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A protocol of no sedation for critically ill patients receiving mechanical ventilation: a randomised trial

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*Standard practice is to sedate critically ill patients needing intubation and mechanical ventilation.

*Many memories have been shown that the daily interruption of sedation reduce the severity of post traumtic stress disorder and several complications-ventilator.

the duration of mechanical ventilation could be reduce with a protocol of no sedation?

Outcomes:

*the number of days without mechanical ventilation in 28-day period

*the length of stay in the care unit and in hospital

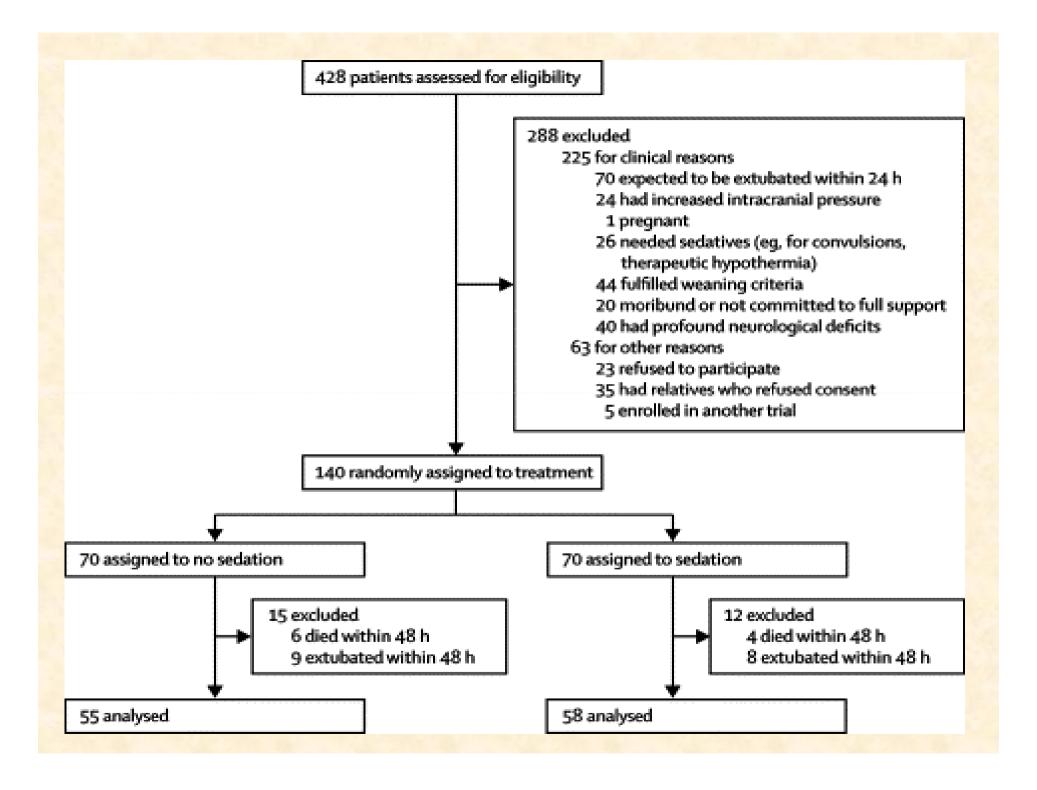
*the occurrences of complications

*2 criters of inclusions:

- age>18
- patients need more than 24h of ventilation

* criters of exclusions:

- increased PIC
- patient needed sedation: convulsions...
- Fio2<40% and Peep<5
- No cerebral contact
- Relatives refuse to consent..



2 groupes:

*intervention group: no sedation

*contol group: sedation

the 2 groups are comparables

	No sedation (n=55)	Sedation (n=58)		
Age (years)	67 (54-74)	65 (54-74)		
Women	13 (24%)	24 (41%)		
Weight (kg)	80-0 (74-0-92-0)	78-5 (70-0-91-0)		
APACHE II	26 (19-30)	26 (22-31)		
SAPS II	46 (36-56)	50 (43-63)		
SOFA (at day 1)	7-5 (5-0-11-0)	9-0 (5-5-11-0)		
Diagnosis at admission to intensive care unit				
Respiratory disorder*	26 (47%)	27 (47%)		
Sepsis	15 (27%)	19 (33%)		
Pancreatitis	2 (4%)	3 (5%)		
Peritonitis	0	1 (2%)		
Gastro-intestinal bleeding	5 (9%)	0		
Liver and biliary disease	2 (4%)	0		
Trauma	2 (4%)	3 (5%)		
Other	3 (5%)	5 (9%)		

- *both groups receive iv morphine in bolus doses: no difference of doses.
 - *the sedation of contol group:
 - infusion of Propofol (20 mg/ML) titrated to reach a Ramsay score 3-4 with daily interruption and neurologic testing, after 48 h, we change it with Midazolam1mg/ml
 - *the indication of morphine is patient discomfort: pain

Results:

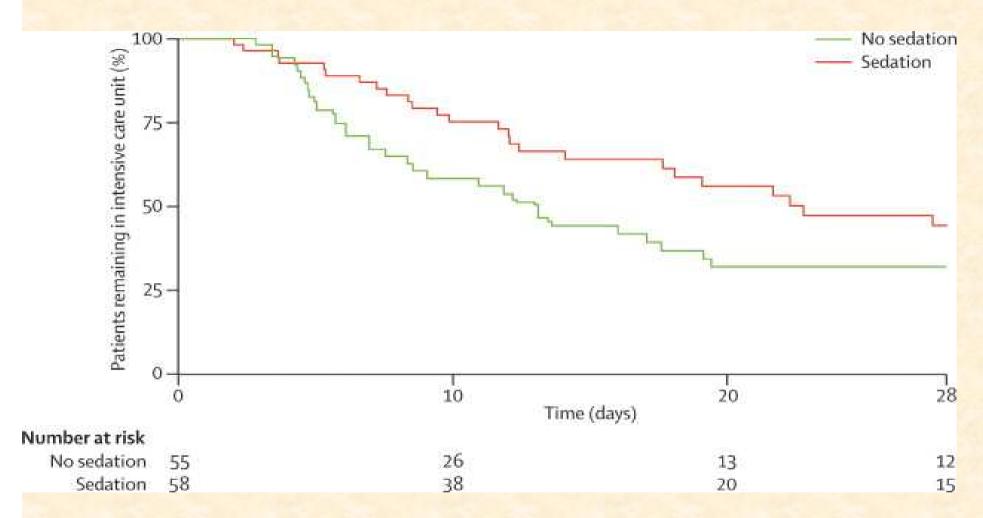
1-no sedation reduce the number of days without ventilation.

2-no sedation reduce the length of stay in the intensive care unit and in hospital

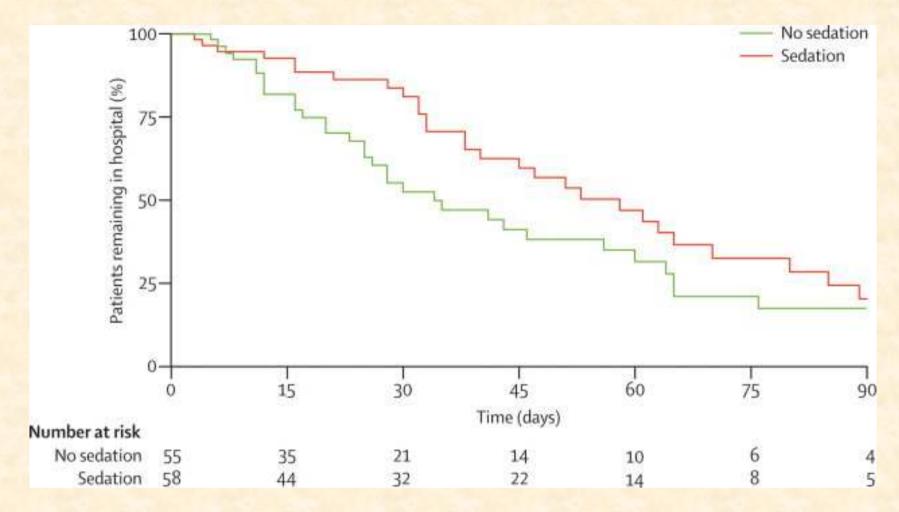
*no difference in the occurrences of accidental extubation, the need for TDM cérébral, or ventilatorassociated pneumonia.

*agitated delirium was more frequent in the intervention group

	No sedation (n=55)	Sedation (n=58)	p value
Days without mechanical ventilation (from intubation to day 28)	13-8 (11-0); 18-0 (0-24-1)	9-6 (10-0); 6-9 (0-20-5)	0.0191*†
Length of stay (days)			
Intensive care unit	13·1 (5·7)‡	22-8 (11-7)‡	0.0316*§
Hospital	34 (17-65)	58 (33-85)	0.0039*\$¶
Mortality			
Intensive care unit	12 (22%)	22 (38%)	0-06
Hospital	20 (36%)	27 (47%)	0-27
Drug doses (mg/kg)			
Propafol (per h of infusion)**	0 (0-0-515)	0.773 (0.154-1.648)	0.0001
Midazolam (per h of infusion)	0 (0-0)	0.0034 (0-0.0240)	<0.0001
Morphine (per h of mechanical ventilation)	0.0048 (0.0014-0.0111)	0.0045 (0.0020-0.0064)	039
Haloperidol (per day of mechanical ventilation)	0 (0-0-0145)	0 (0-0)	0.0140
Tracheostomy	16 (29%)	17 (29%)	0.98
Ventilator-associated pneumonia	6 (11%)	7(12%)	0.85



Kaplan-Meier of length of stay in the intensive care unit and number at risk from admissions to 28 days



Kaplan-Meier plot of length of stay in hospital and number at risk from admission to 90 days

LIMITS:

*several ill patients were included who dependent on mechanical ventilation for more 2 weeks

*the use of Midazolam could increase the duration of mechanical ventilation *we should follow-up the intervention group 1 year to detect deliriums

*the ratio nurse/patient=1/1

*it is a single-center study



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