

Standard of Care and Practice

Title:

DAILY SPONTANEOUS BREATHING TRIALS (SBT) FOR VENTILATOR

PATIENTS ON CRITICAL CARE SERVICE

Responsibility:

Respiratory Therapist assisted by RN or Physician

Equipment:

None Needed

Procedure

 Respiratory Therapist will evaluate patient for any contraindications as outlined in the Weaning Readiness Assessment portion of the Ventilator Weaning Assessment Flow Sheet (Appendix I).

If a contraindication is present, the RT will discuss with the physician to determine if initiation of a Spontaneous Breathing Trial (SBT) is to be performed.

An order for a SBT will be obtained from the physician prior to initiation of the trial.

- RN will stop Propofol infusions at appointed time (strive for 0830; consult with RT to confirm).
- 3. Explain procedure to patient.
- Confirm Head of Bed is at 30 degrees unless contraindicated.
- Provide oral care and hold tube feedings.
- Respiratory therapist will place patient on CPAP and FIO2 at current settings and titrate PSV to keep TV at 5-8 ml/kg IBW. Baseline ventilatory parameters will be documented prior to the start of the SBT with subsequent assessments documented at 10 min., 30-45 min. and up to 90 min
- 7. Suction endotracheal tube as necessary.

Point of Emphasis

Confirms that patient is eligible for SBT and that criteria have been met. Absolute/Relative contraindications are as follow:

- 1. Diaphoresis, agitation or dyspnea.
- 2. Fever> 101F.
- 3. Pulse < 50 or > 120 bpm.
- 4. Systolic Blood Pressure < 90 mmHg.
- 5. Blood pressure requiring vasopressor support.
- 6. Pa02/F102 < 200.
- 7. Sp02 < 90% and/or FI0 2 > .50 and/or PEEP > 8 cmH20.
- Pt. is unable to follow simple commands on a cont. infusion of Midazolam, Ativan, Diprivan or other hypnosedatives with the exception of PCA Morphine, Fentanyl and Dilaudid with a basal rate.
- 9. Pt. on dialysis currently.
- 10. Surgery planned in next 24 hours.
- 11. Hx. of OSA.

Infusion of sedatives decreases respiratory drive.

Explanation will decrease anxiety and provide reassurance to patient.

Head of bed elevation will decrease diaphragmatic pressure making it easier for patient to breathe and decreasing the risk for aspiration.

Providing oral care will remove oral secretions that may be accumulated above the ETT cuff.

Holding tube feedings will help to decrease the risk of aspiration.

These values of PSV /CPAP compensate for the increased work of breathing caused by the ventilator circuit and endotracheal tube.

DAILY SPONTANEOUS BREATHING TRIALS (SBT) FOR VENTILATOR PATIENTS ON CRITICAL CARE SERVICE

Page 2

8. RN and Respiratory Therapist will monitor patient for fatigue parameters.

If fatigue parameters are present, the patient will be returned to their previous ventilator settings. The RT and/or RN will notify physician of the fatigue.

If no fatigue parameters are present, physician will be notified to evaluate the patient for possible extubation.

Fatigue parameters to be monitored include:

- Diaphoresis, agitation or dyspnea
- Signs of increased WOB
- If ABG obtained, PaC02> 10mmHg, Pa02 < 60 mmHg of pre-trial ABG values
- RSBI (keep <105)
- Resp Rate (keep <35 bpm for >5 min.)
- Tidal Volume
- Minute Ventilation
- HR (keep at 50 120 or <20% change from baseline)
- Systolic BP (keep <180 or >90 mmHg)
- SpO2 (keep >92%
- ETCO2 (monitor if available)

This will allow adequate rest before repeating trail. A failed trial can precipitate respiratory muscle fatigue.

Upon successful completion of a SBT, but prior to extubation, the following questions are to be answered by the RT:

- Pt. awake and easily arousable
- Effective cough
- Vital capacity of >10 ml/kg IBW
- MIP > -30 cmH20
- Requires suctioning less freq. than q.2hrs
- Adequate cuff leak
- · Orders to extubate obtained

Documentation

Respiratory Therapist documentation: Ventilator Weaning Assessment/Flow Sheet

RN Documentation: MAR - Sedative stop and restart times, if applicable.

Approved by:

monera Smite use Rd

Date: 4-29-2019

Monecca Smith, MSN, RN Chief Nursing Officer

Revised by: Reviewed by: Michael Taylor, MSEd, RRT Monecca Smith, MSN, RN

Approved:

02/2007

Revised:

08/31/2010, 05/01/2017, 04/08/2019

References:

Astle S, Smith D. (2007). Taking your patient off a ventilator. RN. 70(5), Retrieved from CINAHL Plus with Full Text database. Pertab D. (2009). Principles of mechanical ventilation - a critical review. British Journal of Nursing (BJN), 18 (15), 915-918. Retrieved from CINAHL Plus with Full Text database.

MacIntyre, N. R. (2001). Evidence-based guidelines for weaning and discontinuing ventilator support. Chest, 120(6), 375-395. Girard, T., Kress, J., Fuchs, B., Thomason, J., Schweickert, W., & Pun, B.T. (2008). Efficacy and safety of a paired sedation and ventilator weaning protocol for mechanically ventilated patients in intensive care (awakening and breathing controlled trial): A randomised controlled trial. Lancet. 2008 Jan; 371(9607):126-134.

Blackwood B. Alderdice F, Bums K. et al. Use of weaning protocols for reducing duration of mechanical ventilation in critically ill adult patients: Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis: BMJ. 2011 Jan; 342:c7237.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Documents. Coordinated Spontaneous Awakening and Breathing Trials Protocol. AHRQ Pub. No. 16(17)-0018-17-EF. January 2017.