English Session

[EngO1]English Session1

Chair: Sungwon Na(Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea)

Fri. Mar 1, 2019 9:00 AM - 10:00 AM 第11会場 (国立京都国際会館1F Room C-2)

[EngO1-4]Current status of pain and sedation therapy on noninvasive mechanical ventilation in Korean Intensive Care Units: a multicenter observational study

Taehee Kim¹, Jae Hwa Cho¹, Cheung Soo Shin², Jeong soo Kim³, Sunghoon Park⁴, Korean Non-Invasive Ventilation Study Group (1.Department of Internal Medicine, Gangnam Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea, 2.Department of Anesthesiology, Gangnam Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea, 3.Department of Internal Medicine, Inha University College of Medicine, Korea, 4.Department of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine, Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital, Korea)

【ライブ配信】

INTRODUCTION

The use of sedative drugs may be an important therapeutic intervention in patients with high risks such as mask intolerance, delirium, and agitation. However, there is little data on sedation during NIV maintenance. The Korean noninvasive mechanical ventilation study group has prospectively collected NIV use data from ICUs.

OBJECTIVES

We analyzed status and safety in the management of pain, sedation on NIV therapy in Korean ICU.

METHODS

The twenty ICUs intensivists among Korean nationwide hospitals were participated and collected data of NIV from June 2017 to April 2018. Demographic data of patients, clinical parameters of NIV, hospital mortality were included. We analyzed using chi-square test and Fisher's exact test on categorical variables and Mann-Whitney U test on continuous variables.

RESULTS

The 155 patients were included during those periods. We divided the intervention group (n=26) that who received management of pain, sedation and control group (n=129). The $PaCO_2$ and PaO_2/FiO_2 ratio before NIV and 30 minutes after NIV were not different between intervention and control group. There was no statistically significant difference in success rate of NIV weaning, complications, length of ICU stay, ICU survival rate, and hospital survival rate. However, duration of NIV apply were shorter in intervention than in control (1.5 days versus 4 days, p=0.001).

CONCLUSION

In the NIV patients, pain and sedation therapy had no harmful effect on complications, NIV weaning success, and mortality compared to the control group but significantly reduced the duration of NIV. Thus control of pain, sedation during NIV might be safe so it can be used in patients with indication.