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Efficacy of Alveolar Recruitment Maneuvers in the Adult Obese Patient Undergoing General Anesthesia: A Systematic Review of the Literature

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EFFICACY OF ALVEOLAR RECRUTIMENT MANEUVERS IN THE ADULT

OBESE PATIENT UNDERGOING GENERAL ANESTHESIA:

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

by

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Abstract

There are many pathophysiologic health effects associated with obesity, and the effects on normal respiratory physiology can be profound. The presence of increased adipose tissue can limit a patient's functional residual capacity, reduce end expiratory lung volumes, and increase small airway closure. When exposed to general anesthesia with mechanical ventilation these physiologic changes can increase atelectasis development and increase the likelihood of ventilation-perfusion mismatching. Alveolar recruitment maneuvers are brief applications of positive airway pressure that are employed to recruit alveoli that have already collapsed and prevent new atelectasis formation. The purpose of this systematic review was to determine if the use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers are a safe and effective treatment strategy for managing the adult obese patient requiring general anesthesia with mechanical ventilation. The theoretical framework that guided this systematic review was the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist. Randomized control trials that utilized alveolar recruitment maneuvers in adult obese patients were reviewed and appraised for inclusion in this systematic review. It was determined that alveolar recruitment maneuvers are a safe and effective strategy for minimizing atelectasis development in the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia. Alveolar recruitment maneuvers were associated with an improved intraoperative oxygenation, a decreased alveolar-arterial oxygen concentration gradient, and improved lung compliance. Furthermore, alveolar recruitment maneuver use demonstrated a decrease in atelectasis development measured via computed tomography and radiograph imaging. Application of these maneuvers in the obese patient during the perioperative period can improve ventilation-perfusion matching and decrease respiratory complications associated with atelectasis development.

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Background/Statement of the Problem

The incidence of obesity is rising in the United States (National Institute of Health
[NIH], 2017). It is imperative that practitioners encourage healthy lifestyle choices and
educate patients about the negative health consequences of obesity in an attempt to limit
this trend. Simultaneously, healthcare providers need to investigate the best treatment
modalities for caring for this growing population by incorporating knowledge of the
specific physiology and associated sequelae that effect patients with obesity into their
plan of care.

Obesity has many harmful effects on normal physiology, and there are many
pathophysiologic conditions that are a direct result. Obesity is linked to cardiac,
pulmonary, neurological, endocrine, musculoskeletal, and gastrointestinal disease (Talab
et al., 2009). Some of these conditions include coronary artery disease, deep vein
thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, cerebral vascular accidents, obstructive sleep apnea,
inadequate pulmonary reserve, diabetes mellitus, liver dysfunction, arthritis, and
degenerative joint disease (Talab et al.).

There are many complications associated with providing anesthesia for the obese
patient. There is often difficulty in locating veins utilized for delivering intravenous
medications or recognizing anatomical landmarks as reference points (American Society
of Anesthesiology [ASA], 2016). There is often confusion in determining the correct dose
of medications; with some medications being dosed on ideal body weight, while others
are dosed on actual body weight (ASA). Many anesthetic drugs are also lipophilic, which

can slow the metabolism of medications and lead to a delay in the emergence from anesthesia in the obese patient. There is the potential for serious difficulty in managing the airway and respiratory system of the obese patient, including difficulty in preventing airway obstruction, and risk of traumatic endotracheal tube placement due to enlarged neck circumference or increased soft tissue that can easily obstruct the patient's airway (ASA).

Preventing perioperative pulmonary complications such as atelectasis in the anesthetized surgical patient is a primary responsibility of the anesthesia provider. Atelectasis affects approximately 90% of patients under general anesthesia (Nagelhout & Plaus, 2014). This collapse of pulmonary tissue prevents the transfer of oxygen and carbon dioxide, and can lead to the development of hypoxia, hypoxemia, hypercarbia, and respiratory distress. Special consideration must be given during the perioperative planning for the obese patient in order to limit postoperative respiratory complications. Limiting the development of perioperative atelectasis in the anesthetized surgical patient helps to ensure ventilation-perfusion matching allowing patients to adequately perfuse the tissues of the body with the oxygen required for metabolic function and the sustainment of life.

It is beneficial for practitioners providing anesthesia to the obese patient to have a clear understanding of the care they can deliver during induction, maintenance, and emergence of anesthesia that will help limit the development of atelectasis. The impact of the changes associated with obesity on the respiratory system needs to be a forethought to limit respiratory compromise in the perioperative period and improve the likelihood of a meaningful recovery.

The purpose of this study was to complete a systematic review related to the impact of alveolar recruitment maneuvers on the prevention of perioperative atelectasis and respiratory complications in the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia. Implications for limiting the development atelectasis will be identified. Complications of atelectasis include respiratory distress, hypoxia, and anoxic injury, which can negatively impact the health of the patient undergoing general anesthesia without prompt medical intervention.

Next, a review of the literature will be presented.

Literature Review

Epidemiology of Obesity

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2017) identifies obesity as an abnormal or disproportionate fat accumulation that may negatively impact health. A patient with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 – 34.9 kg/m^2 is considered obese (class I). Body Mass Index classifications include: underweight; normal; overweight; obesity (class I); obesity (class II); morbid obesity (class III); super obesity; and super-super obesity (Barash et al., 2013).

- < 18.5 - Underweight
- 18.5 – 24.9 - Normal
- 25 – 29.9 - Overweight
- 30 – 34.9 - Obesity (class I)
- 35 – 39.9 - Obesity (class II)
- ≥ 40 - Morbid Obesity (class III)
- ≥ 50 - Super Obesity
- ≥ 60 - Super-Super Obesity
             (Barash et al., 2013)

To determine BMI, weight in kilograms is divided by height in meters squared (kg/m^2) (WHO). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2016) more than one third of adults in the United States and approximately 17% of children and adolescents are considered obese. Globally, the number of adults and children that are overweight or obese is a staggering 1.9 billion and 40 million respectively (WHO, 2017). As of 2008, the medical care cost of obesity in the United States was estimated to be 147 billion dollars annually (CDC).

People who are obese are at an increased risk for many medical and psychological conditions. Obese people have a higher incidence of hypertension, coronary artery disease, type 2 diabetes, obstructive sleep apnea, osteoarthritis, pain, anxiety, and

depression (CDC, 2016). The medical consequences of obesity directly affect the quality and quantity of a person's life. Nationally, obesity is considered the second leading cause of preventable death, with approximately 300,000 deaths per year (Goode et al., 2016).

Pulmonary Sequela of Obesity

Obesity has significant negative impacts on respiratory physiology. The presence of adipose tissue causes a reduction in functional residual capacity (FRC), limiting expiratory flow and increasing the risk of airway closure (Salome, King, & Berend, 2009). Functional residual capacity is the volume of gas remaining in the lungs following passive expiration, serving as an oxygen reserve (Barash et al., 2013). Obesity causes a reduction in lung compliance, leading to the further development of preexisting atelectasis (Salome et al.). Obesity increases oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide production and can weaken the respiratory muscles utilized for the work of breathing (Salome et al.). Due to the consequences of obesity on respiratory physiology, the obese patient is likely to have significant oxygen desaturation, developing twice as fast as a patient of normal weight (Jense, Dubin, Sliverstein, & O'Leary, 1991). This drastically reduces the time a patient can endure hypoxia before the development of permanent anoxic injury.

Obese patients have a greater risk of atelectasis development than non-obese patients and preventing atelectasis is especially important for the obese patient to limit further respiratory compromise (Talab et al., 2009). Obese patients have impaired pulmonary function during anesthesia due to the formation of atelectasis and are more prone to the development of atelectatic tissue compared to patients of normal BMI

(Reinius et al., 2009). Tidal volumes (V_T) are often reduced with obesity, leading to a shallow rapid breathing pattern and the development of atelectasis from under ventilated alveoli (Salome et al., 2009).

Adipose tissue of the abdomen and thoracic cavity lead to a reduction in lung volumes and impairs the stability of the airways, leading to the collapse of alveoli (Imber et al., 2016). Obesity causes an increase in chest wall resistance, decreased FRC and forced vital capacity (VC), all of which increase the incidence of postoperative atelectasis (Thompson et al., 2011). Obesity predisposes patients to lung collapse and hypoxemia during the induction of anesthesia due to the patients' decreased lung volumes (Futier et al., 2011).

Perioperative respiratory complications can have a significant impact on the meaningful recovery of patients. Due to their body habitus obese patients are at increased risk for respiratory complications. Reduced FRC results in lung volumes below the closing capacity leading to small airway closure, ventilation-perfusion mismatch, right-to-left shunting, and arterial hypoxemia (Barash et al., 2013). Additionally, these respiratory complications can lead to increased atelectasis formation, respiratory distress, reintubation with mechanical ventilation, and respiratory failure without medical treatment (Domi & Laho, 2012). Pulmonary conditions associated with obesity include atelectasis, hypoventilation, obstructive sleep apnea, and respiratory distress (Dambaugh, 2016). Obesity is associated with an increased risk of developing community acquired pneumonia and mortality of the obese patient is directly proportional to their BMI (Kahlon et al., 2013).

Postoperative morbidity is increased in obese patients due to a higher risk of sedation-induced respiratory depression (Barash et al., 2013). This is especially important in the post anesthesia care unit (PACU) where the anesthesia provider is no longer at the bedside directly monitoring for signs and symptoms of respiratory compromise. Obesity in conjunction with pre-existing diseases such as obstructive sleep apnea or metabolic syndrome significantly increases the risk of morbidity and mortality in the obese patient undergoing anesthesia (Barash et al.).

Alveolar Recruitment Maneuvers

According to Talab et al. (2009), as much as 15% of the lung can develop atelectasis during the delivery of anesthesia, with the basal region most prone to atelectatic tissue development. Several alveolar recruitment maneuvers have been utilized to reduce the degree of intraoperative atelectasis development. Alveolar recruitment maneuvers are brief applications of continuous positive airway pressure used to open alveoli that have collapsed (Siegel & Hyzy, 2017). There is no consensus on the best way to provide these maneuvers, the preferred frequency of these maneuvers, or duration of their usage (Siegel & Hyzy).

An incremental increase in V_T from 13 ml/kg to 22 ml/kg, a stepwise increase in positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP), or sustained lung inflation of up to 55 cm H_20 for 10 seconds followed by application of PEEP are some of the alveolar recruitment maneuvers in practice (Miller, 2015). Applied Positive End Expiratory Pressure or PEEP is the pressure that remains in the alveoli at the end of expiration (Sagana & Hyzy, 2017).

PEEP can be therapeutically applied to patients on mechanical ventilation to increase oxygenation by preventing alveolar collapse (Sagana & Hyzy).

Sustained lung inflation is an alveolar recruitment maneuver that involves continuous positive pressure during inspiration via the anesthesia breathing circuit (Gertler, 2017). The sustained pressure is accomplished by increasing the pressure via the adjustable pressure limiting (APL) valve while squeezing and holding the anesthesia breathing bag for 8 – 10 seconds, while monitoring the inspiratory pressure gauge (Gertler). Incremental increase in V_T can be used as an alveolar recruitment maneuver (ARM). This ARM provides a supra-physiologic tidal volume to the patient, with the objective of inflating dependent areas of the lungs, which are the most prone to alveolar collapse (Miller et al., 2015).

Determining the best treatment modality for intraoperative management of the anesthetized obese patient is essential in limiting the development of atelectasis and postoperative respiratory compromise. Proponents for the utilization of alveolar recruitment maneuvers in obese patients have demonstrated a decrease in lung atelectasis compared to control groups measured by computerized tomography (CT) scan (Talab et al., 2009). Patients treated with alveolar recruitment maneuvers have also experienced less postoperative respiratory complications and had shorter admissions in the PACU (Talab et al.). The aim of ARM with the application of PEEP is to prevent small airway closure, improve ventilation-perfusion matching and oxygenation (Barash et al., 2013). According to Reinus et al. (2009), the application of an alveolar recruitment maneuver followed by the utilization of PEEP increased the Pao_2/Fio_2 ratio for approximately 40 minutes. This demonstrates that patients treated with alveolar recruitment maneuvers

benefit from having a decrease in atelectatic tissue and more functional alveoli available to participate in gas exchange needed for metabolic activity and the sustainment of life.

Comparing the various methods that have been studied provides further evidence for the continued application of alveolar recruitment maneuvers in the perioperative period. It is necessary to perform a systematic review related to the use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers in the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia to adequately ascertain if these maneuvers benefit the patient.

Next, the theoretical framework utilized to guide this systematic review will be presented.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework that guided this systematic review was the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). The PRISMA Statement (Appendix A) consists of a 27-item checklist and four-phase flow diagram (Liberati et al., 2009). These items are deemed necessary for transparent reporting of systematic reviews. The PRISMA checklist is divided into seven sections including title, abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, and funding (Liberati et al.). Under each section are the necessary guidelines for developing an accurate and complete systematic review.

The four-phase flow diagram (Figure 1), developed by PRISMA, provides a graphic representation for article identification, screening, eligibility determination, and the final included studies (Liberati et al., 2009). Identification provides information on the number of records discovered through database searching as well as records identified from other sources (Liberati et al.).

Initial screening was completed on the retrieved data for potential eligibility. Duplicate articles identified in the initial search were then removed. Full-text articles were then evaluated for inclusion in this systematic review. Those articles that met the expressed eligibility criteria were included in this systematic review. Further data extraction was completed on the included studies and the results are presented in this systematic review.
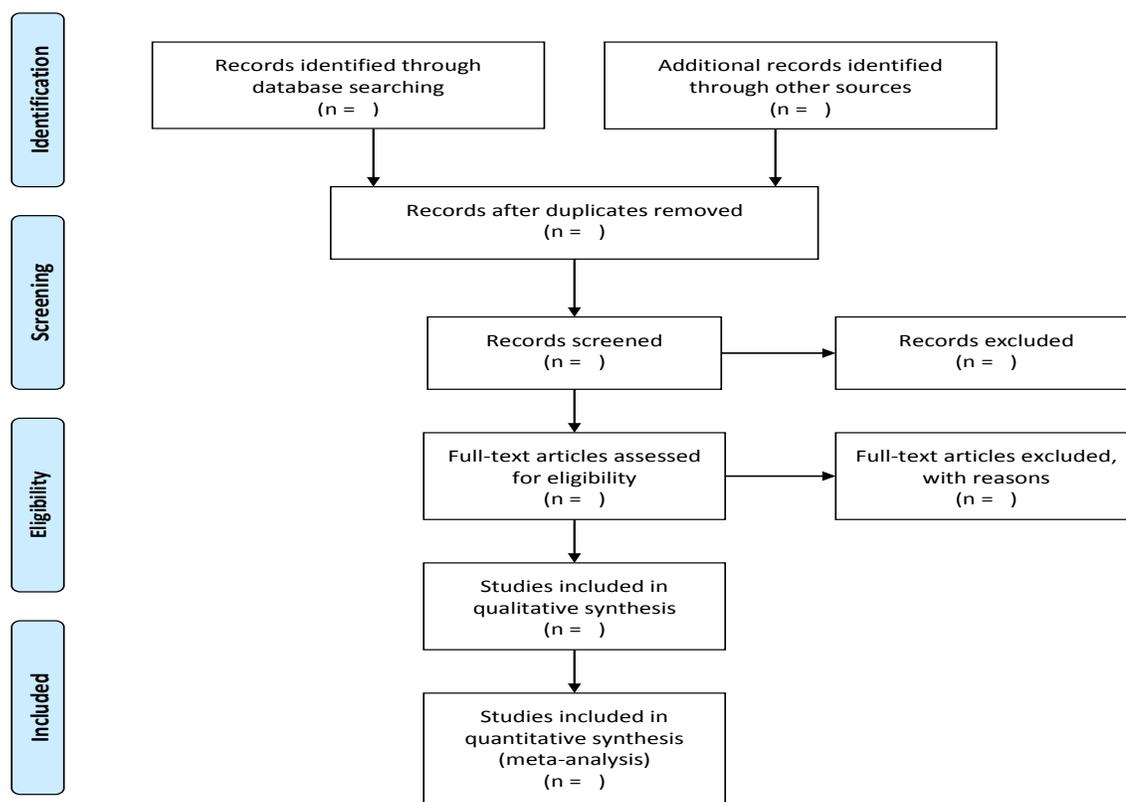
PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram

Figure 1. *Four-phase flow diagram for preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (Liberati et al., 2009).*

Next, the method section for this systematic review will be discussed.

Method

The purpose of this paper was to complete a systematic review related to the impact of alveolar recruitment maneuvers on the prevention of atelectasis and respiratory complications in the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia in the perioperative period. Implications for limiting atelectasis which can lead to the development of ventilation-perfusion mismatching, hypoxemia, respiratory distress, and anoxic injury were identified. Randomized control trials involving the use of alveolar recruitment strategies in the adult obese patient were reviewed and screened for inclusion.

Research examining the use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers was sought through database inquiries utilizing CINHAL, Pubmed, and Medline. Search terms implemented included obese or obesity, alveolar recruitment maneuvers, and general anesthesia or anesthesia. The search terms are documented so article identification and retrieval can be duplicated. Additional literature was sought utilizing Google Scholar and internet search engines.

Inclusion criteria for this systematic review was limited to the utilization of alveolar recruitment maneuvers in the adult obese patient with a BMI $\geq$ 30 kg/m^2 undergoing general anesthesia, requiring intubation with positive pressure ventilation. All surgical procedures utilizing these maneuvers was considered for inclusion. Research studies considered for inclusion in this systematic review were limited to randomized control trials. Research was limited to patients who receive alveolar recruitment maneuvers as part of their anesthetic management during their surgical procedure. Complications considered for examination included the emergent use of supplemental

oxygen postoperatively, reintubation with mechanical ventilation, hypoxia, hypercarbia, respiratory distress, or the development of postoperative pneumonia.

The continued use of supplemental oxygen in the post anesthesia care unit, utilization of non-invasive ventilation following anesthesia, and patients requiring reintubation with mechanical ventilation following extubation are some of the difficulties associated with postoperative atelectasis development. Objective data of intraoperative atelectasis may be measured by CT imaging scan pre- and post-operatively, arterial blood gas analysis in the perioperative period, adventitious breath sounds, and signs of respiratory distress. Subjective data includes patient complaints of shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, and perceived ability or inability to complete activities of daily living.

Studies including non-obese patients under the age of eighteen years old were excluded. Studies where patients had a diagnosis of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) were excluded from this systematic review so the efficacy of alveolar recruitment maneuvers could be evaluated in the context of obesity alone.

For each individual study, data collection tables were developed to adequately appraise the randomized control trials. The study specific data (Appendix B) considered for collection includes: aim, design, site, sample, method, and outcomes of interest. Outcome specific data (Appendix C) includes alveolar recruitment maneuvers utilized, control group treatment, outcomes, and any complications associated with the development of atelectasis or from alveolar recruitment maneuver utilization.

Following data extraction, randomized control trials selected for inclusion in this systematic review were appraised applying the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklist (Appendix D). The CASP checklist includes 11 questions for evaluating randomized controlled trials. The questions help guide whether the included randomized control trials correlate with the subject matter of the systematic review. The CASP checklist determines the validity of the results, conception of the results, and whether the results can be applied to a specific population (CASP, 2017).

A cross study analysis table (Appendix E) was then created to compare the randomized control trials included in this systematic review. Information considered for collection included the protocol utilized for each study and the major study outcomes. In compiling the data from individual randomized control studies into one cross study analysis table, evidence for the continued use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers and which alveolar recruitment maneuver was of most benefit to the obese patient may be inferred.

It was hypothesized that the data will demonstrate that use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers in the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia is a beneficial practice, with little deleterious effect to the patient and that alveolar recruitment maneuvers directly reduce the incidence of respiratory complications during the perioperative period.

Next, the results section will be discussed.

Results

The completed four-phase flow diagram (Figure 2) on the following page shows a graphic representation of records identified, screened, and included in this systematic review. Final search terms included alveolar recruitment maneuvers, obesity, and anesthesia. Records considered for inclusion were limited to randomized control trials, with adult subjects. Studies involving respiratory or cardiac comorbidities were excluded so the efficacy of alveolar recruitment maneuvers could be evaluated in the strict context of the adult obese patient.

PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram
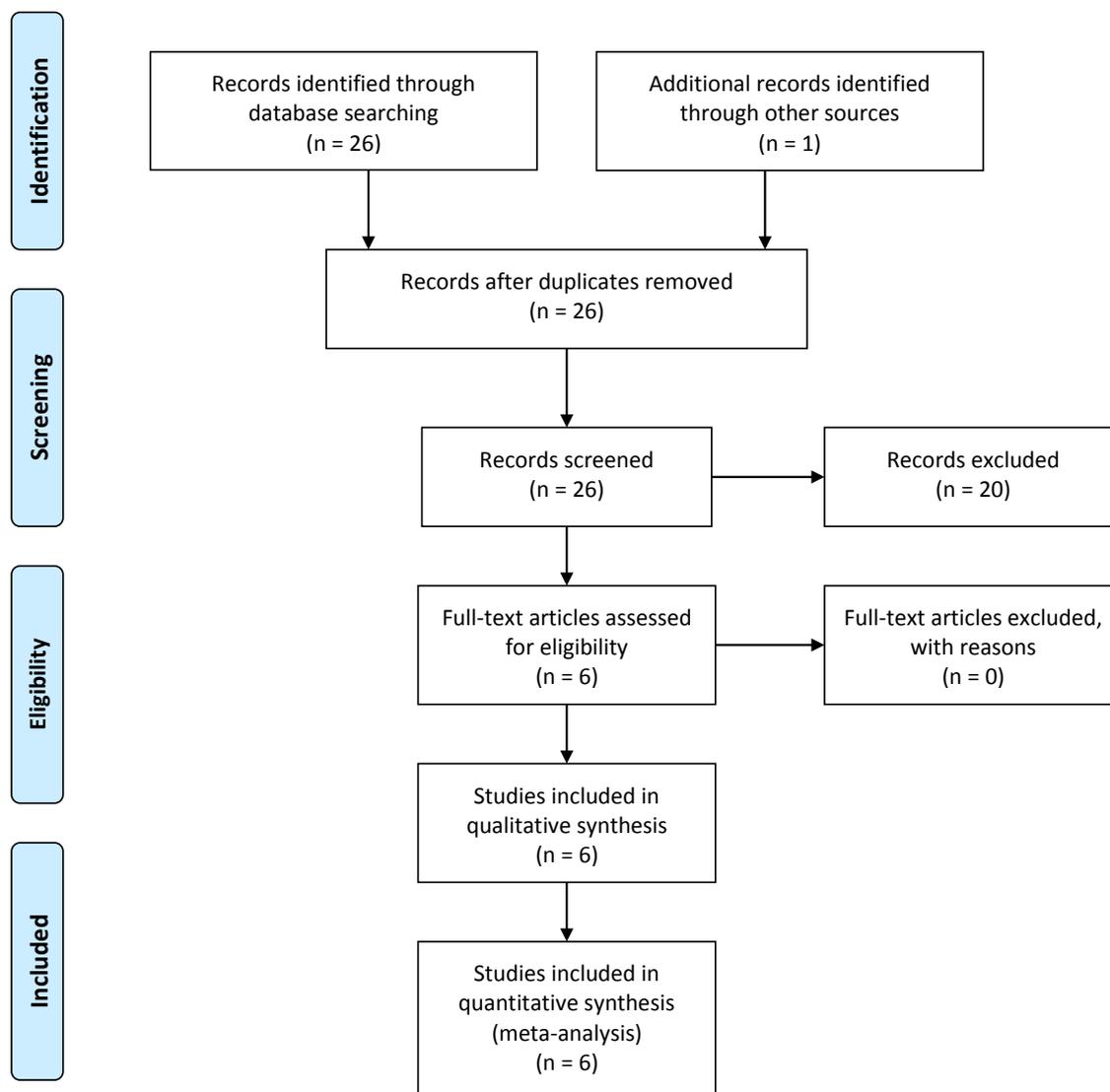
Figure 2. *Completed four-phase flow diagram showing article identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion (Liberati et al., 2009).*

Each study evaluated for this systematic review includes a narrative of the findings associated with the utilization of alveolar recruitment maneuvers in the adult obese patient; major findings will be evaluated and presented. Study specific data collection tables (Appendix B) and outcome specific data collection tables (Appendix C) are included for reference. Critical appraisal data collection tables (Appendix D) are also included to evaluate the integrity of the scientific design of the reviewed studies. Finally, a cross-study analysis table (Appendix E) was developed to compare the protocol and outcomes across the individual RCTs.

Individual Study Analysis

The single center randomized control trial completed by Chalhoub et al., (Appendix B, Table B-1), evaluated the efficacy of an alveolar recruitment maneuver (ARM) with the adjunct of PEEP in comparison to the use of PEEP alone. The ARM group consisted of a positive inspiratory pressure of 40 cm H_2O held for 15 seconds, followed by PEEP of 8 cm H_2O. The control group consisted of the use of 8 cm H_2O of PEEP alone. This RCT included 52 adult obese patients with a BMI > 40 kg/m^2, divided into two equal groups. All patients that participated in this study underwent open bariatric surgery and required endotracheal intubation with positive pressure ventilation. Arterial blood gas analysis was completed prior to the application of the ARM and/or PEEP, again five minutes after the application of the ARM and/or PEEP, and before abdominal closure.

Outcomes of this study (Appendix C, Table C-1) demonstrated that individuals in the experimental group had an increased arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO_2),

improved arterial hemoglobin oxygen saturation (SaO_2), and decreased alveolar-arterial

oxygen pressure gradient (A-a DO_2). These improvements were seen over the PEEP

alone group as soon as five minutes after the application of the ARM. Improvements over

the PEEP alone group were sustained at all measured time intervals. Improved SaO_2 was

demonstrated in the ARM group ($P = 0.035$). The ARM group also had an increased

PaO_2 and decreased A-a DO_2 ($P = 0.001$). These findings indicate that those obese

patients treated with the ARM and PEEP had more efficient gas exchange and

improvement in intraoperative arterial oxygenation compared to the PEEP alone group.

This improvement occurred immediately after the application of the ARM and was

sustained throughout the entire anesthetic and surgical procedure. There was no

hemodynamic instability or pulmonary barotraumas related to the application of the

ARM with PEEP or PEEP alone. (Chalhoub et al., 2007).

When evaluating the study utilizing CASP (Appendix D, Table D-1), the two

groups were comparable regarding age, sex, BMI, and surgical time (Chalhoub et al.,

2007). Patients were randomized to one of two groups by opening sealed envelopes. All

underwent open gastric bypass performed by the same surgical team. All patients were

mechanically ventilated with a Vt of 10 mL/kg of ideal body weight, respiratory rate was

adjusted to maintain end-tidal carbon dioxide level between 30 – 35 mmHg, an

inspiratory-expiratory time ratio of 0.4, and an admixture of oxygen and nitrous oxide to

have a fraction of inspired oxygen concentration of 40% (Chalhoub).

All patients were accounted for at the end of the study. Treatment effect was not

specifically mentioned in this study. The results of the study can be applied to adult obese

patients undergoing general anesthesia. There were no harmful effects from the

utilization of ARM reported. The authors concluded that the effect of the ARM accelerated and magnified the therapeutic application of PEEP. These improvements occurred in as little as five minutes and lasted as long as positive pressure ventilation of the lungs continued.

The prospective double-blind randomized control study completed by Talab et al. (2009) (Appendix B, Table B-2) evaluated the use of an ARM with the application of PEEP at both 5 and 10 cm H_2O in comparison to the utilization of an ARM with zero end expiratory pressure (ZEEP). The ARM consisted of an inspiratory pressure equal to 40 cm H_2O maintained for 7-8 seconds. This RCT consisted of 66 adult obese patients with a BMI of 30 - 50 kg/m^2, divided into three equal groups of 22 participants.

All patients underwent laparoscopic bariatric surgery and required general anesthesia with intubation and mechanical ventilation. Outcomes measures included length of stay in the post anesthesia care unit (PACU), the need for 100% O_2 in the PACU, A-a DO_2, degree of atelectasis measured via CT scan, and rate of pulmonary complications, which included oxygen desaturation, chest infection, and bronchospasm.

Arterial blood gas analysis was measured prior to anesthesia induction and before discharge from the PACU. Computed tomography imaging was completed on admission and immediately following discharge from the PACU. Post anesthesia care unit length of stay was recorded in minutes and the rate of pulmonary complications and need for rescue with 100% O_2 was also recorded in the PACU.

The results of this study (Appendix C, Table C-2) demonstrated the greatest reduction in A – a DO_2 in the ARM with 10 cm H_2O PEEP compared to both the ARM

with 5 cm H_2O PEEP and the ARM with ZEEP groups ($P < 0.05$). This finding indicates that patients in the ARM with 10 cm H_2O PEEP had improved alveolar function and more efficient gas exchange. CT imaging proved that there was a decreased amount of atelectatic tissue in the ARM with 10 cm H_2O group compared to both other groups ($P < 0.05$). This further demonstrates that the use of ARM in conjunction with PEEP decreases the amount of atelectasis, improving ventilation-perfusion matching. Additionally, the ARM with 10 cm H_2O group had a decreased length of stay in the PACU, fewer incidence of the need for rescue with 100% O_2, and no pulmonary complications compared to the other groups ($P < 0.05$).

When evaluating the study using CASP (Appendix D, Table D-2) the three groups were comparable in age, sex, and BMI (Talab et al., 2009). The three groups were randomized, and the study was double-blind. Researchers were unaware of which treatment group participants were assigned. Apart from the experimental intervention, all participants were treated equally. Mechanical ventilation was completed in all groups with volume-controlled ventilation with a mixture of 50% oxygen and air, and a Vt of 8-10 mL/kg based on lean body weight, respiratory rate was adjusted to maintain an end-tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure between 32 – 36 mmHg (Talab et., 2009). Pharmacological induction of anesthesia was conducted the same way for all participants.

All patients were accounted for at the end of the study. Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned in the study. The results can be applied to the context of adult obese patients undergoing general anesthesia with mechanical ventilation. Researchers concluded that ARM followed by the addition of 10 cm H_2O PEEP was accompanied by better intraoperative and postoperative oxygenation, with decreased atelectasis

development measured via CT scan (Talab). These results are of clinical importance and demonstrate a synergistic benefit of utilizing an ARM in conjunction with PEEP in the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia with mechanical ventilation.

The prospective randomized control study completed by Futier et al. (2011) (Appendix B, Table B-3) evaluated the effectiveness of utilizing alveolar recruitment maneuvers following pre-oxygenation with noninvasive positive pressure ventilation (NPPV) prior to the induction of anesthesia. All patients underwent general anesthesia for laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy and the study included 66 adult obese patients with a BMI of 46 ± 6 kg/m^2.

Participants were split into three equal groups. Group 1 received conventional preoxygenation with 100% O_2 via nonrebreather mask for 5 minutes prior to the induction of anesthesia. Group 2 received 5 minutes NPPV alone, while group 3 received 5 minutes of NPPV and the application of an ARM that consisted of an inspiratory pressure 40 cm H_2O held for 40 seconds following tracheal intubation.

The results of the study (Appendix C, Table C-3) demonstrated an improved perioperative PaO_2 in the NPPV with ARM group compared to the conventional preoxygenation group and the NPPV alone group ($P < 0.0001$). The increase in PaO_2 was measured via ABG analysis and the increase was seen immediately following the application of the ARM. This improvement in PaO_2 over the conventional preoxygenation group and NPPV alone group was sustained throughout the entire surgical procedure ($P < 0.0001$).

The study also evaluated the end expiratory lung volume (EELV) of participants. End expiratory lung volumes measurements were obtained while patients were awake, after tracheal intubation, and five minutes after the initiation of mechanical ventilation and application of the ARM. Awake end expiratory lung volumes were improved in the NPPV with ARM compared to the conventional preoxygenation group and comparable to the NPPV alone group (P 0.002). The close approximation of awake EELV between the NPPV alone group and the NPPV with ARM group can be attributed to the fact that the application of the ARM occurred after the induction of anesthesia and initiation of mechanical ventilation. The NPPV with ARM group had an improved EELV over both the conventional preoxygenation group and the NPPV alone group as soon as 5 minutes after the initiation of mechanical ventilation (P 0.002). An increase in EELV recruits collapsed alveoli minimizing atelectasis development, increasing FRC and the O_2 reserve available in the lungs (Futier et al.).

When applying CASP to the Futier study (Appendix D, Table D-3) the aim of the study was clearly addressed. All participants were accounted for at the conclusion of the study. Participants were randomized into groups and study investigators were blinded to the treatment assignment. Participants were comparable in age, sex, and BMI. Aside from the experimental intervention, all patients had the same parameters for mechanical ventilation. Pressure support ventilation was utilized and adjusted to obtain a Vt of 8 mL/kg of predicted body weight, a PEEP level of 6 – 8 cm H_2O and a fraction of inspired oxygen concentration of 100% (Futier et al.).

Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned in this RCT. The authors determined that NPPV followed by early ARM improved arterial oxygenation by as

much as 50% compared to conventional preoxygenation or NPPV alone (Futier et al., 2011). There were no untoward health effects reported from utilizing NPPV with an alveolar recruitment maneuver. The results of the study can be applied to the context of the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation.

The prospective randomized control trial completed by Reinius et al., (2009) (Appendix B, Table B- 4) evaluated the difference between three groups undergoing general anesthesia for gastric bypass surgery. Group 1 consisted of the application of PEEP of 10 cm H_2O following intubation. Group 2 participants received an ARM of 55 cm H_2O for 10 seconds followed by ZEEP. Group 3 participants received an ARM of 55 cm H_2O for 10 seconds and the application of PEEP at 10 cm H_2O. This RCT consisted of 30 obese patients with a BMI of 45 ± 4 kg/m^2, randomized into three equal groups.

This RCT utilized ABG analysis, EELV measurement, and CT imaging to compare the different treatment modalities. The trial determined that the PaO_2/FiO_2 ratio returned to near awake levels in the ARM with 10 cm H_2O PEEP group (P 0.0065) compared to the PEEP alone group or the ARM alone group. This improvement was seen immediately following the application of the ARM and was sustained at all measured time intervals. This finding indicates that the participants in the ARM with PEEP group had improved ventilation-perfusion matching and arterial oxygenation compared to the participants in the other groups.

End expiratory lung volume was measured via spiral CT imaging. Computed tomography scans were completed while participants were awake and again 20 minutes after the application of the different ventilatory strategies (Reinius et al., 2009). The

authors concluded that those treated with the ARM with the application of PEEP had an EELV that returned to near awake, non-anesthetized levels (1,357 ± 305 ml) (P < 0.0001). Neither the PEEP alone group or the ARM with ZEEP group had EELV levels that were comparable to awake, non-anesthetized levels. This further demonstrated that those treated in the ARM with PEEP group had improved functional residual capacity which minimizes the development of atelectatic lung tissue.

Participants also received computed tomography imaging to directly evaluate for the development of atelectasis postoperatively. The imaging showed that those individuals treated in the ARM with PEEP had a greater percentage of normally aerated lung tissue (72 ± 9 %) and decreased percentage of nonaerated lung tissue (P 0.0015). These improvements were seen over the PEEP alone group and the ARM alone group. These findings indicate there is a synergistic effect on the prevention of atelectasis with the utilization of an ARM in conjunction with the application of PEEP.

When applying this RCT to the CASP checklist (Appendix D, Table D-4), the groups were similar in age, sex, and BMI. The participants were randomized, and researchers were blind to the treatment group. All participants were accounted for at the end of the study. Aside from the experimental intervention the groups were treated equally. Before induction all groups were preoxygenated with 100% O_2 for five minutes. Mechanical ventilation was accomplished using a Vt of 10 mL/kg of predicted body weight with an initial respiratory rate of 12 breaths per minute and adjusted to maintain end tidal carbon dioxide level between 34 – 41 mmHg (Reinus et al.).

The treatment effect was not specifically mentioned in the trial findings. These results can be applied to adult obese patients undergoing general anesthesia with mechanical ventilation. The authors concluded that an ARM immediately followed by the application PEEP increased EELV, increased respiratory system compliance, improved arterial oxygenation, and effectively opened atelectatic areas of the lungs (Reinius et al.).

The randomized control trial completed by Almarakbi et al. (2009) (Appendix B, Table B-5) consisted of 60 patients with a BMI > 30 kg/m^2 undergoing general anesthesia for laparoscopic bariatric banding surgery. The participants were randomized into one of four groups. Group 1 utilized 10 cm H_2O PEEP following endotracheal intubation with no ARM. Group 2 had an ARM of 40 cm H_2O held for 15 seconds one time following endotracheal intubation, prior to the initiation of mechanical ventilation. Group 3 participants had a one-time application of the same ARM utilized in Group 2, followed by the application of 10 cm H_2O PEEP. Group 4 subjects had the same ARM utilized in Group 2 and Group 3 with the addition of repeating the ARM every 10 minutes during the surgical procedure in conjunction with the application of 10 cm H_2O PEEP.

The RCT utilized ABG analysis at six different time intervals to evaluate arterial oxygenation. Lung compliance, the ability of the lung to stretch and expand, was calculated on a breath-by-breath basis via the anesthesia machine. Postoperative SpO_2 was also measured in the PACU following the return of spontaneous ventilation and tracheal extubation.

Group 4, which was treated with the ARM repeating every 10 minutes and the addition of PEEP, had an arterial oxygenation the was improved and sustained at all time

intervals compared to all other groups (P < 0.01). Group 3 had initial improvement of

PaO_2, but this improvement was not sustained throughout the surgical procedure. Group 1

and Group 2 showed no improvement of PaO2 (P value < 0.01). Participants treated in

Group 4 had improved arterial oxygenation and thus more functional alveoli available to

participate in gas exchange.

Postoperative oxygen saturation was measured in the PACU. Group 1 and Group

2 the average postoperative SpO_2 was between 92 – 93% (P < 0.01). The postoperative

SpO_2 for Group 3 was 94 – 95% (P < 0.01), while the SpO_2 for group 4 was between 96 -

97% (P < 0.01). This demonstrates that the participants treated with the ARM repeating

every ten minutes and the application of 10 cm H_2O PEEP had improved ventilation-

perfusion matching and less atelectasis development compared to the other groups while

undergoing general anesthesia with positive pressure ventilation.

Respiratory compliance was measured automatically via the Zeus Drager

anesthesia machine. Respiratory compliance is a measure of the lungs ability to stretch

and expand as well as a measure of the lungs elastic recoil (Almarakbi et al., 2009). The

calculation for respiratory compliance is $C = Tidal\ Volume \div Plateau\ Pressure -$

$PEEP$ (Almarakbi). The initial respiratory compliance prior to pneumoperitoneum was

48 ml cm H_2O^{-1}. Following abdominal insufflation with carbon dioxide compliance

decreased to 30 ml cm H_2O^{-1}. The interventions in Group 1 and Group 2 showed no

improvement in respiratory compliance (P < 0.01). Compliance was improved in group 3

to 30 – 35 ml cm H_2O^{-1}. However, this improvement was not sustained at all time

intervals (P < 0.01). Group 4 had compliance levels return to near pre-pneumoperitoneum

levels of 40 - 45 ml cm H_2O^{-1}. This improvement was seen as soon as the ARM was

utilized and was sustained throughout the entire surgical procedure due to the recurrence of the ARM repeating every ten minutes (P < 0.01). This reveals that the respiratory mechanics that are impaired by obesity and abdominal insufflation are effectively counterbalanced with the application of a recurring ARM and the addition of PEEP.

When applying this RCT to the CASP checklist (Appendix D, Table D-5) the study addressed a specific issue. The assignment of patients was randomized, and researchers were blind to the treatment groups. The groups were similar in age, sex, and BMI. Aside from the experimental interventions, groups were treated equally. Mechanical ventilation was accomplished via volume-control ventilation with a Vt of 10 mL/kg, and abdominal insufflation pressure was kept between 11 -13 mmHg for all patients (Almarakbi et al.).

The treatment effect was not specifically mentioned in this RCT. The findings can be applied to the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia. There were no deleterious health effects from the application of the ARM or PEEP. The investigators concluded that those participants treated in the ARM repeating every ten minutes with the application of PEEP had the best improvement of respiratory system compliance, improved PaO_2 at all time intervals, and improved PACU SpO_2.

The prospective, cross-analytic, RCT completed by Remistico et al., (Appendix B, Table B-6) evaluated 30 participants with a BMI of 35.2 ± 5.5 kg/m^2 undergoing general anesthesia for laparoscopic bariatric surgery. The participants were divided into two equal groups. The control group did not receive an ARM. The experimental group

had an ARM utilizing 30 cm H_2O of PEEP with an inspiratory plateau pressure of 15 cm H_2O for two minutes immediately following abdominal deflation of pneumoperitoneum.

Pulmonary function testing was completed on each participant preoperatively and on postoperative day one and two. Spirometry measurement included: forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV_1), maximum voluntary ventilation (MVV), peak expiratory flow (PEF), and forced expiratory flow ($FEF_{25-75\%}$). All spirometric values were decreased in the control group on postoperative day one and two when compared to the values in the ARM group ($P < 0.001$). This decrease in spirometry values of the control group correlate with a decrease in FRC and the development of intraoperative atelectasis.

Postoperative chest radiographs were obtained on all of the participants. Radiographic imaging of the control group demonstrated atelectasis in 40% of participants while 20% had evidence of pleural effusion ($P < 0.02$). In comparison, the ARM group had zero participants with measurable atelectasis via chest radiograph and only 13% had evidence of pleural effusion ($P < 0.02$). This decrease in measurable atelectasis indicated that there was more functional lung tissue available to participate in ventilation and the perfusion of oxygen.

The RCT also evaluated patients utilizing BORG dyspnea scale on postoperative day one and two. The BORG dyspnea scale is a subjective numerical scale where patients are asked to rate their perceived level of exertion and dyspnea while performing activities of daily living (CDC, 2015). Participants treated in the ARM group reported less perceived levels of exertion compared to the control group on both postoperative day one

and two (P 0.001). Subjects treated in the ARM group had less subjective complaints of dyspnea postoperatively while performing activities of daily living.

When applying this RCT to the CASP checklist (Appendix D, Table D-6) the assignment of patients was randomized, and researchers were blind to the treatment groups. The groups were similar in age, sex, and BMI. Aside from the experimental intervention, the two groups were treated equally. Mechanical ventilation was accomplished the same way for all patients. All participants were accounted for at the end of the study.

The treatment effect was not specifically mentioned in the results of this study. The results can be applied to the context of the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia. Researchers determined that there was a 78% reduction in pulmonary complications postoperatively in the ARM group compared to that of the control group (Remistico et al., 2011). Furthermore, subjects in the experimental group had less perceived shortness of breath measured via the BORG dyspnea scale when completing their activities of daily living.

Cross-Study Analysis

The cross-study analysis table (Appendix E) illustrates the protocol utilized for each study, as well as the major outcomes associated with the application of the individual alveolar recruitment maneuvers. The alveolar recruitment maneuver groups were associated with improved intraoperative oxygenation (Chalhoub, Talab, Futier, Reinus, & Almarakbi). A decrease in the Alveolar-arterial oxygen concentration gradient

was also established with the utilization of alveolar recruitment maneuvers (Chalhoub & Talab)

 The alveolar recruitment maneuver groups had a decrease in measurable atelectasis via CT imaging or chest radiographs (Talab, Reinus, & Remistico). Additionally, ARM groups had increased end expiratory lung volumes, improving FRC (Futier & Reinus). Improved lung compliance was demonstrated with the application of alveolar recruitment maneuvers (Almarakbi) and improved postoperative SpO_2 measured in the PACU was associated with the use of intraoperative ARM (Talab & Almarakbi). Alveolar recruitment maneuver application showed an improvement in spirometry values and a decrease in subjective complaints of dyspnea while completing activities of daily living (Remistico). The use of an ARM in conjunction with the application of PEEP showed a synergistic improvement in perioperative respiratory function compared to the use of an ARM or PEEP alone treatment strategy (Chalhoub, Talab, Reinus, & Almarakbi). A recurring ARM repeated every ten minutes with the application of PEEP showed improved respiratory function compared to an ARM alone, PEEP alone, or a single ARM with the adjunct of PEEP (Almarakbi). None of the randomized control trials in this systematic review mention negative health effects as a result of the utilization of alveolar recruitment maneuvers or the application of PEEP.

 Next, the summary and conclusion section will be discussed.

Summary and Conclusions

The purpose of this systematic review was to determine if the use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers is a safe and effective strategy for the prevention of atelectasis and respiratory complications in the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia in the perioperative period. Background research was completed on the incidence of obesity and the complications associated with providing anesthesia to the adult obese patient.

A literature review was completed focusing on the epidemiology of obesity, the pulmonary complications associated with obesity, and alveolar recruitment maneuvers. The theoretical framework that outlined the process of completing this systematic review was determined by the 27-item checklist and four-phase flow diagram from PRISMA. Research involving the use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers in the adult obese patient was identified utilizing CINHAL, Pubmed, and Medline. Identified research was then screened for inclusion criteria and eligibility.

An individual study analysis was completed on the included studies. Study specific data tables were completed to adequately appraise the RCTs. Outcome specific data tables were completed to determine the effects on pulmonary function with the use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers. Following data extraction, the randomized control trials were evaluated utilizing the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme checklist to evaluate the validity of the results and determine if the results could be applied in the context of the adult obese patient undergoing general anesthesia with mechanical ventilation. Lastly, a cross-study analysis table was completed to compare the protocol utilized in each study and the outcomes associated with the use of the different alveolar recruitment maneuvers employed.

There is extensive research on mechanical ventilation strategies used for managing the patient that requires endotracheal intubation with positive pressure ventilation. Alveolar recruitment maneuvers have been extensively researched and they are recommended for the reversal of anesthesia-induced atelectasis. Research on the use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers in the adult obese patient requiring anesthesia is available. However, the research identified was limited to patients undergoing either open or laparoscopic bariatric procedures. Research has demonstrated that alveolar recruitment maneuvers can be safely used in the obese patient, maintaining patency of the small airways, and improving ventilation-perfusion matching (Barash et al., 2013). There is limited research on the best timing of ARM utilization and if they should be consistently repeated as part of the anesthetic management for the adult obese patient.

There were several limitations identified in completing this systematic review. The aim of this systematic review was to determine if alveolar recruitment maneuvers are safe and effective for use in the adult obese patient. However, there are a limited number of studies evaluating these maneuvers in the adult obese patient. Several of the studies evaluated patients with a BMI > 40 kg/m ^{2}, classifying them as morbidly obese not obese. The overall sample size across the six randomized control trials was small. The studies evaluated utilized different alveolar recruitment maneuvers that varied in the degree of positive pressure and the length of time the ARM was applied. Only one randomized control trial evaluated the usefulness of repeating the alveolar recruitment maneuver throughout the anesthetic.

The findings of this systematic review determined that the use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers improved intraoperative oxygenation and decreased the alveolar-

arterial oxygen concentration gradient. Alveolar recruitment maneuvers decreased

atelectasis measured via CT and chest radiographs. End-expiratory lung volumes were

improved with the application of an ARM. Postoperative spirometry function was

improved following the application of an intraoperative ARM. Recurring ARM with the

application of PEEP improved respiratory function compared to a one-time ARM. There

was a clear synergistic effect on improved respiratory function demonstrated with ARM

usage in conjunction with the application of PEEP compared to an ARM alone or PEEP

alone.

Next, the recommendations and implications for advanced nursing practice

section will be discussed.

Recommendations and Implications for Advanced Nursing Practice

With the induction of anesthesia, the degree of atelectasis development can increase up to 15% of the entire lung for all patients (Talab et al., 2009). Obesity is associated with a reduction of functional residual capacity (FRC), expiratory reserve volume (ERV), and total lung capacity (TLC) (Nagelhout & Plause, 2014). These pathophysiologic changes associated with obesity reduce oxygen reserve and overall lung function. These changes place the obese patient at risk for perioperative atelectasis development and ventilation-perfusion mismatching. The application of ARM has demonstrated a reduction in atelectasis development and should be employed to reduce anesthesia-induced atelectasis and atelectasis that is a direct result of obesity.

Clinicians utilizing ARMs as part of their anesthetic management for obese patients need to have a clear understanding how these maneuvers impact the physiology of the obese patient. Increasing intrathoracic pressure with the application of an ARM could impede venous return, leading to hemodynamic compromise. Hemodynamic parameters should be monitored during ARM application. Hypotension or bradycardia resulting from the use of ARMs should be monitored and if substantial the ARM should be released.

Further research on which ARM is most beneficial to the obese patient and if these maneuvers should be routinely repeated throughout the anesthetic should be conducted. Research on the use of protective lung ventilation in conjunction with ARM usage could be beneficial in providing a more complete respiratory management strategy in caring for the adult obese patient. Research on the use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers in patients with obesity and underlying respiratory disease would be of benefit

to determine if the maneuvers are deleterious to patients with further compromised respiratory function.

Educating clinicians on the pathophysiologic changes associated with obesity and the evidence-based care that they can provide to improve patient outcomes is essential. Facilities that routinely care for the obese population should implement an education and training program that incorporates specific treatments for this specific patient-population. Partnering and collaborating with stake-holders to improve patient care is the responsibility of all clinicians. Establishing guidelines on the application and use of alveolar recruitment maneuvers ensures that clinicians have the necessary knowledge and confidence to incorporate these maneuvers as part of their anesthetic practice for the obese patient.

Communication with the surgeon performing the procedure or the anesthesiologist participating in the anesthetic ensures those caring for the patient in the intraoperative period are prepared to manage the obese patient with a decreased respiratory reserve. Educating PACU nurses on the increased risk of respiratory compromise that is associated with obesity ensures that those at risk for postoperative respiratory distress due to obesity are closely monitored. Determining the best ventilatory strategy for managing the adult obese patient is paramount in limiting the respiratory compromise that is associated with obesity.

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Appendix A

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I^2) for each meta-analysis.	
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	
RESULTS			
Study selection	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	
Results of individual studies	20	For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.	
Synthesis of results	21	Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.	
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).	
Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).	
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	
FUNDING			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	

Appendix B

Table B-1

Study Specific Data

Chalhoub, V., Yazigi, A., Sleilaty, G., Haddad, F., Noun, R., Madi-Jebra, S., & Yazbeck, P., (2007). Effect of vital capacity manoeuvers on arterial oxygenation in morbidly obese patients undergoing open bariatric surgery. *European Journal of Anesthesiology, 24, 283-288.*

Aim	Design	Site	Sample	Method	Outcomes
Evaluate the effect of vital capacity maneuver followed by ventilation with PEEP, on arterial oxygenation in obese patients undergoing open bariatric surgery.	Single center prospective randomized control trial. Group 1- 8 cm H_2O PEEP Group 2- Vital Capacity Maneuver (VCM), followed by the application of 8 cm H_2O PEEP Both groups ventilated with a V_t of 10ml/kg of IBW, 40% FIO_2, RR adjusted to maintain $ETCO_2$ between 30 – 35 mmHg.	Hotel Dieu de France Hospital, Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care; Department of General Surgery, Beirut, Lebanon.	52 obese patients with a BMI >40 kg/m^2 divided in to two equal groups. All patients had an ASA grade of III.	Hemodynamic and respiratory parameters measured: MAP, HR, $ETCO_2$, $PaCO2$, PIP, V_T, RR. Measured at three-time intervals. T0= Before application of VCM/and or PEEP. T1= 5 minutes after application of VCM/and or PEEP. T2= Before abdominal closure.	SaO_2, PaO_2, and A-aDO_2.

Note. VCM defined as positive inspiratory pressure of 40 cm H_2O for 15 seconds.

Appendix B

Table B-2

Study Specific Data

Talab, H., Zabani, I., Abdelrahman, H., Bukhari, W., Mamoun, I., Ashour, M., Sadeq, B., & Sayed, S. (2009). Intraoperative ventilatory strategies for the prevention of pulmonary atelectasis in obese patients undergoing laparoscopic bariatric surgery. *Anesthesia & Analgesia, 109, (5), 1511-1516.*

Aim	Design	Site	Sample	Method	Outcomes
To determine if the utilization of an ARM with the application of PEEP improved arterial oxygenation and decreased the development of atelectasis compared to ARM with ZEEP in obese patients undergoing laparoscopic bariatric surgery.	Prospective, double-blind, randomized controlled study Group 1: VCM for 7-8 s + ZEEP. Group 2: VCM for 7-8 s + PEEP of 5 cm H_2O. Group 3: VCM for 7-8 s + PEEP of 10 cm H_2O.	Department of Anesthesiology, General Surgery, Radiology, Biostatistics, and Cardiothoracic Surgery, King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.	66 adult obese patients with a BMI between 30-50 kg/m^2. Placed into three equal groups (n=22, for each of the three groups).	Pharmacological induction of anesthesia was completed in the same way for all groups. Ventilator settings were the same for all groups. HR, MAP, PaO2, SaO_2, A-a Gradient. Time intervals T0 – T8. CT scans completed to evaluate for atelectasis.	PACU length of stay, need for 100% O_2 in the PACU, A-a DO_2 gradient, postoperative pulmonary complications, and degree of atelectasis seen on pulmonary CT scan.

Note. ZEEP- zero end-expiratory pressure.

Appendix B

Table B-3

Study Specific Data

Futier, E., Constanatin, JM., Pelosi, P., Chanques, G., Massone, A., Petit, A., Kwiatkowski, F., Bazin, JE., & Jaber, S. (2011). Noninvasive ventilation and alveolar recruitment maneuvers improve respiratory function during and after intubation of morbidly obese patients. *Anesthesiology, 114, (6), 1354-1363.*

Aim	Design	Site	Sample	Method	Outcomes
To determine whether noninvasive positive pressure ventilation (NPPV) improves oxygenation and end-expiratory lung volume more efficiently than conventional methods and whether NPPV followed by ARM further improves respiratory function in patients undergoing a laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy.	Prospective randomized control study. Patients placed into 3 equal groups (n=66). Group 1 – 5 minutes of preoxygenation with 100% O_2. Group 2 – NPPV alone. Group 3 – NPPV followed by ARM	Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Estaing Hospital, University Hospital of Clermont-Ferrand, Clermont-Ferrand, France.	66 adult obese patients with a BMI of 46 ± 6 kg/m^2. ASA II – III.	PaO_2 was measured awake at the end of preoxygenation, immediately following endotracheal intubation, and 5 minutes after mechanical ventilation. EELV was measured awake, following intubation, and 5 minutes after mechanical ventilation.	PaO_2 and EELV.

Note. In the NPPV + ARM group, ARM consisted of applying continuous positive airway pressure of 40 cm H_2O for 40 seconds. EELV- end expiratory lung volume.

Appendix B

Table B-4

Study Specific Data

Reinius, H., Jonsson, L., Gustafsson, S., Sundbom, M., Duvernoy, O., Pelosi, P., Hedenstieerna, G., & Freden, F. (2009). Prevention of atelectasis in morbidly obese patients during general anesthesia and paralysis. *Anesthesiology, 111, (5), 979-987.*

Aim	Design	Site	Sample	Method	Outcomes
To determine if the utilization of and ARM + PEEP 10 cm H_2O improved respiratory function compared to ARM or PEEP alone in patients undergoing gastric bypass surgery.	Prospective randomized control trial consisting of 3 groups. Group1 – PEEP of 10 cm H_2O. Group 2 – ARM followed by ZEEP. Group 3 – ARM + PEEP of 10 cm H_2O.	Department of Anesthesia and Intensive Care, University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden.	30 obese patients with BMI 45 ± 4 kg/m^2. ASA II – III.	CT scans were completed awake, after induction, and after intervention. ABG analysis was completed awake, at induction, 5, 20, and 40 minutes post induction. Before induction of anesthesia all groups were preoxygenated with 100% O_2 for 5 minutes. MV parameters: V_T10ml/kg, RR adjusted to maintain $ETCO_2$ 34-41 mmHg.	PaO_2/FiO_2 ratio, EELV, and degree of normal pulmonary aeration seen via CT scan.

Note. ARM consisted of inspiratory pressure increased to 55 cm H_2O and held for 10 seconds.

Appendix B

Table B-5

Study Specific Data

Almarakbi, W., Fawzi, H., Alhashemi, J., (2009). Effects of four intraoperative ventilatory strategies on respiratory compliance and gas exchange during laparoscopic gastric banding in obese patients. *British Journal of Anesthesia, 102 (6), 862 – 868.*

Aim	Design	Site	Sample	Method	Outcomes
To determine which of four ventilatory strategies improves respiratory compliance and arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO_2) in obese patients undergoing laparoscopic banding.	Randomized control trial. Group 1- PEEP 10 cm H_2O. Group 2- ARM of 40 cm H_2O for 15s (once). Group 3- ARM of 40 cm H_2O for 15s (once) followed by PEEP 10 cm H_2O. Group 4- ARM of 40 cm H_2O for 15s (repeated every 10 minutes) + PEEP 10 cm H_2O.	Department of Anesthesia, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt. Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.	60 patients with a BMI >30 kg/m^2. ASA II	Respiratory compliance and PaO_2 were determined 5 minutes after intubation, 10 minutes after pneumoperitoneum, and every 10 minutes after ARM. Respiratory management was the same for all patients except for variables being evaluated. Pneumoperitoneum was maintained between 11-13 mmHg for all patients.	Respiratory compliance, PaO_2, and PACU SpO_2.

Note. Pneumoperitoneum is created from CO_2 insufflation of abdominal cavity in preparation for laparoscopic surgery.

Appendix B

Table B-6

Study Specific Data

Remistico, P., Araujo, S., Castilho de Figueiredu, L., Aquim, E., Gomes, L., Sombrio, M., Ambiel, S., (2011). Impact of alveolar recruitment maneuver in the postoperative period of videolaparoscopic bariatric surgery. *Revista Brasileeira de Anestesiologia, 61 (2).*					
Aim	Design	Site	Sample	Method	Outcomes
Evaluate the impact of ARM performed intraoperatively on patients undergoing laparoscopic bariatric surgery.	Randomized clinical trial with a cross-analytic, prospective design. Group 1- control group (No ARM). Group 2- ARM PEEP 30 cm H_2O and inspiratory plateau pressure of 45 cm H_2O after deflation of pneumoperitoneum.	Hospital Vita Batel in Curitiba, Parana, Brazil.	30 patients with a BMI 35.2 ± 5.5 kg/m^2.	PFT's were completed pre and postoperatively. Chest radiographs were completed pre and postoperatively. Dyspnea BORG scale completed POD #1 and POD #2. Hemodynamic and respiratory parameters were recorded at 4-time intervals. Respiratory management was the same except for variable being evaluated.	Spirometry values, chest radiographs, and BORD dyspnea scale.

Note. ARM consisted of PEEP 30 cm H_2O for 2 minutes immediately following deflation of pneumoperitoneum.

Appendix C

Table C-1

Outcome Data Collection

Chalhoub, V., Yazigi, A., Sleilaty, G., Haddad, F., Noun, R., Madi-Jebra, S., & Yazbeck, P., (2007). Effect of vital capacity manoeuvers on arterial oxygenation in morbidly obese patients undergoing open bariatric surgery. *European Journal of Anesthesiology, 24, 283-288.*

	PEEP (n=26)	VCM + PEEP (n=26)	*P*-value
SaO_2 (%)	T1 97.5 ± 1.7 T2 98.5 ± .9	T1 98.8 ± .7 T2 98.9 ± .7	0.035
PaO_2 (mmHg)	T1 110.0 ± 35.3 T2 140.9 ± 43.2	T1 170.6 ± 46.6 T2 182.0 ± 32.4	0.001
A-a DO_2 (mmHg)	T1 134.1 ± 36.5 T2 104.9 ± 41.9	T1 77.4 ± 48.3 T2 65.4 ± 32.5	0.001

Note. SaO_2 is the percent of oxygen bound to hemoglobin. PaO_2 is the arterial oxygen partial pressure. A-a DO_2 is the Alveolar-arterial oxygen difference. The VCM + PEEP group had an increased PaO_2, SaO_2, and decreased Alveolar-arterial gradient at T1 and T2. Statistical significance was accepted at a *P* value less than 0.05.

Table C-2

Outcome Data Collection

Talab, H., Zabani, I., Abdelrahman, H., Bukhari, W., Mamoun, I., Ashour, M., Sadeq, B., & Sayed, S. (2009). Intraoperative ventilatory strategies for the prevention of pulmonary atelectasis in obese patients undergoing laparoscopic bariatric surgery. *Anesthesia & Analgesia, 109, (5), 1511-1516.*

	VCM + PEEP 10 cm H20	VCM + PEEP 5 cm H2O	VCM + ZEEP	*P*-value
PACU LOS (min)	66.9 ± 18.6	77.5 ± 20.35	87.5 ± 35.31	*<0.05*
Need for 100% O_2 in PACU (%)	1 (4.5%)	3 (16.7%)	5 (26.3%)	*<0.05*
A-a O_2 (mmHg)	29.85 ± 18.83	53.05 ± 30.42	63.23 ± 35.12	*<0.05*
CT Imaging	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	*<0.05*
Normal	11 (55%)	4 (21%)	2 (10.5%)	
Lamellar	3 (15%)	6 (31.57%)	3 (15.78%)	
Plate Segmental	4 (20%)	9 (47.3%)	13 (68.42%)	
Lobar	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5.26%)	
Pulmonary Complications	0	3	4	

Note. The Alveolar-arterial gradient is a measure of the difference between the alveolar concentration (PAO_2) of oxygen and the arterial (PaO_2) concentration of oxygen. Atelectasis was classified into 4 types depending on thickness and severity: Lamellar (<3mm), Plate (3 – 10mm), Segmental (>10mm but less than a lobe), Lobar (involving entire lower lobe). Pulmonary complications included desaturation, chest infection, and bronchospasm. A reduction of atelectasis of 35% would be considered clinically important. * A *P*-value of ≤ 0.05 was considered significant.

Appendix C

Table C-3

Outcome Data Collection

Futier, E., Constanatin, JM., Pelosi, P., Chanques, G., Massone, A., Petit, A., Kwiatkowski, F., Bazin, JE., & Jaber, S. (2011). Noninvasive ventilation and alveolar recruitment maneuvers improve respiratory function during and after intubation of morbidly obese patients. *Anesthesiology, 114, (6), 1354-1363.*

	Conventional Group	NPPV Group	NPPV + ARM Group	*P* value
Intubation PaO_2 (mmHg)	306 ± 51	382 ± 87	375 ± 82	0.03
5 min after ETI and MV PaO_2 (mmHg)	93 ± 25	128 ± 54	234 ± 73	<0.0001
Awake EELV (%)	58%	88%	87%	0.002
5 min after ETI and MV EELV (mL/kg PBW)	20	35	40	0.002

Note. All patients had PFT's completed 1-2 days before surgery. Awake EELV measurements were obtained using the helium dilutional method. Subsequent EELV measurements were obtained via an automated procedure available on the ventilator. Increased EELV recruits collapsed alveoli, increasing oxygen reserve in the lungs. There was no significant difference in preoperative EELV or PaO_2 values between groups. Postoperative respiratory complications were defined as the need for continued mechanical ventilation. *P* values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Table C-4

Outcome Data Collection

Reinius, H., Jonsson, L., Gustafsson, S., Sundbom, M., Duvernoy, O., Pelosi, P., Hedenstieerna, G., & Freden, F. (2009). Prevention of atelectasis in morbidly obese patients during general anesthesia and paralysis. *Anesthesiology, 111, (5), 979-987.*

	PEEP	ARM + ZEEP	ARM + PEEP	*P* value
PaO2/FiO2 (mmHg)	(n = 10)	(n = 10)	(n = 10)	
Awake	432 ± 68	410 ± 43	416 ± 48	
Induction	264 ± 96	225 ± 77	266 ± 70	
5 Minutes	267 ± 94	252 ± 86	419 ± 106	0.0065
20 Minutes	253 ± 87	225 ± 82	412 ± 99	
40 minutes	262 ± 88	217 + 83	394 ± 121	
EELV (ml)	(n = 6)	(n = 6)	(n = 5)	
Induction	823 ± 206	818 ± 259	827 ± 240	
20 Minutes	1,085 ± 304	805 ± 215	1,357 ± 305	<0.0001
CT Scan (Total Lung %)	(n = 6)	(n = 6)	(n = 5)	
Normal Aeration	64 ± 11	50 ± 15	72 ± 9	0.0015
Poor Aeration	30 ± 10	43 ± 13	25 ± 6	0.0014
Nonaerated	7 ± 3	7 ± 4	3 ± 4	0.032

Note. PaO_2/FiO_2 is the ratio of oxygen in arterial blood to fraction of inspired oxygen. $PaO_2/FiO_2 \geq 400$ mmHg is normal. ARM + PEEP returned the PaO_2/FiO_2 to awake levels at T3, T4, and T5. Awake EELV (n = 6) was 1,387 ± 581 (*P* = 0.0014). EELV returned to awake levels within 20 minutes of ARM + PEEP. CT scan showed higher percentage of normal lung aeration in the ARM + PEEP group. *P* value < 0.05 was considered significant.

Appendix C

Table C-5

Outcome Data Collection

Almarakbi, W., Fawzi, H., Alhashemi, J., (2009). Effects of four intraoperative ventilatory strategies on respiratory compliance and gas exchange during laparoscopic gastric banding in obese patients. *British Journal of Anesthesia, 102 (6), 862 – 868.*

	PEEP n = 15	ARM n = 15	ARM + PEEP n = 15	ARM Q 10 MIN + PEEP n = 15	*P* value
Lung Compliance (ml cm H_2O $^{-1}$)	No Change	No Change	Improved but not sustained 30 - 35	Improved 40 - 45	< 0.01
PaO_2 (kPa)	No Change	No Change	Improved but not sustained	Improved and sustained at all time intervals	< 0.01
PACU SpO_2 (%)	92-93%	92-93%	94-95%	96-97%	< 0.01

Note. Compliance is the ability of the lung to stretch and expand. Low compliance indicates stiff lungs, while high compliance indicates a pliable lung with low elastic recoil. Compliance is measured as $C = \frac{VT}{Plateu\ pressure - PEEP}$. The ARM every 10 minutes + PEEP had higher PaO_2 levels at all time intervals, while the ARM once + PEEP PaO_2 was not sustained after 20 minutes. PACU SpO_2 was highest in the ARM every 10 minutes + PEEP Statistical significance defined as $P < 0.05$.

Appendix C

Table C-6

Outcome Data Collection

Remistico, P., Araujo, S., Castilho de Figueiredu, L., Aquim, E., Gomes, L., Sombrio, M., Ambiel, S., (2011). Impact of alveolar recruitment maneuver in the postoperative period of videolaparoscopic bariatric surgery. *Revista Brasileeira de Anestesiologia, 61 (2).*

	Control Group			ARM Group			P value
Spirometry Values (mean ± standard deviation)	Pre	POD #1	POD #2	Pre	POD #1	POD #2	
Forced Vital Capacity (FVC)	3.5 ± 0.6	2.5 ± 0.5	2.4 ± 0.7	3.5 ± 0.9	2.6 ± 1.0	2.7 ± 1.1	≤ 0.001
Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second (FEV_1)	3 ± 0.6	2.0 ± 0.4	2 ± 0.5	2.8 ± 1	2.2 ± 1	2.2 ± 1	
Maximum Voluntary Ventilation (MVV)	108 ± 28.7	73 ± 13.8	75 ± 22.2	106 ± 40	83.4 ± 40	83.3 ± 30.7	
Peak Expiratory Flow (PEF)	350 ± 95.5	228 ± 63.1	267.7 ± 95.8	346 ± 175	269 ± 156	289 ± 166	
Forced Expiratory Flow ($FEF_{25-75\%}$) (mean ± standard deviation)	3.7 ± 0.9	2.3 ± 0.8	2.7 ± 1	3.3 ± 1.4	2.5 ± 1.4	3 ± 1.5	
BORG Scale (mean ± standard deviation)		4.1 ± 2.25	2.87 ± 1.92		5.6 ± 2.41	3.07 ± 2.12	< 0.001
Post-op Chest Radiographs Atelectasis		40%			0%		< 0.02
Pleural Effusion		20%			13%		

Note. The BORGd scale in a subjective numerical scale where patients rate their perceived level of exertion. FVC- total volume forcibly exhaled. FVC_1- volume exhaled in first second. MVV- maximum voluntary ventilation. $FEF_{25-75\%}$ -the flow of air coming out of the lung during the middle portion of a forced expiration. Statistical significance was a $P \leq 0.05$.

Appendix D

Table D-1

Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Randomized Control Trials Checklist

Chalhoub, V., Yazigi, A., Sleilaty, G., Haddad, F., Noun, R., Madi-Jebra, S., & Yazbeck, P., (2007). Effect of vital capacity manoeuvers on arterial oxygenation in morbidly obese patients undergoing open bariatric surgery. *European Journal of Anesthesiology, 24, 283-288.*

A) Are the results of the trial valid?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
1. Did the trial address a clearly focused issue?	X		
2. Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomized?	X		
3. Were all of the patients who entered the trial properly accounted for at its conclusion?	X		
4. Were patients, health workers and study personnel "blind" to treatment?			X
5. Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?	X		
6. Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?	X		
B) What are the results?			
7. How large was the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
8. How precise was the estimate of the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
C) Will the results help locally?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
9. Can the results be applied in your context? (or to the local population?)	X		
10. Were all clinically important outcomes considered?	X		
11. Are the benefits worth the harms and costs?	X		

Note. Alveolar gas equation was utilized to determine PAO_2.

Appendix D

Table D-2

Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Randomized Control Trials Checklist

Talab, H., Zabani, I., Abdelrahman, H., Bukhari, W., Mamoun, I., Ashour, M., Sadeq, B., & Sayed, S. (2009). Intraoperative ventilatory strategies for the prevention of pulmonary atelectasis in obese patients undergoing laparoscopic bariatric surgery. *Anesthesia & Analgesia, 109, (5), 1511-1516*

A) Are the results of the trial valid?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
1. Did the trial address a clearly focused issue?	X		
2. Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomized?	X		
3. Were all of the patients who entered the trial properly accounted for at its conclusion?	X		
4. Were patients, health workers and study personnel "blind" to treatment?	X		
5. Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?	X		
6. Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?	X		
B) What are the results?			
7. How large was the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
8. How precise was the estimate of the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
C) Will the results help locally?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
9. Can the results be applied in your context? (or to the local population?)	X		
10. Were all clinically important outcomes considered?	X		
11. Are the benefits worth the harms and costs?	X		

Appendix D

Table D-3

Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Randomized Control Trials Checklist

Futier, E., Constanatin, JM., Pelosi, P., Chanques, G., Massone, A., Petit, A., Kwiatkowski, F., Bazin, JE., & Jaber, S. (2011). Noninvasive ventilation and alveolar recruitment maneuvers improve respiratory function during and after intubation of morbidly obese patients. *Anesthesiology, 114, (6), 1354-1363.*

A) Are the results of the trial valid?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
1. Did the trial address a clearly focused issue?	X		
2. Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomized?	X		
3. Were all of the patients who entered the trial properly accounted for at its conclusion?	X		
4. Were patients, health workers and study personnel "blind" to treatment?		X	
5. Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?	X		
6. Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?	X		
B) What are the results?			
7. How large was the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
8. How precise was the estimate of the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
C) Will the results help locally?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
9. Can the results be applied in your context? (or to the local population?)	X		
10. Were all clinically important outcomes considered?	X		
11. Are the benefits worth the harms and costs?	X		

Appendix D

Table D-4

Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Randomized Control Trials Checklist

Reinius, H., Jonsson, L., Gustafsson, S., Sundbom, M., Duvernoy, O., Pelosi, P., Hedenstieerna, G., & Freden, F. (2009). Prevention of atelectasis in morbidly obese patients during general anesthesia and paralysis. *Anesthesiology, 111, (5), 979-987.*

A) Are the results of the trial valid?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
1. Did the trial address a clearly focused issue?	X		
2. Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomized?	X		
3. Were all of the patients who entered the trial properly accounted for at its conclusion?	X		
4. Were patients, health workers and study personnel "blind" to treatment?		X	
5. Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?	X		
6. Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?	X		
B) What are the results?			
7. How large was the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
8. How precise was the estimate of the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
C) Will the results help locally?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
9. Can the results be applied in your context? (or to the local population?)	X		
10. Were all clinically important outcomes considered?	X		
11. Are the benefits worth the harms and costs?	X		

Appendix D

Table D-5

Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Randomized Control Trials Checklist

Almarakbi, W., Fawzi, H., Alhashemi, J., (2009). Effects of four intraoperative ventilatory strategies on respiratory compliance and gas exchange during laparoscopic gastric banding in obese patients. *British Journal of Anesthesia, 102 (6), 862 – 868.*

A) Are the results of the trial valid?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
1. Did the trial address a clearly focused issue?	X		
2. Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomized?	X		
3. Were all of the patients who entered the trial properly accounted for at its conclusion?	X		
4. Were patients, health workers and study personnel "blind" to treatment?	X		
5. Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?	X		
6. Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?	X		
B) What are the results?			
7. How large was the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
8. How precise was the estimate of the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
C) Will the results help locally?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
9. Can the results be applied in your context? (or to the local population?)	X		
10. Were all clinically important outcomes considered?	X		
11. Are the benefits worth the harms and costs?	X		

Appendix D

Table D-6

Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Randomized Control Trials Checklist

Remistico, P., Araujo, S., Castilho de Figueiredu, L., Aquim, E., Gomes, L., Sombrio, M., Ambiel, S., (2011). Impact of alveolar recruitment maneuver in the postoperative period of videolaparoscopic bariatric surgery. *Revista Brasileeira de Anestesiologia, 61 (2).*

A) Are the results of the trial valid?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
1. Did the trial address a clearly focused issue?	X		
2. Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomized?	X		
3. Were all of the patients who entered the trial properly accounted for at its conclusion?	X		
4. Were patients, health workers and study personnel "blind" to treatment?	X		
5. Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?	X		
6. Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?	X		
B) What are the results?			
7. How large was the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
8. How precise was the estimate of the treatment effect?	Treatment effect was not specifically mentioned.		
C) Will the results help locally?	YES	CAN'T TELL	NO
9. Can the results be applied in your context? (or to the local population?)	X		
10. Were all clinically important outcomes considered?	X		
11. Are the benefits worth the harms and costs?	X		

Cross Study Analysis Table

Study	Protocol	Outcomes
Study 1 (Chalhoub et al.,2007)	**ABG Analysis** T0: Before application of VCM and/or PEEP. T1: 5 minutes after application of VCM and/or PEEP. T2: Before abdominal closure.	SaO_2 (%) Increased from 97.5 ± 1.7 and $98.5 \pm .9$ at T1 and T2 in PEEP alone group to $98.8 \pm .7$ and $98.9 \pm .7$ at T1 and T2 in ARM + PEEP group. PaO_2 (mmHg) Increased from 110.0 ± 35.3 and 140.9 ± 43.2 at T1 and T2 in PEEP alone group to 170.6 ± 46.6 and 182.0 ± 32.4 in ARM + PEEP group. A-a DO_2 (mmHg) Decreased from 134.1 ± 36.5 and 104.9 ± 41.9 at T1 and T2 in PEEP alone group to 77.4 ± 48.3 and 65.4 ± 32.5 at T1 and T2 in the ARM + PEEP group.
Study 2 (Talab et al., 2009)	**ABG Analysis** T0: Before induction of anesthesia on room air. T8: Before discharge from PACU. **CT Imaging**	A-a DO_2 (mmHg) Decreased postoperative A-a O_2 gradient of 29.85 ± 18.83 in the VCM at 40 cm H_2O + PEEP 10 cm H_2O compared to 53.05 ± 30.42 in the VCM of 40 cm H_2O + PEEP of 5 cm H_2O and 63.23 ± 35.12 in the VCM + PEEP group. CT Imaging

Completed on admission to the hospital and immediately following PACU discharge.

Greater percentage of overall lung atelectasis seen in the VCM + PEEP 5 cm H_2O and VCM + ZEEP groups compared the VCM of 40 cm H_2O + PEEP of 10 cm H_2O group. 10% of participants had no atelectasis on CT in the VCM of 40 cm H_2O + PEEP of 10 cm H_2O, while 0% showed normal lung aeration in the other groups.

Need for 100% O_2 in PACU (%)

Decreased need for 100% O_2 in the PACU to 4.5% in the VCM of 40 cm H_2O + PEEP of 10 cm H_2O group compared 16.7% and 26.3% in the VCM of 40 cm H_2O + PEEP of 5 cm H_2O and VCM + PEEP groups respectively.

PACU LOS (min)

VCM of 40 cm H_2O + PEEP 10 cm H_2O had decreased length of stay in PACU 66.9 ± 18.6 compared to 77.5 ± 20.35 in VCM of 40 cm H_2O + PEEP of 5 cm H_2O and 87.5 ± 35.31 in VCM + ZEEP group.

Pulmonary Complications

4 pulmonary complications in the VCM + ZEEP group. 3 pulmonary complications in the VCM of 40 cm H_2O + PEEP of 5 cm H_2O. 0 pulmonary complications in the VCM of 40 cm H_2O + PEEP of 10 cm H_2O.

Study 3 (Futier et al., 2011)	ABG Analysis	PaO$_2$ (mmHg)
	T:0 prior to preoxygenation.	PaO$_2$ 375 ± 82 in the NPPV + ARM group at T4 compared to 128 ± 54 and 93 ± 25 in the NPPV group and Conventional group respectively.
	T:1 5 minutes after preoxygenation.	
	T2: immediately after intubation.	
	T3: Immediately after ETI.	EELV (mL/kg PBW)
	T4: 5 min after the onset of mechanical ventilation.	Increase of EELV to 40 mL/kg in NPPV + ARM group compared to 35 mL/kg and 20 mL/kg in the NPPV group alone and Conventional group respectively.
	EELV	
	EELV measurements obtained via helium dilution method in awake patients. Subsequent EELV after ETI and 5 minutes after mechanical ventilation. EELV obtained from ventilator automatically.	
Study 4 (Reinus et al., 2009)	ABG Analysis	PaO2/FiO2 (mmHg)
	T0: Awake.	Increase in PaO2/FiO2 ratio to near awake levels in the ARM + PEEP of 10 cm H$_2$0 at T2: 419 ± 106, T3: 412 ± 99, and T4: 394 ± 121. PaO2/FiO2 ratio for PEEP alone group T2: 267 ± 94, T3: 253 ± 87, and T4
	T1: 5 minutes after induction and intubation.	

T2: 5 minutes after intervention.

T3: 20 minutes after intervention.

T4: 40 minutes after intubation.

CT Imaging

T0: Awake.

T1: 5 minutes after induction and intubation.

T2: 5 minutes after intervention.

T3: 20 minutes after intervention.

262 ± 88. PaO2/FiO2 ratio for ARM + ZEEP group T2: 252 ± 86, T3: 225 ± 82, and T4: $217 + 83$.

EELV (ml)

EELV returned to near awake levels in the ARM + PEEP of 10 cm H_2O by T3: $1,357 \pm 305$ compared to $1,085 \pm 304$ at T3 in the PEEP alone group and 805 ± 215 at T3 in the ARM + ZEEP group.

CT Scan
(Total Lung %)

Greater percentage of normal lung aeration in the ARM + PEEP of 10 cm H_2O of 72 ± 9 compared to 64 ± 11 in the PEEP alone group and 50 ± 15 in the ARM + ZEEP group.

Study 5 (Almarakbi et al., 2009)	ABG Analysis	PaO2 (kPa)

T0: 5 minutes after induction and intubation.

T10: 10 minutes after pneumoperitoneum formation prior ARM.

T20: 10 minutes, immediately following ARM.

T30: 10 minutes, immediately following ARM.

Improved PaO_2 by T20 in the ARM (Q 10 minutes) + PEEP 10 cm H_2O to pre-induction levels that were sustained at T30, T40, and T50, compared the ARM (once) + PEEP 10 cm H_2O where PaO_2 was only increased at T20. PaO_2 in the PEEP alone and ARM alone groups never returned to pre-induction levels.

Lung Compliance
(ml cm H_2O^{-1})

T40: 10 minutes, immediately following ARM.

T50: 10 minutes, immediately following ARM.

Lung Compliance

Automatically calculated on a breath-by-breath basis by the anesthesia machine.

Lung compliance improved in the ARM (Q 10 minutes) + PEEP 10 cm H_2O to 40-45 by T20 and remained elevated at T30, T40, and T50. Lung compliance improved to 30-35 in the ARM (once) + PEEP 10 cm H_20 at T20 but was not sustained at any other time interval. Lung compliance remained decreased in the PEEP alone and ARM alone groups, never returning to pre-pneumoperitoneum levels.

PACU SpO2

Recorded every 10 minutes for a total of 1 hour.

PACU SpO_2 (%)

PACU SpO_2 was highest in the ARM (Q 10 minutes) + PEEP 10 cm H_2O at 96-97, while PEEP alone group had an SpO_2 of 92-93, ARM alone group had an SpO_2 of 92-93, and the ARM (once) + PEEP 10 cm H_20 group had an SpO_2 of 94-95.

Study 6 (Remistico et al., 2011)	Spirometry Testing	Although pre-procedure spirometry values decreased for all patients in both the Control and ARM group, FVC, FEV_1, MVV, PEF, $FEF_{25-75\%}$ were all improved in the ARM group compared to the control group on postop day 1 and postop day 2.
	Completed preoperatively, POD 1, and POD 2.	
	BORG Scale	
	Completed on POD 1 and POD 2.	BORG Scale The ARM group showed a statistically significant improvement in BORG scores from first to second postoperative day. POD 1- 5.6 ± 2.41, POD 2-3.07 ± 2.12
	Chest Radiographs	
	Completed preoperatively and postoperatively	Chest Radiographs Postoperative chest radiographs demonstrated that 40 % of participants had atelectasis and 20% had a pleural effusion in the Control group. In the ARM group 0% of participants had evidence of atelectasis and only 13% had evidence of pleural effusion via chest radiograph.