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## The Effect and Safety of Alveolar Recruitment Maneuver using Pressure-Controlled Ventilation in Acute Lung Injury and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

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**Background:** Alveolar recruitment (RM) is one of the primary goals of respiratory care for an acute lung injury (ALI) and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). The purposes of alveolar recruitment are an improvement in pulmonary gas exchange and the protection of atelectrauma. This study examined the effect and safety of the alveolar RM using pressure control ventilation (PCV) in early ALI and ARDS patients.

**Methods:** Sixteen patients with early ALI and ARDS who underwent alveolar RM using PCV were enrolled in this study. The patients' data were recorded at the baseline, and 20 minutes, and 60 minutes after alveolar RM, and on the next day after the maneuver. Alveolar RM was performed with an inspiratory pressure of 30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O and a PEEP of 20 cmH<sub>2</sub>O in a 2-minute PCV mode. The venous O<sub>2</sub> saturation, central venous pressure, blood pressure, pulse rate, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> ratio, PEEP, and chest X-ray findings were obtained before and after alveolar RM.

**Results:** Of the 16 patients, 3 had extra-pulmonary ALI/ARDS and the remaining 13 had pulmonary ALI/ARDS. The mean PEEP was 11.3 mmHg, and the mean PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> ratio was 130.3 before RM. The PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> ratio increased by 45% after alveolar RM. The PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> ratio reached a peak 60 minutes after alveolar RM. The PaCO<sub>2</sub> increased by 51.9 mmHg after alveolar RM. The mean blood pressure was not affected by alveolar RM. There were no complications due to pressure injuries such as a pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum, and subcutaneous emphysema.

**Conclusion:** In this study, alveolar RM using PCV improved the level of oxygenation in patients with an acute lung injury and acute respiratory distress syndrome. Moreover, there were no significant complications due to hemodynamic changes and pressure injuries. Therefore, alveolar RM using PCV can be applied easily and safely in clinical practice with lung protective strategy in early ALI and ARDS patients. (*Tuberc Respir Dis* 2007;63:423-429)

**Key Words:** Recruitment maneuvers, Acute lung injury, Acute respiratory distress syndrome, Pressure-controlled ventilation

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### 서론

Amato The Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Network trial

(< 6 ml/kg)

<sup>1,2</sup>.

(alveolar recruitment maneuver)  
 (Positive End-Expiratory Pressure)  
 (opening and cycling collapse)  
 ALVEOLI (Assessment of Low tidal Volume and Elevated end-expiratory pressure to Obviate Lung Injury) trial

20 / (respon-  
 der) , 50%  
 (non-responder)

2. 연구 방법

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(closed suction catheter)  
 가  
 (arterial line) (central venous pressure) (venous oxygen saturation) (jugular vein) (subclavian vein)  
 6~8  
 ml/kg (FiO<sub>2</sub>) 0.6 (PaO<sub>2</sub>) 60 mmHg (SaO<sub>2</sub>) 90%  
 30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O  
 30

대상 및 방법

1. 연구 대상

2007 2

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 cmH<sub>2</sub>O 20 cmH<sub>2</sub>O  
 50 cmH<sub>2</sub>O 2  
 20 , 60 ,  
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American-European Consensus Conference<sup>8</sup>  
 (CR-4-2006-0283)  
 (CR-2007-12)

ALVEOLI trial<sup>4</sup>  
 (Table 1). ,  
 6