

1- définition et pertinence

définition : dictionnaire

 Dyspnée, substantif féminin
 Difficulté se traduisant par l'augmentation des mouvements respiratoires ou de leur fréquence; par métonymie, gêne ressentie en raison de cette difficulté.

Étymol. et Hist. Fin xvie s. [éd. 1628] dispnae (Paré, XX bis, chap. X, éd. Malgaigne, t. 3, p. 193). Empr. au lat. impérial dyspnae (gr. δύσπνοια, δύς-, v. dys- + πνεῖν « respirer ») de même sens.

* figure d'expression rhétorique par laquelle on désigne une entité conceptuelle au moyen d'un terme que en signifie une autre celle-ci étant au départ associée à la première par un rapport de contiguité

définition: American Thoracic Society 2012

Expérience subjective d'inconfort respiratoire faite de sensations qualitativement distinctes et d'intensité variable

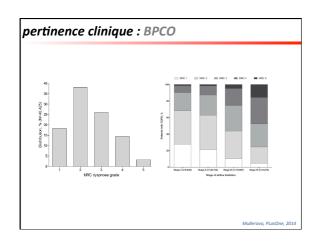
- = définition 1999, en soulignant des éléments clefs :
- subjectivité : dissociation "symptôme vs signes" et importance du "self-report"
- multimodalité : différentes sensations dyspnéiques de mécanismes distincts
- multidimensionalité: le "percept" [dimension sensorielle] doit être associé à un "affect" négatif ("unpleasantness") pour parler de dyspnée [dimension affective]; les intensités sensorielle et affectives peuvent varier indépendamment
- diffusivité: la dyspnée a un impact neurovégétatif, émotionnel, et comportemental (importance des notions de cognition et d'interprétation selon l'histoire personnelle et l'environnement socio-familial, par exemple)

Parshall, AJRCCM 2012

pertinence clinique : générale

- jusqu'à 50% des patients admis en urgence au sein d'hôpitaux dits « tertiaires »
- jusqu'à 25% des patients ambulatoires « tout venant »
- aussi fréquent et important que la douleur en fin de vie
- déterminant majeur du handicap, de la morbidité, et de la mortalité

Kroenke, Arch Int Med 1990 Desbiens, Pain 1997 Schmidt, CCM 201: Celli, NEJM 2004 Ong, Chest 2005 Abidov, NEJM 205



pertinence clinique : BPCO

- 20 % ressentent une dyspnée au repos
- 24 % souffrent de dyspnée à la parole
- 30 % patients avec une dyspnée pour des activités quotidiennes (toilette)
- 70% patients ont une dyspnée à l'effort (montée de quelques marches)

O'Donnell Bros Am Thoras Sas 2003

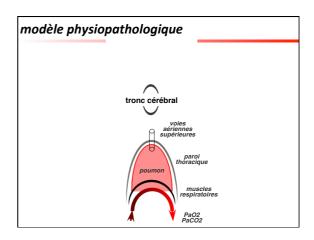
Variable	Whole Cohort (n = 96)	Dyspnea (n = 45)	No Dyspnea (n = 51)	p	
Male gender, no. (%)	60 (62)	29 (64)	31 (61)	.83	
Median age (IQR), years Median Simplified Acute Physiology Score II at admission (IQR)	64 (48–73) 43 (31–60)	57 (43–72) 43 (29–60)	68 (52–73) 43 (33–56)	.24 >.99	
Indication for mechanical ventilation Hypoxemic acute respiratory failure, no. (%)	46 (48)	20 (45)	26 (51)	.57	
Decompensation of an underlying neuromuscular disease, no. (%)	29 (30)	17 (38)	12 (24)		
Coma, no. (%) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, no. (%)	10 (10) 7 (7)	4 (9) 2 (4)	6 (12) 5 (9)		
Others, no. (%)	4 (4)	2 (4)	2 (4)		
Tracheotomy, no. (%) Median time from onset of mechanical ventilation (IQR), days	17 (18) 3 (1–6)	7 (16) 3 (1–6)	10 (20) 3 (1–6)	.79 .23	

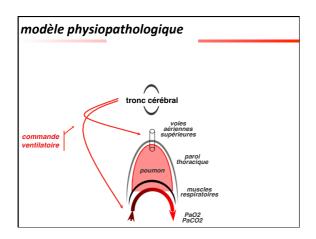
pertinence clinique : réanimation

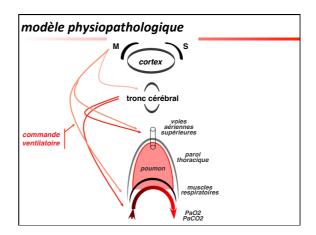
- EVA dyspnée = 5 [4-7]
- EVA anxiété = 5 [4-7]
- associée à :
 - anxiété : OR=8,84
 - mode VAC
 - fréquence cardiaque
- ajustement du ventilateur : 35% de répondeurs

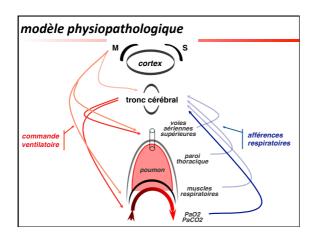
Schmidt, Crit Care Med, 201

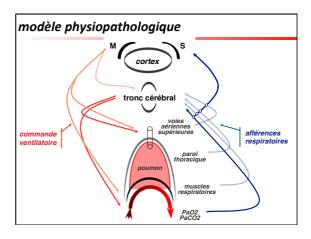
2- physiopathologie						

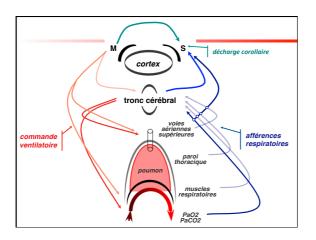


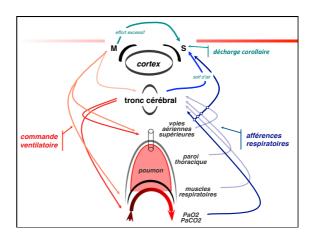


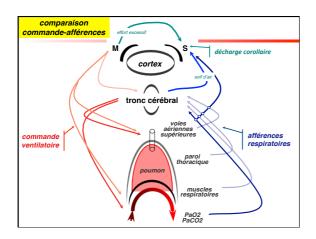


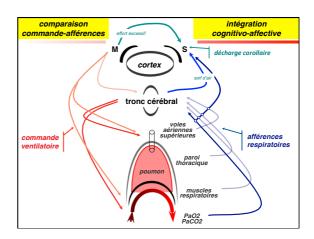


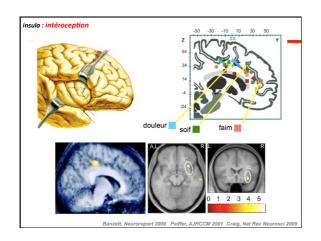


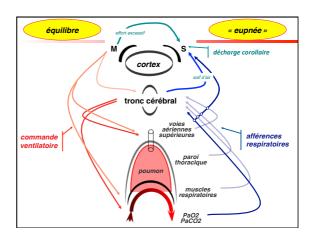


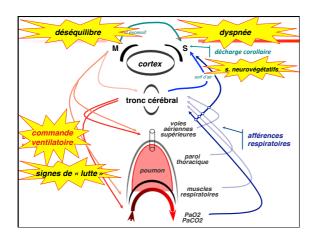


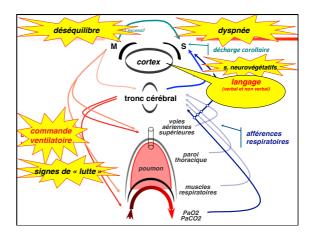


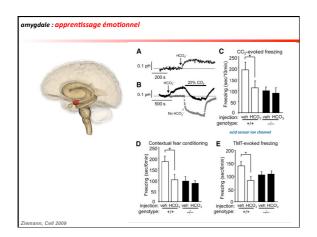


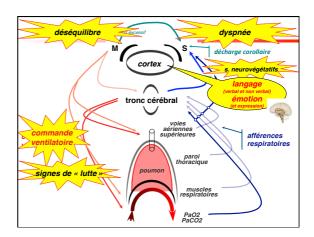


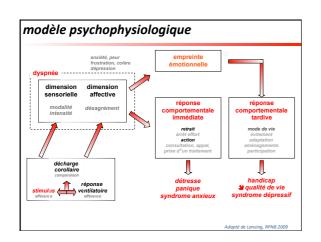


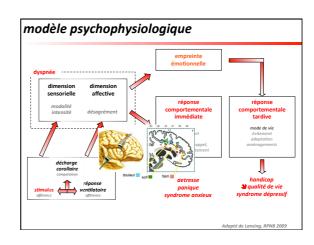


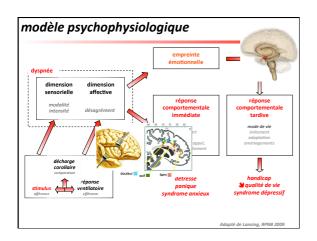


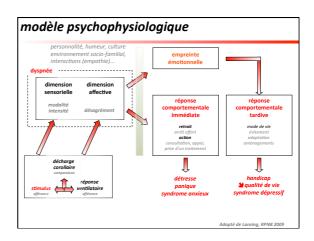


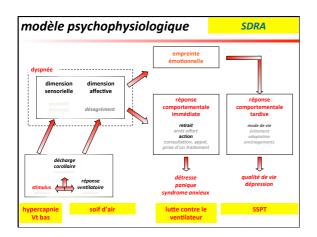


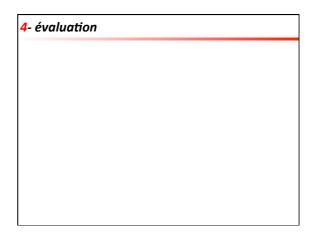




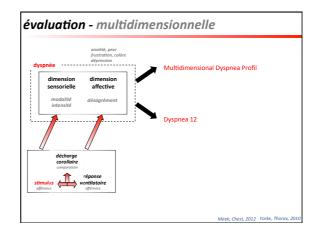


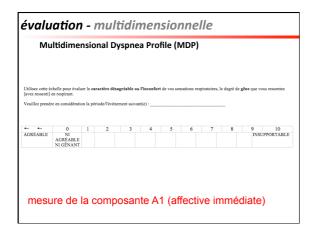


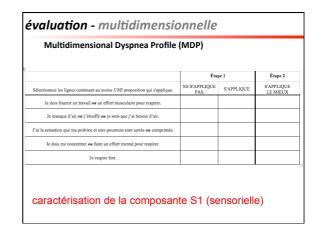


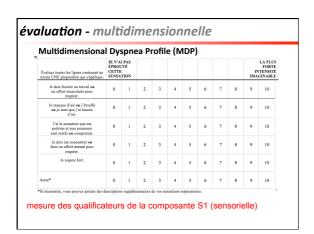




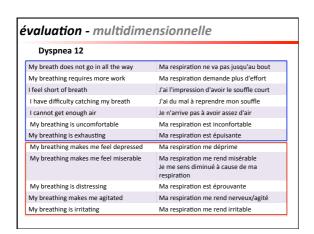


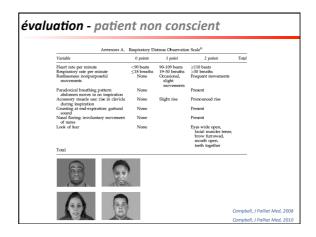


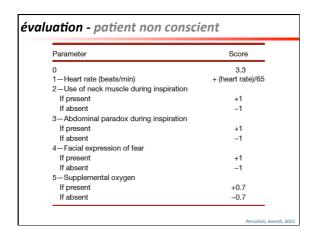


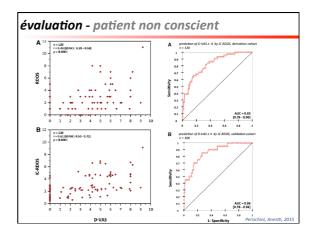


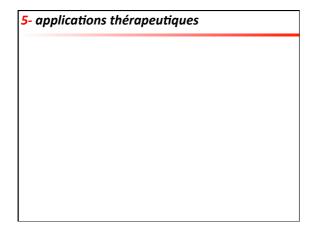
Multidimensional Dyspnea Profile (MDP)											
Déprimé(e)	ÉPRO	JE N'AI PAS ÉPROUVÉ CE SENTIMENT								J'AI ÈPROUVÉ CE SENTIMENT DE LA PIRE FAÇON IMAGINABLE	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anxieux(se)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Frustré(e)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
En colère	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Effrayé(e)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
autre ?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

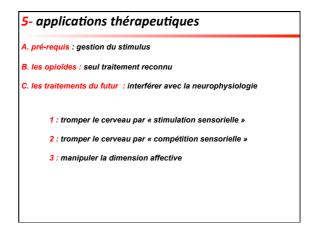


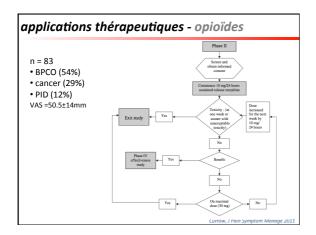


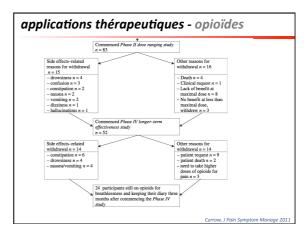


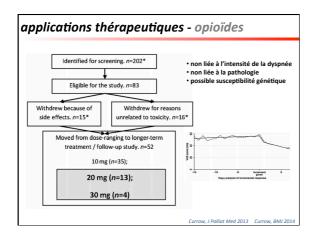


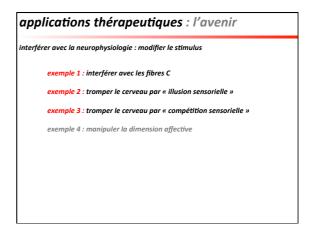


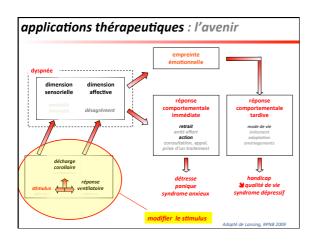


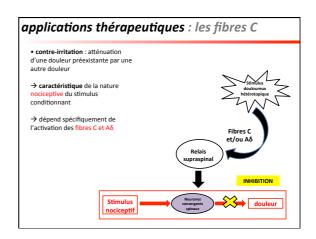


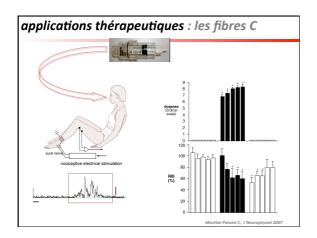


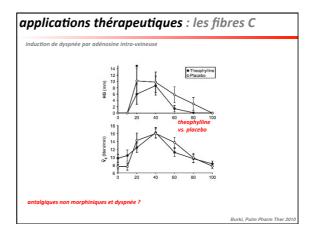


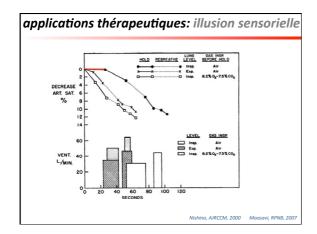


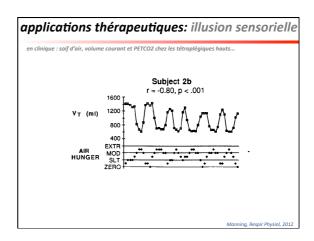


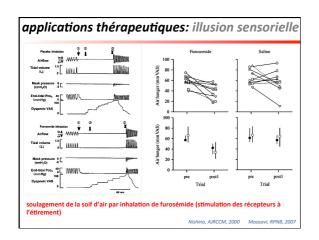


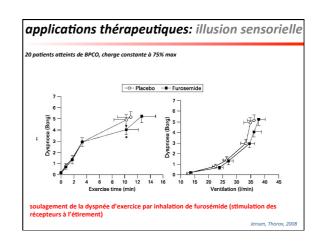


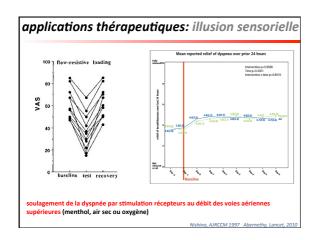


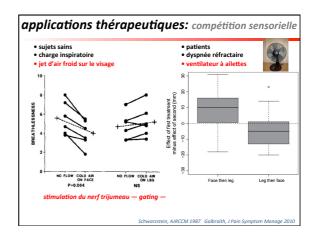












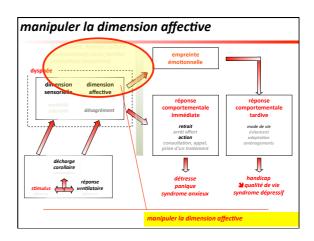
interférer avec la neurophysiologie : manipuler la dimension affective

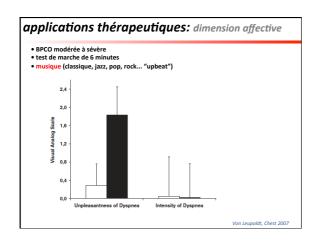
exemple 1 : interférer avec les fibres C

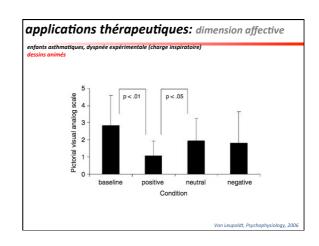
exemple 2 : tromper le cerveau par « illusion sensorielle »

exemple 3 : tromper le cerveau par « compétition sensorielle »

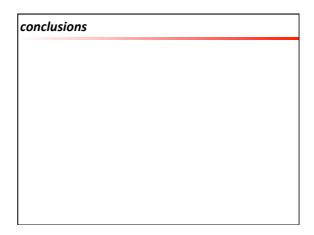
exemple 4 : manipuler la dimension affective







• hypnose? • hypnose? Self-Hypnosis for Management of Chronic Dyspnea in Pediatric Patients Ran D. Anbar Pediatrics 2001;107;e21



conclusions

The active identification and management of chronic refractory breathlessness is a human right

David C Currow, ¹ Amy P Abernethy, ^{1,2} Danielle N Ko³

low dose opiates for refractory breathlessness The last decade has seen major improvements in the evidence base for the safe and effective symptomatic reduction of chronic breathlessness where disease-modifying therapies have been exhausted. *Pharmacologically, the evidence is that regular low-dose sustained release oral morphine (up to 30 mg oral morphine/24 h) provides symptomatic relief safely, and that this benefit is sustained for many people over long periods of time. *§ *Recently in seminor of the professional statements from a number of professional bodies including the American College of Ches Physicians, the American Thoracic Society and the Canadian Respiratory Society. *§ *These statements remove equivocation, with advice that *… opioids should be dosed and tirated for relief of dyspnoea in the individual patient ... *with chronic refractory breathlessness.*