

## Obesity - Covid-19 and Mechanical Ventilation of Intubated Patient

Dalamagka Maria

Anesthesia Department, General Hospital of Larisa, Greece

**\*Corresponding author**

Dalamagka Maria, Anesthesia Department, General Hospital of Larisa, Greece

**Submitted:** 11 Dec 2020; **Accepted:** 16 Dec 2020; **Published:** 04 May 2021

**Citation:** Dalamagka Maria (2021) Obesity - Covid-19 and Mechanical Ventilation of Intubated Patient *J Addict Res*, 2021 5 (1): 93.

### Introduction

Obesity as a disease causes a restrictive lung disease and is a sufficient predisposing factor for difficult ventilation of the patient in the ventilator. In addition to covid-19, the phenomenon of hard lung is observed as the ventilation of intubated patients is very difficult and recruitment is quite difficult to achieve. The combination is quite difficult as these patients oppose the ventilator. This paper aims to explore the link between obesity and mechanical ventilation in COVID-19 patients

The prevalence of adult obesity and severe obesity in 2017 to 2018 has increased since 2009 to 2010 and is now 42% and 9%, respectively (1). Obesity is a global disease with at least 2.8 million people dying each year as a result of being overweight or obese according to the world health organization figures. Obesity is affecting most of the physiological processes and modifying the functions of the system including the immune system (2). It is crucial to understand the effect of obesity on the course of infection to prevent or mitigate the morbidities and mortality (3, 4). In the current COVID-19 era, bariatric teams are aware of the potential risks and thus stressing the extra caution and appropriate management of these patients (5). Knowing the scale of the obesity problem in the world, we anticipate difficult times for this group of patients in Europe, America, Middle East and rest of the world with a high rate of obesity (6). In 2009, a significant percentage of admissions to the hospitals and mortality because of H1N1 Influenza A virus infection was due to obesity, an estimated 151,700–575,400 total deaths were reported (7, 8).

A 55-year-old man, with a body weight of 130 kg and active covid-19 was intubated and put into mechanical ventilation with model ACV, FiO<sub>2</sub> 70% which gradually dropped to 50%, PEEP 18 which gradually dropped to 14, Tidal Volume 500 which gradually dropped to 480 and frequency 30 which gradually dropped to 25, and I: E ½ to 1/3 and finally to 1/4. Suppression of the patient was achieved by drip co-administration of Ultiva, Diprivan, Esmeron, Dormicum, Levophed in titrated doses for the best possible venti-

lation of the patient. Obesity in combination with covid-19 leads to increased Ppeak up to 60 and high airway resistance. Satisfactory dosing of Esmeron 60 mg / h and placement of low tidal volumes <500, as well as frequency <30, PEEP <16, appears to improve ventilator ventilation when co-administered: Ultiva, Diprivan, Dormicum at satisfactory levels in combination with Levophed to maintain hemodynamic stability. Thus it appeared that low respiratory rate <30 and low tidal volume <500 with a desired PEEP less than or equal to 14, has a beneficial effect on obese patients.

### References

1. Hales K, Carroll MD, Fryar CD, Ogden CL (2020) Prevalence of obesity and severe obesity among adults: United States NCHS Data Brief Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics 360:1-8.
2. Fischer-Posovszky P, Moller P (2020) The immune system of adipose tissue: obesity-associated inflammation. *Pathologie* 41: 224-229.
3. Houdek MT, Griffin AM, Ferguson PC, Wunder JS (2019) Morbid obesity increases the risk of postoperative wound complications, infection, and repeat surgical procedures following upper extremity limb salvage surgery for Soft tissue sarcoma. *Hand (N Y)* 14: 114-120.
4. Zhou X, Ye Y, Tang G, Zhou X (2018) Obesity and infection, accompanying phenomenon or causal association? *Clin Microbiol Infect* 24: 668.
5. Dietz W, Santos-Burgoa C (2020) Obesity and its implications for COVID-19 mortality. *Obesity (Silver Spring)* 28: 1005.
6. Bluher M (2019) Obesity: global epidemiology and pathogenesis. *Nat Rev Endocrinol* 15: 288-298.
7. Louie JK, Acosta M, Samuel MC (2011) A novel risk factor for a novel virus: obesity and 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) *Clin Infect Dis* 52: 301-312.
8. Dawood FS, Iuliano AD, Reed C (2012) Estimated global mortality associated with the first 12 months of 2009 pandemic influenza A H1N1 virus circulation: a modelling study. *Lancet Infect Dis* 12: 687-695.

**Copyright:** ©2021 Dalamagka Maria. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.