





Principaux modes ventilatoires: VAC, VSAI

François BELONCLE, Angers Guillaume CARTEAUX, Créteil Nicolas TERZI, Grenoble

Liens d'intérêts

F Beloncle

- Honoraires pour activités de conseil:
 - Löwenstein
- Mise à disposition de matériel pour la réalisation d'études cliniques:
 - Covidien
 - Getinge
 - GE Healthcare

G Carteaux:

- Conférencier:
 - Fisher and Paykel
 - Medtronic
 - Air Liquide Medical Systems
- Honoraires pour activité de conseil:
 - Air Liquide Medical Systems
 - Löwenstein

N terzi

- Support logistique lors de congrès
 - Air Liquide
- Conférencier
 - Pfizer
 - Boëhringer Ingelheim

Objectifs

- ☐ Connaitre les principes de fonctionnement des principaux modes ventilatoires
 - VAC
 - VSAI
- □Connaître les principaux réglages
- □Savoir mesurer la mécanique respiratoire en VAC
- □Connaitre les effet d'une modification de l'assistance en ventilation assistée (VSAI)







Enseignement Innovant de la Ventilation Artificielle par la SimulatION

FORMATION EN LIGNE GRATUITE SANS LIMITE DU NOMBRE D'INSCRIPTIONS





Des vidéos didactiques



Des vidéos de simulation interactives

Une vingtaines d'experts francophones

Des jeux sérieux



https://www.fun-mooc.fr/courses/course-v1:UPEC+169001+session02/about

VOUS PENSEZ SUIVRE LE MOOC EN ENTIER



https://forms.gle/qT8QwoATkrEqBdbK7



VOUS NE PENSEZ PAS SUIVRE LE MOOC CETTE FOIS CI (prochaine session: Novembre 2020)



taiopham@gmail.com

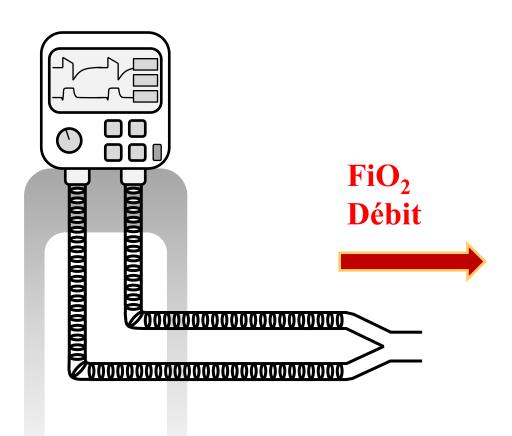
VENTILATION NON INVASIVE

VENTILATION INVASIVE

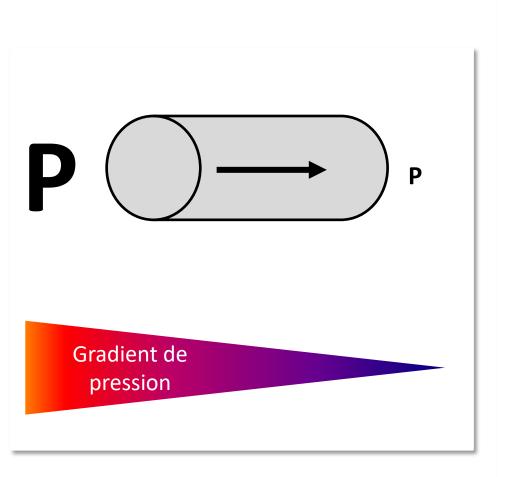
Pmus = 0**VENTILATEUR Travail respiratoire** Ventilation assistée **MALADE** Pvent = 0VC VS

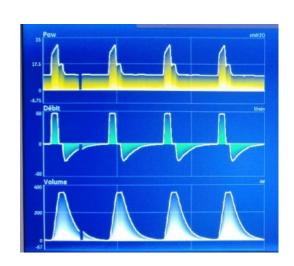
Ventilation Assistée Contrôlée (VAC) Ventilation Pression Contrôlée (VPC)

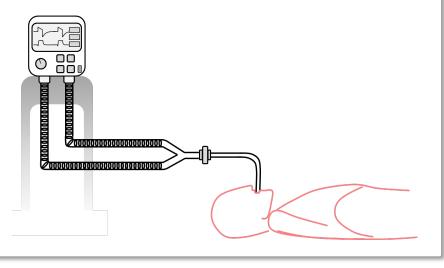
Ventilation Spontanée avec Aide Inspiratoire (VSAI)



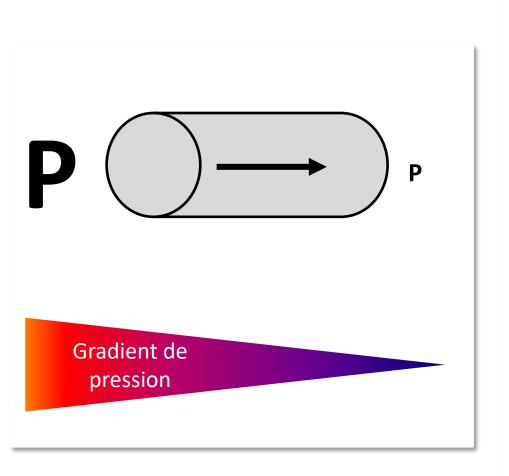
Débit

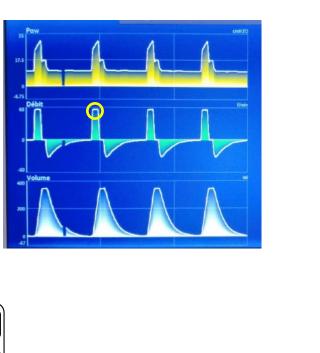


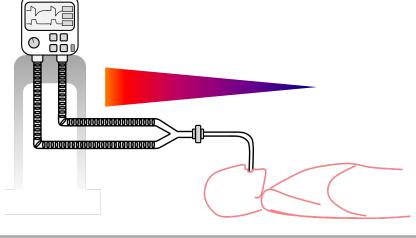




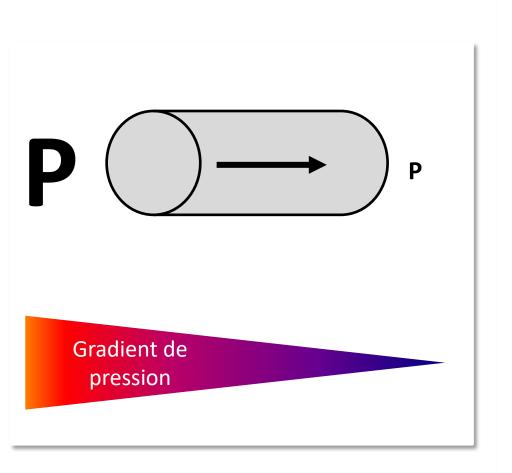
Débit

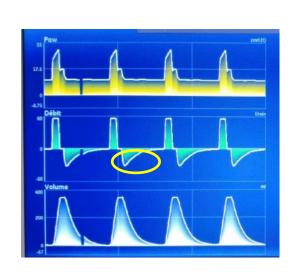


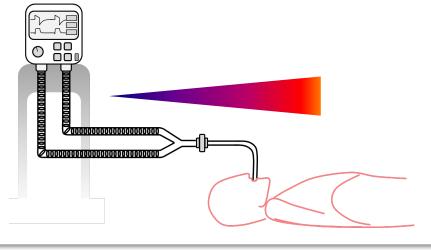




Débit

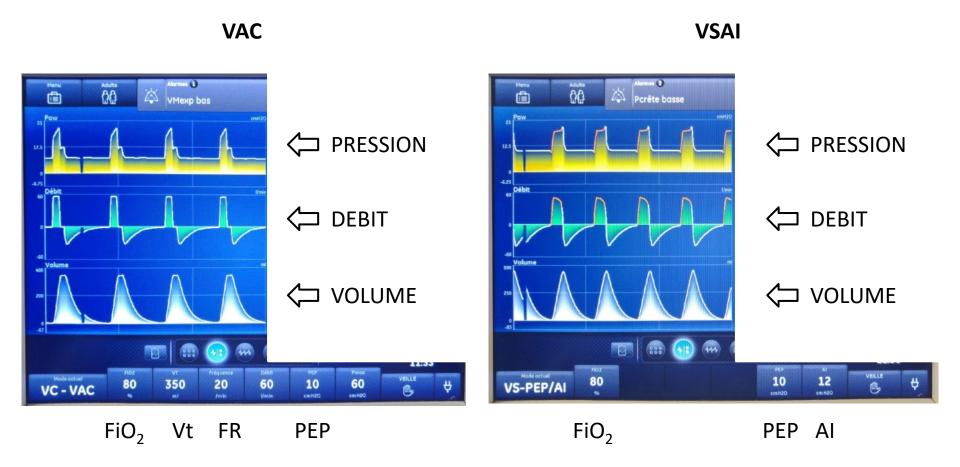






Ventilation assistée contrôlée

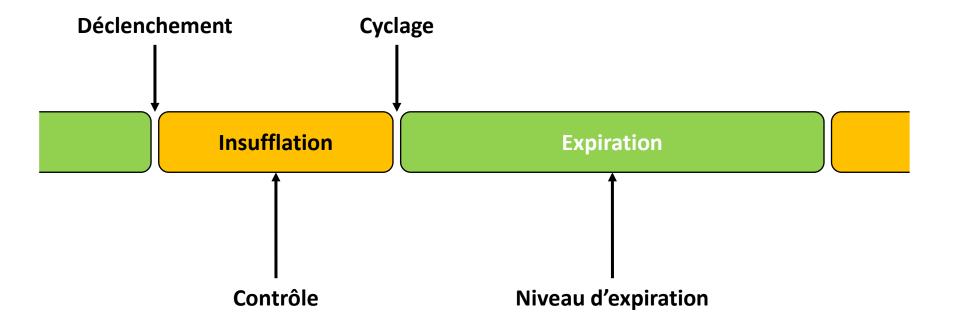
Ventilation Spontanée avec Aide Inspiratoire



Donc... Volume ou Pression?

Variable réglée / variable dépendante

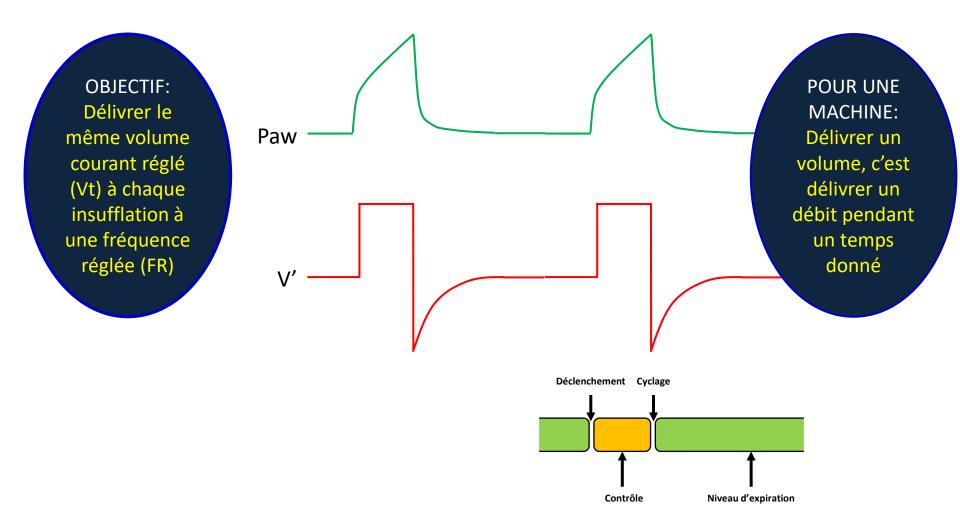
	VC - VAC	PC - PAC
Débit inspiratoire	Invariable - Carré	Variable - Décélérant
Volume courant	Constant	Variable
Pression de pic	Variable	Constante
Alarmes à surveiller	Pressions	Volume

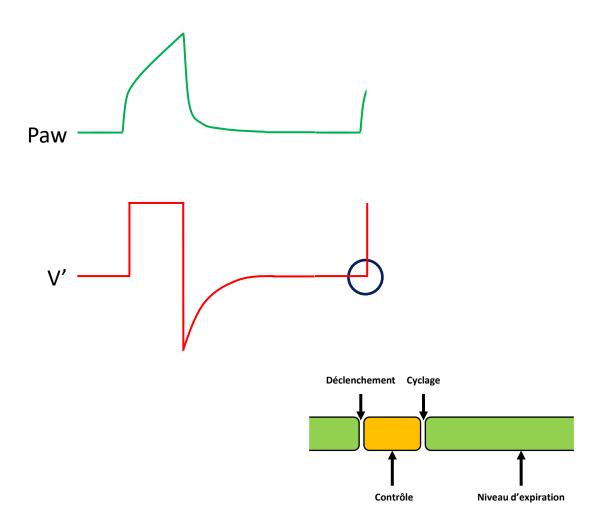


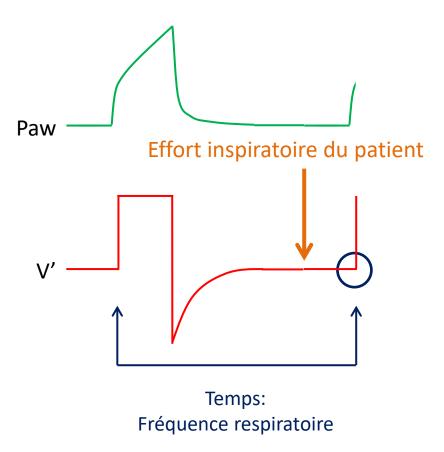
VAC

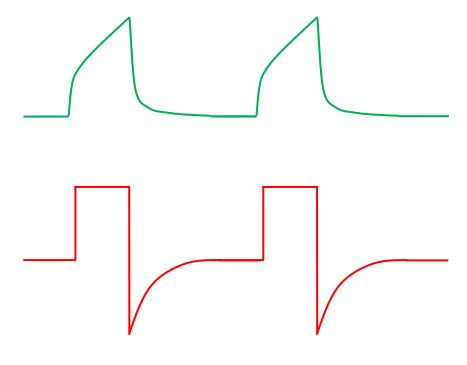


 $VM = Vt \times FR$

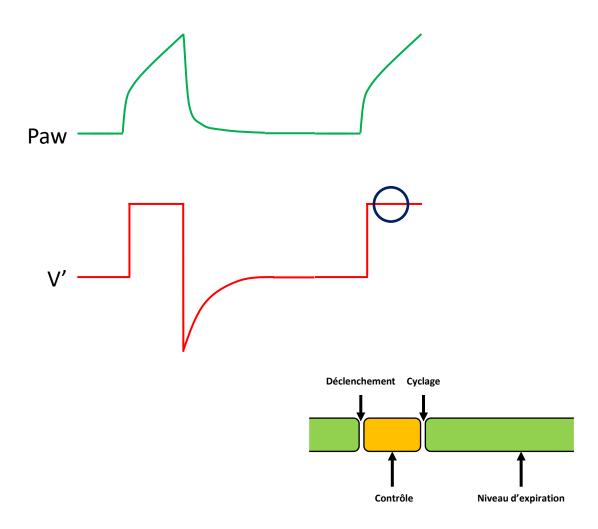


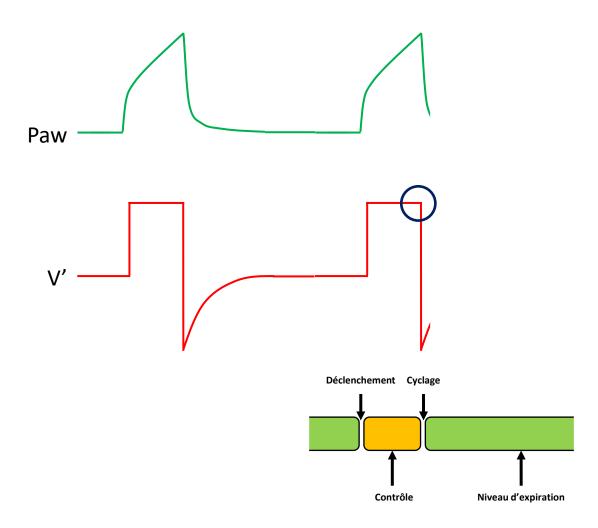


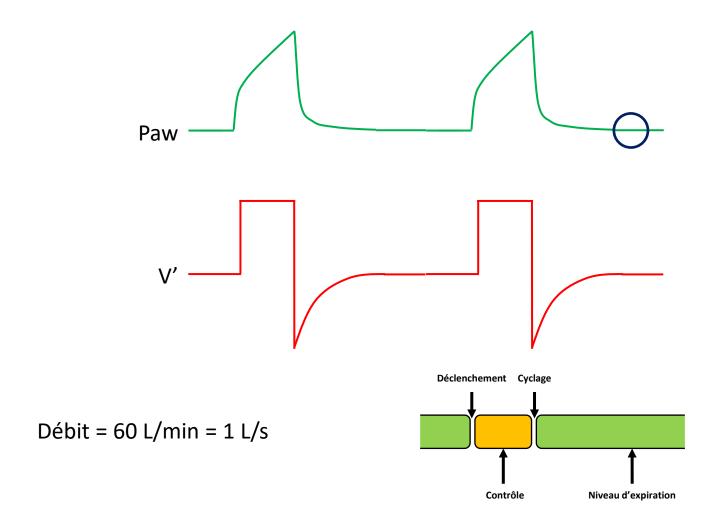




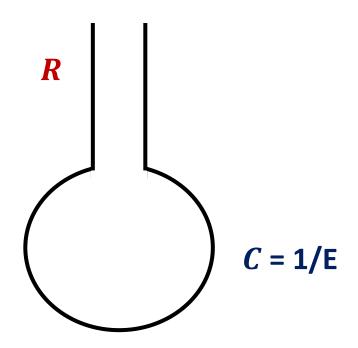
Déclenchement: Temps ou trigger inspiratoire







En pratique...

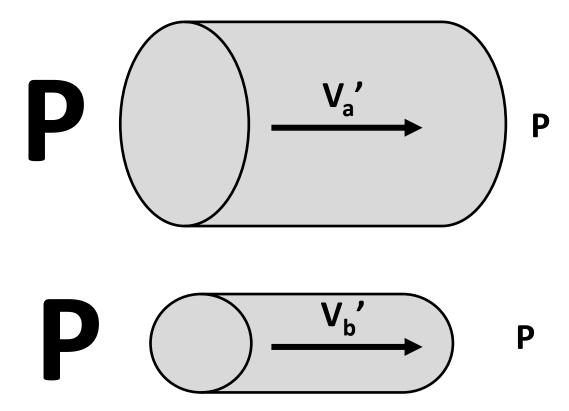


Le modèle mono-compartimental

Résistance

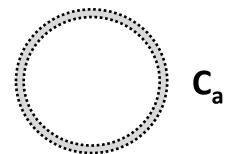
$$R = \frac{\Delta P}{V'}$$

 $(cm H_2O/L/s)$

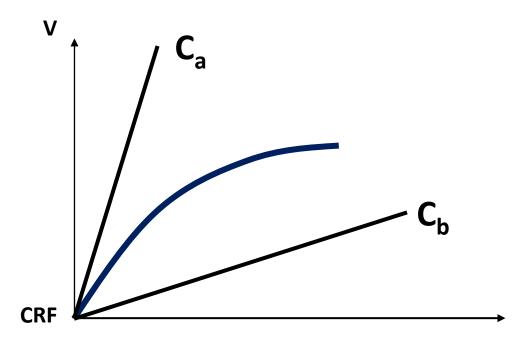


Compliance = 1/Elastance

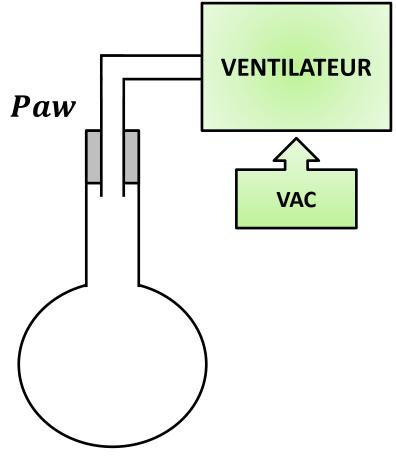
$$C = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta P}$$

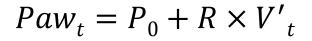




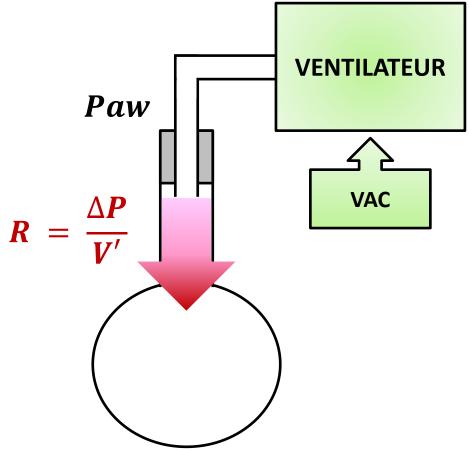


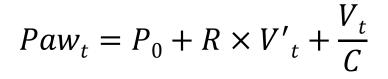
$$Paw_t = P_0$$



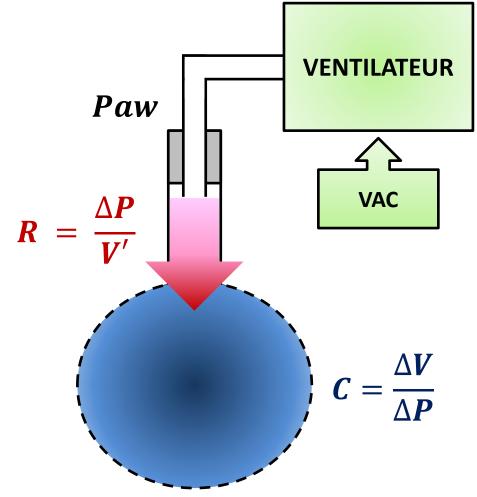


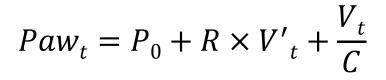
Pression résistive



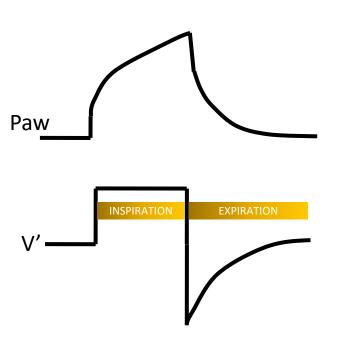


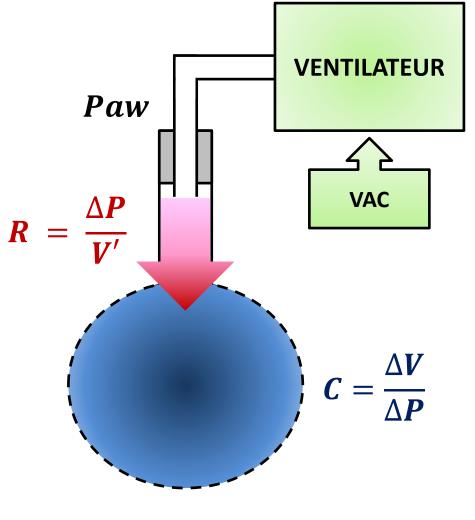
Pression Pression résistive élastique

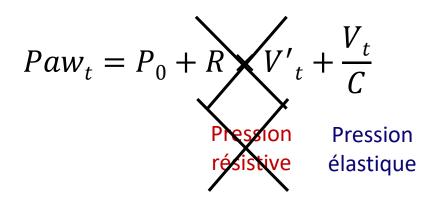


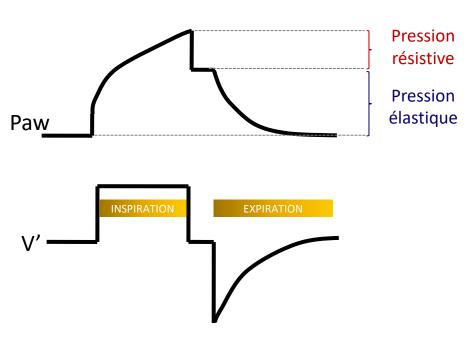


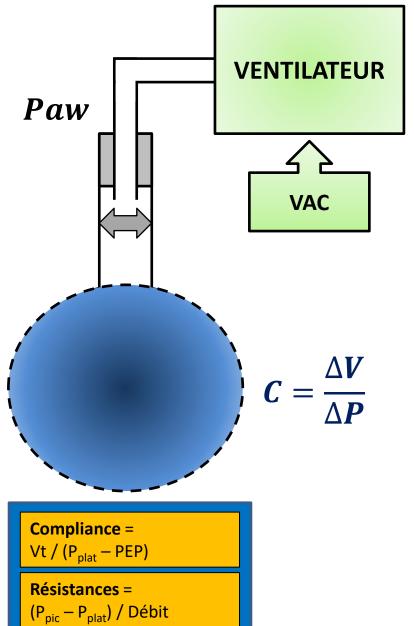
Pression Pression résistive élastique



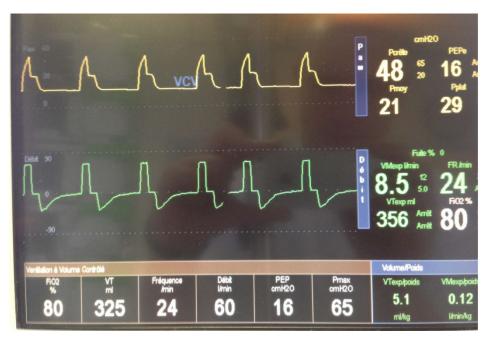


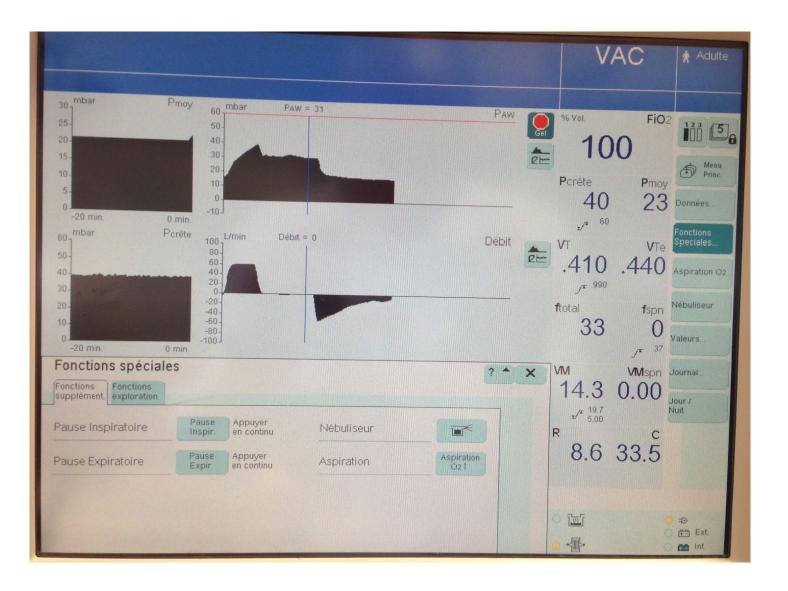


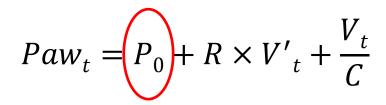


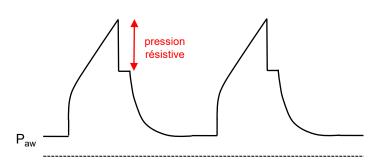


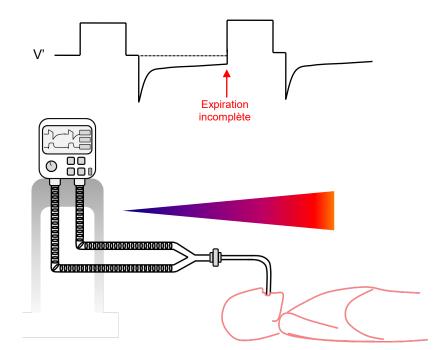




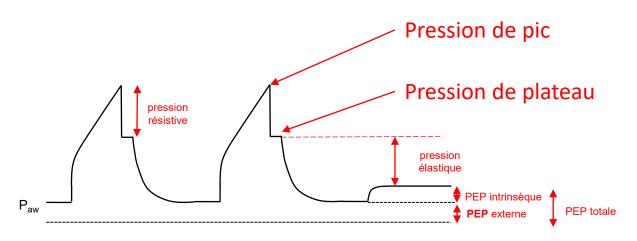


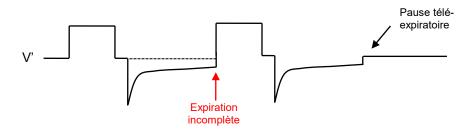




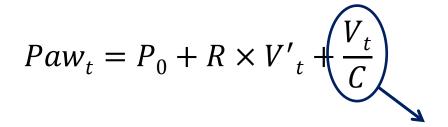


$$Paw_t = P_0 + R \times V'_t + \frac{V_t}{C}$$

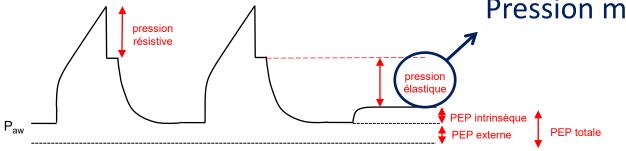


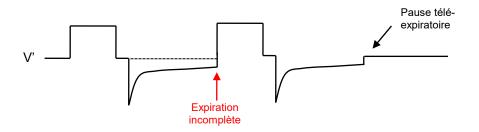






« Driving pressure »Pression motrice





Compliance =
$$Vt / (P_{plat} - PEP_{totale})$$
Résistances =
$$(P_{pic} - P_{plat}) / Débit$$