**Name of Journal:** *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

**Manuscript NO:** 54191

**Manuscript Type:** CASE REPORT

**Helmet-based noninvasive ventilation for acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A case report**

Park MH *et al.* Salvage treatment for AECOPD

Mi Hwa Park, Min Jeong Kim, Ah Jin Kim, Man-Jong Lee, Jung-Soo Kim

**Mi Hwa Park, Min Jeong Kim, Jung-Soo Kim,** Division of Pulmonology, Department of Internal Medicine, Inha University Hospital, Incheon 22332, South Korea

**Ah Jin Kim, Man-Jong Lee,** Division of Critical Care Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Inha University Hospital, Incheon 22332, South Korea

**Author contributions:** Park MH, Kim JS were responsible for the data analysis and interpretation and contributed to writing the manuscript; Kim MJ, Lee MJ, Kim AJ were responsible for the data selection and clinical interpretation of the data; all authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Corresponding author: Jung-Soo Kim, MD, Professor,** Division of Pulmonology, Department of Internal Medicine, Inha University Hospital, 27 Inhang Road, Jung-gu, Incheon 22332, South Korea. acecloer31@gmail.com

**Received:** February 8, 2020

**Revised:** April 4, 2020

**Accepted:** April 30, 2020

**Published online:** May 26, 2020

**Abstract**

BACKGROUND

Noninvasive ventilation (NIV) reduces intubation rates, mortalities, and lengths of hospital and intensive care unit stays in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD). Helmet-based NIV is better tolerated than oronasal mask-based ventilation, and thus, allows NIV to be conducted for prolonged periods at higher pressures with minimal air leaks.

CASE SUMMARY

A 73-year-old man with a previous diagnosis of COPD stage 4 was admitted to our medical intensive care unit with chief complaints of cough, sputum, and dyspnea of several days’ duration. For 10 mo,he had been on oxygen at home by day and had used an oronasal mask-based NIV at night. At intensive care unit admission, he breathed using respiratory accessory muscles. Hypercapnia and signs of infection were detected, and infiltration was observed in the right lower lung field by chest radiography. Thus, we diagnosed AECOPD by community-acquired pneumonia. After admission, respiratory distress steadily deteriorated and invasive mechanical ventilation became necessary. However, the patient refused this option, and thus, we selected helmet-based NIV as a salvage treatment. After 3 d of helmet-based NIV, his consciousness level and hypercapnia recovered to his pre-hospitalization level.

CONCLUSION

Helmet-based NIV could be considered as a salvage treatment when AECOPD patients refuse invasive mechanical ventilation and oronasal mask-based NIV is ineffective.

**Key words:** Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Noninvasive ventilation; Helmet; Case report

**Citation:** Park MH, Kim MJ, Kim AJ, Lee MJ, Kim JS. Helmet-based noninvasive ventilation for acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A case report. *World J Clin Cases* 2020; 8(10): 1939-1943

**URL:** https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v8/i10/1939.htm

**DOI:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v8.i10.1939>

**Core tip:** We present a case of acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in a 73-year-old male. Despite oronasal mask-based noninvasive ventilation (NIV) and adjustment of positive end-expiratory pressure and inspiratory positive pressures, hypercapnia and conscious level were not improved. The patient refused invasive mechanical ventilation, and accordingly we opted for helmet-based NIV. Subsequently, hypercapnia and conscious level recovered to his pre-hospitalization level. Helmet-based NIV may be considered as a salvage treatment, when an acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patient refuses invasive mechanical ventilation and has failed to respond to oronasal mask-based NIV.

**INTRODUCTION**

Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) is defined as sustained worsening of condition from the stable state to beyond normal day-to-day variations possibly warranting additional treatment[1]. AECOPD has negative impacts on quality of life, accelerates disease progression, and results in higher hospital admission and death rates than those associated with COPD without frequent exacerbations[2-4]. The incidence of AECOPD per person per year has been estimated to range between 0.65 and 1.40[3]. AECOPD therapy includes β-agonists, anticholinergics, corticosteroids, and antibiotics. Furthermore, noninvasive ventilation (NIV) may be preferred to invasive mechanical ventilation in patients with hypercapnic respiratory failure[5,6].

NIV reduces the need for intubation, mortality rates, and lengths of hospital and intensive care unit (ICU) stays in cases of acute or acute-on-chronic hypercapnic respiratory failure[4]. NIV has proven to be useful for breathing support, but complications such as air leaks, skin breakdown, and discomfort result in treatment failure[7]. Helmet-based NIV is better tolerated than oronasal mask-based NIV, and thus, can be maintained for longer periods at higher pressure with fewer air leaks. Furthermore, in a previous study, the NIV failure rate was lower for AECOPD patients treated using an oronasal mask and a helmet sequentially than using an oronasal mask alone[8].

Here, we report a case of AECOPD with hypercapnic respiratory failure in a 73-year-old male. In this case, the use of helmet-based NIV as a salvage treatment, which reduced hypercapnic respiratory failure, whereas high intensity oronasal mask-based NIV failed to do so.

**CASE PRESENTATION**

***Chief complaints***

A 73-year-old man was admitted to our medical ICU with chief complaints of cough, sputum, and dyspnea of several days’ duration.

***History of present illness***

Initially, the patient visited our emergency room because of cough, sputum and breathing difficulties of 2 d duration. He refused admission and was discharged on antibiotics and systemic steroid, which improved his symptoms. Nonetheless, 2 d later, he was admitted to our medical ICU because of dyspnea and decreased consciousness.

***History of past illness***

In 2007, the patient was diagnosed to have pneumothorax and COPD stage 4, and in August 2017, he was admitted with recurrent pneumothorax. In April 2018, he was admitted with AECOPD and treated by invasive mechanical ventilation with systemic steroid. After discharge, he was hardly able to perform anything alone because of dyspnea (modified medical research council dyspnea scale IV). He was maintained on oxygen at home by day and by oronasal mask-based NIV at night. He regularly used formoterol/budesonide and umeclidinium inhalers and salbutamol as needed. He had quit smoking for ayear, but before that, he had smoked a pack per day for 50 years.

***Personal and family history***

There was no relevant personal or family history.

***Physical examination upon admission***

Initial physical examination showed he breathed with respiratory accessory muscles and lung sounds were diminished.

***Laboratory examinations***

Arterial blood gas analysis of a blood sample taken when he visited our emergency room showed; pH 7.20, pCO2 60.8 mmHg, pO2 60.6 mmHg, and O2 saturation 86.1%. In addition, it revealed signs of infection, *i.e.*, white blood cell count (10.39 × 103/μL), C-reactive protein (5.98 mg/dL), and procalcitonin (1.41 ng/mL). However, sputum gram staining and culture, blood culture, and urine antigens tests failed to identify any causative organism.

***Imaging examinations***

Chest radiography revealed infiltration of the right lower lung field.

**FINAL DIAGNOSIS**

The final diagnosis reached was AECOPD by community-acquired pneumonia.

**TREATMENT**

At admission, he was treated with intravenous methylprednisolone, antibiotics, short-acting inhaled beta2-agonist, and an anticholinergic. However, dyspnea, consciousness level, and hypercapnia worsened. His Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale score was -3, indicating movement response to voice but no eye contact. He was already using oronasal mask-based NIV for about 8 h/d. When we applied higher positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) and inspiratory positive pressure than ever applied, air leak increased, and the patient reported it was unbearable. The maximal peak pressure that the patient could withstand was 14 cmH2O during oronasal mask-based NIV. At higher PEEP, respiratory failure was not improved. Although invasive mechanical ventilation was believed necessary, the patient had previously declined invasive mechanical ventilation and completed a ‘Do Not Resuscitate’ form. Helmet-based NIV was applied at higher positive inspiratory pressure, PEEP than those used for oronasal mask-based NIV. After changing to helmet-based NIV, no air leak occurred and inspiratory positive pressure and PEEP were maintained at 12 and 10 cmH2O, respectively, which the patient tolerated. After 5 h of helmet-based NIV, hypercapnia and level of consciousness were not improved. However, helmet-based NIV was maintained until the next morning, when hypercapnia and level of consciousness were improved. Thus, helmet-based NIV was applied for three consecutive days at 24 h/d (Table 1).

**OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP**

Three days after admission, consciousness level and arterial blood gas parameters recovered to pre-hospitalization level. Helmet-based NIV was switched to oronasal mask-based NIV. He was discharged to home on hospital day 14 and instructed to adopt the same oronasal mask-based NIV and the home oxygen procedure used prior to admission.

**DISCUSSION**

Some patients with AECOPD need invasive mechanical ventilation. However, our patient refused invasive mechanical ventilation, and thus, other treatment options were considered. Because oronasal mask-based NIV had failed to address hypercapnia, we administered helmet-based NIV at higher intensity, which elicited recovery.

NIV reduces hospital stays and mortality by 50% in AECOPD patients[9], and in a previous study, the treatment failure rate for the sequential use of an oronasal mask and a helmet was lower than that of an oronasal mask alone[8]. Other studies have reported lower hospital mortalities and intubation complication rates for helmet-based NIV than for oronasal mask-based NIV in cases of acute respiratory failure[7,10,11].

NIV treatment failures are caused by intolerance, uncontrolled air leaks, and lack of gas exchange improvement. Helmet-based NIV is better tolerated than oronasal mask-based NIV, and thus, allows longer treatment periods, maintains higher inspiratory positive pressures and PEEP with fewer air leak[12]. Based on the patient’s opinion and these previously reported results, we chose helmet-based NIV as a salvage treatment rather than invasive mechanical ventilation. In our patient, during the early phase, helmet-based NIV was ineffective at improving hypercapnic respiratory failure. Nevertheless, we persisted and hypercapnia and consciousness level began to improve after 15 h, and after 63 h of helmet-based NIV, these recovered to the pre-hospital level, when we switched to oronasal mask-based NIV and a high flow nasal cannula.

**CONCLUSION**

The helmet-based NIV can be applied continuously for a long time, because of less discomfort even under high pressure and because it can be continued during Levin tube feeding. Also, helmet-based NIV can deliver higher pressures without air leakage than oronasal mask-based NIV.In our opinion, these benefits and characteristics enable patient recovery from hypercapnic respiratory failure more effectively. We suggest helmet-based NIV be considered as a salvage treatment for AECOPD patients that have declined invasive mechanical ventilation.

**REFERENCES**

1 **Burge S**, Wedzicha JA. COPD exacerbations: definitions and classifications. *Eur Respir J Suppl* 2003; **41**: 46s-53s [PMID: 12795331 DOI: 10.1183/09031936.03.00078002]

2 **Viniol C**, Vogelmeier CF. Exacerbations of COPD. *Eur Respir Rev* 2018; **27** [PMID: 29540496 DOI: 10.1183/16000617.0103-2017]

3 **Erdal M**, Johannessen A, Eagan TM, Bakke P, Gulsvik A, Grønseth R. Incidence of utilization- and symptom-defined COPD exacerbations in hospital- and population-recruited patients. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis* 2016; **11**: 2099-2108 [PMID: 27621614 DOI: 10.2147/COPD.S108720]

4 **Wedzicha JA Ers Co-Chair**, Miravitlles M, Hurst JR, Calverley PM, Albert RK, Anzueto A, Criner GJ, Papi A, Rabe KF, Rigau D, Sliwinski P, Tonia T, Vestbo J, Wilson KC, Krishnan JA Ats Co-Chair. Management of COPD exacerbations: a European Respiratory Society/American Thoracic Society guideline. *Eur Respir J* 2017; **49**: 1600791[PMID: 28298398 DOI: 10.1183/13993003.00791-2016]

5 **Mirza S**, Clay RD, Koslow MA, Scanlon PD. COPD Guidelines: A Review of the 2018 GOLD Report. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2018; **93**: 1488-1502 [PMID: 30286833 DOI: 10.1016/j.mayocp.2018.05.026]

6 **Rochwerg B**, Brochard L, Elliott MW, Hess D, Hill NS, Nava S, Navalesi P Members Of The Steering Committee, Antonelli M, Brozek J, Conti G, Ferrer M, Guntupalli K, Jaber S, Keenan S, Mancebo J, Mehta S, Raoof S Members Of The Task Force. Official ERS/ATS clinical practice guidelines: noninvasive ventilation for acute respiratory failure. *Eur Respir J* 2017; **50** [PMID: 28860265 DOI: 10.1183/13993003.02426-2016]

7 **Liu Q**, Gao Y, Chen R, Cheng Z. Noninvasive ventilation with helmet versus control strategy in patients with acute respiratory failure: a systematic review and meta-analysis of controlled studies. *Crit Care* 2016; **20**: 265 [PMID: 27549178 DOI: 10.1186/s13054-016-1449-4]

8 **Antonaglia V**, Ferluga M, Molino R, Lucangelo U, Peratoner A, Roman-Pognuz E, De Simoni L, Zin WA. Comparison of noninvasive ventilation by sequential use of mask and helmet versus mask in acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a preliminary study. *Respiration* 2011; **82**: 148-154 [PMID: 21447934 DOI: 10.1159/000324259]

9 **Davies M**, Allen M, Bentley A, Bourke SC, Creagh-Brown B, D'Oliveiro R, Glossop A, Gray A, Jacobs P, Mahadeva R, Moses R, Setchfield I. British Thoracic Society Quality Standards for acute non-invasive ventilation in adults. *BMJ Open Respir Res* 2018; **5**: e000283 [PMID: 29636979 DOI: 10.1136/bmjresp-2018-000283]

10 **Esquinas Rodriguez AM**, Papadakos PJ, Carron M, Cosentini R, Chiumello D. Clinical review: Helmet and non-invasive mechanical ventilation in critically ill patients. *Crit Care* 2013; **17**: 223 [PMID: 23680299 DOI: 10.1186/cc11875]

11 **Patel BK**, Wolfe KS, Pohlman AS, Hall JB, Kress JP. Effect of Noninvasive Ventilation Delivered by Helmet vs Face Mask on the Rate of Endotracheal Intubation in Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA* 2016; **315**: 2435-2441 [PMID: 27179847 DOI: 10.1001/jama.2016.6338]

12 **Antonelli M**, Pennisi MA, Pelosi P, Gregoretti C, Squadrone V, Rocco M, Cecchini L, Chiumello D, Severgnini P, Proietti R, Navalesi P, Conti G. Noninvasive positive pressure ventilation using a helmet in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a feasibility study. *Anesthesiology* 2004; **100**: 16-24 [PMID: 14695719 DOI: 10.1097/00000542-200401000-00007]

**Footnotes**

**Informed consent statement:** Written informed consent to publish case details and any accompanying images was obtained from the patient.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

**CARE Checklist (2016) statement:** The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

**Open-Access:** This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

**Manuscript source:** Unsolicited Manuscript

**Peer-review started:** February 8, 2020

**First decision:** March 18, 2020

**Article in press:** April 30, 2020

**Specialty type:** Medicine, research and experimental

**Country/Territory of origin:** South Korea

**Peer-review report’s scientific quality classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): B

Grade C (Good): 0

Grade D (Fair): D

Grade E (Poor): 0

**P-Reviewer:** Glossop AJ, Zhou C **S-Editor:** Wang YQ **L-Editor:** A **E-Editor:** Liu MY

**Table 1 Physiological parameters during helmet-based noninvasive ventilation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **0 h** | **3 h** | **5 h** | **15 h** | **40 h** | **63 h** |
| Heart rate (bpm) | 60 | 96 | 94 | 72 | 68 | 77 |
| Respiratory rate (bpm) | 19 | 36 | 32 | 30 | 17 | 19 |
| Blood pressure (mmHg) | 74/47 | 166/85 | 159/80 | 91/57 | 99/59 | 115/69 |
| ABG | pH | 7.19 | 7.14 | 7.18 | 7.25 | 7.33 | 7.36 |
| PaCO2 (mmHg) | 77.6 | 75.2 | 73..3 | 65.3 | 55.3 | 49.2 |
| PaO2 (mmHg) | 70.2 | 75.8 | 69.7 | 82.3 | 80.2 | 78.2 |
| NIV mode | FiO2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| PEEP | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| PS | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |

ER: Emergency room; ABG: Arterial blood gas; PaO2: Arterial oxygen partial pressure; PaCO2: Partial arterial carbon dioxide; NIV: Noninvasive ventilation; FiO2: Fraction of inspired oxygen; PEEP: Positive end-expiratory pressure; PS: Pressure support.