



High Flow Nasal Cannula compared to conventional oxygen therapy or non-invasive ventilation immediately post-extubation

A systematic review and meta-analysis

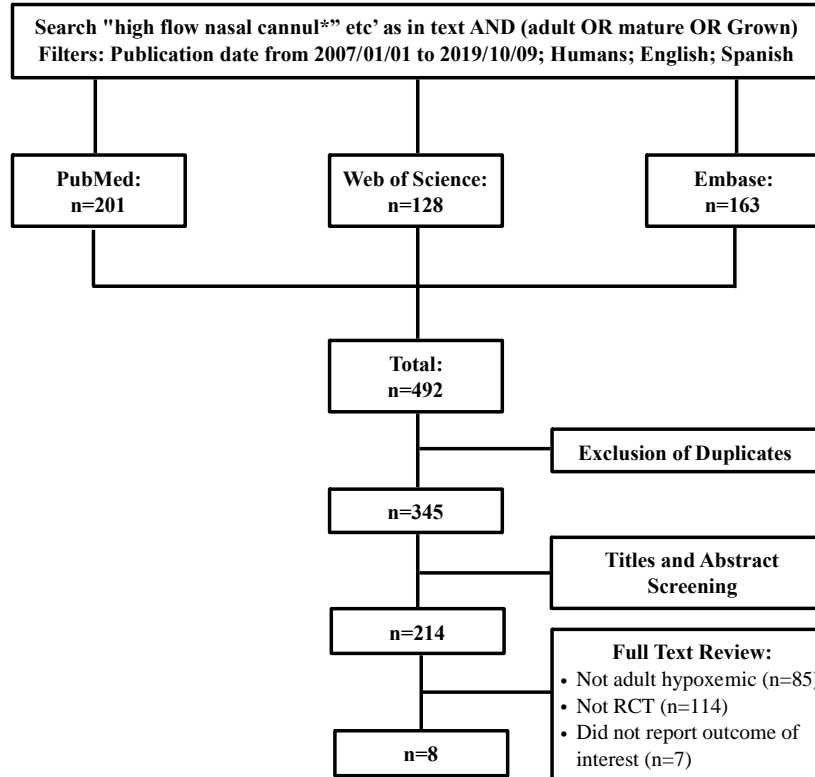
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Background

- Reintubation is associated with increased mortality and hospital length of stay
- Prevention of post-extubation respiratory failure is key
 - Conventional oxygen therapy (COT), non-invasive ventilation (NIV), high flow nasal cannula (HFNC)
- HFNC has potential advantages over COT and NIV
- Previous meta-analyses limited by heterogeneous populations and inconsistent results

Methods/Results



HFNC vs COT (n=5) HFNC vs NIV (n=3)

Outcomes

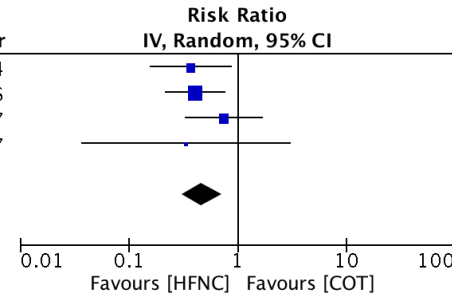
- Reintubation
- Mortality
- Post-extubation respiratory failure
- Use of NIV
- ICU and hospital length of stay
- Comfort
- Complications

ROB & GRADE

Results: HFNC vs. COT

Reintubation

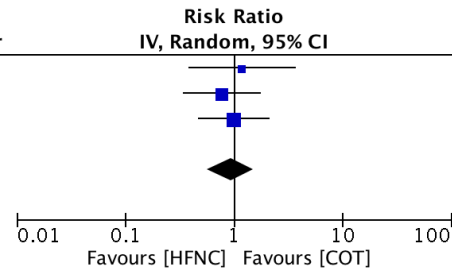
Study or Subgroup	HFNC		COT		Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Year
	Events	Total	Events	Total			
Maggiore 2014	6	53	16	52	23.9%	0.37 [0.16, 0.87]	2014
Hernandez 2016 (low risk)	13	264	32	263	45.4%	0.40 [0.22, 0.75]	2016
Fernandez 2017	9	78	12	77	27.1%	0.74 [0.33, 1.66]	2017
Song 2017	1	30	3	30	3.6%	0.33 [0.04, 3.03]	2017
Total (95% CI)		425		422	100.0%	0.46 [0.30, 0.70]	
Total events	29		63				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Chi ² = 1.85, df = 3 (P = 0.60); I ² = 0%							
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.61 (P = 0.0003)							



- Moderate certainty

Mortality

Study or Subgroup	HFNC		COT		Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Year
	Events	Total	Events	Total			
Maggiore 2014	6	53	5	52	19.0%	1.18 [0.38, 3.62]	2014
Hernandez 2016 (low risk)	10	264	13	263	36.8%	0.77 [0.34, 1.72]	2016
Fernandez 2017	12	78	12	77	44.2%	0.99 [0.47, 2.06]	2017
Total (95% CI)		395		392	100.0%	0.93 [0.57, 1.52]	
Total events	28		30				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Chi ² = 0.42, df = 2 (P = 0.81); I ² = 0%							
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.29 (P = 0.77)							



- Moderate certainty

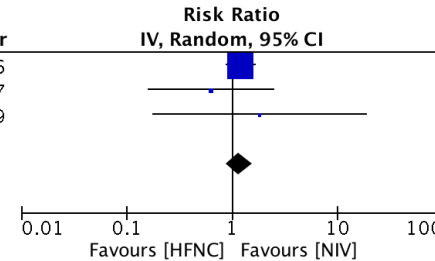
- Reduction in post-extubation respiratory failure (very low certainty)
- No effect on ICU length of stay (high certainty)

Results: HFNC vs. NIV

Reintubation

Study or Subgroup	HFNC		NIV		Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Year
	Events	Total	Events	Total			
Hernandez 2016 (High Risk)	66	290	60	314	93.5%	1.19 [0.87, 1.63]	2016
Theerawit 2017	3	43	5	45	4.8%	0.63 [0.16, 2.47]	2017
Jing 2019	2	22	1	20	1.7%	1.82 [0.18, 18.55]	2019
Total (95% CI)		355		379	100.0%	1.16 [0.86, 1.57]	
Total events	71		66				

Heterogeneity: $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.94$, $\text{df} = 2$ ($P = 0.62$); $I^2 = 0\%$
 Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.98$ ($P = 0.33$)

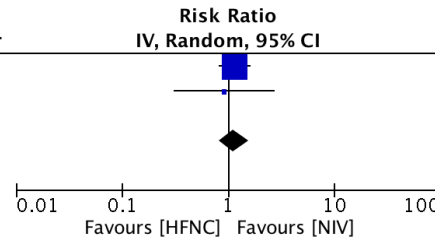


- Low certainty

Mortality

Study or Subgroup	HFNC		NIV		Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Year
	Events	Total	Events	Total			
Hernandez 2016 (High Risk)	59	290	56	314	91.5%	1.14 [0.82, 1.59]	2016
Jing 2019	5	22	5	20	8.5%	0.91 [0.31, 2.68]	2019
Total (95% CI)		312		334	100.0%	1.12 [0.82, 1.53]	
Total events	64		61				

Heterogeneity: $\text{Tau}^2 = 0.00$; $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.15$, $\text{df} = 1$ ($P = 0.69$); $I^2 = 0\%$
 Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.70$ ($P = 0.48$)



- Moderate certainty

- No effect on post-extubation respiratory failure (very low certainty)
- Reduction in ICU length of stay (moderate certainty)

Conclusions

- HFNC use after extubation
 - Reduces rates of reintubation when compared with COT
 - Does not reduce rates of reintubation when compared to NIV
 - Decreased ICU length of stay compared to NIV
 - Has no impact on mortality
- Limitations:
 - Inability to pool complications
 - Lack of available subgroup data
 - Heterogeneous populations

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