

Nasal high flow oxygen therapy in patients with COPD reduces respiratory rate and tissue carbon dioxide while increasing tidal and end-expiratory lung volumes: a randomised crossover trial

Abstract

Patients with COPD using long-term oxygen therapy (LTOT) over 15 h per day have improved outcomes. As inhalation of dry cold gas is detrimental to mucociliary clearance, humidified nasal high flow (NHF) oxygen may reduce frequency of exacerbations, while improving lung function and quality of life in this cohort. In this randomised crossover study, we assessed short-term physiological responses to NHF therapy in 30 males chronically treated with LTOT. LTOT (2–4 L/min) through nasal cannula was compared with NHF at 30 L/min from an AIRVO through an Optiflow nasal interface with entrained supplemental oxygen. Comparing NHF with LTOT: transcutaneous carbon dioxide (TcCO₂) (43.3 vs 46.7 mm Hg, $p < 0.001$), transcutaneous oxygen (TcO₂) (97.1 vs 101.2 mm Hg, $p = 0.01$), I:E ratio (0.75 vs 0.86, $p = 0.02$) and respiratory rate (RR) (15.4 vs 19.2 bpm, $p < 0.001$) were lower; and tidal volume (Vt) (0.50 vs 0.40, $p = 0.003$) and end-expiratory lung volume (EELV) (174% vs 113%, $p < 0.001$) were higher. EELV is expressed as relative change from baseline (%Δ). Subjective dyspnoea and interface comfort favoured LTOT. NHF decreased TcCO₂, I:E ratio and RR, with a concurrent increase in EELV and Vt compared with LTOT. This demonstrates a potential mechanistic rationale behind the improved outcomes observed in long-term treatment with NHF in oxygen-dependent patients.

Trial registration number

ACTRN12613000028707.

INTRODUCTION

The burden of COPD is increasing globally, and its physiological, economical and mortality costs are enormous, with >65 million people affected by moderate-to-severe COPD.

Long-term oxygen therapy (LTOT) improves health outcomes and reduces mortality.¹ However, further optimisation of respiratory support may diminish symptomatic breathlessness, ameliorate COPD-associated cachexia, reduce hypercarbia, improve right ventricular function and provide psychological benefits.

Nasal high flow (NHF) oxygen, an emerging therapy developed for acute care areas for respiratory support, may

have the potential for domiciliary use. NHF delivers heated and humidified air/oxygen with flows up to 60 L/min. NHF produces pharyngeal pressures of 2–8 cm H₂O², which transmit to the alveoli, contributing to lung recruitment and upper airway splinting.³ Nasopharyngeal dead space washout has been proposed to reduce CO₂ rebreathing, thus providing a fresh reservoir of oxygen from which to breathe.⁴ The observed clinical effects of high gas flows in patients with COPD include improvements in exercise tolerance, oxygenation and reduced dyspnoea.^{5–6} NHF has been demonstrated to increase tidal volumes in a number of cohorts,⁷ while reducing work of breathing by lowering inspiratory resistance and generating positive expiratory pressure.⁵ NHF has been shown to be non-inferior to non-invasive ventilation in the prevention of treatment failure in patients with acute respiratory failure postcardiac surgery⁸ and reduce mortality (both in the intensive care unit and at 90 days) in patients with acute respiratory failure.⁹

A randomised crossover study was commenced to assess the short-term physiological effects of NHF oxygen in patients with chronic stable COPD.

METHODS

The online repository for this research letter contains details on study inclusion and exclusion criteria, study procedures and statistical analysis.

Study protocol

A randomised crossover design was used to study subjects on their own LTOT (low flow oxygen, 2–4 L/min through nasal cannula) and NHF using air supplemented with the equivalent fraction of inspired

oxygen (FiO₂) to a total flow of 30 L/min from an AIRVO through an Optiflow nasal interface (Fisher & Paykel Healthcare, Auckland, New Zealand). Data collected included transcutaneous oxygen (TcO₂) and transcutaneous carbon dioxide (TcCO₂); pulse oximetry; tidal volume (Vt) and minute volume (MV), respiratory rate (RR) and I:E ratio via respiratory inductance plethysmography; end-expiratory lung impedance (EELI) via electrical impedance tomography; heart rate (HR) via standard ECG monitoring; subjective dyspnoea and comfort scores (0=no dyspnoea/discomfort to 10=maximum dyspnoea/discomfort); and videography of the patients' torso to identify inconsistencies during data analysis such as coughing and sneezing.

Patients remained on LTOT during the 20 min set-up period while baseline recordings were taken. Patients received the first randomised therapy (LTOT or NHF) for 20 min, followed by a 20 min washout period of LTOT, after which they crossed over to the second therapy (LTOT or NHF) for 20 min.

RESULTS

Details regarding the numbers of patients screened and subsequently excluded are contained in the online repository. Thirty patients were included in the study (see tables in online repository for patient characteristics). Results are contained in table 1.

When comparing NHF with LTOT, TcO₂, TcCO₂, RR and I:E ratio were significantly lower when using NHF. On NHF, Vt and EELI were significantly higher than on LTOT. Figure 1 illustrates the decrease in TcCO₂ and RR. No significant difference between groups was found in SpO₂, MV or HR.

Table 1 Two-way (paired) comparisons between the long-term oxygen therapy (LTOT) and nasal high flow (NHF) groups

Variable	LTOT	NHF	p Value
Oxygen saturation (%)*	95.8 (94.6 to 96.9)	95.7 (93.1 to 97.1)	0.06
Transcutaneous O ₂ (mm Hg)	101.2 (22.5)	97.1 (24.2)	0.01
Transcutaneous CO ₂ (mm Hg)	46.7 (9.4)	43.3 (9.5)	<0.001
Respiratory rate (breaths/min)	19.2 (6.3)	15.4 (4.8)	0.001
Inspiratory:expiratory ratio	0.86 (0.20)	0.75 (0.25)	0.02
Tidal volume (L)*	0.40 (0.34, 0.46)	0.50 (0.41, 0.54)	0.003
Minute volume (L/min)*	6.20 (4.84, 8.18)	6.18 (4.75, 7.69)	0.88
Heart rate (beats/min)	70.1 (59.1, 79.3)	69.8 (61.3, 79.8)	0.21
End-expiratory lung impedance (%Δ)*	113 (98, 128)	174 (161, 187)	<0.001

A p value <0.05 was considered significant. Normally distributed data are presented as mean (SD) while non-normal data are presented as median (IQR). End-expiratory lung impedance data are presented as percentage change from baseline (%Δ). All variables returned to baseline values during the washout periods and subsequently during the recovery period.

*A paired t test was used for the normally distributed data while a Wilcoxon signed rank test was used for the non-normal data.

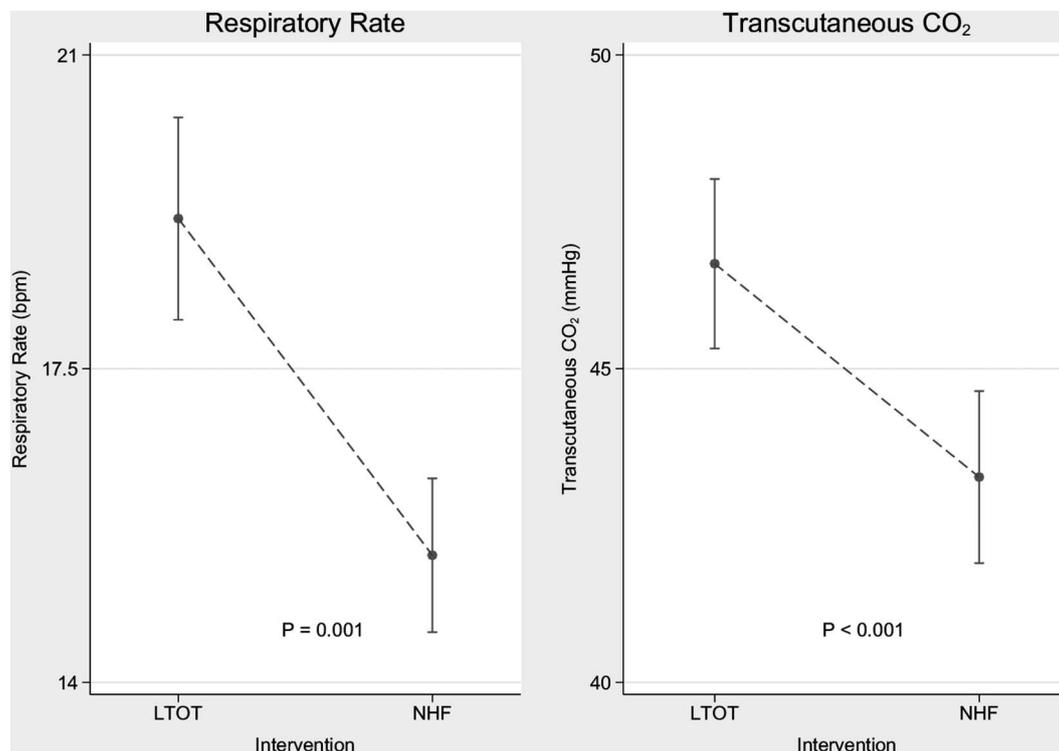


Figure 1 Observed decreases in respiratory rate and transcutaneous carbon dioxide level between the long-term oxygen therapy (LTOT) group and the nasal high flow (NHF) group. Data are presented as mean and vertical 95% CI bars.

Median subjective dyspnoea scores were significantly higher during NHF compared with LTOT (LTOT: median 0.5 [range 0–3.5]; NHF: 2.00–⁵, $p < 0.001$). Similarly with interface comfort, LTOT was more comfortable than NHF (LTOT: 9; ^{7–10} NHF: 8 [2.5–10], $p < 0.02$).

DISCUSSION

In this study, NHF in patients with stable oxygen-dependent COPD led to a significant reduction in TcCO₂ levels. NHF use also resulted in increases in V_t, end-expiratory lung volume (EELV) and I:E ratio with corresponding decreases in RR, without changes to MV. These short-term findings, if confirmed over a longer duration in subsequent studies, could imply a role for NHF in the domiciliary management of patients with COPD dependent on LTOT.

Hypercarbia, respiratory acidosis and failure are all associated with increased risk of acute deterioration and poor outcomes for patients with COPD. Home NHF use with titrated or low-level supplemental oxygen may assist in avoiding these problems. How long patients should be maintained on this strategy for the benefits of NHF to be sustained is unclear; however, in a recent study of long-term domiciliary use of NHF, the actual exposure time to NHF was 1.6 h/day.¹⁰ The supplemental benefit of reduced TcCO₂,

reduced RR and increased EELV and V_t, combined with adequate oxygen to prevent hypoxia and pulmonary hypertension, is unknown, indicating the need for a long-term study in the domiciliary setting. This reduction in TcCO₂ correlates with the consistent rise in V_t, and we believe this increase may be accompanied by dead space and subsequent CO₂ washout, as seen in preceding COPD studies.⁶

The ability of NHF to reduce RR is consistent with a reduction in work of breathing. The mechanism is most likely the reduced anatomical dead space assisted by the positive expiratory pressure effect of NHF, which allows for improved ventilation and perfusion matching. Additionally, matching the inspiratory flow demands with NHF overcomes nasopharyngeal inspiratory resistance, thereby diminishing resistive work of breathing.⁵

In this NHF-naïve cohort, higher dyspnoea and lower comfort scores were observed during NHF, perhaps due to commencing a new treatment in a cohort known to suffer from anxiety.

This study has some limitations that are contained in the online repository.

CONCLUSIONS

This study demonstrates that in the stable home-oxygen-dependent male COPD

patient, short-term NHF use results in reductions in TcCO₂ and RR, with increased V_t and EELV, when compared to LTOT. However, this cohort rated their LTOT interface more comfortable and providing more dyspnoea relief than NHF. This short-term study demonstrates adequate physiological rationale to proceed with trialling these devices in the long-term management of COPD, with the hope of reducing further physiological decay, improving quality of life and reducing hospital admissions.

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