



Intraoperative protective mechanical ventilation and risk of postoperative respiratory complications: hospital based registry study

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the effects of intraoperative protective ventilation on major postoperative respiratory complications and to define safe intraoperative mechanical ventilator settings that do not translate into an increased risk of postoperative respiratory complications.

DESIGN

Hospital based registry study.

SETTING

Academic tertiary care hospital and two affiliated community hospitals in Massachusetts, United States.

PARTICIPANTS

69 265 consecutively enrolled patients over the age of 18 who underwent a non-cardiac surgical procedure between January 2007 and August 2014 and required general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation.

INTERVENTIONS

Protective ventilation, defined as a median positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) of 5 cmH₂O or more, a median tidal volume of less than 10 mL/kg of predicted body weight, and a median plateau pressure of less than 30 cmH₂O.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE

Composite outcome of major respiratory complications, including pulmonary edema, respiratory failure, pneumonia, and re-intubation.

RESULTS

Of the 69 265 enrolled patients 34 800 (50.2%) received protective ventilation and 34 465 (49.8%) received non-protective ventilation intraoperatively.

Protective ventilation was associated with a decreased risk of postoperative respiratory complications in multivariable regression (adjusted odds ratio 0.90, 95% confidence interval 0.82 to 0.98, $P=0.013$). The results were similar in the propensity score matched cohort (odds ratio 0.89, 95% confidence interval 0.83 to 0.97, $P=0.004$). A PEEP of 5 cmH₂O and median plateau pressures of 16 cmH₂O or less were associated with the lowest risk of postoperative respiratory complications.

CONCLUSIONS

Intraoperative protective ventilation was associated with a decreased risk of postoperative respiratory complications. A PEEP of 5 cmH₂O and a plateau pressure of 16 cmH₂O or less were identified as protective mechanical ventilator settings. These findings suggest that protective thresholds differ for intraoperative ventilation in patients with normal lungs compared with those used for patients with acute lung injury.

Introduction

For decades it has been known that general anesthesia can impair oxygenation, even in patients with healthy lungs,^{1,2} and it is possible that the application of mechanical ventilation is a contributing factor. In patients with acute lung injury, invasive mechanical ventilation can lead to a progression of the disease rather than to recovery. A strategy of protective ventilation, consisting of low tidal volumes and plateau pressures and application of positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) has gained widespread acceptance in intensive care units after large studies showed an associated reduction in morbidity and mortality in patients with acute lung injury.^{3,4} Information about the respiratory effects of mechanical ventilation in the operating room—where patients with normal lung function receive mechanical ventilation for a short period—is limited.

Postoperative respiratory complications represent the second most common perioperative complication after wound infection,^{5,6} with an estimated incidence ranging from 2.0% to 5.6% for surgical procedures.⁶⁻⁹ Respiratory failure after general anesthesia and tracheal extubation has been shown to be one of the most meaningful factors associated with poor patient outcomes, leading to longer hospital stays,^{6,10,11} higher costs,^{5,6} and increased 30 day mortality.^{11,12}

We assessed the effect of the intraoperative use of protective ventilation, as defined by published literature in perioperative medicine,^{4,13-15} on major

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Protective mechanical ventilation in patients with acute lung injury has gained widespread acceptance

It is unclear if patients with normal lungs undergoing brief intraoperative ventilation are vulnerable to ventilator induced lung injury

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

Protective ventilation reduces the risk of postoperative respiratory complications in a large group of patients undergoing a variety of surgical procedures

A positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) of 5 cmH₂O and a plateau pressure of 16 cmH₂O or less were identified as protective mechanical ventilator settings

Protective thresholds for intraoperative ventilation differ between patients with normal lungs and those with acute lung injury; a PEEP of 5 cmH₂O and a target plateau pressure selected as low as possible to reduce driving pressure and achieve adequate ventilation and oxygenation should be applied as a guideline when initiating intraoperative mechanical ventilation

postoperative respiratory complications. In a secondary analysis we assessed safe intraoperative mechanical ventilator settings, defined as the range of tidal volume, plateau pressure, and PEEP that do not translate into an increased risk of ventilator associated postoperative respiratory complications.

Methods

Study design and setting

We examined consecutive surgical patients who underwent general anesthesia between January 2007 and August 2014 at one tertiary care facility and two community hospitals in Massachusetts, United States.

Patient selection

Patients over the age of 18 who underwent a surgical procedure in an operating room and required general anesthesia and endotracheal intubation were included in the study. In the analysis we only considered patients who were extubated at the end of the procedure. Exclusion criteria were cardiac and thoracic procedures (since the opening of the chest cavity and single lung ventilation present unique perturbations to pulmonary physiology that we believe should be evaluated separately), surgical procedure within four weeks before the index operation, height less than 119 cm (calculations of predicted body weight become inaccurate at the extremes of size),¹⁶ and patients with missing data elements.

Data source

Data were obtained from the Anesthesia Information Management System, which was installed by the Department of Anesthesia, Critical Care and Pain Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital in 2006. This system prospectively records intraoperative physiological data such as the applied PEEP, expiratory tidal volume and plateau pressures, systematically streaming from patient monitors and the anesthesia machine. Ventilator variables are recorded every minute. The system also contains information on medications administered intraoperatively, transfusions, airway management, and anesthetic technique. To collect additional preprocedural and post-procedural information, we used billing and demographic data from the research patient data registry, which is a centralized registry that compiles data from various institutional systems specifically for research purposes.

Exposure

Protective ventilation was defined a priori based on the previous literature in perioperative medicine.^{4 13-15} We classified patients as being ventilated protectively if they had a median applied PEEP of 5 cmH₂O or greater, a median expiratory tidal volume of less than 10 mL/kg predicted body weight, and a median plateau pressure (obtained from a 10% inspiratory pause during volume controlled ventilation, or the set pressure during pressure controlled ventilation) of less than 30 cmH₂O. Patients had to meet each of these criteria to be placed in the protective ventilation group. We chose a tidal volume of less than 10 mL/kg of

predicted body weight on the basis of previous studies showing this as the injurious threshold^{13 17} and on expert recommendations.¹⁸

Covariate data

Through the incorporation of data from the Anesthesia Information Management System and research patient data registry databases, we obtained data on the personal characteristics of our study population, including sex, age, height, body mass index, and American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status classification. To control for patient comorbidities, we used billing data to calculate the Charlson comorbidity index, as well as to identify patients with existing chronic pulmonary disease.¹⁹ For all patients we calculated the score for prediction of postoperative respiratory complications, which is a previously validated score used to determine a patient's risk of postoperative respiratory complications.²⁰

We controlled for surgical procedure by using current procedural terminology codes to first categorize abdominal procedures into four groups based on a previously published classification system: laparoscopic, major, minor or hernia repair, and retroperitoneal.²¹ The remaining sample was divided into the categories listed in table 1 using current procedural terminology codes and the listed surgical service. To adjust for surgical complexity we collected the work relative value units for each surgical operation within our sample.²² Current procedural terminology codes assigned a work relative value unit of zero are for procedure descriptions that are non-specific and were excluded from the dataset.²³ We also obtained data related to a patient's individual procedure, such as duration of ventilation, use of epidural analgesia, transfusion of blood products, estimated blood loss, and whether the surgery was scheduled as emergent/urgent or ambulatory.

Outcome measure

We defined a composite outcome measure of major postoperative respiratory complications, which included re-intubation, respiratory failure, pneumonia, and pulmonary edema within three days of the procedure. These outcomes were defined using billing codes from the international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, ninth revision (ICD-9) and current procedural terminology definitions. Supplementary table S1 provides a full list of the codes used to generate our outcome variables. The accuracy of these billing codes to define complications in the surgical population has been validated previously.^{24 25-27} Further, we have previously conducted a chart review to examine these codes in this database.^{20 28} We excluded patients from the analysis with a billing code for any of the outcome variables on a date before their operation. Using previously published equations based on a patient's height and sex, we calculated predicted body weight.⁴ For men, predicted body weight was calculated as equal to 50+0.91(height (cm)–152.4) and for women it was calculated as 45.5+0.91(height (cm)–152.4). If a patient's height was

Table 1 | Baseline characteristics of unmatched cohort. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Characteristics	Ventilator type		Total (n=69 265)
	Non-protective (n=34 465)	Protective (n=34 800)	
Men	12 246 (35.5)	18 577 (53.4)	30 823 (44.5)
American Society of Anesthesiologists classification:			
1	3351 (9.7)	3157 (9.1)	6508 (9.4)
2	21 006 (61.0)	21 090 (60.6)	42 096 (60.8)
3	9664 (28.0)	10 058 (28.9)	19 722 (28.5)
4	444 (1.3)	495 (1.4)	939 (1.4)
Surgery type:			
Laparoscopic abdominal	6892 (20.0)	5352 (15.4)	12 244 (17.7)
Retroperitoneal	1105 (3.2)	1324 (3.8)	2429 (3.5)
Hernia repair or minor abdominal	1153 (3.3)	1116 (3.2)	2269 (3.3)
Major abdominal	2647 (7.7)	3409 (9.8)	6056 (8.7)
Hip and knee arthroplasty	1441 (4.2)	2022 (5.8)	3463 (5.0)
Neurosurgery (non-spine)	2499 (7.3)	2732 (7.9)	5231 (7.6)
Vascular	1129 (3.3)	1746 (5.0)	2875 (4.2)
Plastic	1316 (3.8)	1388 (4.0)	2704 (3.9)
Urologic (non-abdominal)	2546 (7.4)	2889 (8.3)	5435 (7.9)
General (non-abdominal)	3389 (9.8)	2439 (7.0)	5828 (8.4)
Orthopedic (non-spine)	5218 (15.1)	5853 (16.8)	11 071 (16.0)
Spine	1477 (4.3)	2161 (6.2)	3638 (5.3)
Breast	2346 (6.8)	1435 (4.1)	3781 (5.5)
Gynecologic	1307 (3.8)	934 (2.7)	2241 (3.2)
Epidural	1976 (5.7)	2878 (8.3)	4854 (7.0)
Emergent/urgent	3205 (9.3)	3647 (10.5)	6852 (9.9)
Ambulatory procedure	7647 (22.2)	5366 (15.4)	13 013 (18.8)
Existing chronic pulmonary disease	4554 (13.2)	3912 (11.2)	8466 (12.2)
Mean (SD) units of packed cells transfused	0.08 (1.8)	0.10 (2.0)	0.09 (1.9)
Mean (SD) duration of intraoperative ventilation (hours)	2.8 (2.4)	3.1 (2.6)	2.9 (2.5)
Mean (SD) body mass index	29.1 (7.8)	28.4 (6.4)	28.7 (7.1)
Mean (SD) score for prediction of postoperative respiratory complications*	1.6 (2.1)	1.7 (2.1)	1.7 (2.2)
Mean (SD) age (years)	54.1 (16.6)	55.2 (16.1)	54.7 (16.4)
Mean (SD) Charlson comorbidity index†	2.1 (2.9)	2.2 (3.0)	2.2 (2.9)
Mean (SD) relative value units	16.9 (11.0)	18.4 (11.4)	17.6 (11.2)
Mean (SD) total fluids administered (mL)	2205.5 (6463.6)	2686.0 (9204.5)	2446.9 (7963.1)
Mean (SD) estimated blood loss (mL)	145.5 (324.4)	196.4 (381.4)	171.0 (355.1)
Mean (SD) units of platelets transfused	0.030 (0.59)	0.041 (0.67)	0.036 (0.63)
Mean (SD) units of fresh frozen plasma	0.018 (0.28)	0.028 (0.37)	0.023 (0.33)

*Previously validated 11 point score; each point increment is associated with a 1.7-fold (odds ratio 1.72, 95% confidence interval 1.55 to 1.91) increase in the odds for reintubation.²⁰

†Summary measure of patient's burden of disease based on international classification of diseases codes.¹⁹

missing from the anesthetic record, we obtained it through the research patient data registry.

Statistical analysis

For unadjusted analyses we used χ^2 tests to determine the significance of associations between ventilator variables and the composite outcome. In the primary analysis we used multivariable logistic regression to ascertain the effect of protective ventilation on postoperative respiratory complications. Regression models were developed based on previously identified predictors of postoperative respiratory failure,²⁰ predictors of non-protective ventilation,^{17 29 30} and physiologic plausibility. Of the covariates, we treated units of packed cells, fresh frozen plasma, and platelets transfused, estimated blood loss in milliliters, age in years, duration of ventilation in hours, relative value units,

body mass index, and Charlson comorbidity index as continuous variables and the remaining covariates as categorical or binary where appropriate.

To adjust for non-linear relations in continuous covariates we used the method of fractional polynomials.^{31 32} We tested whether there was any indication of effect modification between protective ventilation and body mass index, score for prediction of postoperative respiratory complications, and duration. As none of the interaction terms indicated statistically significant effect modification (smallest P value 0.063), we proceeded without considering these interactions. As the regression models were built to evaluate a predefined exposure, we did not test colinearity between confounders and exposure.

To evaluate the robustness of the results, we created propensity score matched cohorts of patients. We used a logistic regression model with protective ventilation as the dependent variable and all of the covariates noted as independent variables. On the basis of the calculated propensity scores, we matched patients using a greedy algorithm without replacement that first identifies matched pairs (a treated person and an untreated person) within a closeness range of 0.00001 of the propensity score, then if no more individuals can be found, the program identifies matched pairs in a range of 0.0001, and so on up to a closeness range of 0.1.³³ Using the propensity score as a covariate in a regression outcome model in the entire study cohort resulted in similar effect estimates, indicating no differential effects among patients who could not be matched.³⁴

Our two community hospitals were ambulatory care centers and we did not observe respiratory complications after ambulatory surgery in these patients. Thus we pooled data from all three centers in the analyses. To evaluate whether there was residual confounding due to differences between hospitals, we included information on the hospitals in the propensity score model. As no change in the final effect estimate was observed, we continued with a propensity score model not including this variable. All other variables were included in the regression model without further selection but based on a priori consideration.

Our secondary analysis focused on further characterizing the individual effects of plateau pressure, tidal volume, PEEP, and driving pressure (plateau pressure minus PEEP) using regression models. We sought to define safe intraoperative mechanical ventilator settings—that is, the range of tidal volume, plateau pressure, and PEEP that do not translate into an increased risk of ventilator associated postoperative respiratory complications. To evaluate this dose-response relation we divided our sample into fourths based on median tidal volume, plateau pressure, and driving pressure, and we performed a separate regression analysis for each of these measures. We performed a similar procedure for PEEP. However, given that nearly half of the patients had a PEEP value of 5 cmH₂O, we were unable to create four equal groups and so the sample was divided into thirds. We used a separate logistic regres-

sion model for each variable—that is, PEEP, tidal volume, and plateau pressure.

Sensitivity analyses

To investigate the impact of variation by individual providers on the primary result we accounted for clustering of patients by provider. Individual providers were defined as the primary anesthesia provider listed in the anesthetic record and could be a resident physician, certified nurse anesthetist, or staff anesthesiologist. We used a mixed effects logistic regression model, with protective ventilation as the dependent variable and the covariates used in the primary analysis as fixed effects. Individual providers were added to the model as a random effect.

For the initial analysis we used the complete case method to deal with missing data. Given the considerable number of patients with missing data, we repeated the primary analysis using multiple imputation by chained equations.³⁵ Missing variables were imputed using all variables included in the main analysis, as well as the outcome variable. Further, we examined whether the effect estimate remained the same when patients from the ambulatory centers were removed from the cohort. Additional covariates that were not initially included in the model were considered as part of sensitivity analyses and included the total dosage of propofol in milligrams, the median minimum alveolar concentration of volatile anesthetic, and the amount of colloids received in milliliters. To assess for bias related to a possible change in clinical practice over time, we incorporated year of procedure into the model and re-ran the primary analysis.

We also performed additional analyses using several other outcomes to determine the robustness of our results. Prolonged length of stay was examined and defined as a length of stay of greater than the 90th centile or eight days. We obtained data on 30 day in-hospital mortality. Given the few number of events, however, the model did not reach convergence when we used multivariable logistic regression in the entire cohort. Thus we calculated an unadjusted odds ratio using the propensity score matched cohort to determine the association between mortality and protective ventilation. We also investigated the outcomes of renal failure and wound dehiscence since these would not be expected to be associated with protective ventilation. All covariates used in the primary analysis were included in these regression models.

To further accommodate for potential differential effects of pre-existing restrictive disease of the respiratory system on the association between plateau pressure and postoperative respiratory complications, we incorporated compliance (median tidal volume divided by the median plateau pressure subtracted from the median PEEP) as an additional analysis. We also concurrently adjusted for tidal volume as an additional sensitivity analysis to further evaluate the impact of plateau pressure. Further, we performed a subgroup analysis of patients who received pressure control ventilation.

Statistical tests were two tailed and we considered a P value of less than 0.05 to be significant. All analyses were performed in Stata (version 12; StataCorp, College Station, TX), with the exception of propensity score matching, which was performed in SAS (version 9.3; SAS, Carey, NC).

Results

Primary analysis

Overall, 91 945 patients underwent anesthesia during the study time period, of whom 69 265 met the eligibility criteria (fig 1). Supplementary table S2 describes the cohort with missing data. A total of 34 800 (50.2%) patients received protective intraoperative ventilation and 34 465 (49.8%) non-protective intraoperative ventilation. Table 1 provides details of the patients' personal and surgical characteristics. Unimodal and broad distributions of tidal volume and plateau pressure and a bimodal distribution of positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) were observed (fig 2) (supplementary table S3 shows the ventilation variables for the two groups). In unadjusted analyses a positive association was found between the use of protective ventilation and the development of postoperative pulmonary complications ($P=0.025$). (Supplementary table S4 shows the results for unadjusted analyses.) Using multivariable logistic regression analysis, patients who were ventilated with a protective strategy were significantly less likely to experience a postoperative respiratory complication (odds ratio 0.90, 95% confidence interval 0.82 to 0.98, $P=0.013$). When using propensity score matching, 4105 patients could not be matched, leaving a matched cohort of 65 160 patients. Table 2 provides the characteristics of the matched cohort. In unconditional logistic regression analysis of this cohort, the odds ratio associated with protective ventilation was similar to that of the unmatched cohort (0.89, 95% confidence interval 0.83 to 0.97, $P=0.004$).

Secondary analysis

We employed separate regression models to determine the individual effects of plateau pressure, tidal volume, and PEEP. Predefined levels of plateau pressure (odds ratio 0.66, 95% confidence interval 0.53 to 0.81, $P<0.001$) and PEEP (0.91, 0.83 to 0.99, $P=0.037$) were associated

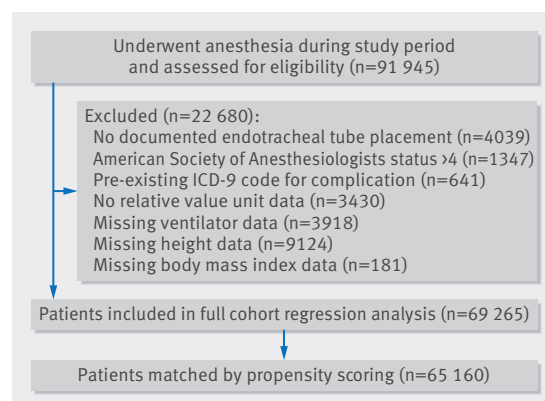


Fig 1 | Flow of patients through study

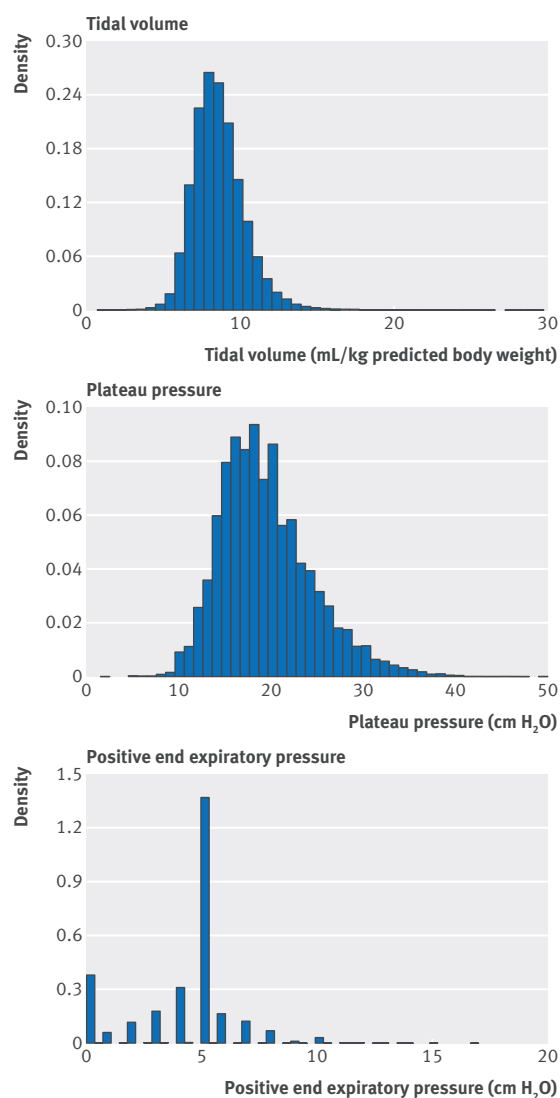


Fig 2 | Distributions of median positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP), tidal volume, and plateau pressure in full unmatched cohort

with a decreased risk of ventilator induced postoperative respiratory complications. A tidal volume of less than 10 mL/kg of predicted body weight was not associated with a significant decrease in complications (0.94, 0.82 to 1.05, $P=0.23$). Similar results were obtained when the same analysis was performed in the matched cohort (table 3). When all three components were included in the same regression model, a low plateau pressure (0.66, 0.53 to 0.81, $P<0.001$) and PEEP (0.91, 0.83 to 0.99, $P=0.034$) were protective, whereas a low tidal volume was not associated with complications (0.94, 0.83 to 1.07, $P=0.35$).

Plateau pressure was associated with an increasing risk of respiratory complications in a dose dependent manner (fig 3). A median plateau pressure of less than 16 cmH₂O was identified as a protective ventilator setting, with no increased risk in ventilator associated postoperative respiratory complications. A higher driving pressure was associated with an increased risk of postoperative pulmonary complications, with a similar

effect magnitude (see supplementary figure S1). When different levels of PEEP were examined, the middle third, which corresponded to a PEEP of 5 cmH₂O, had less risk than the lowest third—that is, a PEEP less than 5 cmH₂O (odds ratio 0.89, 95% confidence interval 0.80 to 0.98, $P=0.013$, (see fig 3). In our collective of patients without acute lung injury, tidal volume did not have a significant impact on postoperative respiratory complications across fourths (fig 3).

Sensitivity analyses

Within the entire unmatched cohort there were 655 anesthesia providers. A total of 1132 patients (1.6%) did not have an anesthesia provider listed and were excluded from this sensitivity analysis. When anesthesia provider was included as a random effect in a mixed effects regression model, the estimate of the impact of protective ventilation was unchanged from the primary analysis (odds ratio 0.87, 95% confidence interval 0.81 to 0.96, $P=0.004$). Incorporating the year of surgical procedure did not affect the results (0.90, 0.83 to 0.99, $P=0.022$), nor did the imputation of missing data (0.84, 0.78 to 0.91, $P<0.001$). When we excluded ambulatory care centers, protective ventilation remained associated with postoperative respiratory complications (0.89, 0.82 to 0.97, $P=0.012$). Finally, incorporating additional potential confounders, including the amount of colloids, propofol dosage, median minimum alveolar concentration, and total morphine equivalents did not change the result (0.90, 0.83 to 0.99, $P=0.022$).

To further minimize the bias of pre-existing respiratory disease we added compliance to the regression model. This addition did not affect the identification of plateau pressure as a significant predictor of postoperative respiratory complications (see supplementary figure S2). We also examined the relation of tidal volume and respiratory complications while adjusting for compliance and found that the tidal volume remained non-significant (see supplementary figure S3). To determine whether the impact of plateau pressure was attributed to tidal volume, we performed an additional regression adjusting for tidal volume and plateau pressure concurrently. The results showed that a higher plateau pressure was still associated with increased rates of respiratory complications (see supplementary figure S4). In the subset of patients ventilated with pressure control ($n=9035$), a similar association between plateau pressure and postoperative respiratory complications was observed (see supplementary figure S5).

Data on length of stay were available for 53454 patients. In this subset of the full cohort we observed a reduced risk of prolonged length of stay for patients who received protective ventilation (odds ratio 0.94, 95% confidence interval 0.87 to 1.01, $P=0.09$), which was marginally significant. No significant association was found between 30 day in-hospital mortality and protective ventilation (0.98, 0.80 to 1.19, $P=0.81$). Protective ventilation was not found to be associated with renal failure (0.95, 0.80 to 1.12, $P=0.53$) or wound dehiscence (0.99, 0.80 to 1.23, $P=0.94$).

Table 2 | Baseline characteristics of propensity score matched cohort

Characteristics	Ventilator type		Total (n=65 160)
	Non-protective (n=32 580)	Protective (n=32 580)	
Men	16 382 (50.3)	16 369 (50.2)	32 751 (50.3)
American Society of Anesthesiologists classification:			
1	3068 (9.4)	3039 (9.3)	6107 (9.4)
2	19 700 (60.5)	19 751 (60.6)	39 451 (60.5)
3	9352 (28.7)	9339 (28.7)	18 691 (28.7)
4	460 (1.4)	451 (1.4)	911 (1.4)
Surgery type:			
Laparoscopic abdominal	5119 (15.7)	5288 (16.2)	10 407 (16.0)
Retroperitoneal	1201 (3.7)	1216 (3.7)	2417 (3.7)
Hernia repair or minor abdominal	1095 (3.4)	1087 (3.3)	2182 (3.4)
Major abdominal	2969 (9.1)	3032 (9.3)	6001 (9.2)
Hip and knee arthroplasty	1648 (5.1)	1710 (5.3)	3358 (5.2)
Neurosurgery (non-spine)	2700 (8.3)	2596 (8.0)	5296 (8.1)
Vascular	1443 (4.4)	1430 (4.4)	2873 (4.4)
Plastic	1338 (4.1)	1314 (4.0)	2652 (4.1)
Urologic (non-abdominal)	2898 (8.9)	2784 (8.6)	5682 (8.7)
General (non-abdominal)	2461 (7.6)	2436 (7.5)	4897 (7.5)
Orthopedic (non-spine)	5481 (16.8)	5471 (16.8)	10 952 (16.8)
Spine	1834 (5.6)	1847 (5.7)	3681 (5.7)
Breast	1434 (4.4)	1435 (4.4)	2869 (4.4)
Gynecologic	959 (2.9)	934 (2.9)	1893 (2.9)
Epidural	2366 (7.3)	2424 (7.4)	4790 (7.4)
Emergent/urgent	3286 (10.1)	3345 (10.3)	6631 (10.2)
Ambulatory procedure	5451 (16.7)	5360 (16.5)	10 811 (16.6)
Existing chronic pulmonary disease	3760 (11.5)	3784 (11.6)	7544 (11.6)
Mean (SD) units of packed cells transfused	0.08 (0.45)	0.09 (2.0)	0.09 (1.5)
Mean (SD) duration of intraoperative ventilation (hours)	3.0 (2.6)	3.0 (2.5)	3.0 (2.5)
Mean (SD) body mass index	28.3 (6.9)	28.5 (6.5)	28.4 (6.7)
Mean (SD) score for prediction of postoperative respiratory complications*	1.7 (2.1)	1.7 (2.1)	1.7 (2.1)
Mean (SD) age (years)	55.1 (16.7)	55.0 (16.1)	55.03 (16.4)
Mean (SD) Charlson comorbidity index†	2.2 (3.0)	2.2 (2.9)	2.2 (2.9)
Mean (SD) relative value units	18.1 (11.6)	18.0 (11.3)	18.03 (11.4)
Mean (SD) total fluids administered (mL)	2403.6 (6758.3)	2456.0 (7770.8)	2429.8 (7282.2)
Mean (SD) estimated blood loss (mL)	173.1 (338.6)	176.9 (327.3)	175.0 (333.0)
Mean (SD) units of platelets transfused	0.036 (0.66)	0.036 (0.61)	0.036 (0.64)
Mean (SD) units of fresh frozen plasma	0.022 (0.29)	0.023 (0.31)	0.023 (0.30)

*Previously validated 11 point score; each point increment is associated with a 1.7-fold (odds ratio 1.72, 95% confidence interval 1.55 to 1.91) increase in the odds for reintubation.²⁰

†Summary measure of patient's burden of disease based on international classification of diseases codes.¹⁹

Table 3 | Adjusted analysis determining the impact of protective ventilation on postoperative respiratory complications

Exposure	Entire unmatched cohort with logistic regression* (n=69 265)		Propensity matched cohort (n=65 160)	
	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value
Protective ventilation	0.90 (0.82 to 0.98)	0.013	0.89 (0.83 to 0.97)	0.004
PEEP ≥5 cmH ₂ O	0.91 (0.83 to 0.99)	0.037	0.89 (0.82 to 0.96)	0.004
Plateau pressure <30 cmH ₂ O	0.66 (0.53 to 0.81)	<0.001	0.71 (0.59 to 0.86)	<0.001
Tidal volume <10 mL/kg of predicted body weight	0.94 (0.82 to 1.05)	0.23	1.12 (0.99 to 1.25)	0.056

PEEP=positive end expiratory pressure.

*Each row represents a separate regression model adjusting for patient body mass index, age, sex, American Society of Anesthesiologists classification, score for prediction of postoperative respiratory complications (each point increment is associated with a 1.7-fold (odds ratio 1.72, 95% confidence interval 1.55 to 1.91) increase in the odds for reintubation), Charlson comorbidity index, work relative value units, pre-existing chronic pulmonary disease, surgery type, duration of ventilation, epidural placement, units of packed red blood cells, fresh frozen plasma and platelets transfused, ambulatory surgery, urgent/emergent surgery, estimated blood loss, and total fluids administered.

Discussion

Our data show that utilizing a protective ventilation strategy intraoperatively is associated with a significantly lower risk of major postoperative respiratory complications in a large cohort of patients undergoing a variety of non-cardiac surgical procedures. A positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) of 5 cmH₂O and a plateau pressure of 16 cmH₂O or less were identified as protective mechanical ventilator targets that did not result in an increased risk of ventilator associated postoperative respiratory complications.

Comparison with other studies

This study supports the view that protective intraoperative ventilation strategies improve postoperative respiratory outcomes in a broad population of patients. Whereas protective ventilation is well established for the management of acute respiratory distress syndrome, there is still controversy on the impact of mechanical intraoperative ventilation on outcomes in patients without acute lung injury.^{13 36} A randomized trial on 400 intermediate-high risk patients undergoing major abdominal surgery reported a decreased risk of a composite of pulmonary and extrapulmonary complications in patients receiving protective ventilation (tidal volume 6-8 mL/kg, PEEP 6-8 cmH₂O, and recruitment maneuvers repeated every 30 minutes) compared with non-protective ventilation (tidal volume 10-12 mL/kg, with no PEEP and no recruitment maneuvers).¹³ A small randomized trial of patients undergoing open abdominal surgery lasting more than two hours found that those ventilated protectively (tidal volume 7 mL/kg, PEEP 10 cmH₂O, and recruitment maneuvers) had improved pulmonary function tests, fewer alterations in chest radiographs, and higher postoperative arterial oxygen saturation.¹⁴ A large meta-analysis based on these data obtained from patients without acute respiratory distress syndrome and ventilated in operating room showed a lower odds for postoperative pulmonary complications in those receiving lower tidal volumes.³⁷ Our analysis indicates that the benefits of protective intraoperative ventilation strategies apply to a large group of intraoperative patients undergoing a variety of surgical procedures and are not restricted to high risk patients and abdominal surgery.

Our secondary analysis showed that both no PEEP and higher plateau pressures were associated with respiratory complications. The protective ventilator settings observed in this trial differ from the tidal volumes and plateau pressures recommended for mechanical ventilation of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. High tidal volumes were not associated with an increased risk of postoperative respiratory complications.

We observed an association between reduction in plateau pressure and a decrease in major postoperative pulmonary complications down to a median plateau pressure of 16 cmH₂O. This suggests that thresholds of plateau pressure often mentioned as “safe” (for example, 26-30 cmH₂O) cannot be applied as a justification not to make attempts to use the lowest possible plateau

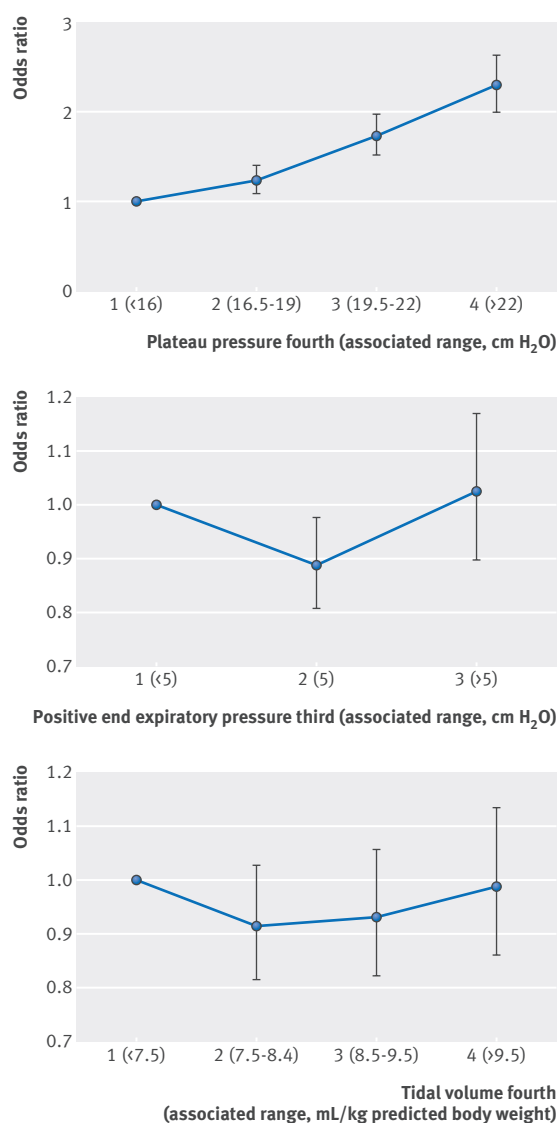


Fig 3 | Multivariable logistic regression analysis examining the impact of plateau pressure, positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP), and tidal volume on postoperative pulmonary complications in entire unmatched cohort. Each graph represents a separate regression model adjusting for body mass index, age, sex, American Society of Anesthesiologists classification, score for prediction of postoperative respiratory complications, Charlson comorbidity index, work relative value units, pre-existing chronic pulmonary disease, surgery type, duration of ventilation, epidural placement, units of packed red blood cells, fresh frozen plasma and platelets transfused, ambulatory surgery, urgent/emergent surgery, estimated blood loss, and total fluids administered

pressure for protective ventilation in surgical patients without acute lung injury.

Plateau pressures are a function of the applied PEEP and the ratio between a patient's tidal volume and compliance. The effect of high plateau pressures and driving pressures (plateau pressure minus PEEP) in increasing postoperative respiratory complication were similar. Our sensitivity analysis indicated that the increased vulnerability to postoperative respiratory

complications with high plateau pressures and high driving pressures is not due to the independent effects of compliance and tidal volume. Thus, we infer based on our data that it is the interplay between tidal volume and compliance (that is, the tidal volume to compliance ratio) that determines the observed pathogenic effects of high plateau pressure and high driving pressure on outcomes. This ratio is associated with cyclic lung strain and our results show that in surgical patients it relates better to outcomes than to tidal volumes, in line with recent observations in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome.³⁸ Higher tidal volumes in the presence of lower compliances should increase the risk for postoperative respiratory complications. Importantly, both of these factors are modifiable intraoperatively since plateau pressure depends on ventilator settings and compliance may be increased when additional lung tissue is recruited by PEEP or a recruitment maneuver. Transpulmonary pressure (airway pressure minus pleural pressure) is the component of the plateau pressure that reflects the magnitude of stress applied to the lungs during mechanical ventilation. Larger plateau pressures could result in larger injurious lung stress even at pressures below 30 cmH₂O in patients with normal pulmonary compliance.

The analysis also showed that a PEEP of 5 cmH₂O seemed to be beneficial when compared with lower or higher values. In a randomized trial of high (12 cmH₂O) versus low (≤ 2 cmH₂O) PEEP in 900 patients undergoing open abdominal surgery, pulmonary complications did not differ between the two groups.³⁹ The discrepancy between our results and this trial could be because there may be an optimal level of PEEP that protects against intraoperative low volume lung injury. Future studies are required to define the role of intraoperative PEEP in the development of postoperative respiratory complications within subgroups of patients defined by surgical procedure and compliance of the respiratory system.⁴⁰

We decided before the initiation of the analysis to use a tidal volume cut-off of 10 mL/kg of predicted body weight for the definition of protective ventilation. In mechanically ventilated patients in the intensive care unit, it has been shown that adoption of a strategy of limited tidal volumes in all patients to values lower than 10 mL/kg predicted body weight resulted in a lower incidence of acute respiratory distress syndrome and higher survival.⁴¹ Experts who reviewed this subject have previously recommended a tidal volume of less than 10 mL/kg and a PEEP of 5 cmH₂O for patients with healthy lungs.⁴² In our cohort of patients without acute lung injury, tidal volume in the range studied did not have an important impact on postoperative respiratory complications.

A definition of protective ventilation that captures all patients across disease entities and surgical procedures does not exist. Based on the different mechanisms producing ventilator induced lung injury (for example, lung over-distension, concentration of mechanical forces, propagation of liquid-gas interfaces, cyclic recruitment of small airways and alveoli, associated

biotrauma) and the variability of disease in humans, each patient will require an *individualized* form of “protective” ventilation. Tissue strain (defined as change in lung volume divided by initial volume) is a key variable at the tissue level to which several of those mechanisms of ventilator induced lung injury converge.⁴³ Because on average the functional residual capacity of surgical patients is substantially higher than that of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome, strains in surgical patients will be lower than those in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome for similar tidal volumes. Our data indicating the absence of an independent effect of higher tidal volumes on pulmonary complications for surgical patients is consistent with this pathophysiological consideration.

Strengths and limitations of this study

The data analyzed were from a tertiary care academic center and two affiliated community hospitals. Thus our sample included a diverse group of patients, practitioners, and procedures and the findings are likely to be relevant to an equally diverse range of settings. Our large sample with a sufficient number of outcome events allowed for a detailed analysis of the dose-response relation of protective ventilation that would be difficult to accomplish with a randomized controlled trial.

The study does have limitations. Outcomes were based on administrative data, and misclassification is possible. However, physicians entering billing diagnoses access the paper record, which does not give information on ventilation patterns as described in our study. Thus we have no reason to suspect that there was a differential in the reporting of respiratory complications for type of ventilation received intraoperatively. We also conducted sensitivity analyses using several additional outcomes. Results indicated that protective ventilation was associated with a lower likelihood of prolonged length of stay, but this result did not reach formal statistical significance. We also included outcomes that we would not expect to be associated with protective ventilation such as wound dehiscence and found that these were indeed not related to our exposure. All of these results together reassure us that our end point of postoperative respiratory complication as well as its association with protective ventilation in the operating room was clinically meaningful.

The study was observational in nature and thus we cannot exclude influences of unmeasured confounding. For example, the anesthesia information management system did not capture the use of recruitment maneuvers, which could have been more prevalent in patients who were ventilated protectively. However, we were able to correct for important confounders, and the results of our study imply a negative confounding effect—that is, an underestimation of the effects of protective ventilation can occur from the lack of confounder adjustment. Furthermore, the results of the analysis remained robust with different analytical approaches.

Finally we only examined patients who were extubated at the conclusion of the procedure. If we had extended the analysis to patients who remained intubated at the conclusion of surgery, we would have had to account for numerous postoperative factors, such as the mechanical ventilator settings in the intensive care unit, to isolate the effect of intraoperative mechanical ventilation. This was not possible with the dataset. Excluding these patients may, however, have biased our results towards the null since non-protective ventilation could lead to respiratory complications and result in a decision to keep patients intubated.

Conclusions and policy implications

The results of our study provide strong evidence that intraoperative ventilation strategies have an impact on postoperative respiratory complications. Based on our findings, a PEEP of 5 cmH₂O and a target plateau pressure selected as low as reasonably possible to reduce driving pressure and achieve adequate ventilation and oxygenation should be applied as a guideline when initiating intraoperative mechanical ventilation. The thresholds discovered in our analysis differ from those used in patients with acute lung injury suggesting that clinicians should use different ventilator settings in patients with and without pulmonary disease. These new results can help select ventilator settings for most patients receiving mechanical ventilation during a surgical procedure.

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Ethical approval: This project was approved by the Partners institutional review board (protocol No 2013P001954).

Data sharing: No additional data available.

Transparency: The guarantor (ME) affirms that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported;

that no important aspects of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned (and, if relevant, registered) have been explained

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Appendix: supplementary tables and figures