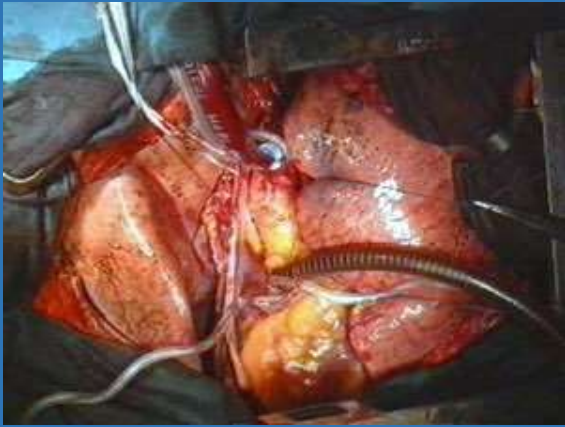




La transplantation pulmonaire

Kinésithérapie en réanimation

Anne FREYNET
Masseur-kinésithérapeute
Réanimation Magellan
Bordeaux





Je ne présente aucun conflit d'intérêt

La transplantation pulmonaire



Kiné ET pré-greffe

Kiné ET post-greffe avec suites simples

Kiné ET post-greffe avec complications aiguës

Kiné ET post greffe avec complications à distance

Transplantation ET kiné

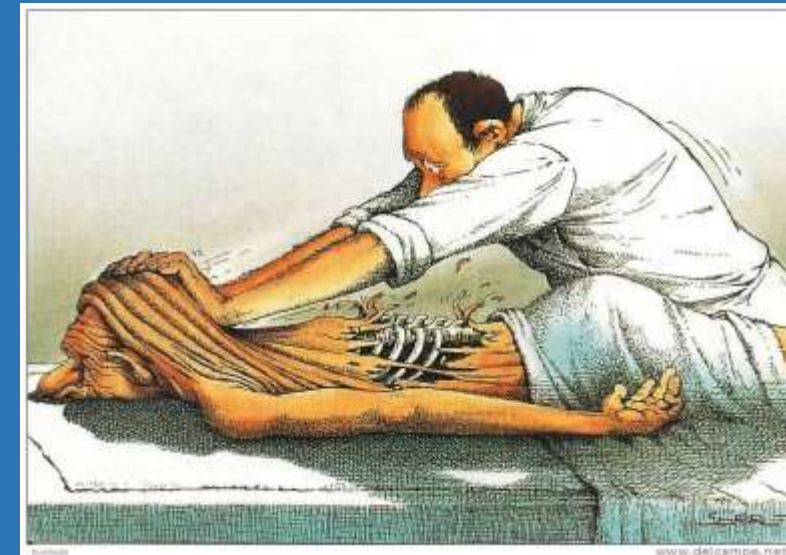
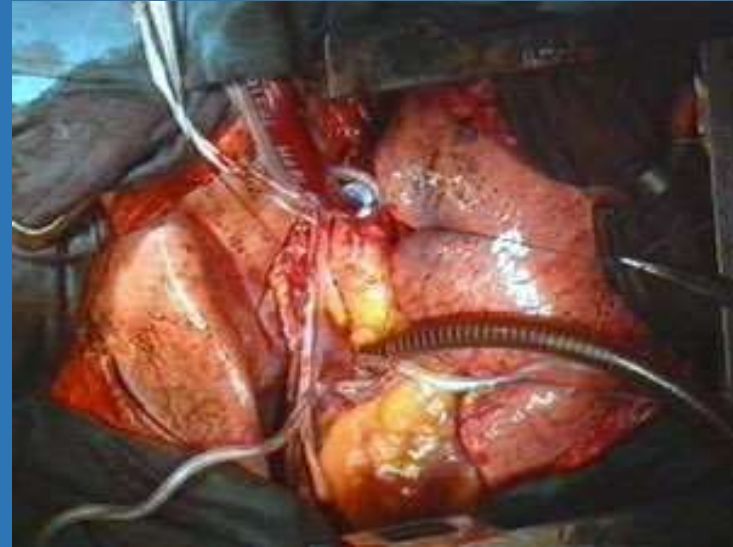
Contexte d'IRC

Encombrement

Lutte contre l'hypoventilation

Réhabilitation

Soutien psychologique



Avant transplantation

Désencombrement

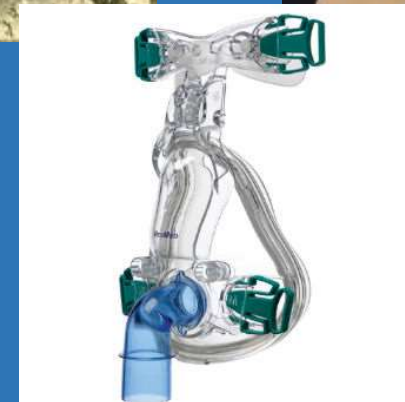
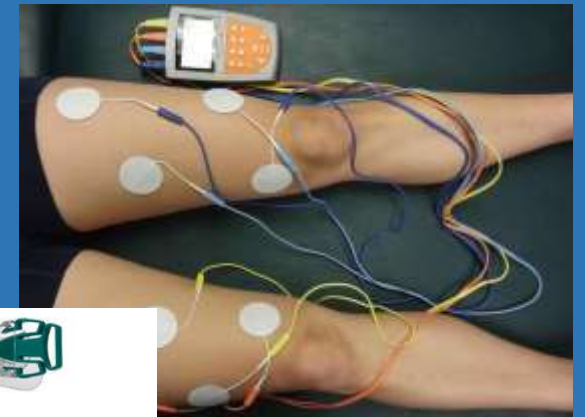
Déconditionnement ++++

Réhabilitation sous VNI

VNI au long cours

Gym médicale

Electrostimulation



2004

Long-Term Non-Invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation among Cystic Fibrosis Patients Awaiting Lung Transplantation

Ori Efrati MD^{1,4}, Dalit Modan-Moses MD^{2,4}, Asher Barak MD^{1,4}, Yoram Boujanover MD^{3,4}, Arie Augarten MD^{1,4}, Amir Szeinberg MD^{1,4}, Isaak Levy MD¹ and Yaacov Yahav MD^{1,4}

9 patients

VNI la nuit et le plus possible le jour

BiPap

Durée moy de ventilation: 8 mois

Objective parameters [Table 3]

BMI increased significantly during NIPPV usage, from 16.1 to 17.2 kg/m² ($P < 0.05$). Blood gases also improved significantly. pH increased from 7.31 to 7.38 ($P = 0.01$), mean PaCO₂ decreased from 90.8 to 67.2 mmHg ($P = 0.003$), and bicarbonate levels decreased from 49.1 to 40.3 mEq/L ($P = 0.003$). However, PaO₂ did not change significantly. The work of breathing showed a tendency for improvement: the mean pulse of 100 beats per minute and the mean respiratory rate of 40 before NIPPV decreased to 88 and 37 respectively. Pulmonary function tests (FEV₁ and FVC) were not affected.

Table 3. Objective parameters

Patient	pH		PaO ₂		PaCO ₂		HCO ₃ ⁻		BE		Hospitalizations*		BMI	
	Before BiPAP	After BiPAP	Before BiPAP	After BiPAP	Before BiPAP	After BiPAP	Before BiPAP	After BiPAP	Before BiPAP	After BiPAP	Before BiPAP	After BiPAP	Before BiPAP	After BiPAP
1	7.3	7.33	47	47	100	55	47	35	14	7	4	2	17	18
2	7.3	7.4	43	52	85	50	50	33	14	9	2	3	17	18
3	7.3	7.4	40	45	122	85	59	40	25	14	4	4	17	18
4	7.3	7.4	70	46	90	65	52	40	14	9	4	2	19	22
5**	7.3	7.4	35	40	90	55	54	40	14	10	4	4	18	19
6	7.4	7.4	60	60	60	50	37	33	9	8	3	2	17	19
7	7.3	7.4	55	50	85	60	43	37	14	11	2	2	15	16
8**	7.3	7.3	42	50	96	95	50	50	17	17	3	4	12	12
9**	7.3	7.35	50	45	90	90	48	55	16	17			13	13

* Number of hospitalizations during the year preceding BiPAP and during the first year of BiPAP use.

** Died

Décompensation terminale mucoviscidose. Attente greffe

VNI au long cours

Alternance phase de RS (O2)

Astreinte kiné

Désencombrement sous VNI

Aérosols +++

Optimisation de la VNI / GDS (réglages,
protection nez)



Transplantation pulmonaire

Thoracotomies bilatérales

4 drains pleuraux

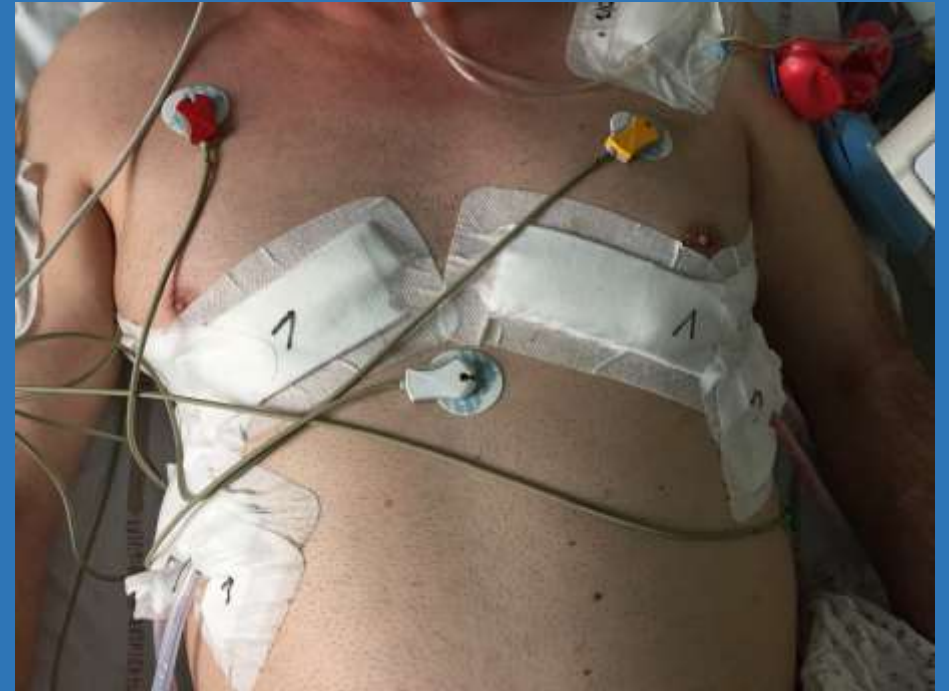
Aspect ventilatoire

Poumon dénervé

Atteinte Phrénique

Clairance muco-ciliaire

Atteinte musculo-squelettique



Phys Ther. 1996 Jun;76(6):626-42.

Physical therapy in lung transplantation.

Downs AM¹.

Clairance muco-ciliaire
Positionnement
Mobilisation
Aide à la toux
Gestion dyspnée (unipulmonaire)
Gestion de la douleur
Réhabilitation précoce

Postoperative Program

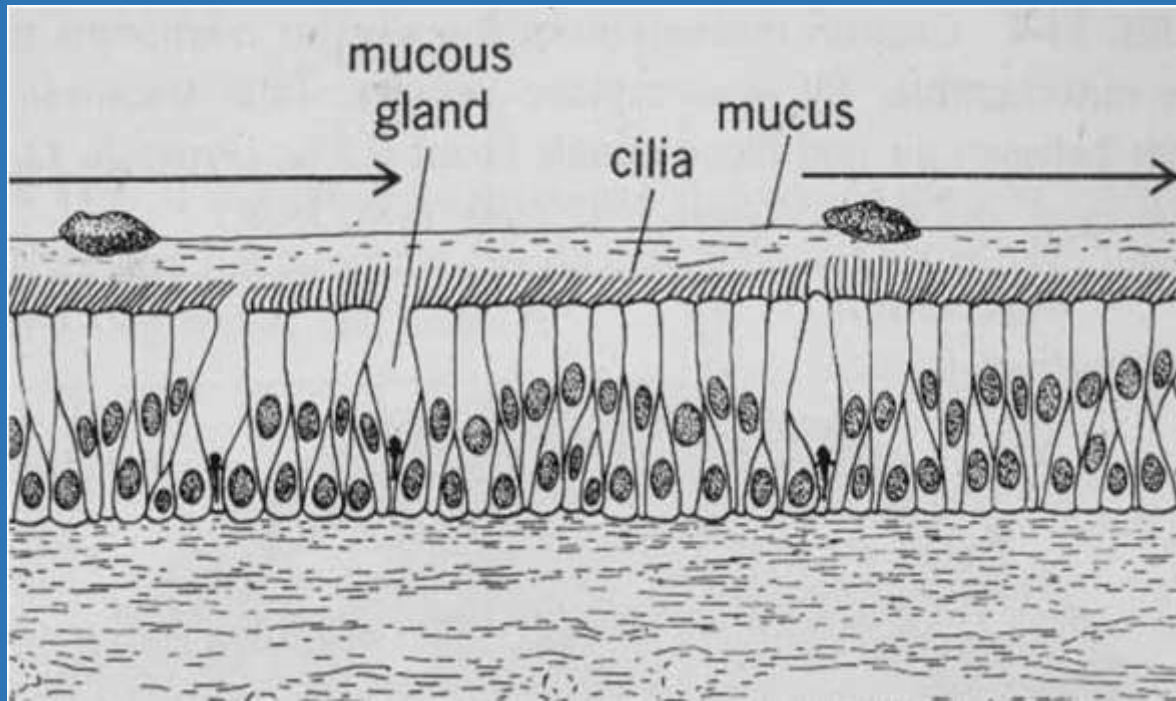
Inpatient

Intensive Care Unit
mobilization/ambulation
cough/mucociliary clearance

Floor
ambulation
cough/mucociliary clearance
thoracic mobility

Isolation Exercise Room
cardiopulmonary conditioning

Discharge
independent activities of daily living
stair climbing



Clairance muco-ciliaire

Clairance muco-ciliaire

Aérosols Humidification

Bronchodilatateurs

APE

Toux

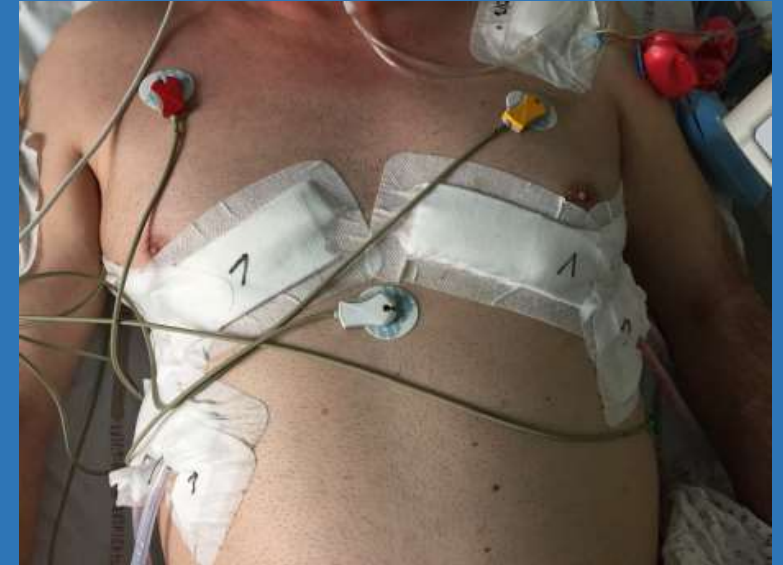
Douleur

Sd R / volume inspi max

Fermeture glottique

RGO

Fibroscopie bronchique



AFE

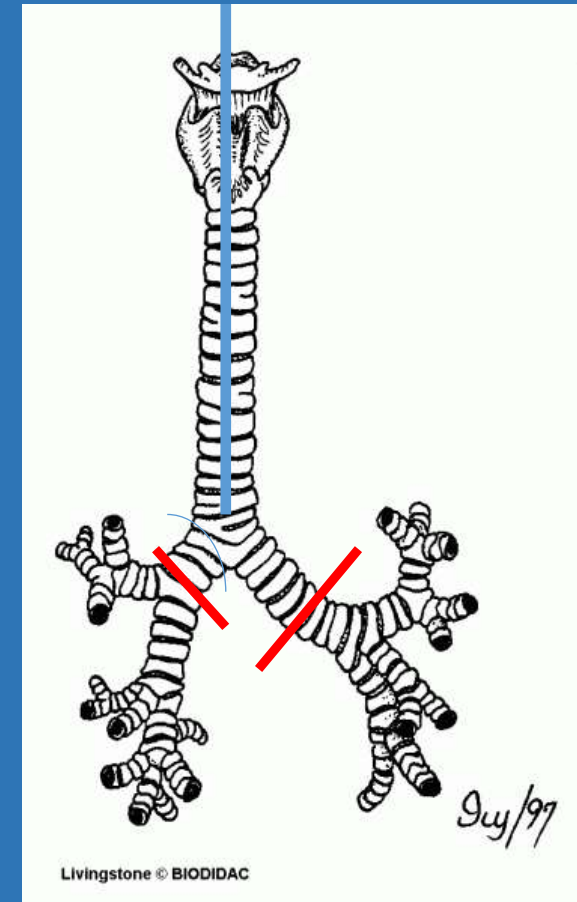


Fibroscopie ET kiné



Aspiration endo-trachéale

- Aspiration à l'aveugle: risque
- Distance définie
- Sonde marquée à partir de la mesure sous fibroscopie
- Suture droite proche de la carène



Désencombrement et toux





Aspects ventilatoires

Noninvasive Ventilation in Postoperative Care of Lung Transplant Recipients

2009

P. Feltracco, E. Serra, S. Barbieri, M. Milevoj, M. Furnari, S. Rizzi, F. Rea, G. Marulli, and C. Ori

Extubation précoce

Prévention des défaillances respiratoires notamment infectieuses

Echec d'extubation

Amélioration du sommeil

Défaillance primaire du greffon

Dysfonction des nerfs phréniques

Réadmission aux ICU



M. Rocco
G. Conti
M. Antonelli
M. Bufi
M. G. Costa
D. Alampi
F. Ruberto
G. V. Stazi
P. Pietropaoli

Non-invasive pressure support ventilation in patients with acute respiratory failure after bilateral lung transplantation

Patients TBP avec ALF
21 patients (muco)
Peep 5
AI
Masque facial
5 jours

VNI post TBP

Fig. 1 Individual $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FIO}_2$ values at baseline ($T1$ 60' after NIV, $T2$ end of NIV application)

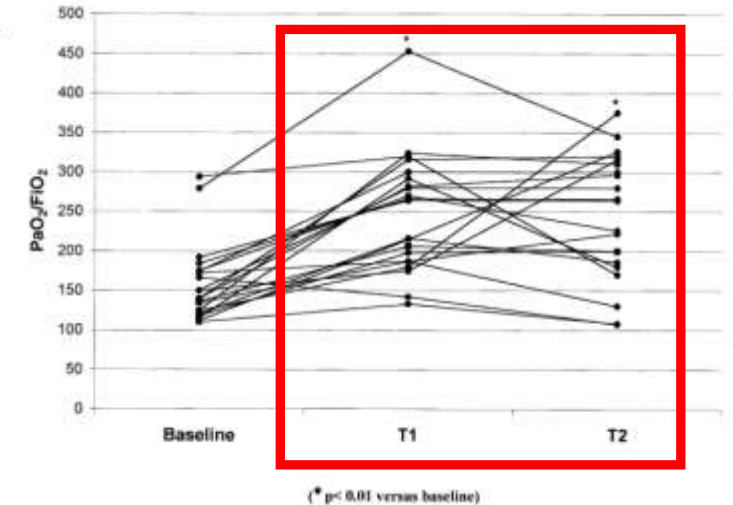


Table 2 Outcome variables and main complications observed in the study

Variables, n (%)	
Initial improvement in $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FIO}_2$	14 (66)
Sustained improvement in $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FIO}_2$	15 (72)
Patients requiring intubation	3 (14)
Patients developing sepsis/septic shock after intubation	2 (9)
Number of patients dying after intubation	2 (9)
Number of patients successfully treated with NIV	18 (86)
Main complications during NIV, n (%)	
Skin necrosis	4 (19)
Urinary tract infection	1 (4.7)
Atelectasis requiring fibroscopy	1 (4.7)

Table 3 Physiological variables over time (NIV non-invasive ventilation, RR respiratory rate, HR heart rate, SAP systolic arterial pressure)

	Baseline	60' after NIV	End of NIV application
RR (breaths/min)	35.5 ± 4	20 ± 4^a	20 ± 4.5^a
pHa	7.36 ± 0.07	7.40 ± 0.06^b	7.41 ± 0.05^a
$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FIO}_2$	157 ± 49	247 ± 75^a	244 ± 79^a
PaCO_2 (mmHg)	73 ± 23	63 ± 18^b	61 ± 16^b
HR (beats/min)	96 ± 18	96 ± 11	84 ± 22
SAP (mmHg)	120 ± 17	122 ± 17	96 ± 18

^a $p < 0.01$ versus baseline, ^b $p < 0.05$ versus baseline

Lise Piquilloud
Didier Tassaux
Emilie Bialais
Bernard Lambermont
Thierry Sottiaux
Jean Roeseler
Pierre-François Laterre
Philippe Joliet
Jean-Pierre Revelly

Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist (NAVA) improves patient-ventilator interaction during non-invasive ventilation delivered by face mask

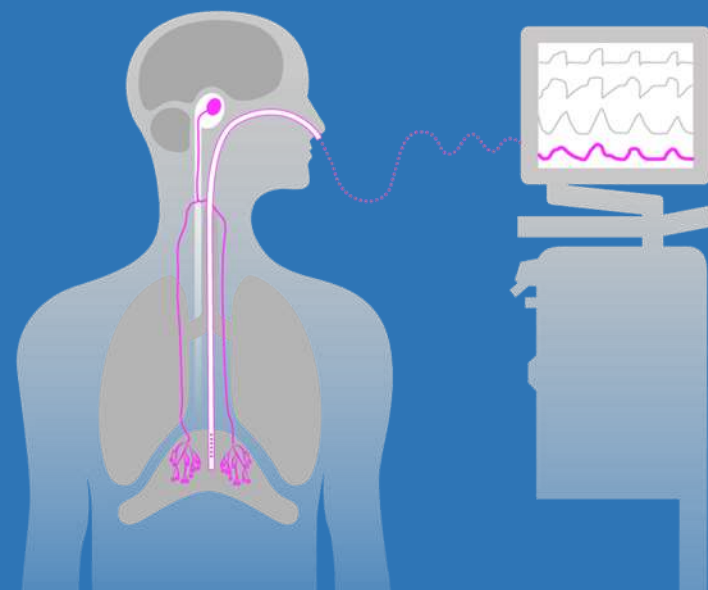
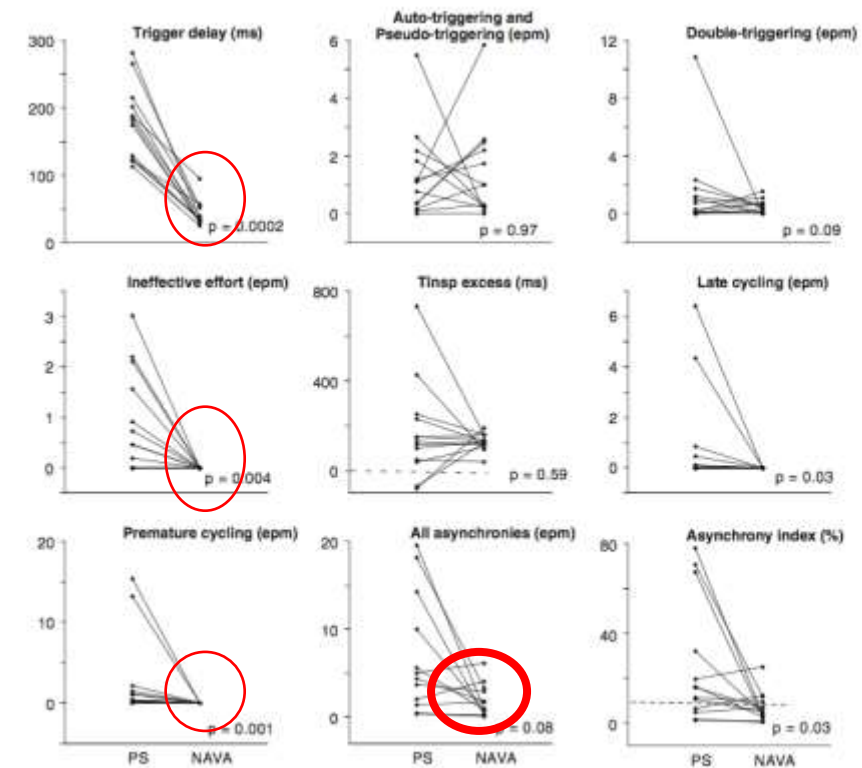


Fig. 1 Various parameters of patient-ventilator synchrony in all patients. PS pressure support, NAVA neurally adjusted ventilatory assist, *epm* events per minute



Transplantations pulmonaires

G. Thabut, P. Mordant, Y. Castier, H. Mal

Complications avec incidences sur la fonction ventilatoire

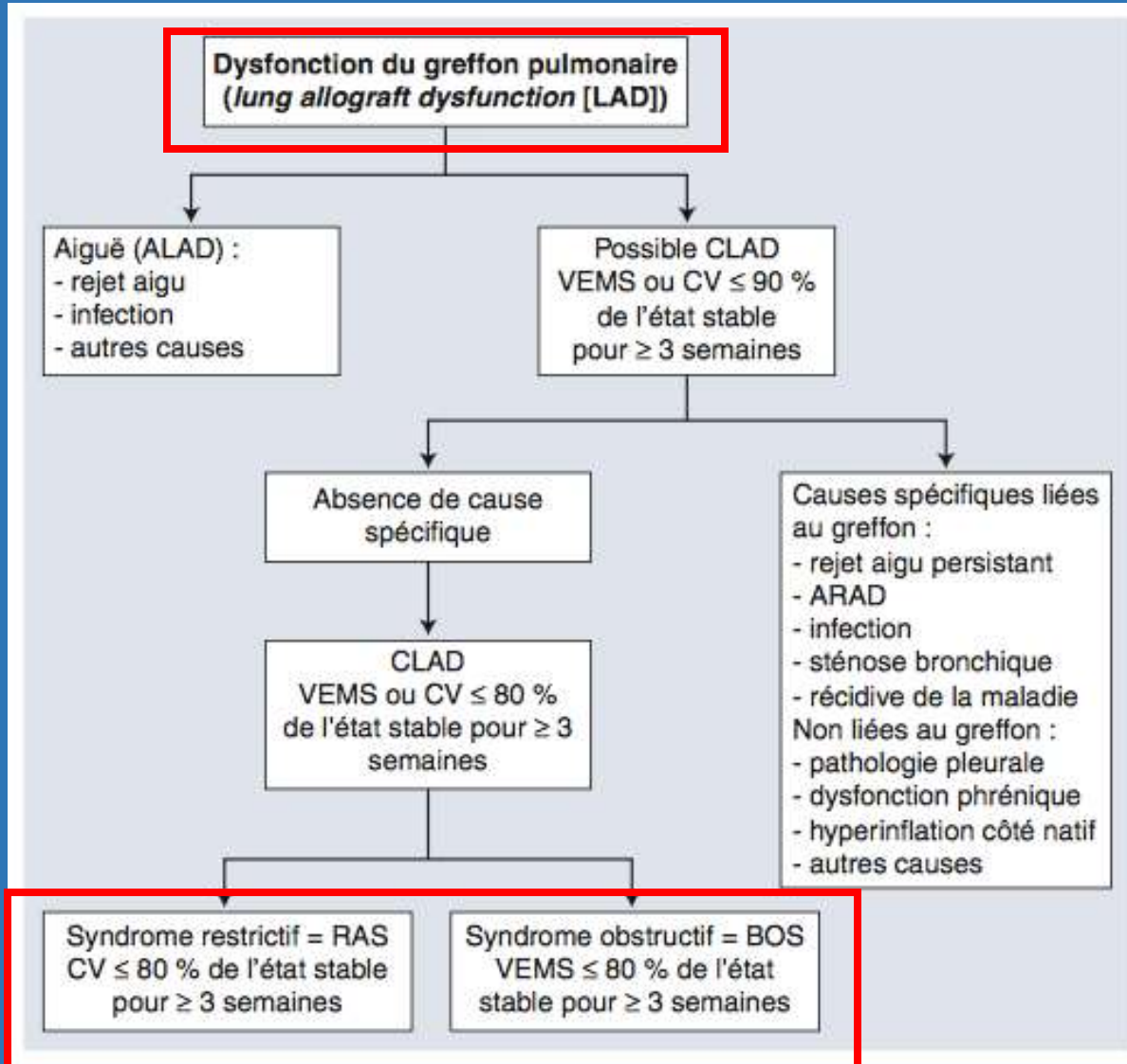


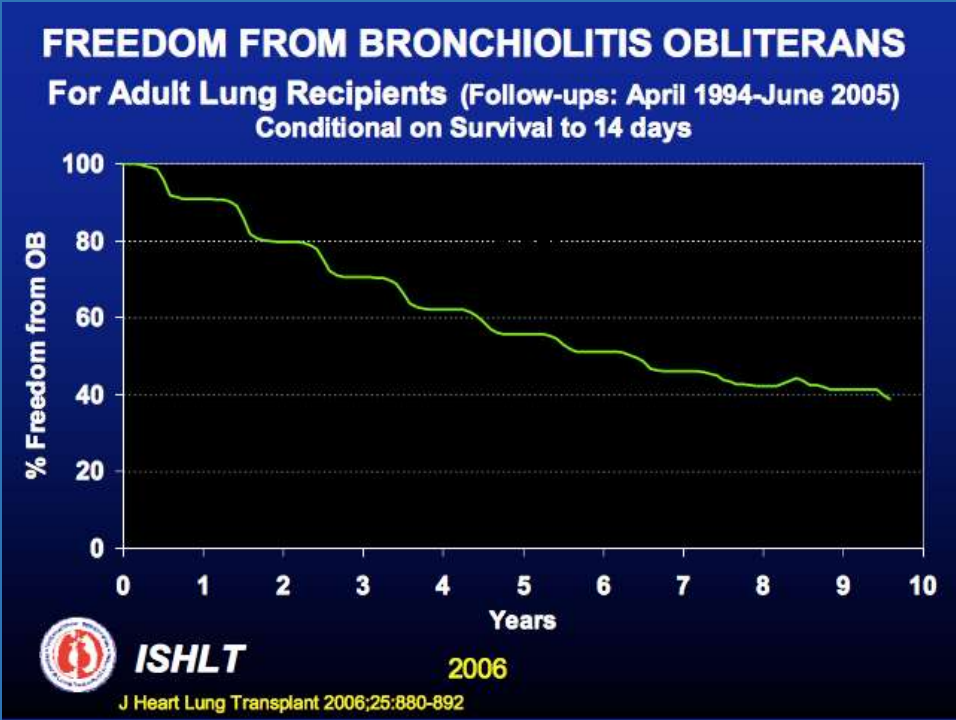
Table 5. Recommendations for Grading of Primary Graft Dysfunction (PGD) Severity

Grade	Pao ₂ /Fio ₂	Radiographic infiltrates consistent with pulmonary edema
0	>300	Absent
1	>300	Present
2	200-300	Present
3	<200	Present

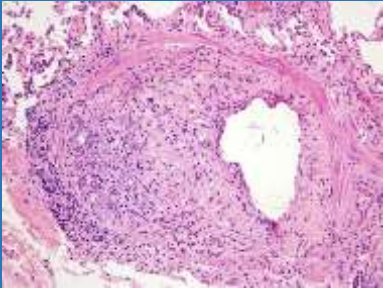
VS post greffe sous ECMO



BOS Bronchiolite oblitérante
Sd Obstructif majeur
Ventilation Sd O
Pente rapide
Cyclage court



Systèmes de classification du rejet chronique ou « Bronchiolitis Obliterans Syndrome (BOS) »			
Classification de 1993		Classification de 2002	
BOS 0	VEMS 80% ou plus de la moyenne des deux meilleures valeurs post greffe	VEMS > 90 % et DEM 25-75 > 75% de la moyenne des deux meilleures valeurs post greffe	BOS 0
		VEMS de 81 à 90% et/ou DEM 25-75 = or < 75% de la moyenne des deux meilleures valeurs post greffe	BOS 0p
BOS 1	VEMS de 66 à 80% de la moyenne des deux meilleures valeurs post greffe	VEMS de 66 à 80% de la moyenne des deux meilleures valeurs post greffe	BOS 1
BOS 2	VEMS de 51 à 65 % de la moyenne des deux meilleures valeurs post greffe	VEMS de 51 à 65% de la moyenne des deux meilleures valeurs post greffe	BOS 2
BOS 3	VEMS de 50 % ou moins de la moyenne des deux meilleures valeurs post greffe	VEMS de 50% ou moins de la moyenne des deux meilleures valeurs post greffe	BOS 3



Mesure et contrôle d'une EFR à distance avec système d'alertes

- Le spirotel[®]



Permet :

- La télétransmission d'EFR
- De générer des alertes automatiques d'anomalies spirométriques
- La télétransmission de données cliniques du patient

winspiroPRO 5.7 Network - Nom: GRANDET - Database: N:\WINSPIROPONET\winspiroPRO.wdb - [Résultats du traitement à domicile]

Fichier Configuration Protocoles Patients Test Calibration Domicile Instruments HL7 ?

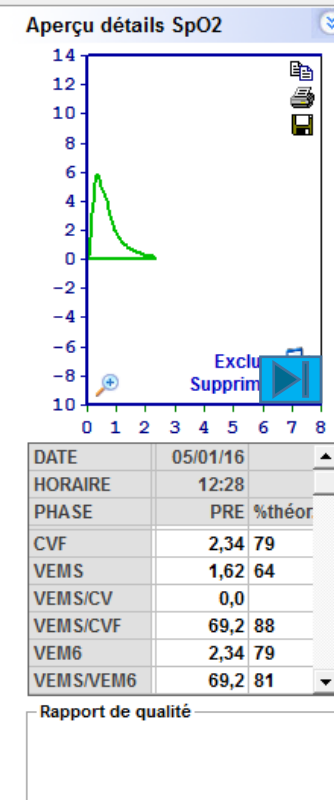
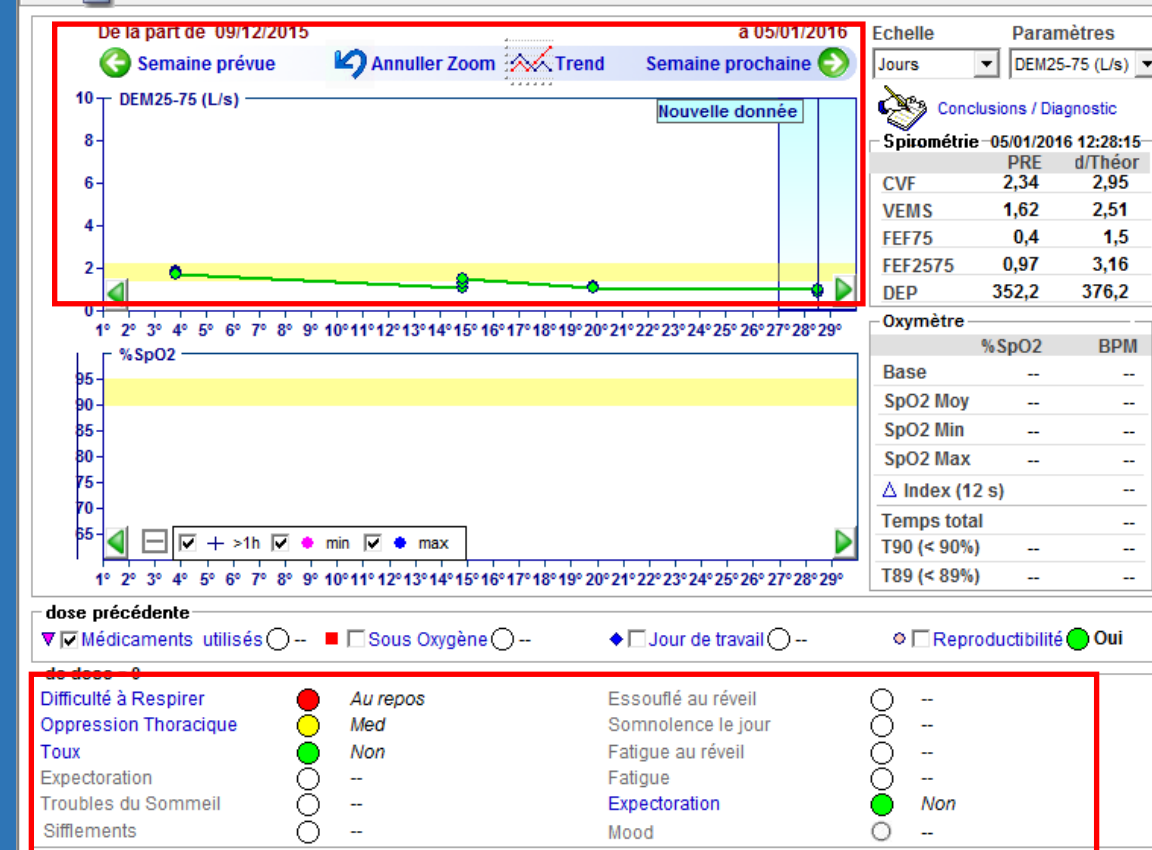
Allez au patient pour ID / Nom Date naissance

Patient CAILLAUD Françoise 19/03/1962

Visite CVF CV VVM SpO2 Résultats Imprimer POST Bd Bronch Ch Rx Test Cherc. HC test

Expéditeur	Receveur	Numéro série de...	Spirométrie	Symptômes	SpO2
LACHAUD ALAIN	06/01/2016 11:27:17	218386	-8%	0%	
CAILLAUD Françoise	06/01/2016 11:27:14	X00308	-64,1%	-50%	
WACKER claudine	05/01/2016 15:24:03	203472	4,3%	0%	
WILLIAMS Allan	05/01/2016 11:17:32	X00229	14107 7%		

Mettre à jour Expédi CAILLAUD Françoise Receveur 06/01/2016 11:27:14 Saisie de l'alarme





Exit



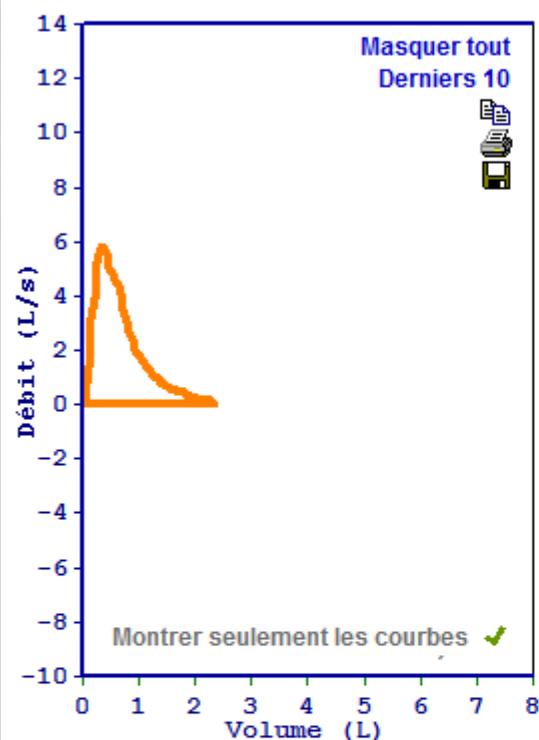
Export



Print

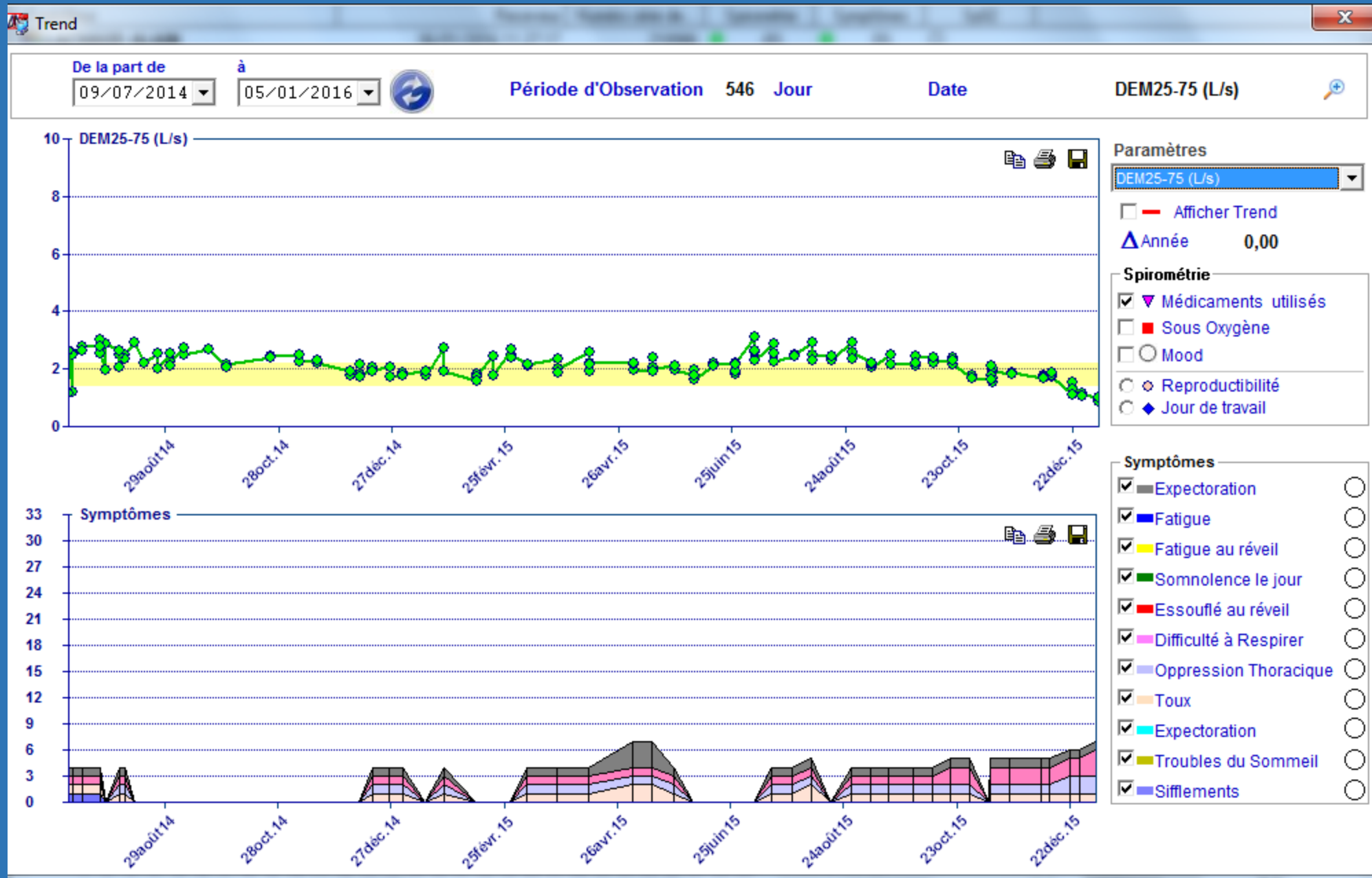


Help

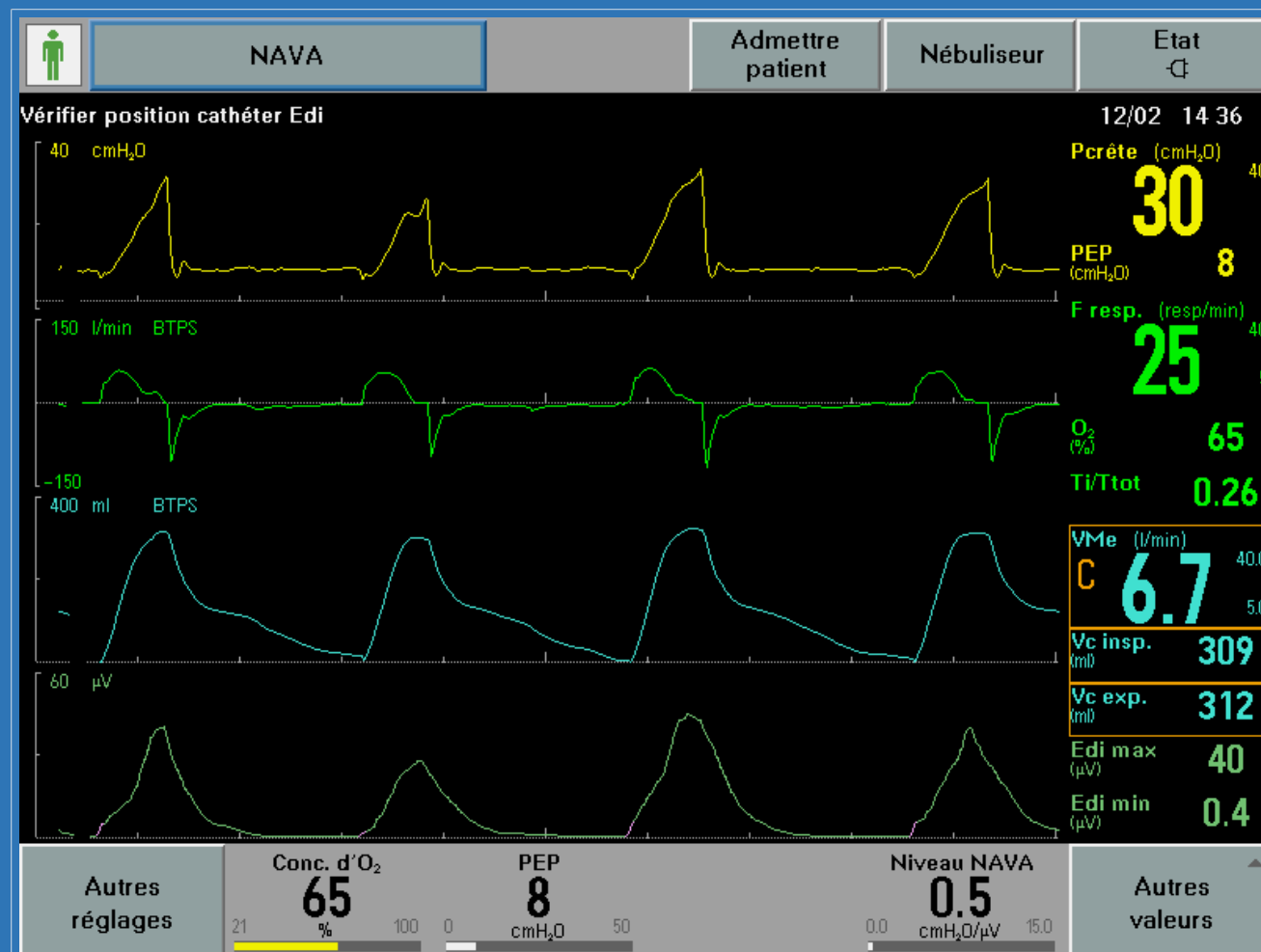


DATE		05/01/2016	05/01/2016	05/01/2016	27/12/2015	27/12/2015	27/12/2015	22/12/2015	
HORAIRE		12:28:15	12:27:22	12:26:29	20:57:13	20:56:12	20:55:14	21:10:23	
PHASE		HC_PRE	HC_PRE	HC_PRE	HC_PRE	HC_PRE	HC_PRE	HC_PRE	
CVF	L	2,34	2,36	2,17	2,47	2,32	2,36	2,22	
VEMS	L	1,62	1,60	1,56	1,74	1,68	1,68	1,75	
VEMS/CV	%	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
VEMS/CVF	%	69,2	67,8	71,9	70,4	72,4	71,2	78,8	
VEM6	L	2,34	2,36	2,17	2,47	2,32	2,36	2,22	
VEMS/VEM6	%	69,2	67,8	71,9	70,4	72,4	71,2	78,8	
DEP	L/s	5,87	5,88	6,14	6,43	5,81	6,31	6,22	
DEM25-75	L/s	0,97	0,84	1,02	1,10	1,14	1,04	1,53	
VEM3	L	2,13	2,11	2,09	2,30	2,22	2,20	2,22	
VEMS/VEM3	%	91,0	89,4	96,3	93,1	95,7	93,2	100,0	
AgeP	Age	89	90	91	84	86	86	84	
TEF	s	4,46	5,32	3,34	4,46	3,53	4,17	2,62	
DEM75%	L/s	4,33	3,46	3,27	4,27	4,05	4,02	4,73	
DEM50%	L/s	1,08	1,07	1,13	1,21	1,51	1,20	1,52	
DEM25%	L/s	0,40	0,31	0,42	0,48	0,47	0,38	0,66	
VEXT	mL	100	70	0	90	40	60	60	
CVIF	L	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,33	0,00	2,36	0,00	
VIMS	L	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,33	0,00	2,31	0,00	
VIMS/CVIF	%	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	97,9	0,0	

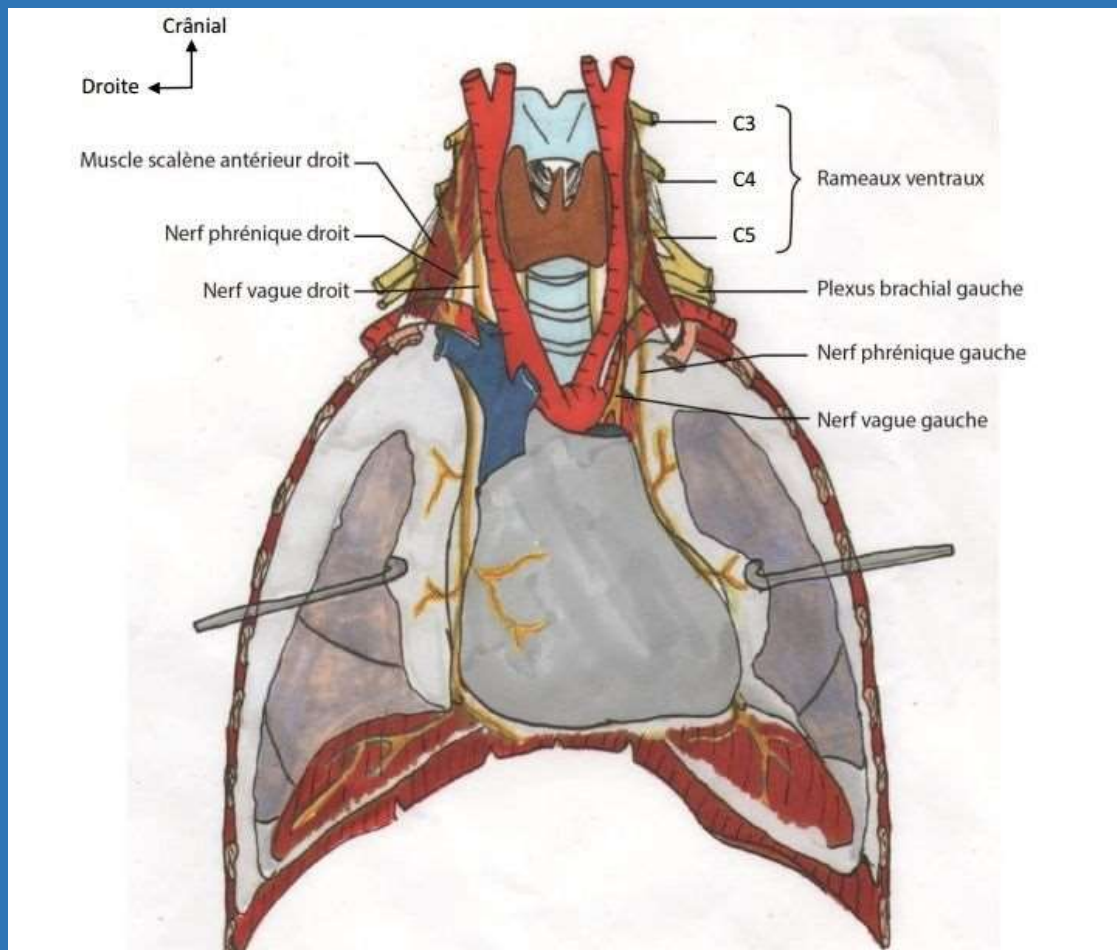
DATE		05/01/2016	DELTA(%)
HORAIRE		12:28:15	
PHASE		HC_PRE	
CVF	L	2,34	0,00
VEMS	L	1,62	0,00
VEMS/CV	%	0,0	0,00
VEMS/CVF	%	69,2	0,00
VEM6	L	2,34	0,00
VEMS/VEM6	%	69,2	0,00
DEP	L/s	5,87	0,00
DEM25-75	L/s	0,97	0,00
VEM3	L	2,13	0,00



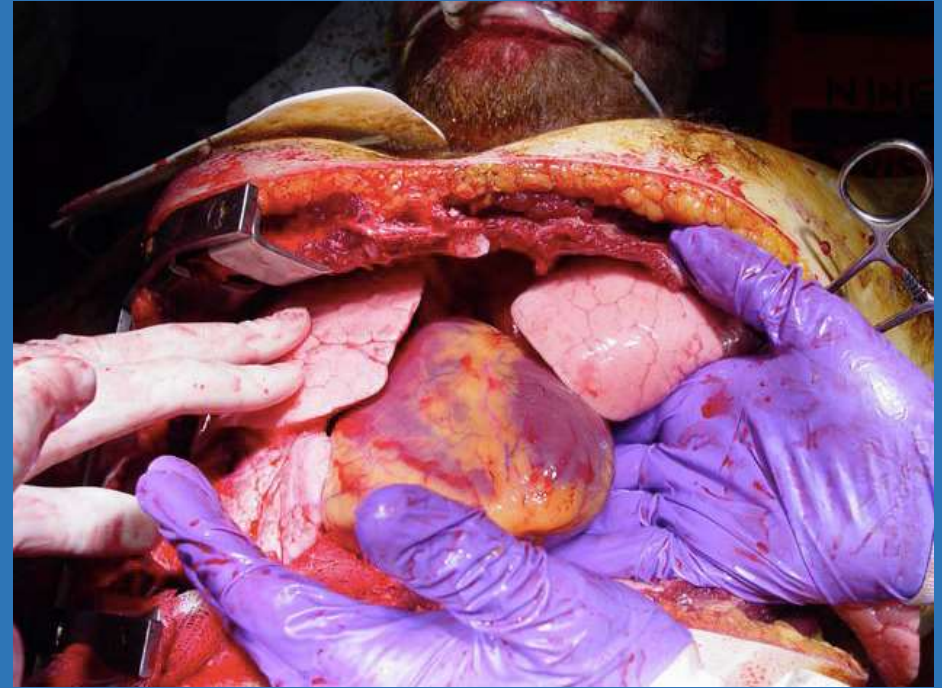
Rejet chronique à C_{TP} basse



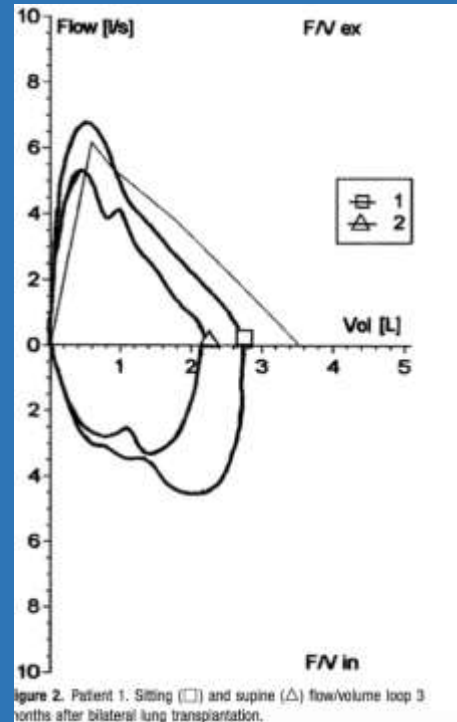
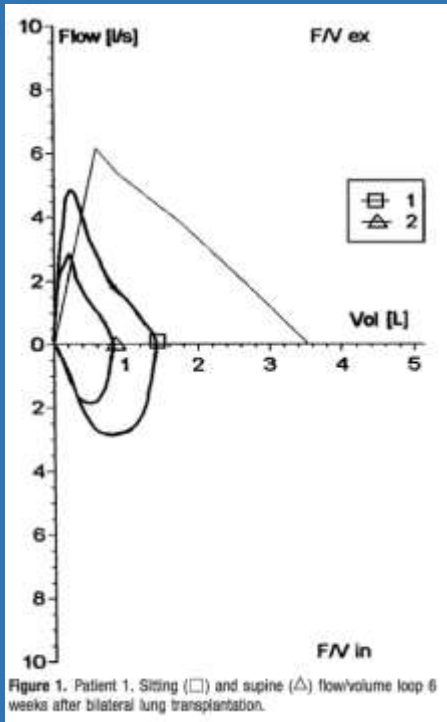
RAS
Double
déclenchement
Cyclage tardif +++
NAVA +++



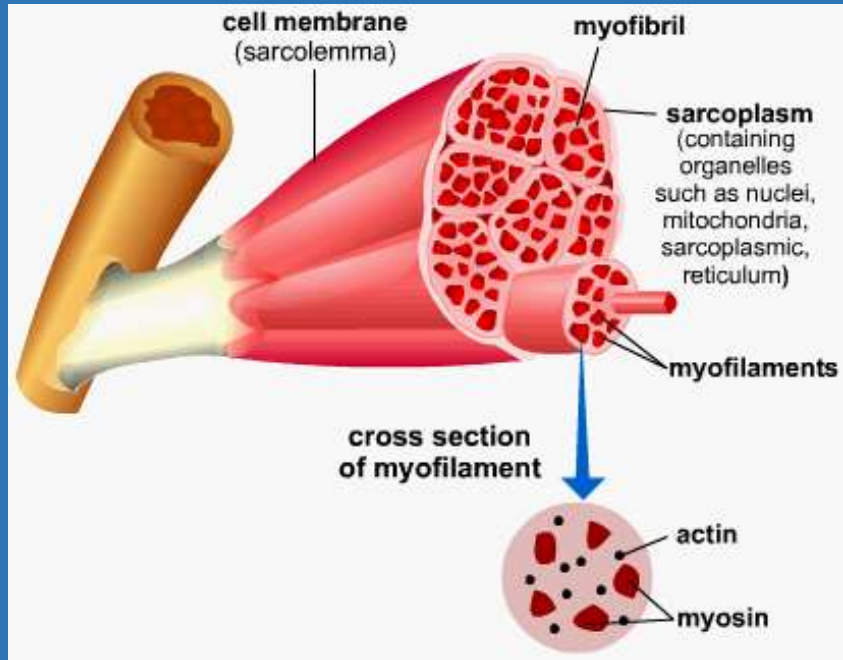
Atteinte phrénique



NON-INVASIVE VENTILATION IN PHRENIC NERVE DYSFUNCTION AFTER LUNG TRANSPLANTATION: AN ATTRACTIVE OPTION



Cas cliniques
Atteinte phrénique transitoire
Dissection
Etirement
Hypothermie peropératoire



Aspects musculo-squelettiques

Immunosuppresseurs et muscle

CYSTIC FIBROSIS

Preferential reduction of quadriceps over respiratory muscle strength and bulk after lung transplantation for cystic fibrosis

C Pinet, P Scillia, M Cassart, M Lamotte, C Knoop, C M  lat, M Estenne

Thorax 2004;59:783-789. doi: 10.1136/thx.2004.021766

Patients transplant  s depuis 48 mois
Force et masse musculaire du diaphragme
et muscles abdos comparable    des sujets
sains

Force et masse musculaire du quadriceps
non comparable    des sujets sains:
atrophie musculaire

Effets des immunosuppresseurs et de la
baisse activit   physique

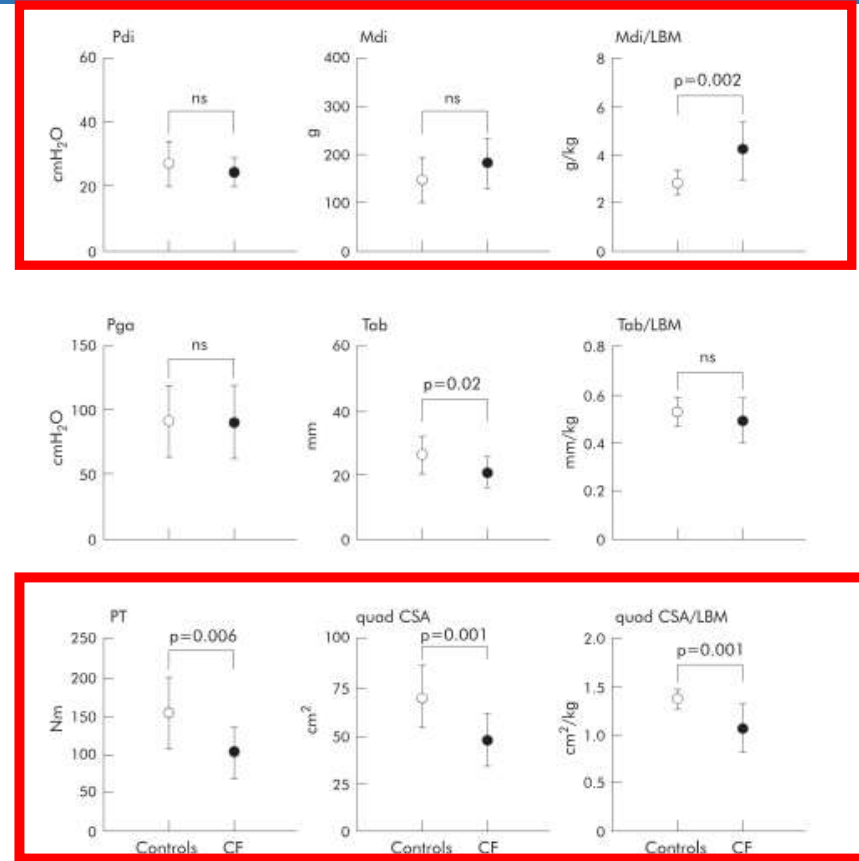
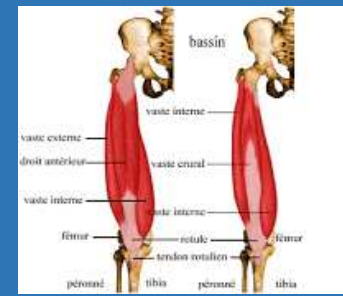


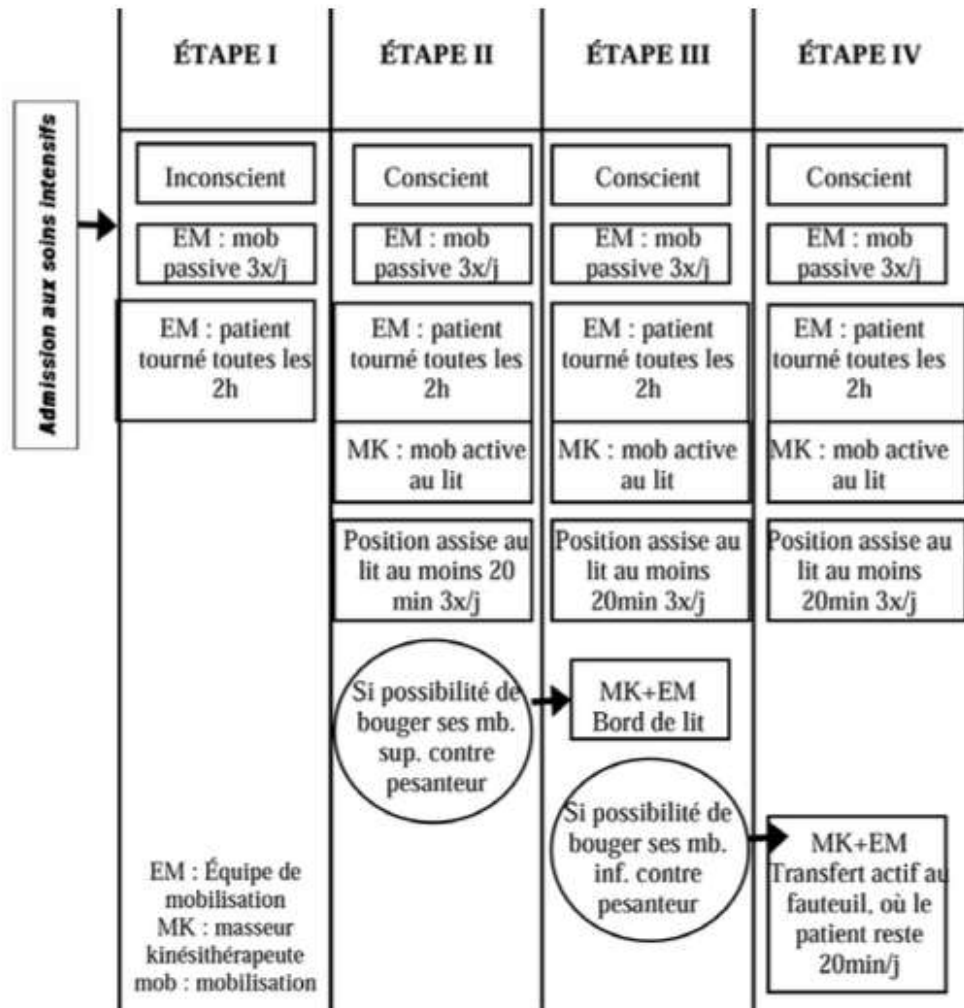
Figure 1 Upper panel: Mean values of transdiaphragmatic pressure (Pdi) elicited by twitch stimulation of the phrenic nerves in 11 CF patients and 12 controls, and of diaphragm mass (Mdi) in 12 CF patients and 12 control subjects. Middle panel: Mean changes in gastric pressure (Pga) elicited by stimulation of the abdominal muscles in 11 CF patients and 12 controls, and mean values of cumulated thickness of the abdominal muscles (Tab) in 12 CF patients and 12 control subjects. Lower panel: Mean values of quadriceps peak torque (PT) and cross sectional area (quad CSA) in 12 CF patients and 12 control subjects. LBM, lean body mass.

Transplantation bipulmonaire et kinésithérapie postopératoire en réanimation

Lung transplantation and physical therapy in the intensive care

J.-B. Gamichon · C. Deletang · D. Chapeau · É. Horvat · F. Parquin

Reçu le 24 août 2012 ; accepté le 28 août 2012
© SRLF et Springer-Verlag France 2012



- fast-track
- Prise en charge respiratoire
- **Prise en charge motrice**
- Complications
- ECMO

ECMO et mobilisation

Table 2 Baseline demographics of ECMO patients undergoing active physical therapy in the MICU

	Total (n = 35)	BTT (n = 19)	BTR (n = 16)
Age (mean ± SD)	45.2 ± 18.7	43.4 ± 13.2	47.4 ± 23.9
Female (n, %)	20 (57)	11 (59)	9 (56)
Diagnosis (n, %)			
CF	10 (29)	10 (53)	0
ARDS	9 (26)	NA	9 (56)
ILD	6 (17)	6 (32)	0
COPD	6 (17)	2 (11)	4 (25)
PAH	4 (11)	1 (5)	3 (19)
APACHE II (mean ± SD)	24.3 ± 7.8	20.4 ± 5.8	28.8 ± 7.5
Pre-ECMO PaO ₂ : FIO ₂ ratio in hypoxemic patients (mm Hg, mean ± SD)	58.3 ± 13.1	62.0 ± 12.2	55.0 ± 13.5
Pre-ECMO pH in hypercapnic patients (mean ± SD)	7.21 ± 0.13	7.24 ± 0.10	7.15 ± 0.17
Pre-ECMO PaCO ₂ in hypercapnic patients (mean ± SD)	96.3 ± 27.2	105.5 ± 27.9	81 ± 19.3
Venovenous ECMO via dual-lumen catheter (n, %)	23 (66)	14 (74)	9 (56)
Venoarterial ECMO via subclavian artery and internal jugular vein (n, %)	4 (11)	3 (16)	1 (6)
Femoral cannulation (n, %)	8 (23)	2 (11)	6 (38)

APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II; ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; BTR, bridge to recovery; BTT, bridge to transplant; CF, cystic fibrosis; COPD, chronic obstructive lung disease; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; FIO₂, fraction of inspired oxygen; ILD, interstitial lung disease; MICU, medical intensive care unit; NA, not applicable; PaCO₂, arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide; PAH, pulmonary arterial hypertension; PaO₂, arterial partial pressure of oxygen; SD, standard deviation.

RESEARCH

Open Access

Early mobilization of patients receiving extracorporeal membrane oxygenation: a retrospective cohort study

Danyli Abrams¹, Jeffrey Javidfar², Erica Farrand³, Linda B Mongero⁴, Cara L Agerstrand¹, Patrick Ryan⁵, David Zimmel⁶, Keil Galuskin⁶, Theresa M Morrone⁶, Paul Boerem¹, Matthew Sacchetti^{7†} and Daniel Brodie^{1†*}

Table 1 Mobilization scale characterizing level of activity in ECMO patients

PT level	Level of activity
1	No mobilization or passive range of motion of extremities
2	Turning in bed (including active-assisted range of motion of extremities)
3	Sitting in bed with the head of bed elevated
4	Sitting on the edge of the bed with feet on floor
5	Sitting in a chair
6	Standing
7	Marching in place
8	Ambulation

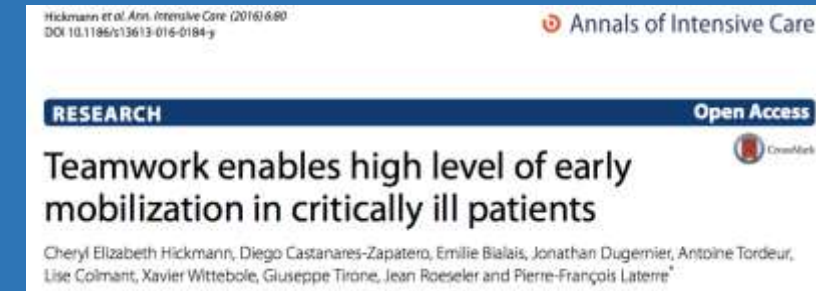
ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; PT, physical therapy. Adapted from an early version of the validated ICU Mobility Scale [22].

Effets de la mobilisation précoce en ICU

- *Hickmann 2016 Ann Intensive Care*
- Amélioration de:
 - l'état fonctionnel
 - État psychologique
 - La qualité de vie
- La mobilisation précoce permet:
 - Réduction des coûts liés aux soins
 - Baisse de la durée de ventilation mécanique
 - Limitation du delirium
 - Baisse de la durée d'hospitalisation à l'hôpital

Faisabilité de la mobilisation précoce

- *Hickmann 2016 Ann Intensive care*
- Etude observationnelle / 171 patients
- Mobilisation dans les 24Hde l'admission
- Mob passive / active / cyclo-ergomètre / verticalisation / déambulation

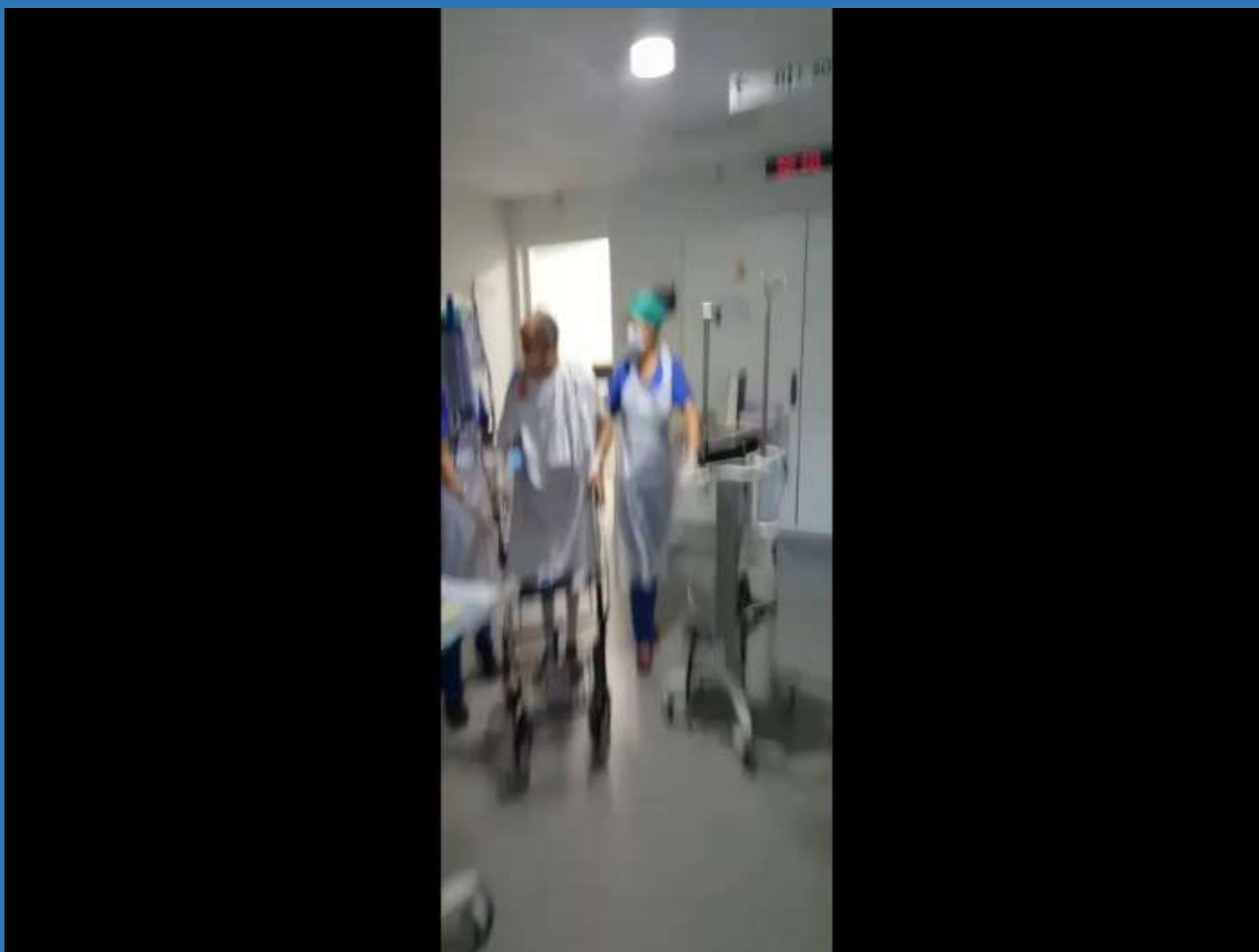


In conclusion, we observed that early mobilization is achievable and well tolerated in the vast majority of critically ill patients, despite commonly described contraindications such as MV, vasopressor administration, and RRT. It is of great interest to note that patients reported very positive experiences and feelings of well-being following various modalities of physical therapy sessions.

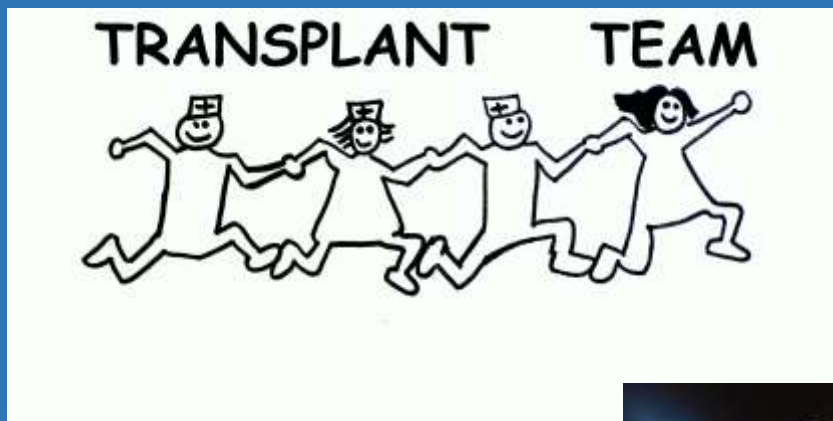
Réhabilitation sous ventilation







Transplant team





Merci à tous les patients
Merci à mes collègues
Merci de votre attention

