Two for one with split- or co-ventilation at the peak of the COVID-19 tsunami: is there any role for communal care when the resources for personalised medicine are exhausted?

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The international pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused unprecedented strain on healthcare systems worldwide and threatens to deplete the available supply of mechanical ventilators. In addition to ventilator allocation protocols, a potential way of addressing this problem is ventilator sharing, also termed split- or co-ventilation, a concept that has gained recent attention in anticipation of dire equipment shortages. Co-ventilation was initially proposed by Neyman and Irvin in 2006 as a method of increasing surge capacity needs during disasters resulting in mass casualty respiratory failure. They demonstrated the technical feasibility of using one ventilator on four mechanical lungs, and proposed use as a last resort only after depletion of ventilators and staff available for manual ventilation to temporarily bridge to the arrival of disaster relief. Similar circuits have since been used in both sheep models and more sophisticated mechanical lung models. Tonetti and colleagues describe a simple circuit which can be used to ventilate two patients with one ventilator and report on its use in mechanical lung models of differing compliance and resistance. While this report again demonstrates the technical feasibility of ventilating multiple patients with a single ventilator, there are many areas of caution to consider before widespread implementation of this technique in the current pandemic.

Tonetti and colleagues, as well as the protocol recently published by New York Presbyterian Hospital, have attempted to address many of the technical challenges of co-ventilation, although many still remain. Front and centre among these problems is the inability to titrate mechanical ventilation to the individual patient physiology. Close matching of ventilatory settings—such as minute ventilation, positive end-expiratory pressure and fraction of inspired oxygen—to patient characteristics such as pulmonary mechanics (static compliance, resistance); oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide production; acid-base balance; and haemodynamics—is necessary to optimise the chance of survival in these severely ill patients. By way of example, the primary lung disorder manifesting in COVID-19 infection is the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), and we have learnt that lives are saved when such patients are managed with lung protective strategies including low tidal volumes. Assuring that two patients connected to a single ventilator, with different lung mechanics, would receive optimal ventilation is unlikely. This is nicely demonstrated in the current study, showing the predictable change in distribution of ventilation between the two lung models when lung compliances differ.

Even if, in a large pool of patients, initial pairs could be matched on the basis of their respiratory and metabolic parameters, the dynamic nature of these variables in critically ill patients is likely to result in divergence of these characteristics after the initial matching. An acute clinical change, ranging from a mucous plug to a metabolic acidosis, would necessitate either conversion to single patient ventilation or result in significant harm to one or both patients. As spontaneous respiratory effort from either patient must be avoided during co-ventilation, continuous neuromuscular blockade or deep sedation is required to eliminate the risk of detrimental patient–patient or patient–ventilator interactions. This would preclude performing daily interruption of sedatives and spontaneous breathing trials, interventions which have both been shown to improve patient outcomes and reduce the duration of mechanical ventilation, and poses a challenge in assessing readiness for liberation from mechanical ventilation. Additionally, while co-ventilation may free additional ventilators, its technically challenging nature would disproportionately utilise another resource in short supply: experts in mechanical ventilation such as intensivists and respiratory therapists.

Aside from the technical challenges outlined above, there are also numerous ethical issues that arise when considering the use of co-ventilation in the current pandemic. During a severe shortage, medical ethicists agree that assignment of ventilators should move from ‘first-come, first-serve’ to an allocation plan that attempts to do the greatest good for the greatest number. If co-ventilation was known to be as effective as single ventilation, the calculus would be simple. However, one could imagine the plausible scenario of two patients each having a 50% chance of survival with single ventilation and a 20% chance with co-ventilation. In this example, co-ventilating the two patients would on average be worse from a ‘lives saved’ standpoint compared with providing single ventilation to only one of the patients. Whether or not the benefit of providing support to one additional patient outweighs the harms suffered by the two patients receiving co-ventilation is an impossible question to answer at this point given the lack of evidence and experience, and these harms are unlikely to be amenable to rigorous quantification at any point in the near future.

Furthermore, if it is to be adopted, how should co-ventilation be incorporated into ventilator allocation algorithms? To ethically determine which patients should receive co-ventilation, algorithms will need to incorporate life saved with mechanical ventilation and harms done by co-ventilation and also patient matching characteristics; what if the two patients determined to be the best physiological match are also the most likely to benefit from individual ventilation? In the event that a patient undergoing co-ventilation requires conversion to single patient ventilation due to an acute clinical change, where would the additional ventilator be sourced from? Any ventilators not already in use dedicated to standby ventilators only further complicating ventilator allocation, an already contentious topic, resulting in a utilitarian calculation that will likely prove impossible to complete in practice. Co-ventilation would be ethical, however, if the consent of the patient or surrogate was obtained. Altruistic patients and families may be willing to accept the uncertainty and increased risk of...
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Simple ‘do it yourself’ circuit to ventilate two patients at once is technically feasible

But still not known if split ventilation pros outweigh cons so should only be used as last resort, say specialists

A simple ‘do it yourself’ breathing circuit, using accessories that are readily available in intensive care, can be used to ventilate two critically ill patients at once, should clinicians be faced with equipment shortages, suggests research published online in the journal Thorax.

But although technically feasible, it isn’t clear if the pros of split ventilation outweigh the cons, and the approach is fraught with ethical issues, so this circuit should only be used as a last resort, say critical care and respiratory disease doctors in linked opinion pieces.

Prompted by the rapid rise in COVID-19 cases in the Lombardy region of Italy, and the prospect of a ventilator shortage, Italian doctors assembled and tested a simple, easily built breathing circuit on two ‘pretend’ patients.

The circuit comprised routine and readily accessible tubing and accessories found in intensive care and operating theatres.

The 15-hour tests confirmed that it would be technically feasible to use the circuit to ventilate two patients at the same time.

What’s more, the technique is safer for staff than manual bag ventilation and avoids the constant need for a ‘human ventilator’ to work the bag, so freeing up staff, say the researchers.

But the tests also showed that the level of ventilation provided wasn't evenly distributed when lung function and capacity differed between the two 'patients.'

It should therefore only be used as a last resort, caution the researchers, because of the need to closely match the physiology of both patients, and the impossibility of being able to monitor separately changes in each patient’s respiratory response.

There are also ethical issues to consider, they point out. “Indeed, the most difficult choice during such an emergency would be to either accept a grim triage reality (in which not all patients receive a ventilator), or accept the fact that trying to save two patients with one ventilator could mean harming at least one of them,” they write.

These concerns are picked up in a linked editorial by respiratory disease and critical care doctors from the University of Chicago.

The idea of ventilator sharing isn’t new, explain Drs Steven Pearson, Jesse Hall, and William Parker. It was first suggested in 2006, for coping with equipment shortages in dire emergencies, and has been revived in anticipation of ventilator supply problems during the COVID-19 pandemic.

But they warn that even if patients can be matched before ventilation, the dynamic nature of the respiratory response means that these initial characteristics could subsequently diverge.

Daily pauses in the sedation needed for mechanical ventilation to check on the patient’s
The ability to breathe unaided—which seems to help patients recover—would be extremely difficult if two people were connected to the same device, they point out.

The technical challenges also require other resources in short supply: intensivists and respiratory therapists, they say.

During a severe equipment shortage, clinical decisions would need to be based on ensuring the greatest good for the greatest number of patients, they explain. But what would happen if two patients each had a 50% chance of survival with a single ventilator, but only 20% on split ventilation, they ask?

“Whether or not the benefit of providing support to one additional patient outweighs the harms suffered by the two patients receiving co-ventilation is an impossible question to answer at this point, given the lack of evidence and experience, and these harms are unlikely to be amenable to rigorous quantification at any point in the near future,” they write.

Ideally, in the absence of adequate supply, or other breathing support devices, patient (and family) consent should be obtained and strict protocols applied for the circumstances in which split ventilation can be used, and then only as a last resort, they emphasise.

“The role for co-ventilation appeals to the rule of rescue, the natural impulse to save those facing certain death, by freeing mechanical ventilators to support those in respiratory failure who would die without them,” they write.

“But to use the lifeboat analogy, is taking on more passengers than the boat was designed to accommodate, worth the risk of sinking the lifeboat?”

Given current supply and demand, doctors will most likely be faced with such decisions, they suggest. “Humankind should realise it has been forced into a lifeboat by this pandemic without the luxury of yesterday’s ethical postures until rescue arrives,” they conclude.

In a further linked commentary, emergency care doctors in Detroit and New York agree that one patient per ventilator is best. Their YouTube video, setting out the experimental technique for ventilating four patients at the same time, inspired the Italian doctors to experiment with the approach for two patients.

“Everyone agrees one patient on one ventilator will always be the gold standard,” write Drs Charlene Babcock and Lorenzo Paladino. “Use of one ventilator for two patients is clearly outside the manufacturer’s recommendations and only appropriate in dire circumstances during a disaster.”

But reporting on further experiences of the technique can only assist the understanding of how to expand ventilator options, they suggest.

“We commend the [Italian] authors of this study for further advancing documentation of this potential expansion of ventilator availability as a life-saving intervention during a disaster and hope the additional information we have provided may be informative,” they conclude.