

We hypothesized that positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) may promote venous stasis in the upper extremities and predispose to upper extremity deep vein thrombosis (UEDVT) Al-Saffar et al (2015).

Reference:

Al-Saffar, F., Gupta, E., Siddiqi, F., Faisal, M., Jones, L.M., Seeram, V., Louis, M., Cury, J.D., Bajwa, A.A. and Shujaat, A. (2015) Is There Any Association between PEEP and Upper Extremity DVT? Critical Care Research and Practice. April 2nd. .

Is there any association between PEEP and upper extremity DVT? [@ivteam #ivteam](http://ctt.ec/3193n+)

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Abstract:

Background: We hypothesized that positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) may promote venous stasis in the upper extremities and predispose to upper extremity deep vein thrombosis (UEDVT).

Methods: We performed a retrospective case control study of medical intensive care unit patients who required mechanical ventilation (MV) for >72 hours and underwent duplex ultrasound of their upper veins for suspected DVT between January 2011 and December 2013.

Results: UEDVT was found in 32 (28.5%) of 112 patients. Nineteen (67.8%) had a central venous catheter on the same side. The mean \pm SD duration of MV was 13.2 ± 9.5 days. Average PEEP was 7.13 ± 2.97 cm H₂O. Average PEEP was ≥ 10 cm H₂O in 23 (20.5%) patients. Congestive heart failure (CHF) significantly increased the odds of UEDVT (OR 4.53, 95% CI 1.13-18.11; P = 0.03) whereas longer duration of MV (≥ 13 vs.

Conclusions: There is no association between PEEP and UEDVT. CHF may predispose to UEDVT whereas the risk of UEDVT declines with longer duration of MV.

Full Text

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