

Inhaled Nitric Oxide (iNO) Weaning in the CICU

ALGORITHM



CLINICAL PATHWAY



Extubation Critieria:

If ventilated, iNO less than or equal to 20ppm and adequate readiness criteria

- Consider extubation and
- Administer latest iNO rate X2 via nasal prongs upon extubation
- Wean iNO per algorithm at Phase 1

Readiness Criteria for Starting iNO Wean:

Key Factors –

- FiO2 less than or equal to 60%
- Hemodynamically stable for greater than or equal to 6 hours
- No PAH triggers
- Ancillary Factors –
- MPAP less than or equal to 50% MAP
- Normal Lactate
- DavO2 less than or equal to 30

Weaning Tolerance Criteria:

- 20% or less decrease in PaO2 -**OR-** 10% or less decrease in sPO2 **AND** FiO2 less than or equal to 60%
- No PAH rebound (MPAP less than or equal to 50% MAP)

PAH Triggers (selected):

- Volume overload/pulmonary edema
- Anemia
- Pain/agitation
- Acidosis

<u>Sildenafil:</u>

Start <u>sildenafil PO</u> with a goal of 1mg/kg/dose q6-8 hours :

- 1st dose of 0.5mg/kg (max dose 10mg)
- 2nd dose of 0.75mg/kg (max dose 15mg)
- 3rd dose of 1mg/kg (max dose 20mg)
- For oral intolerance start sildenafil IV:
 - Less than or equal to 15kg:
 - 0.07 mg/kg/hr
 - More than 15kg Intermittent IV infusion with a goal of 0.5 mg/kg/dose every 8 hours:
 - 1st dose of 0.25 mg/kg (max does 5mg)
 - 2nd dose of 0.38 mg/kg (max dose 7.5mg)
 - 3rd dose of 0.5 mg/kg (max dose 10mg)



 TABLE OF CONTENTS

 Algorithm

 Target Population

 Background | Definitions

 Initial Evaluation

 Clinical Management – See Before, During, After Weaning

 Laboratory Studies | Imaging

 Therapeutics – See Before, During, After Weaning

 Parent | Caregiver Education – N/A

 References

 Clinical Improvement Team

TARGET POPULATION

Inclusion Criteria

Suspected or confirmed pulmonary hypertension and or right ventricular dysfunction requiring iNO for medical, postoperative or post-interventional reason. Ventilated or extubated.

Exclusion Criteria

Patients outside the CICU

BACKGROUND | DEFINITIONS

Background:

- Medical, postoperative or post-interventional cardiac patients in need of iNO require cautious and yet assertive weaning of the latter in order to preserve hemodynamic stability and avoid potentially life-threatening rebound pulmonary hypertension
- There is a need for consistent and objective practices for the iNO weaning process
- Use iNO with caution in patients with suspected Pulmonary Venous Obstructive Disease (PVOD) or left ventricular dysfunction as it may increase pulmonary capillary blood volume leading to pulmonary edema and/or enhance the severity of the patient's heart failure
- Use of iNO in patients with Right-to-Left dependent blood flow may be contraindicated
- Goal is to safely wean the iNO as soon as deemed possible and safe
- Consider that abrupt discontinuation of iNO may cause rebound pulmonary hypertension
- Before weaning, patients must:
 - Fulfill "Readiness Criteria"
 - o Be free of "Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) triggers"
- Extubation is to be considered if the patient fulfills the "Extubation Criteria"
- Weaning guidelines are based on a three phase algorithm



Definitions:

- iNO Inhaled Nitric Oxide
- FiO2- Inspired oxygen fraction
- DaVO2- Arterial-venous oxygen difference/oxygen debt
- PaO2 Partial pressure of oxygen
- sPO2- Peripheral capillary oxygen saturation
- SvO2- Mixed venous oxygen saturation
- PAP Pulmonary Artery Pressure
- PAH- Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension
- PwP- Pulmonary Wedge Pressure
- PVR- Pulmonary Vascular Resistance
- MAP- Mean Arterial (systemic) Pressure
- MPAP Mean Pulmonary Artery Pressure

Extubation Criteria:

If iNO less than or equal to 20ppm and adequate readiness criteria:

- Consider extubation and
- Administer latest iNO rate X2 via nasal prongs upon extubation
- Wean iNO per algorithm at Phase 1

Readiness Criteria for Starting iNO Wean:

- Key Factors
 - FiO2 less than or equal to 60%
 - Hemodynamically stable for greater than or equal to 6 hours
 - o No PAH triggers
- Ancillary Factors
 - MPAP less than or equal to 50% MAP
 - No lactic acidosis
 - o DavO2 less than or equal to 30

Weaning Tolerance Criteria:

- 20% or less decrease in PaO2 OR 10% or less decrease in sPO2 AND- FiO2 less than or equal to 60%
- No PAH rebound (MPAP less than or equal to 50% MAP)

PAH Triggers (selected):

- Volume overload/pulmonary edema
- Anemia
- Pain/agitation
- Acidosis



INITIAL EVALUATION

- Oxygen Saturation
- MPAP, PwP
- Vital Signs Systemic BP, HR, RR
- Color
- Perfusion
- Near Infra-Red Spectroscopy (NIRS)
- SvO2 and DaVO2

LABORATORY STUDIES | IMAGING

- Echocardiography to assess for signs of PAH, ventricular function, cardiac repair and to rule-out residual lesions
- ABG to access pH, ventilation and oxygenation
- Lactate and SvO2 to evaluate tissue perfusion and DaVO2
- CXR to access lung expansion and to rule out intra-thoracic "PAH triggers"
- Bed-side hemodynamic evaluation via the Swan-Ganz catheter (Qp/Qs, MPAP, PwP, CO, CI, PVR, SVR), the trans-thoracic pulmonary catheter and/or the left atrial catheter when indwelling

<u>Note:</u> patients with persistent iNO-dependent PAH and/or hemodynamic instability and/or suspicion of residual lesions, may require a cardiac catheterization prior to weaning the iNO

BEFORE WEANING THE INO:

- In patients with prior medical therapy for PAH, home medications should be resumed before weaning, as long as tolerated by enteral or parenteral administration
- Maintain adequate ventilation, oxygenation, and pH; Hypoxia, Hypercarbia, and acidosis may increase PVR and worsen PAH
- Avoid agitation and stressful procedures during weaning of iNO
- Consider extubation if fulfilling "Extubation Criteria"; if applicable, double the latest amount of iNO (in ppm) via nasal prongs
- Maintain stable hemodynamics
- Assess iNO Weaning "Readiness criteria"

DURING THE INO WEANING:

- Evaluate "Weaning Tolerance Criteria"
- **Phase 1** weaning includes completion of the primary interventions with the first round of non-tolerance of sequential reduction of iNO:
 - o Return to last stable iNO rate
 - Increase FiO2 by 20% to a maximum of 60%
 - Check ABG or VBG, lactate and svO2
 - Rule out residual lesions
 - Echocardiography
 - o If indwelling Swan-Ganz catheter: Qp/Qs estimation, CO, CI, SVR and PVR as required



- Re-assess inotropic drugs
- Evaluate for "PAH Triggers"
- Consider starting Sildenafil PO or IV after the above have been addressed
- Wait 4 hours, then reassess "Readiness Criteria" and begin again at Phase 1 weaning if ready
- **Phase 2** weaning includes the consideration of all primary interventions and starting sildenafil with the second round of non-tolerance of sequential reduction of iNO according to the following schedule:
 - Start PO sildenafil with a goal of 1mg/kg/dose every 6-8 hours (see algorithm above)
 - For PO intolerance, start IV sildenafil (see algorithm above)
 - Wait for tolerance of the second dose or at 4 hours after the inception of the IV infustion reconsider the "Readiness Criteria" and begin again at Phase 1 weaning if ready
- **Phase 3** weaning includes consideration of the primary interventions, continued Sildenafil, and consultation of the Cardiology PAH team with the third round of non-tolerance of sequential reduction of iNO

AFTER THE INO WEANING:

- Continue to assess weaning tolerance criteria for 4 hours
- If stable, start weaning FiO2



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Clinical Care Guideline and Measures Review Committee – September 13, 2016 Medication Safety Committee – Not applicable Antimicrobial Stewardship Committee – Not applicable Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee – August 25, 2016

MANUAL/DEPARTMENT	Clinical Care Guidelines/Quality
ORIGINATION DATE	September 13, 2016
LAST DATE OF REVIEW OR REVISION	September 13, 2016
APPROVED BY	Lalit Bajaj, MD, MPH Medical Director, Clinical Effectiveness

REVIEW | REVISION SCHEDULE

Scheduled for full review on September 13, 2020

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