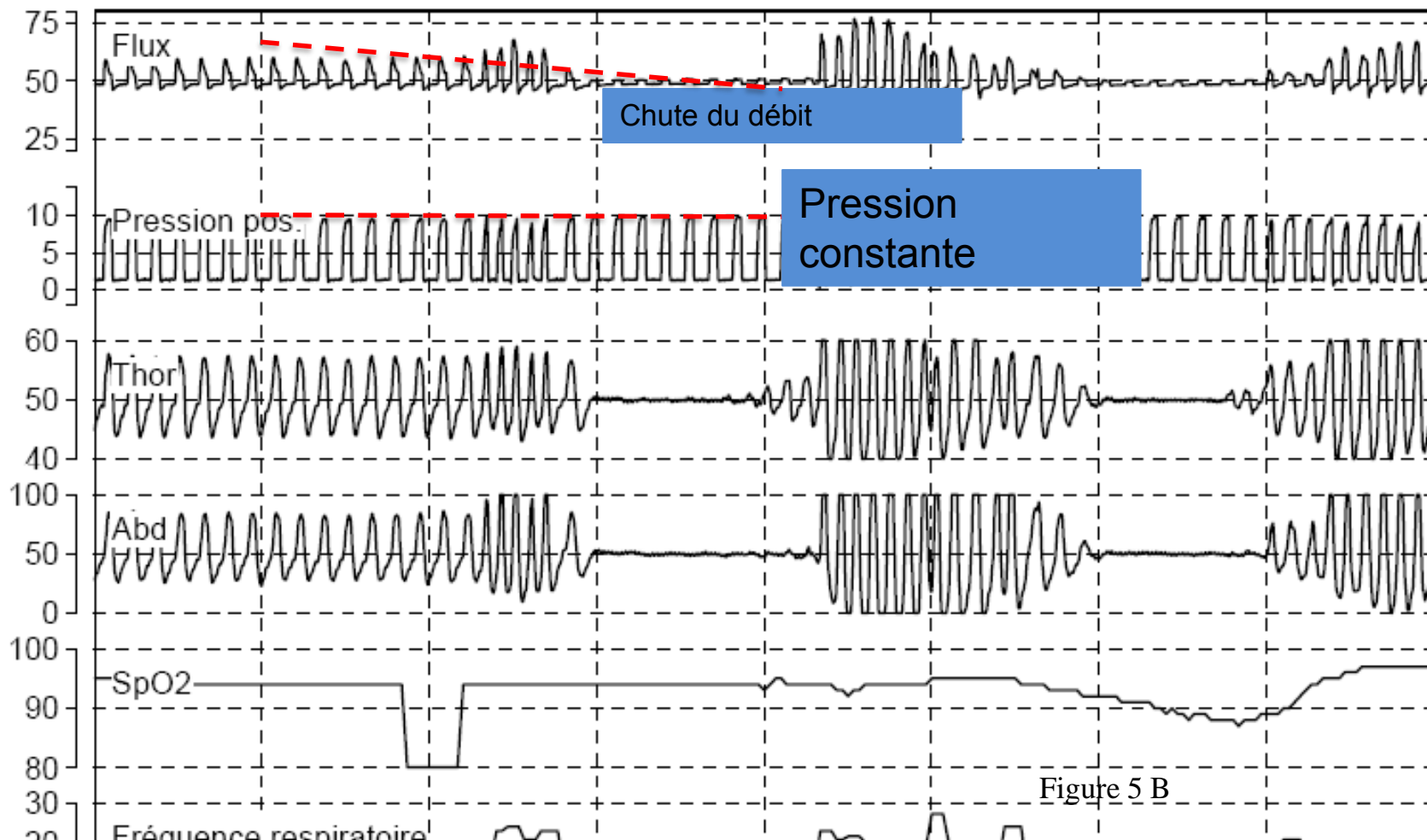


Figure 5 B

3^{ème} étape de lecture

Avoir un plan de lecture

Dans l'ordre rechercher

1)Fuites NON >>>

2)Obstruction des VA OUI >>>

**1)Avec diminution de la
commande?**

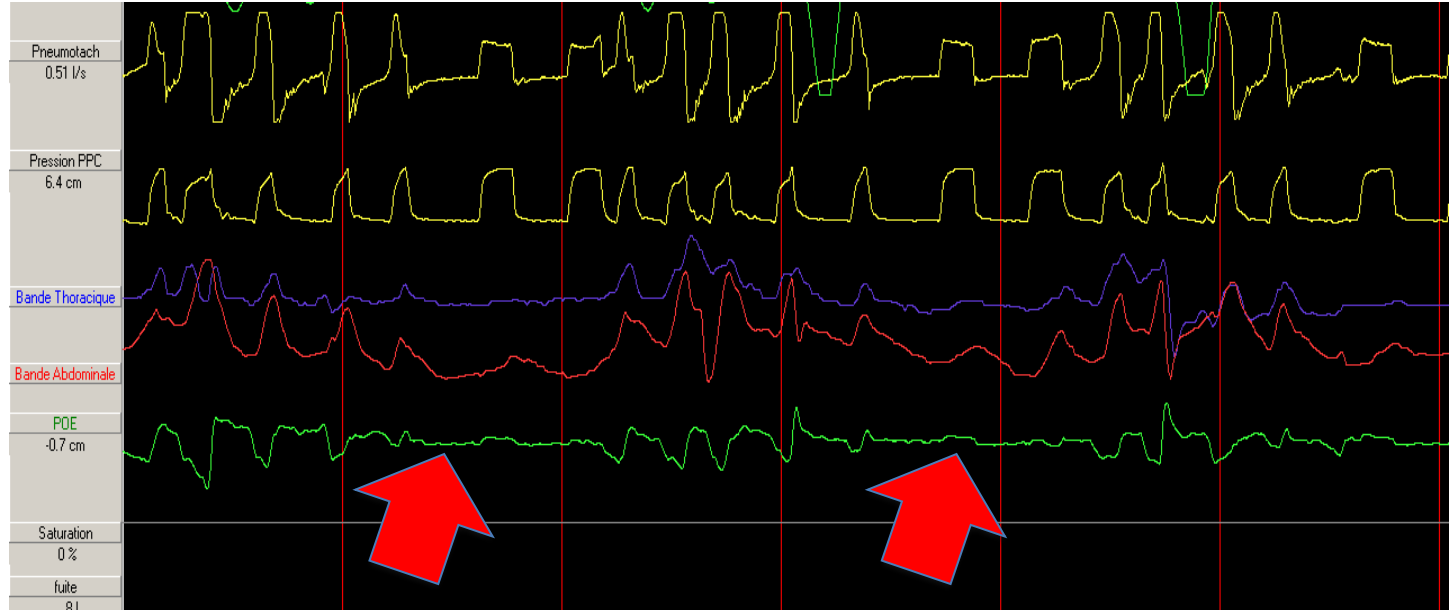
2)ou maintien de la commande?

3)Asynchronisme?

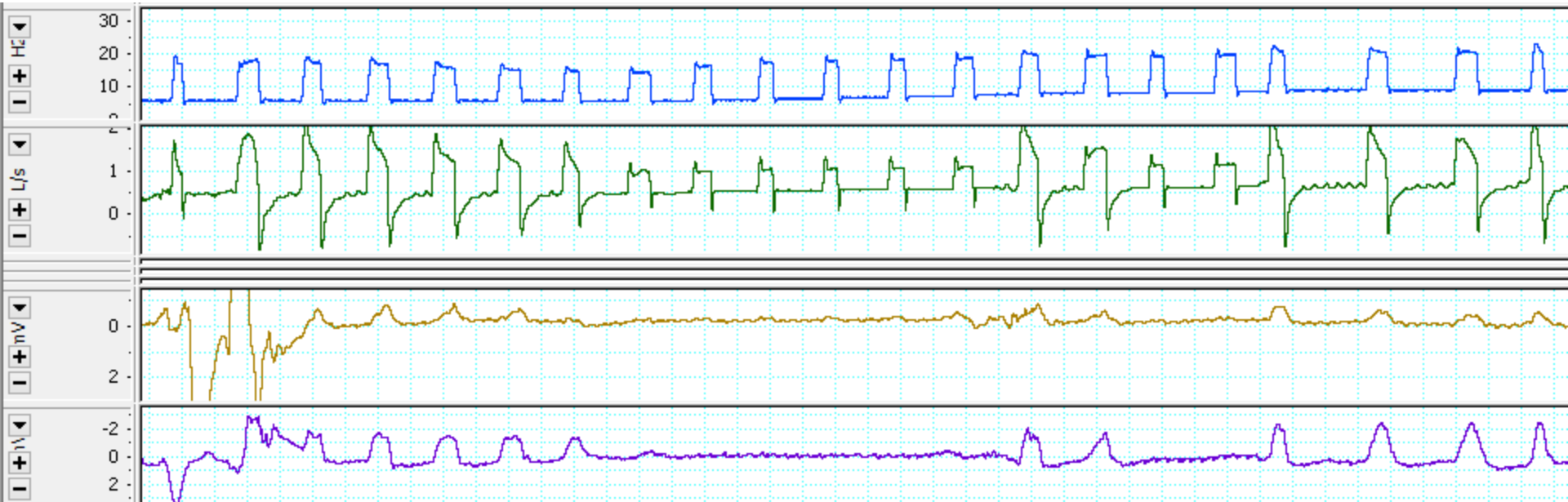
5)Problèmes technique?

Pour suivre la commande : le gold standard

La pression œsophagienne



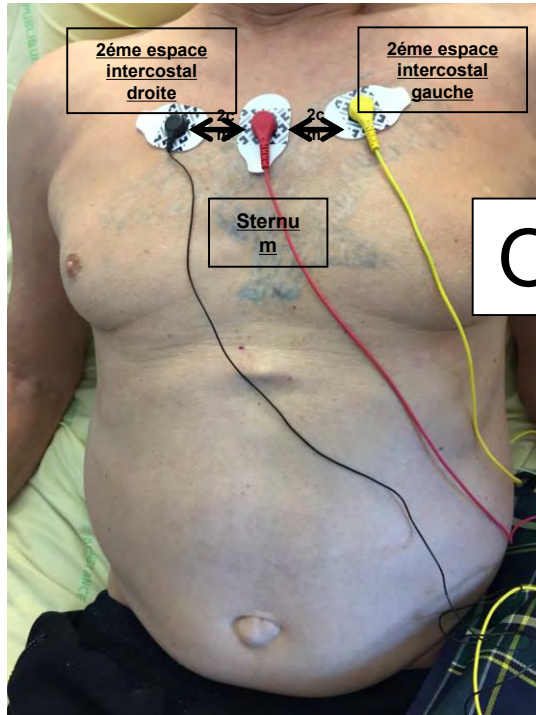
Pour suivre la commande :
Signes indirects : les sangles



Pour suivre la commande : les sangles + L'EMG des muscles du cou chez les neuromusculaires

- Arnulf AJRCCM 2000 et Murphy 2015





PARASTERNAL

OR



NECK MUSCLES

3^{ème} étape de lecture

Avoir un plan de lecture

Dans l'ordre rechercher

1)Fuites NON >>>

2)Obstruction des VA ? NON

**1) Avec diminution de la
commande?**

2) ou maintien de la commande?

3)Asynchronisme?

5)Problèmes technique?

ASYNCHRONIES



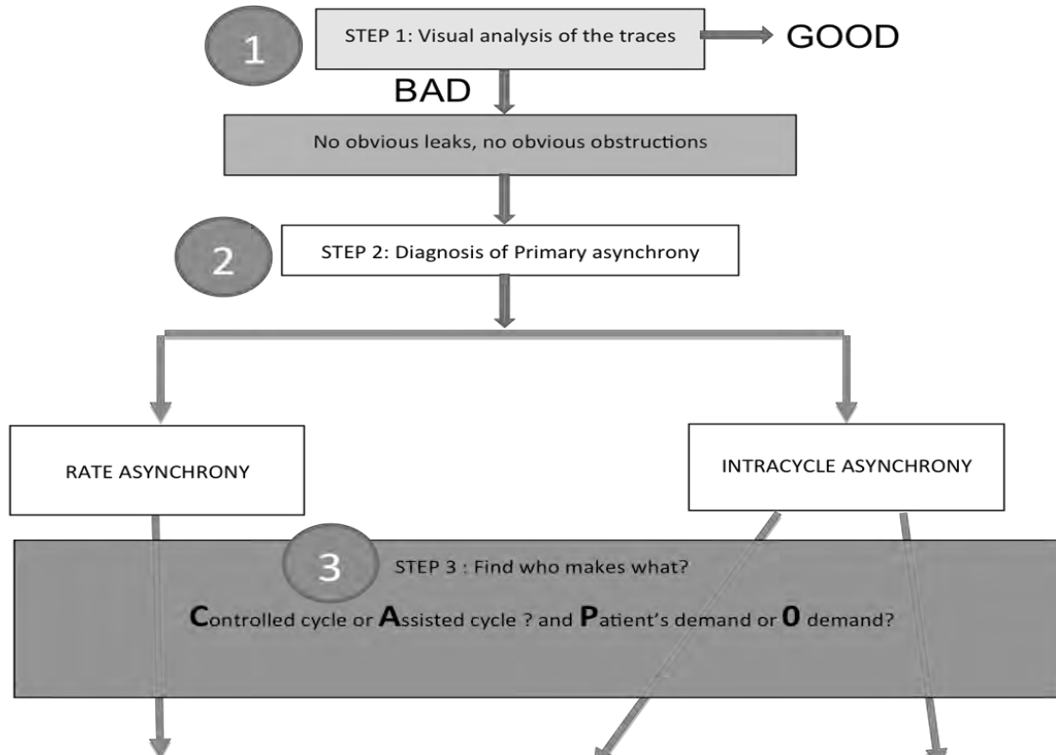
Qu'est ce que c'est

Double déclenchement?

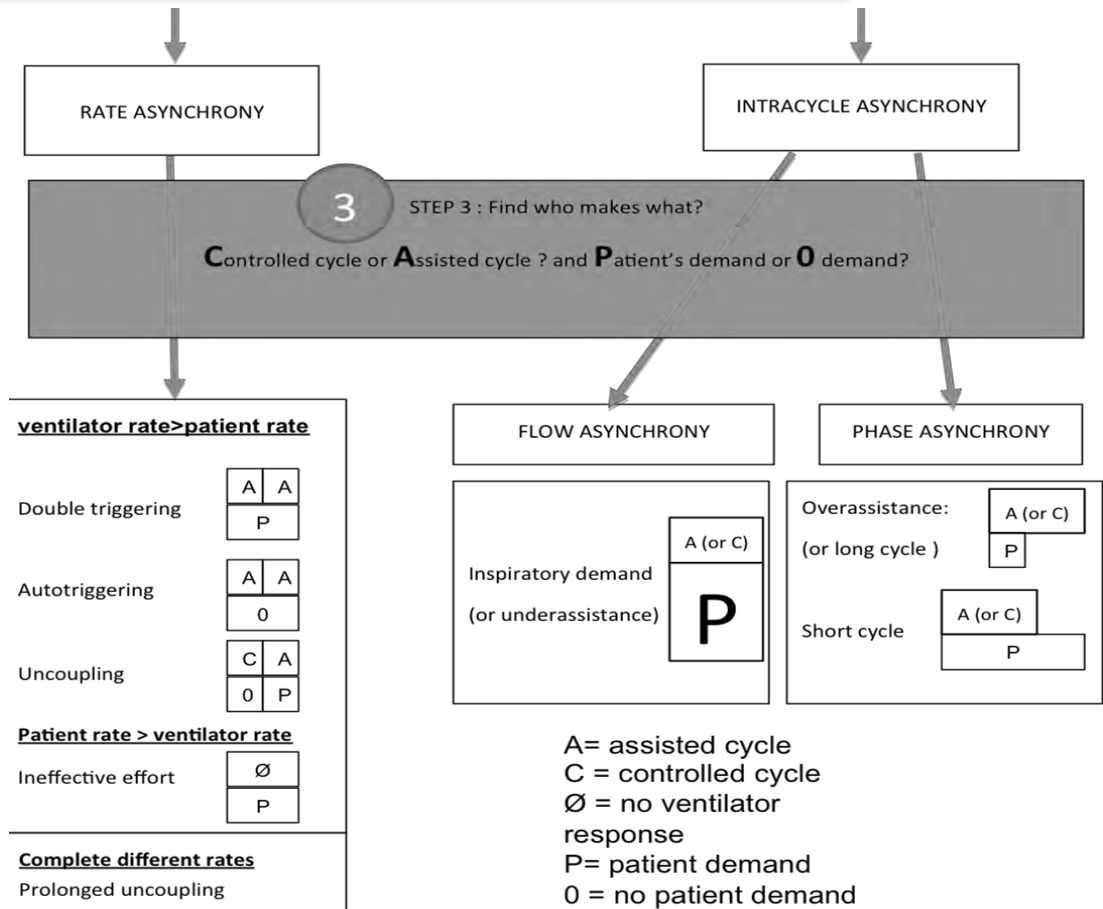
Autodéclenchement?

Découplage de la FR?

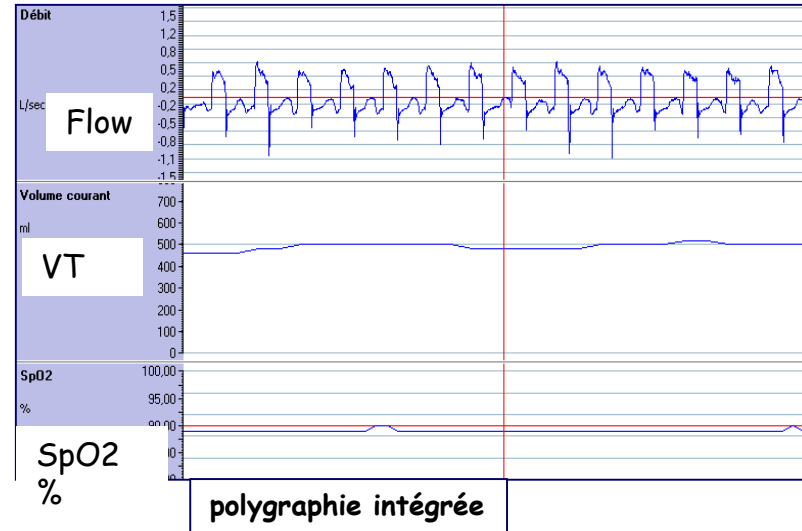
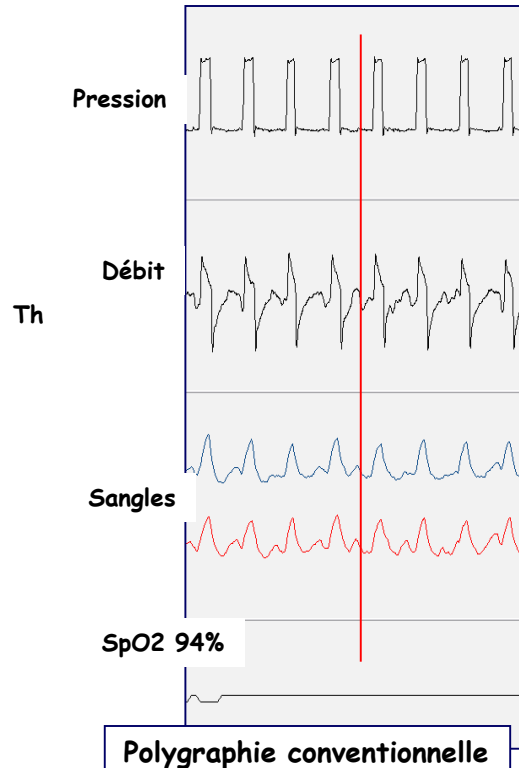
Asynchronies...éliminer fuites et Obstructions avant



Asynchronies



1) Effort non récompensé



Découplage de la FR



ENTRAINEMENT

Aller sur www.socrative.com

STUDENT LOGIN (en haut à droite)

Room « SOMNONIV »

Votre nom

À la maison idem avec « SOMNONIV2019 »

Plan

- 1) **Présentation du groupe SomnoVNI et de la formation en VNI de domicile**
- 2) **Rappel 1. Logigramme de surveillance des les malades sous VNI?**
- 3) **Rappel 2. Avec quels outils est il nécessaire de surveiller des malades sous VNI?** Point sur Les logiciels des ventilateurs, mieux nommés « polygraphies intégrées »
- 3) **Méthode de la lecture de tracés sous VNI**
 - a) Reconnaître le réglage du ventilateur
 - b) Trouver l'évènement
 - c) Reconnaître l'évènement
 - Fuites
 - Evènements obstructifs
 - Diminution de la commande ventilatoire
 - Asynchronisme
 - d) 3 exemples
- 4) **Ateliers de lecture**