## Journal Club

## VAE Ventilator-Associated Events

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## はじめに、 そもそもVAPとVAEとは?

## VAP Ventilator Associated Pneumonia

### • 定義:

気管挿管による人工呼吸開始48時間以降に発症する院内肺炎(入院時、気管挿管時には肺炎がない)

### • 発症機序:

鼻腔、口腔、咽頭の細菌が、気管チューブの外側からカフをすり抜けて進入し、末梢気道に播種

## VAPに類似したもの

- •無気肺
- 誤嚥性肺炎
- 気管-気管支炎
- 心不全
- 急性肺障害

- 肺塞栓
- 肺線維症
- •肺胞内出血
- •薬剤性

## VAPの問題点

- 発症すると治療に難渋し、死亡率も高い
- 診断のgold standardがない
- 様々な診断基準により、発生率、死亡率、抗生剤投与期間、診断される時期等が変わってしまう



概念としてはよくわかるが, 診断の客観性が乏しく,他の要因にも影響される

## 様々なクライテリアが作成されている

- the Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score (CPIS)
  - Johanson's criteria

 US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Healthcare Safety Network clinically defi ned pneumonia (CDC/NHSN PNU1) 2008

- American College of Chest Physicians (CHEST)
- Hospital in Europe Link for Infection Control through Surveillance (HELICS)
  - the new definition (probable VAP)
     from US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ National Healthcare Safety Network (CDC/NHSN)

## Box. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Healthcare Safety Network Definition for Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

Radiology signs

Two or more serial chest radiographs with at least 1 of the following:\*

New or progressive and persistent infiltrate

Consolidation

Cavitation

#### Clinical signs

At least 1 of the following:

Fever (temperature >38°C [100.4°F] with no other recognized cause)

Leukopenia (<4000 white blood cells/μL) or leukocytosis (≥12 000 white blood cells/μL)

For adults 70 years or older, altered mental status with no other recognized cause

Plus at least 2 of the following:

New onset of purulent sputum, or change in character of sputum, or increased respiratory secretions, or increased suctioning requirements

New-onset or worsening cough, or dyspnea, or tachypnea

Rales or bronchial breath sounds

Worsening gas exchange (eg, O₂ desaturations [eg, PaO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 240], increased oxygen requirements, or increased ventilation demand)

#### Microbiological criteria (optional)

At least 1 of the following:

Positive growth in blood culture not related to another source of infection

Positive growth in culture of pleural fluid

Positive quantitative culture from bronchoalveolar lavage

(≥10<sup>4</sup> colony-forming units/mL) or protected specimen brushing

(≥10<sup>3</sup> colony-forming units/mL)

Five percent or more of cells with intracellular bacteria on direct microscopic examination of Gram-stained bronchoalveolar lavage fluid

Histopathological evidence of pneumonia

### VAPのCDCにおける定義

#### 【画像所見】

2回以上の連続した胸部レントゲン撮影で

- ・新しいor増悪した浸潤影
- 浸潤影
- •空洞形成

#### 【臨床所見】

<下記の1つ以上>

- ・他の原因認めないBT>38℃
- •WBC<4000 or ≥12000
- •70歳以上、他に原因のない意識レベルの変容

<下記の2つ以上>

- 膿性痰の出現or痰の性状の変化or気道分泌物の増加or吸引回数の増加
- •咳, 呼吸困難, 頻呼吸の出現or増悪
- ・ラ音の聴取
- ・血液ガスでの酸素化低下(P/F≦240), 酸素必要量の増加or呼吸器での呼吸器設定を上げる必要

#### 【微生物学的criteria】

下記の一つ以上

- ・他の感染源のない血液培養陽性
- 胸水培養陽性
- ・気管支洗浄の定量培養陽性(コロニー形成≥104)or気管保護ブラシ(≥103)
- ・洗浄液のグラム染色において5%以上の貪食像
- 組織学的に肺炎の証明

<sup>\*</sup>In patients without underlying pulmonary or cardiac disease (eg, respiratory distress syndrome, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, pulmonary edema, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), 1 definitive chest radiograph is acceptable.

Horan T, Gaynes R. Surveillance of noscomial infections. In: Mayhall C, ed. Hospital Epidemiology and Infection Control. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Pa: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2004:1659-1702.

### NNIS Clinical Criteria for the diagnosis of pneumonia

全米院内感染サーベイランスシステム(National nosocominal infections Surveillance:NNIS)

APPENDIX A-2. PNEUMONIA  Major Site: Pneumonia (PNEU)	Miller et al. <i>J Trauma</i> 2006;60,98									
Site-Specific Algorithms for Clinically Defined Pneumonia (PNU1)										
Radiology	Signs/symptoms/laboratory									
Two or more serial chest radiographs with at least one of the following 1,2; • New or progressive • and persistent infiltrate • Consolidation • Cavitation • Pneumatoceles, in infants ≤1 year old	FOR ANY PATIENT, at least one of the following:  • Fever (>38°C or >100.4°F) with no other recognized cause  • Leukopenia (<4,000 WBC/mm³) or leukocytosis (≥12,000 WBC/mm³)  • For adults ≥70 years old, altered mental status with no other recognized cause and  At least two of the following:  • New onset of purulent sputum³, or change in character of sputum⁴, or increased respiratory secretions, or increased suctioning requirements  • New onset or worsening cough, or dyspnea, or tachypnea⁵  • Rales⁵ or bronchial breath sounds  • Worsening gas exchange (e.g., O₂ desaturations [e.g., PaO₂/FiO₂ ≤240]², increased oxygen requirements or increased ventilation demand)									

Microbiology (optional)

Positive cx (one): blood (unrelated to other source), pleural fluid, quantitative cx by BAL or PSB, 5% BAL-obtained cells contain intracellular bacteria

- •MV  $\geq$  48 hr (CDC) and ATS/IDSA  $\geq$  72 hr
- Early vs. Late: early onset PNA during the first 4 days of MV (M. catarrhalis, H. inf, S. pneumoniae. Late onset ≥ 5 days and GNR, MRSA, Legionella, PCP.

## **CPIS**

### Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score

CPIS (Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score) by Pugins (1991)

Temp, WBC, Tracheal secretions, PaO2/FiO2, XRay, Cx (semiquantitative)

CPIS>6 corresponded to BAL diagnosed VAP.

- ・1991年に提唱
- •6項目でスコアリング
- ・CPISスコアとBAL,NB-BALの関係を検証
- •CPIS>6でBALの結果と相関があった

### CPISスコア

```
    Temperature °C
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- $\geq$  36.5 and  $\leq$  38.4 = 0 point
- $\geq$  38.5 and  $\leq$  38.9  $\approx$  1 point
- $\geq$  39 or  $\leq$  36.0 = 2 points
- 2. Blood leukocytes, mm<sup>-3</sup>
  - $\geq$  4,000 and  $\leq$  11,000 = 0 point
  - $< 4,000 \text{ or} > 11,000 = 1 \text{ point} + \text{band forms} \ge 500 = +1 \text{ point}$
- 3. Tracheal secretions
  - < 14+ of tracheal secretions = 0 point
  - ≥ 14+ of tracheal secretions = 1 point + purulent secretion = +1 point
- Oxygenation: Pa<sub>O2</sub>/F<sub>IO2</sub>, mm Hg
  - > 240 or ARDS = 0 point
  - ≤ 240 and no evidence of ARDS = 2 points
- Pulmonary radiography

No infiltrate = 0 point

Diffused (or patchy) infiltrate = 1 point

Localized infiltrate ≈ 2 points

6. Culture of tracheal aspirate (semiquantitative: 0-1-2 or 3+)

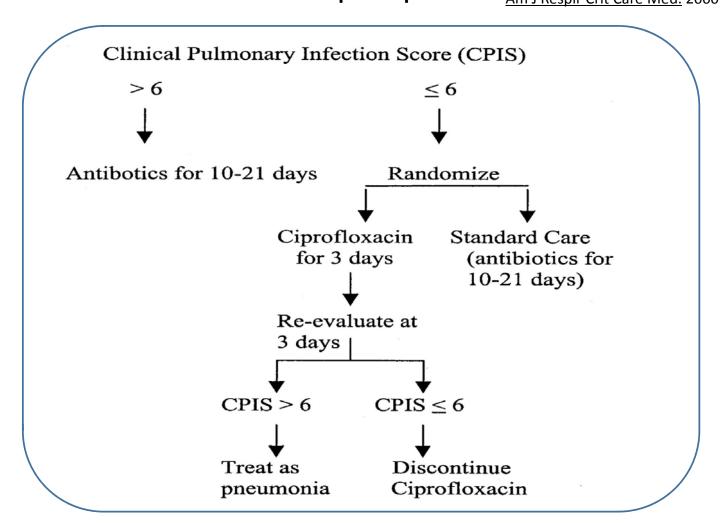
Pathogenic bacteria cultured ≤ 1 + or no growth = 0 point

Pathogenic bacteria cultured > 1 + = 1 point + same pathogenic bacteria seen on the Gram stain > 1 + = +1 point

<sup>\*</sup> Total points = CPIS (varies from 0 to 12 points).

# Short-course empiric antibiotic therapy for patients with pulmonary infiltrates in the intensive care unit. A proposed solution for indiscriminate antibiotic prescription. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2000 Aug;162(2 Pt 1):505-11.

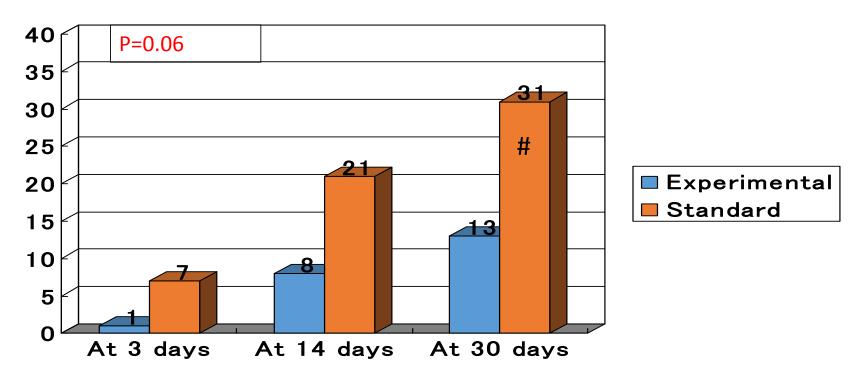
CPIS
Randomized



CPISスコアを元に、 抗生剤使用をラン ダムに割り付け

## **CPIS**

#### Mortality %



## **CPIS**

Antimicrobial resistance or superinfection (p=0.017)

Standard 35% (14/37)

Experimental 15% (5/37)

Antibiotic continuation >3d (p=0.0001)

Standard 97% (38/39)

Experimental 28% (11/39)

- ・耐性菌や重複感染の割合は有意に少ない
- 抗生剤使用期間も有意に短い
- ・両群で死亡率、ICU入室期間に有意差なし



入室期間や死亡率等の有害事象を増やさずに, 抗生剤使用のコストを抑え,耐性菌の出現や 重複感染を有意に減らす可能性を示唆

## 検体の質の検証

## The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

DECEMBER 21, 2006

VOL. 355 NO. 25

## A Randomized Trial of Diagnostic Techniques for Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

The Canadian Critical Care Trials Group\*

- Multi-center RCT
- BAL (365) vs. ETA qualitative (374)
- Primary outcome: overall 28 d mortality
- Secondary outcomes: survival in ICU, discharge from hosp, duration of MV, LOS in ICU and hosp, response to clinical and microbiologic Tx, organ-dysfunction, <u>target</u> therapy (d/c or modification of abx on the basis of cx results)
- Intervention: meropenem ± cipro, then downgrade



#### A Randomized Trial of Diagnostic Techniques for Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

This result is different from the study by Shorr et al. (ETA vs QC) CCM 2005

A meta-analysis of 4 studies

No change of mortality.

Affected Abx modification

	BAL	ETA	p	No cha Affecte
28 d mortality	18.9%	18.4%	0.94	
Target therapy	74.2%	74.6%	0.90	
Days alive without abx	10.4 <b>±</b> 7.5	10.6 <b>±</b> 7.9	0.86	
Maximum organ dysfunction score	8.3 ±3.6	8.6 ±4.6	0.26	

Too strict exclusion criteria!! (excluded pts with MRSA/PA colonizer and infx).

Caveat is Staph 17.2%, P.aer 6.4%, Acinet 2.0%

ETA (possible VAP 310/374=82.9%) vs. BAL (≥ possible VAP 315=86.3%)

Physicians could treat pts with BAL <10<sup>4</sup> without violating the protocol.

結果:

BALとETAでは、アウトカムに有意差なく、似たような抗生剤使用や臨床経過となった

# Quantitative versus qualitative cultures of respiratory secretions for clinical outcomes in patients with ventilator-associated pneumonia (Review)

Berton DC, Kalil AC, Cavalcanti M, Teixeira PJZ



### コクランライブラリーによるsystematic review (VAP診断)

	期間	N	(侵襲:非 侵襲)	重症度	抗菌薬の前使用	診断方法	死亡率	抗菌薬変更	ICU滞在期間	呼吸器使用期間	抗菌薬の適正
CCTG 2006 (カ ナダ)	28日		365 vs 374	APACHE II 20 vs 20	62% vs 64%	臨床+画像診 断	19% vs 18%	74% vs 75%	12d vs 12d	9d vs 9d	93% vs 94%
Fagon 2000 (フラ ンス)	28日		204 vs 209	SAPS 44 vs 42	52% vs 49%	臨床+画像診 断	31% vs 39%	NA	27d vs 25d	NA	NA
Ruiz 2000	30日		37 vs 39	APACHE II 21vs 20	70% vs 87%	臨床+画像診 断	38% vs 46%	28% vs 18%	21d vs 21d	19d vs 20d	73% vs NA
Sanchez-Nieto 1998	NA		24 vs 27	APACHE II 15:18	83% vs 70%	臨床+画像診 断	46% vs 26%	42% vs 15%	28d vs 26d	23d vs 20d	53% vs 85%
Solé Violán 2000	NA		43 vs 45	APACHE II 16:15	36% vs 44%	臨床+画像診 断	22% vs 21%	33% vs 12%	24d vs 22d	20d vs 19d	93% vs 97%

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006482

### コクランライブラリーによるsystematic review (VAP診断)

定量 vs. 定性

#### Comparison 1. Quantitative versus qualitative culture

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Mortality	3	1240	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.91 [0.75, 1.11]
2 Antibiotic change	2	827	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.53 [0.54, 4.39]
3 Duration on mechanical ventilation (days)	2	827	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.58 [-0.51, 1.68]
4 ICU stay (days)	3	1240	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.95 [-0.14, 2.04]

#### 侵襲 vs. 非侵襲

#### Comparison 2. Invasive versus non-invasive method

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Mortality	5	1367	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.93 [0.78, 1.11]
2 Antibiotic change	4	954	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.67 [0.87, 3.21]
3 Duration on mechanical ventilation (days)	4	954	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.61 [-0.47, 1.68]
4 ICU stay (days)	5	1367	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.94 [-0.13, 2.01]

## コクランライブラリーによるsystematic review (VAP診断)

### 死亡率

#### 定量 vs. 定性

Figure I. Forest plot of comparison: I Quantitative versus qualitative culture, outcome: I.I Mortality.

	Quantitative of	ulture	Qualitative c	ulture		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M.H, Fixed, 95% CI
CCCTG 2006	69	365	69	374	43.3%	1.02 [0.76, 1.38]	
Fagon 2000	63	204	81	209	50.8%	0.80 [0.61, 1.04]	<del></del>
Solé Violán 2000	10	45	9	43	5.8%	1.05 [0.48, 2.35]	
Total (95% CI)		614		626	100.0%	0.91 [0.75, 1.11]	•
Total events	142		159				
Heterageneity: Chi <sup>2</sup> =	: 1.70, df = 2 (P =	: 0.43); l <sup>2</sup>	= 0%				01 02 05 1 2 5 10
Test for overall effect	Z = 0.94 (P = 0.	35)					Favors quantitative Favors qualitative

#### 侵襲 vs. 非侵襲

Figure 2. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Invasive versus non-invasive method, outcome: 2.1 Mortality.

	Invasi	ve	Non-inva	sive		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl
CCCTG 2006	69	365	69	374	37.6%	1.02 [0.76, 1.38]	
Fagon 2000	63	204	81	209	44.1%	0.80 [0.61, 1.04]	<del></del>
Ruiz 2000	14	37	18	39	9.7%	0.82 [0.48, 1.40]	
Sanchez-Nieto 1998	11	24	7	27	3.6%	1.77 [0.82, 3.83]	<del></del>
Solé Violán 2000	10	45	9	43	5.1%	1.06 [0.48, 2.36]	
Total (95% CI)		675		692	100.0%	0.93 [0.78, 1.11]	•
Total events	167		184				
Heterogeneity: Chi*= 4	4.58, df = -	-	05 07 1 15 2				
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 0.76 (F	P = 0.45	5)				Favors invasive Favors non-invasive

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD006482

## コクランライブラリーによるsystematic review (VAP診断) 抗菌薬変更

#### 定量 vs. 定性

Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: I Quantitative versus qualitative culture, outcome: 1.2 Antibiotic change.

	Quantitative of	alture	Qualitative c	ulture		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
CCCTG 2005	271	355	279	374	59.2%	1.00 [0.91, 1.08]	•
Solé Violán 2000	15	45	5	43	40.8%	2.87 [1.14, 7.21]	_ <del>-</del>
Total (95% CI)		410		417	100.0%	1.53 [0.54, 4.39]	-
Total events	286		284				
Heterogeneity: Tau² =	= 0.49; Chi <sup>2</sup> $= 5.3$	85, df = 1	$(P = 0.02); I^2 =$	B1 %			0.005 0.1 1 10 200
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.80 (P = 0.	43)					Favors quantitative Favors qualitative

#### 侵襲 vs. 非侵襲

Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Invasive versus non-invasive method, outcome: 2.2 Antibiotic change.

	Invasi	ive	Non-inva	sive		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	M-H, Random, 95% Cl
CCCTG 2006	271	365	279	374	36.7%	1.00 [0.91, 1.08]	•
Ruiz 2000	10	37	7	39	22.6%	1.51 [0.64, 3.54]	<del>-   •</del>
Sanchez-Nieto 1998	10	24	4	27	19.4%	2.81 [1.01, 7.81]	-
Solé Violán 2000	15	45	5	43	21.3%	2.87 [1.14, 7.21]	
Total (95% CI)		471		483	100.0%	1.67 [0.87, 3.21]	
Total events	306		295				
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.30; Chi <sup>2</sup>	6	0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10				
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 1.55 (F	P = 0.13	2)				Favors invasive Favors non-invasive

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## このように、VAPについては 色々なガイドラインが作成され、検証されている

しかし、各ガイドラインでの診断基準は、コンセンサスが得られていないのが現状

## よく使用されているガイドライン

Update on ventilator-associated pneumonia: Crit Care 2015,21:430-438

American Thoracic Society, Infectious Diseases Society of America. Guidelines for the management of adults with hospital-acquired, ventilator-associated, and healthcare-associated pneumonia. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2005; 171:388–416. 26.

#### <VAPの診断>

- ①clinical strategy: CPIS+グラム染色の推奨
- ②bacteriologic strategy: 定量的診断の推奨



ただし、診断における感度は低く、不要な抗生剤使用につながり、耐性菌の出現を招いている

では、診断基準を厳しくすれば、不必要な抗生剤使用を減らせるのか?

CDC/NHSN PNU1, CPIS, Johanson's criteria, CHEST, HELICS, CDC/NHSN のクライテリアを組み合わせて、より厳しい基準を作成

Impact of Diagnostic Criteria on the Incidence of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia: *Chest.* 2015;147(2):347-355.



緩い診断基準比べ,診断までの時間がかかかり, 有意に治療が遅れ,死亡率が増加した



• 概念は分かるけど、診断は難しい

• 抗菌薬投与が遅れると、予後が悪くなるが、抗生剤の不必要な投与は耐性菌の出現につながってしまう

• X線所見等の評価では、客観性が乏しい

## VATの提唱

VAPを発症すると、死亡率が高く、治療も難渋しやすいコスト面でもデメリットが大きい



• 予防を強化する事で、早期の治療介入を目指す

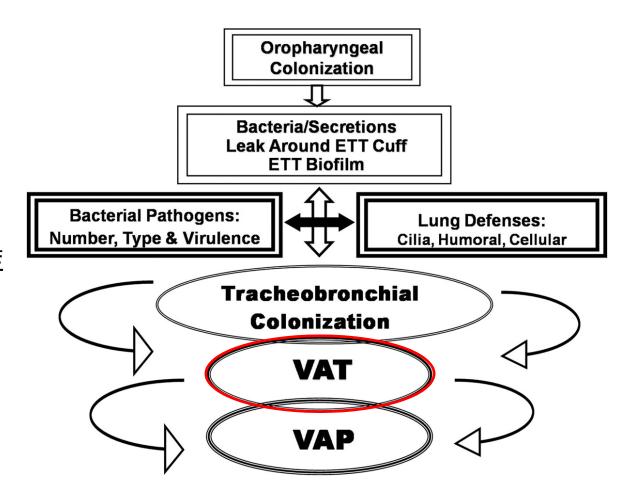


VAT

(Ventilator-Associated Tracheobronchitis)

## VATとは

- 2002年にNseirが提唱
- 画像上肺炎所見のない下気道感染症
- VAPの前段階として位置づけ



Antimicrobial treatment for ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis: a randomized, controlled, multicenter study.

Crit Care 2008;12(3):R62.

### <VAT>

- ①他に原因のない38℃の発熱
- ②膿性痰(ETAで10<sub>6</sub>cfu/ml以上)
- ③画像で肺炎所見がない



VATの段階で抗生剤治療を開始した群で、VAPへの進展、ICU死亡率に有意差が出たため、予定の半数を満たさずに研究が中止

- 早期に介入すれば、予後が良くなる可能性はある
- しかし、実際抗菌薬投与を行うかどうかは、全身状態や他のデータ、リスク因子にもより、客観性にはやはり乏しい
- 発熱等の所見は感染以外の要因にも影響される
- 検体採取の仕方も施設によって異なる。



• X線の所見除いただけでは、診断の客観性が大きく向上するわけではなく、早期 診断にあたり検査技術的な限界もある

### 人工呼吸器関連に関連した合併症をまとめれば、診断の客観性が向上する?



### VAE

### Ventilator Associated Eventsの概念の提唱

Developing a New, National Approach to Surveillance for Ventilator-Associated Events:

Executive Summary

Clin Infect Dis. 2013 Dec;57(12):1742-6

臨床的診断からサーベイランス的診断へ

Patient has a baseline period of stability or improvement on the ventilator, defined by ≥ 2 calendar days of stable or decreasing daily minimum FIO, or PEEP values. The baseline period is defined as the two calendar days immediately preceding the first day of increased daily minimum PEEP After a period of stability or improvement on the ventilator, the patient has at least one of the following indicators of worsening oxygenation: 1) Minimum daily FiO, values increase ≥ 0.20 (20 points) over the daily minimum FiO, in the preceding 2 calendar days (the baseline period), for ≥ 2 calendar days 2) Minimum daily PEEP values increase ≥ 3 cmH<sub>2</sub>O over the daily minimum PEEP in the preceding 2 calendar days (the baseline period), for ≥ 2 calendar days ٦ŀ VAC Ventilator-Associated Condition (VAC) On or after calendar day 3 of mechanical ventilation and within 2 calendar days before or after the onset of worsening oxygenation, the patient meets both of the following criteria: 1) Temperature > 38 °C or < 36°C, OR white blood cell count ≥ 12,000 cells/mm³ or ≤ 4,000 cells/mm³ 2) A new antimicrobial agent(s)\* is started, and is continued for ≥ 4 calendar days \*See VAE surveillance protocol (available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/acute-care-hospital/yae/index.html) for eligible agents **IVAC** Infection-related Ventilator-Associated Complication (IVAC) On or after calendar day 3 of mechanical ventilation and within 2 On or after calendar day 3 of mechanical ventilation and within 2 calendar days before or after the onset of worsening oxygenation, calendar days before or after the onset of worsening oxygenation, ONE of the following criteria is met: ONE of the following criteria is met: 1) Purulent respiratory secretions (from one or more specimen 1) Purulent respiratory secretions (from one or more specimen collections-and defined as for possible VAP) AND one of the following: . Defined as secretions from the lungs, bronchi, or trachea that contain ≥25 neutrophils and ≤10 squamous epithelial cells per Positive culture of endotracheal aspirate\*, ≥ 10<sup>5</sup> CFU/ml or low power field [lpf, x100] (or corresponding semiequivalent semi-quantitative result quantitative results) Positive culture of bronchoalveolar lavage\*, ≥ 10<sup>4</sup> CFU/ml or equivalent semi-quantitative result Positive culture of lung tissue, ≥ 10<sup>4</sup> CFU/g or equivalent 2) Positive culture (qualitative, semi-quantitative or quantitative) of sputum\*, endotracheal aspirate\*, bronchoalveolar lavage\*, lung semi-quantitative result Positive culture of protected specimen brush\*, ≥ 10<sup>3</sup> tissue, or protected specimen brushing\* CFU/ml or equivalent semi-quantitative result \*Excludes the following: \*Same organism exclusions as noted for Possible VAP. · Normal respiratory/oral flora, mixed respiratory/oral flora or 2) One of the following (without requirement for purulent · Candida species or yeast not otherwise specified respiratory secretions): · Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus species · Positive pleural fluid culture (where specimen was obtained · Enterococcus species during thoracentesis or initial placement of chest tube and NOT from an indwelling chest tube) · Positive lung histopathology · Positive diagnostic test for Legionella spp. · Positive diagnostic test on respiratory secretions for influenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, adenovirus, parainfluenza virus, rhinovirus, human metapneumovirus, coronavirus Possible VAP Possible Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia Probable Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

### VAEの分類

- ・2日以上の人工呼吸器使用
- •FiO2 $\geq$ 0.20 or PFFP $\geq$ 3
- ・上記が2日以上持続

- •発熱、WBC上昇
- ・新規の抗生剤使用

•微生物学的検査

Probable VAP

Figure 1. Ventilator-associated events surveillance definition algorithm\*. \*(Available at: http://www.coc.gov/nnsr/acute-care-hospital/vae/index.html). Abbreviations: PEEP, positive end-expiratory pressure; Fig., fraction of inspired oxygen; VAP, ventilator-associated pneumonia; CFU, colony-forming units.

## 今回の論文

# Ventilator-Associated Events: Prevalence, Outcome, and Relationship With Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia\*

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## 背景

• VAPは、ICUにおける院内感染の中で最も多く、VAPサーベイランスでは、予防するために、有病率や診断基準が必要とされる

•しかし、VAPの診断は複雑であり、多くの診断には主観と組織学的な 肺炎の診断の正確性が乏しい。

VAEと人工呼吸器に関連したイベントとの関連についての retrospective studyは、ほとんどない

### VAEに関連する論文

Multicenter evaluation of a novel surveillance paradigm for complications of mechanical ventilation. PLoS One.2011;6:e18062

→n=597。VACとVAPでは、どちらも人工呼吸器期間、退院までの時間が延長。死亡率については、VACでのみ増加し、VACの方が迅速かつ客観的にアウトカムを予測できる可能性を示唆

•The impact of ventilator-associated complications on length of stay and antibiotic use in patients in intensive care units. Clin Infect Dis. 2013;56:471–477

→n=543。VACを満たす患者では、ICU入室期間、人工呼吸器期間、広域抗生剤使用、在院日数、死亡率が有意に高かった。

The clinical impact and preventability of ventilator-associated conditions in critically ill patients who are mechanically ventilated. Chest. 2013;144:1453–1460

→n=1390。VACとIVACを満たす患者では、有意に抗生剤使用、人工呼吸器使用期間、死亡率が高かったが、VAC・IVACと VAPの関連性は乏しかった。VAP予防を強化することで、VAPやVACは減少するが、IVACの割合は変化しなかった。

• Prospero E, Illuminati D, Marigliano A, et al. Learning from Galileo: Ventilator-associated pneumonia surveillance. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2012;

→n=127。VACを満たす患者では、人工呼吸器期間、入院日数、死亡率がVAC negativeに比べ有意に高かったが、VAPの基準では、有意差が出たのは死亡率のみだった。

## 目的

- ①大規模で質の高い、米国以外のデータベースにおいて、VAPや他の 院内感染、有害事象等のVAEリスクを挙げる
- ②VAEと有害事象、院内感染、VAPについての関係性を挙げる
- ③VAEと他の因子(死亡率、人工呼吸器期間、在室期間、抗生剤使用etc)の関連について挙げる

## 研究デザイン

- 前向きコホート研究
- 対象:18歳以上、最低5日人工呼吸器使用
- 期間:1996年11月~2012年10月までの期間

- 抜管後2日問題ないか追跡される
- •1人の患者につき、初回のみ登録

## 解析方法

- OUTCOMEREA (French multicenter ICUs、prospective observational collaborative study group) データベースを使用
- 定量変数は中央値(IQR四分位範囲)、質的変数は数(%)で記録
- 相関関係については、重回帰解析を行った
- 発症(day0)は、人工呼吸器管理から5日目とした
- VAP,VAC,IVACの累積発現率曲線も作成
- 統計処理は、SAS9.3を使用

## Inclusion criteria

- 18歳以上
- •5日以上の人工呼吸器使用 を満たす全ての患者

Exclusion criteriaに関する記載はなし

## くこの論文でのVAPの定義>

#### X線の浸潤影と以下の組み合わせ

- 膿性気管内分泌物 and/or
- BT38.5°C以上 or 36.5°C以下 and/or
- WBC10000以上 or 4000以下

#### ※気管内分泌物

気管内吸引液(≥10₅cfu/ml), 気管支肺胞洗浄BAL(≥10₄cfu/ml), 検体保護ブラシ(≥10₃cfu/ml),気管支鏡吸引(≥10₃cfu/ml)

Attributable mortality of ventilator-associated pneumonia: A reappraisal using causal analysis. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2011; 184:1133–1139

TABLE 1. Definitions of Ventilator-Associated Conditions and Infection-Related Ventilator-Associated Complications

**Ventilator-Associated Condition** 

No

Infection-Related Ventilator-Associated

Complication

At least one new antimicrobial agent prescribed

within 2 calendar days before or after the onset of respiratory deterioration and continued for ≥ 4 d or less in case of death, ICU discharge, or withholding or withdrawing

life-sustaining medical treatment

		Two successive sequences:	Two successive sequences:
VAE(VAC/IVAC)の	deterioration	A $\geq$ 2 d stable or decreasing range of PEEP ( $\geq$ 6, $\geq$ 10, and $\geq$ 16 mm Hg) and a stable or improved Pao <sub>2</sub> /Fio <sub>2</sub> ratio	A $\geq$ 2 d stable or decreasing range of PEEP ( $\geq$ 6, $\geq$ 10, and $\geq$ 16 mm Hg) and a stable or improved Pao <sub>2</sub> /Fio <sub>2</sub> ratio
定義		A ≥ 2 d rise in range of PEEP or a decreasing Pao <sub>o</sub> /Fio <sub>o</sub> ratio by > 50 mm Hg with the same level of PEEP or by > 100 mm Hg whatever the level of PEEP	A ≥ 2 d rise in range of PEEP or a decreasing Pao <sub>2</sub> /Fio <sub>2</sub> ratio by > 50 mm Hg with the same level of PEEP or by > 100 mm Hg whatever the level of PEEP
CDC's NHSNの定義※ を一部改変	Systemic inflammatory respiratory syndrome	No	At least 2 criteria within 2 calendar days before or after the onset of respiratory deterioration:
$\downarrow$			Body temperature < 36°C or > 38°C
酸素化の悪化を、FIO2では			Heart rate > 90 beats/min
なく、P/F比に変更している			WBC count $>$ 12,000 or $<$ 4,000 cells/mm $^3$

Antimicrobial treatment

Criteria

## アウトカム

- ◆Primary outcome
  - •院内死亡率
- ◆ Secondary outcome
  - •ICU死亡率
  - •人工呼吸器期間
  - •在室期間
  - ・人工呼吸器・広域抗生剤使用なしの28日時点での患者数
- また、VAEの基準を一つでも満たした患者とVAPの患者の割合
- ICU入室からVAEとVAP発症までの時間も評価。

## Result

TABLE 2. Characteristics and Crude Mortality Rates for Patients With and Without **Ventilator-Associated Events** 

	Variable	All (n = 3,028)	No VAC (n = 697)	VAC (n = 2,331)	Infection-Related Ventilator-Associated Complication ( <i>n</i> = 869)
	Male sex, n (%)	1,931 (63.8)	435 (62.4)	1,496 (64.2)	564 (64.9)
	Age, median (interquartile range)	65.4 (53.8-76.2)	65.9 (55.1-77)	65.3 (53.3–76)	62.4 (51.5-73.2)
	Admission category, n (%)				
Population	Medical	2,251 (74.5)	546 (78.4)	1,705 (73.3)	649 (74.8)
•	Scheduled surgery	266 (8.8)	46 (6.6)	220 (9.5)	76 (8.8)
Characteristics	Unscheduled surgery	504 (16.7)	104 (14.9)	400 (17.2)	143 (16.5)
	Reason for ICU admission, n (%)				
	Multiple organ failure	105 (3.5)	24 (3.4)	81 (3.5)	35 (4)
	Septic shock	555 (18.4)	101 (14.5)	454 (19.5)	191 (22)
	Hemorrhagic shock	103 (3.4)	27 (3.9)	76 (3.3)	24 (2.8)
	Cardiogenic shock	139 (4.6)	35 (5)	104 (4.5)	39 (4.5)
	Other shocks	85 (2.8)	28 (4)	57 (2.5)	17 (2)
	Acute respiratory failure	1,026 (34)	215 (30.9)	811 (34.9)	294 (33.9)
	Acute renal failure	64 (2.1)	10 (1.4)	54 (2.3)	22 (2.5)
	Chronic obstructive disease	98 (3.2)	20 (2.9)	78 (3.4)	27 (3.1)
	Coma	560 (18.5)	162 (23.3)	398 (17.1)	136 (15.7)
	Trauma	30 (1)	6 (0.9)	24 (1)	11 (1.3)
	Monitoring	177 (5.9)	50 (7.2)	127 (5.5)	50 (5.8)
	Scheduled surgery	80 (2.6)	18 (2.6)	62 (2.7)	22 (2.5)

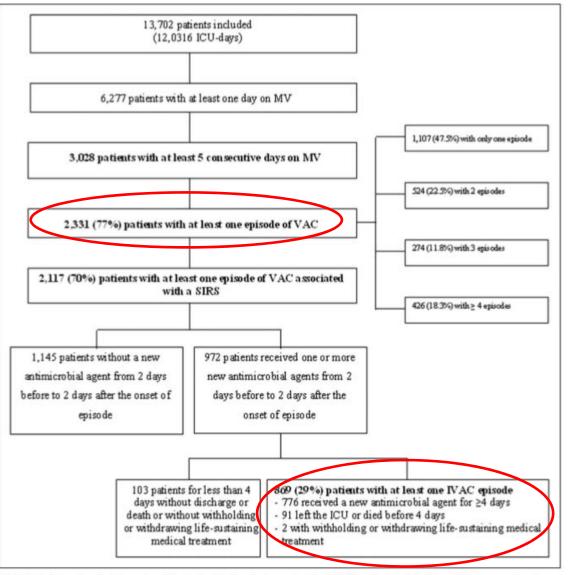
Underlying disease (McCabe score), n (%)	)			
Nonfatal	1,721 (57.2)	378 (54.8)	1,343 (57.9)	525 (60.6)
Ultimately fatal (< 5 yr)	1,055 (35.1)	243 (35.2)	812 (35)	279 (32.2)
Rapidly fatal (< 1 yr)	233 (7.7)	69 (10)	164 (7.1)	62 (7.2)
Other chronic illness (Knaus definition), n	(%)			
Hepatic	179 (5.9)	39 (5.6)	140 (6)	59 (6.8)
Cardiovascular	427 (14.1)	109 (15.6)	318 (13.6)	120 (13.8)
Pulmonary	572 (18.9)	138 (19.8)	434 (18.6)	141 (16.2)
Renal	150 (5)	38 (5.5)	112 (4.8)	50 (5.8)
Immunosuppression	464 (15.3)	110 (15.8)	354 (15.2)	165 (19)
Simplified Acute Physiology Score II, median (Q1; Q3)	44 (34–56)	47 (35–59)	44 (34–55)	44 (33–55)
Sequential Organ Failure Assessment, median (Q1; Q3)	6 (4-9)	6 (4-9)	6 (4-9)	7 (4–9)
Pao <sub>2</sub> /Fio <sub>2</sub> , median (Q1; Q3)	201 (121-308)	202 (114-314)	201 (122-306)	200 (120-300)
Coma Glasgow score (Q1; Q3)	7 (3-13)	6 (3-12)	7 (3-13)	7 (3-14)
Ventilation days, median (Q1; Q3)	10 (7-19)	6 (5–8)	13 (8-23)	17 (11-27)
ICU length of stay, median (Q1; Q3)	15 (10-26)	9 (7-13)	18 (11-29)	22 (14-34)

(Continued)

TABLE 2. (Continued) Characteristics and Crude Mortality Rates for Patients With and Without Ventilator-Associated Events

Variable	All (n = 3,028)	No VAC (n = 697)	VAC (n = 2,331)	Infection-Related Ventilator-Associated Complication (n = 869)
Hospital length of stay, median (Q1; Q3)	31 (18–54)	19 (11–34)	35 (21-60)	36.5 (22-64)
Crude ICU mortality, n (%)				
30-d ICU mortality	731 (24.1)	217 (31.1)	514 (22.1)	222 (25.6)
Global ICU mortality	882 (29.1)	225 (32.3)	657 (28.2)	297 (34.2)
Hospital mortality	1,134 (37.5)	278 (39.9)	856 (36.7)	386 (44.4)

#### Prevalence of VAE

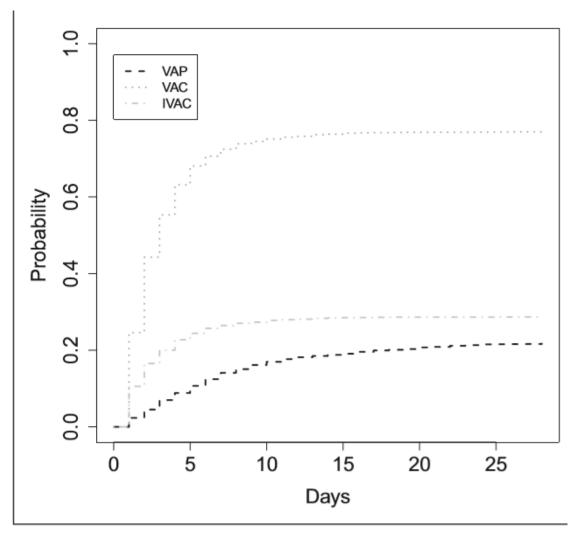


**Figure 1.** Flow chart of the patients included in the study and of the 3,028 patients with at least 5 consecutive days on mechanical ventilation (MV) and presenting at least one or more episode of ventilator-associated conditions (VAC) during the study period. IVAC = infection-related VAC, SIRS = systemic inflammatory response syndrome.

## Prevalence of VAE Fig1

- 3028人のうち、2331(77%)に1項目以上のVAC
- 2117人(70%)にVAC+SIRS
- 972人に新規の抗生剤投与(発症の2日前から2日後)
- 972人のうち、869人(29%)がIVACのエピソードを最低1つ満たした
- 869人(29%)のうち、776人は4日以上抗生剤投与、91人は退室or4日以内の死亡、2人はwithdraw or withholding life-sustaining medical treatment
- 各患者毎のVAC,IVACのエピソード数の中央値は、それぞれ2(1-3)と1(1-2)
- VAC,IVACの発症の時期の中央値はそれぞれ6日(5-8day)•6日(5-8day)

# Cumulative incidence curves



**Figure 2.** Daily incidence rates for ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), ventilator-associated conditions (VAC), and infection-related ventilator-associated complications (IVAC).

table

Causes of VAE

Ventilator-Associated

Infection-Related Ventilator-Associated

Variables*	Condition ( $n = 2,331$ )	Complication ( $n = 869$ )
Number of etiologies per patient		
0	818 (35.1)	189 (21.78)
1	726 (31.2)	260 (29.9)
2	445 (19.1)	213 (24.5)
3	214 (9.2)	124 (14.3)
≥ 4	128 (5.5)	83 (9.6)
Nosocomial infections	637 (27.3)	381 (43.8)
Ventilator-associated pneumonia	339 (14.5)	240 (27.6)
Tracheobronchitis	23 (1)	12 (1.4)
Bloodstream infection	173 (7.4)	95 (10.9)
Catheter-related infection	81 (3.5)	44 (5.1)
Urinary infection	102 (4.4)	42 (4.8)
Sinusitis	5 (0.2)	4 (0.5)
Viral infection	10 (0.4)	8 (0.9)
Surgical site infections	41 (1.8)	30 (3.5)
latrogenic adverse events	322 (13.8)	137 (15.8)
Pneumothorax	37 (1.6)	23 (2.6)
Failure of planned extubation	11 (0.5)	1 (0.1)
Accidental extubation	21 (0.9)	9 (1)
Self-extubation	71 (3)	19 (2.2)
Venous puncture accident	14 (0.6)	9 (1)
Atelectasis	52 (2.2)	20 (2.3)
Peripheral thrombosis	36 (1.5)	18 (2.1)
Pulmonary embolism	9 (0.4)	1 (0.1)
Myocardial infarction	10 (0.4)	4 (0.5)
Cardiac arrest	43 (1.8)	24 (2.8)
Cardioversion	29 (1.2)	17 (2)
Gastrointestinal bleeding	26 (1.1)	11 (1.3)
Acute mesenteric infarction	5 (0.2)	4 (0.5)
Intestinal pseudo-obstruction	2 (0.1)	0
Transport	387 (16.6)	186 (21.4)
Fluid resuscitation	123 (5.3)	58 (6.7)

## VAEOrisk factor

- 強制換気モード
- プラスバランスの補液



VACのリスクとして有意差あり

- ベンゾジアゼピン
- ・オピオイド
- 筋弛緩薬

 $\downarrow$ 

IVACのリスクとなる可能性が示唆

Risk Factor for Ventilator-Associated Events:A Case-Control Multivariable Analysis; Critical Care Medicine 2014; 42:1839-1848

## VAEの予防

- SATs(spontaneous awakening trials)
- SBTs(spontaneous breathing trials)

を毎日行う事で、VAEの発症率の低下と関連があった

The Preventability of Ventilator-associated Events

The CDC Prevention Epicenters Wake Up and Breathe Collaborative:

American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine Volume 191 Feb 1 2015

## Relationship of VAEs with VAP

#### [VAC LVAP]

- 感度: 0.92(0.90-0.93)
- 特異度: 0.28(0.27-0.30)
- 陽性適中率: 0.32(0.30-0.34)
- 陰性適中率: 0.90(0.88-0.92)

#### [IVAC LVAP]

- 感度:0.67(0.64-0.70)
- 特異度: 0.75(0.73-0.77)
- 陽性的中率: 0.50(0.47-0.53)
- 陰性適中率: 0.86(0.84-0.87)

各センター・年毎の有病率は、 VAC or IVACとVAPでは、良い相関関係がある (p<0.0001 and R2=0.67)(p<0.0001 and R2=0.82)

## Outcomes in Patients with at least one episode of VAE

• 28日時点での、抗生剤使用なしの生存日数の中央値は、VAC or IVACの項目がない患者の方が、1つでも満たす患者より有意に高かった(p<0.05)

• 28日時点での人工呼吸器なしでの生存日数の中央値は、VAC or IVACのエピソードがない患者の方が、1つでも満たす患者より有意に高かった(p<0.05)

#### Antibiotic use within each ICU

• 各センターと年ごとの有病率を考慮した時、VAC or IVACと各ICUごとの抗生剤使用日数には、良好な相関関係があった。

R2=0.987(p<0.0001) and R2=0.99(p<0.0001)

## Limitation

- ①OUTCOMERへの参加について、各ICUの自己選択によるバイアス
- ②多施設ではあるが、多国籍ではない
- ③VAP疑いのものに培養検体は採取しているが、BAL陰性に関しての記録がない
- ④この研究の人口が、他の国のICUの見本とはならないかもしれない。 ただ、以前のヨーロッパの研究報告とは、ベースラインのcharacteristic は似ている
- ⑤standardな呼吸器設定がないため、VACの定義における呼吸器設定の信頼性には限界がある

## Discussion

- 今回の多施設研究で、VAEは人工呼吸器使用5日以上の患者でcommonであることが示された(VAC77%、IVAC29%)
- VAPは、VACの中の14.5%、IVACは27.6%しかなかった
- IVACのエピソードは、VAPと強い相関関係がある示唆されたが、実際の数値ではIVACの27.6%しかVAPと関連しておらず、院内感染においても半分以下の関連しかなかった。
- VACとIVACは、抗生剤使用の増加との関連があった。

## Conclusion

• 今回の研究は、初めてICU患者における多数をターゲットにした prospective studyで、VAEの原因についても記録されている

VAEはcommonで、死亡率も高く、質の改善にあたりよい疫学的指標となる

•しかし、VACの原因は様々であり、予防戦略をデザインするのは簡単ではない

## 私見

VAEは客観性が高く、予後悪化の因子としての意義はあるため、VAE の予防戦略を立てることは、人工呼吸器患者の予後改善につながる可能性はあると考えられる

•しかし、一方でVAPとの相関は乏しく、抗生剤の適正使用の指標とはなりにくいと考えられる。