Sequential application with NIV and high-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy in the treatment of critically ill patient with severe COVID-19: A case report

Bo Liu, Ming Liu, Lulu Xie, Yanqi Wu, Daixiu Gao, Ying Liu, Xu Liu, Yuanyi Liu, Feng Shen

ABSTRACT

Introduction: To summarize the experiences of sequential application with noninvasive (NIV) and high-flow nasal cannula oxygen (HFNCO) therapy in the treatment for critically ill patient with severe COVID-19.

Case Report: In a mixed Intensive Care Unit, a medical university affiliated hospital in Guizhou Province, China, sequential application with NIV and HFNCO was used in the treatment for a COVID-19 patient with severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), and the vital signs and laboratory results were dynamically monitored. A female patient with severe COVID-19 and severe acute respiratory failure was completely recovered from the disease by sequential application with NIV mechanical ventilation and HFNCO therapy.

Conclusion: From our limited experience of the case report, NIV and HFNCO could cautiously be used in severe patient with ARDS in condition of close and dynamic monitoring.

Keywords: Case report, COVID-19, High-flow nasal cannula oxygen, Noninvasive, Novel coronavirus

INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, some unexplained pneumonia cases had been successively reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China [1–3]. In January 7, 2020, specialists from Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identified this novel coronavirus and named it severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2, previously known as 2019-nCoV) [4]. The disease infected by SARS-CoV-2 was termed coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). COVID-19 was seen to rapidly spread throughout China.

Among COVID-19 patients, about 16% of them were severe illness, who are the main source of death [5]. Domestic data showed that mortality of severe COVID-19 patients was about 8–29% [6, 7]. The most important reason resulting in multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) or even death in COVID-19 is that acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) happened, which was diagnosed by tachypnea with respiratory frequency of ≥30 beats per minute (bpm), arterial oxygen pressure/fraction of inspiration O\(_2\) (P/F) <300 mmHg [with positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) of ≥5 cmH\(_2\)O], with infiltrates in bilateral lung which was unexplained
CASE REPORT

General information

A 61-year-old Chinese woman began to have cough and diarrhea in January 28. She contacted with her younger sister five days ago who returned from Wuhan, China, in January 24, 2020. The patient at baseline was healthy and did not take any medications. One day later, the woman developed fever with a body temperature of 37.8 °C. At the same time, there were pains in the joints of her extremities, with no chest tightness, shortness of breath, and no difficulty in breathing. She went to the hospital in January 30, and a computed tomography (CT) scan showed bilateral infiltrates in the lungs that suggested an infectious process (Figure 1A). She was hospitalized. She does not smoke tobacco and does not consume alcohol. In her past medical history, she was healthy and unaffected.

A physical examination showed a fever with body temperature of 38.6 °C, respiratory rate of 19 bpm and noninvasive blood pressure (NBP) of 153/74 mmHg. She was oriented and cooperative. Her mental status was conscious and her neurological examination was normal. Moist rales were located at middle-lower fields of the right lung. Peripheral blood analysis showed that the white blood cell count (WBC) was 5.42 × 10^9/L, with absolute neutrophil count of 4.05 × 10^9/L and absolute lymphocyte count of 0.88 × 10^9/L, with hemoglobin (HB) of 13 g/dL and platelet count (PLT) of 171 × 10^9/L. C-reactive protein (CRP) was of 14.5 mg/L. Serum urea nitrogen and creatinine levels were normal.

Because of suspicion for contagious disease of COVID-19, she was admitted to the Department of Infectious Disease of our hospital and given antivirus drugs, piperacillin/tazobactam with levofoxacin and oxygen therapy. At the same time, her sputum and throat swabs were collected to test the COVID-19 nucleic acids by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). In February 2, she was informed that the nucleic acids were positive and was diagnosed with COVID-19 and was isolated. Then Lianhua Qingwen granules were added to her treatment for antivirus. After three days her condition was severely deteriorated. She felt shortness of breath, obvious dyspnea, and poor oxygenation. She had tachypnea with maximal respiratory rate of about 50 bpm. Arterial blood gas analysis showed that pressure of arterial oxygen tension (PaO_2) was only of 53.4 mmHg with fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO_2) of 60%. Lung CT scan showed that extensiveness of bilateral infiltrates was seen, indicating illness being worsened (Figure 1B). Then she was immediately transferred to the intensive care unit.

Immediate examinations on ICU admission showed a pulse oxygen saturation of 70%, a body temperature of 37.1 °C, NBP of 136/81 mmHg, a maximal respiratory rate of 45–50 bpm, and she was conscious and cooperative. Arterial blood gas analysis revealed a pH of 7.58, PaCO_2 of 43 mmHg, PaO_2 of 58 mmHg (FiO_2 0.6), and bicarbonate (HCO_3) of 40.3 mmol/L. Biochemical results consisted of serum albumin of 31.3 g/L, proalbumin of 160 mg/L, potassium of 2.676 mmol/L, sodium of 133.5 mmol/L, creatine kinase of 30.47 U/L, procalcitonin (PCT) of 0.03 μg/L, CRP of 282.7 ng/L, and procalcitonin (BNP) of 282.7 ng/L, and procalcitonin (PCT) of 0.03 μg/L, CRP of 33.12 mg/L, interleukin-6 (IL-6) of 20.29 pg/mL. Liver and renal functions were normal.

The main diagnosis at ICU admission included: (1) Critical illness with COVID-19; (2) Severe acute respiratory distress syndrome.

Patient and Public Involvement: It is only a case report which was involved the management experience of severe COVID-19 patient.
human interferon, five million units, twice daily); methylprednisolone (40 mg, twice daily), antibiotics (moxifloxacin 0.4 daily). We also gave the patient intravenous Xuebijing injection, a compound preparation of Chinese herb, consisting of safflower, red peony, chuanxiong, Danshen and angelica, and ulinastatin to depress inflammatory storm, etc. Other general treatment included enteral nutrition and vitamin supplements, maintaining water electrolyte and acid-base balance and psychotherapy, etc.

### Respiratory therapy

Our patient was diagnosed with COVID-19 and severe ARDS, and she had indication of intermittent mandatory ventilation (IMV), but we tried to give her NIV first, as she was conscious and cooperative. Parameters and mode of NIV (PHILIPS Respironics V60, Respironics California, Inc, USA) were set as follows: mode of S/T, with respiratory rate (RR) of 16–18 bpm (according to patient’s spontaneous RR), inspiratory pressure (IPAP) 8–15 cmH\(_{2}\)O, expiratory pressure (EPAP) 6–10 cmH\(_{2}\)O, pressure support (PS) 8 cmH\(_{2}\)O. Her vital signs, specially the RR, respiratory distress, and the oxygen saturation were closely monitored during NIV period. After 2–3 hours of NIV, her respiratory symptoms were gradually improved.

After having been treated for three days, her respiratory symptoms began to alleviate, and oxygenation improved with Pa\(_{O_{2}}\)/FiO\(_{2}\) from about 90 mmHg (FiO\(_{2}\) 0.6) to 125 mmHg, and respiratory rate decreased from more than 45 to 22 and 30 bpm. With the patient’s condition being improved, we gradually reduced the ventilator parameters, with FiO\(_{2}\) from 60% to 45%, IPAP from 15 to 10 cmH\(_{2}\)O, EPAP from 10 to 7 cmH\(_{2}\)O, adapting to the patient’s needs anyway. In order to improve patient comfort and keep the patient calm as much as possible, we gave continuously intravenous injection of low-dosage of dexmedetomidine, during which the patient did not show any significant respiratory depression or decreased oxygenation. When the respiratory status of the patient was improved to the level where she could be endured by nasal catheter oxygen for about 5–8 minutes but was not powerful enough to be completely weaned from NIV, we gradually substituted NIV with HFNCO. Lung CT scan of our patient was dynamically monitored, which demonstrated that her lung lesions were absorbed obviously (Figure 1C and D). Six days after HFNCO treatment, our patient was successfully transferred to complete nasal catheter oxygen therapy, and all symptoms including chest tightness and respiratory distress disappeared except for mild shortness of breath during exercise.

### Treatment outcomes

During ICU management, the antiviral, antibacterial/fungus infection therapy, and xuebijing/ulinastatin-use lasted for 13 days, glucocorticoid use for 9 days. For acute respiratory failure, NIV and HFNCO had been used for four days and five days, respectively. After 13 days of ICU treatment, she was successfully transferred out of ICU, followed by another four days of comprehensive treatment in general ward, where she was accepted nucleic acid test of novel coronavirus for four times, each time separated by 24 hours, and all the results of nucleic acid test were negative. She was discharged on February 24th. Main clinical process of the COVID-19 patient was summarized in Table 1.

### Table 1: Main clinical process of the reported case infected by SARS-CoV-2 in Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Clinical major events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>January 24, 2020</td>
<td>Contacted with her young sister from Wuhan, Hubei Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 5</td>
<td>January 28, 2020</td>
<td>Began cough without sputum, with diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 6</td>
<td>January 29, 2020</td>
<td>Extremity joint pain with fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 7</td>
<td>January 30, 2020</td>
<td>Lung infection was seen in chest CT scan, hospitalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 10</td>
<td>February 2, 2020</td>
<td>Nucleic acid of COVID-19 was positive, antiviral treatment was given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 13</td>
<td>February 5, 2020</td>
<td>Aggravation of disease, CT scan showed the enlargement of pulmonary lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 15</td>
<td>February 7, 2020</td>
<td>The patient was transferred to ICU because of illness deterioration and ARDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 17</td>
<td>February 9, 2020</td>
<td>An attempt to try HFNCO, but failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 18</td>
<td>February 11, 2020</td>
<td>Successful transition from NIV to HFNCO, began rehabilitation exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 23</td>
<td>February 15, 2020</td>
<td>Chest CT reexamination showed that the infectious lesion was obviously absorbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 24</td>
<td>February 16, 2020</td>
<td>Strengthen exercise for lung function, weaning from HFNCO and switched to usual oxygen therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 26</td>
<td>February 18, 2020</td>
<td>Chest CT indicated that infectious lesion were almost absorbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 28</td>
<td>February 20, 2020</td>
<td>Successful transferred out of ICU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 32</td>
<td>February 24, 2020</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION

According to clinical data from China, the proportion of critically ill patients reached more than 20%, and the mortality rate caused by COVID-19 was about 8–29%, [6, 7]. During her treatment, our patient's condition worsened, with respiratory rate of more than 40 bpm, obvious respiratory distress syndrome, P/F less than 100 mmHg, rapid deterioration of lesions in bilateral lung, and the need of mechanical ventilation, which all confirmed that she was a critically ill COVID-19 patient [10–13]. Moreover our patient also met the Berlin criteria of severe ARDS [14].

At admission of ICU, one of the most important problems of our patient requiring to be solved at once was the severe hypoxemia, which was mainly responsible for multiple organ failure (MOF) and even for the death in ARDS [5], so improving her oxygenation condition was the most urgent task on hand. As she suffered from so severe hypoxemia that it is difficult to improve with routine oxygen therapy, the patient had the indication of mechanical ventilation [15].

In spite of severe hypoxemia and a little bite agitation, our patient was conscious and cooperative, so we gave her NIV mechanical ventilation at first [16, 17]. With about 2 hours of close observation, though RR was not seen obviously declined, the patient’s oxygenation was gradually improved and her respiratory distress was attenuated, which indicated NIV was effective. Clinical observations suggested that correct application of NIV could be able to avoid endotracheal intubation and reduce the related complications of endotracheal intubation, such as ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) [18]. So generally, NIV application should be considered whenever its indication existed in the field of management for critically ill patient. It is noted that NIV is more effective for hypercapnia than hypoxemia, such as in chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases [19]. Our patient was successfully managed with NIV, but the efficaciousness of NIV is variable in primary causes of hypoxemia.

High-flow nasal cannula oxygen is another commonly used technique to ameliorate acute respiratory failure in critical setting. High-flow nasal cannulas deliver a high humidified air/oxygen gas flow (up to 60–70 L/min) via a nasal cannula. One of the main advantages of HFNCO is the ability to deliver a very high flow of humidified gas, exceeding the peak inspiratory flow with a constant oxygen fraction, which can insure patient comfort [20]. Meta-analysis results by Huang et al. and by Monro-Somerville et al. shown that HFNCO owned a similar effectiveness in improving respiratory failure in adult critically ill patient extubation [21], and application of HFNCO was associated with improved comfort and dyspnea scores in critical patient [22]. In our report, we strangely observed that in day 3 of the patient’s ICU management, the patient showed respiratory fatigue and obvious inspiratory effort when we attempted to treat her using HFNCO instead of NIV, in spite of a relative high level of flow rate of 70 L/min being applied in HFNCO [23], but these manifestations quickly disappeared once the patient was switched to NIV again. We are very careful to think that the patient’s condition was not well enough to accept HFNCO. Considering that HFNCO might be more convenient and more comfortable than NIV because of no need of mask, so we closely monitored the patient’s improvement of respiratory condition at all times and be ready to change to HFNCO at any time. At day 4 of treatment in ICU, the patient was successfully transferred from NIV to HFNCO, and oxygenation and other symptoms all smoothly improved. After five days of HFNCO, the patient was transitioned to the usual oxygen therapy and started to get out of bed intermittently, indicating our patient recovered from severe illness and a de-escalation of therapy was accordingly applied.

From the experience of the patient, we think some points should be emphasized and caution should be taken into account as well whenever NIV is used for severe COVID-19 pneumonia. First of all, indications and timing of NIV have to be grasped well, which is closely associated with the efficacy of NIV. Second, close monitoring for changes of vital signs are pivotal, especially of respiratory rate, breathing effort, oxygenation, consciousness, blood pressure, and heart rate. Generally, within 2 hours from the start of NIV, if patient’s conditions are kept stable or even improved, NIV could be continued, otherwise, the therapeutic strategy should be decisively switched to endotracheal intubation and invasive mechanical ventilation [24]. Finally, some published data demonstrated that NIV and HFNCO are equally effective for some kinds of patients [25, 26], but for severe COVID-19 patient like ours, NIV might offer much more respiratory support than HFNCO dose, suggesting NIV rather than HFNCO be applied in severe stage of the disease. Once the conditions of patient are improved to a level at which patient could wean from NIV for a short time but is unable to completely accept usual oxygen therapy, it is the timing of HFNCO application.

Some shortcomings existed in our case report. First, it is an individual experience and could not stand for general populations of ARDS resulted from other reasons. More importantly, COVID-19 is newly recognized disease, of which many characteristics remain to be elucidated. Domestic pathological data from autopsy showed that COVID-19 is a little different from SARS and H7N9 [27], indicating some special therapeutic protocols have to be explored for COVID-19, including respiratory therapy.

CONCLUSION

Briefly, sequential application with NIV and HFNCO is expected to be effective for severe COVID-19 with close observation.
ABBREVIATIONS


REFERENCES


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Conflict of Interest
Authors declare no conflict of interest.

Data Availability
All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

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