

DU MKREA 2024

SKR Société de Kinésithérapie de Réanimation
CHU BDX CENTRE HOSPITALIER UNIVERSITAIRE BORDEAUX

Tomographie par Impédance Electrique
Principe, Mise en place et Applications Cliniques pour le MKREA

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Réanimation Chirurgicale
Thoracique & Digestive

Pas de Conflits d'Intérêts

TIE
Tomographie par impédance électrique

Moniteur de la fonction pulmonaire impédancemétrie

Rowley et al. 2019

- ✓ Non invasive
- ✓ Au lit du patient
- ✓ Dynamique
- ✓ Validé

Distribution de l'impédance = Distribution de l'air

Sharo et Kotani 2019

TIE & MKDE
Tomographie par impédance électrique

Evaluation des pratiques
Recherche
Pratique Clinique

Individualisation du soin

OBJECTIFS PEDAGOGIQUES

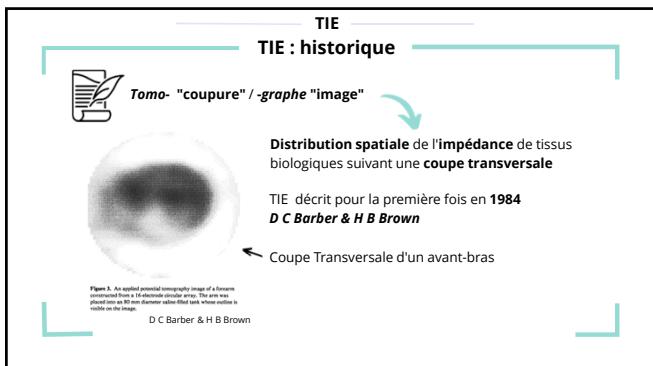
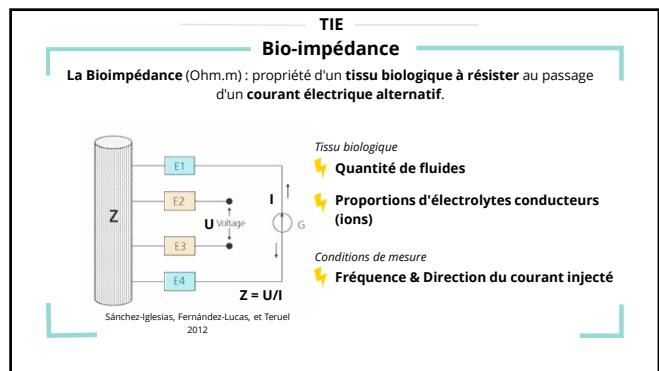
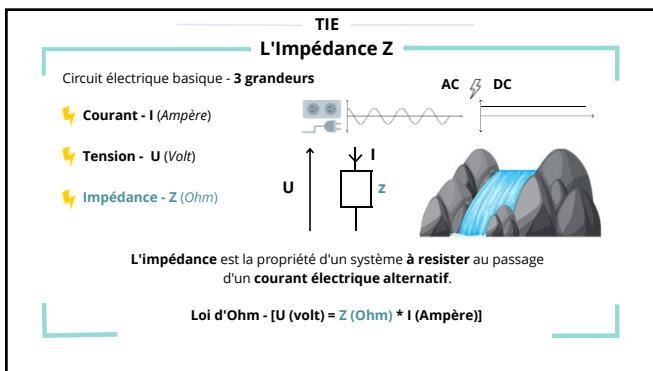
- ✓ S'approprier les bases de fonctionnement TIE
- ✓ Connaître les étapes de mise en place TIE
- ✓ Interpréter les mesures TIE et connaître leurs limites

Place du TIE dans la pratique clinique du MKREA ?

Retour d'expérience

TIE

Principe de Fonctionnement



TIE

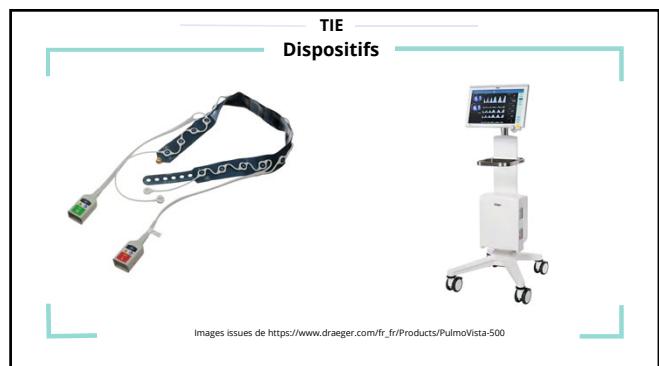
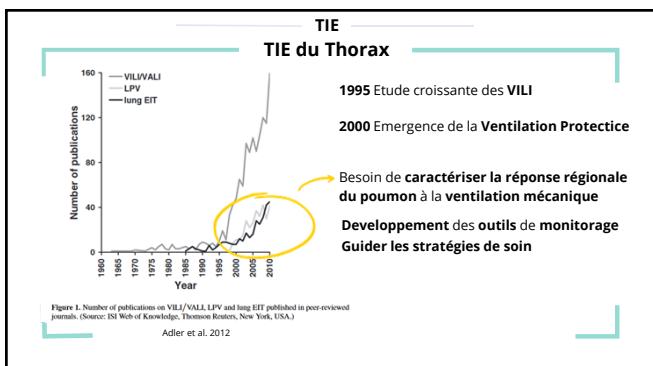
TIE du Thorax

Table 1. Electrical resistivity of thoracic tissues.

Tissue	Resistivity ($\Omega \cdot cm$)
Blood	150
Lungs, inspiration	2400
Lungs, expiration	700
Heart muscle, longitudinal	125
Heart muscle, transversal	1800
Skeletal muscle, longitudinal	160-575
Skeletal muscle, transversal	420-5200
Fat	2000-2700
Bone	16,600

Putensen et al. 2019

Phénomènes Physiologiques Variations d'Impédance

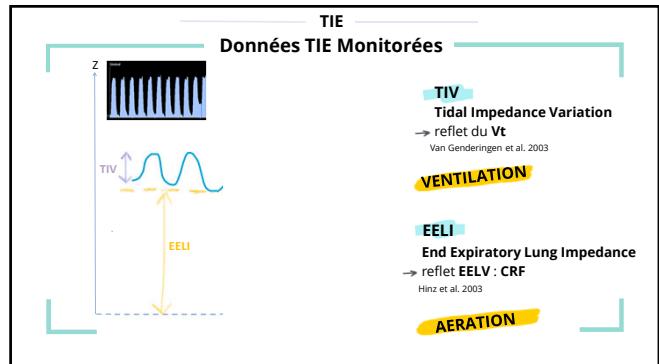
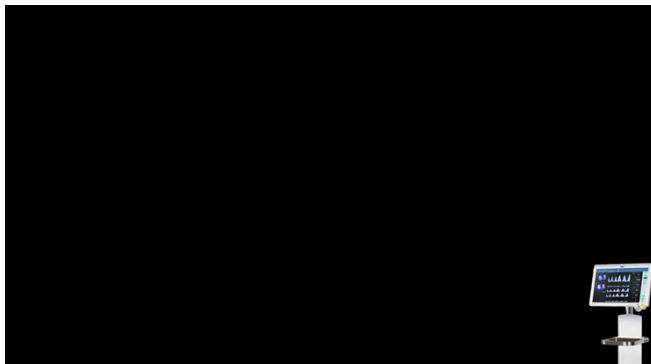
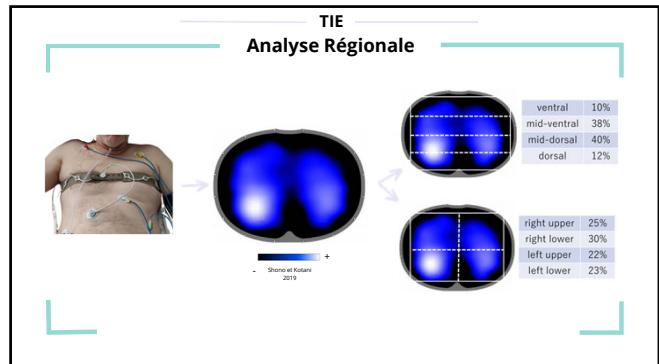
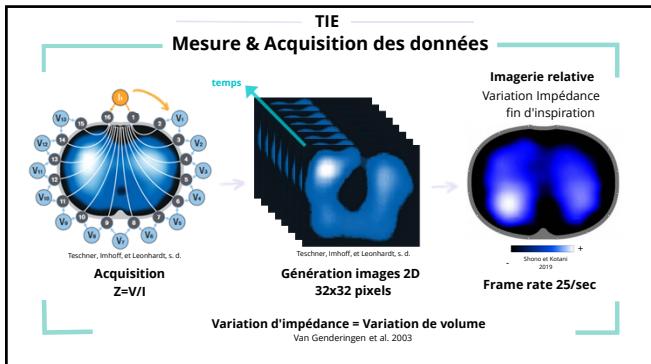
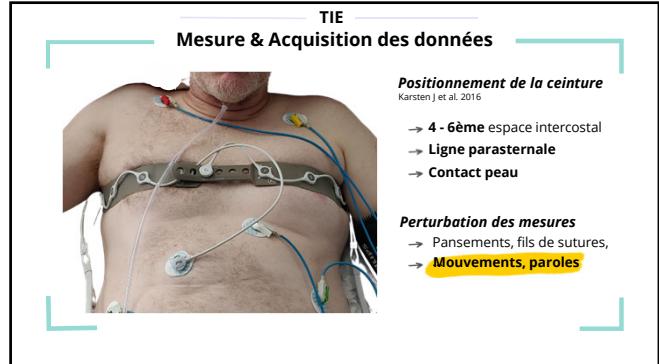


TIE Dispositifs

Table 2. Commercially available electrical impedance tomography (EIT) devices.

Manufacturer	EIT System	Electrodes	Image Reconstruction Algorithm	Measurement and Data Acquisition
		Number	Configuration	
Swisstom AG	BB ²	32	electrode belt	Graz consensus reconstruction algorithm for EIT (GRET) algorithm (GRET)
Timpel SA	Enlight	32	electrode stripes	Finite Element Method-based Newton-Raphson method
CareFusion	Goe-MF II	16	individual electrodes	Sheffield back-projection
Dräger Medical	PulmoVista 500	16	electrode belt	Finite Element Method-based Newton-Raphson method
Maltron Inc	Mark 1	16	individual electrodes	Sheffield back-projection
	Mark 3.5	8	individual electrodes	pair drive (adjacent) serial measurement

Putensen et al. 2019



TIE
Données TIE Monitorées

TIV
Tidal Impedance Variation
 → reflet du Vt
 Van Genderingen et al. 2003

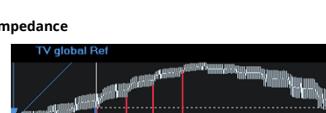
4,7	5,0	5,1	5,8	6,3
5,4	5,9	6,9	7,7	7,2
6,1	7,4	8,6	9,5	11,3
6,8	8,6	9,5	12,8	15,4
7,3	8,9	10,4	14,5	16,1



Tschirner, Imhoff, et Leonhardt, S. d.

VENTILATION

EELI
End Expiratory Lung Impedance
 → reflet EELV : CRF
 Hinz et al. 2003



RECRUTEMENT

TIE

Données TIE Monitorées

Intubé / Ventilé

Regional Respiratory System Compliance

- Compliance régionale : TIV pixel / Pression Motrice globale
- **Estimation des zones Surdistendues / Collabées (atelectasies)** Costa et al. 2009

PEEP 18 PEEP 10

C less HP [%]

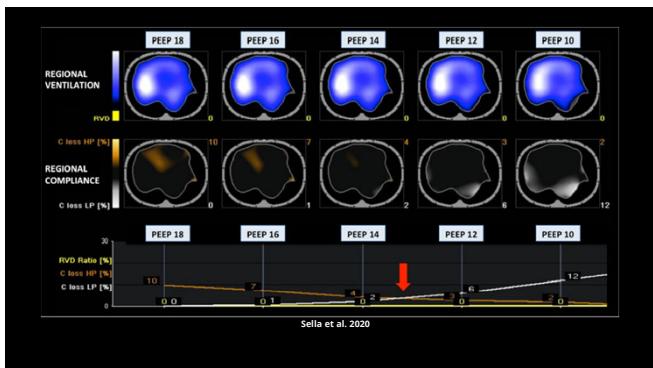
REGIONAL COMPLIANCE

C less LP [%]

Surdistension Atelectasie

Titrage PEEP SDRA ECMO

Sella et al. 2020



TIE
Données TIE Analysées

G.I
Global Inhomogeneity index Zhao et al. 2009
→ Reflet de l'hétérogénéité de la distribution du TIV = V_t

RV
Ratio de Ventilation
→ Observation de la redistribution de la ventilation suivant des zones d'intérêts

Quadrant	Percentage
right upper	25%
right lower	30%
left upper	22%
left lower	23%

Region	Percentage
ventral	10%
mid-ventral	38%
mid-dorsal	40%
dorsal	12%

-

Shono et Kotani
2019

+

TIE

Monitorage de la fonction Pulmonaire

OPEN ACCESS

Chest electrical impedance tomography examination, data analysis, terminology, clinical use and recommendations: consensus statement of the Translational EIT development study group

Examen du patient

1) Chest EIT measurements

2) Raw EIT images

Analyse des données

3) EIT waveforms and regions-of-interest

4) Functional EIT images

5) EIT measures

Frerichs et al. 2017

TIE

TIE
Mise en Place

Contre-Indication ?

- **DM actif** : Pacemaker, défibrillateur
- **Etat cutané endommagé, pansement sur la zone d'observation**
- **Risque lié à la mise en place de la ceinture** (fracture, lésions spinales, etc.)
- **Mouvement incontrôlables**
- **Electrothérapie en cours**
- Présence d'un champ magnétique (IRM)
- Volume courant < 1 mA/kg
- IMC > 50 kg.m⁻²

TIE
Mise en Place

Taille de la ceinture
Humidification des électrodes
Placement ceinture
Référence
Connexion à la centrale
Mise en route TIE

TIE
Mise en Place

Taille de la ceinture
Humidification des électrodes
Placement ceinture
Référence
Connexion à la centrale
Mise en route TIE

TIE
Mise en Place

Taille de la ceinture ✓
Humidification des électrodes
Placement ceinture
Référence
Connexion à la centrale
Mise en route TIE

TIE
Mise en Place

Taille de la ceinture ✓
Humidification des électrodes ✓
Placement ceinture
Référence
Connexion à la centrale
Mise en route TIE

4-6ème espace intercostale

TIE
Mise en Place

Taille de la ceinture ✓
Humidification des électrodes ✓
Placement ceinture ✓
Référence
Connexion à la centrale
Mise en route TIE

TIE

Mise en Place

- Taille de la ceinture ✓
- Humidification des électrodes ✓
- Placement ceinture ✓
- Référence ✓
- Connexion à la centrale
- Mise en route TIE

TIE

Mise en Place

- Taille de la ceinture ✓
- Humidification des électrodes ✓
- Placement ceinture ✓
- Référence ✓
- Connexion à la centrale ✓
- Mise en route TIE



TIE

Intérêts pour le MKREA

Recherche
->
Applications Cliniques

TIE

Intérêts pour le MKREA

OUTIL DE MONITORAGE

- ✓ Non invasive
- ✓ Au lit du patient
- ✓ Dynamique
- ✓ Validé

OBSERVATION DE LA DISTRIBUTION DE LA VENTILATION EN TEMPS RÉEL

ANALYSE FONCTIONNELLE DES RÉGIONS PULMONAIRES DISTINCTES
RECRUTEMENT / COMPLIANCE

ANALYSE DE LA RÉPONSE DES RÉGIONS PULMONAIRES À DIFFÉRENTES MESURES THÉRAPEUTIQUES

TIE

Recherche Clinique

Etudes Physiologiques	Evaluation des pratiques	Applications Cliniques
→ TIE & Thérapie d'Expansion Pulmonaire		Reychler et al. 2018 Rowley et al. 2019
→ TIE & Mobilisation précoce		Hickmann et al. 2020 Yuan et al. 2021 Eimer et al. 2021
→ TIE & Positionnement		Lehman et al. 2018 Riedel et al. 2005
→ TIE & VNI		Pérez-Teran et al. 2019 Bordes et al. 2016 Wang et al. 2021 Longhin et al. 2019
→ TIE & Sevrage Ventilatoire		Mauri et al. 2017 Zhang et al. 2020 Yuan et al. 2020
→ TIE & OHDN		Thomson et al. 2020
→ TIE & Pédiatrie		

Recherche Clinique

Aspiration EndoTrachéale

Evaluation des pratiques

**End-expiratory lung volume recovers more slowly after closed endotracheal suctioning than after open suctioning:
A randomized crossover study¹²**

Amanda Corley RN, BN, GradCertHScI^{1,2}, Amy J. Spooner RN, BN, GradDipCU³,
Adrian G. Barnett BSc(Hons), PhD^{1,2}, Lawrence R. Caruana BPT¹,
Naomi E. Hammond RN, BN, MN, MPH¹, John F. Fraser MScN, PhD⁴

**Circuit clos Vs ouvert
20 patients
post-chirurgie cardiaque**

Fig. 3 Representative recording of lung volume loss during CS and recovery post suction.

→ Propose une manœuvre de rekrutement postaspi

Fig. 4 Mean changes in EELV by suction method demonstrating slower recovery after CS.

Recherche Clinique

Oxygénation à Haut Débit Nasal (OHND)

Etude physiologique

Physiologic Effects of High-Flow Nasal Cannula in Acute Hypoxicemic Respiratory Failure

Tommaso Mauri^{1,2}, Cecilia Turini^{1,3}, Nilde Eronia¹, Giacomo Grasselli¹, Carlo Alberto Volta², Giacomo Belcaro^{4,5}, and Antonio Pesenti^{1,2}

15 patients en IRA Hypoxémique - P/F < 300

Cross over : 20 min OHDN 40 L/min
20 min masque facial 12L/min

Table 3. Effects of HFNC on Lung Arterial Oxygenation, Homogeneity, and Respiratory Pattern

Variable	Oxygen Facial Mask	High-Flow Nasal Cannula	P Value*
MEEL _{PaO₂} change from facial mask, % of baseline V _A	—	51 ± 27	<0.001
MEEL _{PaO₂} change from facial mask, % of baseline V _R	—	29 ± 36	<0.001
MEEL _{PaCO₂} change from facial mask, % of baseline V _A	—	26 ± 33	<0.001
MEEL _{PaCO₂} change from facial mask, % of baseline V _R	—	0.50 (0.40 to 0.57) ± 0.47 (0.30 to 0.60)	<0.001
PF _{PaO₂} (change from facial mask), %	—	15 ± 23	0.07
PF _{PaO₂} (change from facial mask), %	—	11 ± 19	0.001
PF _{PaO₂} (change from facial mask), %	—	11 ± 29	0.29
PF _{PaO₂} (change from facial mask), %	—	19 ± 32	0.07
PF _{PaO₂} (change from facial mask), %	—	34 ± 18	<0.001
Tt _a s	1.2 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.3	0.84
Tt _a s	1.3 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.6	<0.05
Tt _{tot} s	0.5 ± 0.0	0.4 ± 0.0	<0.05

*P < 0.05.

MEEL = mean end-expiratory oxygen extraction limit; PF = partial fraction; PaO₂ = arterial oxygen pressure; PaCO₂ = arterial carbon dioxide pressure; V_A = alveolar volume; V_R = respiratory volume.

Recherche Clinique

Oxygénation à Haut Débit Nasal (OHND)

Effect of postextubation high-flow nasal cannula therapy on lung recruitment and overdistension in high-risk patient

Rui Zhang¹, Huafei He¹, Long Yun¹, Kang Zhou¹, Xu Wang¹, Chai Sijie², Yean Zheng², Zhiping Zhao³

24 patients post-extubation (24 ROI) : réa post-chir (dig, cardio, tho)
OHDN 0 L/min, 20min 20 L/min, 20min 40 L/min, 20min 60 L/min

Analyse ventro-dorsal (4 ROI) : TIV & EELI

	13) HPR : >10 pixels	Surdistention : > 10 pixels	Arbitraire Cut-off ?
(11) LPR : <10 pixels	aéré non ventilé		

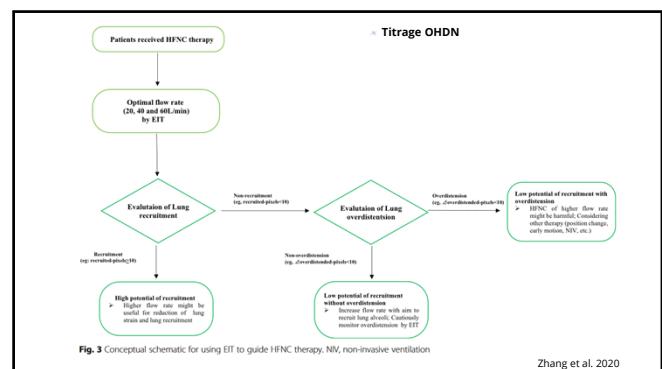
Evolution of estimated marginal means of estimated ROI

Legend: LPR (blue line with circles), HPR (green line with squares)

Baseline	20L/min	40L/min	60L/min
0	~15	~28	~30

Application Clinique

→ TIE montrage OHDN = Individualisation



7

Recherche Clinique

Mobilisation Précoce

The Effect of Physical Therapy on Regional Lung Function in Critically Ill Patients

Christine Eimer*, Katharina Freier, Norbert Weiler, Inez Freerichs und Tobias Becher
Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, University Medical Center Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel, Germany

B

Time	%Dorsal
T1	40
T2	45
T3	50
T4	55
T5	60
T6	65
T7	60
T8	55
T9	50
T10	45
T11	40
T12	45
T13	50
T14	55
T15	60
T16	65
T17	60
T18	55
T19	50
T20	45

E

Time	AEEI Dorsal
T1	0.0
T2	0.0
T3	0.0
T4	0.0
T5	0.0
T6	0.0
T7	0.0
T8	0.0
T9	0.0
T10	0.0
T11	0.0
T12	0.0
T13	0.0
T14	0.0
T15	0.0
T16	0.0
T17	0.0
T18	0.0
T19	0.0
T20	0.0

Etude physiologique

10 patients
réa post-chir (dig, tho, vasculaire) en RS
16 minutes d'exercice en moyenne

Redistribution de la ventilation dans les territoires postérieurs Per-exercice

Recrutement territoriales postérieures Post-exercice

Recherche Clinique

Mobilisation Précoce

Evaluation des pratiques

Acute Effects of Sitting Out of Bed and Exercise on Lung Aeration and Oxygenation in Critically Ill Subjects

Cherif E Hickmann, Natalia R Montecinos-Munoz, Diego Castañeda-Zapatero, Ricardo S Arriagada-Garrido, Ursula Jeria-Blanco, Timour Gizzatullin, Jean Roessler, Jonathan Dugernier, Xavier Wittebole, and Pierre-François Laterre

Patients réa dig. med

faufileull + AP **5'**
VM
faufileull
5 VM
23 RS
5 RS

EELI TIV GI | P/F GDS | DLR Perception

AP **Recrutement (EELI)** Pendant et 20' post-exercice **exo passif**
✓ P/F Surtout chez P/F<200

Fig. 3. Lung aeration in chronic and healthy subjects. A) Mechanically ventilated in mechanically ventilated patients. B) Spontaneously breathing patients. C) Mechanically ventilated in healthy volunteers. D) Spontaneously breathing healthy volunteers. Values are percent means \pm SEM. *p < 0.05 vs changes from time 0 (T₀) - arithmetic mean \pm SEM of the first 5 s of each 20-s recovery period. **p < 0.05 vs changes from T₀ in patients. ***p < 0.05 vs changes from T₀ in healthy volunteers. DLR = dead space lung ratio; EELI = end-expiratory lung inflation; GI = gas insufflation; P/F = partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood; RS = respiratory system; TIV = total inspired volume.

Recherche Clinique

Sevrage Ventilatoire

Etude Physiologique / Application Clinique

Electrical impedance tomography during spontaneous breathing trials and after extubation in critically ill patients at high risk for extubation failure: a multicenter observational study

Federico Longhini¹, Jessica Maugeri², Cristina Andreoni³, Chiara Ronco¹, Andrea Brun⁴, Eugenio Garofalo⁵, Corrado Pelosi¹, Camilla Cavicchia⁶, Sergio Piettaudi⁶ and Paolo Navalesi⁶

78 patients réa med
I/V > 48h
SBT 30 min - 2PEP 0AI

△TIV% - EELI - GI index
FR - Vt - GDS

SBT_0 - SBT30 ✓ SB_0 - SB30
Exubation

	SBT success (n=61)			SBT failure (n=17)			Success vs. failure
	Baseline	SBT_0	SBT_30	Baseline	SBT_0	SBT_30	
△TIV%	0 [0; 0]	-16.4 [-37; 0] -2.5	-12.9 [-35; 5.0]	0 [0; 0]	-27.6 [-51; 0] -16.0	-22.9 [-50; 6] -13.3	p > 0.999 ^a p = 0.07 ^b p = 0.05 ^c
ΔEELI (ml)	0 [0; 0]	-117 [-240; 21]	-103 [-292; 62]	0 [0; 0]	-456 [-934; -162]	-333 [-1375; -157]	p < 0.0001 ^a p < 0.0001 ^b p < 0.001 ^c
Inhomogeneity index	51 [44; 61]	56 [48; 71]	57 [46; 70]	65 [54; 87]	89 [61; 105]	90 [62; 101]	p = 0.02 ^a p = 0.007 ^b p = 0.005 ^c

SBT: Spontaneous Breathing Trial; SBT_0: first 5 min after the beginning of the SBT; SBT_30: last 5 min of the SBT; △TIV%: change from baseline of the tidal volume in percentage; ΔEELI: change from baseline of the end-expiratory lung impedance

^a Comparison between groups within baseline

^b Comparison between groups within SBT_0

^c Comparison between groups within SBT_30. According to Bonferroni correction, the threshold for statistical significance is p < 0.017

→ Décrémentation (EELI) et Ventilation Hétérogène

Longhini et al . 2019

Table 4 EIT data in patients with extubation success and failure

	Baseline	SBT_0	SBT_30	SB_0	SB_30
△TIV%					
Extubation success (n=39)	0 [0; 0]	-12 [-31; 0]	-9 [-29; 7]	-3 [-16; 18]	-12 [-34; 19]
Extubation failure (n=22)	0 [0; 0]	-25 [-42; -10]	-29 [-45; -11]	-21 [-39; 1]	-22 [-46; -11]
Extubation success vs. failure	p > 0.999	p = 0.17	p = 0.024	p = 0.014	p = 0.061
ΔEELI (ml)					
Extubation success (n=39)	0 [0; 0]	-125 [-237; 23]	-78 [-250; 115]	-187 [-488; 82]	-60 [-371; 256]
Extubation failure (n=22)	0 [0; 0]	-112 [-316; 17]	-194 [-335; -59]	-236 [-438; 139]	-290 [-537; 152]
Extubation success vs. failure	p > 0.999	p = 0.67	p = 0.253	p < 0.999	p = 0.132
Inhomogeneity index					
Extubation success (n=39)	46 [42; 63]	53 [44; 68]	56 [44; 70]	52 [45; 66]	53 [45; 69]
Extubation failure (n=22)	53 [48; 60]	65 [55; 80]	62 [54; 71]	64 [50; 79]	66 [55; 74]
Extubation success vs. failure	p = 0.166	p = 0.025	p = 0.132	p = 0.049	p = 0.029

SBT: Spontaneous Breathing Trial; SBT_0: first 5 min after the beginning of the SBT; SBT_30: last 5 min of the SBT; SB_0: first 5 min of the spontaneous breathing; SB_30: last 5 min of the spontaneous breathing; △TIV%: change from baseline of the tidal volume in percentage; ΔEELI: change from baseline of the end-expiratory lung impedance

According to Bonferroni correction, the threshold for statistical significance is p < 0.017

→ Pas de différences significatives ou de critères prédictifs (TIE et clinique) identifiés

Longhini et al . 2019

TIE

Applications Cliniques

Intérêt MKREA

Guider les choix thérapeutiques

Evaluation efficacité

Individualisation

Intubé / Ventilé / Sédaté

Vigile / RS

- Positionnement
- Désencombrement
- Réglage PEEP

Pluridisciplinaire

TIE

Limits

LIMITES et Biases Ferichs et al. 2017

- Analyse d'une section transversale
- Temps de mesure : 24h maximum
- Perturbations des mesures
 - Environnement / Pansements
 - Mouvements / Paroles
 - Repositionnement ceinture
- Basse résolution spatiale

Teschner, Imhoff, et Leonhardt, s. d.

Freins à la pratique clinique

TIE

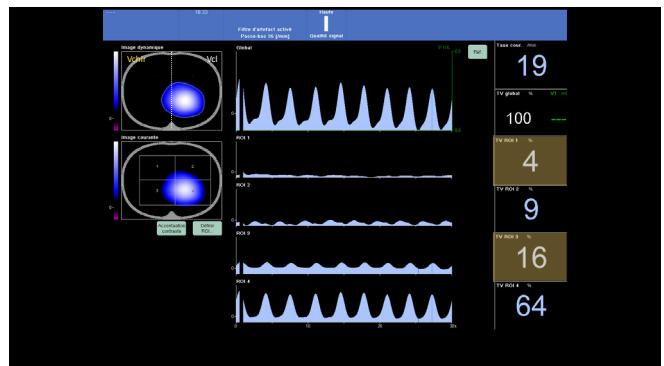
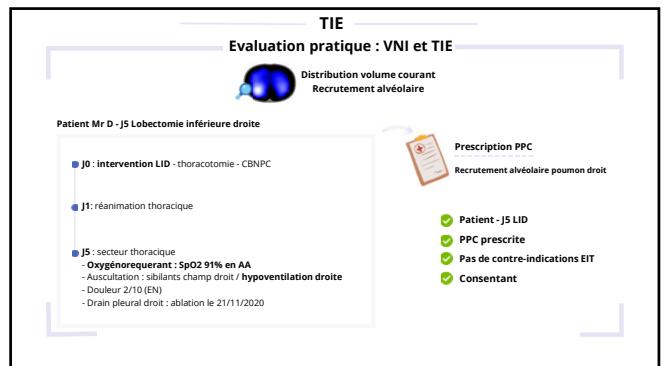
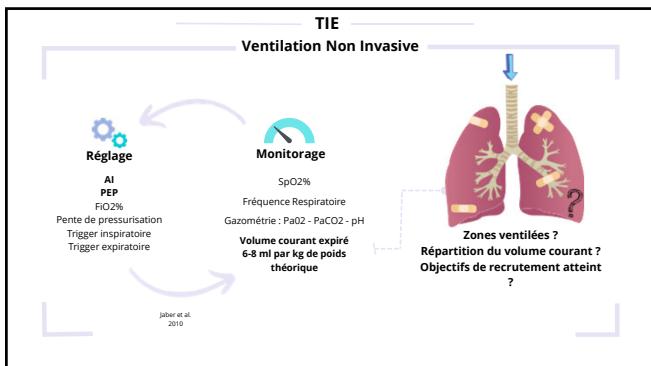
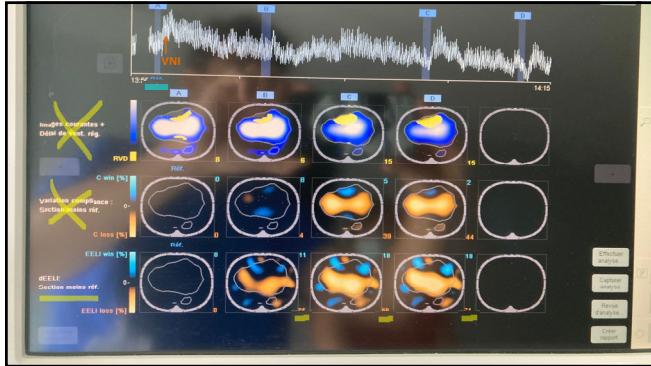
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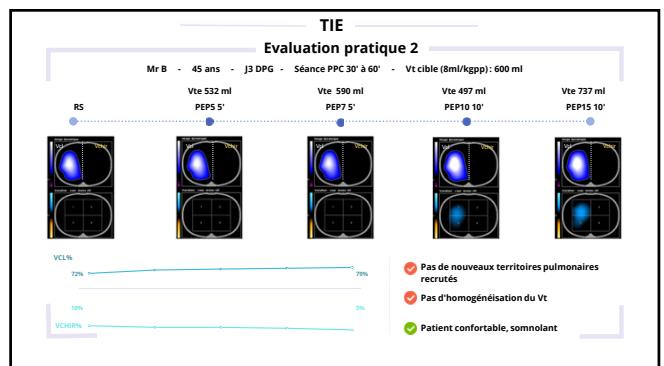
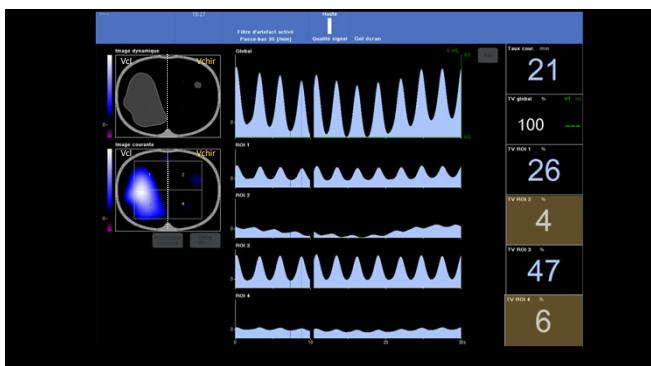
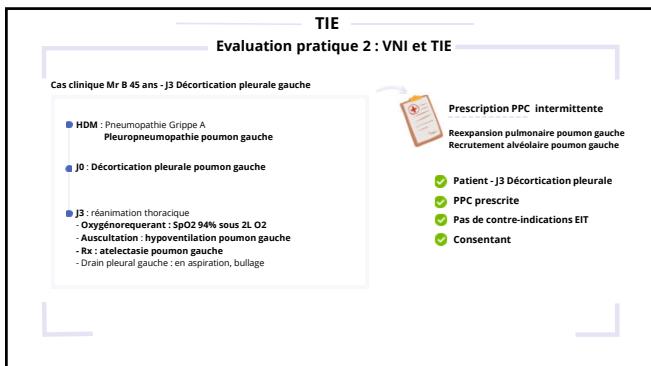
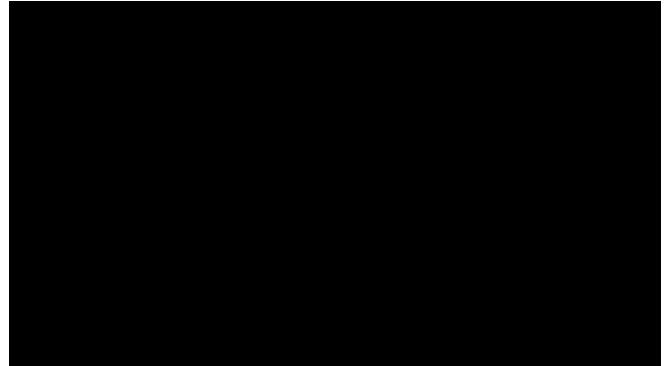
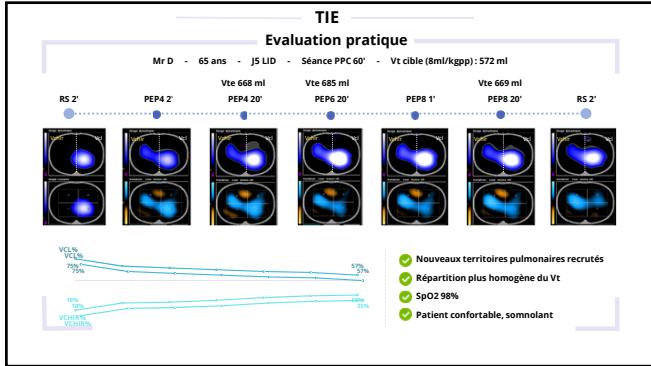
LIMITES et Biases

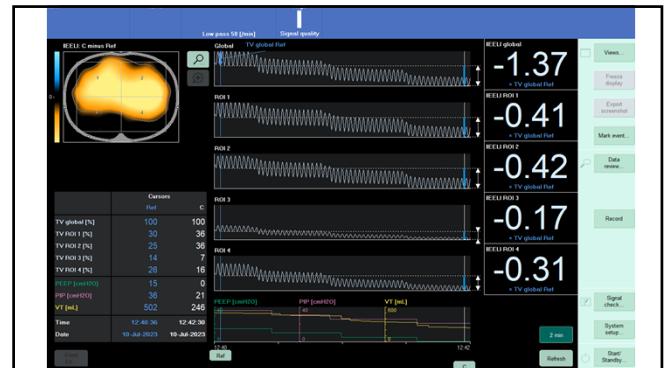
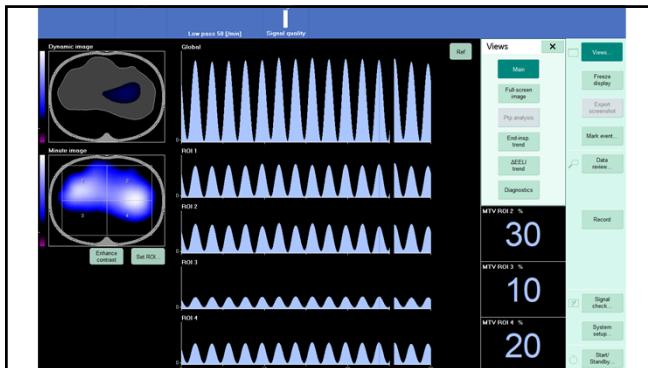
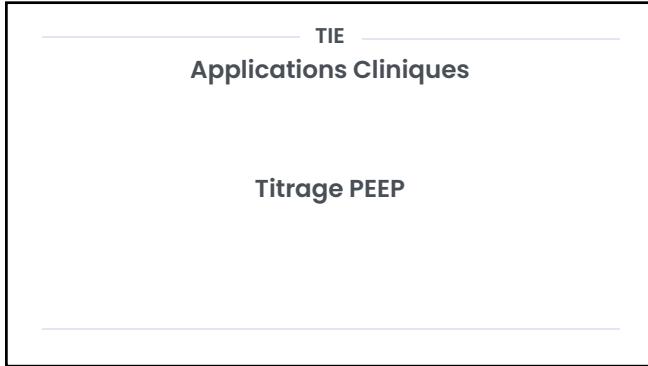
- VS : analyse de la Compliance impossible Pmuscle
- Interprétation des mesures :
 - Pas d'analyse des valeurs ABSOLUES d'impédances : trop grande variabilité inter-individu
 - Biases importants entre deux positionnements de ceintures
 - Analyse relative intra-individu sur un même positionnement de ceinture conseillée

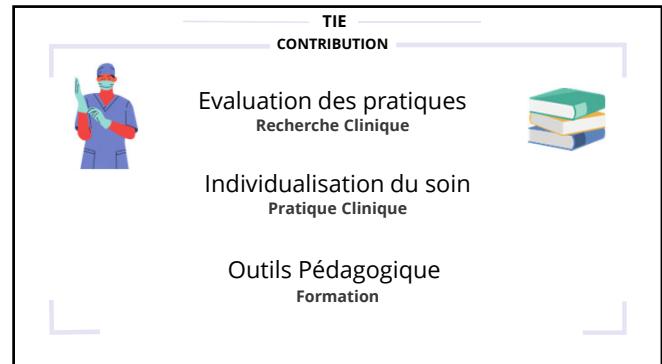
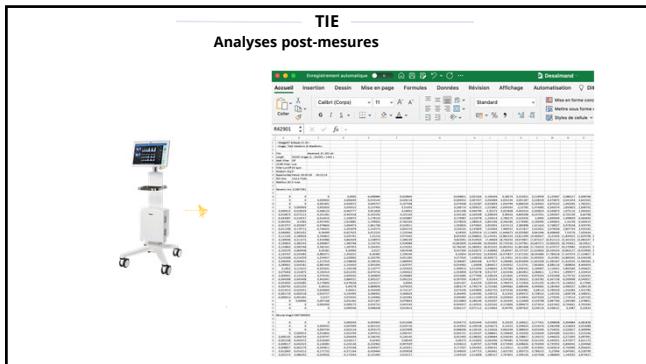
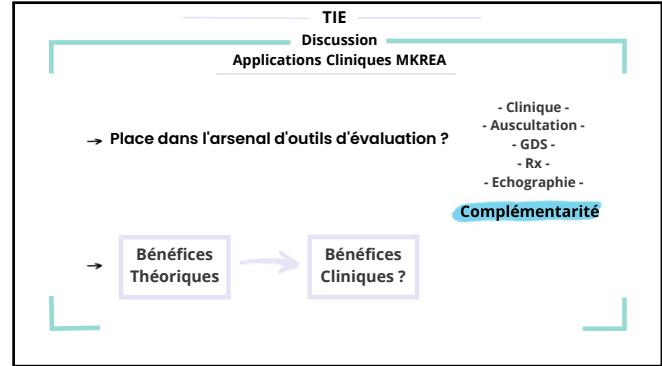
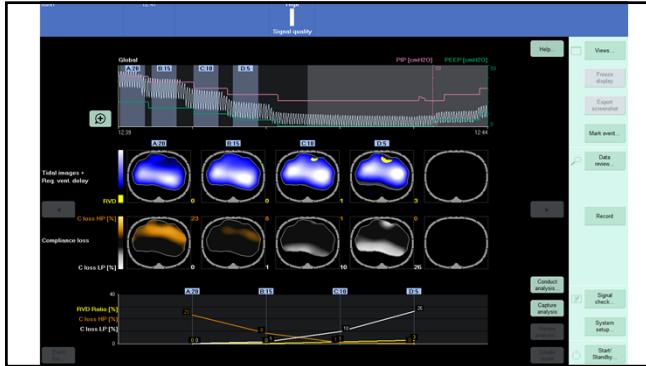
Peso ? Stobod et al. 2022

Freins à la pratique clinique









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