

**Hes·SO**

Haute Ecole Spécialisée  
de Suisse occidentale

Fachhochschule Westschweiz

University of Applied Sciences and Arts  
Western Switzerland



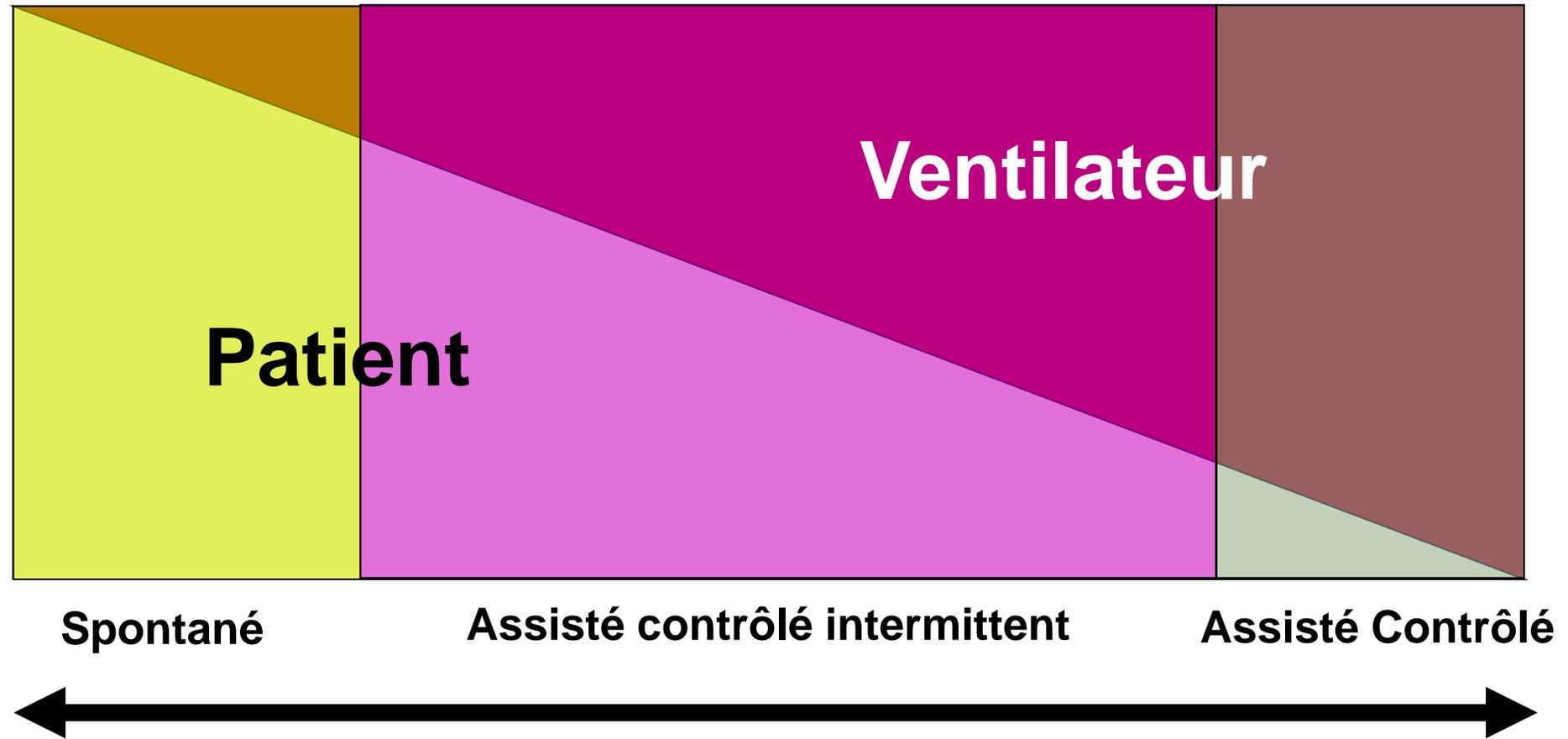
# Les modes ventilatoires

**Jean-Bernard Michotte PhD – Jean Roeseler PhD**

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# Introduction

# Modes ventilatoires « classiques »



# Modes ventilatoires « classiques »

**Cycle respiratoire = 1 inspiration + 1 expiration**

**Objectif à atteindre  
(par les paramètres contrôlés)**

**Niveau de pression de la phase expiratoire  
(PEP ou P atmosphérique)**

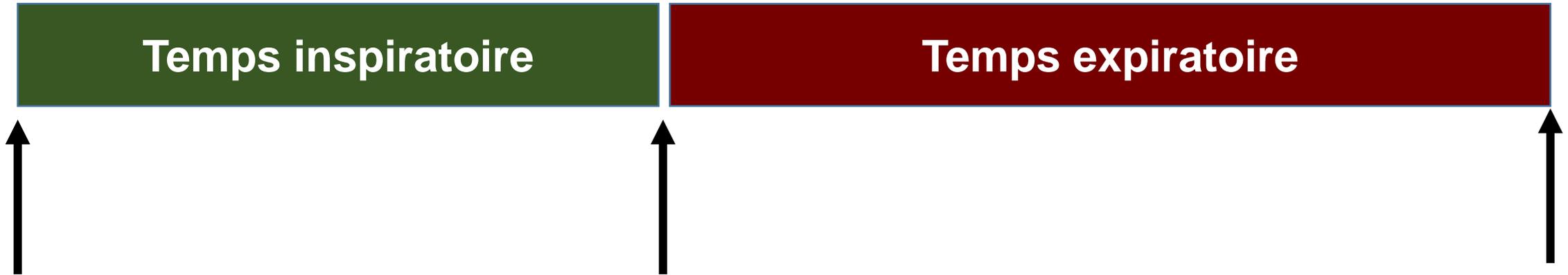
**Temps inspiratoire**

**Temps expiratoire**

**Phase de déclenchement**

**Phase de cyclage**

**Fin du cycle respiratoire  
(début du cycle suivant)**



# Modes ventilatoires « classiques »

*Réglages*

*Paramètres contrôlés*

*Objectifs*

Volume

Débit ( $Vol/Ti$ )  
→  
Temps inspiratoire

Pression ?

Volume

Pression

Pression  
→  
Temps inspiratoire

Volume ?

Pression

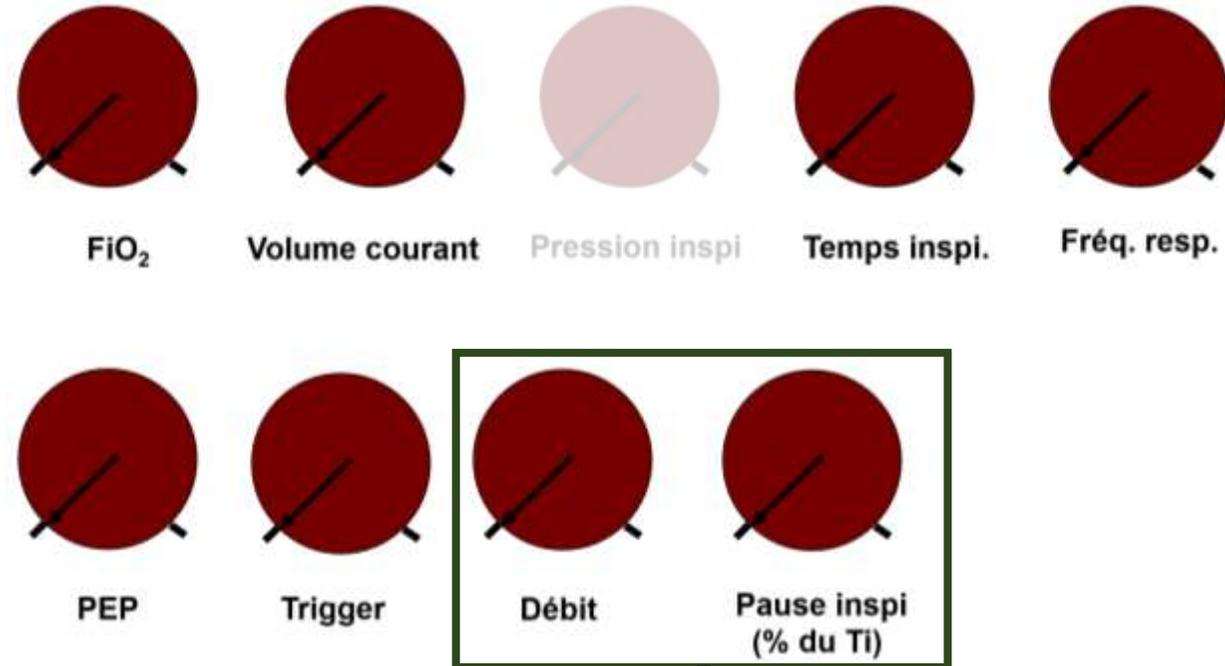
**Quelques cas...**

# Cas clinique 1



Quel mode ventilatoire ?

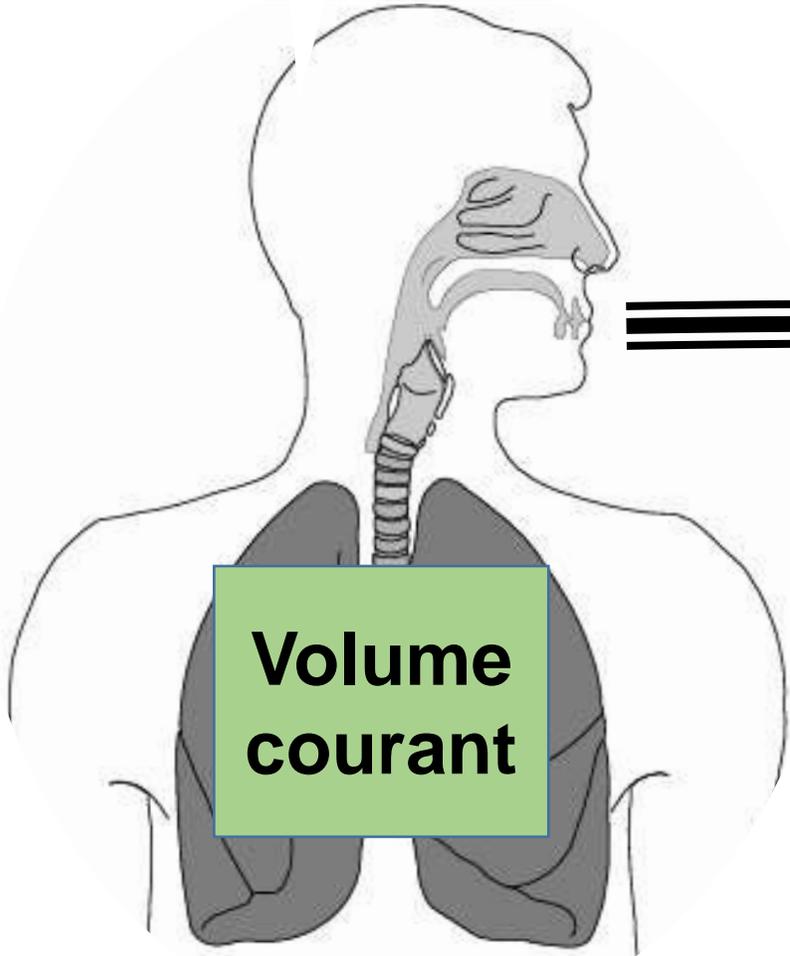
# Cas clinique 1



Quel(s) paramètre(s) n'aurez-vous jamais à régler avec ce mode ?

# Mode volume contrôlé

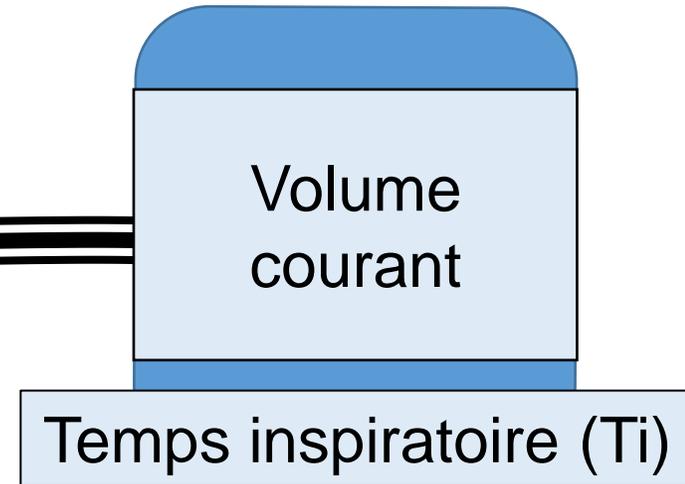
## Objectif



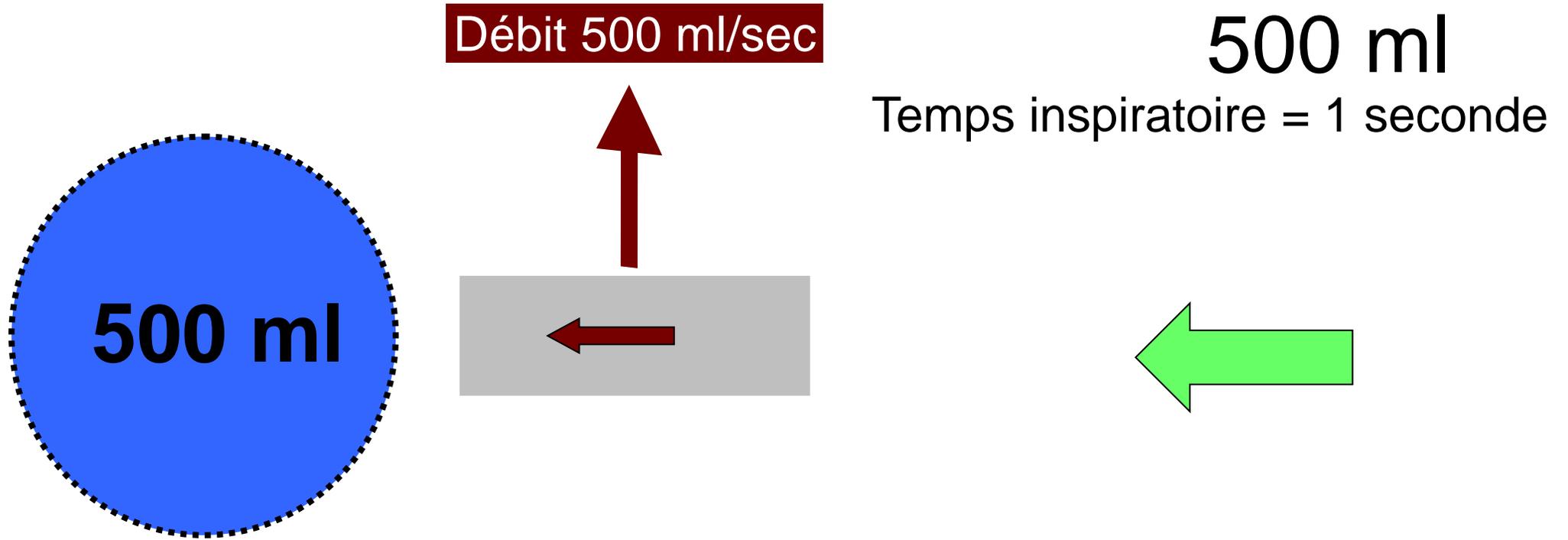
## Rôle du ventilateur

Maintenir un débit constant dans le circuit pendant le  $T_i$

## Réglages

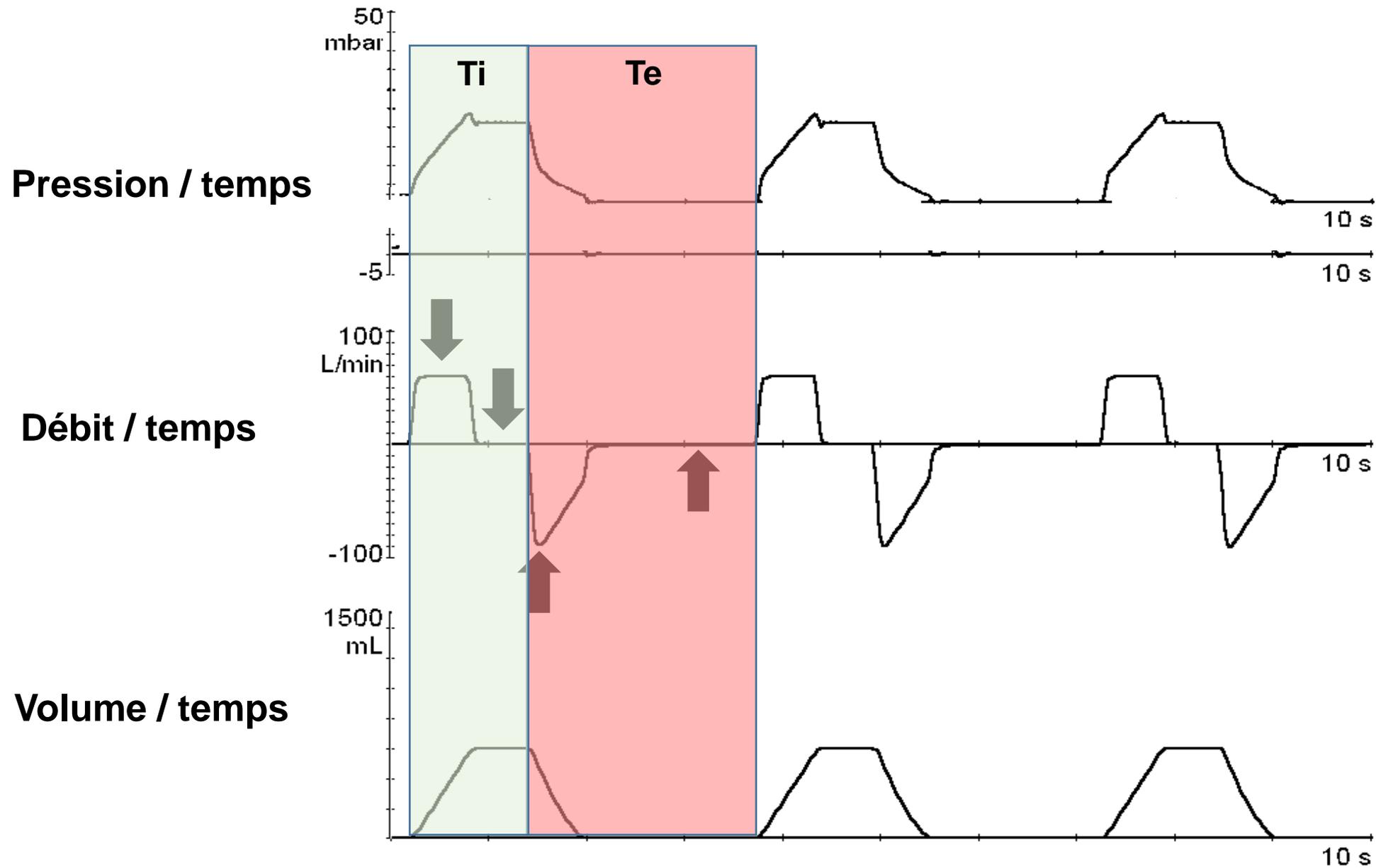


# Mode volume contrôlé



**Objectif = 500 ml**

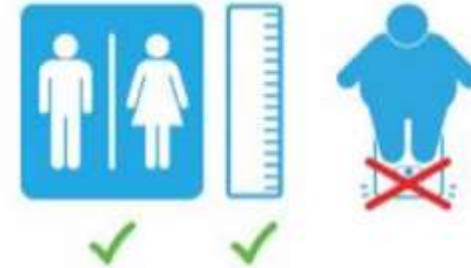
# Mode volume contrôlé



# Cas clinique 1



## Réglage du volume courant



**Volume courant = 5 – 7 ml/kg (poids idéal)**

Poids idéal théorique femme =  $45.5 + 0,91$  (taille en cm – 152,4)

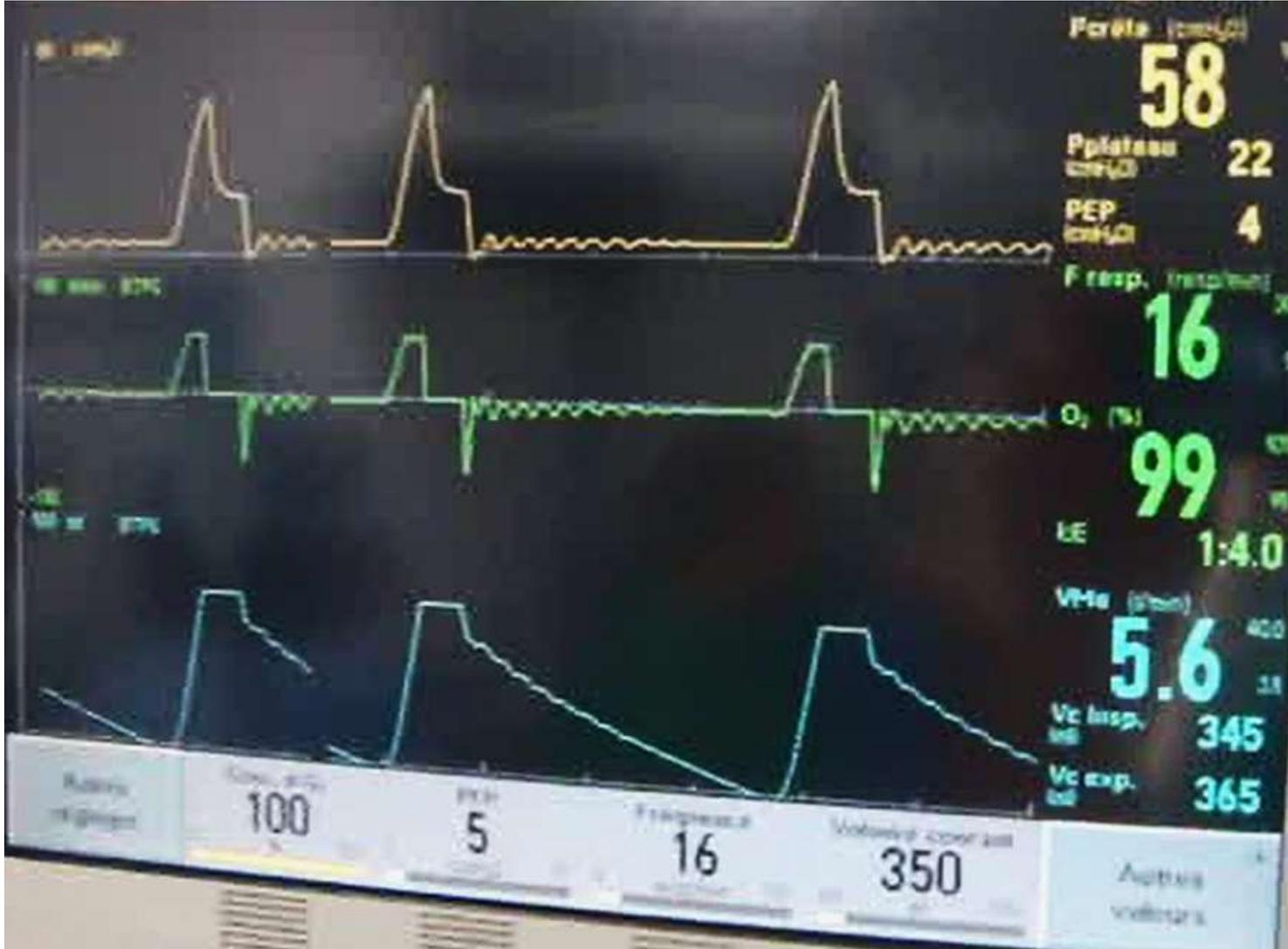
Poids idéal théorique homme =  $50 + 0,91$  (taille en cm – 152,4)

60 kg = 300 – 420 ml (5 – 7 ml/kg)

60 kg = 360 – 480 ml (6 – 8 ml/kg)

**Que pensez-vous du volume courant chez ce patient (poids idéal de 60 kg) ?**

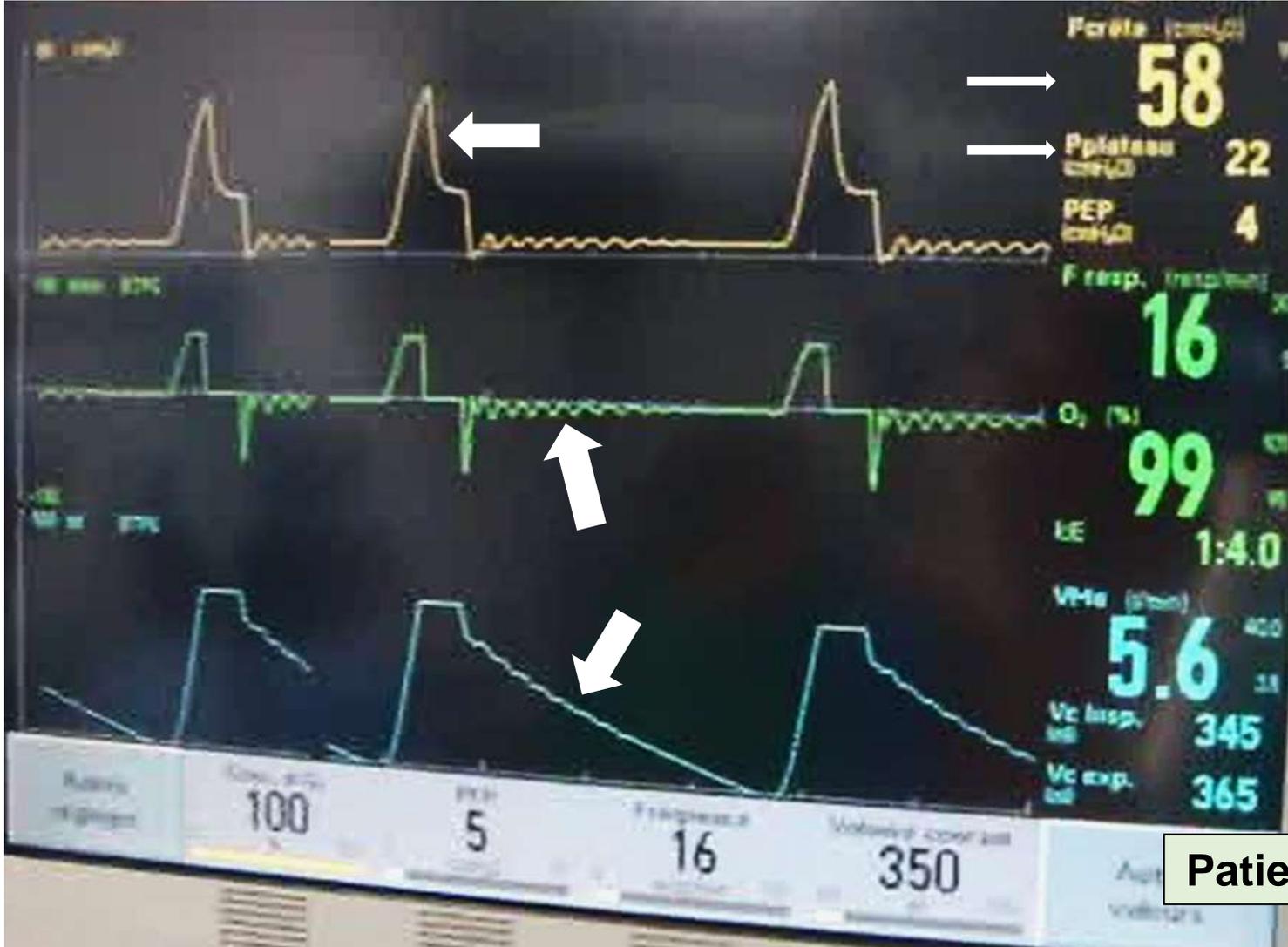
# Cas clinique 2



Madame D.T

Que pensez-vous de la situation ?

# Cas clinique 2



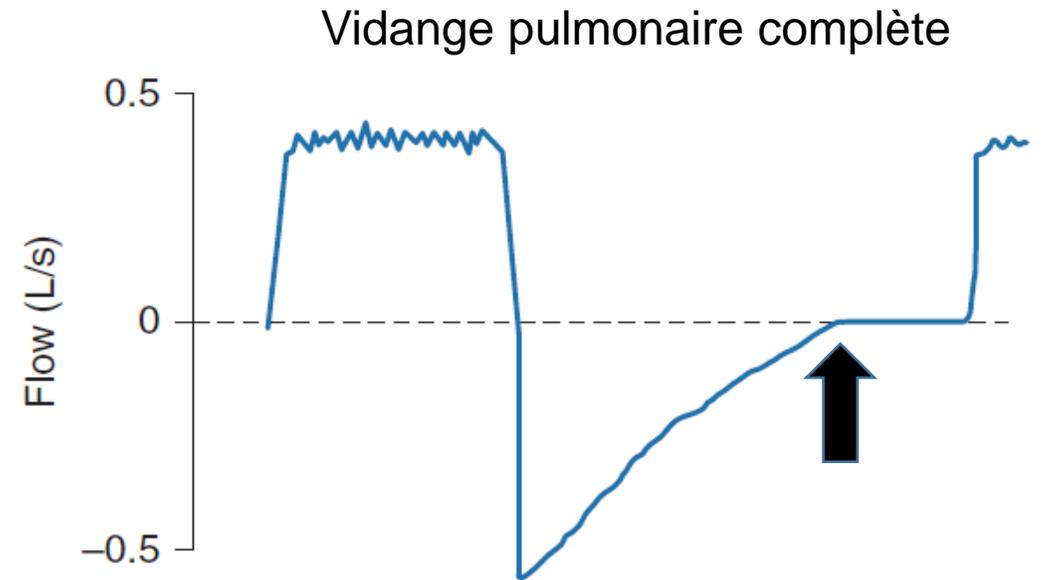
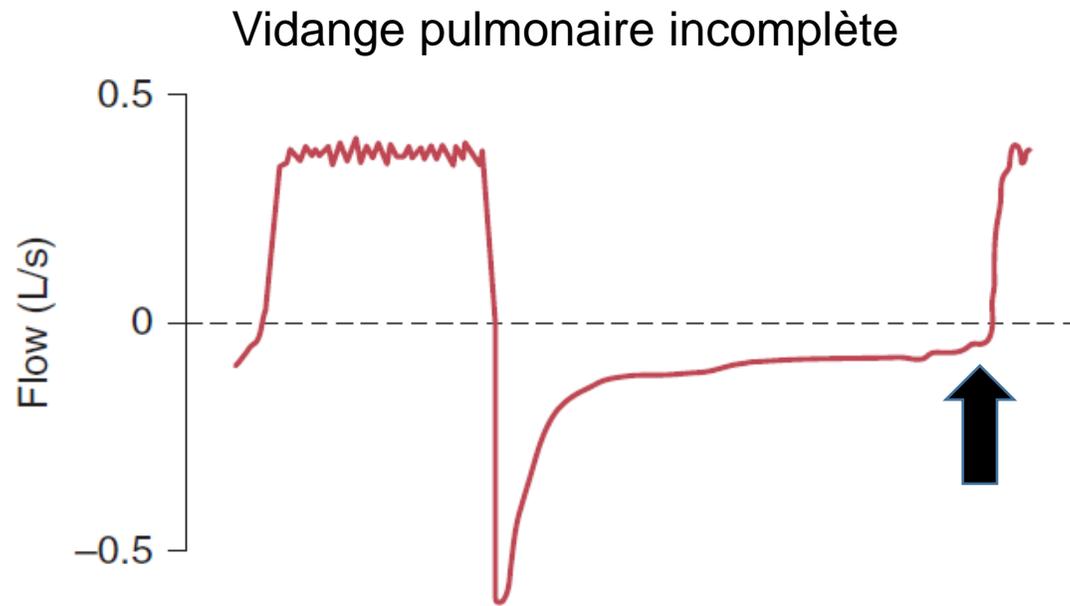
Madame D.T

Patiente avec un trouble ventilatoire obstructif

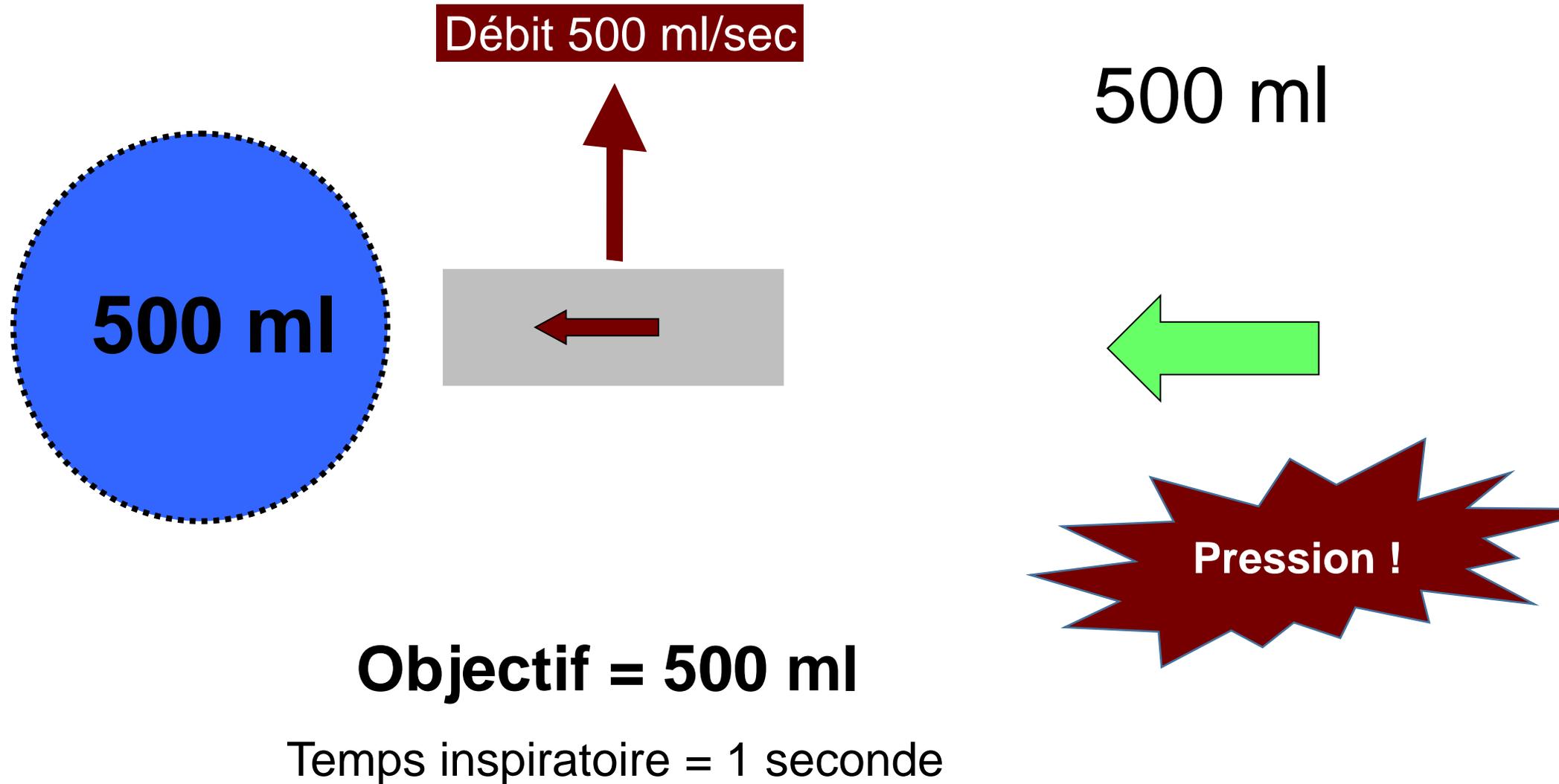
Que pensez-vous de la situation ?

# Réglage du temps expiratoire

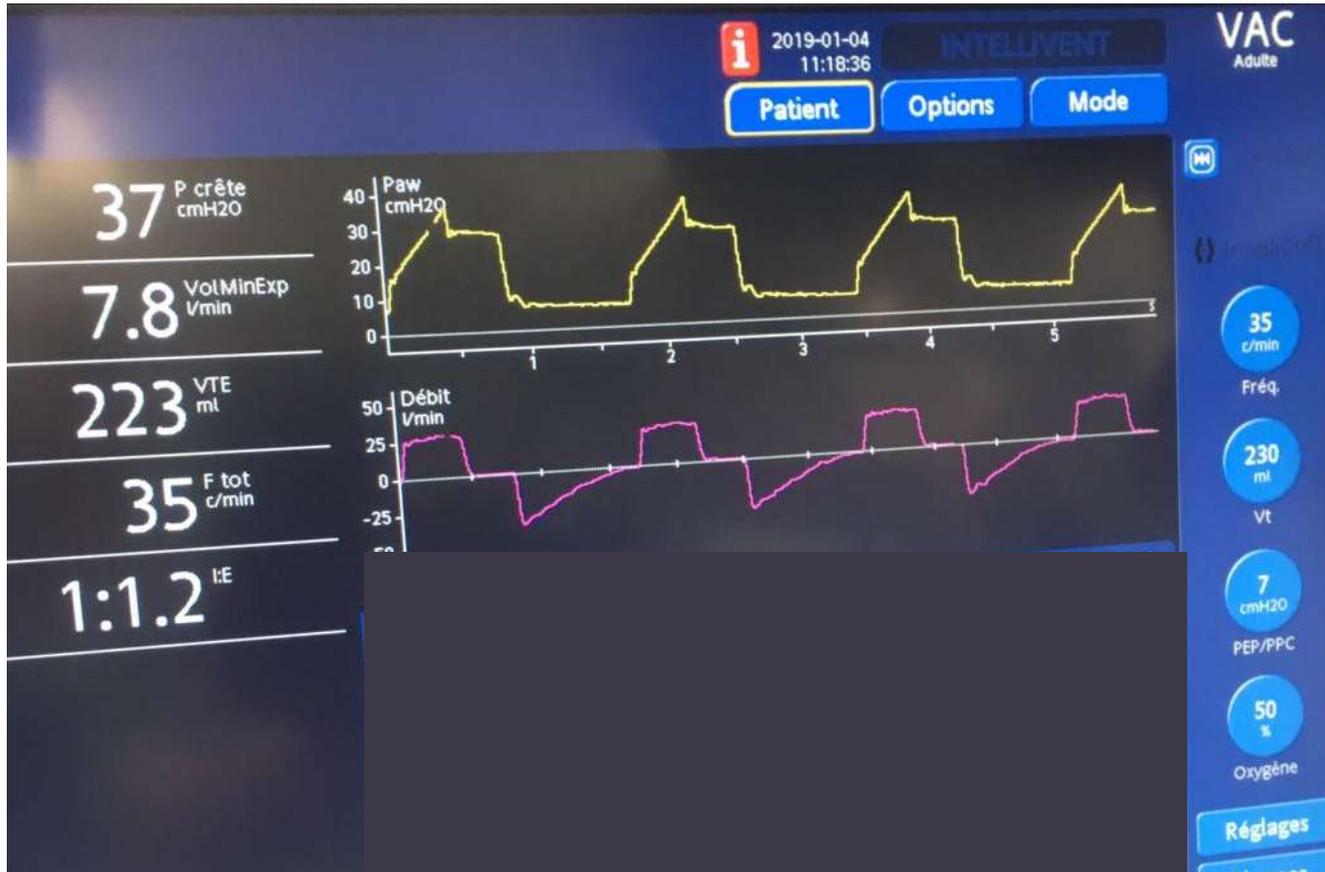
- Réglage du temps expiratoire = courbe débit/temps
- Temps expiratoire dépend de la fréquence respiratoire et du temps inspiratoire
- Pause expiratoire = aucune utilité physiologique



# Mode volume contrôlé : système obstructif



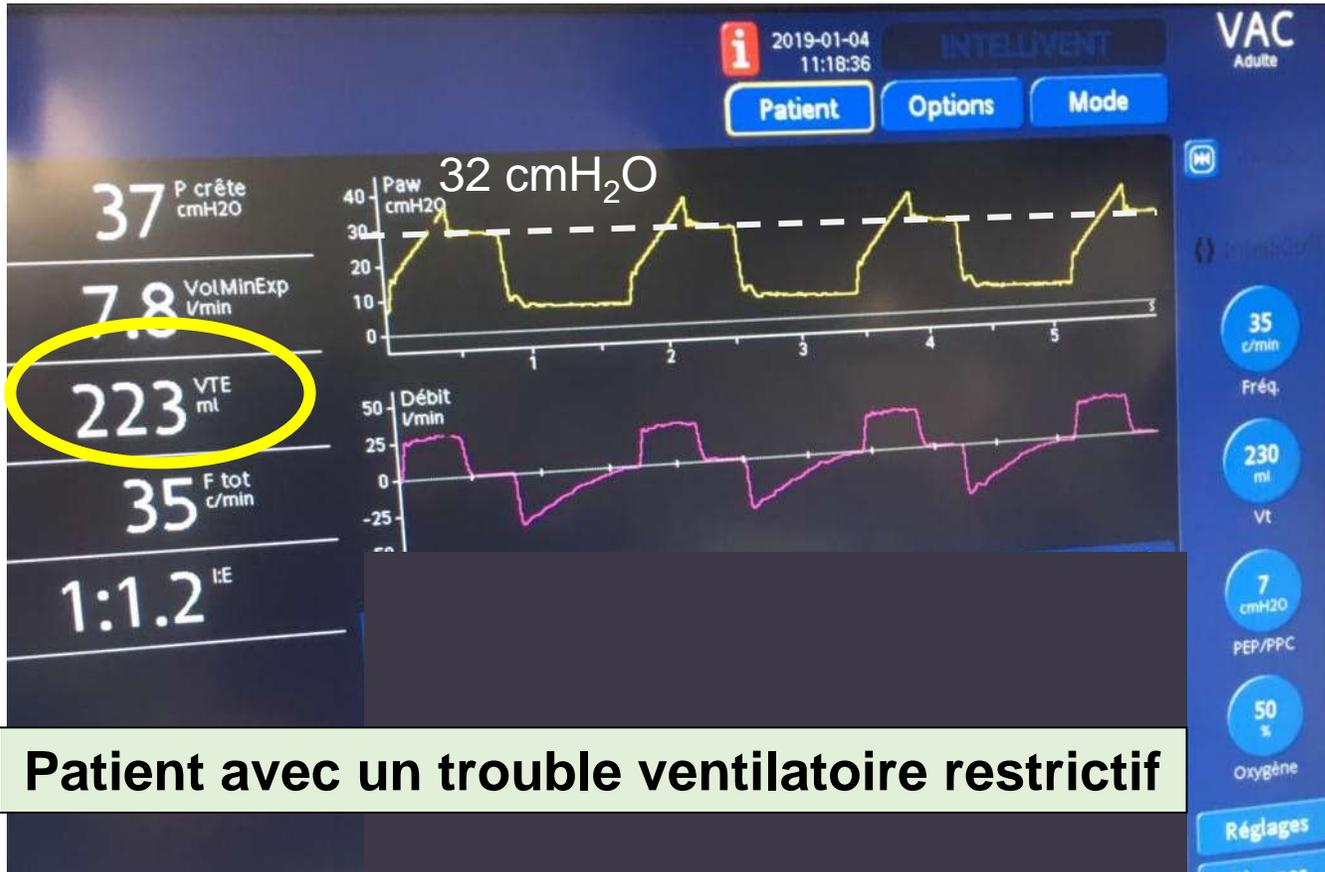
# Cas clinique 2



Monsieur F.B.

Devant quel trouble ventilatoire vous trouvez-vous ?

# Cas clinique 2

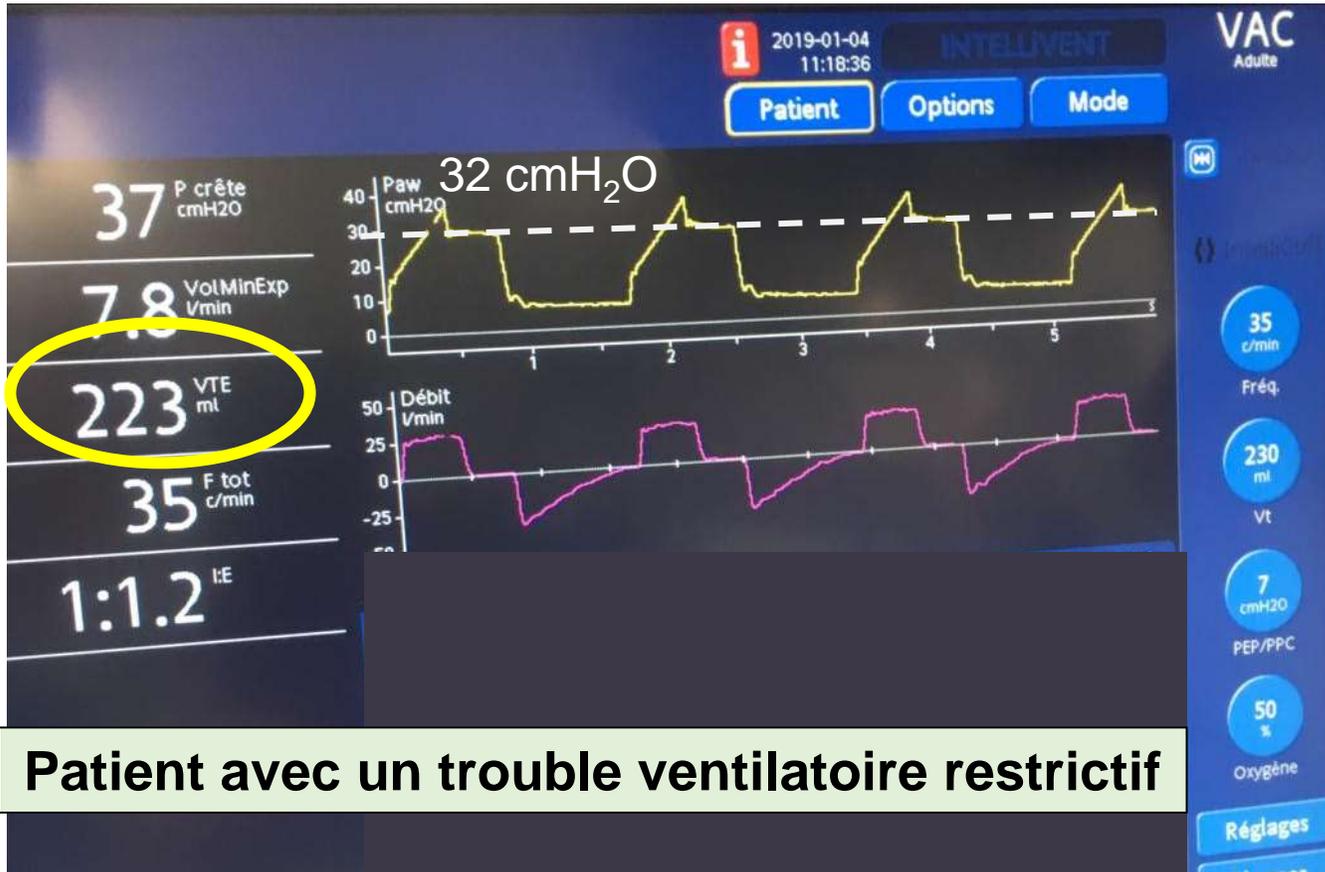


Monsieur F.B.

Patient avec un trouble ventilatoire restrictif

Devant quel trouble ventilatoire vous trouvez-vous ?

# Cas clinique 2



Patient avec un trouble ventilatoire restrictif

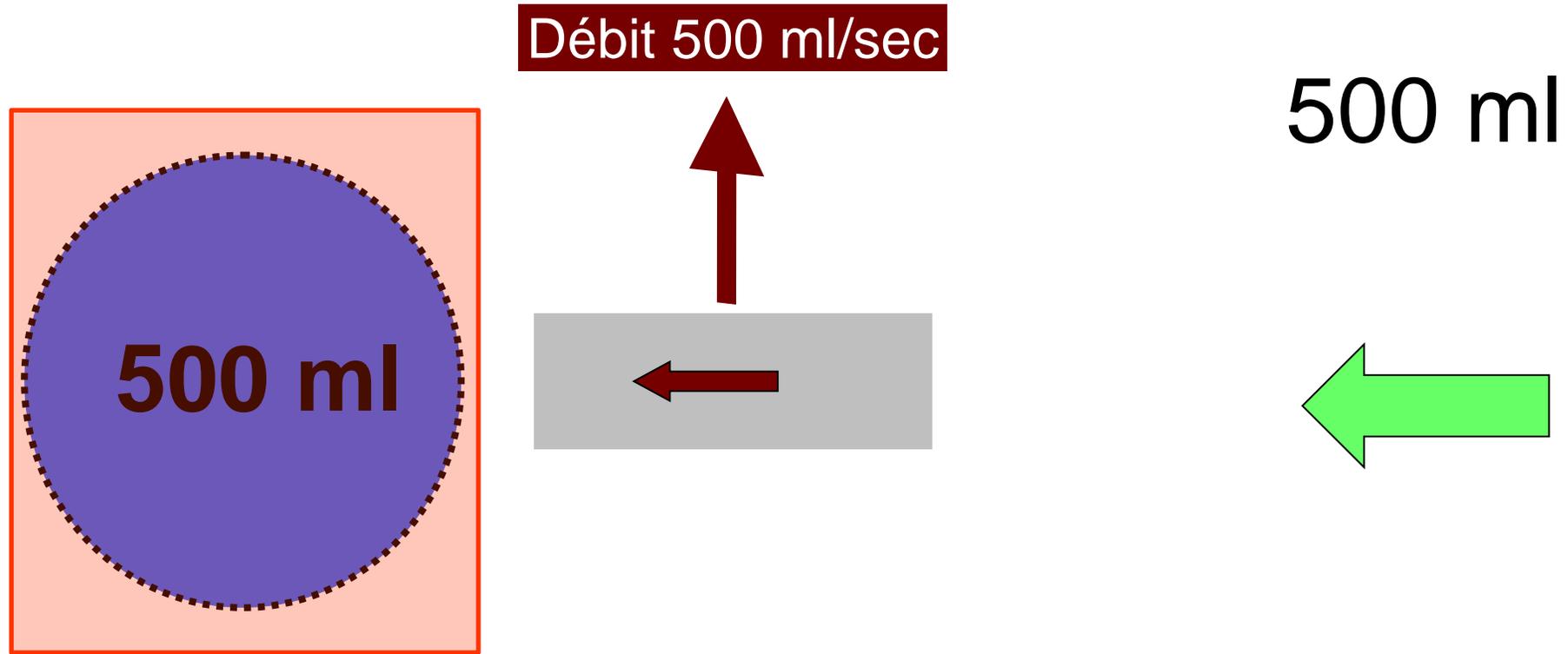


Monsieur F.B.

Pourriez calculer la compliance ?

Devant quel trouble ventilatoire vous trouvez-vous ?

# Mode volume contrôlé : système restrictif



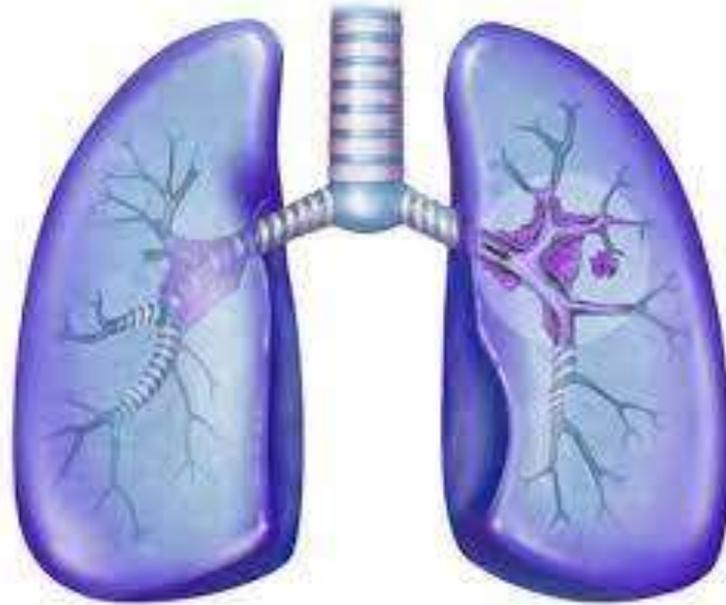
**Pression !**

**Objectif = 500 ml**

Temps inspiratoire = 1 seconde

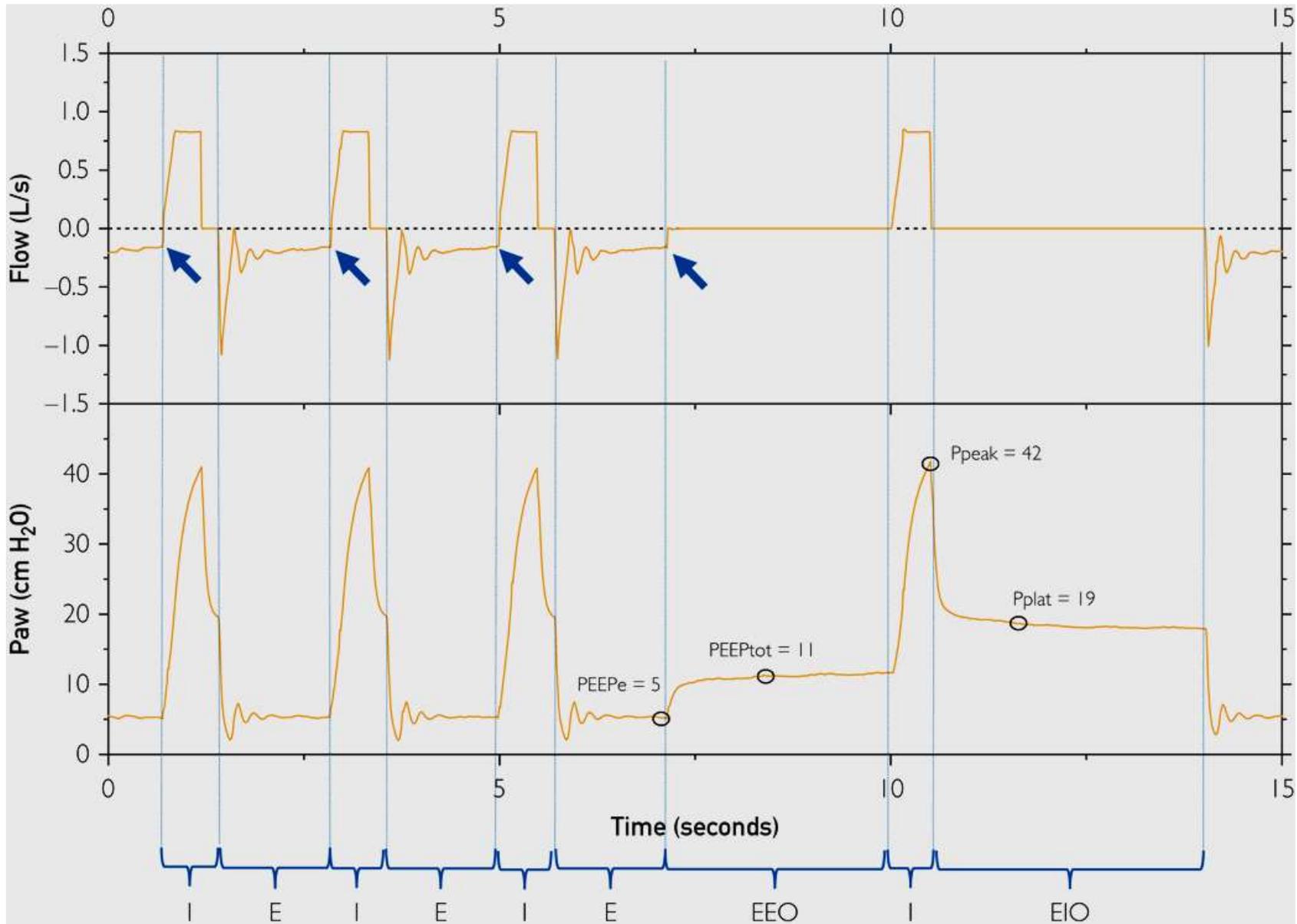
**En résumé...**

**Niveau de la pression alvéolaire = Pression plateau**



**Pression alvéolaire (P.plat) = inférieure à 30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O**

# Mesures physiologiques



## Compliance

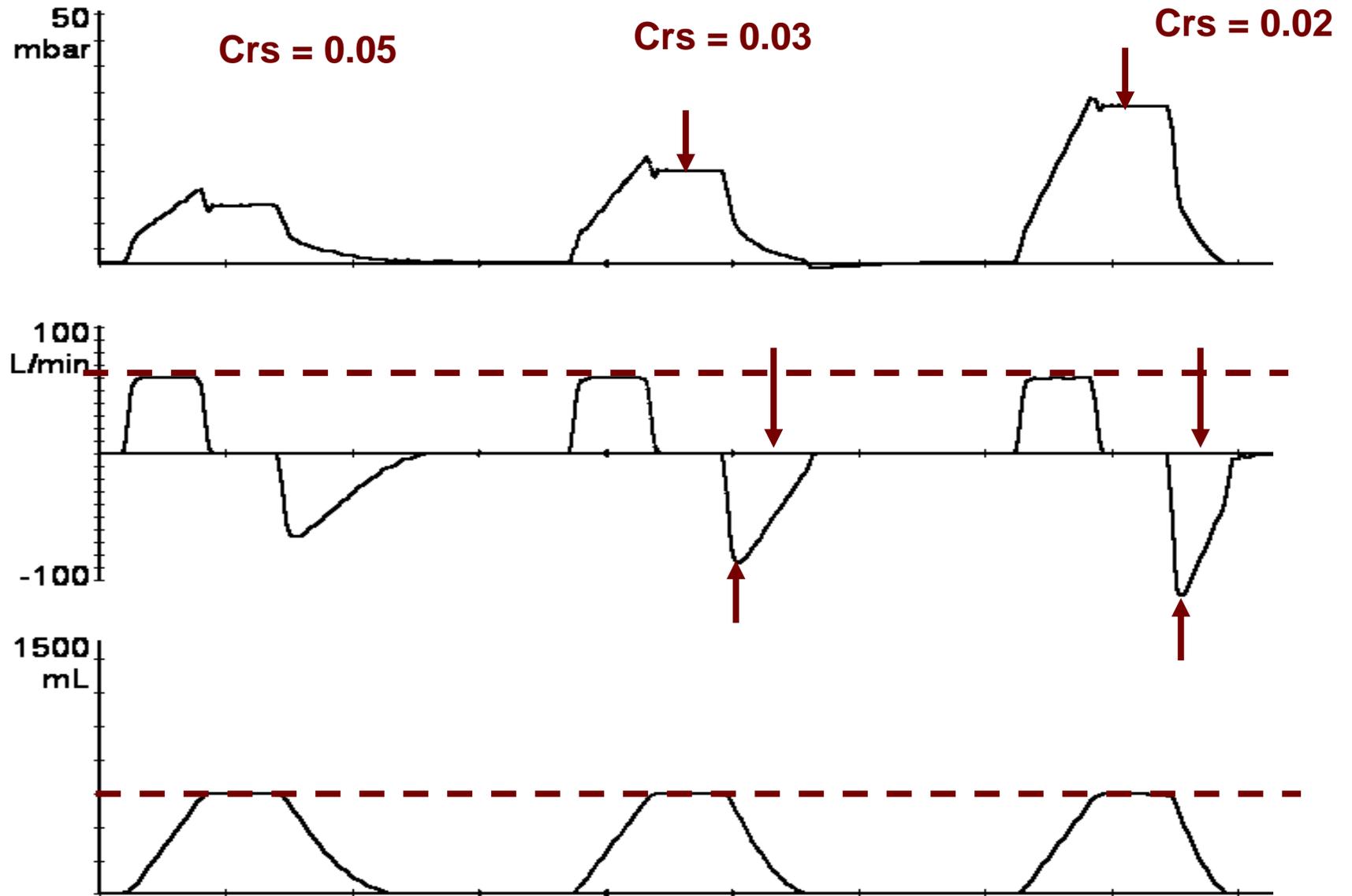
$$\frac{\text{Volume courant expiré}}{P_{\text{Plateau}} - \text{PEP totale}}$$

## Résistances

$$\frac{P_{\text{peak}} - P_{\text{plat}}}{\text{Débit}}$$

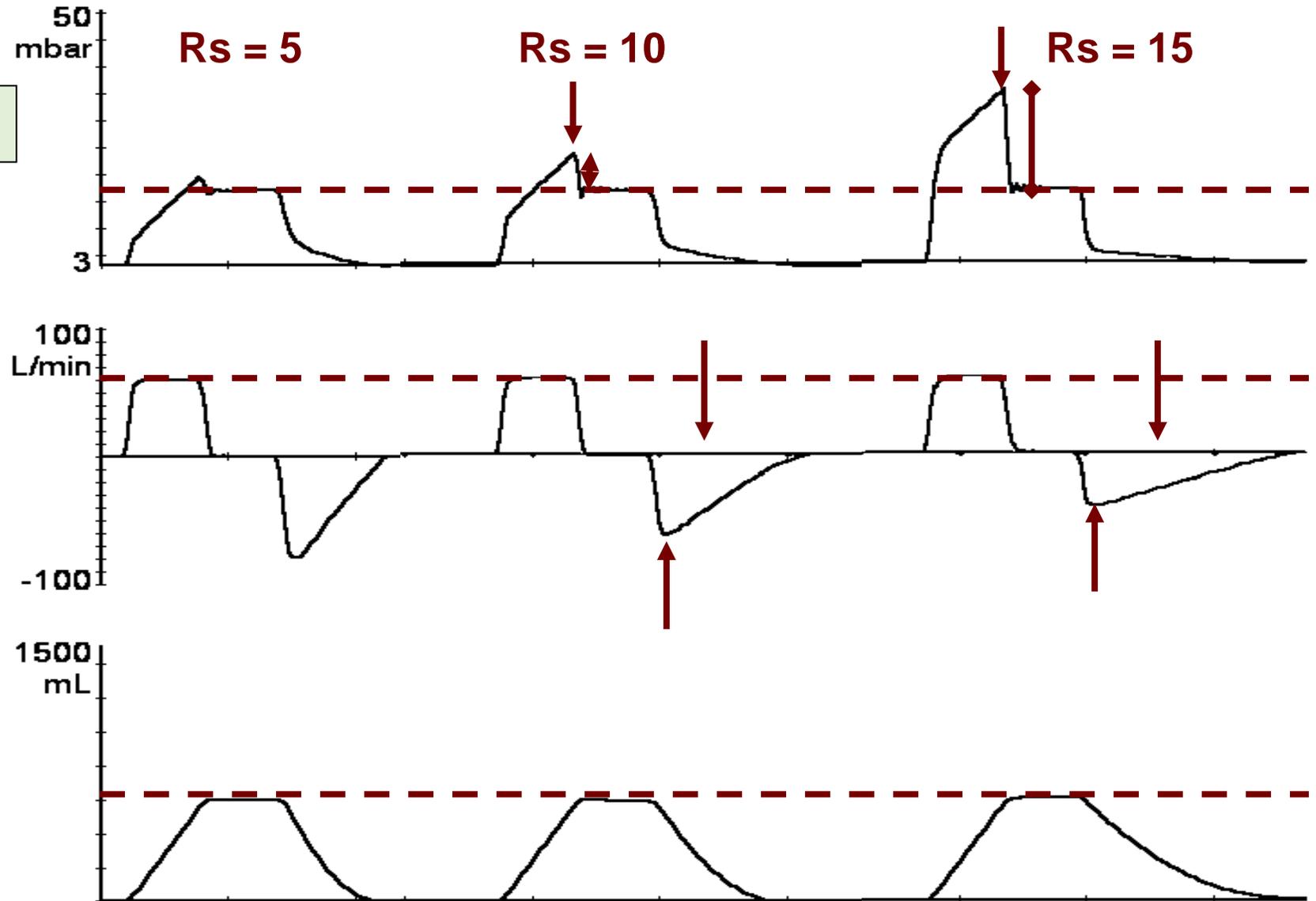
# Diminution de la compliance

Alarme Pression !!!



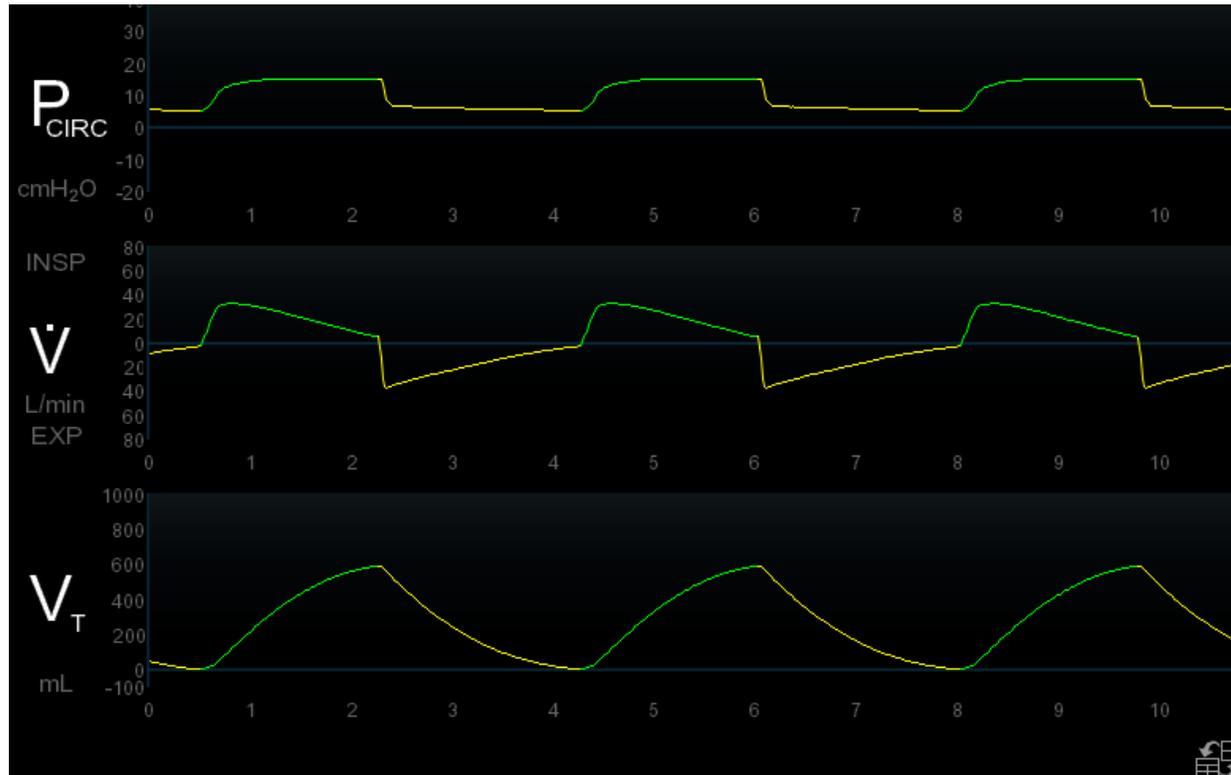
# Augmentation des résistances

Alarme Pression !!!



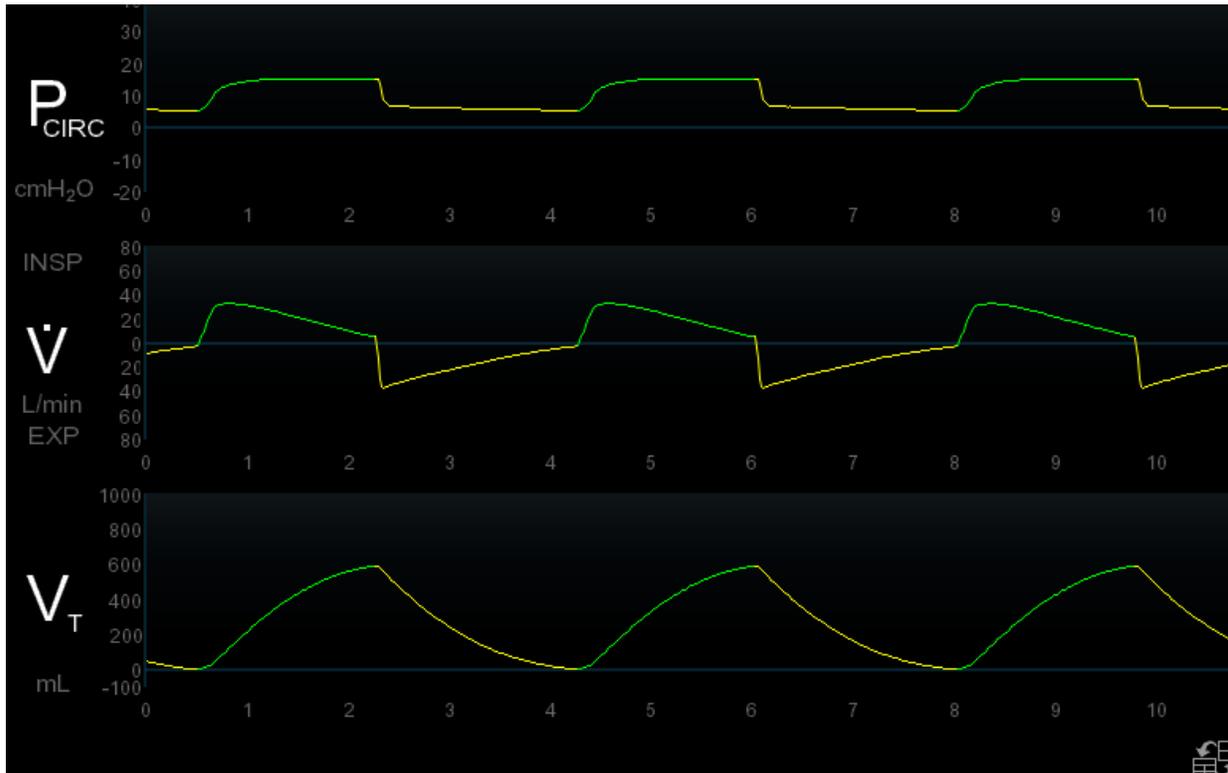


# Cas clinique 4



Quel mode ventilatoire ?

# Cas clinique 4



FiO<sub>2</sub>



Volume courant



Pression inspi



Temps inspi.



Fréq. resp.



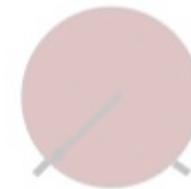
PEP



Trigger



Débit

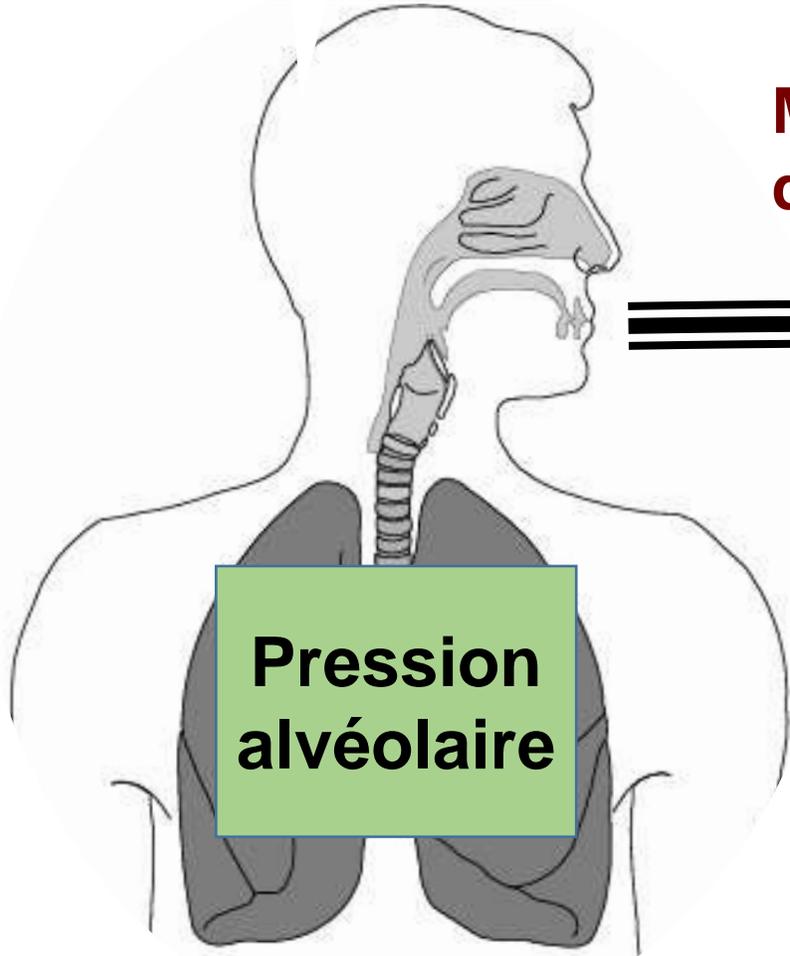


Pause inspi  
(% du Ti)

Quel(s) paramètre(s) n'aurez-vous jamais à régler avec ce mode ?

# Mode pression contrôlée

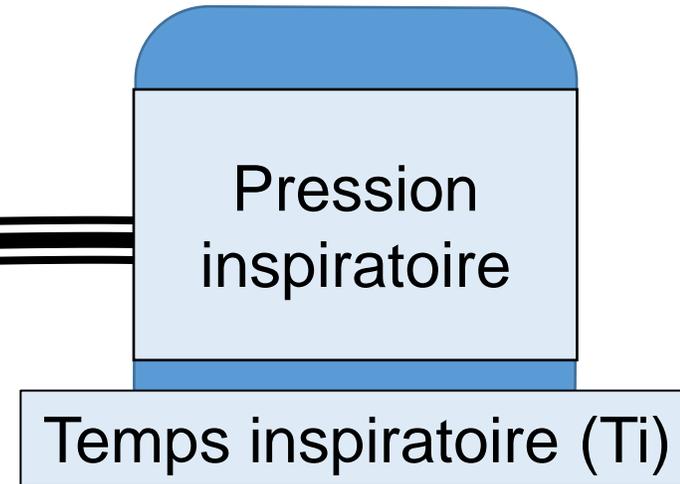
## Objectif



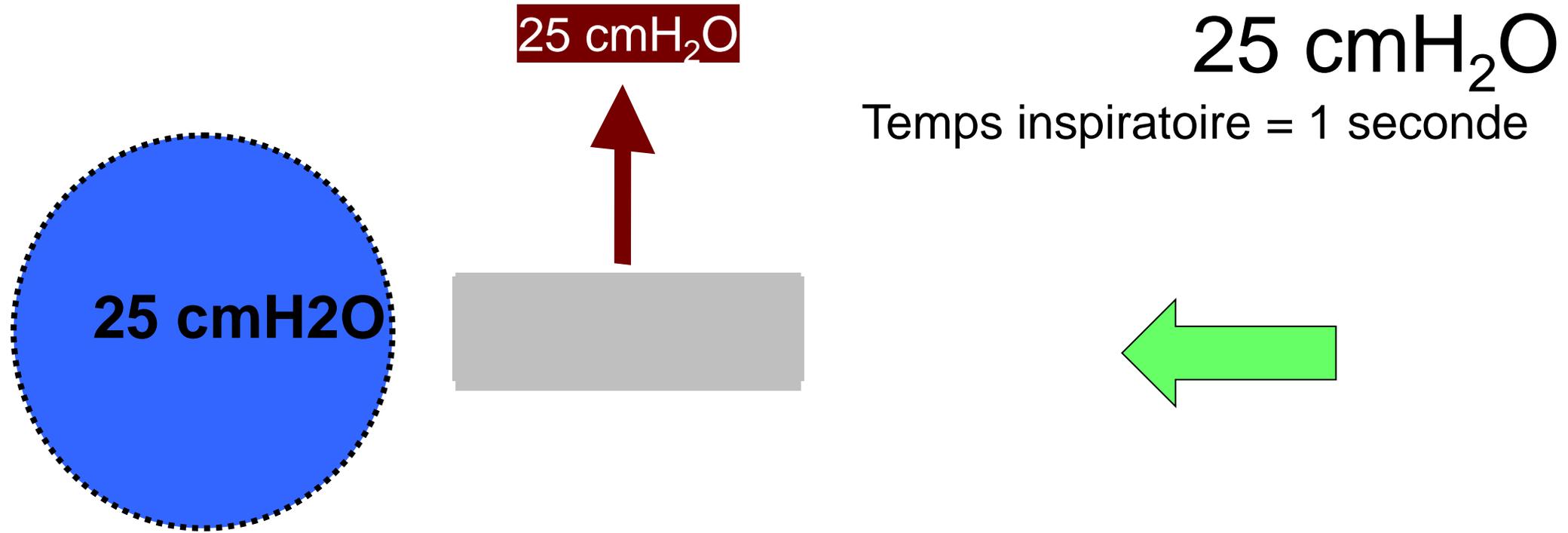
## Rôle du ventilateur

**Maintenir une pression constante dans le circuit pendant le  $T_i$**

## Réglages



# Mode pression contrôlée



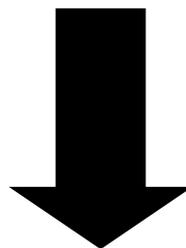
**Objectif = 25 cmH<sub>2</sub>O**

# Mode pression contrôlée

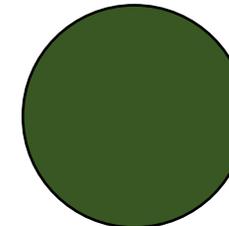
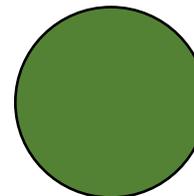
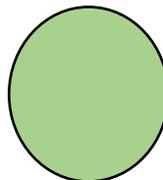
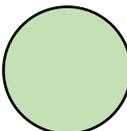
Ventilateur

25 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

Débit dans les  
voies aériennes



Débit nul



Pression alvéolaire

5 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

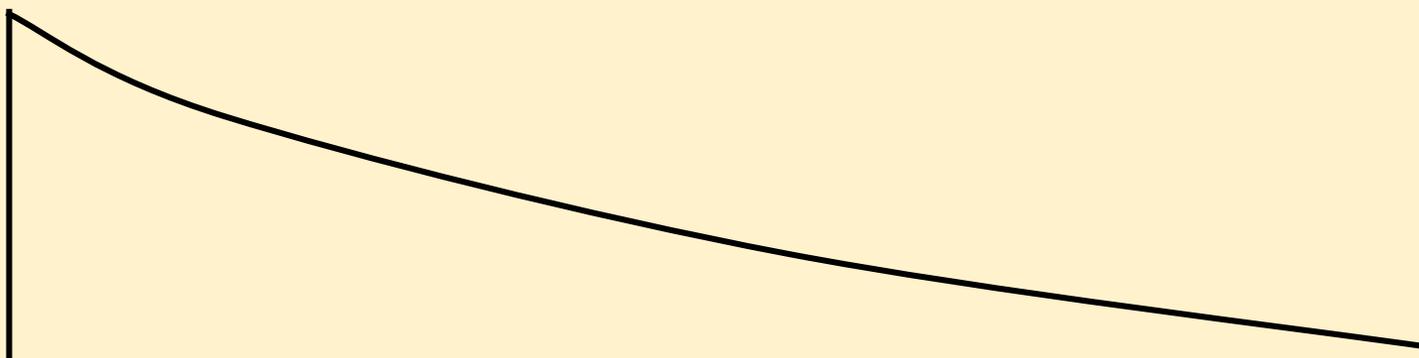
10 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

15 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

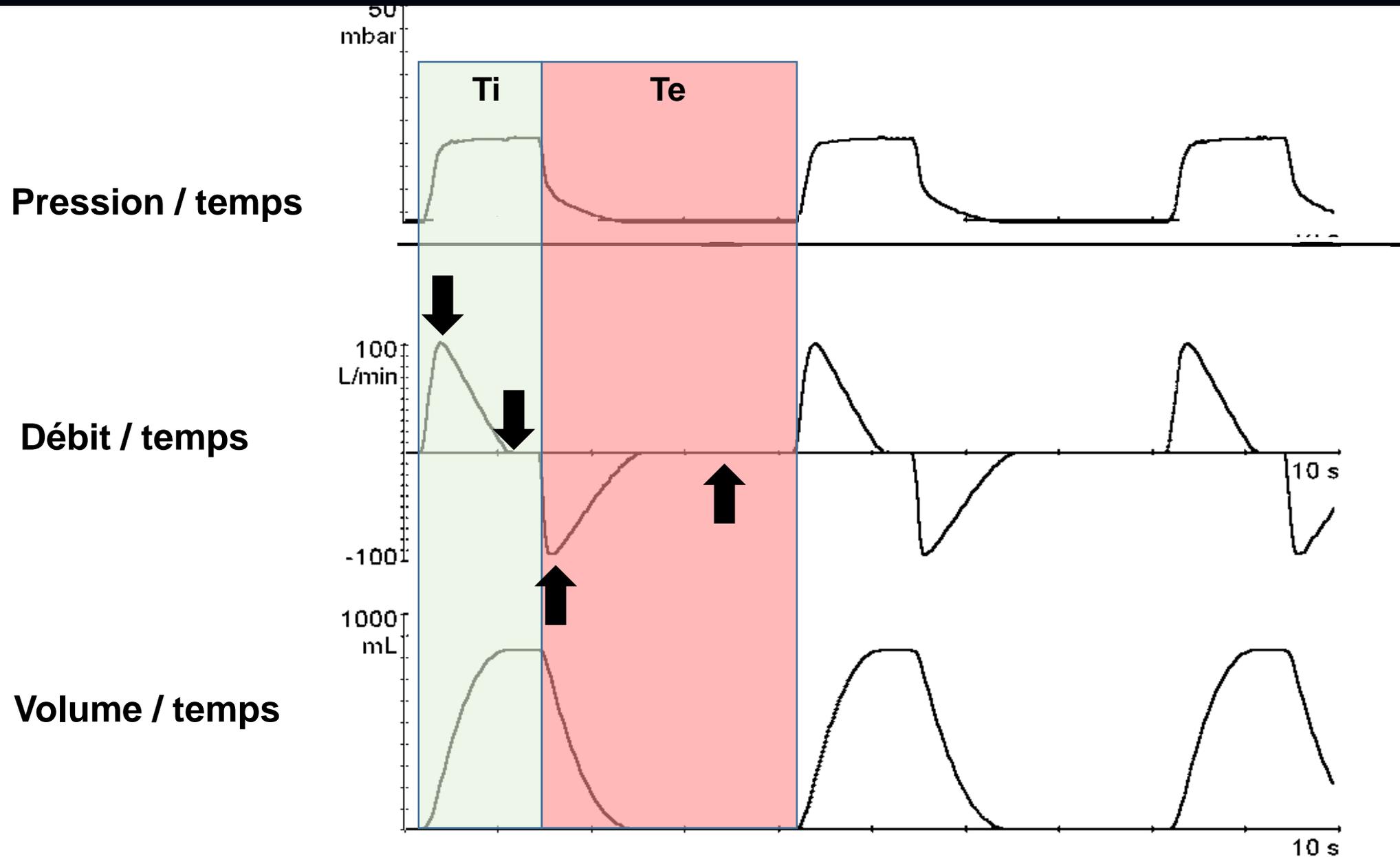
20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

25 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

Débit / temps



# Mode pression contrôlée



# Cas clinique 5



Que pourriez-vous proposer pour augmenter la ventilation alvéolaire ?

# Cas clinique 5



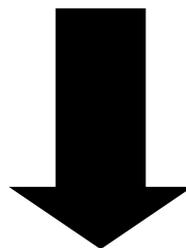
Que pourriez-vous proposer pour augmenter la ventilation alvéolaire ?

# Mode pression contrôlée

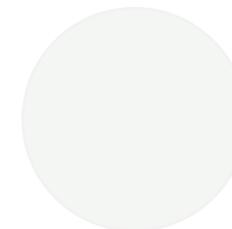
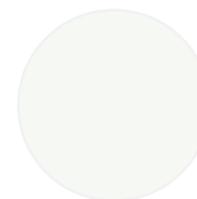
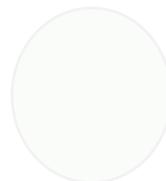
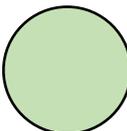
Ventilateur

25 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

Débit dans les  
voies aériennes



Débit nul



Pression alvéolaire

5 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

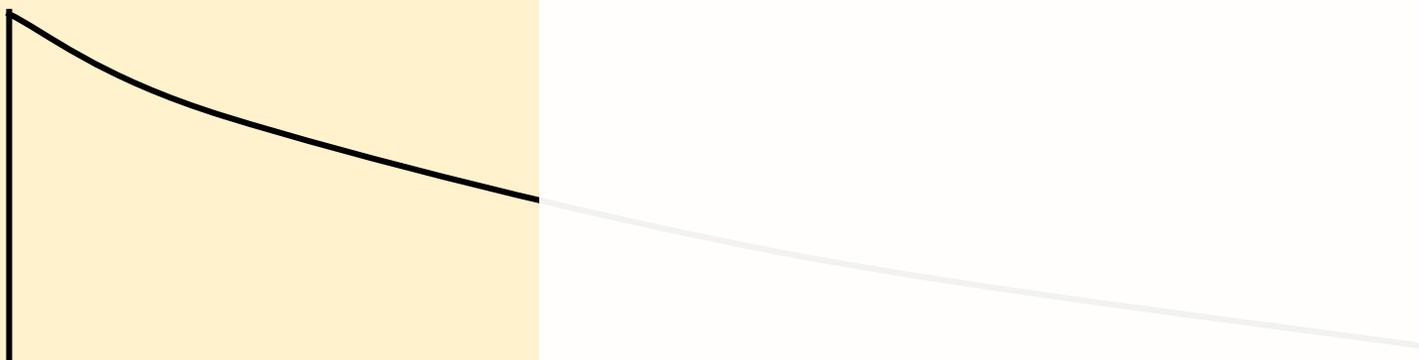
10 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

15 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

25 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

Débit / temps



# Cas clinique 6



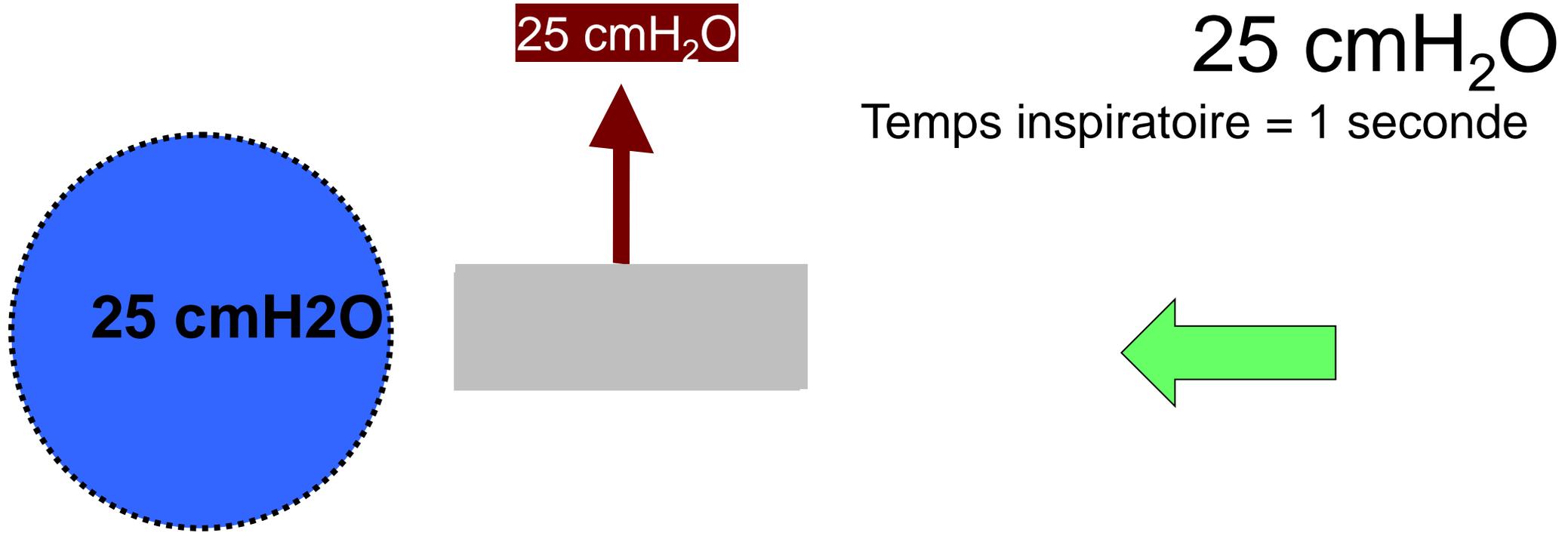
Que pensez-vous de la situation ?

# Cas clinique 6b



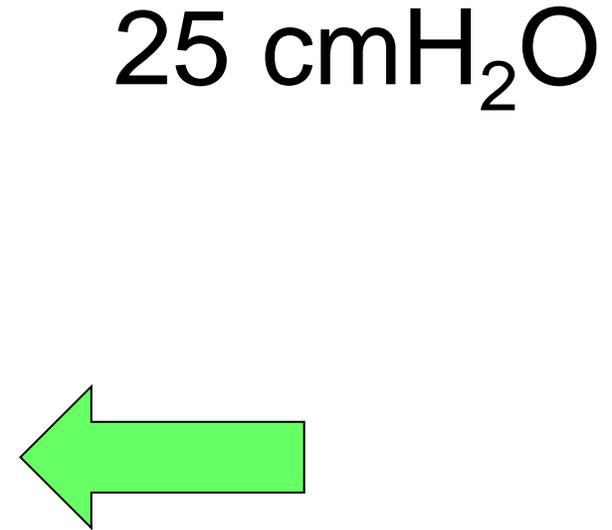
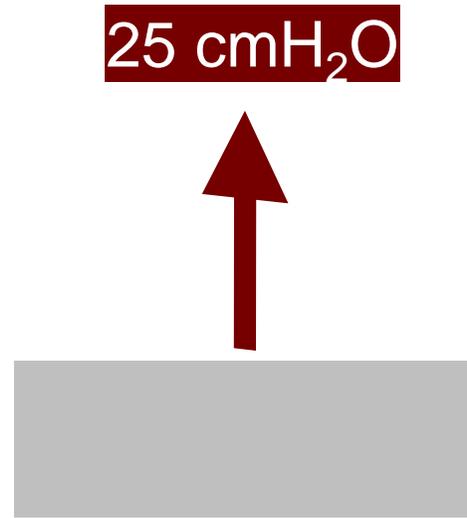
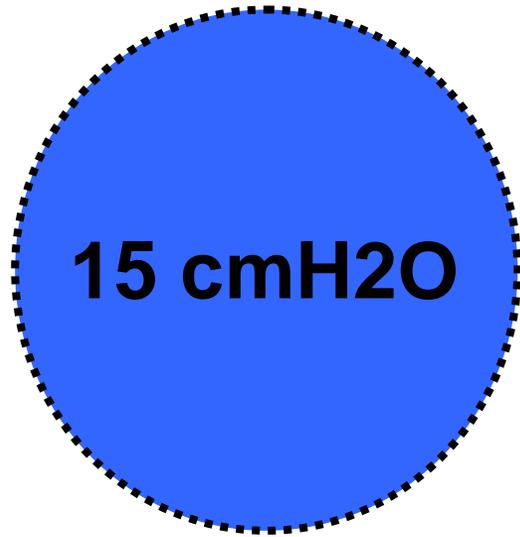
Quelle est la différence entre les 2 situations ?

# Mode pression contrôlée



**Objectif = 25 cmH<sub>2</sub>O**

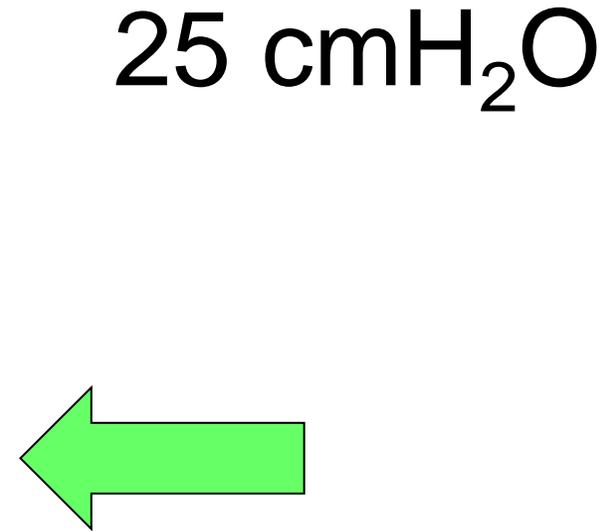
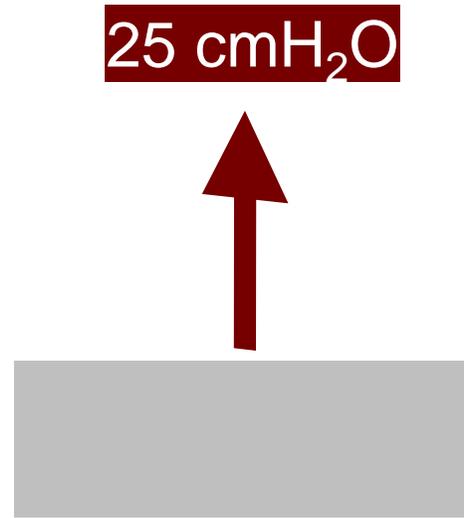
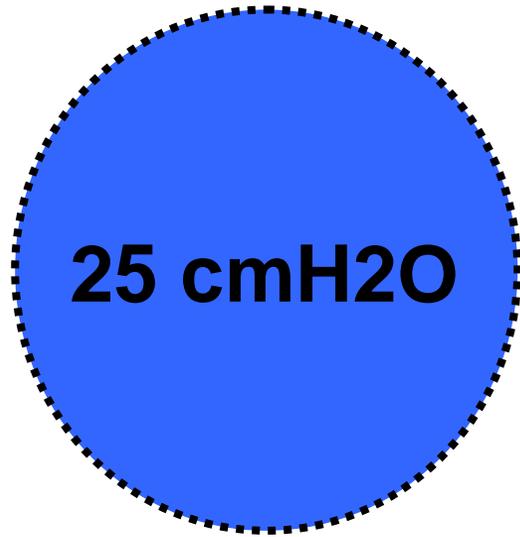
# Mode pression contrôlée : système obstructif



**Volume !**

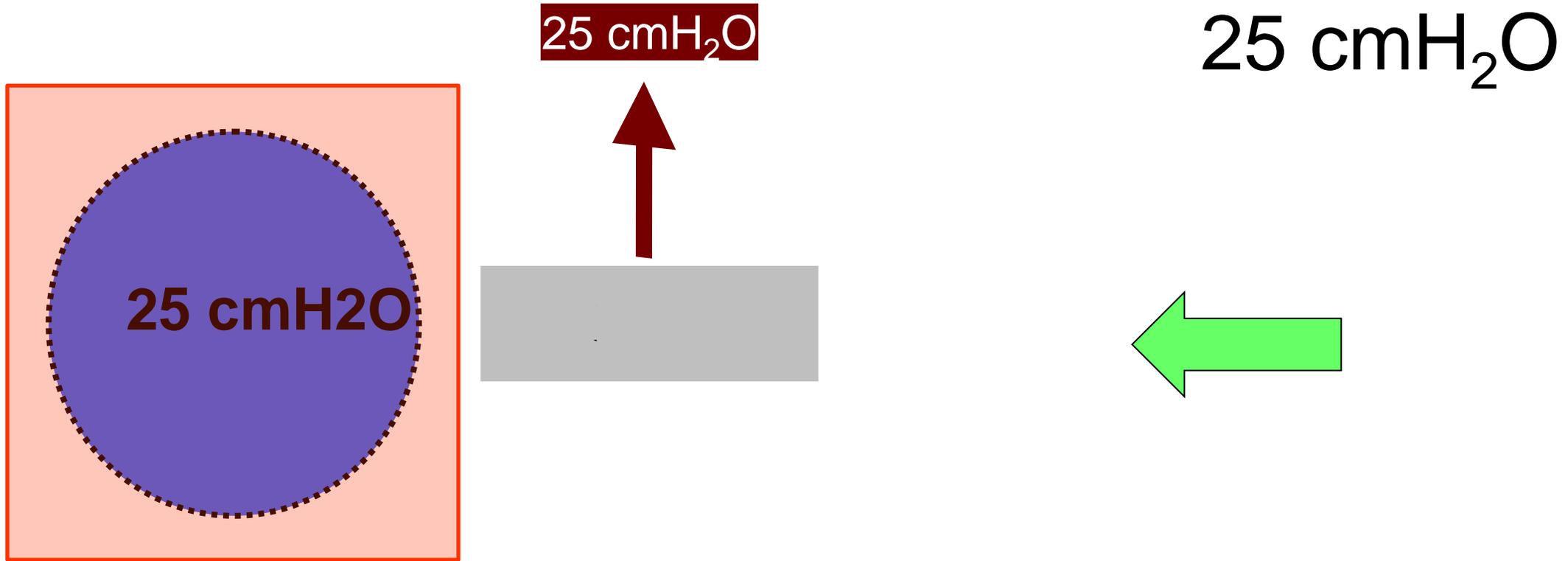
**Objectif = 25 cmH<sub>2</sub>O**  
Temps inspiratoire = 1 seconde

# Mode pression contrôlée : système obstructif



**Objectif = 25 cmH<sub>2</sub>O**  
Temps inspiratoire = 1 seconde => **2 secondes**

# Mode pression contrôlée : système restrictif

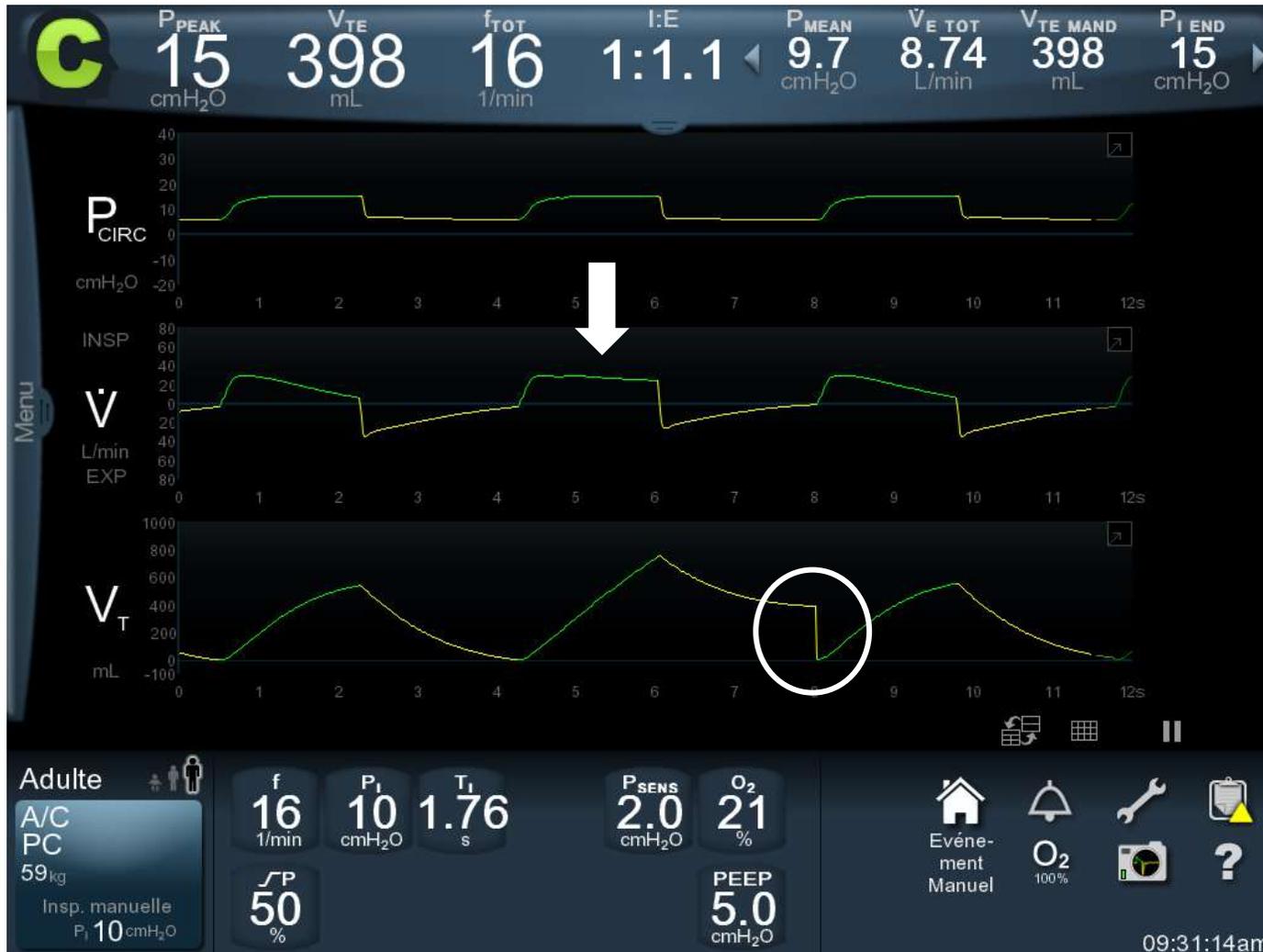


**Volume !**

**Objectif = 25 cmH<sub>2</sub>O**

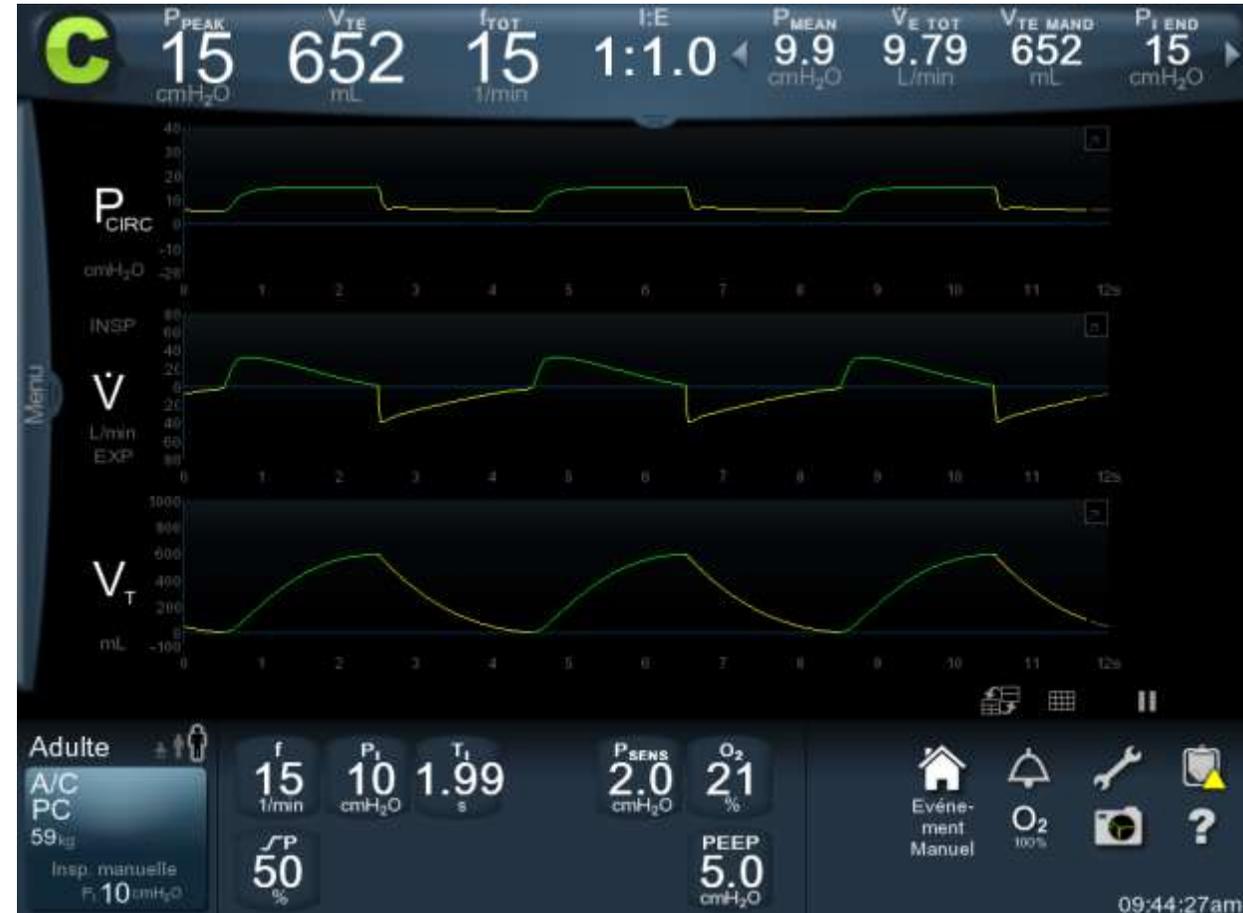
Temps inspiratoire = 1 seconde

# Cas clinique 7



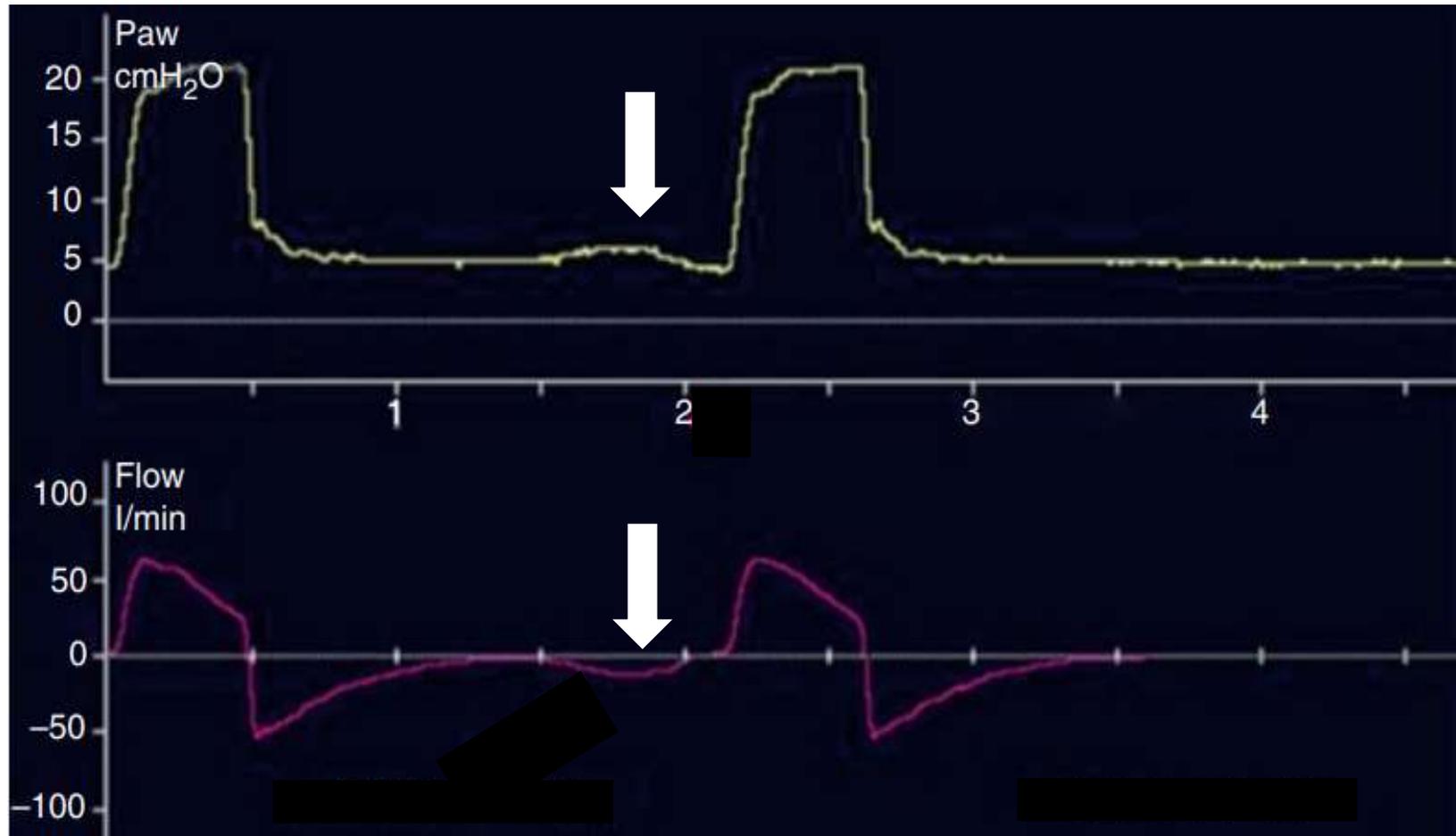
Que pensez-vous de la situation ?

# Cas clinique 8



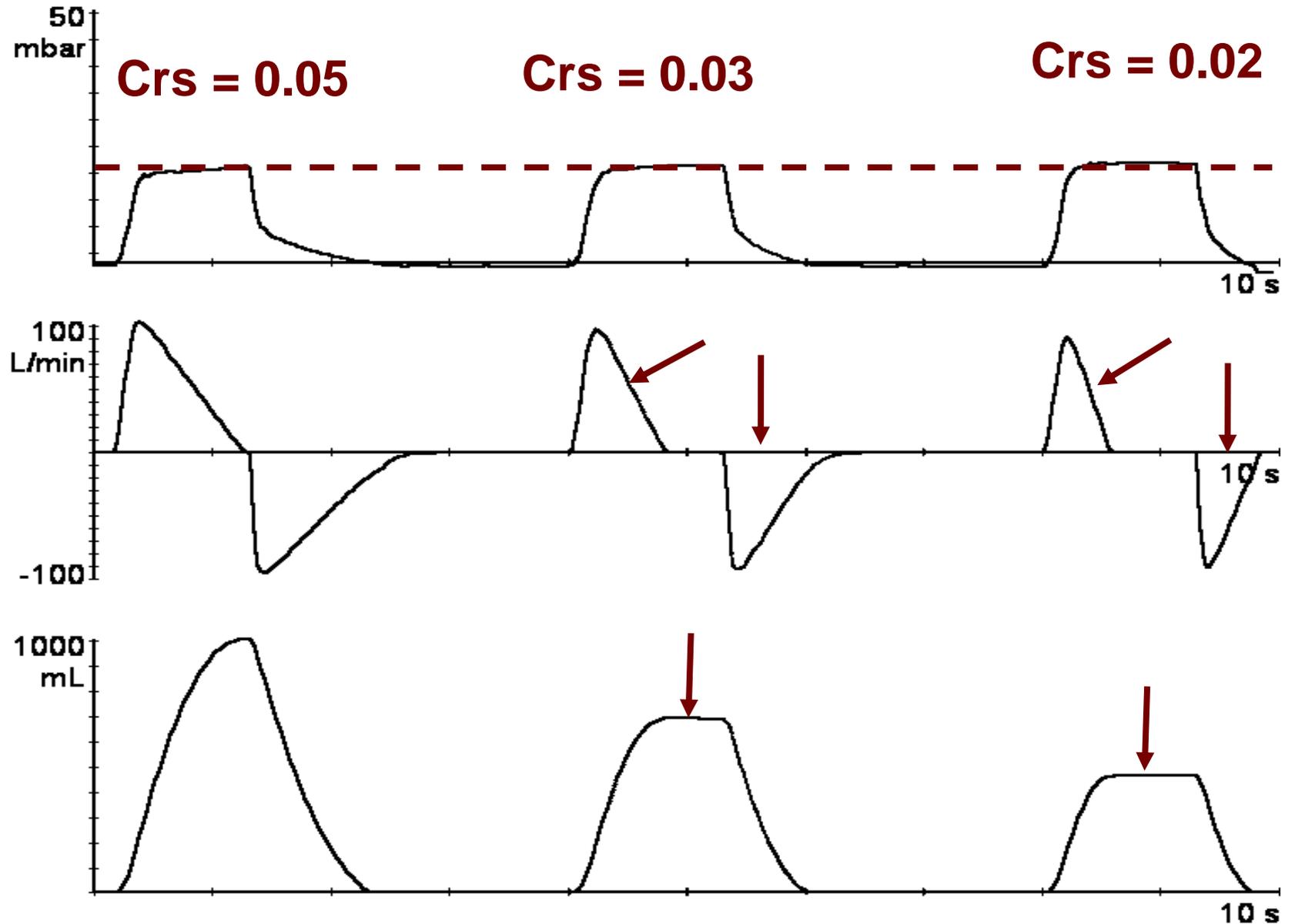
Peut-on calculer la compliance ?

# Cas clinique 8



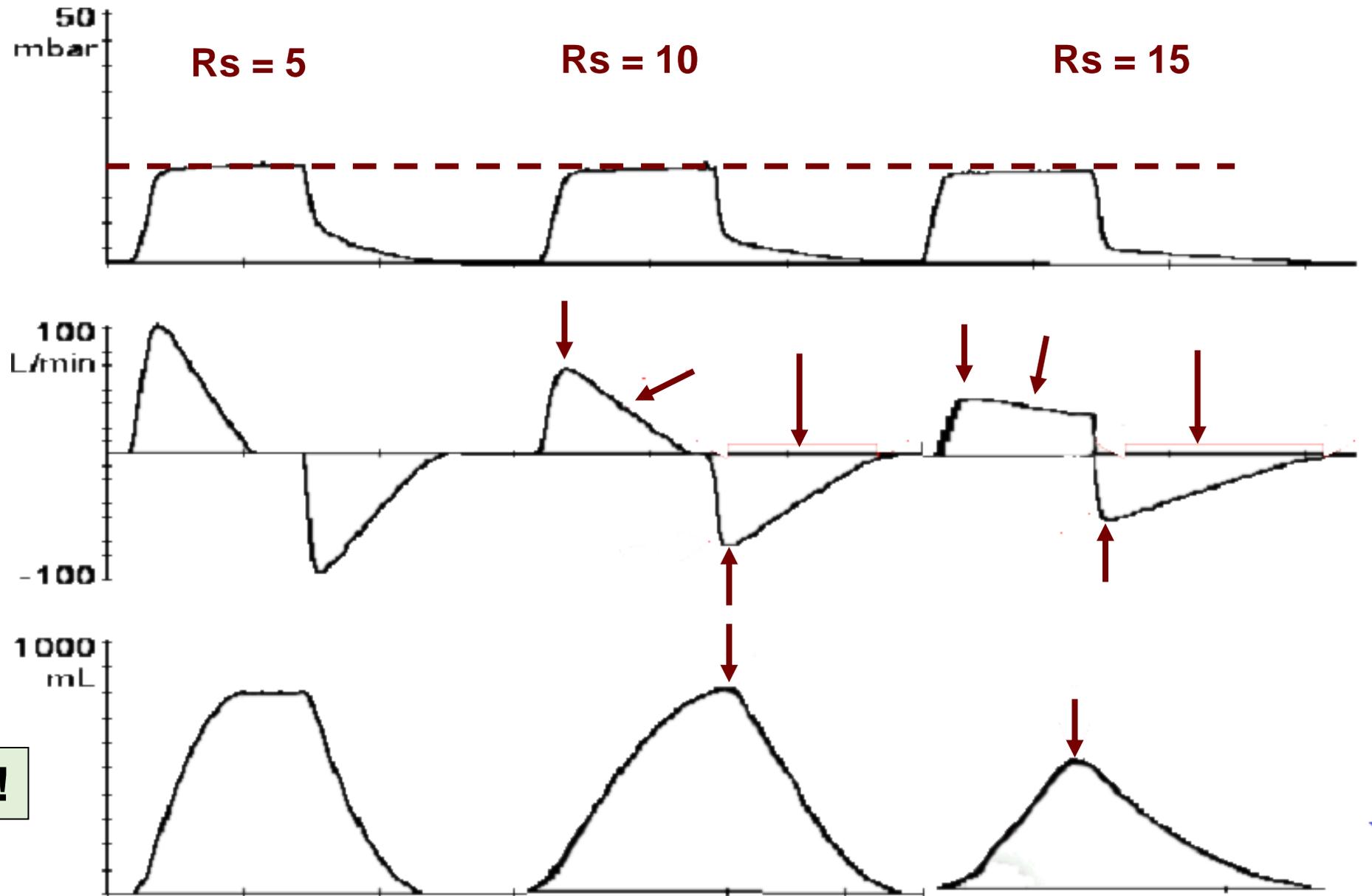
Que pensez-vous de la situation ?

# Diminution de la compliance



Alarme volume !!!

# Augmentation des résistances



Alarme volume !!!



# VS en aide inspiratoire + PEP

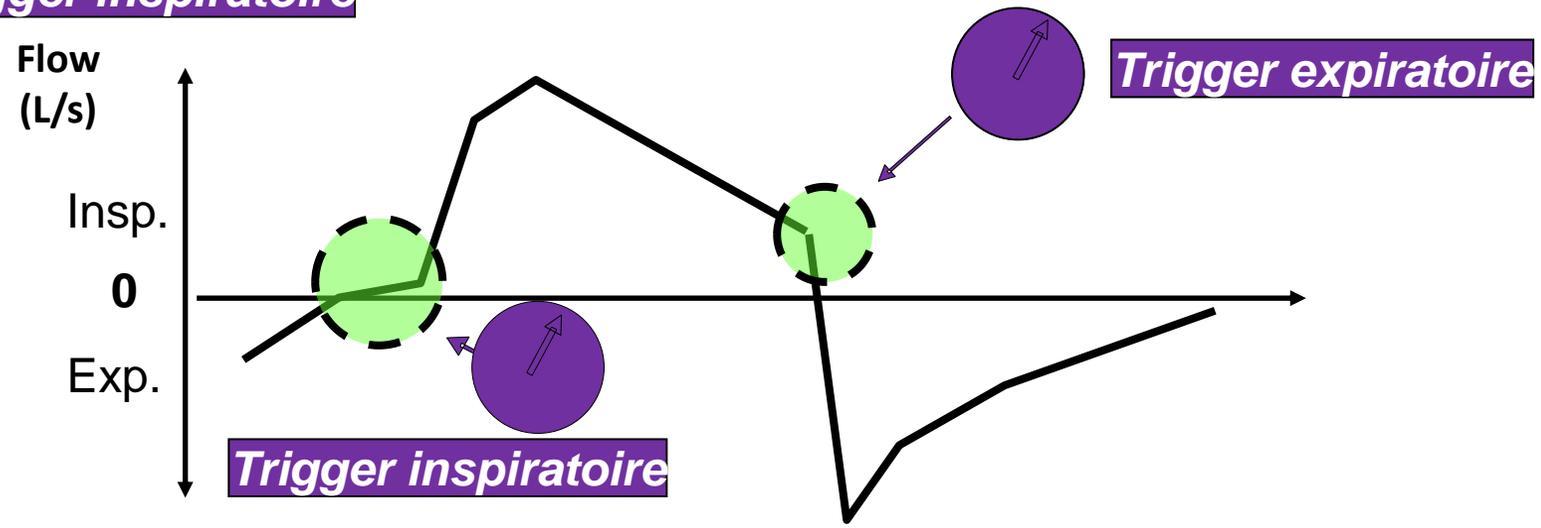
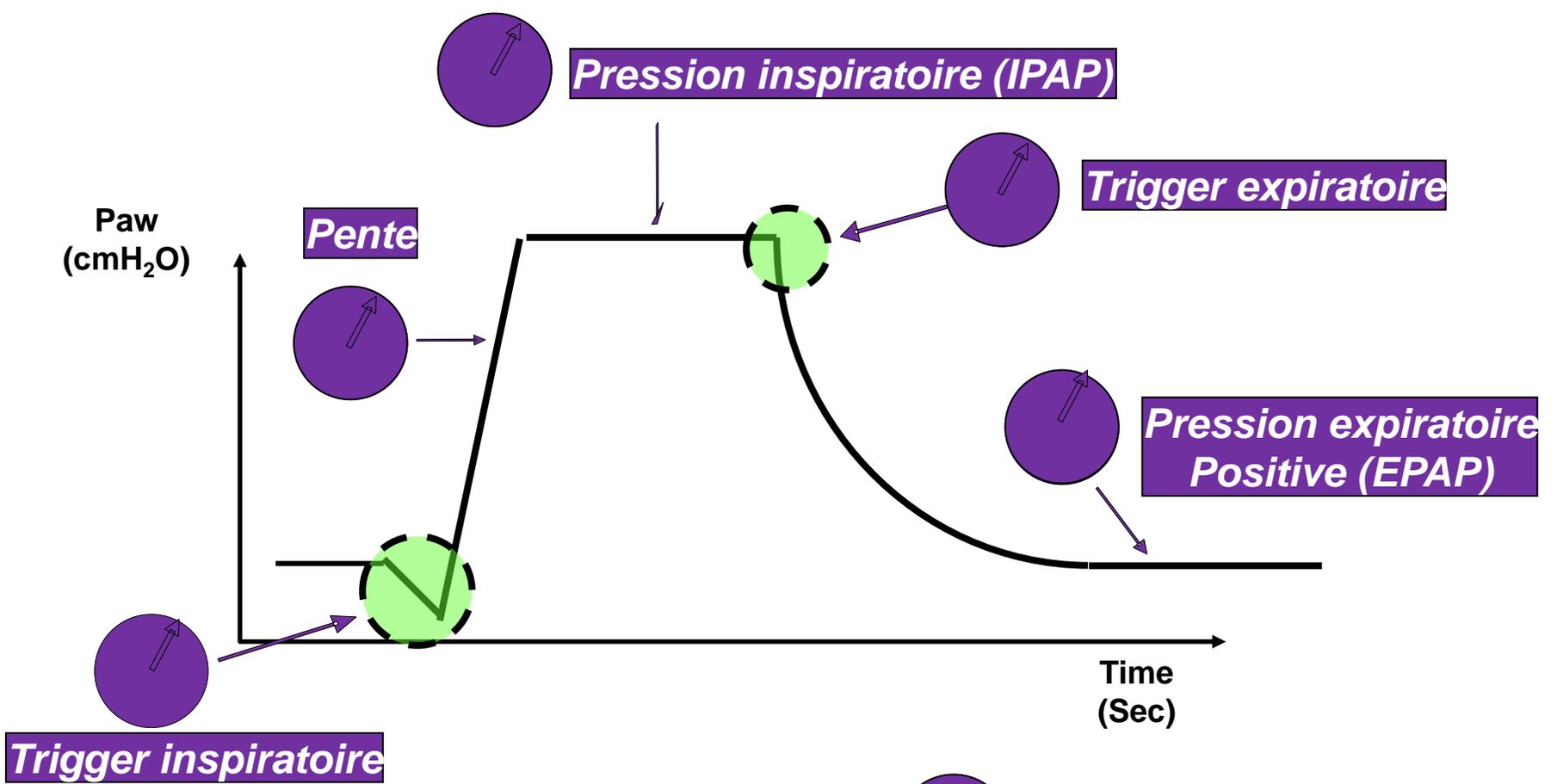
**Jean-Bernard Michotte PhD – Jean Roeseler PhD**

**[Jean-Bernard.michotte@hesav.ch](mailto:Jean-Bernard.michotte@hesav.ch)**

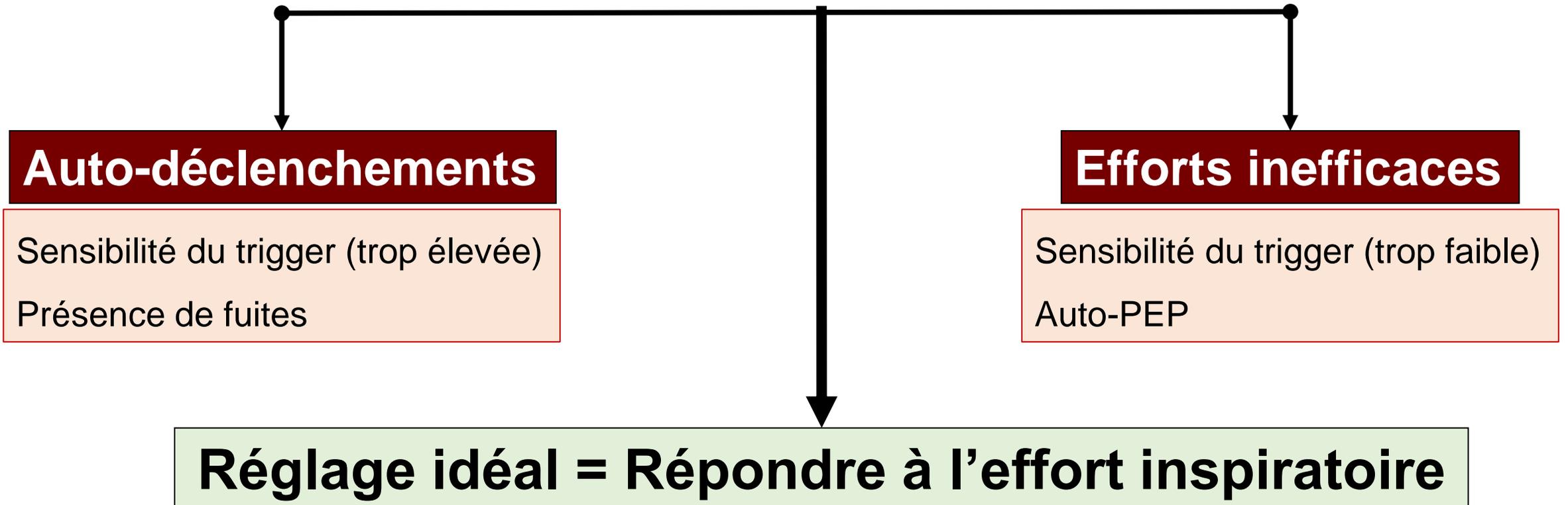
# Introduction

# Les réglages en VS-AI + PEP

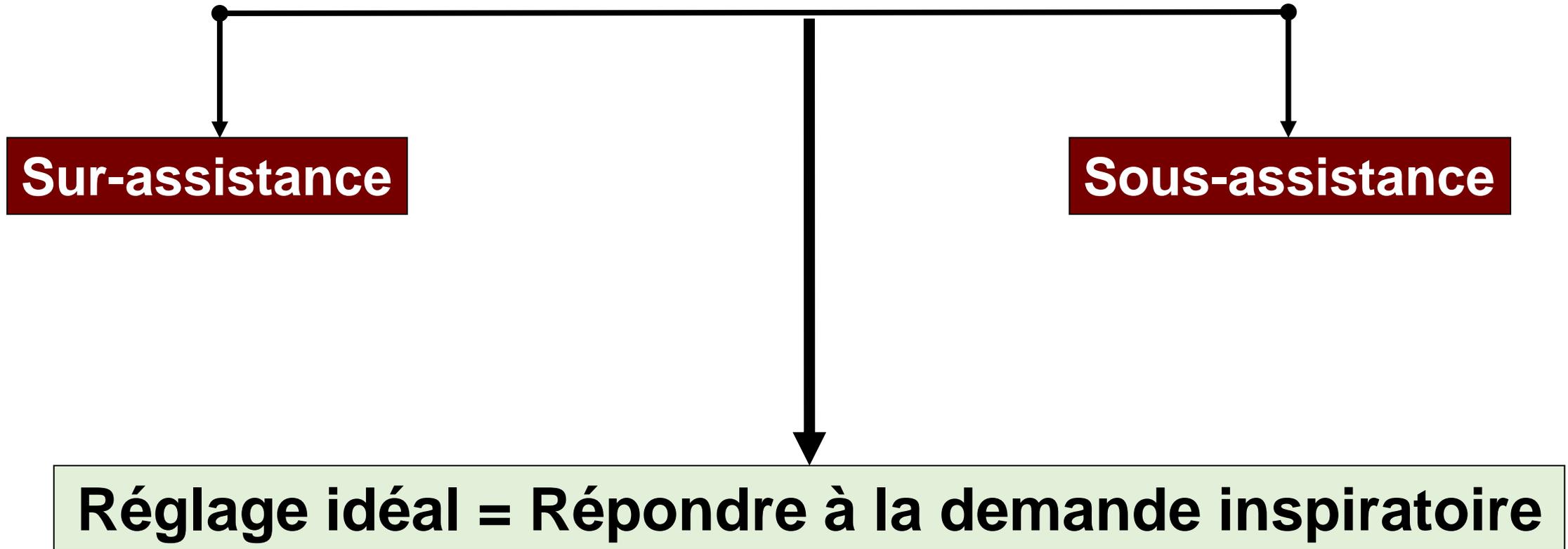




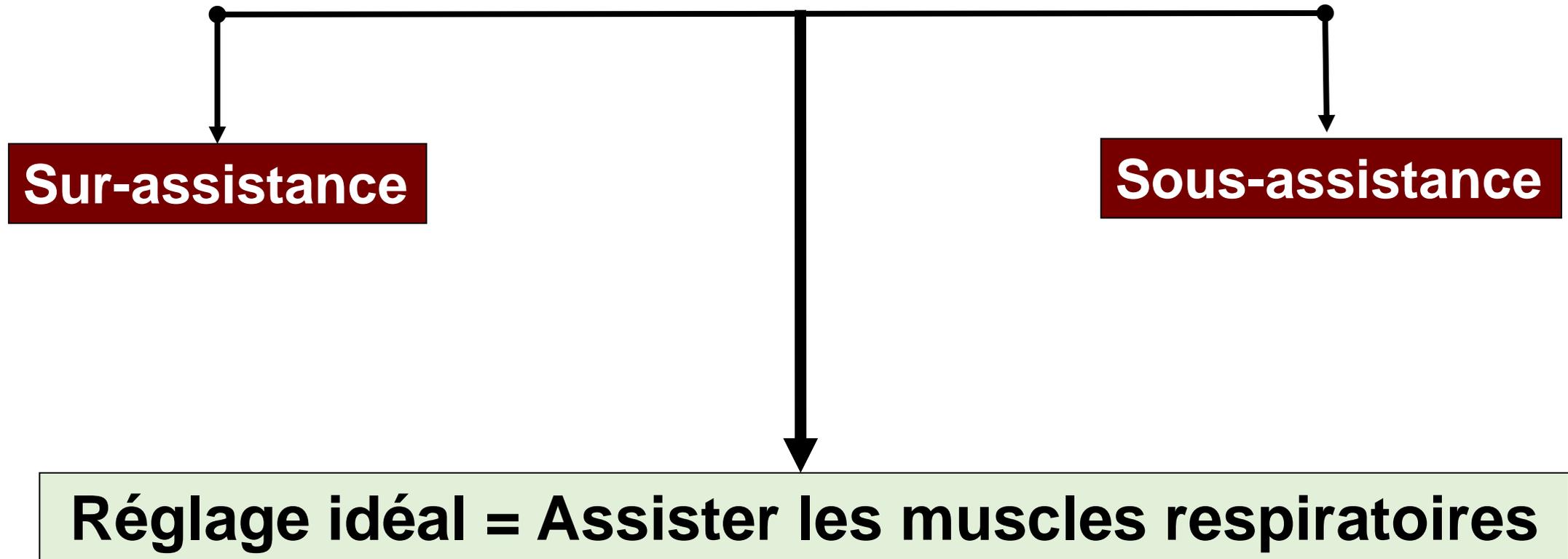
# Phase de déclenchement = Trigger inspiratoire



# Phase de pressurisation = Pente



# Phase d'assistance = Niveau de l'aide inspi. (AI)



# Phase de cyclage = Trigger expiratoire

```
graph TD; A[Phase de cyclage = Trigger expiratoire] --> B[ ]; B --> C[Cyclage prématuré du ventilateur]; B --> D[Cyclage tardif du ventilateur]; B --> E[Réglage idéal = Synchroniser cyclage avec fin effort inspi.];
```

**Cyclage prématuré du ventilateur**

**Cyclage tardif du ventilateur**

**Réglage idéal = Synchroniser cyclage avec fin effort inspi.**

# Phase expiratoire = Niveau de la PEP

```
graph TD; A[Phase expiratoire = Niveau de la PEP] --> B[Efforts non récompensés (BPCO) Dérecrutement alvéolaire]; A --> C[Surdistension alvéolaire]; A --> D[Réglage idéal = déclenchement optimal/recrutement alvéolaire];
```

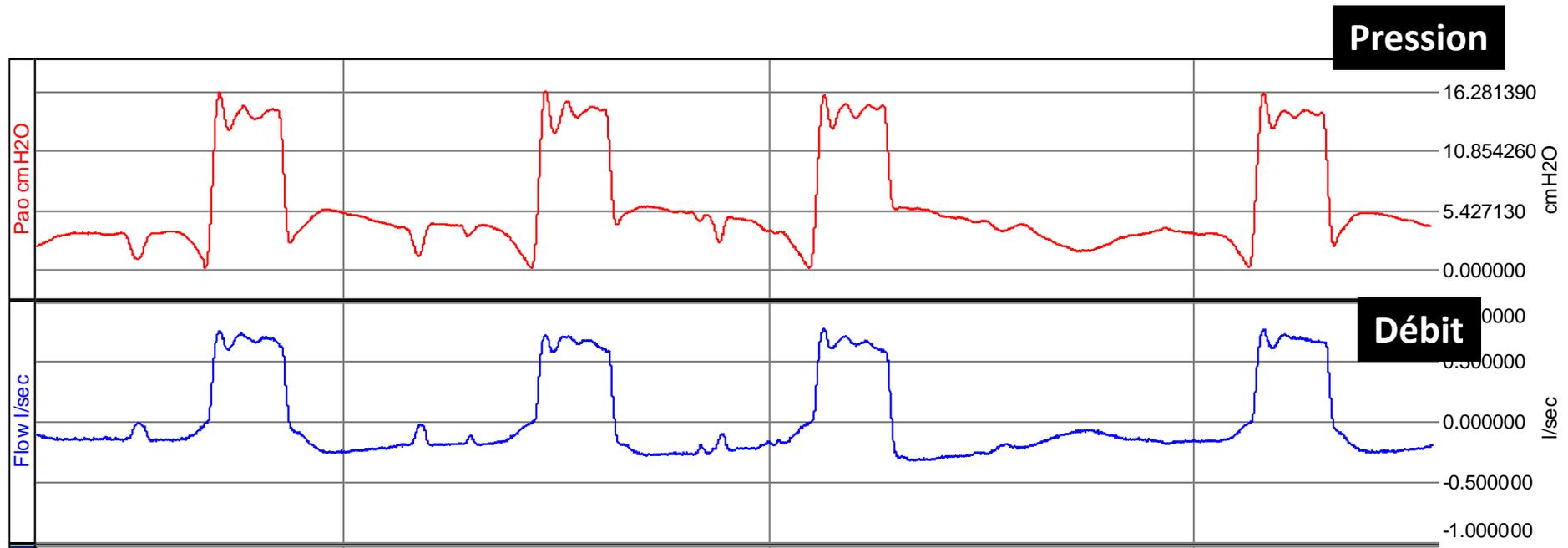
Efforts non récompensés  
(BPCO)  
Dérecrutement alvéolaire

Surdistension alvéolaire

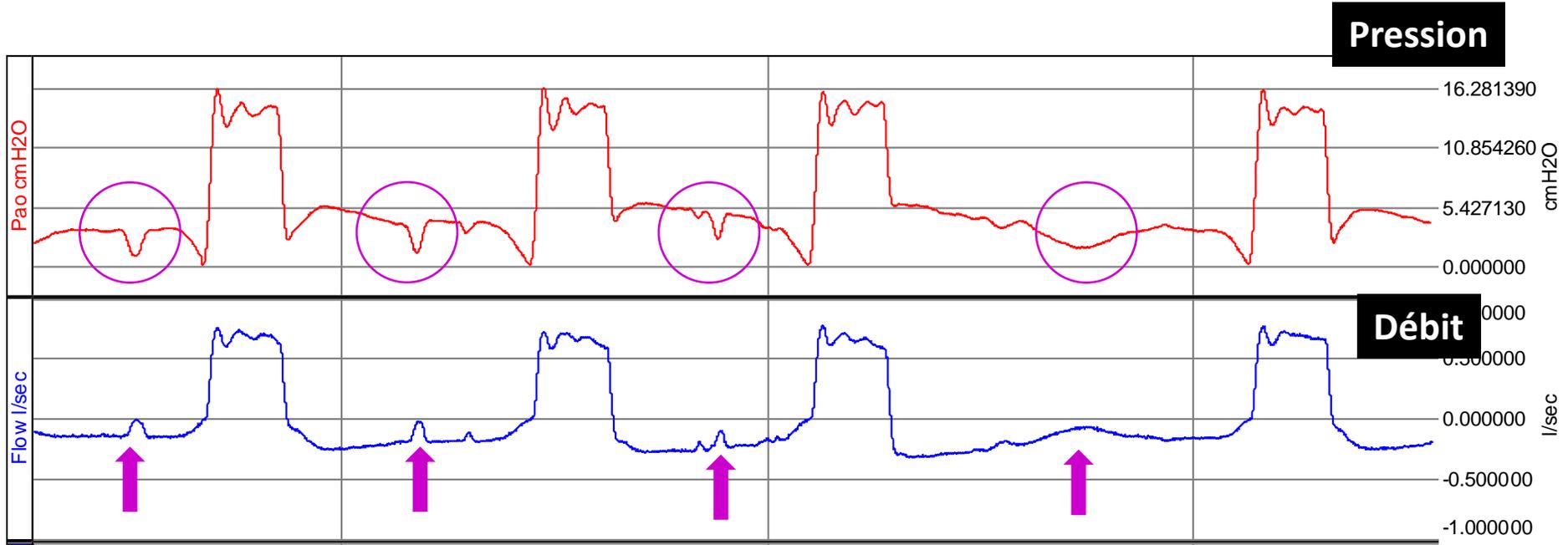
**Réglage idéal = déclenchement optimal/recrutement alvéolaire**

**Quelques cas...**

# Cas 1



# Cas 1





Aide inspiratoire/VS PEP

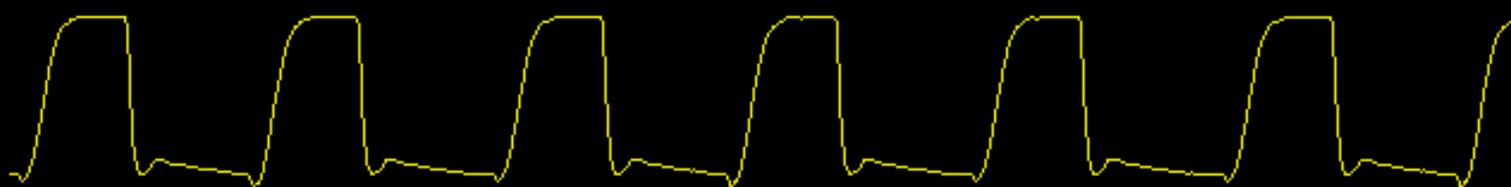
## Cas 2

Admettre patient

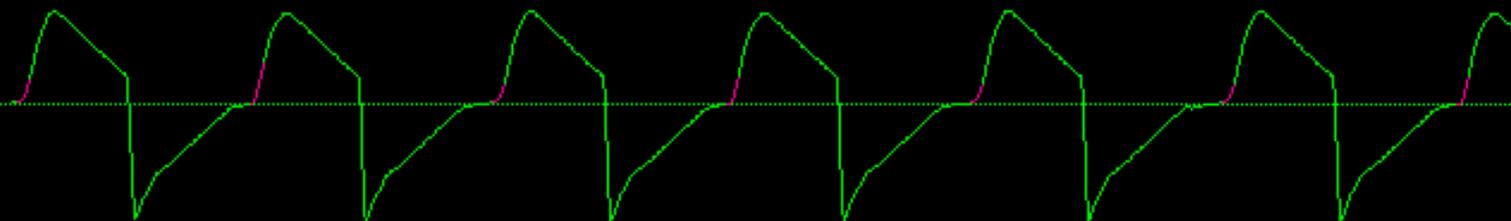
Nébuliseur

Etat

15/07 14:01

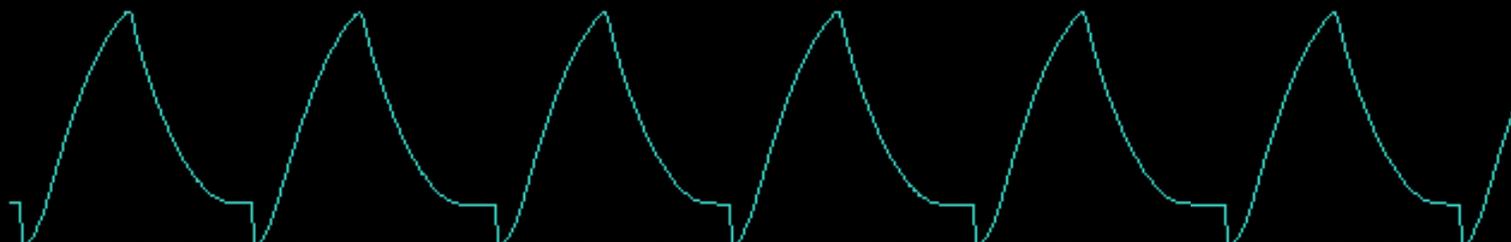
30 cmH<sub>2</sub>OPcrête (cmH<sub>2</sub>O) **20**Pmoyen. (cmH<sub>2</sub>O) **11**PEP (cmH<sub>2</sub>O) **5**F resp. (resp./min) **40**

90 l/min

O<sub>2</sub> (%) **20**V̇ f. exp. (l/min) **0**Ti/Ttot **0.45**VMi (l/min) **13.6**

-90

500 ml

VMe (l/min) **11.2**Vc insp. (ml) **344**Vc exp. (ml) **282**VMe spo<sub>2</sub> (l/min) **11.2**

Autres réglages

Conc. d'O<sub>2</sub>**21**

21

%

100

0

PEP

**5**cmH<sub>2</sub>O

50

Niv. Al sur PEP

**15**

0

cmH<sub>2</sub>O

120

Page suivante



Aide inspiratoire/VS PEP

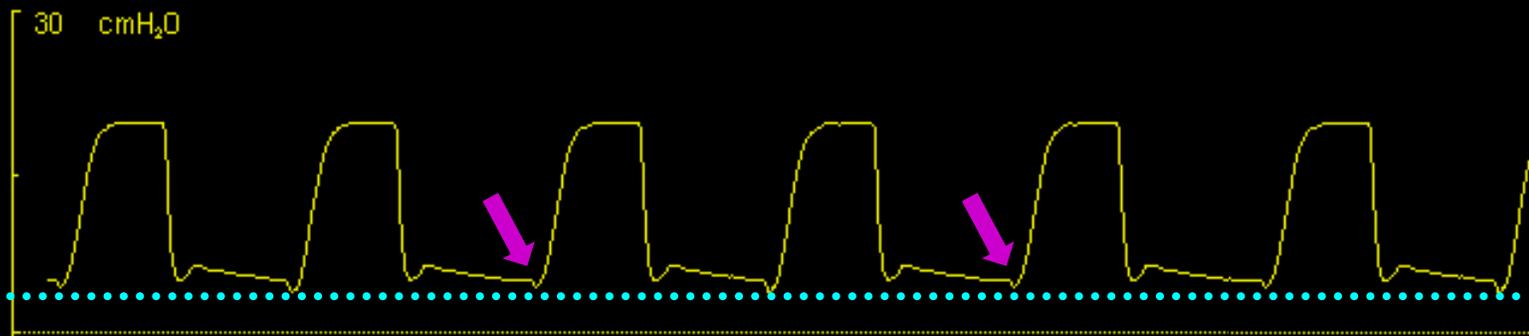
# Cas 2

Admettre patient

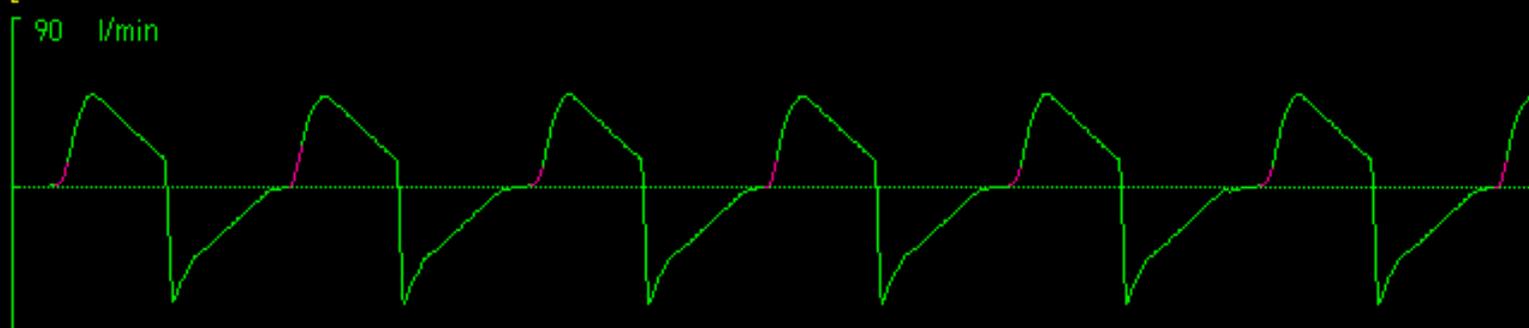
Nébuliseur

Etat

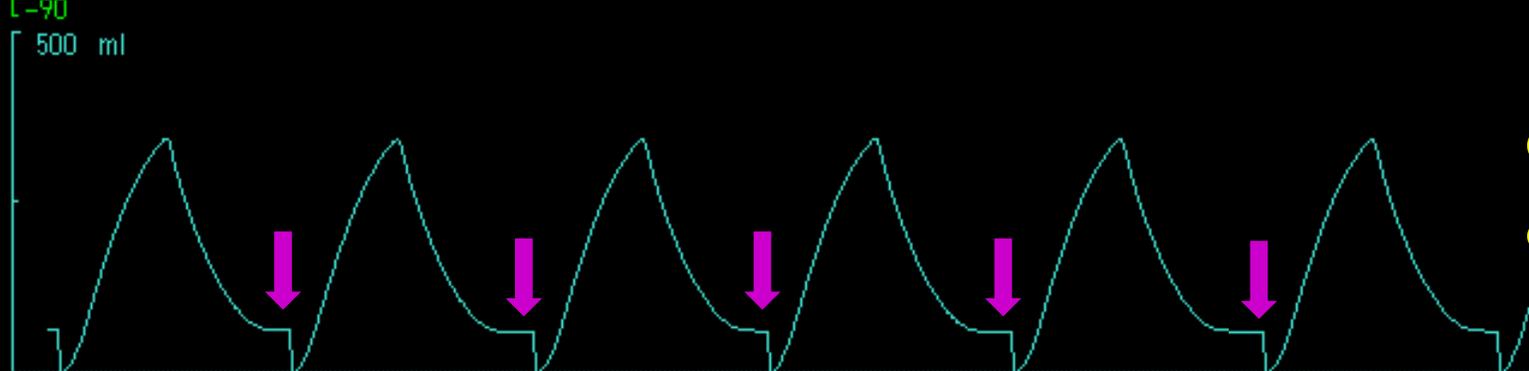
15/07 14:01



<b>Pcrête</b> (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	<b>20</b>
<b>Pmoyen.</b> (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	<b>11</b>
<b>PEP</b> (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	<b>5</b>
<b>F resp.</b> (resp./min)	<b>40</b>



<b>O<sub>2</sub></b> (%)	<b>20</b>
<b>Ṽ f. exp.</b> (l/min)	<b>0</b>
<b>Ti/Ttot</b>	<b>0.45</b>
<b>VMi</b> (l/min)	<b>13.6</b>



<b>Vc insp.</b> (ml)	<b>344</b>
<b>Vc exp.</b> (ml)	<b>282</b>
<b>VMe spo<sub>2</sub></b> (l/min)	<b>11.2</b>

Autres réglages

Conc. d'O<sub>2</sub>  
**21**

21 % 100 0

PEP  
**5**

cmH<sub>2</sub>O 50

Niv. AI sur PEP  
**15**

0 cmH<sub>2</sub>O 120

Page suivante



VNI, Aide inspiratoire

# Cas 4

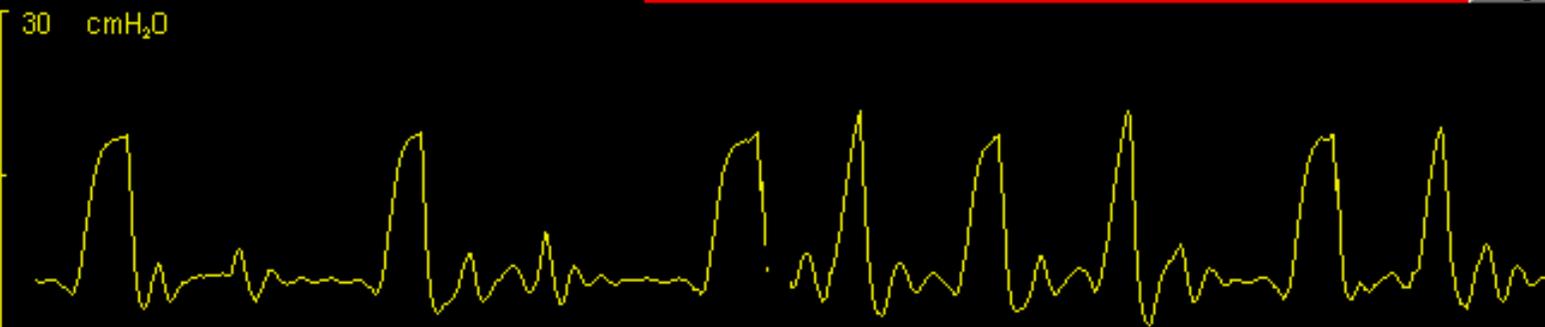
Admettre patient

Etat

**T** Pression des voies aériennes élevée



1:20



Pcrête (cmH<sub>2</sub>O)  
**19** 20

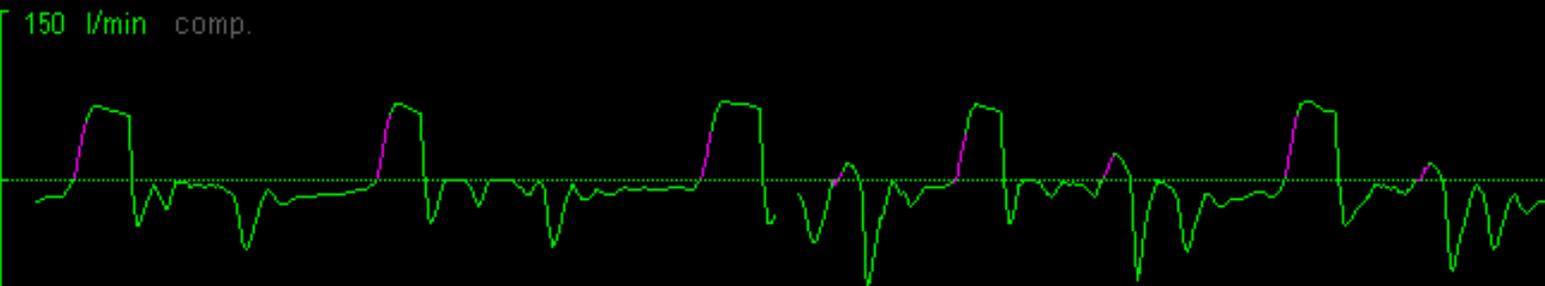
PEP (cmH<sub>2</sub>O) **5**

F resp. (resp./min) **48** 30  
5

FR spont (resp./min) **48**

O<sub>2</sub> (%) **45** 50  
40

Ti/Ttot **0,15**

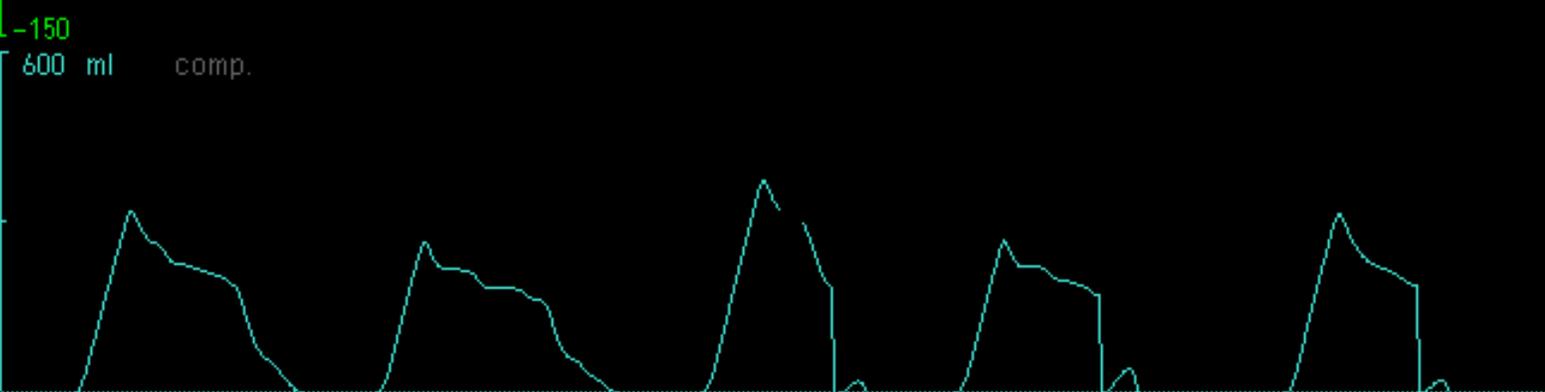


VMe (l/min) **14,9** 40,0  
5,0

Vc insp. (ml) **266**

Vc exp. (ml) **340**

Fuite (%) **9**



Autres réglages

Conc. d'O<sub>2</sub>

**45**

21 % 100 2

PEP

**5**

cmH<sub>2</sub>O 20

Niv. Al sur PEP

**14**

cmH<sub>2</sub>O 30

Autres valeurs



VNI, Aide inspiratoire

# Cas 4

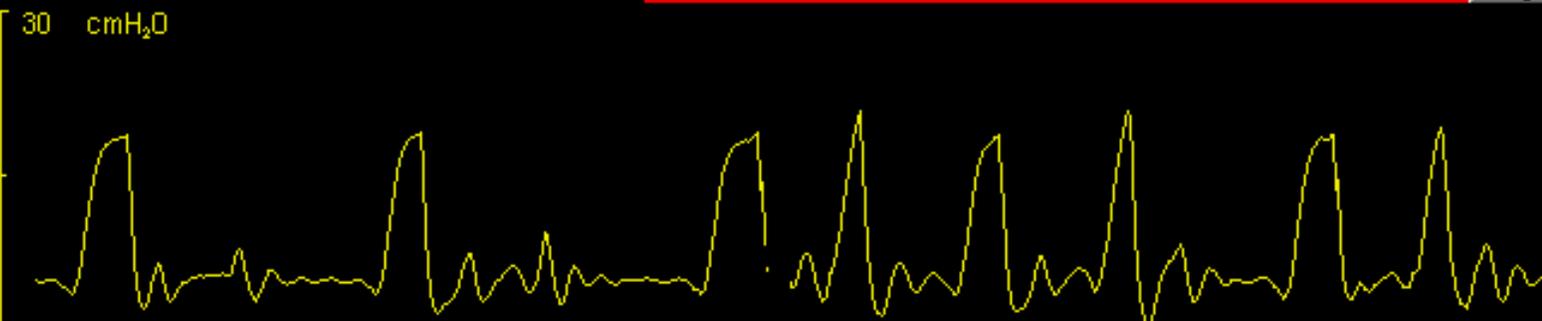
Admettre patient

Etat

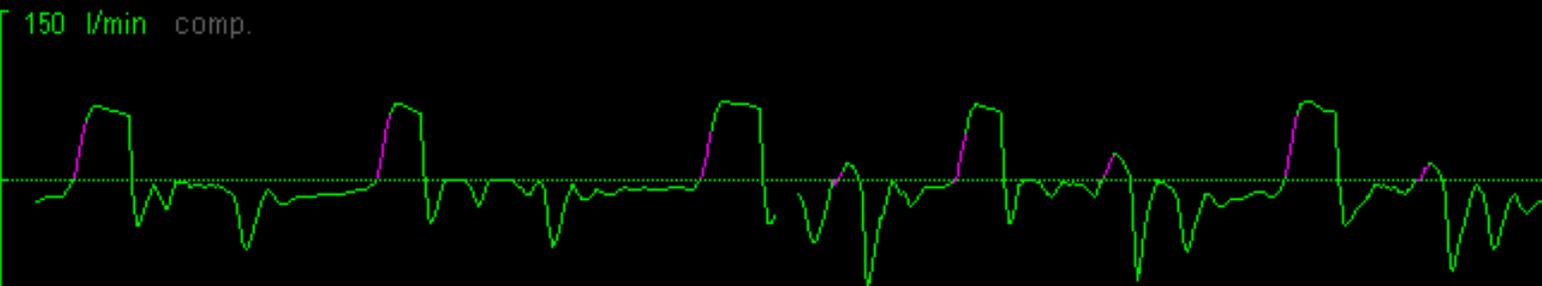
**Pression des voies aériennes élevée**



1:20



Pcrête (cmH<sub>2</sub>O)  
**19** 20



PEP (cmH<sub>2</sub>O) **5**

F resp. (resp./min)  
**48** 30  
5



FR spont (resp./min) **48**

O<sub>2</sub> (%) **45** 50  
40

Ti/Ttot **0,15**

Alarme pression pression haute  
*Paw = Niveau d'AI + niveau de PEP*

VMe (l/min)  
**14,9** 40,0  
5,0

Vc insp. (ml) **266**

Vc exp. (ml) **340**

Fuite (%) **9**

Autres réglages

Conc. d'O<sub>2</sub> **45** 21 % 100 2

PEP **5** cmH<sub>2</sub>O 20

Niv. AI sur PEP **14** cmH<sub>2</sub>O 30

Autres valeurs



Aide inspiratoire/VS PEP

# Cas 5

Admettre patient

Nébuliseur

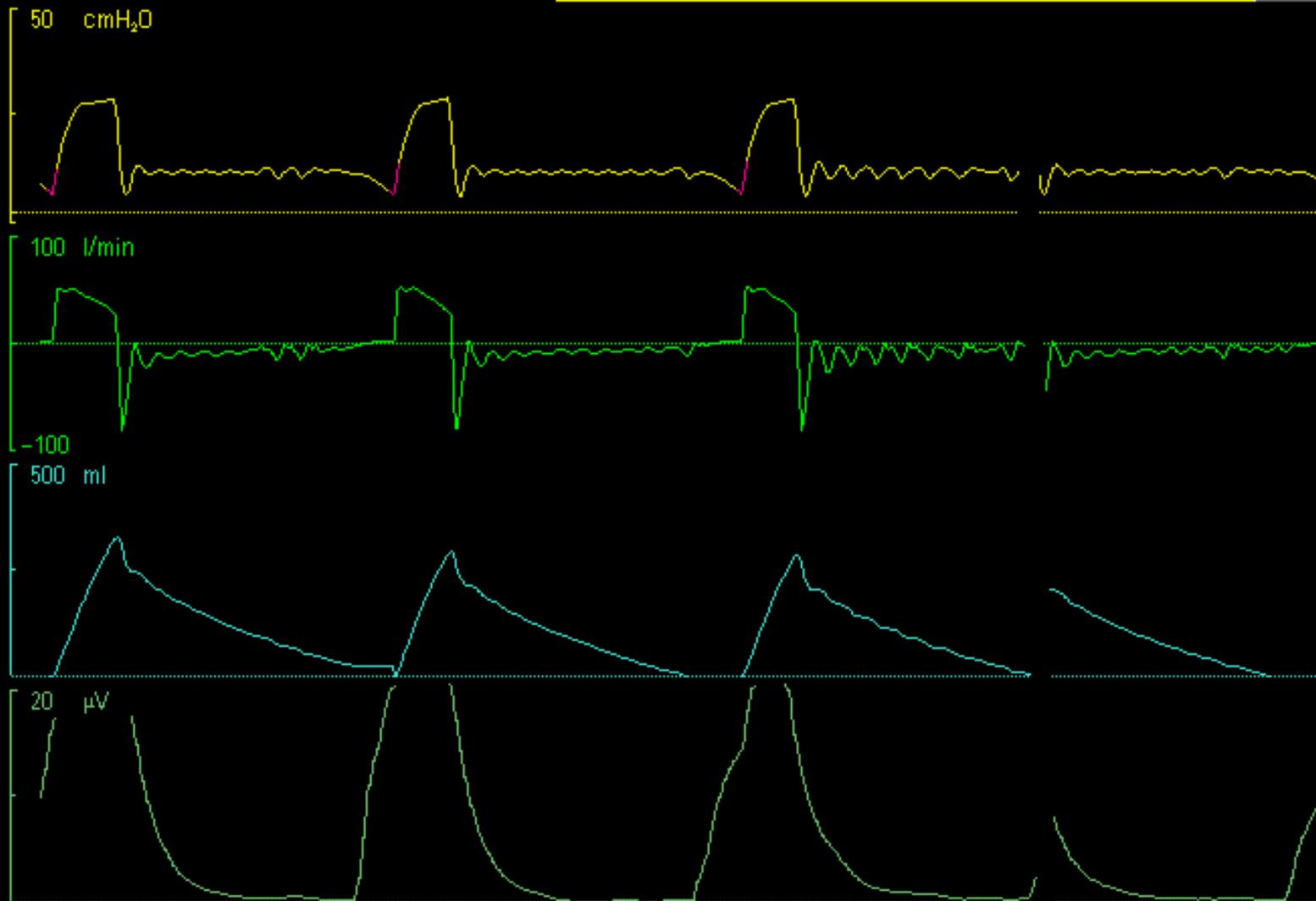
Etat

Vérifier charge des batteries

Volume minute expiré: Bas



25/03 12:07



Pcrête (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	<b>29</b>	40
Pmoyen. (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	<b>12</b>	
PEP (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	<b>7</b>	
F resp. (resp./min)	<b>23</b>	30
O <sub>2</sub> (%)	<b>36</b>	5
Ti/Ttot	<b>0.17</b>	
VMe (l/min)	<b>7.0</b>	40.0
Vc insp. (ml)	<b>283</b>	5.0
Vc exp. (ml)	<b>299</b>	
Edi max (µV)	<b>32</b>	
Edi min (µV)	<b>0.0</b>	

Autres réglages

Conc. d'O<sub>2</sub> **35** %

PEP **10** cmH<sub>2</sub>O

Niv. Al sur PEP **18** cmH<sub>2</sub>O

Autres valeurs



Aide inspiratoire/VS PEP

# Cas 5

Admettre patient

Nébuliseur

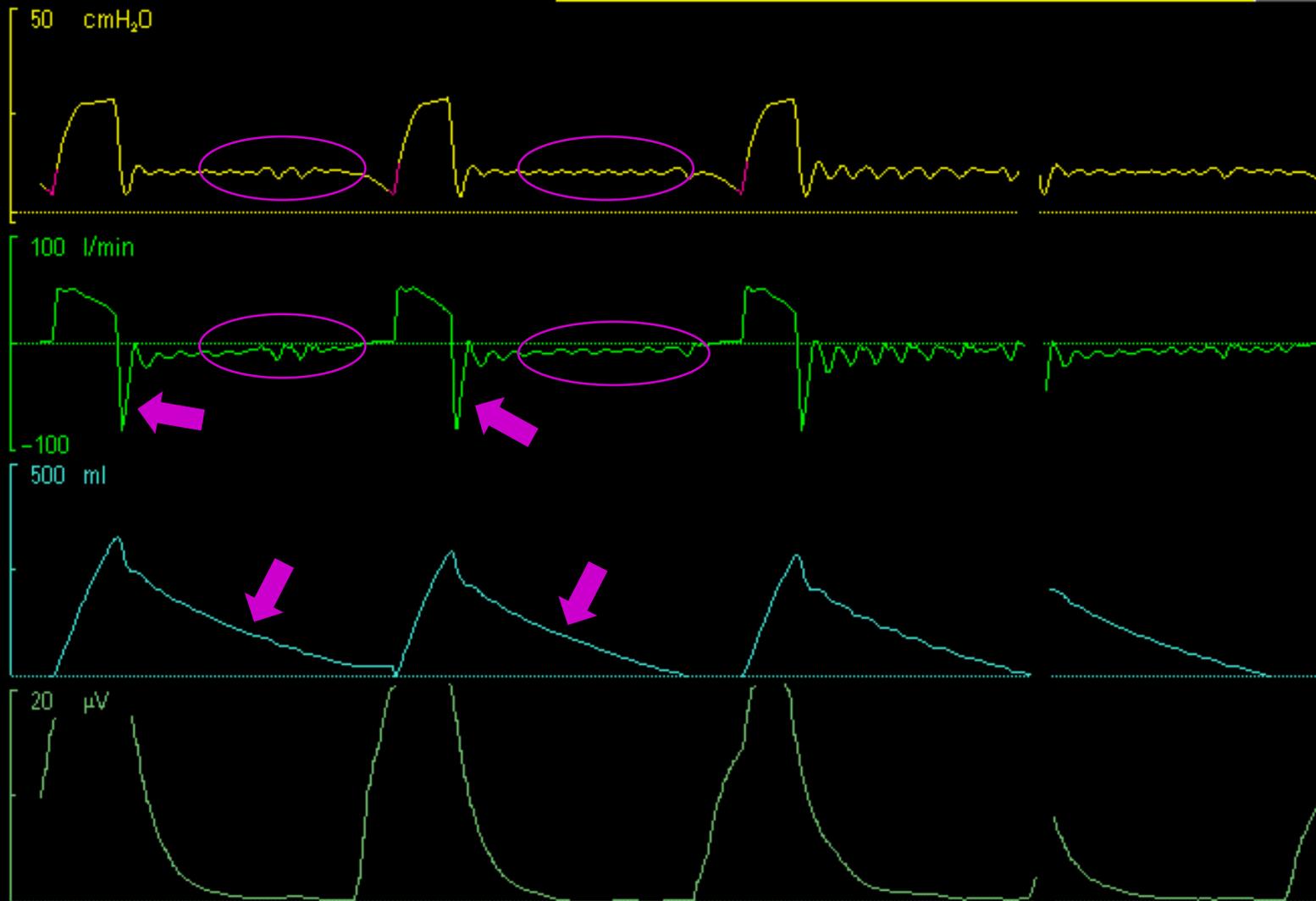
Etat

Vérifier charge des batteries

Volume minute expiré: Bas



25/03 12:07



Pcrête (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	40
<b>29</b>	
Pmoyen. (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	12
PEP (cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	7
F resp. (resp./min)	30
<b>23</b>	5
O <sub>2</sub> (%)	36
Ti/Ttot	0.17
VMe (l/min)	40.0
<b>7.0</b>	5.0
Vc insp. (ml)	283
Vc exp. (ml)	299
Edi max (μV)	32
Edi min (μV)	0.0

Autres réglages

Conc. d'O<sub>2</sub>

**35**

21 % 100 0 50

PEP

**10**

cmH<sub>2</sub>O 50

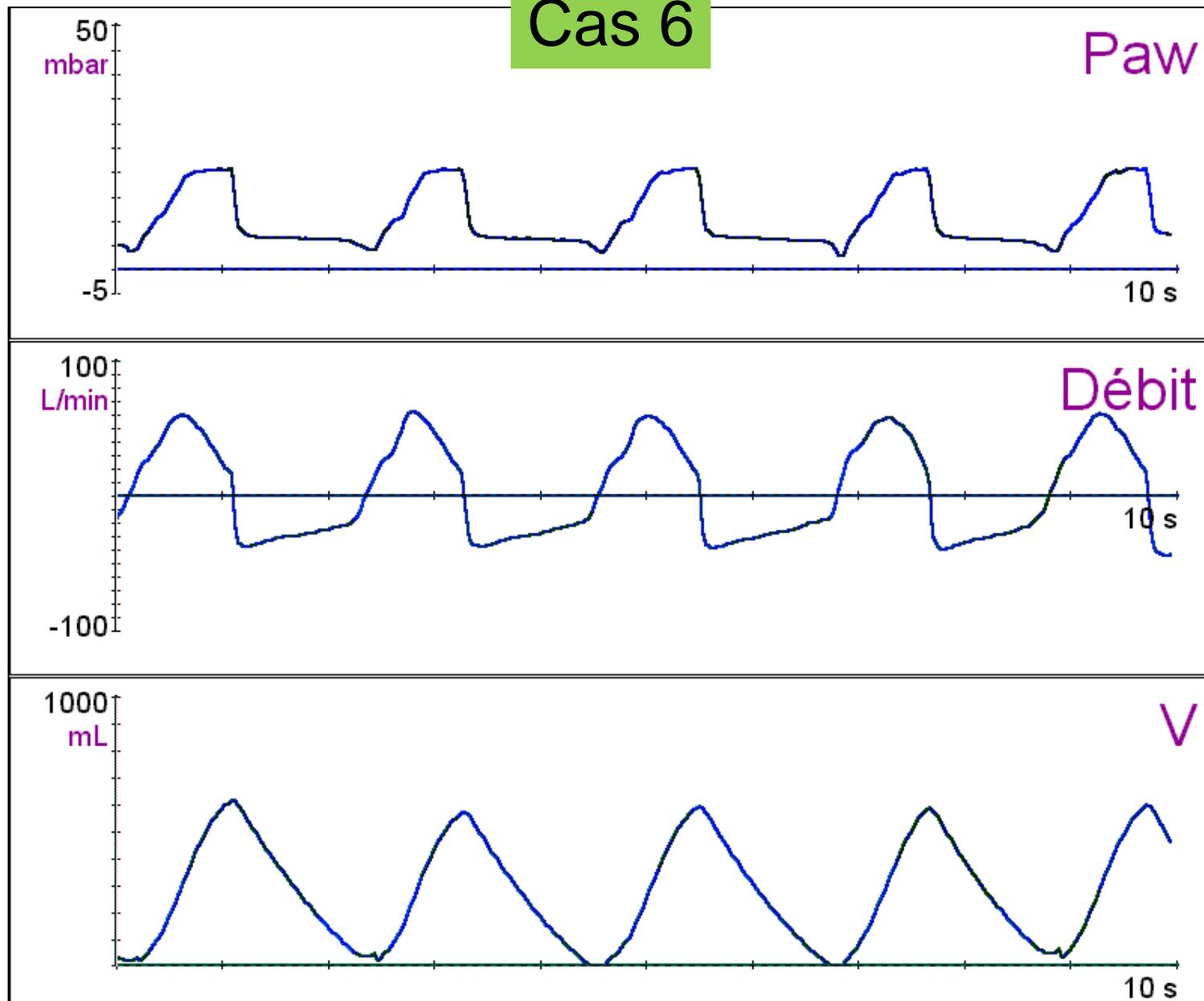
Niv. Al sur PEP

**18**

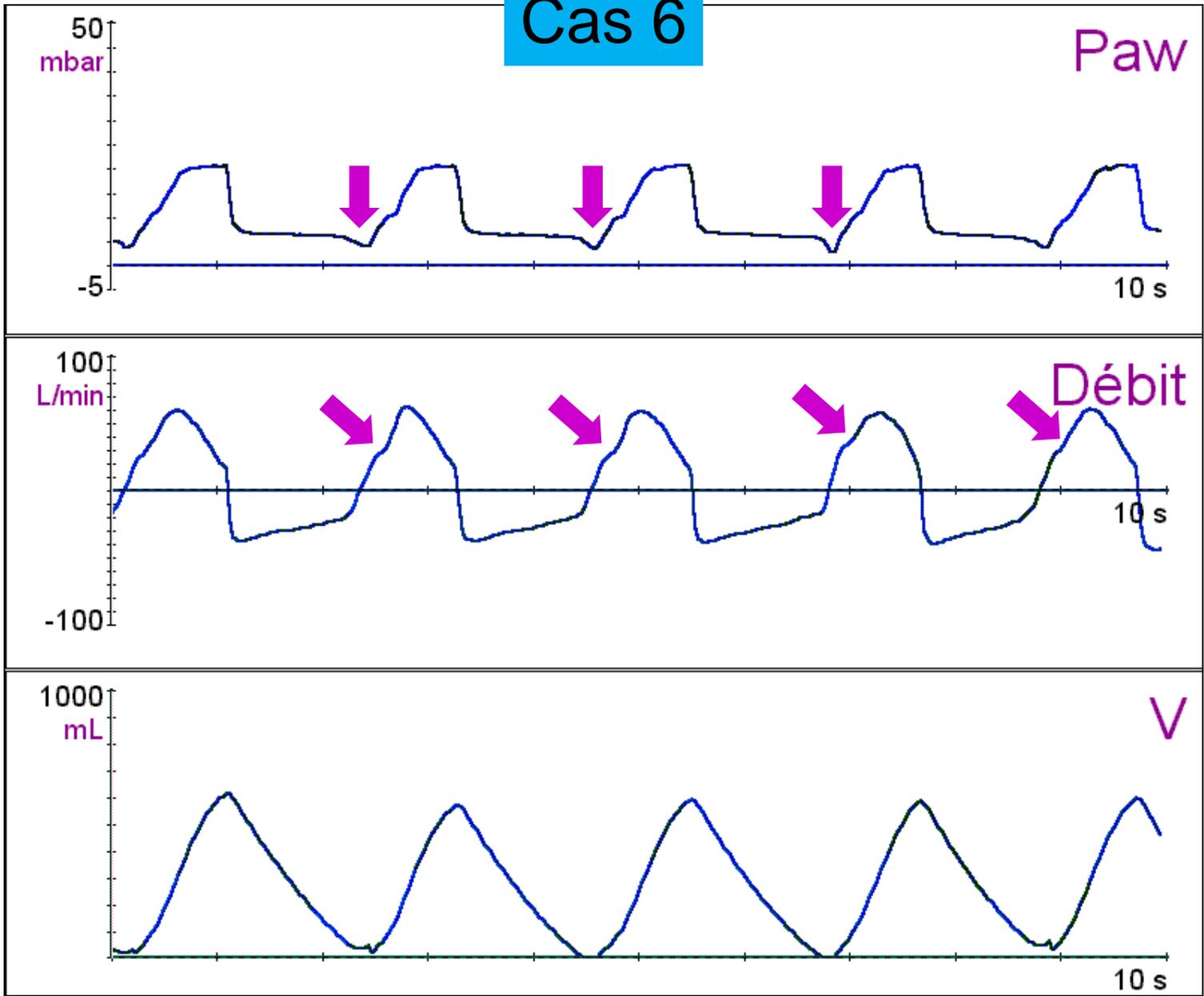
0 cmH<sub>2</sub>O 120

Autres valeurs

# Cas 6



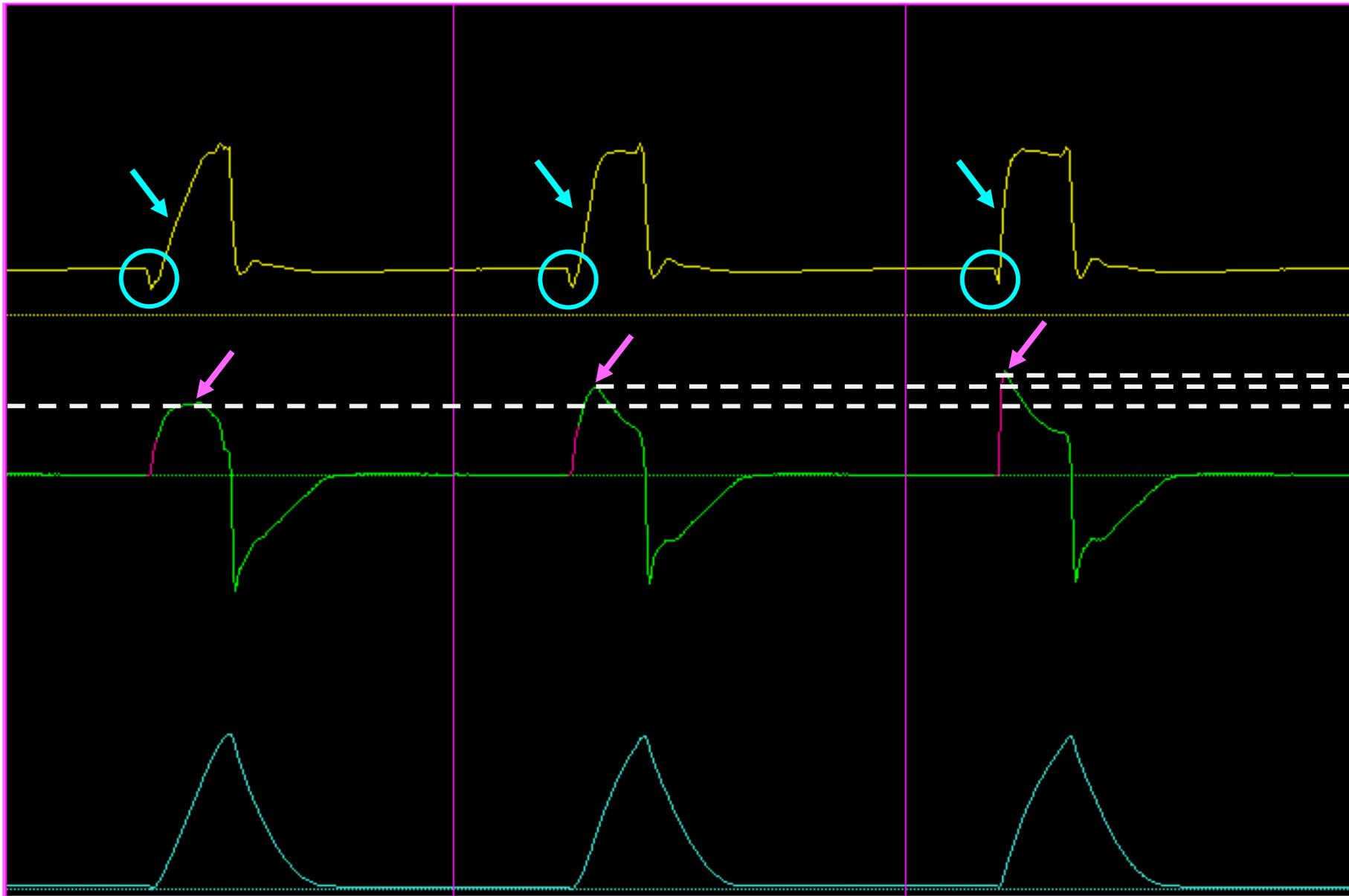
# Cas 6



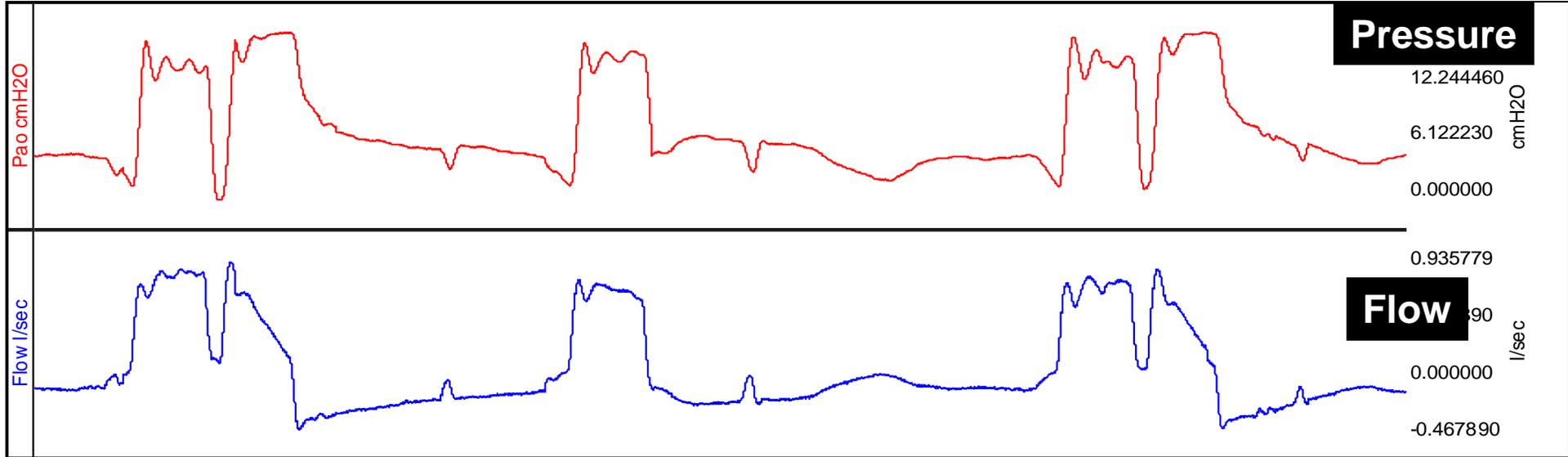
Slope = 0.40 sec

Slope = 0.20 sec

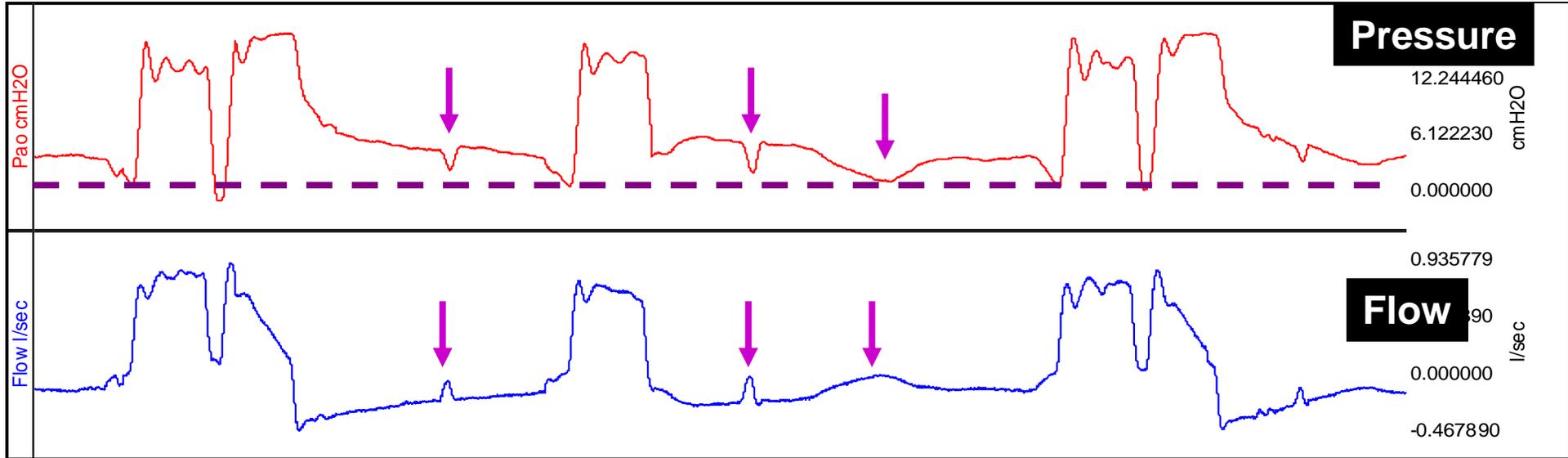
Slope = 0.00 sec



# Cas 8



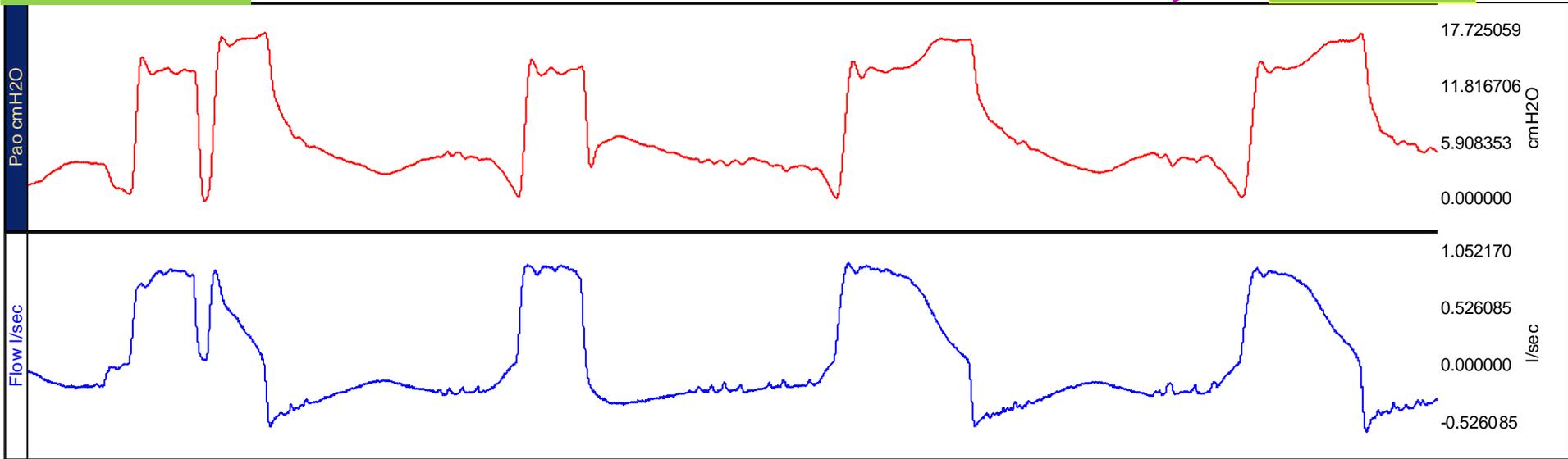
# Cas 8



# Cas 8

ETS = 70 %

ETS = 25 %



# Cas 8



# Optimalisation du cyclage

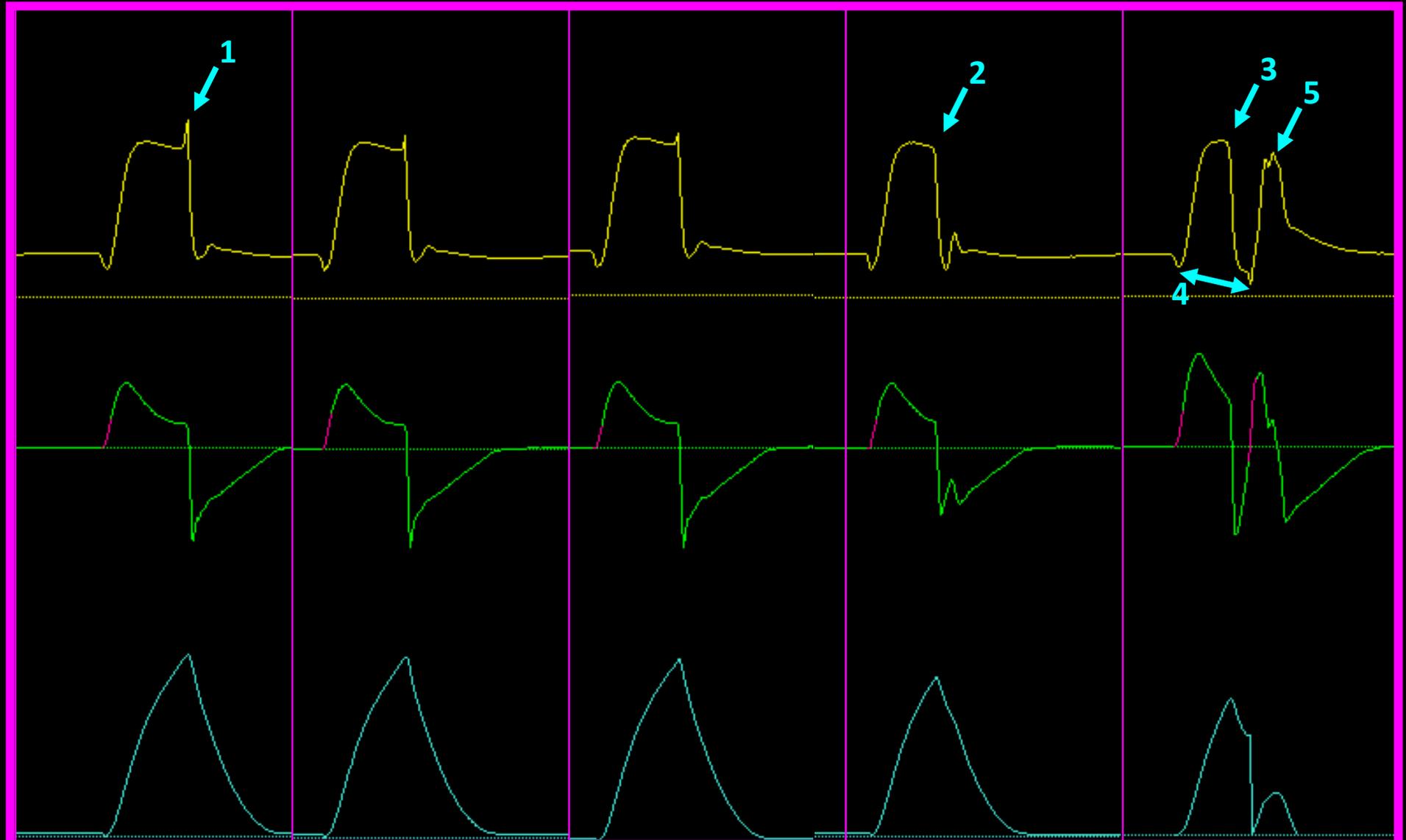
Cyclage 30%

Cyclage 35%

Cyclage 38%

Cyclage 40%

Cyclage 50%



The mean airway pressure is the average pressure over a ventilatory cycle (one inspiration and one expiration). Graphically, it is represented by the area below the pressure-time curve divided by the ventilatory period (inspiratory time plus expiratory time). Numerically, it can be calculated by the ventilator as the average of many pressure samples (e.g., one every 20 ms) taken over the ventilatory period. Mean airway pressure is important clinically because within reasonable limits, PaO<sub>2</sub> is proportional to mean airway pressure. On the other hand, cardiac output may be inversely proportional to mean airway pressure. Anything that increases airway pressure (see equation of motion) or increases the I:E ratio (increasing inspiratory time or decreasing expiratory time) increases mean airway pressure