

CPAP Use in the Respiratory Support Unit

For use in confirmed COVID positive patients or in individuals who meet the definition of highly suspicious for COVID positivity (close contact with confirmed case or bilateral pneumonic changes or increasing oxygen requirements).

This guidance is for management of type 1 respiratory failure. If a patient presents with type 2 respiratory failure discuss further management with the respiratory consultant via switchboard.

Patient criteria for delivery of CPAP on 2C/2D

Access to the CPAP area (beds 4-8 on 2C and beds 7-11 on 2D) is only via discussion with the Respiratory consultant on call – this is a clinical decision and the referral should be made by a medical SpR or a consultant via switchboard.

1. Patient is **NOT** for escalation to ICU for invasive ventilation
2. Patient is tolerating oxygen via face mask
3. There is no evidence of terminal illness, for instance, advanced dementia or metastatic cancer
4. Patient does not have evidence of moderate frailty – ie they do not need help with outside activities and with keeping house. They do not have problems with stairs or bathing and do not need assistance with dressing
5. Patient receiving $\geq 60\%$ oxygen with sats $< 92\%$
6. RR ≥ 21 bpm
7. Adequate level of consciousness (A or V on AVPU score)
8. Every decision to refer for CPAP is individualised and if in doubt call the respiratory consultant on-call via switchboard

Absolute contra-indications to CPAP (as per BTS/ICS NIV guidance)

1. Severe facial deformity
2. Facial burns
3. Fixed upper airway obstruction

Patients should receive a trial of CPAP for around 60 minutes

Definition of failure of CPAP treatment after 60 minutes, failure to:

- Tolerate CPAP
- Improve saturations or reduce oxygen requirement
- Improve respiratory rate

If patient fails trial of CPAP following 60 minutes then CPAP should be withdrawn and oxygen applied via a face mask.

If a patient subsequently deteriorates whilst on CPAP it should be withdrawn, oxygen should be given via a NRB face mask and consider giving medication to control symptoms.

CPAP use and device settings

CPAP is the primary mode of non-invasive respiratory support for hypoxaemic COVID-19 patients. Suggested initial settings are 10cm H₂O + 60% oxygen or 15 l/pm entrained into the facemask.

The key to successful use of CPAP is patient tolerance. Small doses of benzodiazepine or opioid can be considered to facilitate this.

High flow face masks with non-rebreathe reservoir bags should be considered as a modality to give short breaks to patients from CPAP.

Oxygen should be given entraining oxygen into the CPAP mask rather than the CPAP base unit.

Consider intravenous fluids (1 litre every 12 hours) and nutritional supplementation in addition to oral intake while patients are on CPAP.

Staffing

The medical CPAP unit must be staffed appropriately. This is considered to be 2 trained nurses for the first 5 patients and 3 trained nurses for between 6-10 patients. These safe staffing numbers take into consideration the geographical layout of the Respiratory support Unit which bridges wards 2C and 2D.

Proven or Likely COVID-19 and not for ITU

(see ITU escalation protocol)

Prescribe anticipatory medications

Sats < 92% on
room air

O₂ via Venturi or
nasal cannulae to
achieve sats ≥ 92%

Sats ≥ 92% on
< 40% O₂

COVID Ward
preferably
2B/2C

Sats < 92% on
≥40% O₂

**CONSIDER
CPAP**

Increase O₂ to
60%

Sats ≥ 92%

COVID Ward
2B/2C

Sats < 92%

Fulfils escalation
criteria for CPAP

Does not fulfil
criteria for CPAP

Medical registrar or
consultant to phone "on
call" respiratory consultant
via switchboard

Decision made either to
provide CPAP on 2C or
alternate ceiling of care

Sats ≥ 92% on
room air

Consider discharge
target sats 92%-96%

Criteria for CPAP

(see page 1)

Not for ICU

Tolerating Face
mask

No terminal illness

No
moderate/severe
frailty

Receiving ≥60% O₂

RR≥21

A or V on AVPU

NRB O₂ as ceiling of
oxygen care and consider
opioids &
benzodiazepines