

HFOV theory & application

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3100A Ventilator

- Approved in 1991 for Neonatal Application for the treatment of all forms of respiratory failure.

- Approved in 1995 for Pediatric Application, with no upper "weight limit". For treating selected patients failing conventional ventilation.



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Mean Airway Pressure

Amplitude



HFOV 3100 B

Optimized Lung Volume Strategy:

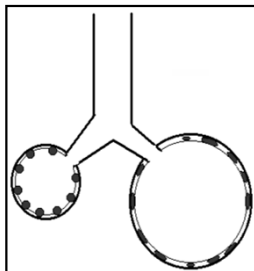
Decrease Tidal Volumes to less or equal than dead space and increase frequency.

- Benefits:**
- enhanced gas exchange due to combined gas transport mechanisms
 - no excessive volume swings
 - reduced regional over-inflation and stretching
 - reduced Volutrauma

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Ventilator Induced Lung Injury

- Stretch Injury
 - *Alters capillary transmural pressures*
 - *Relaxation changes in transmural pressure causes breaks in capillary endo and epithelium*
 - *Increases leak of proteinacious material*
 - Promotes Atelectasis



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Why use HFOV?

- Maintaining a constant mean airway pressure (Paw) prevents the incidence of over-inflation-deflation which produces lung injury. This is known as lung protection strategy.

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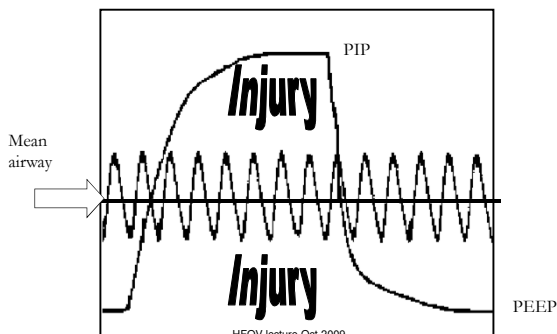
HFV vs CV

Ventilator Type	f, Breaths/min	Inspiration	Expiration
CV	approximately 5- 60	Active	Passive
HFPPV	approximately 60-100	Active	Passive
HFJV	approximately 100-200	Active	Passive
HFOV	Up to approximately 2,400	Active	Active

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HFOV Principle:

Pressure curves CMV / HFOV



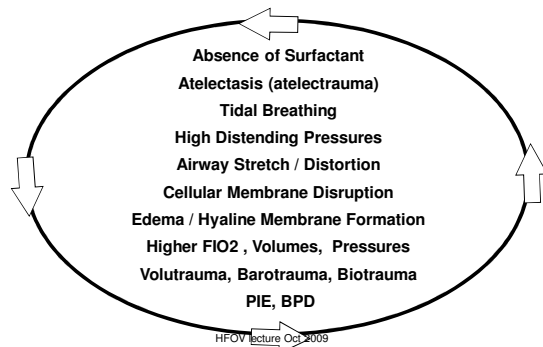
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How does HFOV work?

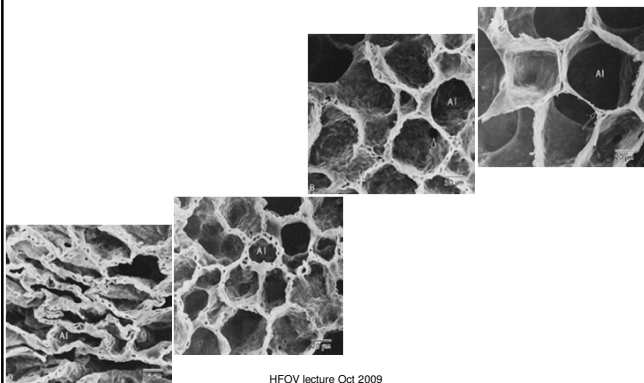
- HFOV provides a small tidal volume which is usually equal to or less than anatomical dead space.
- HFOV uses very fast respiratory rates, usually 600 to 900 breaths per minute (bpm), (small birth weight infants) (10 – 15Hz) for neonates. The frequency is expressed in Hertz's (Hz). One Hz equals 60 bpm, 15 Hz equals 900 bpm.

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Pulmonary Injury Sequence of the neonatal patient:



Open Lung Ventilation



CMV

