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COLLEGE AQUITAIN DE MEDECINE D'URGENCE

5 & 6 FÉVRIER 2020
PESSAC (33)



Hyperoxie: le nouvel ennemi des urgentistes?

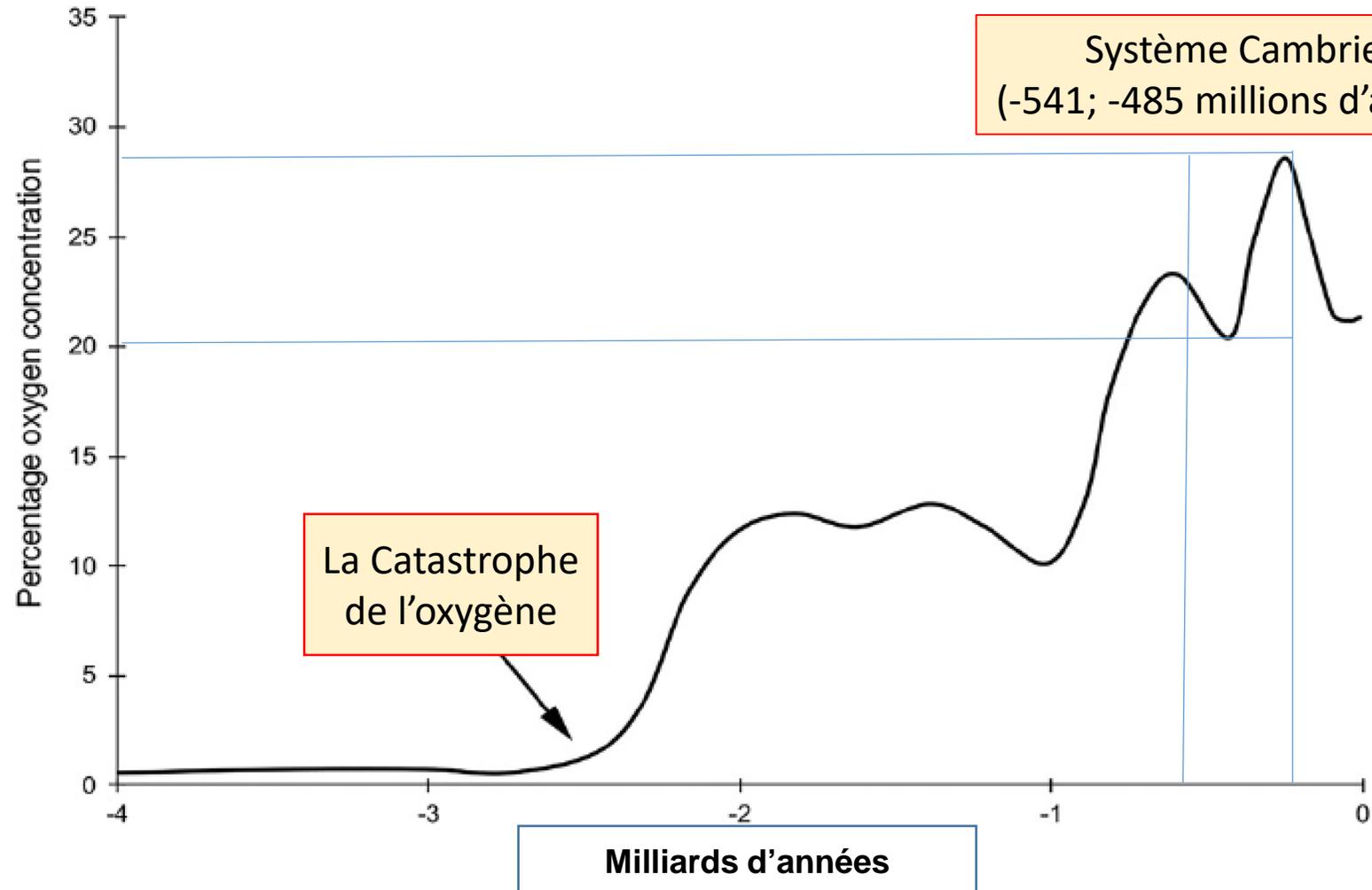
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Histoire de l'oxygène sur notre bonne vieille planète



Système Cambrien
(-541; -485 millions d'années)

La Catastrophe
de l'oxygène

- Produit par cyanobactéries
- Responsable de la destruction des autres bactéries et d'un refroidissement planétaire
- Produit la couche d'ozone
- Finalement ne laisse survivre que les espèces résistantes à la toxicité de l'oxygène (eucaryotes, mitochondries...)

Mesurer l'oxygénation du sang

- $C_aO_2 = Hb \cdot S_aO_2 + P_aO_2$
 - $Hb \cdot S_aO_2$ représente 98% du CaO_2 donc on peut approximer $CaO_2 = Hb \cdot SaO_2$
 - S_aO_2 représente donc le l'oxygène mobilisable et constitue une bonne mesure du contenu en oxygène du sang
- Mesurer Hb: NFS ou hémocue veineux[®]
- Déterminant: la SpO_2

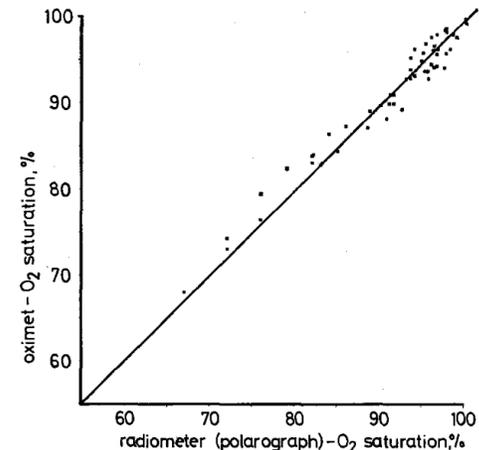
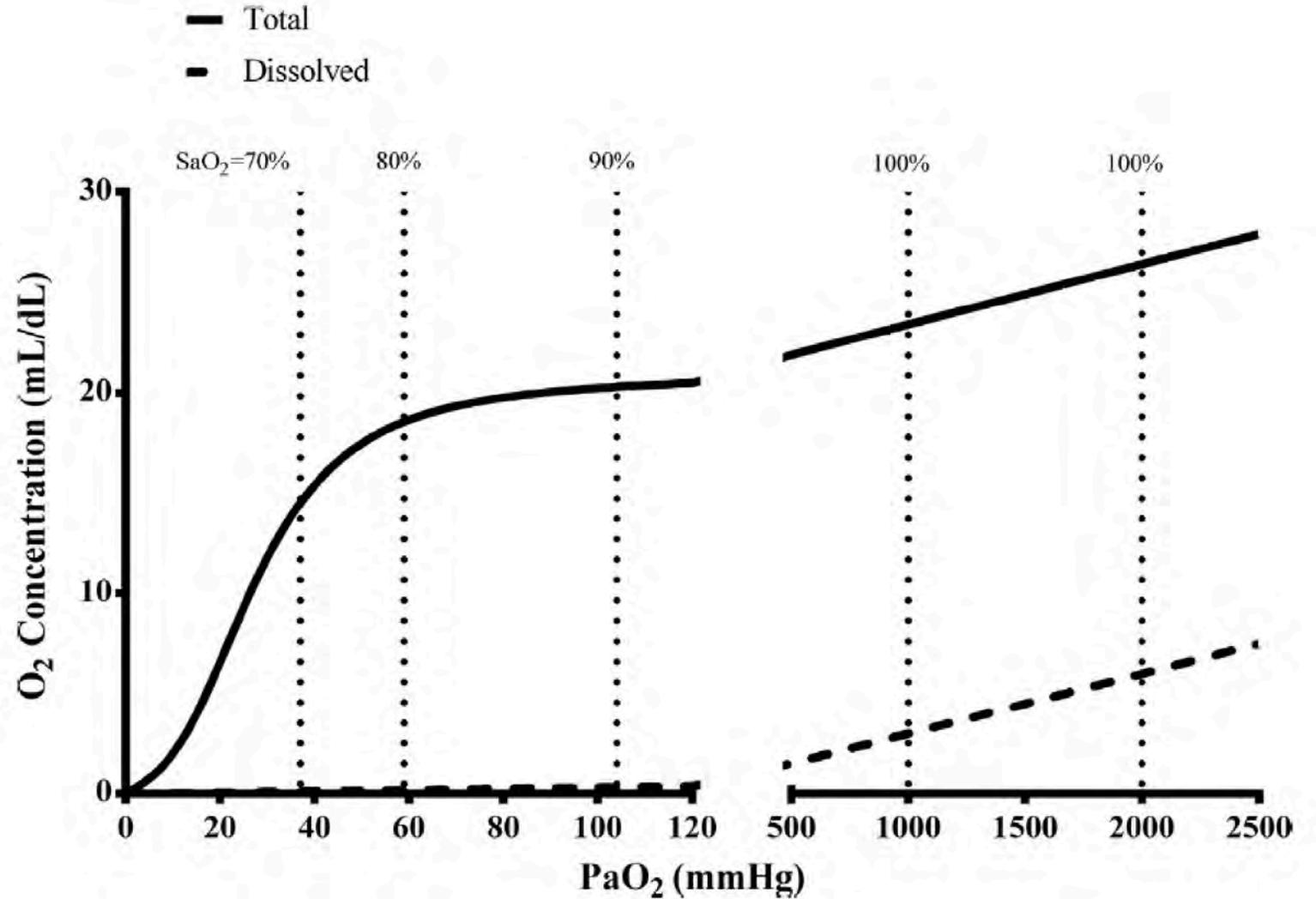


Fig. 6 Comparison of oxygen saturation measured with the present oximeter (ordinate) and the blood-gas method (abscissa). The diagonal line is of identity

Relation SpO₂ – PaO₂

Fig. 4. Relationship between arterial oxygen content (Ca_{O₂}) and arterial O₂-hemoglobin (Hb) saturation (Sa_{O₂}) for a range of arterial partial pressure of O₂ (PaO₂) from 0 to 2,500 mmHg (achievable via hyperbaric hyperoxia). Note that values were calculated for a given PaO₂ using the Severinghaus equation (247) and a Hb value of 15 g/100 ml (i.e., normal for males).



Mécanisme de toxicité: stress oxydatif

- Dépasse les barrières anti-oxydante cellulaire
 - Casse équilibre oxydant/antioxydant
 - Superoxide dismutase, catalase...
- Via les ROS (réactive oxygen species)
 - Peroxydation des lipides
 - Dégradation de l'ADN (oxydation)
 - Altères les molécules biologiques
- Très cytotoxiques
 - Mort cellulaire par apoptose
 - Relargage des DAMPs (*damage associated molecular pattern molecules*)
 - Stimulation inappropriée d'une réponse inflammatoire (IL6, TNF α)

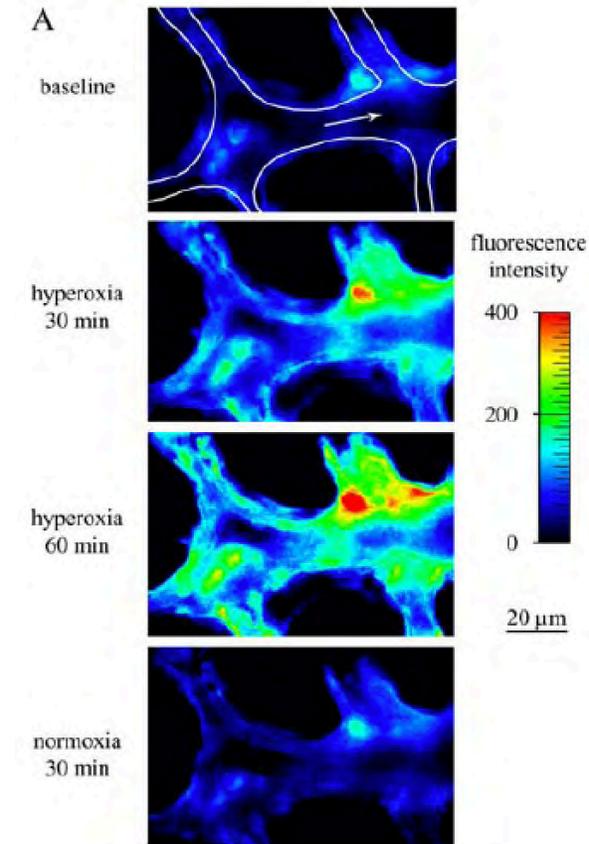
Mécanisme de toxicité: vasoconstriction

- Diminution des niveaux de NO endogène
 - Consommation de NO
 - Production de peroxydonitrites très cytotoxique
- Diminution de la perfusion capillaire (distale)
- Mécanisme de défense pour diminuer la perfusion d'O₂?
- → Cérébrale
- → Coronarienne

Exposition/lésions en peu de temps!

Hyperoxia-Induced Reactive Oxygen Species Formation in Pulmonary Capillary Endothelial Cells *In Situ*

Corinna Brueckl, Stephanie Kaestle, Alexander Kerem, Helmut Habazettl, Fritz Krombach, Hermann Kuppe,



Marqueur d'espèces moléculaires du stress oxydatif (ROS)

- IL6
- TNF α

Time course of inflammation, oxidative stress and tissue damage induced by hyperoxia in mouse lungs

Akinori C. Nagato*, Frank S. Bezerra[†], Manuella Lanzetti*, Alan A. Lopes*, Marco Aurélio S. Silva*,

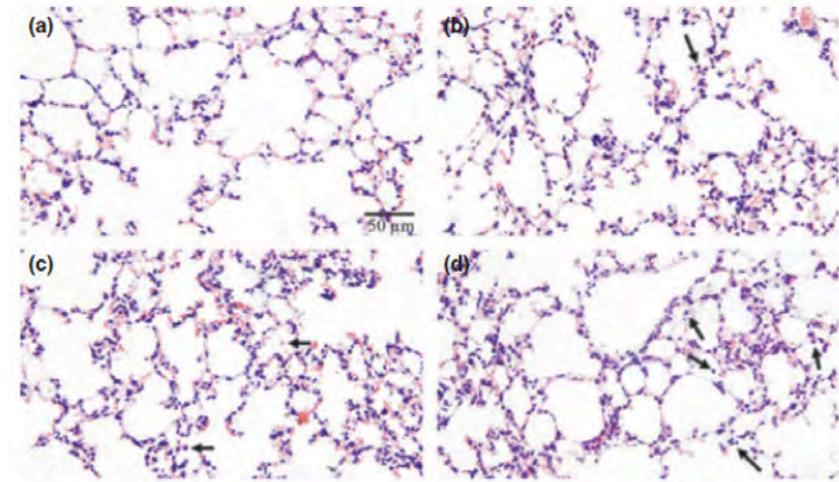
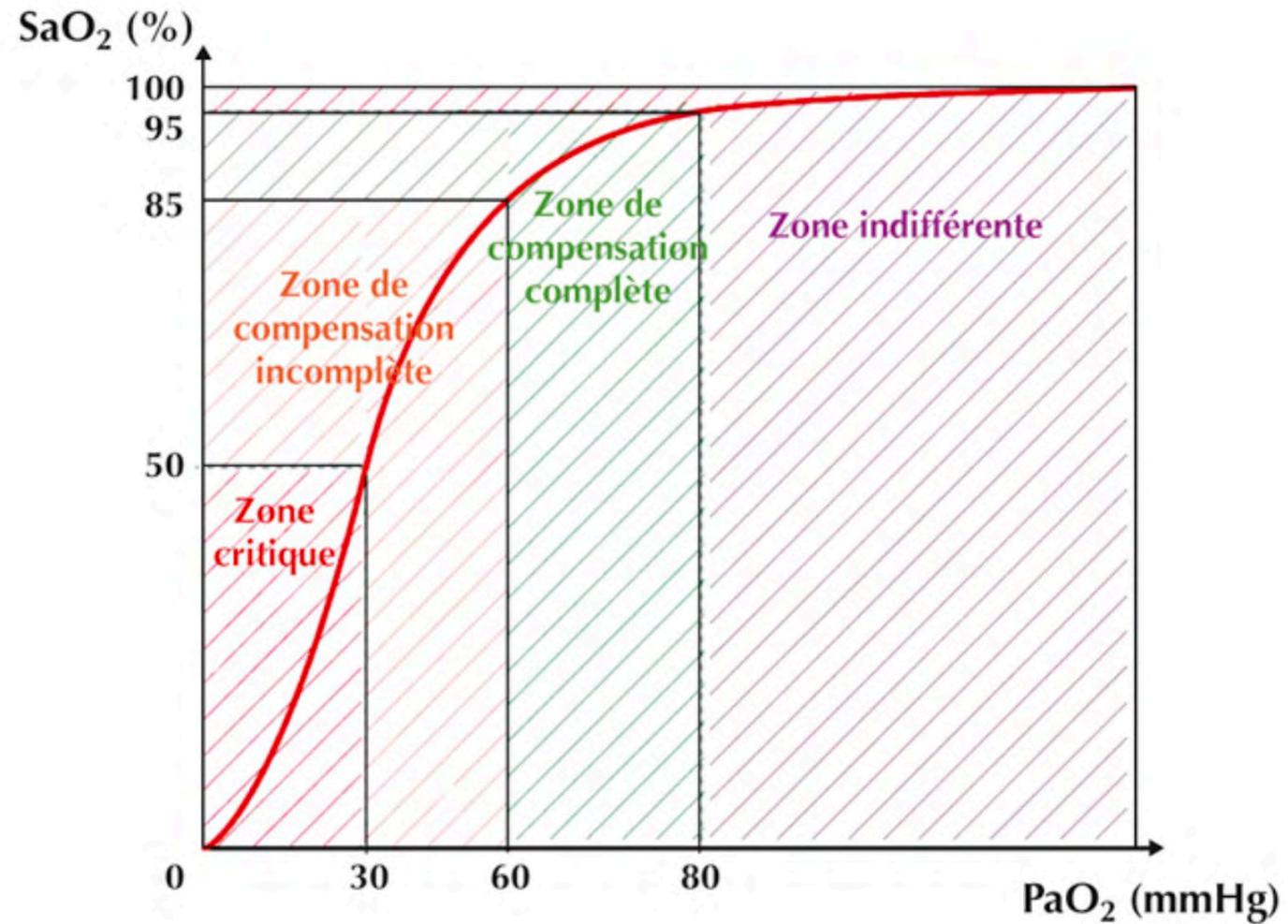


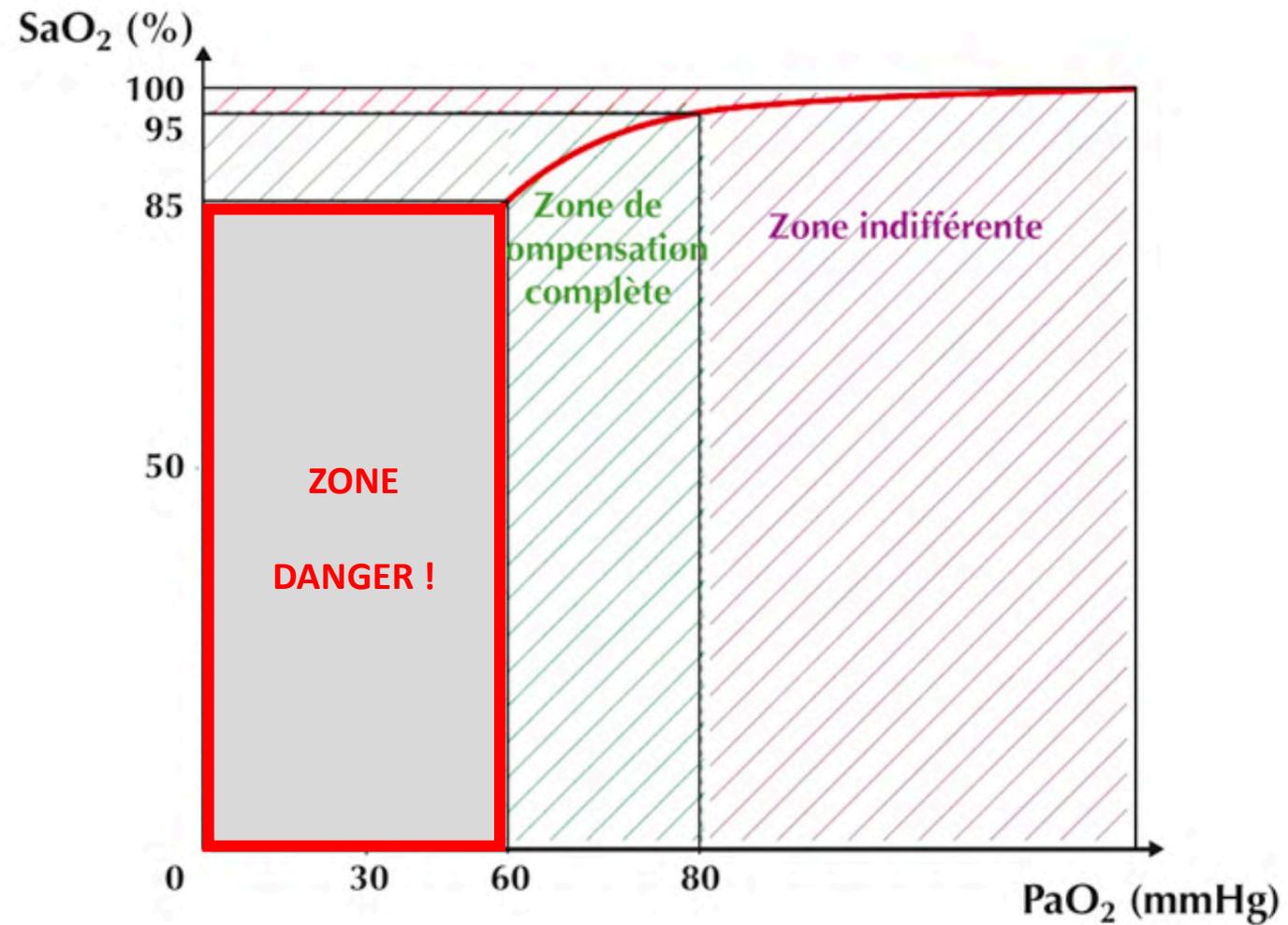
Table 2 Inflammatory scores of mouse lungs exposed to 100% oxygen for 12, 24 and 48 h

Groups	Alveolar congestion	Haemorrhage	Infiltration of leucocytes	Alveolar wall thickness
Control	–	–	–	–
12 h	–	–	2	–
24 h	2	–	2	–
48 h	2	3	3	2

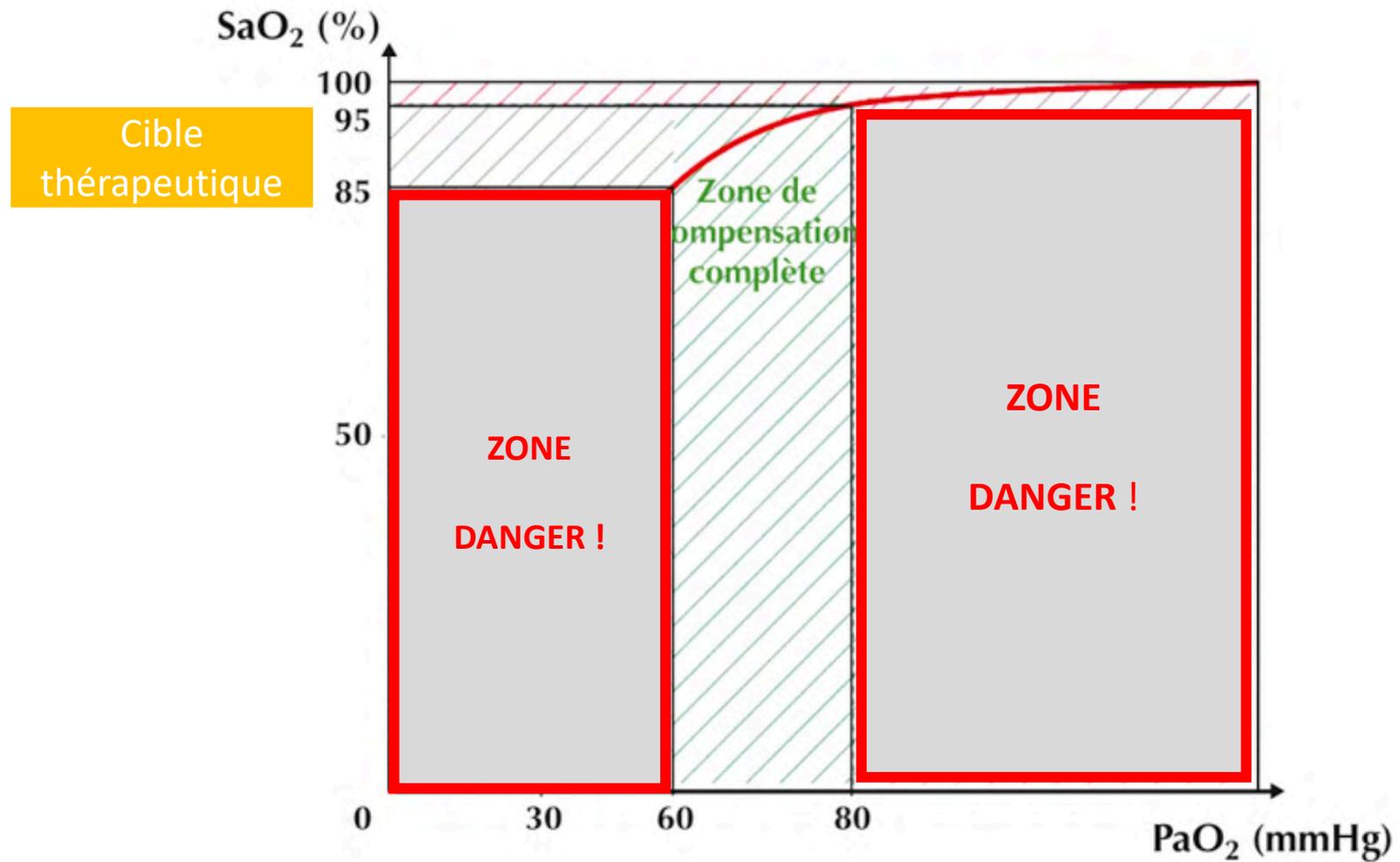
SaO₂/PaO₂



SaO₂/PaO₂



SaO₂/PaO₂



**Comme le mentionnait Paracelse, il y a
plus de 400 ans :**

***"Toutes les substances sont toxiques, il
n'y a aucune qui n'est pas toxique. C'est
la dose qui fait la différence entre une
substance toxique et un remède ».***



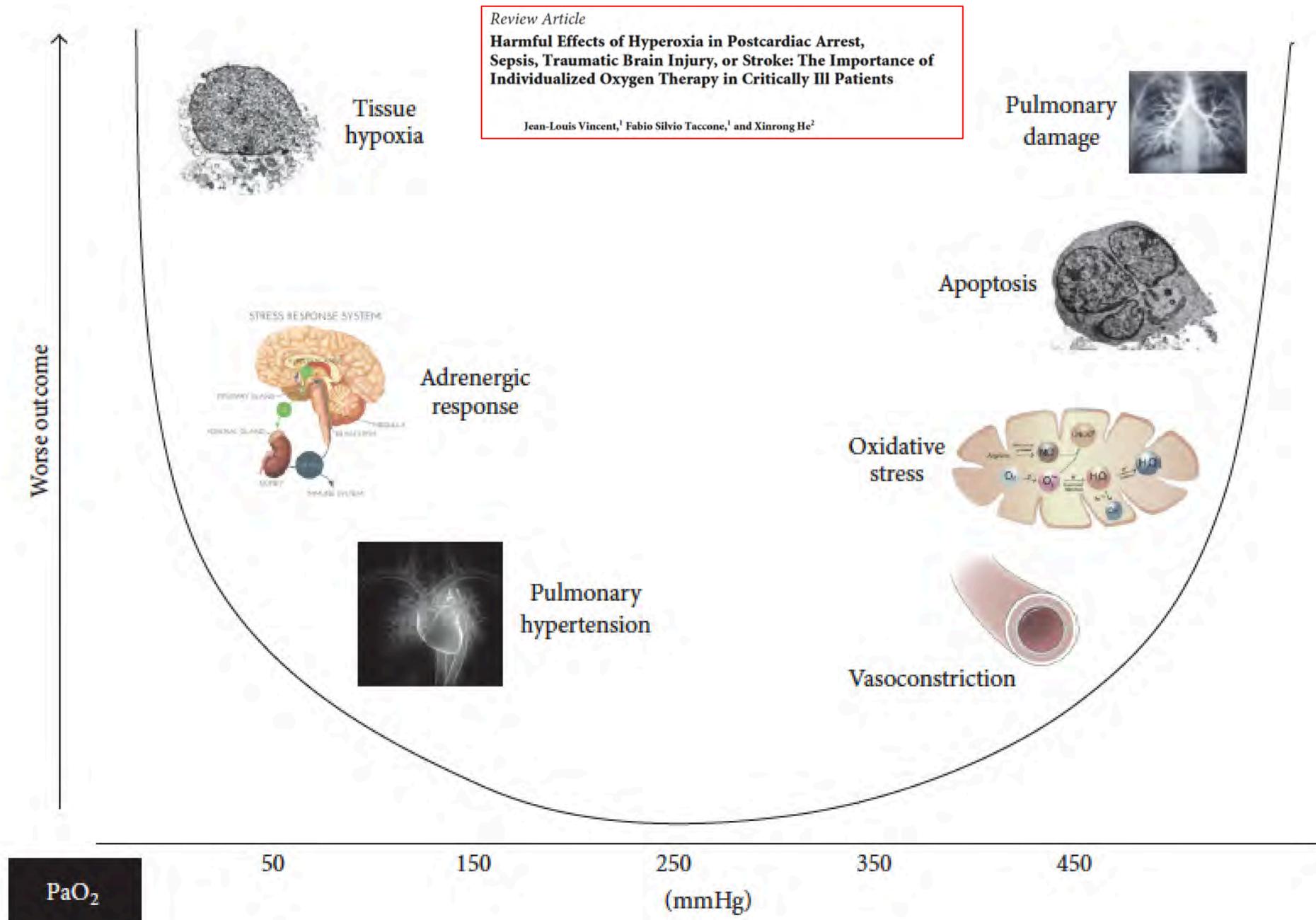
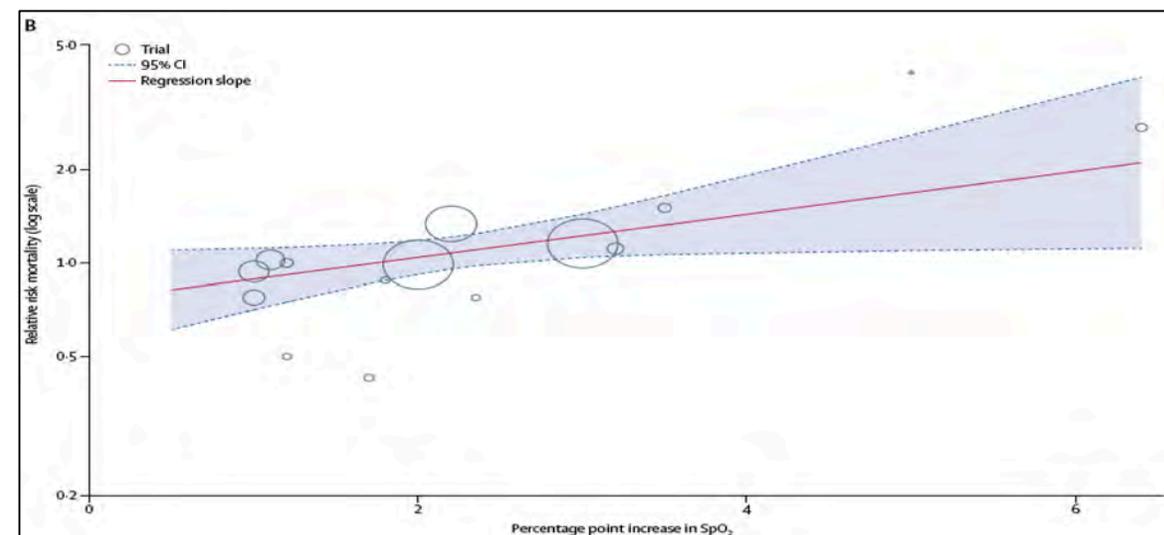
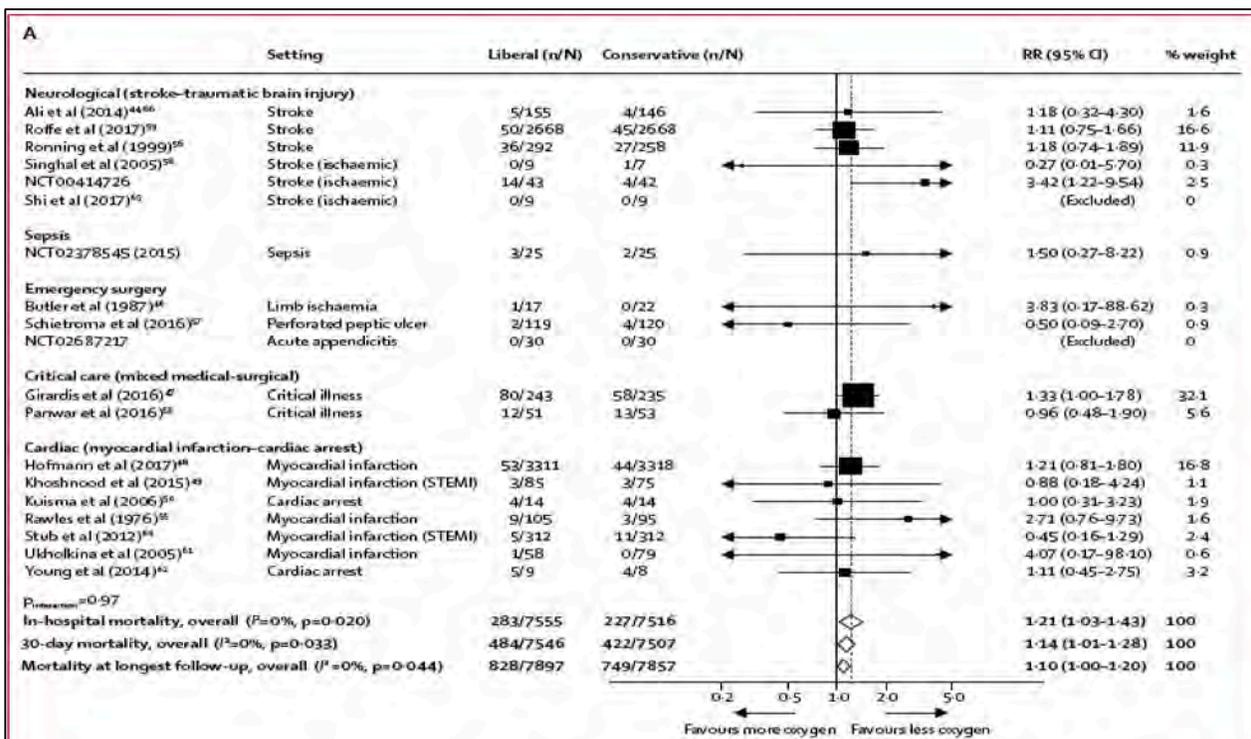


FIGURE 1: Schematic showing U-shaped association of PaO₂ with outcome.

Mortality and morbidity in acutely ill adults treated with liberal versus conservative oxygen therapy (IOTA): a systematic review and meta-analysis

Lancet 2018; 391: 1693-705

Derek K Chu*†, Lisa H-Y Kim*†, Paul J Young, Nima Zamiri, Saleh A Almenawer, Roman Jaeschke, Wojciech Szczeklik, Holger J Schünemann, John D Neary, Waleed Alhazzani



Interpretation In acutely ill adults, high-quality evidence shows that liberal oxygen therapy increases mortality without improving other patient-important outcomes. Supplemental oxygen might become unfavourable above an SpO₂ range of 94–96%. These results support the conservative administration of oxygen therapy.

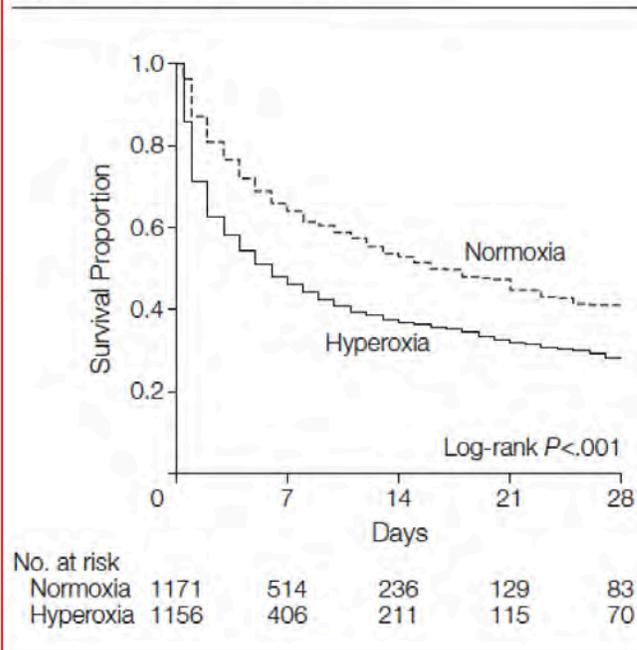
Hyperoxie et ACR récupéré

Association Between Arterial Hyperoxia Following Resuscitation From Cardiac Arrest and In-Hospital Mortality

J. Hope Kilgannon, MD

Context Laboratory investigations suggest that exposure to hyperoxia after resuscita-

Figure. In-Hospital Death Between Hyperoxia and Normoxia



N=6326, registre
PaO₂ > 300 vs <300 et > 60 mmHg
Mortalité 63% vs. 45%

Hyperoxie et AVC

Association Between Hyperoxia and Mortality After Stroke: A Multicenter Cohort Study*

Fred Rincon, MD, MSc, MBE, FACP, FCCP, FCCM^{1,2}; Joon Kang, MD¹; Mitchell Maltenfort, PhD³

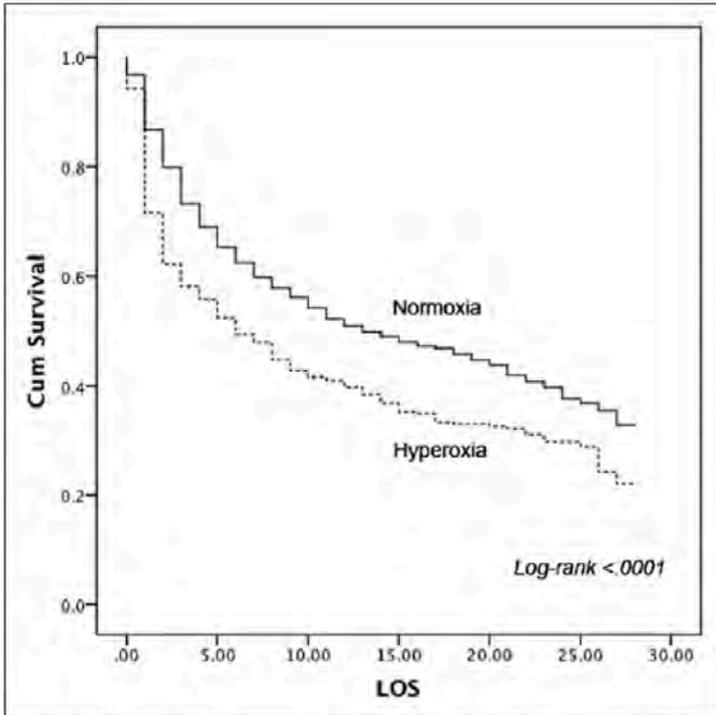


Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier analysis of 28-d mortality between hyperoxia

N=280

PaO₂ ≥300 vs <300 et > 60 mmHg

Crit Care Med 2014;42:387-396

Early Moderate Hyperoxemia Does Not Predict Outcome After Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

TABLE 2. Unadjusted 3-Month Outcome^a

Variable	All Patients (N = 432)	Low (n = 106)	Intermediate (n = 192)	High (n = 104)	P
Median GOS (IQR)	3 (1-5)	4 (1-5)	3 (1-5)	3 (1-4)	.02
Unfavorable outcome ^b	227 (52)	43 (41)	101 (53)	83 (61)	.01
Mortality	121 (28)	27 (26)	57 (30)	37 (27)	.77

^aGOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale; IQR, interquartile range. Categorical data are presented as n (%) and continuous data as median (IQR). Low is defined as PaO₂ <97.5 mm Hg, intermediate as PaO₂ 97.5 to 150 mm Hg, and high as PaO₂ ≥150 mm Hg.

^bDefined as GOS score of 1 to 3.

N=432

PaO₂ > 150 vs. <150 et > 97.5 mmHg

Neurosurgery. 2016;78:540-545.

Hyperoxie et infarctus du myocarde

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Oxygen Therapy in Suspected Acute Myocardial Infarction

Robin Hofmann, M.D., Stefan K. James, M.D., Ph.D.,

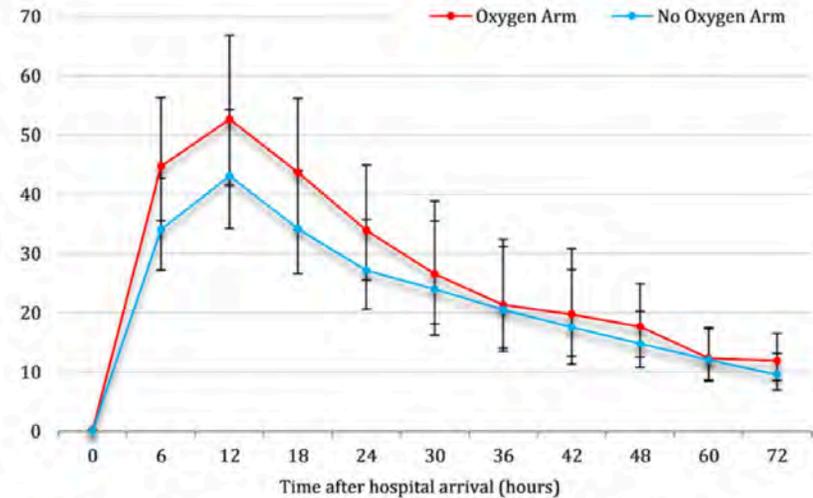
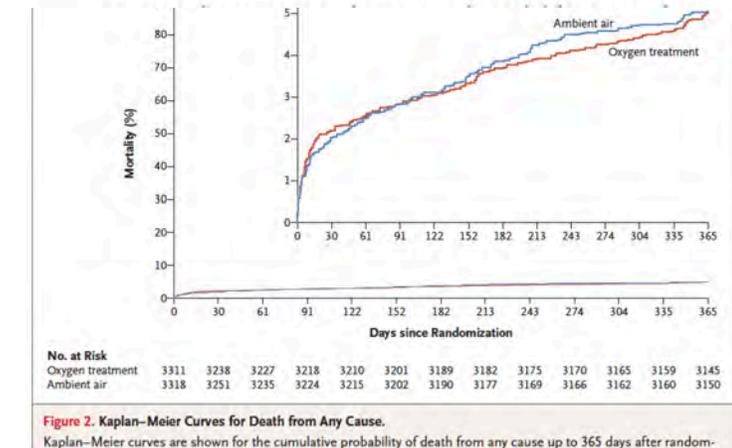


Figure 2. Geometric mean (95% confidence interval) for cardiac troponin I (cTnI) release ($\mu\text{g/L}$) over 72 hours in patients with confirmed ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction. A

N=441
O₂ 8 L/min vs. air

N=6629
O₂ 6 L/min vs air
SpO₂ = 99% vs. 97%

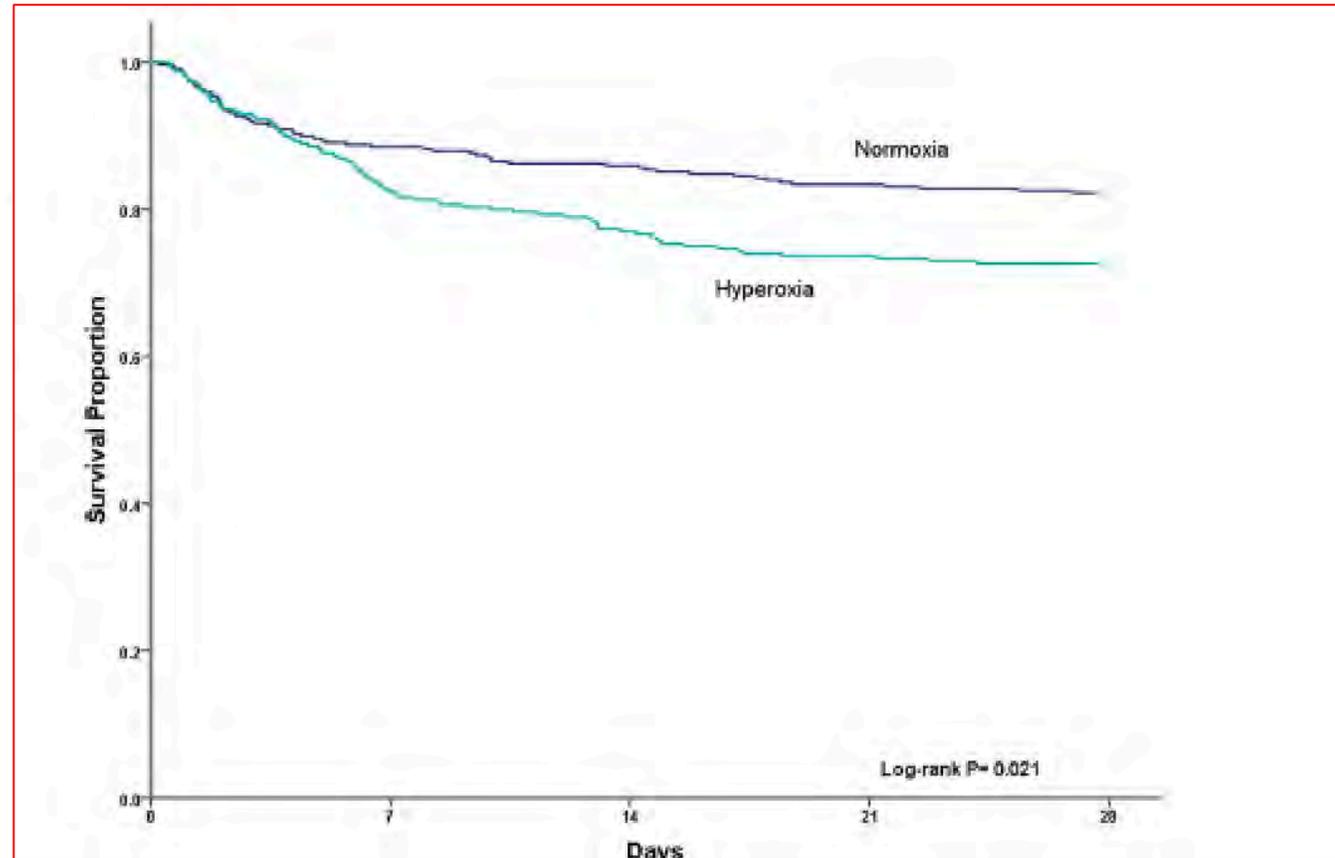
Patients des services d'urgences

Emergency department hyperoxia is associated with increased mortality in mechanically ventilated patients: a cohort study

David Page³, Enyo Ablordepey^{1,2}, Brian T. Wessman^{1,2}, Nicholas M. Mohr^{4,5}, Stephen Trzeciak^{6,7}, Marin H. Kollef³, Brian W. Roberts⁷ and Brian M. Fuller^{1,2*}



N=688, observationnel, monocentrique
PaO₂ > 120 vs. <120 et > 60 mm Hg
Patients ventilés
Mortalité 30% vs. 19%



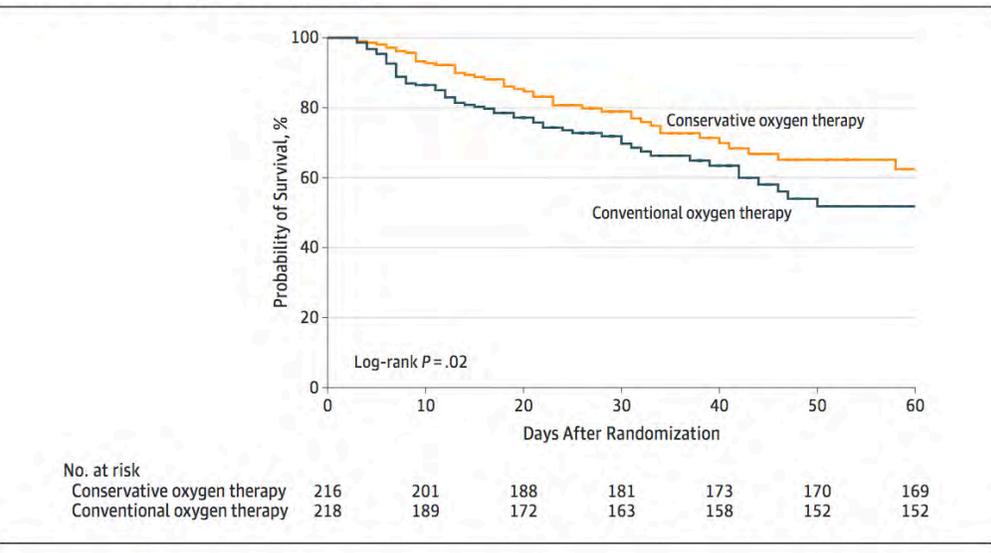
Réanimation

JAMA | Preliminary Communication | CARING FOR THE CRITICALLY ILL PATIENT

Effect of Conservative vs Conventional Oxygen Therapy on Mortality Among Patients in an Intensive Care Unit The Oxygen-ICU Randomized Clinical Trial

Massimo Girardis, MD; Stefano Busani, MD; Elisa Damiani, MD; Abele Donati, MD; Laura Rinaldi, MD; Andrea Marudi, MD;

Figure 2. Probability of Survival From Study Inclusion (Day 0) Through Day 60 for Patients in the Conservative and Conventional Oxygen Strategy Groups



N=484, RCT, cible:
SpO₂ 94-98% vs. > 97%
Mortalité 20 vs. 11%

JAMA. 2016;316:1583-1589

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Conservative Oxygen Therapy during Mechanical Ventilation in the ICU

The ICU-ROX Investigators and the Australian and New Zealand Intensive Care

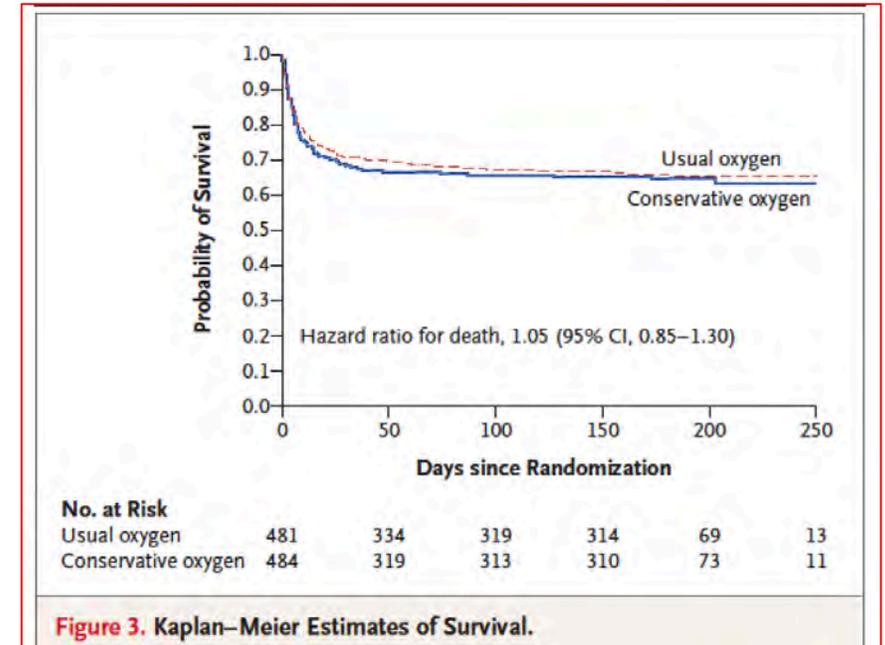


Figure 3. Kaplan–Meier Estimates of Survival.

N=1000, RCT, cible:
SpO₂ 91-97 vs. > 91%

NEJM 2019; october 17.

Patients traumatisés

Hyperoxemia is associated with lower mortality after severe trauma: a registry study

Josefine S. Baekgaard;^{1,2} Marouane Boubaya;³ Paer-Selim Abback;⁴ Jean-Denis Moyer;⁴ Delphine Garrigue⁵; Mathieu Raux⁶; Benoit Champigneulle⁷; Sophie Hamada⁸; Julien Pottecher⁹; Philippe Laitselart¹⁰; Fleur Laloum¹¹; Lars S. Rasmussen;¹ Coralie Bloch-Queyrat;³ Jacob Steinmetz¹²; Anatole Harrois⁸; Frédéric Adnet;¹ Catherine Paugam⁴, Traumabase[®] Group

N=5912, registre Traumabase[®]
PaO₂ > 150 vs. < 150 et > 60 mmHg

Figure 2
In-hospital mortality in normoxemic and hyperoxemic trauma patients using a propensity score model

Methods		PaO ₂ < 150 mmHg n= 3342	PaO ₂ ≥ 150 mmHg n= 2570	OR (95% CI)	p-value
Without adjustment				1.31 [1.11-1.56]	0.002
Propensity score	IPTW	291/3342	286/2570	0.60 [0.51-0.71]	<0.0001
	1:1	255/1975	177/1975	0.63 [0.51-0.78]	0.0002
	Stratified	291/3342	286/2570	0.63 [0.51-0.71]	<0.0001

* Adjusted for sex, age, prehospital heart rate and systolic blood pressure, temperature, creatinine, hemoglobin, lactate, airway management (intubated or not), catecholamine administration, fluid replacement therapy, TBI, initial GCS score, ASA>1 and the presence of hemorrhagic shock.
IPTW: Inverse probability of treatment weighting; 1:1: One-to-one matching; Stratified: Stratified

Conclusion

- Prudence sur la FiO_2
- Cible SpO_2 entre 94-97% : QSP O_2 pour...
- Littérature très contradictoire
- SpO_2 seule cible de l'oxygénation

Publicité

