Intensive care physicians' perceptions in the diagnosis & management of patients with acute hypoxic respiratory failure associated with COVID-19, a UK based survey

* 1. Your Hospital Name

* 2. What is your grade?

Other (please specify)

* 3. Is your ICU a specialist or general unit?

Type of Unit	\$
Specify if other specialist unit	

* 4. How many standard ICU beds you have?

How many additional COVID-19 surge bed you have?

\$

How many hospital beds you have?

Total ICU beds	
Additional COVID-19 ICU surge beds	
Hospital beds	

5. It has been proposed that the respiratory distress associated with COVID-19 may be due to two different phenotypes.

- L type: Low elastance, high compliance, sub-pleural ground glass changes on CT and low lung recruitability.

- **H type:** High elastance, low compliance, CT may show extensive infiltrates, atelectasis and oedema, more PEEP responsive.

In COVID-19 patients with severe acute hypoxic respiratory failure, are you able to differentiate between these conceptual L and H phenotypes?

Very easy

🔵 Easy

Neither easy nor difficult

Difficult

Very difficult

6. With regards to **severe acute hypoxic respiratory failure** in COVID-19 patients (PaO2/FiO2 <100mmHg), Do you use different ventilation strategies for patients with L & H phenotypes?

ć)	Yes

No

Not sure

If yes, please comment on your strategy

7. What is your indication for intubation?

8. What diagnostic definitions do you use to identify patients with COVID-19 ARDS?

\odot	American European Consensus Conference Criteria
\odot	Lung Injury Score
\odot	Delphi Consensus Criteria

Berlin definition of ARDS

All of the above

None of the above

Other

Other (please specify)

9. Do you use **specialist imaging** for diagnosis and management of patients with acute hypoxic respiratory failure with COVID-19?

	On admission only	On admission and frequently	On admission and infrequently	During clinical deterioration only	Never
Lung ultrasound	Õ	\bigcirc	Ō	Õ	\odot
CT scan	0	0	0	O	O
Transthoracic ECHO	\odot	\odot	\bigcirc	0	\odot

10. Do you use these following **pharmacological agents** to treat COVID-19 patients with acute severe hypoxic respiratory failure (AHRF)?

Antibiotics Image: State of a clinical thromboembolism		Routinely	Occasionally	Individualised according to patient	Part of a clinica trial	al Never
Corticosteroids O O O O Immune modulating agents other than steroids O O O O Neuromuscular agents O O O O O Nitric oxide O O O O O Prostaglandins or their derivatives O O O O O Convalescent plasma O O O O O Full therapeutic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism O O O O	Antibiotics	0	0	\odot	0	0
Immune modulating agents other than steroidsImmune modulating agents other than steroidsImmune modulating agents other than steroidsImmune modulating 	Antivirals	\odot	\odot	\odot	0	0
agents other than steroidsImage: Comparison of their comparison of their derivativesImage: Comparison of their comparison of their comparison of their comparison of their derivativesImage: Comparison of their comparison	Corticosteroids	\bigcirc	\odot	\bigcirc	\odot	0
Nitric oxideImage: Constraint of their derivativesImage: Constraint of their derivativesImage: Constraint of their derivativesConvalescent plasmaImage: Constraint of their derivativesImage: Constraint of their derivativesImage: Constraint of their derivativesFull therapeutic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolismImage: Constraint of their derivativesImage: Constraint of their derivativesAugmented prophylactic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolismImage: Constraint of their derivativesImage: Constraint of their derivatives	agents other than	\bigcirc	\odot	0	0	O
Prostaglandins or their derivatives Convalescent plasma Full therapeutic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism Augmented prophylactic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism	Neuromuscularagents	\bigcirc	\odot	0	\odot	\odot
derivatives O O O O O Convalescent plasma O O O O O Full therapeutic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism O O O O Augmented prophylactic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism O O O O	Nitric oxide	0	Ō	0	0	0
Full therapeutic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism Augmented prophylactic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism	-	\bigcirc	\odot	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc
anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism Augmented prophylactic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism	Convalescent plasma	\odot	0	0	0	0
prophylactic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical thromboembolism	anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical	Õ	0	Õ	0	O
Other (please specify)	prophylactic anticoagulation in the absence of a clinical	0	0	0	0	0
	Other (please specify)					

11. If you have answered yes to any use of antibiotic options in Question 10, what are the indications (can choose more than 1 answer)?

Specific local protocol in COVID-19

Standard use as community acquired pneumonia

Guided by microbiology sampling

Guided by C-reactive protein (CRP)

Guided by procalcitonin (PCT)

Guided by pro-adrenomedullin (ProADM)

Other (please specify)

12. If you have answered yes to the use of corticosteroids (Q10), what is the steroid preference, dose and duration of therapy (please choose only one type of steroid)

	Dose	Duration	Method of steroid cessation
Hydrocortisone	\$	(
Prednisolone	\$	((
Methylprednisolone	\$	(
Dexamethasone	\$	\$	\$
In steroid domain of REMAP-CAP	\$	\$	\

13. With regards to corticosteroids in COVID-19 lung disease and acute hypoxic respiratory failure, when do you initiate steroids and what is the reason for the initiation outside a clinical trial?

	How long after diagnosis do you initiate?	Reason for initiation
Corticosteroids in COVID-19 lung disease	(•

14. If you have answered yes to the use of neuromuscular agents (Q10), what are your indications for their use (can choose more than 1 answer)?

Routinely early stage (<48 hours)

Defined by a set PaO2/FiO2 ratio (Depending on the severity)

To ameliorate ventilator dyssynchrony

During prone positioning

Other (please specify)

15. The use of **non-invasive ventilation (NIV)/continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) and high flow nasal oxygen (HFNO).** Do use them in COVID-19 acute hypoxic respiratory failure?

	Routinely	Occasionally	Individualised according to patient	Part of a clinical trial	Never
Bilevel non invasive ventilation with self proning	\odot	\bigcirc	\odot	0	0
Continuous positive airway pressure with self proning	0	Ō	0	0 0)
Bilevel non invasive ventilation without self proning	\odot	\bigcirc	0	0	\bigcirc
Continuous positive airway pressure without self proning	0	0	0	0 0	
High flow nasal oxygen with self proning	\bigcirc	\odot	\odot	0	\odot
High flow nasal oxygen without self proning	0	Õ	0	0	O

16. What is your fluid balance strategy in patients COVID-19 AHRF?

	Daily fluid balance targets	Preferred resuscitation fluid	lf you	aim negative balance, how do you achieve it?
Aims of fluid balance	•	[\$	¢
Comment				

17. What is your primary ventilation strategy in patients with COVID-19 AHRF?

	Full compliance with ARDSNet protocol
	Partial compliance with ARDSNet protocol with deviation from PEEP recommendations
	Partial compliance with ARDSNet protocol with deviation from Tidal volume recommendations
	Partial compliance with ARDSNet protocol with deviation from Fi02 recommendations
	Does not use ARDSNet protocol
	Airway pressure release ventilation (APRV)
	High frequency oscillatory ventilation
Othe	r (please specify)

18. What is your guidance for titration of PEEP?
ARDSNet Protocol
Degree of hypoxia
Lower Inflection point of the inspiratory pressure-volume curve
Plateau pressure
Peak airways pressure
Oesophageal pressure
End-expiratory transpulmonary pressure
Recruitability as assessed by chest ultrasound
Recruitability as assessed by CT scan
Functional imaging (E.g.: electrical impedance tomography)
Other (please specify)

19. What are the standard ventilator settings: Tidal volume, and is it peak pressure and or plateau pressure limited?

	Tidal volume	Peak pressures limited	Plateau pressure limited
Ventilatorsetting	\$	\$	\$

20. What are your permissive levels for hypercapnia, pH and hypoxia?

(

	Levels of PaC02	Levels of pH	Levels of Pa02
Permissive targets	\$		
Other/comment			

21. What are your rescue measures if no improvement despite maximal ventilation?

Recruitment maneuvers
Proning
High Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation (HFOV)
CO2 removal devices
Extra-Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO)
Pulmonaryvasodilators
r (please specify)

22. Prone positioning. What is the indication, duration and number of cycles? Do you have dedicated prone team?

	Indication	D	uration	Number of cycles	Presence of a dedicated prone team
Prone position		\$	\$		\$
23. Do	you consider tracheos	stomy for thes	se patients?		
-			\$		
Comme	nt				

24. Do you enroll your patients in COVID-19 clinical research?

	Yes	No	Not sure
REMAP-CAP			
ISARIC			
GenOMICC			
RECOVERY Respiratory support			
REALIST			
Other (please specify)			

25. What data management system do you have to audit patients who have had COVID-19?

Pre-existing COVID-19 specific based data collection-electronic

Pre-existing COVID-19 specific based data collection- manual

Pre-existing COVID-19 data collection from research participation - electronic

Pre-existing COVID-19 data collection from research participation-manual

None

Notsure

Other (please specify)

26. Do you routinely follow-up these patients after discharge from hospital?

\$]		
Comment			

27. Are the following rehabilitation programmes available after discharge?

	Routine	Available	No	Don't know
Physical rehabilitation	\odot	\odot	\odot	0
Pulmonary rehabilitation	0	0	0	0
Nutritionaltherapy	\odot	\bigcirc	\odot	\odot
Psychological assessment and	0	O	support	
Neuro cognitive rehabilitation	\odot	0	\odot	\odot
Comment				