Prolonged Ventilation Checklist (ICU day 14 onwards)

1. Confirm Prolonged Mechanical Ventilation (PMV)

	Yes	No	Individualized Care Plan charted for? Weaning (Protocol)		Long-term Mechanical Ventilation (LTV)		
Is the patient medically stable apart from ventilatory support?	_	_	Patient communication			Yes	No
(If No, Stop here)			Mobilization		Multiple failed weaning trials	163	NU
Reversible factors identified by team? (see next page)			Nutrition (Thirst)		with optimized care & expert advice obtained?(<i>If No, Go to previous section</i>)		
			Minimal Sedation				
Risk of PMV confirmed? (If No, Stop here)			Psychological state (Anxiety, Delirium, Depression, Sleep)		Prognosis and treatment options have been shared with		
Prognosis and treatment options have been shared with	_	_	Continuity of weaning plan ensured from	 	patient/family?		
patient/family?			day to day		If prognosis and goals are unclear, Palliative Care has		
If prognosis and goals are			weekday to weekend		been consulted for assistance		
unclear, Palliative Care has been consulted for assistance (if available)			week to week Over last week, on daily basis Progress documented in weaning chart accessible to entire team?		(if available) If appropriate, transitioned to palliative care?		
2. Optimize Successful Weaning			Weaning progress towards previous day's weaning targets		Need for LTV outside ICU confirmed? (see definition on next page) (If No, Stop here)		
Transfer of care to specialized inter-professional centre/unit/team? (<i>if feasible</i>)	Yes	No	been reviewed every morning? Patient progressively mobilized from passive to active movement including daily ambulation?		Transition protocols to LTV care been implemented for? Non-invasive Ventilation Invasive LTV in community Institutional Invasive LTV		
Intact bulbar function confirmed in neuromuscular disease patients?			Reason for each failed weaning trial been documented?		Transfer of care to a LTV specialized centre/unit/team?		
If Yes to above, has extubation to continuous non-invasive ventilation been considered?			Expert advice obtained from Prolonged-ventilation Weaning Centre?		Has Expert advice for LTV been obtained?		

Yes

No

3. Confirm Need for

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Prolonged Ventilation Checklist (ICU day 14 onwards)

Acute to Prolonged Ventilation

Key Criteria*

- (1) Physiologically stable patient
- (2) Repeatedly unsuccessful weaning attempts
- (3) Consideration of the patient's wishes **Other Considerations***
- Patient characteristics (underlying disease, presence of comorbidity and cognitive status)
- Diagnosis & prognosis
- Anticipated quality of life
- Consideration of patient & family motivation
- Establishment of a ventilator weaning plan

Prolonged to Long-term Ventilation

Key Criteria*

- (1) Physiologically stable patient
- (2) Establishment of a transition plan
- (3) Option of withdrawal of care is discussed
- (4) Acceptance and motivation of the patient based on informed choice

Other Considerations*

- Recognition that the need for mechanical ventilation (either invasive or non-invasive) is indefinite
- Redefinition of the goals of care
- Ability of the team to provide care including adequate resources and a transition placement
- Patient prognosis, diagnosis and quality of life
- Patient care needs that could be managed in the community or a long-term care facility
- Family motivation

*Rose L et al. Patient transitions relevant to individuals requiring ongoing ventilatory assistance: A Delphi study. Can Respir J. 2014;21(5):287–92

Factors Associated with Ventilator Dependence (Identify reversible factors guided by list below)

Systemic factors

- Chronic comorbid conditions (e.g. hypothyroidism, malignancy, COPD, immunosuppression)
- Overall severity of illness
- Non-pulmonary organ failure
- Poor nutritional status

Mechanical factors

- Increased work of breathing
- Reduced respiratory muscle capacity Critical illness polyneuropathy Steroid myopathy Disuse myopathy Isolated phrenic nerve or diaphragmatic injury (a.g., after surger
- diaphragmatic injury (e.g., after surgery)
- Imbalance between increased work of breathing & respiratory muscle capacity
- Upper airway obstruction (*e.g.*, tracheal stenosis) preventing decannulation

latrogenic factors

- Failure to recognize withdrawal potential
- Inappropriate ventilator settings leading to excessive loads/discomfort
- Imposed work of breathing from tracheotomy tubes
- Medical errors

Complications of long-term hospital care

- Recurrent aspiration
- Infection (e.g., pneumonia, sepsis)
- Stress ulcers
- Deep venous thrombosis
- Other medical problems developing in the PMV care venue

Psychological factors

- Sedation
- Delirium
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Sleep deprivation

Process of care factors

- Absence of weaning & sedation protocols
- Inadequate nursing staffing
- Insufficient physician experience

MacIntyre NR, Epstein SK, Carson S, et al. Management of patients requiring prolonged mechanical ventilation: report of a NAMDRC consensus conference. Chest. 2005;128:3937– 3954.

Expert Advice

Prolonged-ventilation Weaning Centre of Excellence prolonged.ventilation@tehn.ca, website www.tehn.ca, fax 416-469-7717

Website Tools: Rapid Screening Tool, PMV ICU Checklist, Patient & Family Booklet, PWC referral Form, LTV Referral Form, PWC poster

PWC Admission Criteria

- Adult ICU patients on a mechanical ventilator for more than 14 days with a tracheostomy.
- Patients who are hemodynamically stable.
- Patients who can participate in and direct their own care.
- Goals of care discussions documented and substitute decision maker/power of attorney identified.

Patients are considered on a case-by-case basis for admission to the PWC.

OTN teleconsultation can also be arranged