

Prone Positioning Intervention within ICU

Presentor: Yanling Chen Mentor: Meeta Kerlin, MD, MSCE August 16, 2022



Objectives

->Significance ->Aims ->Methods ->Results ->Limitations ->My role in this project ->Lessons Learned ->Acknowledgment





Background

What is Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)?



https://www.svhlunghealth.com.au/conditions/ards-acute-respiratory-distress-syndrome https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/ards/symptoms-causes/syc-20355576





Background Continued...

What is Prone positioning?



https://ccforum.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13054-020-2821-y





Significance

Who receives prone position and how does it help patients with ARDS?

- Patients with ARDS who were eligible for prone position were placed on their stomach up to 16 hours per episode after the start of mechanism ventilation.
- Improves V/Q mismatch



Evidence shows a reduction of mortality from 32.8% to 16% in patients with ARDS who had prone positioning (Guérin et al, 2013).

https://www.pennmedicine.org/updates/blogs/penn-physician-blog/2020/may/proning-during-covid19 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1214103?url_ver=Z39.882003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%20%200www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov https://nddmed.com/blog/the-heart-and-the-lungs-whats-the-connection









Preliminary study for a larger project focused on understanding how practice in prone positioning has changed over time for patients with ARDS

Smaller aim -> if rate of practice of prone positioning have changed due to the COVID-19 pandemic





Methods

- Reviewed 120 patient charts
 - HUP ICU
 - Aug-Dec, 2021
- Determined if the patients received prone positioning
- If the patient was proned, the date and time of each proning episode within 7 days of proning eligibility were collected.
- Data analyzed





Patient Demographics

Table 1: Patient Characterisitcs	
Characteristics	N=120
Age (yrs), Median (IQR)	58.5 (49-67.5)
mean (SD)	57.6 (14.8)
Self-reported sex, n%	
Female	55 (45.83%)
Male	65 (54.17%)
Self-reported race, n%	
American Indian	1 (0.83%)
Asian	2 (1.67%)
Black	<mark>39</mark> (32.50)
White	<mark>49</mark> (40.83%)
more than one race	6 (5.00%)
other	8 (6.67%)
unknown	15 (12.50%)
COVID positive	
no, n%	<mark>83</mark> (69.17%)
yes, n%	37 (30.83%)
	S (S)

Palliative and Advanced



Results

Table 2: Patient Outco	omes	
Duration of mechanic (hours)	al ventilation	
median, (IQR) mean, (SD)		363, (176-702) 547, (555)
Hospital length of sta median, (IQR) mean, (SD)	y	25.4, (14.8-51.7) <mark>36.3</mark> , (31.7)
Mortality survived n% died or went to h	ospice n%	<mark>49 (</mark> 40.83%) 71 (59.17%)
Discharge disposition Acute rehabilitati Died Home Health care Hospice care, Hor Hospice Care, Me Hospital, Long Te Hospital, Short-te Nursing facility, s	e ne dical Facility rm Acute Care erm general	26 (21.67%) 67 (55.83%) 4 (3.33) 1 (0.83%) 4 (3.33%) 7 (5.83%) 7 (5.83%) 4 (3.33%)
Patients who ever had episode of prone posi No, n% Yes, n%		<mark>78 (65%</mark>) 42 (35%)





Results Continued

Total Number of Episodes of Prone Positioning Per Patients



Prone Positioning Stratified by COVID Status				
Patients who received prone positioning with COVID	27 out of 37 patients	72.97%		
Patients who received prone positioning without COVID	15 out of 83 patients	18.07%		





Results Continued

Percentage of Data for Starts Times and Stop Times for Patients who Received Proning

Complete data for start times, by patient	32 out of 42 patients	76.19%
Complete data for stop times, by patients	18 out of 42 patients	42.86%





Limitations

- Because data collecting is not complete at this time, we cannot look at the correlation between proning and mortality at this current moment.
- Cannot adjust for patient characteristics
- Proning eligibility alert from the hospital system is not 100% accurate.
- Cannot determine daily eligibility for proning





My role in this project

- Review patient's charts
- Consult any uncertainties when viewing patient's charts with the research coordinator and my mentor
- Attend research project meetings





Lessons Learned

- Chart reviews can be complicated
- How to conduct chart review specifically for prone positioning
- Revision is critical in improving existing work
- Gained experience with Redcap





Acknowledgements



Meeta Prasad Kerlin, MD, MSCE





Aerielle Belk

Joanne Levy, MBA, MPC





Acknowledgements

PAIR (Pallative and Advanced Illness Research Center) Penn LDI (Penn Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics) Family and Friends





Thank you!

Questions?



