



Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) in Neonatal Units

- CPAP was first used in 1971 Its use has increased steadily over the last 20 years.
 - It is now the mainstay of ventilatory support for preterm infants.
- Consider extubation of the ventilated infant to CPAP if PC02<8.6 kPa, pH>7.2, Fi02<50%, rate<20.
- Infants on CPAP without Surfactant administration are at increased risk of Pneumothorax 6-9%. Be aware of this complication and undertake transillumination and chest x-ray if the infant has any clinical or blood gas deterioration.
- Nasal prongs cause nasal trauma in 7% of infants.

CPAP is mostly used for respiratory support in infants with respiratory distress syndrome/apnoea and after extubation in infants with RDS

Action: 1. Splints the upper airway & reduces obstructive apnoea 2. Prevents alveolar collapse 3. Reduces respiratory rate via Herring Breuer deflation reflex

Administration: Infant Flow Driver (I.F.D.)

Clinical Indications: For infants ≤ 26 wks gest. intubation & surfactant should be considered. For infants 26-30 weeks gest. initial management should be CPAP unless intubation is needed for resuscitation in which case give surfactant. Start Caffeine medication. If infant >30 weeks gest. commence CPAP if there are signs of RDS. CPAP should be administered after extubation in who have had RDS.

How to use CPAP: Apply nasal CPAP using
A nasal mask or short binasal prongs. Nasal mask is associated
With a lower rate of subsequent intubation
Start PEEP 5 cms increasing to 8 cms if necessary
Intubate if Apnoec, pH < 7.2, PCO2 >9 kPa, FiO2>40%

NIPPV (Neonatal Nasal Intermittent Pos. Press. Ventilation) Mostly in infants after extubation for RDS4. The optimal settings are uncertain. Use PEEP 3-5 cms & PIP 8-15 cms, rate 30/min

- COIN trial¹ 616 infants 25-28 wks gest randomised to CPAP or intubation. 58% CPAP infants subsequently needed intubation. Pneumothorax rate 9% in CPAP & 3% in intubated group. No difference in death or BPD.
- ▶ SUPPORT trial² 1316 infants 24-27 wks gest. randomised to CPAP or intubation. 34%CPAP infants subsequently needed ventilation. Pneumothorax rate 7% in both groups.
- Extubation- Cochrane review³ of 9 studies found that the use of CPAP significantly reduced the need for reintubation (NNT 6).
- Trial of nasal prongs v nasal masks showed⁵ masks had a lower intubation rate prongs 52%mask 28%5





References:

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This care pathway has been produced by the National Paediatric and Neonatology Clinical Programme. It is aimed at medical, nursing and allied health professionals working in Irish neonatal units.

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